



World Food
Programme

SAVING
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Yemen

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- While 2023 was the most peaceful year in Yemen since the conflict erupted, humanitarian needs remained widespread. 21.6 million people needed humanitarian assistance, with half of the population facing acute hunger.
- WFP assisted 47 percent of the population of Yemen in 2023. However, a USD 1.66 billion funding gap forced WFP to reduce the quantity and frequency of assistance.
- Efforts to safeguard the integrity and sustainability of WFP operations in Yemen were challenged by the lack of an agreement with the Sana'a-based authorities on planned operational reforms, prompting the largest assistance pause in WFP's 56-year history in Yemen.

A war-fatigued Yemeni population continued in 2023 to suffer from the cumulative impacts of nine years of societal fragmentation. Contextually, humanitarian needs remained at staggering levels, and stretched humanitarian budgets forced WFP to make difficult decisions with scarce resources. Operationally, attempts at interference, bureaucratic hurdles, insecurity, and gender discrimination impeded WFP's ability to mount a principled response to those most in need.

While 2023 was the most peaceful year in Yemen since the start of the war, WFP faced the ramifications of nearly a decade of protracted conflict: A fragmented political and social landscape, crumbling public services and infrastructure, and dwindling donor support. Attempts at interference and obstruction was a constant occurrence. An increasingly aggressive spread of misinformation undermined the trust of local communities and stoked anti-United Nations (UN) sentiment.

While large-scale political violence remained at reduced levels, continued skirmishes and local conflict fuelled endemic insecurity across the country. Security incidents impacted humanitarian operations, infrastructure, and personnel, including the kidnapping and arbitrary detention of humanitarian personnel. In July, a long-standing WFP staff member was killed in Ta'iz governorate shortly after his arrival to Yemen.

With humanitarian budgets stretched by multiple emerging emergencies worldwide, most major donors significantly reduced their funding to Yemen. The 2023 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was just 38 percent funded, significantly below 2022 levels. While WFP received the largest share of humanitarian funding in 2023, available resources fell significantly from what was received in 2022, and far below the levels needed to comprehensively respond to humanitarian needs.

This confluence of contextual and operational challenges limited progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (*Zero hunger*): 16.9 million people faced acute hunger (IPC phases 3 and above), with 6.1 million of these in *Emergency* (IPC Phase 4).^[1] 21.6 million people, close to 70 percent of the population, were estimated to need humanitarian assistance.^[2]

In this context, WFP assistance, although constrained by fiscal, operational, and political challenges, remained essential to millions of people in Yemen:

WFP assisted 15.3 million girls and boys, women, and men across its activities in Yemen in 2023, making Yemen WFP's second-largest operation worldwide. This represents 47 percent of the Yemeni population and includes 3.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), and an estimated 2.3 million persons with disabilities. Overall, women and girls represented half of those assisted by WFP. Further, as a key enabling partner, WFP cluster and service provision activities supported 134 humanitarian, development, donor, and diplomatic partners working in Yemen.

However, funding shortages impacted the lives of almost everyone assisted. While the overall number of people assisted remained similar to that of 2022, a 23 percent reduction in available resources led to a significant reduction in the intensity of assistance, as WFP was forced to reduce both assistance quantity and frequency.

WFP provided **general food assistance** (GFA) with reduced rations to all 13 million people assisted, at a reduced frequency - giving already food insecure households less food, less frequently. WFP was also forced to significantly scale down its use of cash-based transfers (CBT) in 2023, reversing significant progress made in recent years.

WFP was in August forced to mostly suspend its **malnutrition prevention** programme - leaving more than two million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) at risk of malnutrition without support.

As funding dwindled, WFP was in October forced to also stop life-saving **malnutrition treatment** to more than 200,000 malnourished children - one-third of everyone targeted under the programme. While WFP aimed for these reductions to cause the least amount of harm (using a combination of geographic severity criteria to maintain treatment services in the worst-off areas), WFP expects the reduced reach and quality of nutrition services to lead to increased malnutrition rates in the affected districts.

As the 2023-2024 school year started, WFP was forced to reduce the scale of its **school feeding** programme, with 1.4 million schoolchildren no longer enjoying the nutritional and educational benefits of receiving meals at school.

Despite a consensus on the importance of longer-term interventions that build resilience and reconstitute livelihoods, WFP's **resilience and livelihoods**-programme was severely underfunded. As a result, WFP was unable to expand the programme as planned, providing limited opportunities for people receiving WFP assistance to transfer from relief assistance to self-sufficiency.

Facing funding shortages, WFP endeavoured, where possible, to strategically prioritize assistance in ways that ensured the continuation of assistance to those most in need. However, in practice, the decisions on where and how to maintain assistance was often dictated by restrictions placed on contributions from donors. Most contributions received in 2023 were earmarked by activity, and many were restricted to implementation in specific geographical areas, or through specific modalities, limiting WFP's ability to dynamically direct resources to those most in need.

Safeguarding the integrity of WFP operations was a key focus in 2023. These efforts were made especially crucial in a complex operating environment characterized by limited resources and political contention.

WFP has long endeavoured to implement a leaner and better targeted GFA programme in Yemen. However, these efforts were stymied by the lack of an agreement with the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA) on key elements, including the long-planned beneficiary re-targeting and registration exercise.^[3]

As a result, WFP, in consultation with its key donors, in November temporarily paused the GFA programme in SBA-controlled areas. This affected the provision of assistance to 9.5 million people - the largest assistance pause in WFP's 56-year history in Yemen.

In areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG), the GFA programme remained operational, and the re-targeting and registration exercise made significant progress, with 1.7 million people registered by the end of the year.

2023 marked the first year of WFP's 2023-2025 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP). The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in 2023 worked under a transitional United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDCF, 2022-2024), which - as an exception - was endorsed in 2022 without being signed by the Government. As such, WFP activities were primarily aligned with the priorities of the HRP.

15,289,041

Total beneficiaries in 2023



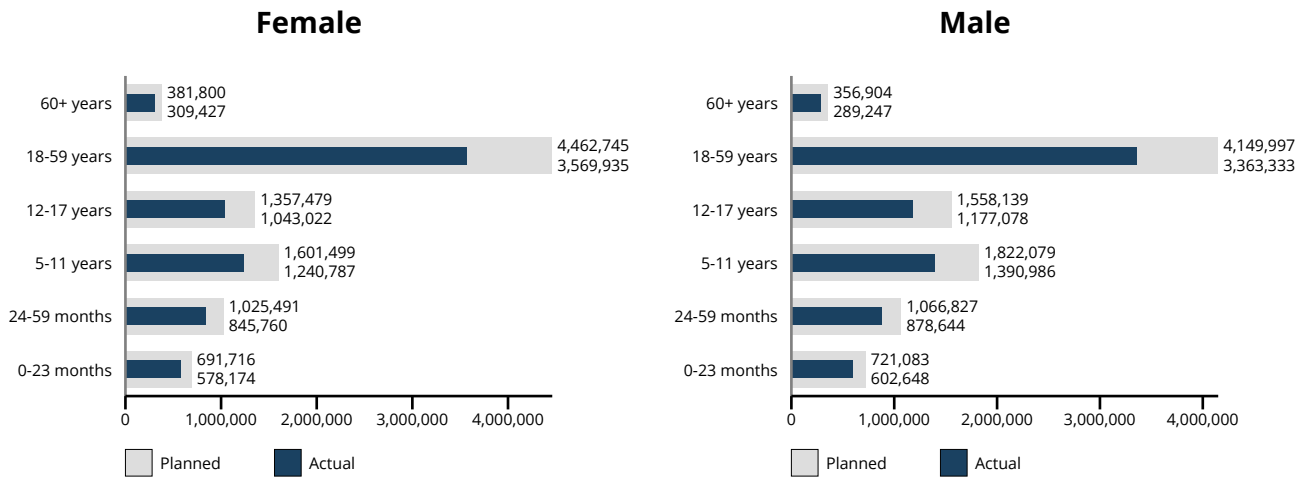
50% female



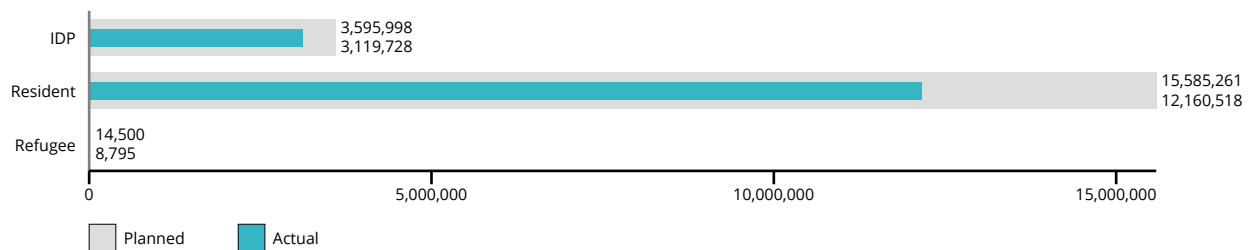
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,293,356 (49% Female, 51% Male)

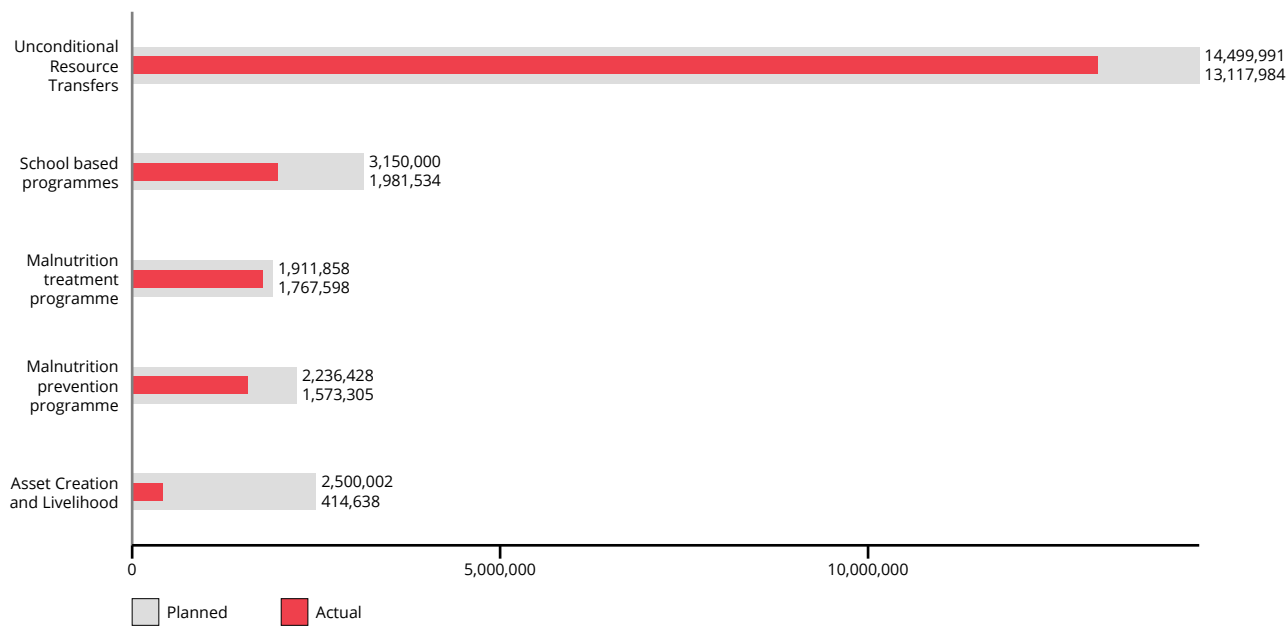
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



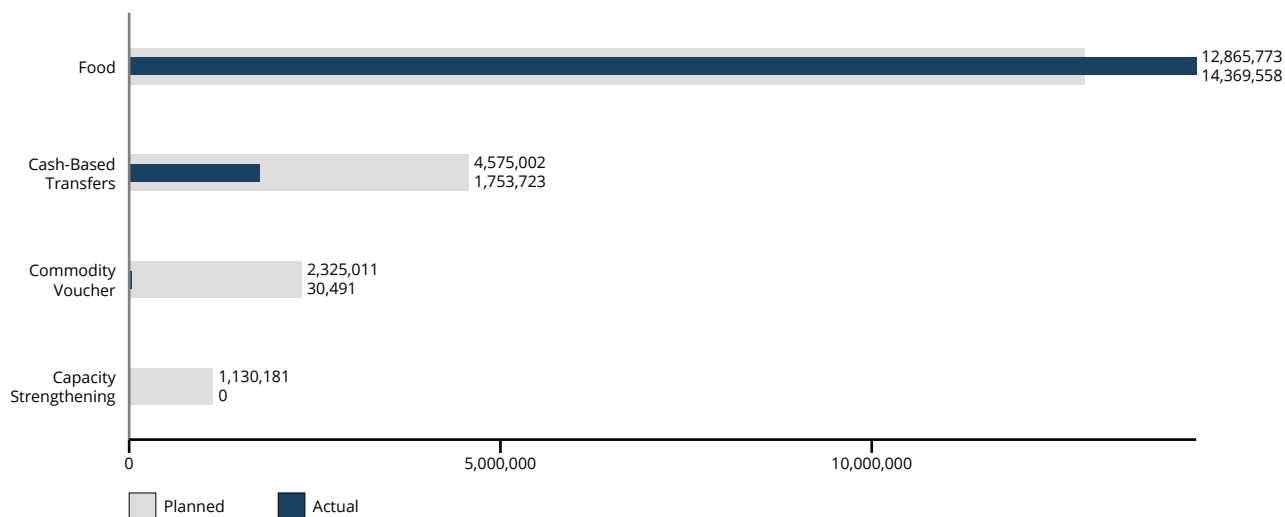
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



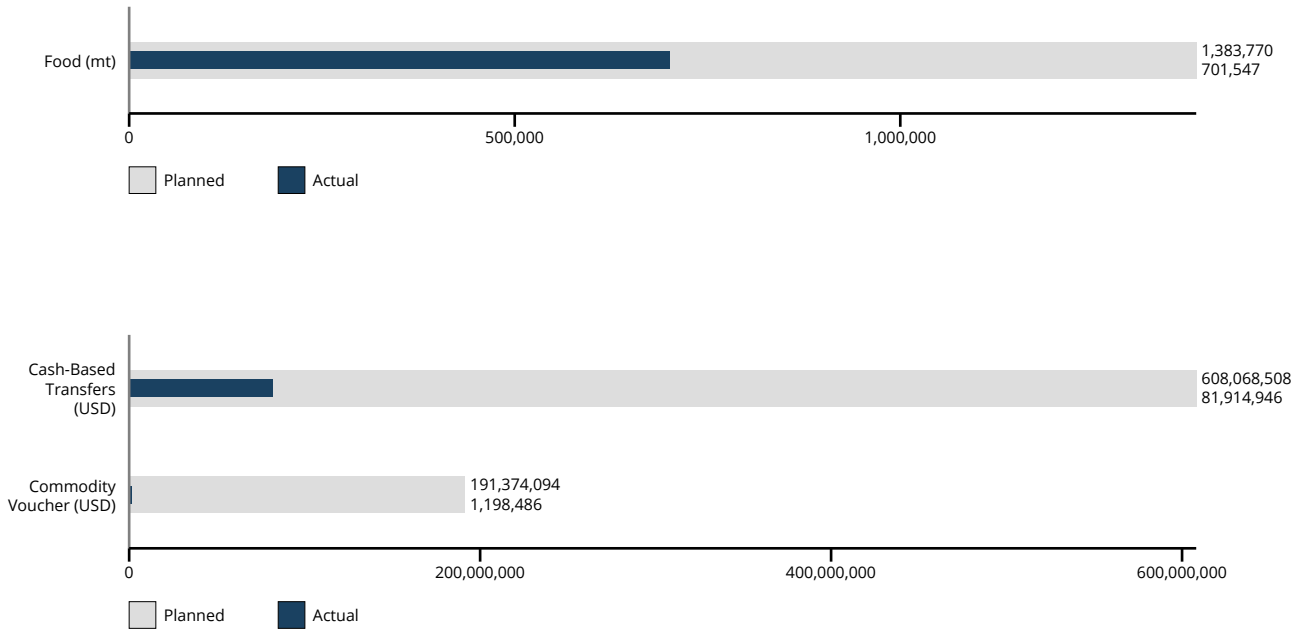
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



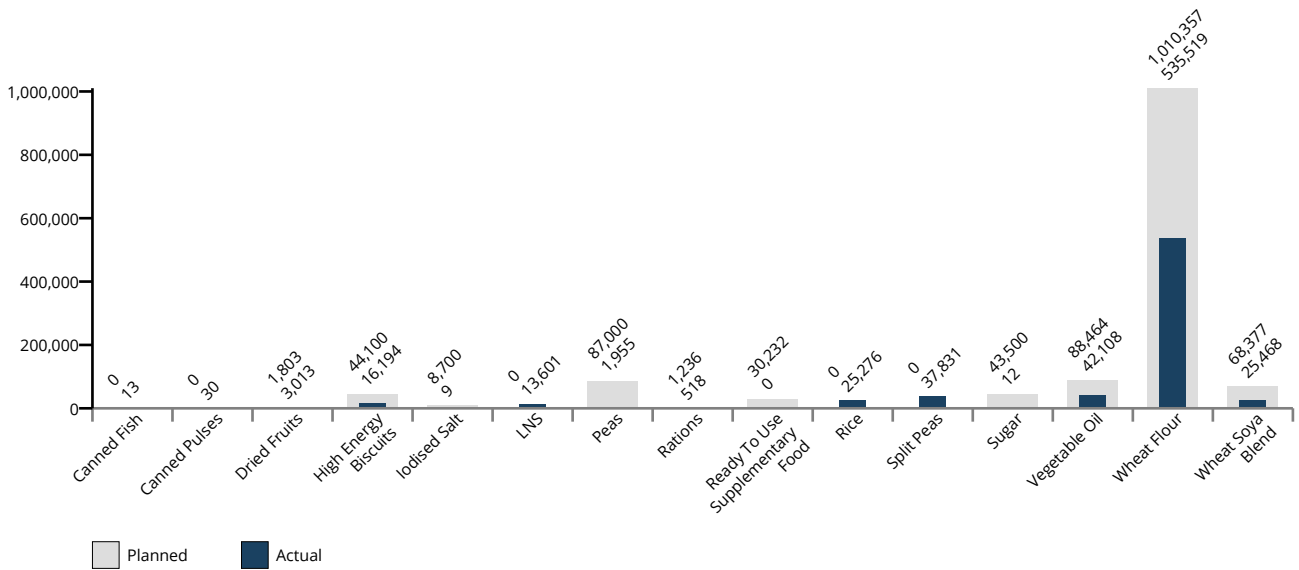
Beneficiaries by Modality



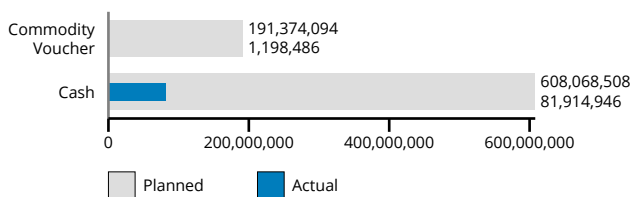
Total Transfers by Modality



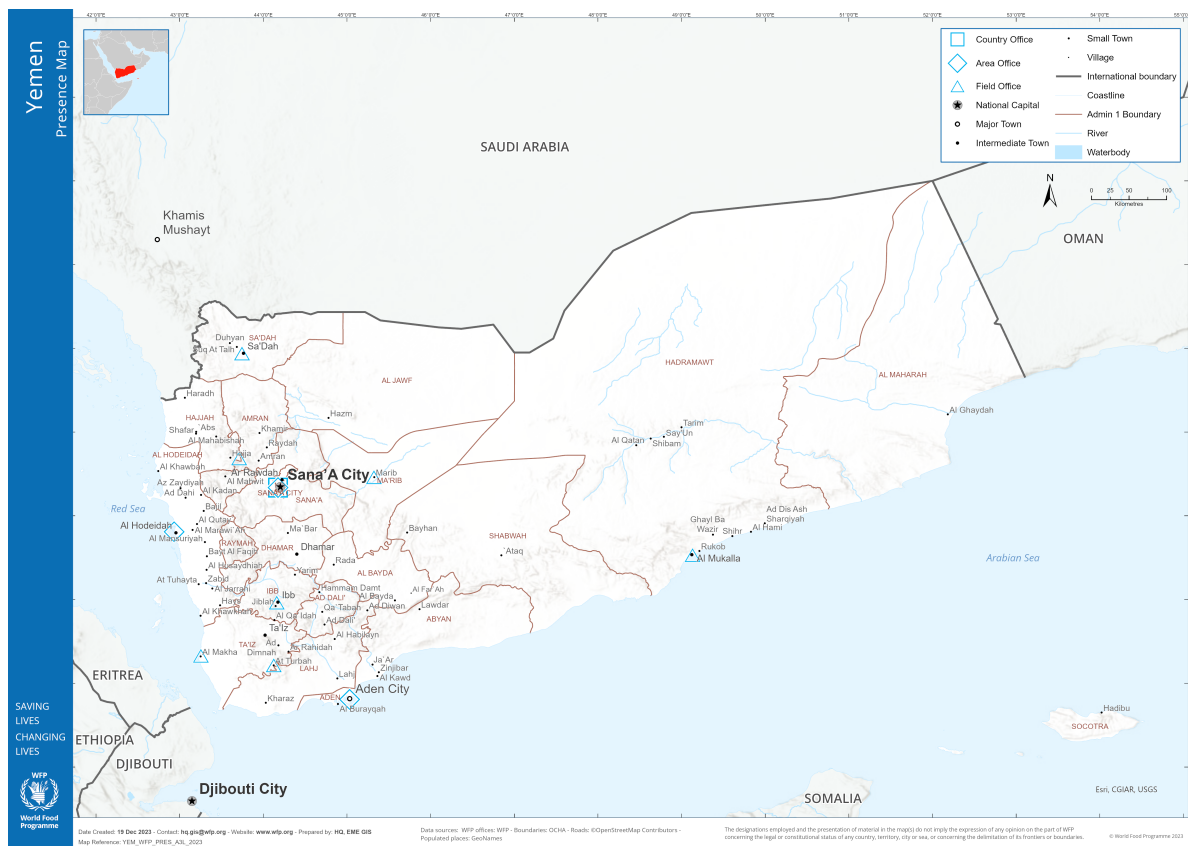
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



2023 saw the lowest levels of political violence in Yemen since conflict erupted. However, the absence of a diplomatic solution meant that Yemeni families continued to pay the price of nine years of civil strife. With a devastating impact on public services and infrastructure, the protracted conflict had pushed nearly one in two people in Yemen into acute food insecurity^[1].

Despite the expiration of the United Nations (UN)-brokered truce in October 2022, the warring parties remained in 2023 in a state of de facto ceasefire. No airstrikes were recorded, and 2023 saw the lowest annual civilian casualty count on record.^[2] While this precipitated a decline in new conflict-induced population displacement, more than 13 percent of the population, 4.5 million people, remained internally displaced.^[3]

However, following years of power struggle, the country remained politically and geographically divided, with no significant territorial gains by either side: The southern governorates remained under the control of the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG), seated in the interim capital Aden. The northern governorates remained under the nominal control of the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA), based in the constitutionally stated capital Sana'a.

The two separate bureaucratic governance structures divided WFP interventions in Yemen in two operational areas. In 2023, 71 percent of the people served by WFP were found in SBA-controlled areas, with the remaining 29 percent found in IRG-controlled areas - roughly aligned with the share of the overall population living in the two areas (73 and 27 percent, respectively).

With no single agenda for people-focused recovery, the foundations of civilian life continued to erode. Economic deterioration further depressed household incomes, leading to staggering levels of food and nutrition insecurity:

16.9 million people (52 percent of the population) were projected to experience acute hunger (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) phases 3-4) in 2023. 6.1 million of these were projected to be facing *Emergency* levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4). The latest nationwide food security data available by the end of 2023 showed no pockets of famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5, *Catastrophe*) - the most severe form of hunger.^[1]

Malnutrition remained prevalent: 2.2 million children and 1.3 million pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), were estimated to need treatment for acute malnutrition. Nearly half of all children under five were estimated

to suffer from chronic malnutrition, with one in five severely stunted. ^[4]

Women continued to bear the brunt of food and nutrition security in Yemen, as WFP data show how women and women-headed households were at higher risk of food and nutrition insecurity. Further, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that more than 5 million people in Yemen have at least one disability, in part related to the high prevalence of conflict-related casualties. ^[5] These face higher levels of poverty (in a society where poverty is endemic), greater dependence on (deteriorating) public services, as well as unequal access to (scarce) education and employment opportunities.

A confluence of challenges affected WFP's ability to assist those most in need and impacted the safety and security of WFP staff.

WFP faced a shrinking space for principled humanitarian action, particularly in SBA-controlled areas. WFP encountered persistent attempts at interference and obstruction, bureaucratic hurdles, and movement restrictions. These impacted WFP's capacity to monitor interventions, limited WFP's ability to properly assess needs, and hampered planned operational reforms.

WFP and the wider UN system also faced an increasingly aggressive spread of misinformation. This included allegations of fraud, waste, and corruption, as well as complicity in negative social, political, and humanitarian developments. This damaged the credibility and reputation of UN agencies, undermined the trust of local communities, fuelled anti-UN sentiment, and increased the risks faced by UN staff.

Local conflict and insecurity, including the presence of multiple non-state armed groups, continued to affect the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Security incidents, including carjackings, kidnappings and attacks against humanitarian personnel and infrastructure remained constant threats. In a tragic incident, the head of WFP's field office in Ta'iz governorate, Moayad Hameidi, was killed by unknown gunmen on 21 July, illustrating the growing risks faced by humanitarians working in Yemen.

Following the outbreak of the Gaza conflict in October, the SBA in mid-November launched a campaign of attacks against commercial and military vessels in the Red Sea. By the end of 2023, SBA forces had conducted 23 such attacks. As several major shipping lines re-routed ships, WFP faced increased shipping costs (due to increased freight, insurance, and fuel costs), as well as potential delivery delays.

Discriminatory gender norms continued to endanger the lives of Yemeni women. In areas under the SBA, the strict enforcement of the *mahram* system severely limited women's freedom of movement without the accompaniment of a close male relative. This worked to adversely affect their economic participation and access to services and limited the ability of women humanitarians to provide life-saving services. With little progress made in UN efforts to lift these restrictions, this continued to directly impact WFP activities.

The 2023-2025 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP) is structured around four outcomes designed to address the context-driven humanitarian needs across Yemen:

Under **outcome 1**, focused on the ongoing *crisis response*, most of WFP's available resources were directed towards WFP's large-scale unconditional resource transfer (general food assistance, GFA) programme. The outcome also encompasses WFP's life-saving programme for the treatment of acute malnutrition.

Outcome 2 encompasses the provision of basic services and social safety nets to nutritionally at-risk groups. With a *crisis response* focus, this integrates WFP's programme for the prevention of acute malnutrition among children and PBWG and WFP's school feeding programme.

With a focus on *resilience building*, WFP, under **outcome 3** worked to enhance the resilience of livelihoods to conflict and climate-related shocks and to revitalize food systems.

Finally, as a key enabler of the inter-agency *crisis response* in Yemen, WFP under **outcome 4** provided logistics, emergency telecommunications, air transport, and on-demand services to the wider humanitarian community.

Risk management

WFP operated in an extremely challenging risk environment in Yemen in 2023. This includes a confluence of risks specific to the country office (including the scale and complexity of the operation combined with decreased funding), and contextual country risks (including economic deterioration, political fragmentation, and conflict). Yemen in 2023 moved to the top of the WFP Country Risk Profile Index, with the highest level of assessed risk of all 85 WFP operations worldwide.

In response, WFP took risk-informed decisions to ensure business continuity and build operational resilience. WFP updated its business continuity plan, and the country office risk register was regularly updated in line with the rapid contextual and operational developments seen over the course of the year.

WFP proactively shared information with its donor partners to keep them informed of field-level developments and the challenges faced. With humanitarian budgets stretched, WFP made efforts to diversify its donor base to reduce funding risk. In response to the deteriorating security situation in the Red Sea, WFP updated its concept of operations (CONOPS) to ensure business continuity should the situation lead to more severe disruption to the food supply chain.

Considering the complex operating environment and limited funding, WFP continued negotiations with authorities on efforts to reduce strategic risk by enhancing beneficiary targeting. However, these efforts made little progress in areas under SBA control. The lack of an agreement had by November 2023 prompted WFP to temporarily pause the GFA programme in SBA-controlled areas to ensure its integrity and long-term viability.

Cooperating partner capacity was a key metric contributing to WFP's performance. The annual cooperating partner assessment showed mixed levels of performance and capacity. To address this, WFP conducted cooperating partner trainings to build capacity, and implemented spot-check reviews by independent firms to better understand bottlenecks.

Lessons learned

WFP continued in 2023 to implement evaluation and audit outcomes as lessons learned to inform strategic, programmatic, and operational enhancements.

Following the internal audit of WFP operations in Yemen conducted in 2022, WFP continued the implementation of corrective actions. 18 such corrective actions respond to the five audit observations identified in the areas of beneficiary management, accountability mechanisms, cash- and voucher-based assistance, supply chain, and monitoring and evaluation.

By the end of 2023, WFP had closed 16 of 18 corrective actions, fully addressing four of five audit observations. The 16 closed actions include various enhancements to the community feedback mechanism and the completion of a privacy impact assessment in SBA-controlled areas; reconciliation of commodity voucher records and the creation of a lessons learned document following the discontinuation of the voucher modality; various improvement to logistics operations, including contracting and assessment procedures; and strengthening of reporting and knowledge management for monitoring and evaluation.

Two corrective actions concerning beneficiary management (and mirrored in recommendation 8 of the 2022 inter-agency humanitarian evaluation of Yemen on enhanced targeting strategies and analysis) remained open. This was related to the limited progress made in securing an agreement with the SBA on beneficiary re-targeting and biometric registration.

Changing Lives

"An Opportunity To Stand On Our Own Feet"



© WFP/Yemen

WFP Yemen assistance recipients Mansour, Mona, Marina, and Liza.

Despite facing a myriad of challenges, the support provided by donors in 2023 allowed WFP to reach one in two people in Yemen. This is a snapshot of some of the people whose lives were changed by WFP over the course of the year.

In Ta'iz, Mansour has struggled to secure a stable income. He is under pressure to make ends meet in the face of ongoing conflict, skyrocketing food prices and limited access to basic services. *"I have a large family with many children, and I used to work hard to provide for all of them. However, it is difficult to find decent work now due to the war".* He is among the 27,000 households WFP supports in Ta'iz governorate with food through its general food assistance programme. *"Our livelihoods are disrupted, and we are dependent on the food aid we receive. We are very grateful for the assistance. We hope that our country becomes stable, which will improve everyone's living conditions."*

Mona (31) lives with her husband and four children in a camp for internally displaced people (IDPs) in Ma'rib. The family was forced to flee their home due to the war, and the trauma of multiple displacements has caused Mona to miscarry twice. Mona dreams of stability for her children, yet life in a camp is anything but: *"I took this child to the clinic, where they said she has malnutrition. It was heartbreaking to see my child suffering like this",* Mona recalls her life when she was first displaced. *"Praise be to Allah, I am now taking care of her nutrition and helping her gain weight and good health". "The war has had a harmful impact on my children. The thought of losing them fills me with fear. I pray for their safety above all else. I wish for them to be shielded from all evil and the ravages of war."*

Her three youngest children are enrolled in WFP's nutrition assistance programme, where they receive supplementary food to keep malnutrition at bay. This has brought some peace of mind and stability to their lives. It has also helped them save some money that will allow them to build a more secure future for their children. *"I want to build a house for them and ensure they receive a good education. Money would enable me to provide them with good food, books, and everything they need".* Since coming to the camp, Mona's husband has been able to find work. Although irregular, the extra money along with support received from WFP has made their lives easier.

Marina, a 9-year-old student in Aden, has lived her entire life in the ongoing conflict. Soaring food prices have left her family struggling to secure three meals a day. *"The hardest thing for me is coming to school on an empty stomach. I can't concentrate in class, and I can't play with my friends."* Under WFP's school feeding programme, and as part of the Healthy Kitchen project, Marina and 28,000 other children across Yemen now receive freshly made meals at school each day. The project has not only given Marina and her family one less meal to worry about, but it has given Marina energy and hope. *"When they [WFP] provide me with a meal, my activity increases, and I often achieve the highest rank in school [] This meal motivates me to come in the morning, helps me focus on my studies.",* she says. *"In the future, I want to become a pediatrician to help other children."*

For Liza (25), the WFP-supported skills training she receives through WFP's resilience and livelihoods programme has been *"an opportunity to stand on my own feet to work."* After enrolling in a culinary programme, she now makes and sells baked goods from her home in Aden and caters events such as weddings.

For a long time, Liza's family of six was relying on her husband's salary only. However, growing food prices meant that some days they could not afford essentials like milk and diapers for their ten-month-old daughter. Their financial situation has improved significantly with the added income from her business, and Liza is proud of all that she has accomplished so far.

"I have managed to achieve something big in my life." Liza says. She plans to scale up in the future, *"being able to create this food in my small kitchen is truly beautiful."*

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis affected women, men, girls & boys across Yemen are able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs all year.



Famine averted. No one in Yemen faced **famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5)** for the second consecutive year.



All 333 districts of Yemen covered by life-saving **WFP food assistance** and **acute malnutrition treatment** services.



40% of the population of Yemen received **WFP general food assistance**.



312,700 people assisted through the inter-agency **Rapid Response Mechanism**.



4,300 health facilities provided **WFP acute malnutrition treatment** services.



94% of assisted children recovered from **moderate acute malnutrition**.

Outcome 1 of the 2023-2025 Yemen interim country strategic plan encompasses WFP's efforts to address urgent food and nutrition needs through life-saving food assistance and acute malnutrition treatment activities. Outcome 1 accounted for three-quarters of WFP's overall programme of work in 2023, contributing directly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, targets 1 (End hunger) and 2 (End all forms of malnutrition).

General food assistance

WFP's unconditional resource transfer (general food assistance, GFA) activity was the largest humanitarian aid programme operational in Yemen in 2023: Responding to widespread food insecurity, WFP provided GFA to 40 percent of the population. While the activity was instrumental in preventing famine, funding shortfalls forced WFP to reduce the quantity and frequency of assistance. Further, drawn out negotiations with the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA) on the future of the GFA programme led to a pause in food assistance to 9.5 million people in northern Yemen as of November.

WFP assisted 13.1 million people with GFA across all 22 governorates of Yemen in 2023: 9.5 million in areas under the control of the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG), and 3.6 million in areas under the control of the SBA.

WFP provided GFA through two transfer modalities: As **general food distributions (GFD)** through 4,361 food distribution points, and as **cash-based transfers (CBT)** through 45 CBT redemption sites. GFD was primarily used in rural areas, while CBTs were used in urban and semi-urban areas with established retail infrastructure and available financial service providers. Over the course of the year, 12.6 million people received GFD (864,700 of whom were originally CBT recipients who shifted to GFD), and 1.4 million people received CBT.

WFP also provided emergency food assistance to 312,700 people through the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) in response to climate-related shocks (75 percent) and conflict-induced population displacement (25 percent).^[1] The number of people assisted by the RRM due to conflict decreased by 70 percent, related to a significant reduction in large-scale hostilities seen.

Resources to results

The GFA programme was significantly underfunded in 2023. As most donors reduced funding, the programme was just 44 percent funded, while inflation increased costs. This led WFP to provide smaller rations to stretch dwindling resources: All GFA recipients received entitlements equivalent to approximately 640 kilocalories (kcal), per person, per day - less than 40 percent of a full ration. ^[2]

Further, funding shortages (combined with modality-level earmarking) prompted WFP to gradually transfer beneficiaries from cash-based to in-kind support to sustain assistance, reversing the progress of previous years. Over the course of the year, the number of people receiving food assistance as CBTs declined from 1.4 million (in cycle 2) to 243,000 (by cycle 5).

WFP has long endeavoured to implement a leaner and more targeted GFA programme in Yemen. However, these efforts have been stymied by the lack of an agreement with the SBA on key elements. These include improvements to targeting and a reduction in the number of people targeted. As negotiations came to an impasse in November 2023, WFP, in coordination with its key donors, temporarily paused the GFA programme in SBA-controlled areas. This last resort halted assistance to 9.5 million people in the first major suspension of food aid in Yemen since 2019. ^[3]

While some progress had been made in the negotiations by December, the pause had by then disrupted WFP's GFA pipeline. Fully resuming food assistance was expected to as long as four months from the moment a final agreement is endorsed. As a result of these challenges, the amount of food distributed in 2023 declined by 9 percent from 2022, with the amount of CBTs provided (including both cash and vouchers) declining by 66 percent.

Food assistance outcomes

WFP outcome monitoring findings show that the food security situation among people assisted by WFP improved from 2022. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption increased, while the use of the most severe coping strategies decreased. Key food security indicators improved both for households receiving cash and for those receiving food, although outcomes were overall better among households that received their entitlement as cash. However, in line with the trend of recent years, households headed by women had worse food security outcomes than those headed by men.

These findings are likely related to the positive contextual development of 2023, as global food prices stabilized and gradually decreased. The ripple effects of these global trends are reflected in WFP data showing improved food affordability, with the average cost of the minimum food basket stabilizing, and even decreasing slightly in 2023.

However, by late 2023, there were signs that the GFA pause in northern Yemen had begun to reverse these positive trends. By December, WFP food security monitoring was already showing an increase in inadequate food consumption, with simulations projecting a significant deterioration in key food security indicators.

Partnerships

WFP's provision of GFA was closely coordinated with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, and in collaboration with 20 cooperating partners (including local and international non-governmental organizations) and two financial service providers.

Gender and age

Gender and age considerations were partially integrated in the provision of GFA, reflected in the assignment of Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (GaM - M) code 1. WFP undertook gender and age analyses to tailor each GFA modality to the needs of women, men, girls, and boys, as well as persons with disabilities ^[4].

Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

2.2 million children aged 6-59 months and 1.3 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) need treatment for acute malnutrition in Yemen. ^[5] In response, WFP provides moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment services to children aged 6-59 months and PBWG. While WFP prioritized the treatment programme in the face of funding shortfalls, WFP was by late 2023 forced to halt assistance to more than 200,000 children.

WFP treated 1.8 million people suffering from MAM in Yemen in 2023: 926,300 children and 841,300 PBWG. Treatment was provided through 4,300 health facilities in all 333 districts of the country. Services were also provided through mobile clinics at sites for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and locations where health facilities are not easily accessible.

Children were provided with a large quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS-LQ) of 510 kilocalories per day for 90 days. PBWG were provided with 6 kg of fortified blended flour (super cereal) monthly from the beginning of the second trimester until the child was six months old.

WFP also embedded social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) in the MAM treatment programme and worked to improve reporting through the development of better nutrition reporting systems.

Resources to results

Faced with underfunding across the operation, WFP prioritized its MAM treatment programme due to its life-saving nature. By the end of 2023, the programme was 95 percent funded. However, due to late-incoming contributions combined with long lead times, commodity shortages meant that WFP was unable to sustain assistance to everyone targeted. Geographic earmarking meant that this primarily affected SBA-controlled areas. Within these constraints, WFP developed a prioritization strategy designed to sustain assistance to the most at risk whereby districts were prioritized using severity criteria to establish criticality of needs. However, because of the commodity shortfalls, more than 200,000 children, 18 percent of all children targeted in SBA-controlled areas, were left out of the programme as of November 2023.

MAM treatment outcomes

Evidence shows that WFP's MAM treatment programme contributed to alleviating the malnutrition burden among assisted children and PBWG: In a continuation of the positive outcomes of recent years, recovery rates remained high, default rates decreased, and mortality and non-response rates remained very low.

Partnerships

Under the coordinated approach to nutrition support in Yemen, WFP provides MAM treatment, while UNICEF provides severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment. Community-based outreach activities were also implemented in collaboration with UNICEF. WFP remained an active partner of the Nutrition Cluster and worked with 17 international and national NGOs to implement the programme. WFP worked in coordination with the Aden-based Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) in areas under the IRG, and with the Sana'a-based MoPHP in SBA areas.

Gender and age marker

WFP's MAM treatment programme responded to the specific gender-related need, and fully integrated gender in line with assigned Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (GaM-M) code 3.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|---|
| Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households and opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency | 1 - Partially integrates gender and age |
| Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people | 3 - Fully integrates gender |

Strategic outcome 02: Targeted population groups across Yemen, including school-aged girls & boys & nutritionally vulnerable & at-risk groups, have access to basic services throughout the year.



653,700 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received WFP malnutrition prevention support.



919,600 children received WFP malnutrition prevention support.



31,200 schoolchildren provided daily fresh meals in school under the **Healthy Kitchens** project.



233 schools added to WFP's **school feeding programme** due to reduced hostilities.

Under the new interim country strategic plan (ICSP), WFP has integrated its malnutrition prevention and school feeding activities in Yemen under one outcome. Moving towards the implementation of WFP's "first 8,000 days"-approach, outcome 2 was designed to take advantage of the synergies between health, nutrition, and education to strengthen basic services and social safety nets. The outcome contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero hunger) and 4 (Quality education).

Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

WFP's acute malnutrition prevention programme works to prevent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). However, severe underfunding led to the almost complete suspension of the programme in August 2023.

WFP supported 1.6 million people under the malnutrition prevention programme in 2023: 919,600 children and 653,700 PLWG. Support was provided through 4,500 distribution points in 207 prioritized districts. Under the programme, children received 1.5 kg of lipid-based nutrient supplement-medium quantity (LNS-MQ) monthly that provides 255 kcal per day and essential micronutrients. PBWG received 3 kgs of WSB+ monthly. WFP also provided cash-based transfers (CBT) to 34,400 PBWG to complement their diets, conditional on attending nutrition awareness sessions co-supported by WFP, UNICEF, and the World Health Organization (WHO). ^[1]

Resources to results

With just 25 percent of the annual requirement covered, the malnutrition prevention programme was severely underfunded. Under WFP's prioritization strategy designed to ensure assistance continuity to those most at risk, the life-saving malnutrition *treatment* programme over the malnutrition *prevention* programme.

This prompted WFP to mostly suspend the prevention programme as of August 2023, halting support to more than 2 million people, 94 percent of everyone targeted. The only exception was 71,800 children and 56,500 PBWG in 15 targeted districts covered by a grant from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), where WFP was able to continue assistance.

While the programme remained suspended at the end of 2023, WFP was able to partially resume the conditional cash assistance component of the activity in November thanks to the transfer of unspent funds received from the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

Malnutrition prevention outcomes

The suspension of the malnutrition prevention programme led to relatively low adherence rates, especially for PBWG. Most other outcomes remained roughly in line with those of 2022. However, this is likely related to the fact that WFP also faced a programme suspension that year. As such, the outcomes seen in 2023 should be read as a continuation of the already deteriorated outcomes among participants seen in 2022. However, PBWG participating in WFP's conditional cash assistance programme saw a significant increase in their minimum dietary diversity, surpassing the annual target

and illustrating the impact of combining cash assistance with SBCC for positive nutrition outcomes.

Partnerships

Under the malnutrition prevention programme, WFP, UNICEF, WHO and other partners worked jointly to provide an integrated health and nutrition package in prioritized districts. WFP remained an active partner of the Nutrition Cluster and worked with 17 international and national NGOs to implement the programme.

WFP worked in coordination with the Aden-based Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) in areas under the control of the internationally recognized Government of Yemen, and with the Sana'a-based MoPHP in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities.

Gender and age

WFP's MAM treatment programme responded to the specific gender-related need, and fully integrated gender in line with assigned Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (GaM-M) code 3.

School Feeding

With 2.7 million children in Yemen out of school^[2], WFP's school feeding programme aims to increase school enrolment; increase or stabilize school attendance; and to support children's food and nutrition security. While WFP expanded the programme to more than 4,600 schools in 2023, its widest reach ever, funding shortfalls forced WFP to significantly curtail the scope of the programme as the 2023-2024 school year started.

WFP assisted 2 million primary schoolchildren with fortified date bars or fortified biscuits in school in 2023.^[3]

The programme covered 4,600 schools in 2023 across 86 districts in 19 of Yemen's 22 governorates. Programme coverage increased by 233 schools in 2023, as large-scale frontline violence waned: WFP was able to resume school feeding in 129 schools in two districts of Ma'rib governorate previously inaccessible due to conflict, while also expanding the programme to 104 new schools in the governorate - home to the largest share of Yemen's internally displaced population.

The geographical coverage of the programme is based on an independent, needs-based, and principled approach designed to ensure equitable access. Targeting criteria are defined by the priorities of the Education Cluster, food insecurity prevalence, as well as access considerations that ensure the safety and protection of children. The choice of commodity is based on climatic and geographic conditions as well as local preferences.

Under the school feeding programme, WFP has since 2020 implemented a Healthy Kitchens project which provides locally sourced and freshly prepared meals. The project works as a multi-pronged intervention that promotes the economic empowerment of women from low-income households through targeted employment. The project also serves as a bridge to longer-term resilience-building activities by using food sourced from smallholder farmers supported by WFP. The project started first in Aden city and expanded to Sana'a city in 2022. WFP assisted 31,200 children under the project in 2023, a slight increase from 2022 as WFP continued to expand the project in Sana'a.

Under the programme, WFP also assists children who have lost their parents and children with disabilities and/or specific needs enrolled in specialized educational institutions. In 2023, the programme assisted more than 3,400 children in six government-supported orphanages in Ibb, Al Mahwit, and Sana'a city, as well as 3,000 children with disabilities or specific needs in Abyan, Amran, Al Hodeidah, Ibb, Sana'a city and Shabwah governorates.

Resources to results

The funding shortages encountered by WFP in 2023 also affected the school feeding programme. The resources available to the programme was sufficient to cover just 51 percent of the needs-based funding requirement. As a result, as the 2023-2024 school year started (in late July in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA) and in late August in areas under the internationally recognized Government (IRG)), WFP was only able to target 1.8 million schoolchildren out of the 3.2 million originally planned.

School feeding outcomes

WFP has seen positive outcomes among the schoolchildren assisted by WFP in recent years, and this trend continued in 2023. Monitoring data show that school feeding contributed to keeping children in school despite the ongoing conflict: Dropout rates remained low, and attendance rates remained high, achieving annual targets. Similarly, WFP continued to see an above-target year-on-year increase in the number of children enrolled in WFP-supported schools. Graduation rates increased slightly in 2023 following two consecutive years of decline seen since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which negatively impacted access to education.

Partnerships

WFP's school feeding programme in Yemen is implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Education in areas under the IRG, and with the School Feeding and Humanitarian Relief Project (SFHRP) in areas under the SBA on behalf of the Sana'a-based Ministry of Education. The Healthy Kitchens project was implemented through two cooperating partners and in collaboration with local education authorities.

WFP is an active partner of the Education Cluster and a member of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). WFP in 2023 continued implementation of the joint *Restoring Education and Learning (REAL)* project, a multi-year partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children. Funded by the World Bank and the GPE, the project benefitted around 610,000 Yemeni primary schoolchildren in 1,144 schools in 14 districts in seven governorates.

Through the project, the three agencies provided a package of complementary support over three academic years for Yemeni schoolchildren, schools, and teachers. WFP provides school feeding; UNICEF provides school rehabilitation, teachers incentives, and school materials; while Save the Children trained teachers and provided education material. Illustrating the value of predictable multi-year funding, the contribution by the World Bank and the GPE allowed WFP to sustain school feeding in the schools targeted under the project despite funding shortages.

WFP in 2023 worked closely with the Ministry of Education on efforts to strengthen the management and implementation of the school feeding programme. This work focused specifically on enhancing systems to improve programme delivery and accountability. WFP conducted capacity building in monitoring and evaluation and worked to improve reporting processes. WFP introduced innovative digital solutions for reporting, designed to replace manual paper-based reporting while streamlining data collection and analysis. The new reporting system aims to improve information accuracy and timeliness, enabling better decision making and more agile resource allocation.

Gender and age marker

Implementation of WFP's school feeding programme accounted for gender considerations, as reflected in Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (GaM-M) code 3.

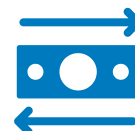
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition and improve dietary intake | 3 - Fully integrates gender |
| Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys | 3 - Fully integrates gender |

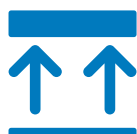
Strategic outcome 03: Food-insecure households & communities in targeted areas across Yemen, including those affected by climate shocks, benefit from more resilient livelihoods & food systems throughout the year.



414,600 people supported through **WFP resilience and livelihoods projects**.



USD 28.5 million transferred to **resilience and livelihoods** participants.



39 districts added to the **resilience and livelihoods** programme.



3 joint projects implemented with other **United Nations agencies**.

Complementing WFP's relief efforts, outcome 3 of the Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP) encompasses WFP's efforts to build the resilience and support the livelihoods of Yemeni households and communities. The outcome contributes directly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero hunger), with positive multiplier effects towards SDGs 1 (No poverty), and 5 (Gender equality).

Resilience and Livelihoods

WFP's resilience and livelihoods programme is designed to strengthen food value chains and food systems. However, despite a consensus over the importance of efforts that reduce, or even prevent the need for humanitarian assistance, the activity was severely underfunded, hampering efforts to transition households towards interventions that build self-sufficiency.

WFP supported 414,600 people under its resilience and livelihoods in 2023, transferring USD 28.5 million in cash-based transfers (CBTs).^[1] Projects were implemented in 131 districts across 20 governorates. While still far below plan, this represents a notable expansion from the 92 districts covered in 2022.

WFP works through a '3-Pronged Approach' (3PA) to design evidence-based projects with a deep understanding of local contexts and needs.^[2] In Yemen, WFP emphasizes the rehabilitation and construction of medium and larger-scale community assets, as well as agricultural interventions that support the restoration of sustainable food systems.

These projects are grouped into three pillars: **Pillar I**, covering recovery and rehabilitation efforts through food assistance for assets (FFA); **Pillar II**, which focuses on youth and women's empowerment through food assistance for training (FFT); and **Pillar III**, which encompasses WFP's support to smallholder farmers.

Under Pillar I, WFP focused FFA projects on rehabilitating and building community assets to restore local productive capacities: 369,700 participants constructed or rehabilitated assets including 200 kilometres of community access roads, and 50 kilometres of irrigation canals. 700 hectares of agricultural land benefitted from new irrigation schemes. 150 hectares of community gardens and orchards and 40 households and school gardens were built, maintained, or restored.

WFP also worked to provide sustainable and climate-sensitive water management solutions in one of the world's most water scarce countries: Participants constructed or rehabilitated more than 1,140 water points in 2023 and WFP had by early 2023 installed 43 solar-powered water pumps in local communities in Dhamar, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, and Sana'a governorate, benefitting 64,000 people.

Under Pillar II, FFT programmes designed to support the human capital and economic capacity of youth and women were selected based on market assessments and beneficiary preferences. Participants attended programmes for six months. 62,600 people received trainings that include tailoring, beekeeping, food processing, livestock management, perfume, and incense production, as well as business management and marketing training. WFP also provided seed funding to support small-scale projects that enable participants to turn skills into income-generating activities.

Under Pillar III, WFP worked on projects focused on natural resource management and disaster risk reduction, designed to help communities prepare for and respond to climate-related shocks. FFA participants constructed or rehabilitated 70 kilometres of drainage canals and flood protection embankments to protect productive land, as well as water catchment and water collection centres for the efficient utilization of scarce water resources. Participants also worked on land reclamation, terracing, and grazing land management for the sustainable utilization of productive land.

Resources to results

The resilience and livelihoods programme was WFP’s least-funded activity in 2023, with just 23 percent of the annual requirement covered. The lack of donor support meant that WFP was unable to scale the programme to planned levels. As such, as part of the 3PA, an integrated context analysis (ICA) was used to identify priority districts for implementation. This geographic prioritization was critical as funding shortages meant that WFP was able to support less than a quarter of the originally planned 2 million people.

Further, the lack of timely funding, combined with delays in receiving approvals from authorities to start planned projects resulted in relatively low expenditures as compared to the limited resources that were available by the end of the year.

Resilience and livelihood outcomes

Outcome data illustrate how WFP interventions can work to mitigate the effect of shocks, with nine out of ten households in targeted communities reporting benefitting from an enhanced livelihood asset base in 2023. However, the challenges faced are reflected in food security outcomes, as the rate of acceptable food consumption decreased slightly from the previous year. In line with the outcomes seen for general food assistance, households headed by women saw worse food security outcomes than those headed by men.

Partnerships

WFP implemented its resilience and livelihoods programme in Yemen in collaboration with nine cooperating partners and one financial service provide and collaborated closely with Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) partners.

WFP continued implementation of three multi-year joint projects in Yemen: Under the third phase of the *Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security, and Climate Adaptation in Yemen (ERRY III) project*, WFP, UNDP, FAO, and ILO support the creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities. Through the European Union-funded *Joint Actions for Food Security and Nutrition in Yemen (PROACT II)*, WFP, FAO, and UNICEF strengthen the resilience of food systems and livelihoods of targeted communities. Under the World Bank-funded *Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP)*, WFP, FAO, and UNDP work together to improve access to food and nutritious diets.

Gender and age marker

The implementation of WFP’s resilience and livelihood interventions in 2023 was tailored to the specific needs of women and was assigned Gender and Age Marker (GaM-M) code 3.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Promote early recovery and enhance livelihoods at household and community level while meeting immediate food needs of food-insecure households | 3 - Fully integrates gender |

Strategic outcome 04: Humanitarian & development partners collaborate effectively to assist people in Yemen and to preserve critical services all year.



16,300 passengers carried on **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** flights.



79 partners supported by the **Logistics Cluster**.



2,400 humanitarian workers supported by the **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster**.



22 partners supported by WFP **on-demand services**.

WFP plays a key enabling role in the humanitarian response in Yemen through the provision of critical air transport, logistics, emergency telecommunication, and on-demand services. These activities contribute to outcome 4 of the Yemen interim country strategic plan, and to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the goals). Apart from the WFP-managed air transport services, WFP's activities under outcome 4 activities were underfunded in 2023. As such, WFP sought cost-savings and efficiency gains where possible. The success of these efforts is reflected in high levels of user satisfaction among the 134 entities served across the four activities.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

UNHAS carried 16,300 passengers to, from, and within Yemen in 2023. The safe and reliable provision of aviation services was reflected in 97 percent of users reporting being satisfied with UNHAS services.

Limited international transport options present significant operational constraints to the inter-agency response in Yemen. In response, UNHAS has been present in Yemen since 2015, and remains the primary air transport service for the humanitarian and development community.

Through its fleet of three aircraft, 93 partners used UNHAS services in 2023, including 19 United Nations (UN) agencies, 67 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as 7 diplomatic missions and donor partners. UNHAS operated 941 flights in 2023, and on average, 1,362 passengers were carried on 78 flights each month. Due to restrictions imposed by the Sana'a-based authorities, UNHAS flights remained unavailable to national staff in northern Yemen.

UNHAS served eight regular destinations: Five domestic destinations (Aden, Al Mukalla, Ma'rib, Sana'a, and Sayun) and three international destinations (Addis Ababa, Amman, and Djibouti), as well as ad-hoc services to Socotra.

UNHAS responded to over 90 requests to move 16 mt of light humanitarian cargo to Yemen in collaboration with the Logistics Cluster and WFP on-demand services. UNHAS also undertook medical evacuations for 197 humanitarian staff.

Under the terms of the April 2022 truce, a limited number of commercial flights from Sana'a resumed in May 2022. However, these flights remain restricted for most foreign nationals, and UNHAS services will continue until safe, consistent, and reliable commercial options become available.

Logistics Cluster

The Yemen Logistics Cluster supported the work of 79 humanitarian and development partners in 2023, including 69 NGOs, and 10 UN agencies. 97 percent of these reported that the Logistics Cluster added significant value to their operational response.

The Logistics Cluster provides and strengthens logistics coordination among the humanitarian community in Yemen and facilitates access to sufficient and reliable logistics services and operational information. Where operational gaps are identified, the Logistics Cluster also acts as a 'provider of last resort', facilitating access to common logistics services. These services are provided free-to-user, or on a partial or full cost-recovery basis, depending on the availability of

funds.

The Logistics Cluster conducted monthly coordination meetings and interfaced with the wider humanitarian community through participation in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM), and the Humanitarian Access Working Group (HAWG). The Logistics Cluster also maintained an operations website for updates, maps, and standard operating procedures (SOPs), and published 139 information management products in 2023.

The Logistics Cluster delivered warehouse and inventory management trainings in Sana'a and Aden to 57 staff from 42 partner organizations. The Cluster also held six logistics training webinars. In line with WFP's commitment to localization, Logistics Cluster trainings were primarily focused on the needs of local NGOs.

The Logistics Cluster conducted a Gaps and Needs Analysis (GNA) to ensure the efficient use of limited resources. The GNA formed the basis for an updated Logistics Cluster concept of operations (CONOPS), finalized in August 2023.

Under the new CONOPS, the provision of common storage facilities in Sana'a, previously managed by the Logistics Cluster, was taken over by WFP Bilateral Service Provision, with storage provided on a full cost-recovery basis. Further, the Logistics Cluster-managed common storage facilities in Aden were rightsized to better align with assessed needs. In total, 9,900 m³ of humanitarian cargo was dispatched through Logistics Cluster-managed warehousing facilities in both Sana'a and Aden in 2023 on behalf of 10 partners. The Logistics Cluster also loaned 17 mobile storage units to seven partners.

The Logistics Cluster was also responsible for maintaining contingency emergency logistics capabilities. These include the prepositioning of essential non-food items, as well as standby contractual arrangements for rapid air transport from Dubai to Sana'a and Aden.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

The ETC provided timely, predictable, and effective telecommunications services to more than 2,400 humanitarian workers from 49 partner organizations in 2023 (17 UN agencies, 31 NGOs, and one government partner), with a user satisfaction rate of 89 percent.

The conflict has degraded the quality and accessibility of Yemen's telecommunications infrastructure. In response, WFP, through the ETC, provides secure telecommunications services to the humanitarian community. ETC services were provided in 20 humanitarian hubs across 10 common operational areas of Yemen, as well as in nine United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)-managed Security Operation Centres (SOCs). This includes establishing, upgrading, and maintaining security telecommunications services, the provision of shared internet connectivity services, the provision of solar charging solutions, and coordination, information management, and capacity building.

The ETC conducted 18 in-person and virtual trainings for 334 IT staff from partner organizations. Topics include project management, collaborative software tools, managing IT services, security telecommunications and Telecommunications Security Standards (TESS+), cybersecurity, radio system deployment, and new standards for the use of voice services.

The ETC took part in the humanitarian response to Cycle Tej, which impacted Yemen's eastern coast in late October. The ETC supported responding actors by activating very-small-aperture terminal (VSAT) satellite communications services at the emergency operations centre in Al Maharah governorate. The ETC also worked to improve emergency infrastructure and installed 35 solar powered lights in the internally displaced persons (IDP) camp in Al Makha (Ta'iz governorate) to enhance the safety of the 6,100 camp residents.

The ETC engaged closely with its local partners to discuss activities, plans and challenges: The Yemen ETC Working Group had 163 active members in 2023. The ETC also regularly engaged with the Humanitarian Country Team, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM) and strengthened its collaboration with the Communications Working Group.

As in previous years, restrictions on the importation of telecommunications equipment; delays in customs clearances; and a limited local IT market remained key challenges. Further, significant funding shortages over the second half of 2023 prompted WFP to explore alternative funding options in coordination with the United Nations Resident Coordinators Office and the Operational Management Team (OMT).

On-demand Services

Through its on-demand service provision activity WFP leveraged its supply chain expertise and capacities in service of 22 partners in Yemen in 2023 through a range of services provided on a cost-recovery basis.

Through the **Revolving Fuel Facility**, WFP provided 16 million litres of imported fuel in response to requests from Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), UNICEF, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and the World Health Organization (WHO). This facilitated the uninterrupted provision of life-saving services at 131 MSF and WHO-supported

Health facilities, 22 UNICEF-supported vaccination centres, and 36 UNOPS-supported WASH facilities.

The fuel was imported and offloaded at Al Hodeidah and Al Mukalla ports. To mitigate risk, a third-party monitor inspected the fuel at vessel loading, discharge, as well as at intermediary points all the way to final delivery.

Through the **Small-Quantity Fuel Provision** mechanism, WFP supported 17 NGOs and UN agencies by delivering 1.2 million litres of locally sourced diesel and petrol to sustain humanitarian activities. The WFP fuel pipeline remained stable throughout 2023, ensuring a predictable supply of fuel to WFP partners.

WFP also continued its provision of **sea transport services**. In partnership with WFP Shipping, WFP facilitated the safe transport of 4,200 m³ of cargo by sea on behalf of nine partner organizations, including medicines, medical and shelter kits, vehicles, and other non-food items. WFP also supports its partners by arranging air shipments to Yemen. WFP also supported WHO by arranging one cargo flight from United Arab Emirates to Aden in support of the ongoing cholera response in southern Yemen.

WFP provides warehousing services as an on-demand service at full cost recovery. On request from UNHCR, WFP augmented its warehousing capacity in Sana'a and Aden with an additional 5,400 m² of storage space for shelter and camp management equipment, bringing the total number of WFP-managed warehouses to three, with an overall capacity of 8,900 m².

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|---------------------|
| Provide on-demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people (UNHAS) | N/A |

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Women and girls in Yemen remain severely disadvantaged in terms of economic and public participation, education, and health. Further, the strict enforcement of discriminatory gender-related practices continued in 2023 to impact women's freedom of movement in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA), with both societal and operational implications.

Yemen has in recent years consistently been considered the country with the highest gender gap in the world, and women and girls in Yemen are disadvantaged from birth^[1]: Yemeni girls have lower post-primary school attendance and completion rates than boys, with life-long implications: Child mortality among women in Yemen with non-formal education is more than twice as high as those with higher education. Early marriage is more than twice as prevalent among the poorest, least educated quintile of the population. Adolescent girls are also more likely to be engaged in child labour than boys, as girls, especially those out of school, are often involved in household chores from an early age.^[2] Boys and men also face specific risks, including forced recruitment and child soldiering. Yemeni boys have higher under-five mortality rates and are often exposed to the worst forms of child labour.^[3]

Beyond childhood, discriminatory societal attitudes towards women's economic and societal participations means that Yemeni women often have no steady income. Women and girls are thus at high risk of exposure to gender-based violence, exploitation, and abuse, as households adopt negative economic coping mechanisms such as early, forced, and child marriage, as well as child labour.

Discriminatory gender norms continued in 2023 to endanger the lives of Yemeni women. In areas under the SBA, the *mahram* system, increasingly strictly enforced since 2022, severely limited women's freedom of movement without the accompaniment of a close male relative. This worked to adversely affect women's societal participation and access to services and limited the ability of women humanitarians to provide life-saving services.

With little progress made in UN efforts to lift these restrictions, WFP activities were affected by restrictions on the ability of women national staff to freely conduct field work. These hampered the ability of women to support themselves and their families, while limiting the ability of women humanitarians to provide life-saving services.

Strategically, WFP worked to mainstream gender across its activities; considered the needs of women and girls in programme design; and encouraged the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment among its cooperating partners.

WFP reviewed all cooperating partner proposals to ensure that gender equality was integrated and provided grants to cooperating partners to support gender mainstreaming efforts. WFP worked closely with its **general food assistance** (GFA) and **nutrition** cooperating partners to develop and implement gender mainstreaming plans, supporting them with training and assessment activities.

This worked to build the capacity of cooperating partners on ways to integrate gender mainstreaming and gender transformative approaches in their policies and programmes. This also focused on the inclusion of women on food assistance committees, ensuring that women have a say on how assistance is provided in their communities. WFP worked to ensure that all training and assessment activities conducted by partners as part of WFP activity implementation remained inclusive of women and girls, men and boys.

Under its **school feeding** programme, WFP continued to embed women's empowerment as a key outcome of its Healthy Kitchen's project. The project employs local women that make nutritious school meals using locally produced ingredients, with 32,000 children assisted in 2023 in Aden and Sana'a. As WFP continued to invest in expanding the project, WFP engaged with women WFP and cooperating partner staff to ensure that the project worked to strengthen social protection systems as designed. WFP also supported the development of a case study to develop recommendations from a gender perspective. These include implementing agricultural training programs that support local farmers, including women farmers, to improve their capacity and productivity.

WFP continued capacity strengthening efforts for staff at all field and area offices across Yemen through the Gender Results Network (GRN), WFP's gender focal point community. WFP's dedicated Gender and Protection section also developed tailored training plans for various WFP units and their cooperating partners. Trainings were conducted for WFP's **monitoring and evaluation** (M&E) and **resilience and livelihoods** partners. These trainings aim to strengthen the capacity of WFP staff and WFP cooperating partners to improve gender and protection sensitivities in programme planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Operationally, women and girls represented 50 percent of the people assisted by WFP in Yemen in 2023. As part of its assistance targeting criteria, WFP prioritized women-headed households based on observed correlations between food insecurity and gender-related household characteristics.

WFP assisted 1.4 million women and girls under specifically targeted nutrition programmes. Under the **resilience and livelihoods** programme, WFP worked closely with both men and women community leaders. WFP supported more than 210,000 women through the programme, including under a pillar of interventions dedicated specifically to supporting the human capital and economic capacity of women and youth. WFP provides food assistance for training (FFT) especially targeting women heading their households in rural communities, emphasizing women's entrepreneurship and economic participation as key to the achievement of longer-term food security outcomes.

Sensitive to local cultural considerations, WFP ensured that distribution points were safe and secure for women and girls. This includes the presence of dedicated women volunteers at distribution sites; gender-segregated queues, and distributions timed to ensure the access, safety, and security of women. WFP tracked women's participation and decision-making power related to the provision and use of assistance: WFP monitored and enforced women's representation on food management and food assistance committees where possible. Sex-disaggregated data was also collected for most activities. WFP monitoring data show that in close to half of all households that received WFP food assistance in 2023, the decisions on the use of assistance were made jointly by women and men. This is a notable finding considering that on average, nine out of ten households in Yemen have a male household head. ^[2]

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

The protracted conflict has entrenched deep-rooted protection risks across Yemen. While a decrease in armed conflict notably reduced civilian casualties and forced displacement in 2023, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law remained endemic. These include gender-based violence (GBV), child labour, forced recruitment, and restrictions on freedom of movement. Many of these disproportionately affect women and girls, trigger the use of harmful coping strategies, and hamper access to public services and humanitarian assistance.

WFP integrates safeguards in its operation to ensure the protection of, and accountability to the people it serves, and to ensure equal access to assistance. However, these efforts were in 2023 hampered by a reduction in the direct and remote monitoring due to bureaucratic obstructions.

These efforts were guided by WFP's 2021-2023 Yemen Protection and Accountability Strategy and Community Engagement Action Plan (CEAP). The CEAP, developed in 2023, emphasizes the active involvement of, and meaningful engagement with, affected populations in decision-making. Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) was also embedded in all activities, operationalized through the appointment of a dedicated PSEA officer, and supported by PSEA focal points in all WFP offices. By the end of the year, all WFP non-governmental organization (NGO) cooperating partners had also been assessed using the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment.

Despite the challenges faced, the overall success of years of these efforts is reflected in encouraging outcomes seen among the people assisted: Almost no one assisted by WFP reported facing issues accessing WFP programmes or related to their safety or dignity when collecting WFP assistance.

The safety and dignity of people served remained a key priority for WFP: WFP has put in place concrete measures to ensure distributions remained safe, and that people could collect their entitlements with dignity. Monitoring findings show that almost everyone assisted reported experiencing no safety concerns and that they were treated with respect when taking part in WFP programmes.

WFP also emphasizes the importance of data protection. Privacy impact assessments were in 2023 conducted for the general food assistance (GFA) programme across both the southern and northern governorates.

WFP continued efforts to ensure that all people served by WFP had meaningful access to their entitlements without barriers. WFP ensured that proper arrangements were in place at distribution sites for specific groups (older persons, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, persons with disabilities, and others). As a result, close to all surveyed people assisted by WFP reported that they had unhindered access to WFP programmes.

The *mahram* requirement continued to restrict women's freedom of movement without a close male relative in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA). This was usually enforced when travelling between districts or further. However, as WFP has, on average, more than 30 distribution points in each district of Yemen, this rarely impacted the ability of women to access WFP assistance. Overall, nine out of ten recipients surveyed reported that they had to travel less than one hour to collect their assistance.

In line with WFP's commitment to accountability, WFP has put in place several mechanisms to collect feedback from affected communities: WFP triangulates information from direct monitoring by WFP staff, third-party monitoring, post-distribution monitoring, and remote monitoring, and operates a hotline for incoming calls. WFP consolidates findings from all these channels in a single database, using a tracking system to ensure that timely action is taken, and feedback loops closed.

WFP operates a community feedback mechanism (CFM) that provides a way for people to contact WFP directly. The number of calls to the CFM in 2023 (217,400) increased by 68 percent from 2022. This is likely related to continued sensitization efforts by WFP, as well as the operational challenges faced by WFP. These led to operational adjustments that likely prompted an increase in incoming queries, despite WFP's efforts to inform the people targeted of any changes to the quantity, frequency, or modality of assistance.

Most incoming calls to the CFM were inquiries or requests for guidance (49 percent) followed by requests or expressions of preference (32 percent). Complaints accounted for 19 percent of calls. The CFM also provides a PSEA referral pathway for protection issues. Overall, 97 percent of cases had been resolved or closed by the end of 2023, with a first-level resolution rate of 89 percent.^[1]

Locations assessed to have high protection risks were monitored through the Beneficiary Verification Mechanism (BVM). Through the BVM, WFP conducted outgoing calls to programme participants to verify that they had received their full entitlements, and that the provision of assistance was conducted in line with WFP standards.

However, while the BVM findings confirmed that high assistance satisfaction rates in 2023, the number of BVM calls conducted in 2023 (28,500) decreased by 89 percent from 2022. This decline, mirrored by a 44 percent decline in physical monitoring visits, is related to bureaucratic obstacles encountered in areas under the SBA.

Starting January 2023, the activities of a key WFP third-party service provider, responsible for a large share of WFP third-party monitoring (TPM) and BVM activities in areas under the SBA, were suspended by authorities. While WFP sought to mitigate the impact of the suspension through increased remote monitoring and the recruitment of additional TPM capacity, this led to an immediate and significant decline in WFP field monitoring capacity.

WFP emphasizes the participation and empowerment of the people it assists in Yemen, facilitating participation throughout the programme lifecycle. Where possible, WFP involved communities in the planning and implementation of its activities. Under the GFA programme, food assistance committees at district, sub-district and village levels are formed to ensure community involvement. WFP works to ensure the participation of women by encouraging at least 30 percent women committee members.

WFP remained an active member of multiple inter-agency fora: WFP participated in the Yemen Protection Cluster, the Yemen Inclusion Task Force, the Yemen Gender Network, the Yemen GBV Area of Responsibility, and the Yemen PSEA Task Force. Through these, WFP strengthened inter-agency collaboration on topics including referral pathways, disability inclusion, PSEA assessments for, and civil status documentation.

Environmental sustainability

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Nine years of conflict has caused large-scale environmental destruction and has exacerbated Yemen's chronic environmental problems: Widespread deforestation has contributed to severe land degradation. Suboptimal land management has severely compromised soil fertility. Acute water scarcity is adversely affecting crop yields and livestock health.

Responding to these factors, WFP in 2023 prioritized the operationalization of sustainability principles in its operation in Yemen. These were supported by a dedicated environmental and social safeguards (ESS) expert at the country office. Capacity-building initiatives held for WFP and cooperating partner staff were pivotal in enhancing awareness of WFP's corporate Environmental Policy and Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF).

This involved conducting thorough environmental and social risk assessments as part of activity planning and implementation. WFP Yemen continued the gradual scale-up of the screening of field-level agreements (FLAs), memorandums of understanding (MoUs), and construction contracts (CCs) for environmental and social risks. 2023 marked the first year of full implementation of this policy, with an initial target set at 60 percent of FLAs/MoUs/CCs screened for each activity. WFP significantly surpassed this target in 2023 for all activities and is aiming for 100 percent screening by 2026.

WFP integrated ESS considerations into all programme activities, endeavouring to ensure that WFP's activities in Yemen *do no harm*. These interrelated efforts contribute to heightened agricultural productivity, increased resilience to climate induced shocks, and more sustainable livelihoods:

Under its **resilience and livelihoods** programme, WFP sought to mitigate environmental risks in the communities served. Soil conservation initiatives implemented by WFP worked to mitigate erosion risk, preserve arable land, and maintain soil fertility. Spring rehabilitation projects aimed to improve water availability for irrigation, crucial for sustaining agriculture in a water-scarce environment. Additionally, gabion construction efforts worked to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events, prevent soil erosion, and safeguard agricultural infrastructure. Overall, nine out of ten participants reported environmental benefits in the communities targeted for WFP programme implementation in 2023.

WFP emphasized projects that safeguard vital water resources. As part of WFP's agricultural interventions, innovative water management techniques, including water harvesting and drip irrigation systems, were implemented to maximize water utilization while preventing groundwater depletion. These practices not only augment crop yields but also mitigate over-extraction risks. In its construction projects, WFP conducted thorough risk assessments to ensure compliance with international waste disposal and runoff control standards. This pre-emptive approach was devised to averts potential surface water contamination and to preserve water quality.

Considering the scale of WFP activities in Yemen, with close to half of the population assisted in 2023, WFP focused on resource efficiency and waste and pollution management, with a specific emphasis on the potential waste generation from transportation and food packaging. For transportation packaging, WFP required cooperating partners to use minimal packing and to ensure proper segregation and collection of waste. This includes designated areas or containers established for the collection of packing waste collection. For food packaging, awareness campaigns were designed to enhance knowledge among recipients of simple and appropriate waste segregation and disposal practices.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP implemented several new initiatives in 2023 that improved the sustainability of its in-house operations and construction projects.

Yemen possesses the ideal geography, topography, and climate for the use of renewable energy. Across Yemen, there is an average of eight hours of nearly vertical sunshine each day. This equals to over 3,000 hours per year of clean blue sky, making the country especially suitable for solar energy. ^[1] As such, all WFP construction projects completed in 2023, including upgrades to WFP's country office compound in Sana'a, were designed with the utilization of green energy sources in mind, with a focus on solar power.

Construction projects also incorporate the integration of thermal insulation materials to effectively reduce power consumption for heating and cooling purposes within WFP premises. Additionally, WFP made efforts, wherever space permitted, to create green areas within facilities. These green areas include the planting of indigenous trees, flowers, and grass with low water requirements, contributing to environmentally sustainable workplace environments. At its country office in Sana'a, WFP also used a water treatment system to ensure that grey water was treated and repurposed for irrigation.

WFP worked to reduce emissions caused by travel, and actively promoted joint field missions, minimizing the need for individual staff travels by the armoured vehicles used by WFP in Yemen. Further, most trainings were conducted online to reduce unnecessary staff travel by land or air.

WFP rolled out several new digital solutions designed to simplify processes while reducing paper waste: WFP replaced the traditional paper-based vehicle logbooks with digital solutions and rolled out the Global Service Management Tool (GSMT). The tool digitizes all administrative services and has proven effective at significantly reducing waste while streamlining administrative processes.

WFP strived to enhance its waste management systems and reduce the use of plastics by replacing water bottles with water dispensers; limiting the use of single-use plastics in office canteens; and reducing the number of waste bins to reduce the use of plastic bags. This has not only helped reduce plastic waste - with WFP achieving a 70 percent reduction in the use of plastic water bottles - but has promoted more responsible waste management practices among staff.

Going forward, and to further enhance its waste management processes, WFP is preparing to introduce a partially segregated waste disposal system in its offices starting at the country office in Sana'a in 2024. This will have a particular emphasis on separating organic food waste for use as fertilizer, as well as on segregating plastic and paper waste for recycling. Further, to better and more systematically identify, manage, monitor, and control environmental issues, WFP Yemen is planning to roll out WFP's Environmental Management System in 2024.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Recognizing that reducing malnutrition and improving diets requires a holistic and integrated approach, WFP in 2023 made significant strides towards integrating nutrition considerations across its operation in Yemen. These efforts include: 1) A focus on *strategic integration*, whereby WFP programmatic planning has shifted from treating nutrition interventions as discrete activities towards integrated programmatic approaches. 2) *Operational integration* that ensure a continuum of care across WFP's assistance portfolio. 3) Enhanced *systems integration and inter-agency and inter-sectorial partnerships*. This includes closer coordination and collaboration with UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other key stakeholders.

Strategic Integration

The 2023-2025 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP) operationalizes nutrition integration by embedding its nutrition-specific activities with other activities in ways that contribute to cohesive food and nutrition outcomes:

Outcome 1 of the ICSP integrates WFP's life-saving food and nutrition interventions by grouping its general food assistance (GFA) programme with its programme for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Further, under the coordinated approach to nutrition support in Yemen, WFP provided treatment to 1.6 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children aged 6-59 months in 2023, while UNICEF provided treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). In this way, food assistance and acute malnutrition treatment services become part of the same inter-agency assistance continuum responding to immediate food *and* nutrition needs.

Outcome 2 of the ICSP encompasses the provision of basic services and social safety nets to nutritionally at-risk groups, taking advantage of the synergies between health, nutrition, and education. Operationalizing WFP's "*first 8,000 days*"-approach, this integrated WFP's support for the prevention of acute malnutrition among 1.6 million PBWG and children aged 6-23 months in 2023 with WFP's school feeding programme.

Operational Integration

At an operational level, WFP implemented activities that directly address the determinants of malnutrition, including its MAM treatment and its prevention of acute malnutrition activities.

WFP in 2023 expanded its MAM treatment programme to 4,300 health facilities across Yemen. Through close coordination with UNICEF, 92 percent of these were also centres for UNICEF-provided health and nutrition services.

Under the new ICSP, WFP embedded its cash-assistance for nutrition-programme (which started in August 2022) in its acute malnutrition prevention activity. The programme enhances access to nutritious foods for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) conditional on attending social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) sessions co-developed by WFP, UNICEF, and WHO.

WFP also embedded nutrition considerations across its non-nutrition assistance portfolio. WFP's **GFA programme** is designed with nutrition considerations embedded from the targeting stage. The GFA eligibility criteria for GFA include households with PBWG enrolled in the MAM treatment programme, or households with children under five years registered in WFP-provided MAM treatment or UNICEF-provided SAM treatment programmes. Priority is given to households with children suffering from SAM, and/or with complications.

WFP's school feeding programme addresses the nutritional needs of school-aged children, reduces stunting, improves education outcomes, and works in tandem with its nutrition assistance and GFA programmes as part of the "8,000 days"-approach. In 2023, 2 million schoolchildren received fortified date bars or fortified biscuits providing approximately 430 kilocalories per day, as well as essential micronutrients. Under the Healthy Kitchens project, 32,000 schoolchildren received fresh and locally sourced sandwiches (including beans and eggs, as well as fresh fruits and vegetables) providing 500 kilocalories per day.

Under the **resilience and livelihoods-programme**, WFP provided nutrition-sensitive support designed to both directly and indirectly address determinants of food insecurity and malnutrition. In 2023, 419,000 participants received direct food and cash-based assistance (through food assistance for assets, FFA) that support the nutritional status of their

households. FFA participants worked on assets that aim to enhance food systems and build food security and nutrition resilience in their communities.

Systems Integration and Partnerships

WFP continued in 2023 to invest in partnerships that enhance nutrition integration across the humanitarian response in Yemen. WFP worked with government counterparts, United Nations (UN) agencies, and civil society organizations to strengthen nutrition policies, strategies, and programmes. WFP strengthened its collaboration with other sectors, including Health, Agriculture, and Education.

WFP has cultivated a well-defined partnership with the Aden and Sana'a-based Ministries of Public Health and Population (MoPHP). This has been instrumental in building sustainable food security and nutrition response frameworks, as well as in implementing and advocating for nutrition-sensitive Health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programming.

WFP is a key member of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement in Yemen. In collaboration with WHO, UNICEF, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WFP has been instrumental in the development of the 2020-2023 Yemen Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP). WFP in 2023 supported the organization of a high-level SUN Yemen gathering in Amman, Jordan. The event was specifically arranged to enhance coordination and integration mechanisms for sustainable food and nutrition interventions.

The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), the WASH Cluster, the Nutrition Cluster, and the Health Cluster in 2023 revitalized the Yemen Integrated Famine Risk Reduction (IFRR) strategy. The IFRR Coordination Group adopted a new combined severity approach that provides a multi-sector methodology for geographically determining famine risk. Under the IFRR approach, nutrition considerations are integrated in a multi-dimensional response package that integrates nutrition, food security, WASH, and health assistance in 96 prioritized districts.

Challenges

While significant progress has been made, WFP in 2023 faced several challenges in its efforts to mainstream nutrition integration. Contextually, fragmented governance structures mean coordinating nutrition efforts is a complex and bureaucratically arduous endeavour. Further, a lack of knowledge, capacity, and technical capabilities among WFP and partner staff has slowed progress.

Limited funding was also a serious obstacle. While nutrition integration implies efficiency gains down the line, it also requires upfront investments in people, systems, and programmes. These investments were in 2023 limited in scope, as WFP's nutrition activities in Yemen were severely underfunded. The lack of resources meant that WFP was forced to partially suspend and/or scale-down several of its direct nutrition interventions in 2023, leaving little room for investments not related to life-saving service delivery.

Partnerships

Faced by dwindling resources, WFP in 2023 consolidated partnerships that underpin the response of WFP and the wider humanitarian community in Yemen. This included working closely with its *resource* partners to maximize the utility of every dollar received; strengthening its field-level *cooperating* partnerships, especially with local organizations; taking advantage of the synergies of *strategic* partnerships with other United Nations (UN) agencies; and facilitating the response of other partners as a key *enabling* partner.

Even after years of conflict, Yemen retains a vibrant civil society made up of local actors working on social and humanitarian issues. WFP continued to embed these in its response, and national non-governmental organizations (NNGOs) made up half of WFP's cooperating partner roster. In total, 31 cooperating partners were involved in WFP activity implementation: 16 NNGOs, 11 international NGOs (INGOs), one United Nations (UN) agency, and three local authority partners. Through its cluster and service provision activities, WFP supported the work of 134 humanitarian and development partners.

With multiple emerging crises worldwide and humanitarian budgets stretched, WFP worked to consolidate and expand its *resource* partnerships to secure the funding required to sustain its activities in Yemen.

Through these efforts, WFP successfully retained its key donor partner group (albeit often with lower levels of funding as compared to the previous year). WFP also added two new donor partners in 2023, building new partnerships with China and Estonia that generated funding towards general food assistance (GFA, from China) as well as flexible funding (from Estonia).

WFP strengthened relationships with its existing donor partners, working to broaden partnerships through multi-pronged engagements. WFP was able to successfully access funding beyond traditional humanitarian pots from partners such as France, the German Agency for Development Cooperation (GIZ), and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief). These funds were channelled towards WFP's resilience and livelihoods programme, as well as its provision of aviation services through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS). WFP in April also received 30,000 metric tonnes of wheat for its GFA programme from Ukraine, funded with multi-donor contributions (from France, Spain, and the United States) through the *Grain from Ukraine* initiative.

WFP advocated with its donor partners for flexible (unearmarked) and timely contributions to ensure operational flexibility in the face of limited resources. While WFP's share of unearmarked contributions remained roughly in line with that received in 2022, WFP engaged its partners in dialogue ahead of contribution confirmation to better align contribution modalities with WFP's operational needs.

WFP continued to emphasize bidirectional information exchange with its donor partners. WFP provided regular updates on contextual and operational developments and challenges. Exchanges also focused on monitoring and evaluation processes and findings, internal control mechanisms, audit recommendations and follow-up actions.

WFP emphasized efforts to do more with less to ensure the sustainability of its activities. In close consultation with its key donor partners, WFP in 2023 developed a blueprint for a *smaller* food assistance programme with *smarter* targeting. Such a programme would allow WFP to focus its limited resources more accurately on those most in need, and to assist these with support better tailored to their specific needs.

Understanding the risks that the complex operating environment in Yemen poses to the integrity of WFP programmes was a key focus in 2023. Regular engagement with key stakeholders, including the UN Resident Coordinator and the rest of the UN Country Team, was crucial to better understand these dynamics. WFP also engaged its donor partners on operational enhancements designed to safeguard WFP assistance from external interference in line with humanitarian principles.

WFP and its donor partners consider such operational reforms crucial to ensure WFP's continued ability to assist Yemen's conflict-affected population effectively and efficiently. However, long-running negotiations with the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA) on these efforts had by late 2023 reached an impasse. As a result, WFP, in coordination with its donor partners, paused GFA in SBA-controlled areas in November 2023, halting assistance to 9.5 million people.

While a technical-level agreement was eventually reached by late December, the resumption of GFA was expected to take several months from the moment an agreement was endorsed by donors. This impacted the work of the 15 cooperating partners WFP works with to deliver GFA in SBA-controlled areas.

Building on its comparative advantage in Yemen, including its vast field footprint and technical capabilities, WFP continued to consolidate its role as a key enabler of the inter-agency humanitarian response in Yemen.

In line with WFP's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*), WFP's provision of common and on-demand services was an important enabling element for humanitarian and development partners across sectors. WFP continued to provide air transport services (through UNHAS), logistics services (through the Logistics Cluster), telecommunications services (through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster), and other on-demand services.

Focus on localization

With low levels of centralized institutional power and no common national agenda for recovery, localization initiatives become crucial to the achievement of humanitarian outcomes and the SDGs.

WFP's achievements in 2023 were only made possible through the relationships fostered with its 16 NNGO cooperating partners. These brought an understanding of local contexts and community needs, geographical proximity to beneficiaries, as well as complementary technical knowledge.

WFP worked to strengthen the leadership and delivery capacity of Yemeni NGOs and local authorities. WFP implemented trainings to enhance assistance delivery and to ensure the adherence to humanitarian principles in activity implementation. Protection against sexual abuse and exploitation (PSEA) provisions were embedded in all cooperating partner field-level agreements (FLAs), with all cooperating partners submitting PSEA self-assessments through the UN Partner Portal (UNPP). WFP also provided cooperating partners with PSEA guidance and training to staff, enumerators, daily workers, volunteers, and other persons associated with the delivery of WFP assistance.

Working to safeguard the integrity of its activities in Yemen, WFP conducted stringent evaluations for all its cooperating partners. WFP also conducted due diligence assessments for new cooperating partners in line with WFP's due diligence standards, risk management policy, and minimum standards for conflict sensitivity.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In a constrained funding environment, joint programming, including with other UN agencies, was in 2023 an important element of WFP's response in Yemen.

WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2023 continued field-level implementation of the multi-year (2021-2024), World Bank-funded *Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP)*. The project aims to improve food and nutrition security while building resilience and social cohesion. Under its share of the project, WFP provides nutrition support and food assistance for training (FFT) through its resilience and livelihoods programme.

Under its school feeding activity, WFP in 2023 continued implementation of the *Restoring Education and Learning (REAL)* project. The multi-year partnership is implemented jointly by WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children, and is funded by the World Bank and the Global Partnership for Education. Under the project, WFP provided school feeding to 610,000 children in more than 1,144 schools in 2023. The multi-year funding ensured the consistent provision of assistance even as WFP's school feeding programme overall faced significant funding shortfalls.

Under its resilience and livelihood activity, implementation of the third phase of the three-year *Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen Joint Programme (ERRY III)* continued in 2023. The project is managed by UNDP, funded by the European Union and Sweden, and jointly implemented by WFP, FAO, and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 16 targeted districts across seven governorates. The project is designed to enhance livelihoods, food security, and climate adaptation, while strengthening social cohesion.

Under the European Union-funded *Joint Actions for Food Security and Nutrition in Yemen (PROACT II)*, WFP, FAO, and UNICEF strengthened the resilience of food systems and livelihoods in four targeted districts across three governorates.

Financial Overview

WFP's operation in Yemen faced severe funding shortfalls in 2023. As humanitarian needs remained high, incoming contributions declined significantly for the second consecutive year. As a result, WFP was forced to scale down or suspend multiple activities, affecting millions of people.

WFP Yemen had a 2023 needs-based budget of USD 2.95 billion, its highest-ever annual budget, and the highest of any WFP operation worldwide. However, most donors reduced their humanitarian funding to Yemen, and WFP received the lowest annual level of confirmed contributions since 2016: Confirmed contributions (USD 636 million) were just over half of what was confirmed in 2022 (USD 1.10 billion). The overall resources available to WFP in 2023 (which includes confirmed contributions and carry-over from 2022) was sufficient to cover just 44 percent of the annual funding requirement.

It should be noted that contributions of more than USD 200 million confirmed in 2023 (and thus reported as part of the 2023 available resources) were not actually made available for 2023 programme implementation. Disbursement of these funds was made contingent by donors on an agreement with the Sana'a-based authorities on planned operational reforms, which did not materialize in 2023.

WFP turned every stone to retain donor confidence, maximize cost-efficiency, and cut costs, including a reduction in staff headcount. However, WFP was still forced to scale down all assistance activities: WFP reduced the number of people assisted (**school feeding** and **malnutrition treatment**), provided smaller food rations (**general food assistance**, GFA), or entirely suspend some activities (**malnutrition prevention**). To the extent possible, WFP sought to shield life-saving activities, implementing prioritization strategies to ensure the continuity of assistance to those most at risk.

While WFP attracted contributions from a diverse array of donors, the top two donors (as in recent years, the United States of America and Germany) together contributed almost three-quarters of all funds received. This donor concentration presents a significant strategic risk to WFP. Also, most contributions were earmarked by activity, often with modality restrictions, limiting WFP's ability to direct assistance where gaps were identified. In response, WFP continued to regularly assess financial risks and devise mitigation actions. While working to diversify its donor base and funding sources, WFP implemented prioritization strategies to ensure the continuity of assistance to the most at risk, and continued to advocate for timely, flexible, and multi-year funding to ensure programme sustainability and assistance predictability.

Of the direct assistance activities implemented by WFP, the **malnutrition treatment** programme was the best-funded activity, with 95 percent of requirements covered. This was followed by the **school feeding** programme (51 percent) and the **GFA** programme (44 percent). The **malnutrition prevention** and **resilience and livelihoods** programmes were the least-funded activities, covered at 25 and 23 percent, respectively. The relatively smaller funding requirements of WFP's cluster and common service activities were overall well-funded, with available resources sufficient to fully cover the needs-based plan (albeit with variations across activities).

However, the significant lead-time involved in bringing food to Yemen (3-5 months, depending on the commodity) meant that the *timeliness* of contributions received was another critical factor. As such, a seemingly high activity funding percentage can mask significant shortfalls, as late-arriving resources were carried over to be spent on 2024 activity implementation. As a result, 2023 expenditures were lower than what was noted as available resources. Further, the resources available to each activity was in large part dictated by high levels of donor earmarking:

76 percent of contributions confirmed for 2023 were earmarked at the activity-level. Overall, 67 percent of all 2023 available resources were allocated to the GFA programme. The sizeable contributions received enabled WFP to provide life-saving food assistance to close to half the population of Yemen.

Around 14 percent of contributions confirmed in 2023 were earmarked at the strategic outcome-level. Strategic outcome-level contributions were mostly earmarked towards outcome 1 (GFA and malnutrition treatment) and 2 (malnutrition prevention and school feeding).




Unearmarked (flexible or country-level) funds made up just 10 percent of contributions confirmed in 2023. As such, WFP prioritized the allocation of unearmarked funds towards underfunded activities to maximize the impact of each unearmarked dollar spent.

Resources allocated from the United Nations multi-donor pooled funds (including the Country-Based Pooled Funds and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)) were important enabling mechanisms: Funds received from CERF supported WFP's nutrition interventions, as well as WFP's work under the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). Funds from the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) were used to ensure the continuity of Emergency



Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) services, RRM interventions, as well as the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS).

Further, in an increasingly uncertain funding environment, funds received through WFP's internal financing mechanisms (including the Internal Project Lending (IPL) facility and the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF)) were crucial in allowing WFP reduce lead-times and to maintain the health of its commodity pipeline.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

| | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| SDG Target 1. Access to Food |  2,052,845,199 |  1,168,020,336 |  939,730,846 |  731,043,434 |
| SO01: Crisis affected women, men, girls & boys across Yemen are able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs all year. |  2,052,845,199 |  1,168,020,336 |  939,730,846 |  731,043,434 |
| Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency |  1,967,186,978 |  1,075,729,272 |  858,010,142 |  657,695,562 |
| Activity 02: Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people. |  85,658,220 |  92,291,063 |  81,720,703 |  73,347,872 |
| SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition |  330,810,651 |  255,233,546 |  115,046,543 |  95,785,075 |
| SO02: Targeted population groups across Yemen, including school-aged girls & boys & nutritionally vulnerable & at-risk groups, have access to basic services throughout the year. |  330,810,651 |  255,233,546 |  115,046,543 |  95,785,075 |
| Activity 03: Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake |  202,908,896 |  151,210,195 |  49,804,147 |  45,031,529 |
| Activity 04: Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys. |  127,901,754 |  104,023,350 |  65,215,149 |  50,753,546 |
| Non-activity specific |  0 |  0 |  27,246 |  0 |

| | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes | 262,824,898 | 48,790,603 | 59,630,573 | 38,264,727 |
| SO03: Food-insecure households & communities in targeted areas across Yemen, including those affected by climate shocks, benefit from more resilient livelihoods & food systems throughout the year. | 262,824,898 | 48,790,603 | 59,630,573 | 38,264,727 |
| Activity 05: Promote early recovery & enhance livelihoods at household & community level while meeting immediate food needs of food insecure households | 262,824,898 | 48,790,603 | 59,552,478 | 38,264,727 |
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 78,095 | 0 |
| SDG Target 8. Global Partnership | 76,285,086 | 61,985,175 | 80,448,078 | 54,159,526 |
| SO04: Humanitarian & development partners collaborate effectively to assist people in Yemen and to preserve critical services all year. | 76,285,086 | 61,985,175 | 80,448,078 | 54,159,526 |
| Activity 06: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: UNHAS | 30,060,165 | 25,541,588 | 30,024,068 | 28,111,722 |
| Activity 07: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: Logistics cluster | 4,540,481 | 3,916,256 | 3,397,302 | 1,768,204 |
| Activity 08: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: ETC Cluster | 3,349,726 | 3,106,922 | 2,069,715 | 1,895,600 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Activity 09: Provide on demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people |  38,334,713 |  29,420,407 |  44,956,992 |  22,383,998 |
| Non-SDG Target |  0 |  0 |  6,731,424 |  0 |
| Total Direct Operational Costs |  2,722,765,835 |  1,534,029,662 |  1,201,587,466 |  919,252,764 |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC) |  46,377,482 |  41,494,818 |  31,652,243 |  19,970,072 |
| Total Direct Costs |  2,769,143,317 |  1,575,524,480 |  1,233,239,709 |  939,222,837 |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC) |  177,460,116 |  100,445,037 |  49,926,078 |  49,926,078 |
| Grand Total |  2,946,603,434 |  1,675,969,517 |  1,283,165,788 |  989,148,916 |

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Yemen Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Analysis. Acute Food Insecurity Projection Update, October – December 2022. November 2022.

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2023. January 2023.

[3] The revised targeting criteria developed for the re-targeting and registration exercise were reviewed and validated through statistical analysis as well as through engagement with local communities.

Operational context

[1] Yemen Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Analysis. Acute Food Insecurity Projection Update, October – December 2022. November 2022.

[2] United Nations Protection Cluster Yemen. Civilian Impact Monitoring Project (CIMP). CIMP Monthly Report, September 2023. October 2023.

[3] United Nations Yemen Population Task Force. December 2023.

[4] United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) Yemen. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2022-2023. October 2023.

[5] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2023. January 2023.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The Yemen Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), is an inter-agency mechanism between the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA, as the RRM lead agency), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and WFP. The RRM entails the distribution of WFP-provided Immediate Response Rations (IRR), UNICEF-provided Basic Hygiene Kits and UNFPA-provided Transit Kits to internally displaced populations within 72 hours of displacement.

[2] The standard WFP GFA ration in Yemen consists of 75 kilogrammes (kg) of wheat flour, 5 kg of pulses, 8 litres of vegetable oil, 2.5 kg of sugar, and 0.5 kg of salt, providing approximately 1,735 kilocalories per person, per day, approximately 80 percent of the minimum dietary requirement.

[3] United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). World Food Programme begins partial suspension of aid in Yemen. 20 June 2019.

[4] This included the collection of sex and age disaggregated beneficiary data; the participation of women at around 20 percent in all food assistance committees; the adherence of distribution sites to guidelines that ensure safety of women and men and gender-sensitive distribution arrangements such as separate queues; and the presence of both female and male feedback and complaint officers in distribution sites to ensure women beneficiaries feel comfortable in sharing concerns. WFP general food assistance also targets persons with disabilities who are registered at their place of residence and can appoint an alternate to collect assistance on their behalf. Disability data is collected wherever possible and in alignment with the guidance of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG).

[5] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Acute Malnutrition (AMN) Situation January - May 2022 and Projection for June - December 2022. March 2022. Note that while no nationwide IPC AMN classification has been completed since, a partial classification covering the October 2022 to May 2023 period shows indications of a worsening nutrition situation, with a further deterioration projected for the June to December 2023 period.

[6] Note that for the outcome results, there are no 2023 follow-up values included for the commodity voucher assistance modality, as the use of this modality in Yemen was discontinued by WFP in 2022.

[7] Note that there is no data available for CSP Output 02: (1.2: Targeted food-insecure people receive conditional cash-based assistance for their participation in the rehabilitation of community assets to meet their basic food & nutrition needs) as this sub-activity was not implemented in 2023.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The provision of cash assistance to support nutrition was previously implemented as a separate activity of the 2019-2022. Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP). However, under the new 2023-2025 ICSP, WFP embedded the conditional cash-assistance programme in its malnutrition prevention activity.

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023. December 2022.

[3] Note that the total beneficiary figures include all unique beneficiaries reached at least once over the course of the year. As such, the apparently high beneficiary number for the school feeding activity masks the fact that assistance consistency was significantly challenged over the course of 2023.

[4] The minimum acceptable diet indicator is a summary indicator composed of two component indicators: minimum diet diversity, and minimum meal frequency. A child is considered to meet the minimum acceptable diet requirement if it meets both indicators at the same time.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Note that there is some overlap of people who received support through both FFA and FFT over the course of 2023.

[2] WFP's Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) comprised of three processes at three levels: An Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) at the national level; Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) at the sub-national level; and Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) at the local level.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Economic Forum. Global Gender Gap Report 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021.

[2] United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Yemen Central Statistical Organization (CSO). Yemen Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2022-2023. Survey Findings Report. October 2023.

[3] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). 2023 Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)

[4] Note that for the outcome results, there are no 2023 follow-up values included for the commodity voucher assistance modality, as the use of this modality in Yemen was discontinued by WFP in 2022.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] The first-level resolution rate measures the percentage of inbound calls resolved at the first point of contact without requiring further escalation or follow-up.

[2] Note that for the outcome results, there are no 2023 follow-up values included for the commodity voucher assistance modality, as the use of this modality in Yemen was discontinued by WFP in 2022.

Environmental sustainability

[1] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Policy Note: Prospects of Solar Energy in Yemen. January 2014.

[2] Note that for the outcome results, there are no 2023 follow-up values included for the commodity voucher assistance modality, as the use of this modality in Yemen was discontinued by WFP in 2022.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 9,675,029 | 7,701,936 | 80% |
| | female | 9,520,730 | 7,587,105 | 80% |
| | total | 19,195,759 | 15,289,041 | 80% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 721,083 | 602,648 | 84% |
| | female | 691,716 | 578,174 | 84% |
| | total | 1,412,799 | 1,180,822 | 84% |
| 24-59 months | male | 1,066,827 | 878,644 | 82% |
| | female | 1,025,491 | 845,760 | 82% |
| | total | 2,092,318 | 1,724,404 | 82% |
| 5-11 years | male | 1,822,079 | 1,390,986 | 76% |
| | female | 1,601,499 | 1,240,787 | 77% |
| | total | 3,423,578 | 2,631,773 | 77% |
| 12-17 years | male | 1,558,139 | 1,177,078 | 76% |
| | female | 1,357,479 | 1,043,022 | 77% |
| | total | 2,915,618 | 2,220,100 | 76% |
| 18-59 years | male | 4,149,997 | 3,363,333 | 81% |
| | female | 4,462,745 | 3,569,935 | 80% |
| | total | 8,612,742 | 6,933,268 | 81% |
| 60+ years | male | 356,904 | 289,247 | 81% |
| | female | 381,800 | 309,427 | 81% |
| | total | 738,704 | 598,674 | 81% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| Refugee | 14,500 | 8,795 | 61% |
| Resident | 15,585,261 | 12,160,518 | 78% |
| IDP | 3,595,998 | 3,119,728 | 87% |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------------------|
| Asset Creation and Livelihood | 2,500,002 | 414,638 | 16% |

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| Malnutrition prevention programme | 2,236,428 | 1,573,305 | 70% |
| Malnutrition treatment programme | 1,911,858 | 1,767,598 | 92% |
| School based programmes | 3,150,000 | 1,981,534 | 62% |
| Unconditional Resource Transfers | 14,499,991 | 13,117,984 | 90% |

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Canned Fish | 0 | 13 | - |
| Canned Pulses | 0 | 30 | - |
| Dried Fruits | 1,803 | 3,013 | 167% |
| Iodised Salt | 8,700 | 9 | 0% |
| LNS | 0 | 8,985 | - |
| Peas | 87,000 | 1,955 | 2% |
| Rations | 1,236 | 518 | 42% |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 10,248 | 0 | 0% |
| Rice | 0 | 25,276 | - |
| Split Peas | 0 | 37,831 | - |
| Sugar | 43,500 | 12 | 0% |
| Vegetable Oil | 88,464 | 42,108 | 48% |
| Wheat Flour | 1,010,357 | 535,519 | 53% |
| Wheat Soya Blend | 27,835 | 19,450 | 70% |
| End Malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| High Energy Biscuits | 44,100 | 16,194 | 37% |
| LNS | 0 | 4,616 | - |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 19,984 | 0 | 0% |
| Wheat Soya Blend | 40,543 | 6,018 | 15% |

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Cash | 381,628,058 | 45,834,111 | 12% |
| Commodity Voucher | 180,349,168 | 0 | 0% |
| End Malnutrition | | | |

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Cash | 46,440,000 | 7,546,508 | 16% |
| Commodity Voucher | 11,024,926 | 1,198,486 | 11% |
| Smallholder Productivity & Incomes | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| Cash | 180,000,450 | 28,534,327 | 16% |

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

| Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis affected women, men, girls & boys across Yemen are able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs all year. | | | | Crisis Response | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Output Results | | | | | |
| Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency | | | | | |
| Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs | | | | | |
| CSP Output 01: (1.1) Severely food insecure populations receive unconditional food assistance, through nutritious in-kind, vouchers or cash-based transfers on a regular monthly or periodic basis, to meet their basic food needs | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP) | All | General Distribution | Female | 7,122,395 | 6,443,554 |
| | | | Male | 7,377,596 | 6,674,430 |
| | | | Total | 14,499,991 | 13,117,984 |
| A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets | | | MT | 1,241,060 | 646,282.97 |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 310,295,376 | 45,834,110 |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) | | | USD | 180,349,168 | |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | General Distribution | Number | 5,304,687,510 | 2,547,584,670 |
| B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets | | | MT | 1,107,522 | 577,636.19 |
| CSP Output 02: (1.2) Targeted food-insecure people receive conditional cash-based assistance for their participation in the rehabilitation of community assets to meet their basic food & nutrition needs | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP) | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 245,600 | |
| | | | Male | 254,400 | |
| | | | Total | 500,000 | |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 71,332,682 | |
| Activity 02: Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people. | | | | | |

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: (2.1) Children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods to treat MAM

| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|--|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 569,564 | 463,331 |
| | | | Male | 569,108 | 462,960 |
| | | | Total | 1,138,672 | 926,291 |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 773,186 | 841,307 |
| | | | Male | | |
| | | | Total | 773,186 | 841,307 |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 38,083 | 28,435.26 |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 38,083 | 28,435.26 |

Other Output

Activity 02: Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people.

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: (2.1) Children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods to treat MAM

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|--|-----------------|---------|--------|
| A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites | A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | centre/site | 4,400 | 4,300 |

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: Conditional FFA beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | |
| Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base | Female | 0 | | ≥0 | | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | | ≥0 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | | ≥20 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-----|-----|-------|--------------------------|
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 17.41 | ≤15 | ≤18 | 21.13 | WFP |
| | Male | 18.52 | ≤15 | ≤18 | 20.33 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 18.42 | ≤15 | ≤18 | 20.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 47.11 | ≥50 | ≥45 | 44.15 | WFP |
| | Male | 40.52 | ≥50 | ≥45 | 48.8 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 41.11 | ≥50 | ≥45 | 48.37 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 25.31 | ≤30 | ≤25 | 40.79 | WFP |
| | Male | 25.82 | ≤30 | ≤25 | 29.03 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 25.78 | ≤30 | ≤25 | 30.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 27.57 | ≤20 | ≤30 | 15.06 | WFP |
| | Male | 33.64 | ≤20 | ≤30 | 22.18 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 33.09 | ≤20 | ≤30 | 21.53 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 2.6 | ≥10 | ≥5 | 2.18 | WFP |
| | Male | 2.8 | ≥10 | ≥5 | 1.38 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 2.7 | ≥10 | ≥5 | 1.45 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 37.2 | ≤40 | ≤35 | 32.02 | WFP |
| | Male | 31.7 | ≤40 | ≤35 | 35.12 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 32.2 | ≤40 | ≤35 | 34.83 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------------------------|
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 60.2 | ≤50 | ≤60 | 65.81 | WFP |
| | Male | 65.5 | ≤50 | ≤60 | 63.51 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 65 | ≤50 | ≤60 | 63.72 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 46.6 | ≥50 | ≥40 | 43.34 | WFP |
| | Male | 38.6 | ≥50 | ≥40 | 49.61 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 39.3 | ≥50 | ≥40 | 49.04 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 36.6 | ≤40 | ≤45 | 51.14 | WFP |
| | Male | 40 | ≤40 | ≤45 | 36.93 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 39.7 | ≤40 | ≤45 | 38.23 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 16.8 | ≤10 | ≤15 | 5.52 | WFP |
| | Male | 21.3 | ≤10 | ≤15 | 13.45 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 20.9 | ≤10 | ≤15 | 12.73 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 26.5 | ≥35 | ≥27 | 32.72 | WFP |
| | Male | 24.6 | ≥35 | ≥27 | 36.07 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 24.8 | ≥35 | ≥27 | 35.76 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 40.9 | ≤40 | ≤38 | 44.46 | WFP |
| | Male | 34.7 | ≤40 | ≤38 | 36.17 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 35.3 | ≤45 | ≤38 | 36.93 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------------|
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 32.6 | ≤20 | ≤35 | 22.82 | WFP |
| | Male | 40.7 | ≤20 | ≤35 | 27.76 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 40 | ≤20 | ≤35 | 27.31 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 49.12 | ≤35 | ≤40 | 47.33 | WFP |
| | Male | 42.11 | ≤35 | ≤40 | 46.83 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 42.75 | ≤35 | ≤40 | 46.88 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 26.22 | ≤30 | ≤35 | 13.07 | WFP |
| | Male | 37.48 | ≤30 | ≤35 | 21.6 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 36.46 | ≤30 | ≤35 | 20.82 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 21.48 | ≤12 | ≤17 | 37.97 | WFP |
| | Male | 18.35 | ≤12 | ≤17 | 30.16 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 18.63 | ≤12 | ≤17 | 30.88 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 3.16 | ≥23 | ≥8 | 1.63 | WFP |
| | Male | 2.04 | ≥23 | ≥8 | 1.4 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 2.15 | ≥23 | ≥8 | 1.42 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 21.9 | ≤21.9 | ≤21.9 | | WFP |
| | Male | 18.91 | ≤18.91 | ≤18.91 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 19.19 | ≤19.19 | ≤19.19 | | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------------------------|
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 42.52 | ≥42.52 | ≥42.52 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 43.84 | ≥43.84 | ≥43.84 | |
| | Overall | 43.71 | ≥43.71 | ≥43.71 | |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 27.38 | ≤27.38 | ≤27.38 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 28.83 | ≤28.83 | ≤28.83 | |
| | Overall | 28.7 | ≤28.7 | ≤28.7 | |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 30.09 | ≤30.09 | ≤30.09 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 27.32 | ≤27.32 | ≤27.32 | |
| | Overall | 27.57 | ≤27.57 | ≤27.57 | |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 1.82 | ≥1.82 | ≥1.82 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 1.71 | ≥1.71 | ≥1.71 | |
| | Overall | 1.72 | ≥1.72 | ≥1.72 | |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 18 | ≤18 | ≤18 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 21.21 | ≤21.21 | ≤21.21 | |
| | Overall | 20.91 | ≤20.91 | ≤20.91 | |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 80.17 | ≤80.17 | ≤80.17 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 77.07 | ≤77.07 | ≤77.07 | |
| | Overall | 77.35 | ≤77.35 | ≤77.35 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|--------|--------|--|
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 39.32 | ≥39.32 | ≥39.32 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 42.8 | ≥42.8 | ≥42.8 | |
| | Overall | 42.48 | ≥42.48 | ≥42.48 | |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 43.11 | ≤43.11 | ≤43.11 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 39.86 | ≤39.86 | ≤39.86 | |
| | Overall | 40.16 | ≤40.16 | ≤40.16 | |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 17.55 | ≤17.55 | ≤17.55 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 17.32 | ≤17.32 | ≤17.32 | |
| | Overall | 17.34 | ≤17.34 | ≤17.34 | |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 33.57 | ≥33.57 | ≥33.57 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 33.8 | ≥33.8 | ≥33.8 | |
| | Overall | 33.78 | ≥33.78 | ≥33.78 | |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 39.01 | ≤39.01 | ≤39.01 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 39.09 | ≤39.09 | ≤39.09 | |
| | Overall | 39.09 | ≤39.09 | ≤39.09 | |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 27.4 | ≤27.4 | ≤27.4 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 27.09 | ≤27.09 | ≤27.09 | |
| | Overall | 27.12 | ≤27.12 | ≤27.12 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------------|
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 48.72 | ≤48.72 | ≤48.72 | | WFP |
| | Male | 40.03 | ≤40.03 | ≤40.03 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 40.82 | ≤40.82 | ≤40.82 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 33.76 | ≤33.76 | ≤33.76 | | WFP |
| | Male | 39.8 | ≤39.8 | ≤39.8 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 39.25 | ≤39.25 | ≤39.25 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 15.12 | ≤15.12 | ≤15.12 | | WFP |
| | Male | 18.1 | ≤18.1 | ≤18.1 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 17.82 | ≤17.82 | ≤17.82 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 2.37 | ≥2.37 | ≥2.37 | | WFP |
| | Male | 2.06 | ≥2.06 | ≥2.06 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 2.09 | ≥2.09 | ≥2.09 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 22.51 | ≤15 | ≤20 | 22.49 | WFP |
| | Male | 20.85 | ≤15 | ≤20 | 21.47 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 20.94 | ≤15 | ≤20 | 21.53 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 34.17 | ≥50 | ≥40 | 38.95 | WFP |
| | Male | 35.72 | ≥50 | ≥40 | 43.29 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 35.64 | ≥50 | ≥40 | 43.03 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-----|-----|-------|--------------------------|
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 27.96 | ≤30 | ≤25 | 33.24 | WFP |
| | Male | 27.63 | ≤30 | ≤25 | 31.29 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 27.65 | ≤30 | ≤25 | 31.41 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 37.86 | ≤20 | ≤35 | 27.81 | WFP |
| | Male | 36.63 | ≤20 | ≤35 | 25.42 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 36.69 | ≤20 | ≤35 | 25.57 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 3.25 | ≥10 | ≥5 | 1.73 | WFP |
| | Male | 2.72 | ≥10 | ≥5 | 2.2 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 2.75 | ≥10 | ≥5 | 2.17 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 19.74 | ≤30 | ≤20 | 22.1 | WFP |
| | Male | 19.91 | ≤30 | ≤20 | 21.24 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 19.9 | ≤30 | ≤20 | 21.29 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 76.99 | ≤60 | ≤75 | 76.17 | WFP |
| | Male | 77.35 | ≤60 | ≤75 | 76.56 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 77.33 | ≤60 | ≤75 | 76.54 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 33.07 | ≥50 | ≥40 | 41.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 36.12 | ≥50 | ≥40 | 43.98 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 35.97 | ≥50 | ≥40 | 43.82 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-----|-----|-------|--------------------------|
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 40.71 | ≤40 | ≤40 | 43.47 | WFP |
| | Male | 39.89 | ≤40 | ≤40 | 42.47 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 39.93 | ≤40 | ≤40 | 42.53 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 26.21 | ≤10 | ≤20 | 15.23 | WFP |
| | Male | 23.97 | ≤10 | ≤20 | 13.55 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 24.08 | ≤10 | ≤20 | 13.65 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 22.74 | ≥35 | ≥28 | 24.32 | WFP |
| | Male | 26.69 | ≥35 | ≥28 | 28.63 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 26.49 | ≥35 | ≥28 | 28.37 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 38.42 | ≤40 | ≤37 | 41.19 | WFP |
| | Male | 35 | ≤40 | ≤37 | 37.12 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 35.17 | ≤40 | ≤37 | 37.36 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 38.82 | ≤25 | ≤35 | 34.49 | WFP |
| | Male | 38.3 | ≤25 | ≤35 | 34.25 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 38.33 | ≤25 | ≤35 | 34.27 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 47.2 | ≤30 | ≤36 | 52.56 | WFP |
| | Male | 37.79 | ≤30 | ≤36 | 46.72 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 38.27 | ≤30 | ≤36 | 47.07 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-----|-----|-------|--------------------------|
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 34.06 | ≤35 | ≤41 | 23.55 | WFP |
| | Male | 44.25 | ≤35 | ≤41 | 30.7 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 43.73 | ≤35 | ≤41 | 30.27 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 16.7 | ≤10 | ≤15 | 20.88 | WFP |
| | Male | 16.42 | ≤10 | ≤15 | 20.49 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 16.43 | ≤10 | ≤15 | 20.51 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 2.03 | ≥25 | ≥8 | 3 | WFP |
| | Male | 1.52 | ≥25 | ≥8 | 2.09 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 1.55 | ≥25 | ≥8 | 2.15 | WFP programme monitoring |

Activity 02: Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people.

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|

Target Group: Children 6-59 months - **Location:** Yemen - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate | Female | 6.4 | <15 | <15 | 5.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 6.7 | <15 | <15 | 5.3 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 6.6 | <15 | <15 | 5.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate | Female | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate | Female | 1.2 | <15 | <15 | 1.2 | WFP |
| | Male | 1.1 | <15 | <15 | 1.1 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 1.2 | <15 | <15 | 1.2 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-----|-----|------|--|
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate | Female | 92.1 | >75 | >75 | 93.5 | WFP |
| | Male | 92.4 | >75 | >75 | 93.6 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 92.3 | >75 | >75 | 93.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage) | Female | 56 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 75 | WFP |
| | Male | 54 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 74 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 55 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 75 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: PLWs - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate | Female | 4.7 | <15 | <15 | 4.8 | WFP |
| | Overall | 4.7 | <15 | <15 | 4.8 | programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate | Female | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | WFP |
| | Overall | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate | Female | 0.4 | <15 | <15 | 3.8 | WFP |
| | Overall | 0.4 | <15 | <15 | 3.8 | programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate | Female | 94.9 | >75 | >75 | 91.4 | WFP |
| | Overall | 94.9 | >75 | >75 | 91.4 | programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage) | Female | 0 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 98 | WFP |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 98 | programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |

| Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted population groups across Yemen, including school-aged girls & boys & nutritionally vulnerable & at-risk groups, have access to basic services throughout the year. | | | | | Crisis Response | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| Output Results | | | | | | |
| Activity 03: Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake | | | | | | |
| Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets | | | | | | |
| CSP Output 04: (3.1) At risk children & PLW/G, including adolescent girls, receive food or CBT to prevent malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 544,021 | 450,603 | |
| | | | Male | 566,226 | 468,994 | |
| | | | Total | 1,110,247 | 919,597 | |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 1,126,181 | 653,708 | |
| | | | Male | | | |
| | | | Total | 1,126,181 | 653,708 | |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 60,527 | 10,634.4 | |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 46,440,000 | 7,546,507 | |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 60,527 | 10,634.4 | |
| Activity 04: Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys. | | | | | | |
| Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages | | | | | | |
| CSP Output 07: (4.1) School-aged girls & boys in targeted districts receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school to improve food & nutrition intake & increase school attendance & retention. | | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 1,260,000 | 792,614 | |
| | | | Male | 1,890,000 | 1,188,920 | |
| | | | Total | 3,150,000 | 1,981,534 | |
| A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes | | | MT | 44,100 | 16,194.16 | |
| A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes | | | USD | 11,024,926 | 1,198,486 | |

Other Output

Activity 03: Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 05: (3.2) Targeted beneficiaries receive information on healthy dietary habits & adequate feeding, hygiene & health practices to expand their knowledge & improve their nutrition & health status.

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Individual | 1,342,000 | 1,021,816 |

Activity 04: Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys.

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 09: (4.3) Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced capacity of local & national institutions to implement social safety nets

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented | School Based Programmes (CCS) | Number | 1 | 1 |

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 07: (4.1) School-aged girls & boys in targeted districts receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school to improve food & nutrition intake & increase school attendance & retention.

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming | A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP | School feeding (on-site) | school | 4,550 | 4,583 |
| N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days | N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days | School feeding (on-site) | % | 80 | 92 |
| N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator) | N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator) | School feeding (on-site) | % | 19 | 17 |
| N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model | N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 40 | 27 |

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|

Target Group: Children 6-23 months - **Location:** Yemen - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-----|-----|-------|--------------------------|
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD) | Female | 0 | ≥50 | ≥20 | 21.87 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | ≥50 | ≥20 | 18.75 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥50 | ≥20 | 20.31 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF) | Female | 0 | ≥70 | ≥50 | 46.42 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | ≥70 | ≥50 | 42.3 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥70 | ≥50 | 44.44 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF) | Female | 0 | ≥70 | ≥60 | 56.52 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | ≥70 | ≥60 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥70 | ≥60 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Female | 21.4 | ≥50 | ≥20 | 9.37 | WFP |
| | Male | 21.4 | ≥50 | ≥20 | 12.9 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 21.4 | ≥50 | ≥20 | 11.11 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage) | Female | 76 | ≥85 | ≥80 | 86 | WFP |
| | Male | 77 | ≥85 | ≥80 | 87 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 77 | ≥85 | ≥80 | 87 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | 70.1 | ≥66 | ≥66 | 66 | WFP |
| | Male | 70.1 | ≥66 | ≥66 | 66 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 70.1 | ≥66 | ≥66 | 66 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-----|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD) | Female | 0 | ≥80 | ≥75 | 78.33 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | ≥80 | ≥75 | 63.46 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥80 | ≥75 | 71.42 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF) | Female | 0 | ≥50 | ≥30 | 28.33 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | ≥50 | ≥30 | 26.92 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥50 | ≥30 | 27.67 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF) | Female | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 90 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 82.69 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 86.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Female | 0 | ≥50 | ≥30 | 28.33 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | ≥50 | ≥30 | 26.92 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥50 | ≥30 | 27.67 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: PLWs - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 5.21 | ≥50 | ≥15 | 20 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: PLWs - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 67.9 | ≥70 | ≥67.9 | 73.26 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage) | Female | 0 | ≥75 | ≥70 | 61 | WFP |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥75 | ≥70 | 61 | programme monitoring |
| Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | 0 | ≥66 | ≥66 | 51 | WFP |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥66 | ≥66 | 51 | programme monitoring |
| Activity 04: Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys. | | | | | | |

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: School Feeding Students - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | |
| Annual change in enrolment | Female | 9 | ≥9 | ≥3 | 7.69 | WFP |
| | Male | 7 | ≥9 | ≥3 | 7.93 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 7 | ≥9 | ≥3 | 7.82 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Attendance rate | Female | 88 | ≥90 | ≥85 | 87.32 | WFP |
| | Male | 88 | ≥90 | ≥85 | 86.24 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 88 | ≥90 | ≥85 | 86.77 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Graduation rate | Female | 79 | ≥85 | ≥80 | 80.89 | WFP |
| | Male | 77 | ≥85 | ≥80 | 79.49 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 78 | ≥85 | ≥80 | 80.15 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate | Female | 99 | ≥99 | ≥95 | 96.61 | WFP |
| | Male | 99 | ≥99 | ≥95 | 96.91 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99 | ≥99 | ≥95 | 96.77 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure households & communities in targeted areas across Yemen, including those affected by climate shocks, benefit from more resilient livelihoods & food systems throughout the year. | Resilience Building |
|---|----------------------------|

Output Results

Activity 05: Promote early recovery & enhance livelihoods at household & community level while meeting immediate food needs of food insecure households

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 10: (5.1) Food insecure households receive cash assistance in order to protect & rebuild their community assets, infrastructure & livelihoods

| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities | All | Food assistance for training | Female | | 30,732 |
| | | | Male | | 31,834 |
| | | | Total | | 62,566 |
| A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF) | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 982,400 | 181,580 |
| | | | Male | 1,017,602 | 188,090 |
| | | | Total | 2,000,002 | 369,670 |
| A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities | | | USD | | 5,471,094 |
| A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities | | | USD | 180,000,450 | 22,380,304 |

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 13: (5.4) Smallholder farmers & their communities benefit from SBCC, nutrition awareness raising & advocacy to increase the availability & demand for healthy diets

| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities | All | Food assistance for training | Female | 1,964 | 2,236 |
| | | | Male | 2,036 | 2,314 |
| | | | Total | 4,000 | 4,550 |
| A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities | | | USD | | 682,927 |

Other Output

Activity 05: Promote early recovery & enhance livelihoods at household & community level while meeting immediate food needs of food insecure households

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 11: (5.2) Targeted people, including smallholder farmers, with a focus on women & their communities, benefit from livelihoods support, rehabilitated assets & strengthened food systems to enhance their access to food & stable markets

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|---------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens | Food assistance for asset | Number | 40 | 12 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated | Food assistance for asset | Number | 1,140 | 38,981 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage | Food assistance for asset | Megawatt | 5 | 1.26 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained | Food assistance for asset | Number | 10 | 83 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.15: Total tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices | Food assistance for asset | metric ton | 4 | 10 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated | Food assistance for asset | Ha | 150 | 382 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested | Food assistance for asset | Ha | 50 | 176 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures | Food assistance for asset | Ha | 700 | 662 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared | Food assistance for asset | Km | 200 | 233 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated | Food assistance for asset | Km | 70 | 59 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals | Food assistance for asset | Km | 50 | 57 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure | Food assistance for asset | Number | 20 | 49 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------|--------|-------|
| D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities | D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills | Food assistance for asset | Number | 12,804 | 8,415 |
| F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided | F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 50 | 590 |
| F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided | F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 43 | 1,029 |
| F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided | F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 5 | 0 |

CSP Output 13: (5.4) Smallholder farmers & their communities benefit from SBCC, nutrition awareness raising & advocacy to increase the availability & demand for healthy diets

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | Food assistance for asset | Individual | 10,000 | 8,415 |

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Promote early recovery & enhance livelihoods at household & community level while meeting immediate food needs of food insecure households

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 23.85 | ≤15 | ≤23.85 | 23.85 | WFP |
| | Male | 20.15 | ≤15 | ≤20.15 | 20.15 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 20.21 | ≤15 | ≤20.21 | 20.21 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 63.44 | ≥65 | ≥57 | 42.85 | WFP |
| | Male | 54.84 | ≥65 | ≥57 | 47.97 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 55.6 | ≥65 | ≥57 | 47.88 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-----|--------|-------|--------------------------|
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 17.63 | ≤20 | ≤22 | 28.57 | WFP |
| | Male | 20.75 | ≤20 | ≤22 | 28.84 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 20.47 | ≤20 | ≤22 | 28.83 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 18.92 | ≤15 | ≤21 | 28.57 | WFP |
| | Male | 24.41 | ≤15 | ≤21 | 23.18 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 23.92 | ≤15 | ≤21 | 23.28 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 57.14 | ≤45 | ≤57.14 | 57.14 | WFP |
| | Male | 49.86 | ≤45 | ≤49.86 | 49.86 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 50 | ≤45 | ≤50 | 50 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 42.85 | ≤32 | ≤42.85 | 42.85 | WFP |
| | Male | 36.11 | ≤32 | ≤36.11 | 36.11 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 36.24 | ≤32 | ≤36.24 | 36.24 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 0 | ≤8 | ≤0 | 0 | WFP |
| | Male | 12.93 | ≤8 | ≤12.93 | 12.93 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 12.69 | ≤8 | ≤12.69 | 12.69 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 0 | ≥15 | ≥0 | 0 | WFP |
| | Male | 1.07 | ≥15 | ≥1.07 | 1.07 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 1.05 | ≥15 | ≥1.05 | 1.05 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-----|--------|-------|--------------------------|
| Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base | Female | 0 | ≥90 | ≥80 | 100 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | ≥90 | ≥80 | 91.83 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 79.3 | ≥90 | ≥80 | 91.96 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits | Overall | 0 | ≥90 | ≥80 | 85.79 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: FFT Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 22.44 | ≤15 | ≤22.44 | 22.44 | WFP |
| | Male | 18.07 | ≤15 | ≤18.07 | 18.07 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 18.48 | ≤15 | ≤18.48 | 18.48 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 63.44 | ≥65 | ≥58 | 36.11 | WFP |
| | Male | 54.84 | ≥65 | ≥58 | 47.87 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 55.6 | ≥65 | ≥58 | 46.78 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 17.63 | ≤20 | ≤20 | 50 | WFP |
| | Male | 20.75 | ≤20 | ≤20 | 26.62 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 20.47 | ≤20 | ≤20 | 28.79 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 18.92 | ≤15 | ≤21 | 13.88 | WFP |
| | Male | 24.41 | ≤15 | ≤21 | 25.49 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 23.92 | ≤15 | ≤21 | 24.42 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 41.66 | ≤45 | ≤41.66 | 41.66 | WFP |
| | Male | 50.42 | ≤45 | ≤50.42 | 50.42 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 49.61 | ≤45 | ≤49.61 | 49.61 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-----|--------|-------|--------------------------|
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 27.77 | ≤25 | ≤27.77 | 27.77 | WFP |
| | Male | 29.74 | ≤25 | ≤29.74 | 29.74 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 29.56 | ≤25 | ≤29.56 | 29.56 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 25 | ≤15 | ≤25 | 25 | WFP |
| | Male | 18.98 | ≤15 | ≤18.98 | 18.98 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 19.53 | ≤15 | ≤19.53 | 19.53 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 5.55 | ≥15 | ≥5.55 | 5.55 | WFP |
| | Male | 0.84 | ≥15 | ≥0.84 | 0.84 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 1.28 | ≥15 | ≥1.28 | 1.28 | WFP programme monitoring |

| Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian & development partners collaborate effectively to assist people in Yemen and to preserve critical services all year. | | | | | Crisis Response |
|---|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------|------------------------|
| Other Output | | | | | |
| Activity 06: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: UNHAS | | | | | |
| Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services | | | | | |
| CSP Output 14: (6.1) Crisis affected populations benefit from the availability of the UN humanitarian air services (UNHAS) to transport humanitarian staff & enable humanitarian assistance | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| H.4: Total volume of cargo transported | H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported | Common Air Transport Services | MT | 15 | 16 |
| H.7: Total number of passengers transported | H.7.1: Number of passengers transported | Common Air Transport Services | Individual | 20,000 | 16,341 |
| Activity 07: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: Logistics cluster | | | | | |
| Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services | | | | | |
| CSP Output 15: (7.1) Crisis affected populations benefit from the increased logistics capacity of humanitarian partners | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type | H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP | Service Delivery | Number | 55 | 73 |
| H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions | H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established | Service Delivery | Yes/No | Yes | Yes |
| O.1: Number of partners supported | O.1.1: Number of partners supported | Service Delivery | Number | 40 | 80 |
| CSP Output 15: (7.1) Crisis affected populations benefit from the increased logistics capacity of humanitarian partners. | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger | C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives | National data & analytics (CCS) | Number | 120 | 134 |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized | National data & analytics (CCS) | Number | 5 | 6 |
| Activity 08: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: ETC Cluster | | | | | |
| Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services | | | | | |
| CSP Output 16: (8.1) Crisis affected populations benefit from the enhanced ICT capacity of humanitarian partners | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type | H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP | Service Delivery | Number | 12,000 | 11,214 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|--------|----|----|
| H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type | H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP | Service Delivery | Number | 1 | 2 |
| H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type | H.1.4: Number of administration solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP | Service Delivery | Number | 20 | 20 |
| H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type | H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP | Service Delivery | Number | 1 | 1 |

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: UNHAS

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: UN, INGOs, NGOs receiving services - Location: Yemen - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services | | | | | | |
| Percentage of users satisfied with services provided | Overall | 85 | ≥90 | ≥85 | 97 | WFP programme monitoring |

Activity 07: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: Logistics cluster

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: UN, INGOs, NGOs receiving services - Location: Yemen - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery | | | | | | |
| Percentage of users satisfied with services provided | Overall | 91.67 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 91.67 | WFP programme monitoring |

Activity 08: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: ETC Cluster

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: UN, INGOs, NGOs receiving services - Location: Yemen - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery | | | | | | |
| Percentage of users satisfied with services provided | Overall | 93.6 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 89 | WFP programme monitoring |

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

| Nutrition integration indicators | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | WFP |
| | Male | 96.97 | =100 | =100 | 96.97 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 98.48 | =100 | =100 | 98.48 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification | Female | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | WFP |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |

Environmental sustainability indicators

| Environmental sustainability indicators | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level | | | | | | |
| Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥60 | 85.71 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥60 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥60 | 85.71 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 02: Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people. | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Nutrition Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥60 | 94.74 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 03: Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Nutrition Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥60 | 94.74 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 04: Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys. | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: School Feeding - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | |
| Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥60 | 75 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 05: Promote early recovery & enhance livelihoods at household & community level while meeting immediate food needs of food insecure households | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---|------|-----|-------|--------------------------|
| Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥60 | 69.23 | WFP programme monitoring |
|---|---------|---|------|-----|-------|--------------------------|

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i> | Overall | 61.7 | ≥65 | ≥65 | 54.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i> | Overall | 26.7 | ≤17.5 | ≤17.5 | 37.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i> | Overall | 11.6 | ≤17.5 | ≤17.5 | 8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i> | Overall | 57.9 | ≥65 | ≥65 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i> | Overall | 32 | ≤17.5 | ≤17.5 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i> | Overall | 10.1 | ≤17.5 | ≤17.5 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i> | Overall | 54.3 | ≥65 | ≥65 | 43.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i> | Overall | 38 | ≤17.5 | ≤17.5 | 51.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i> | Overall | 7.7 | ≤17.5 | ≤17.5 | 4.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: GFA - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women | Overall | 20 | ≥50 | ≥30 | 20.16 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: GFA - Location: Yemen - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women | Overall | 20 | ≥50 | ≥30 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: GFA - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women | Overall | 20 | ≥50 | ≥30 | 20 | Secondary data |
| Activity 05: Promote early recovery & enhance livelihoods at household & community level while meeting immediate food needs of food insecure households | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: FFA/FFT Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | |
| Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity | Female | 18 | ≥50 | ≥30 | 29 | WFP |
| | Male | 82 | ≥50 | ≥70 | 71 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |

Protection indicators

| Protection indicators | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR) | Overall | Missing | Meeting | Approaching | Missing | Secondary data |

Protection indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 100 | =100 | ≥98 | 100 | WFP |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | ≥98 | 93.75 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 100 | =100 | ≥98 | 94.29 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 98.4 | ≥95 | ≥95 | 100 | WFP |
| | Male | 95.7 | ≥95 | ≥95 | 100 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 96 | ≥95 | ≥95 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 100 | =100 | ≥95 | 100 | WFP |
| | Male | 98.6 | =100 | ≥95 | 100 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 98.8 | =100 | ≥95 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 100 | =100 | ≥98 | | WFP |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | ≥98 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 100 | =100 | ≥98 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 99.5 | ≥95 | ≥95 | | WFP |
| | Male | 99.4 | ≥95 | ≥95 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.4 | ≥95 | ≥95 | | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|------|-----|-------|--------------------------|
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 98.5 | =100 | ≥95 | | WFP |
| | Male | 98.5 | =100 | ≥95 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 98.5 | =100 | ≥95 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 100 | =100 | ≥98 | 88.24 | WFP |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | ≥98 | 95.25 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 100 | =100 | ≥98 | 94.95 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 98.4 | ≥95 | ≥95 | 100 | WFP |
| | Male | 98.7 | ≥95 | ≥95 | 98.3 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 98.7 | ≥95 | ≥95 | 98.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 96.2 | =100 | ≥95 | 86.76 | WFP |
| | Male | 98.1 | =100 | ≥95 | 94.15 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 98 | =100 | ≥95 | 93.74 | WFP programme monitoring |

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

| Accountability indicators | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism | Overall | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | WFP programme monitoring |
| Country office has an action plan on community engagement | Overall | No | Yes | Yes | No | Secondary data |
| Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR) | Overall | Missing | Meeting | Approaching | Missing | Secondary data |
| Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP) | Female | 7,616,838 | =12806614 | =9,520,729 | 7,616,838 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 7,672,204 | =12174472 | =9,675,030 | 7,672,204 | |
| | Overall | 15,289,042 | =24981086 | =19,195,759 | 15,289,042 | |

| Accountability indicators | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level | | | | | | |
| Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 16.67 | ≥80 | ≥50 | 16.67 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 40.63 | ≥80 | ≥50 | 40.62 | |
| | Overall | 37.14 | ≥80 | ≥50 | 37.14 | |
| Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 32.35 | ≥80 | ≥50 | 32.35 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 35.03 | ≥80 | ≥50 | 35.03 | |
| | Overall | 34.96 | ≥80 | ≥50 | 34.96 | |

Cover page photo © WFP/Ahmed Basha

Hind, 12, holds a can of WFP vegetable oil in Jabal Habashi district, Ta'iz governorate. June 2023.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

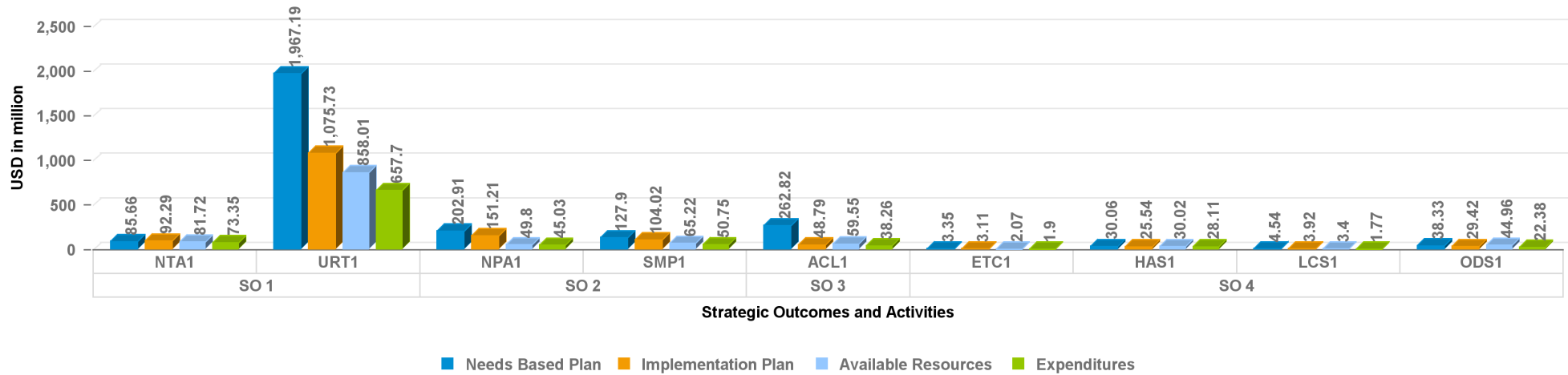
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome | |
|------|-------------------|--|
| SO 1 | | Crisis affected women, men, girls & boys across Yemen are able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs all year. |
| SO 2 | | Targeted population groups across Yemen, including school-aged girls & boys & nutritionally vulnerable & at-risk groups, have access to basic services throughout the year. |
| SO 3 | | Food-insecure households & communities in targeted areas across Yemen, including those affected by climate shocks, benefit from more resilient livelihoods & food systems throughout the year. |
| SO 4 | | Humanitarian & development partners collaborate effectively to assist people in Yemen and to preserve critical services all year. |
| Code | Activity Code | Country Activity Long Description |
| SO 1 | NTA1 | Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people. |
| SO 1 | URT1 | Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency |
| SO 2 | NPA1 | Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake |
| SO 2 | SMP1 | Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys. |
| SO 3 | ACL1 | Promote early recovery & enhance livelihoods at household & community level while meeting immediate food needs of food insecure households |
| SO 4 | ETC1 | Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: ETC Cluster |
| SO 4 | HAS1 | Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: UNHAS |
| SO 4 | LCS1 | Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: Logistics cluster |
| SO 4 | ODS1 | Provide on demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people |

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|---|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 6,731,424 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 0 | 6,731,424 | 0 |
| 2.1 | Crisis affected women, men, girls & boys across Yemen are able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs all year. | Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency | 1,967,186,979 | 1,075,729,273 | 858,010,143 | 657,695,563 |
| | | Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people. | 85,658,221 | 92,291,064 | 81,720,704 | 73,347,872 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 2,052,845,199 | 1,168,020,337 | 939,730,847 | 731,043,435 |

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 2.2 | Targeted population groups across Yemen, including school-aged girls & boys & nutritionally vulnerable & at-risk groups, have access to basic services throughout the year. | Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake | 202,908,897 | 151,210,196 | 49,804,147 | 45,031,530 |
| | | Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys. | 127,901,755 | 104,023,351 | 65,215,150 | 50,753,546 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 27,246 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 330,810,651 | 255,233,547 | 115,046,543 | 95,785,076 |

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|--|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 2.3 | Food-insecure households & communities in targeted areas across Yemen, including those affected by climate shocks, benefit from more resilient livelihoods & food systems throughout the year. | Promote early recovery & enhance livelihoods at household & community level while meeting immediate food needs of food insecure households | 262,824,898 | 48,790,604 | 59,552,478 | 38,264,728 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 78,095 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 262,824,898 | 48,790,604 | 59,630,573 | 38,264,728 |

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 17.16 | Humanitarian & development partners collaborate effectively to assist people in Yemen and to preserve critical services all year. | Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: ETC Cluster | 3,349,726 | 3,106,923 | 2,069,716 | 1,895,601 |
| | | Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: Logistics cluster | 4,540,481 | 3,916,257 | 3,397,303 | 1,768,205 |
| | | Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: UNHAS | 30,060,165 | 25,541,589 | 30,024,068 | 28,111,722 |
| | | Provide on demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people | 38,334,714 | 29,420,407 | 44,956,992 | 22,383,998 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 76,285,086 | 61,985,176 | 80,448,079 | 54,159,526 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 2,722,765,835 | 1,534,029,663 | 1,201,587,466 | 919,252,765 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 46,377,482 | 41,494,818 | 31,652,243 | 19,970,073 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 2,769,143,318 | 1,575,524,481 | 1,233,239,710 | 939,222,838 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 177,460,117 | 100,445,037 | 49,926,079 | 49,926,079 |
| Grand Total | | | 2,946,603,434 | 1,675,969,518 | 1,283,165,789 | 989,148,917 |



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

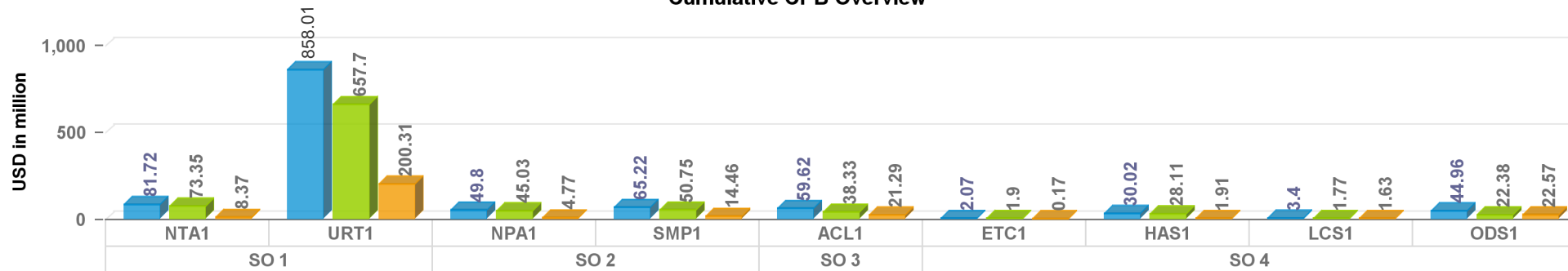
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|--|
| SO 1 | Crisis affected women, men, girls & boys across Yemen are able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs all year. |
| SO 2 | Targeted population groups across Yemen, including school-aged girls & boys & nutritionally vulnerable & at-risk groups, have access to basic services throughout the year. |
| SO 3 | Food-insecure households & communities in targeted areas across Yemen, including those affected by climate shocks, benefit from more resilient livelihoods & food systems throughout the year. |
| SO 4 | Humanitarian & development partners collaborate effectively to assist people in Yemen and to preserve critical services all year. |

| Code | Activity Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
|------|---------------|---|
| SO 1 | NTA1 | Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people. |
| SO 1 | URT1 | Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency |
| SO 2 | NPA1 | Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake |
| SO 2 | SMP1 | Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys. |
| SO 3 | ACL1 | Promote early recovery & enhance livelihoods at household & community level while meeting immediate food needs of food insecure households |
| SO 4 | ETC1 | Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: ETC Cluster |
| SO 4 | HAS1 | Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: UNHAS |
| SO 4 | LCS1 | Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: Logistics cluster |
| SO 4 | ODS1 | Provide on demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people |

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|---|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 2.1 | Crisis affected women, men, girls & boys across Yemen are able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs all year. | Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency | 1,967,186,979 | 858,010,284 | 0 | 858,010,284 | 657,695,704 | 200,314,580 |
| | | Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people. | 85,658,221 | 81,720,704 | 0 | 81,720,704 | 73,347,872 | 8,372,831 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 2,052,845,199 | 939,730,988 | 0 | 939,730,988 | 731,043,576 | 208,687,412 |

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Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|---|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2.2 | Targeted population groups across Yemen, including school-aged girls & boys & nutritionally vulnerable & at-risk groups, have access to basic services throughout the year. | Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake | 202,908,897 | 49,804,147 | 0 | 49,804,147 | 45,031,530 | 4,772,618 |
| | | Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys. | 127,901,755 | 65,215,150 | 0 | 65,215,150 | 50,753,546 | 14,461,604 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 27,246 | 0 | 27,246 | 0 | 27,246 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 330,810,651 | 115,046,543 | 0 | 115,046,543 | 95,785,076 | 19,261,468 |

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Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|--|--|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2.3 | Food-insecure households & communities in targeted areas across Yemen, including those affected by climate shocks, benefit from more resilient livelihoods & food systems throughout the year. | Promote early recovery & enhance livelihoods at household & community level while meeting immediate food needs of food insecure households | 262,824,898 | 59,618,198 | 0 | 59,618,198 | 38,330,448 | 21,287,750 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 78,095 | 0 | 78,095 | 0 | 78,095 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 262,824,898 | 59,696,293 | 0 | 59,696,293 | 38,330,448 | 21,365,845 |

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Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|---|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 17.16 | Humanitarian & development partners collaborate effectively to assist people in Yemen and to preserve critical services all year. | Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: ETC Cluster | 3,349,726 | 2,069,716 | 0 | 2,069,716 | 1,895,601 | 174,115 |
| | | Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: Logistics cluster | 4,540,481 | 3,397,303 | 0 | 3,397,303 | 1,768,205 | 1,629,098 |
| | | Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: UNHAS | 30,060,165 | 30,024,068 | 0 | 30,024,068 | 28,111,722 | 1,912,346 |
| | | Provide on demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people | 38,334,714 | 44,956,992 | 0 | 44,956,992 | 22,383,998 | 22,572,994 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 76,285,086 | 80,448,079 | 0 | 80,448,079 | 54,159,526 | 26,288,553 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 6,731,424 | 0 | 6,731,424 | 0 | 6,731,424 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 6,731,424 | 0 | 6,731,424 | 0 | 6,731,424 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 2,722,765,835 | 1,201,653,328 | 0 | 1,201,653,328 | 919,318,626 | 282,334,701 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 46,377,482 | 31,654,396 | 0 | 31,654,396 | 19,972,226 | 11,682,171 |

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Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | Total Direct Costs | 2,769,143,318 | 1,233,307,724 | 0 | 1,233,307,724 | 939,290,852 | 294,016,872 |
| | | Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | 177,460,117 | 56,507,438 | | 56,507,438 | 56,507,438 | 0 |
| | | Grand Total | 2,946,603,434 | 1,289,815,162 | 0 | 1,289,815,162 | 995,798,290 | 294,016,872 |

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures