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# Yemen Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2020



World Food  
Programme

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# 2020 Overview

Yemen's conflict dragged on for a sixth year, reversing the progress made in 2019 and further exacerbating the world's worst humanitarian crisis. The impact of the conflict [1] was compounded with the global COVID-19 pandemic, severe economic deterioration, unprecedented floods and the drastic erosion of purchasing power. As a result, around 80 percent of the population – 24 million people – continued to need humanitarian assistance or protection, while food security worsened to 2018-levels, as illustrated by the re-emergence of pockets of famine-like conditions.

The operating environment became more challenging and complex and funding decreased, affecting WFP's ability to deliver a response commensurate to the reported needs. 2020 saw an increase in security incidents and interference, access constraints and significant delays in crucial activities, such as biometric registration and food security assessments. Considering the challenging operating environment in the areas under the Sana'a-based authorities and decreased funding, WFP stretched resources and maintained vital food and nutrition support at reduced levels.

WFP reached around 15 million total beneficiaries in 2020. Out of these, 13 million received Unconditional Resource Transfers (general food assistance, GFA), but beneficiaries in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities received assistance every other month from April onwards [2]. Following lengthy negotiations, beneficiary biometric registration and cash distributions in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities were launched in November. Cash distributions using WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE) increased and over 1.5 million people were enrolled by end-2020. WFP and partners also completed the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment (FSLA) for 2020, providing valuable input to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis (IPC) and WFP and partners' programme design and implementation.

A global shortage of specialized nutritious foods due to COVID-19 impacted the delivery of malnutrition prevention activities for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) from August onwards. Despite these challenges, WFP provided nutrition assistance to over 2.7 million beneficiaries and the overall coverage and delivery of malnutrition treatment and prevention activities were enhanced throughout the year, resulting in significant improvements in enhanced malnutrition recovery rates among pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-59 months targeted by WFP.

To safeguard the food security and education of school-age children, school feeding adapted quickly to the early closure of schools from March to October, resorting to alternative take-home distributions at the beginning of the pandemic and joining inter-agency efforts to prepare for a safe return to schools. The programme doubled its beneficiary reach in 2020 compared to 2019. Qualitative upgrades were also introduced through the progressive roll-out of the Healthy Kitchens project, which provides fresh, nutritious and locally sourced meals to primary school children. WFP continued to play a key role in advocacy for child food security and nutrition and education in Yemen through the development of new partnerships and the investment in the capacity of education authorities.

The scale of WFP's resilience-building activities doubled compared to 2019, with around 500,000 moderately food insecure people receiving food assistance for assets (FFA), food assistance for training (FFT) and livelihoods support across the country. Over USD 21 million in cash were transferred to FFA and FFT participants to support the access of their households to food, and to enable them to build their community assets and acquire new skills.

WFP adjusted humanitarian aviation, [3] logistics and telecommunication services to respond to new challenges brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic to enable the uninterrupted delivery of assistance by partners in Yemen. Most notably, WFP's bilateral service provision allowed the timely delivery of medical and paramedical equipment required for the COVID-19 response on behalf of partners. WFP also distributed over 36.6 million litres of fuel to 25 vaccine centres, 298 health facilities and 37 water and sanitation facilities, which enabled these facilities to provide uninterrupted lifesaving services to Yemenis.

WFP collaborated with over 48 cooperating partners to achieve the Interim Country Strategic Plan's (ICSP) targets, while aiming for operational excellence and abiding by the humanitarian principles. Through the ICSP, WFP contributed to stabilizing the Sustainable Development Goal 2 indicators, preventing further hunger. WFP also supported the progress of Sustainable Development Goal 17 by coordinating the provision of common services and platforms to the humanitarian community in Yemen.



# 14,827,351



53%  
female

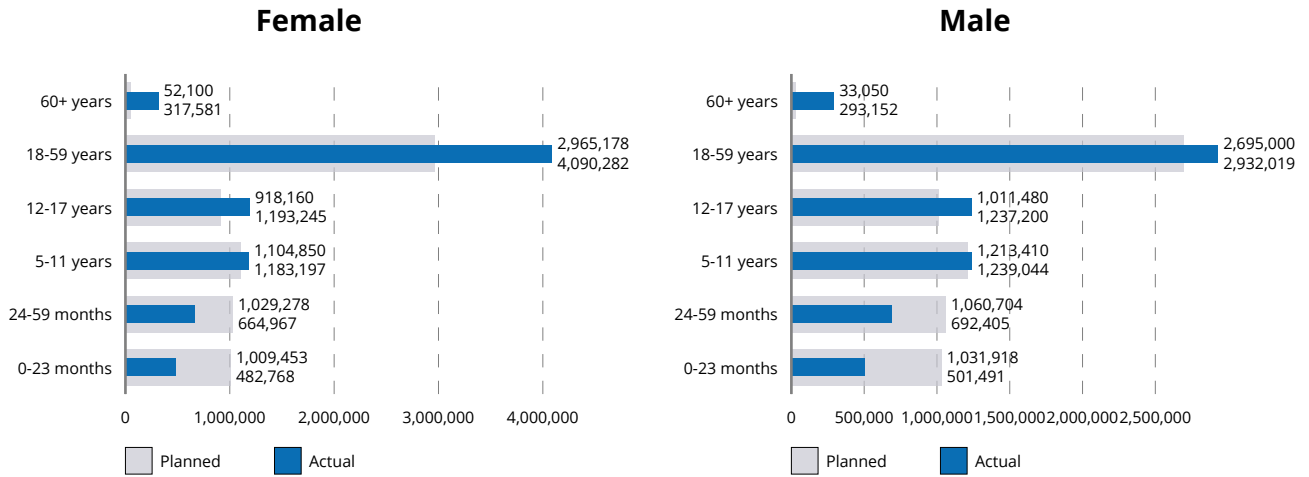


47%  
male

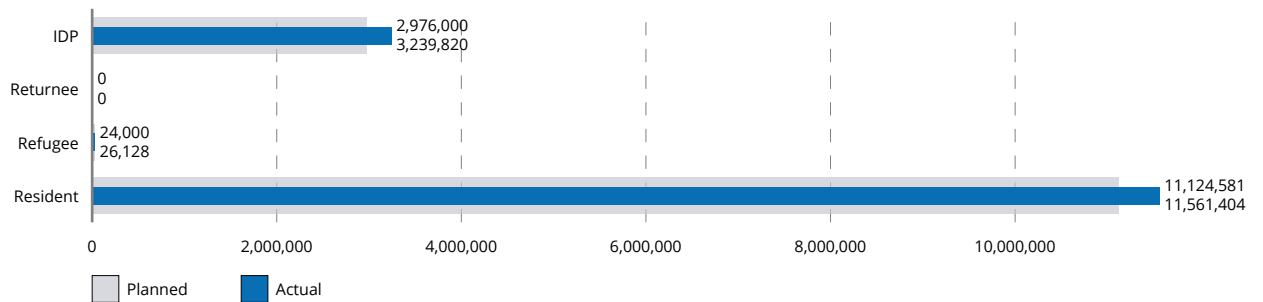
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,224,103 (49% Female, 51% Male)

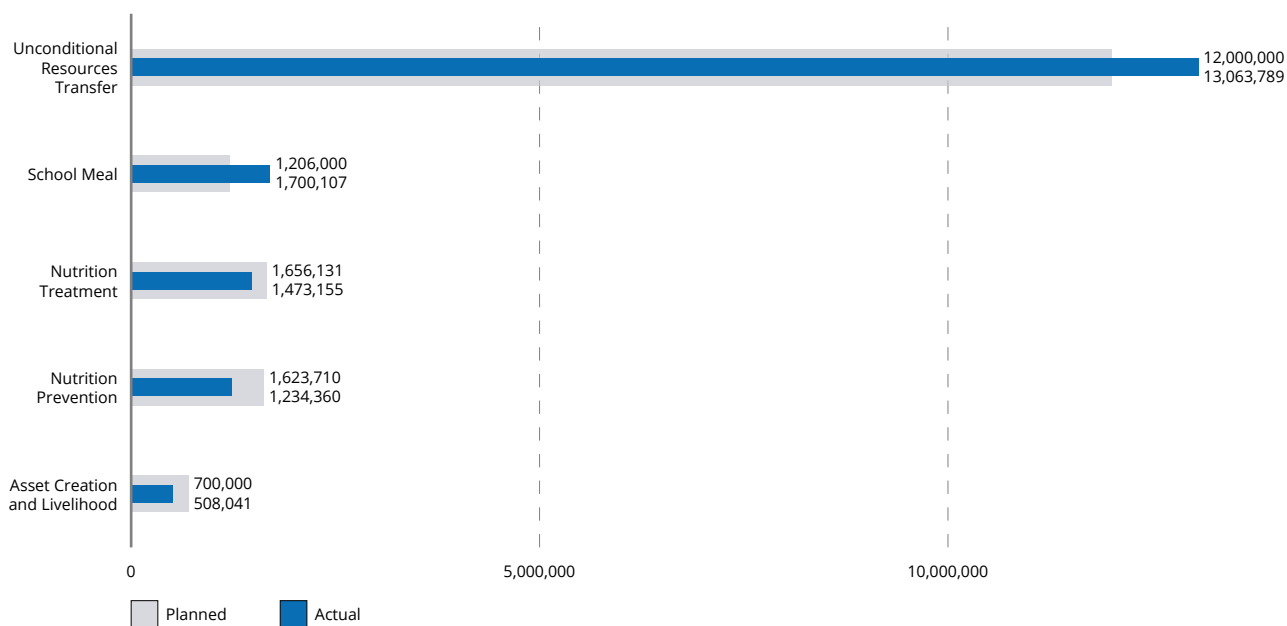
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



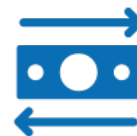
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Total Food and CBT

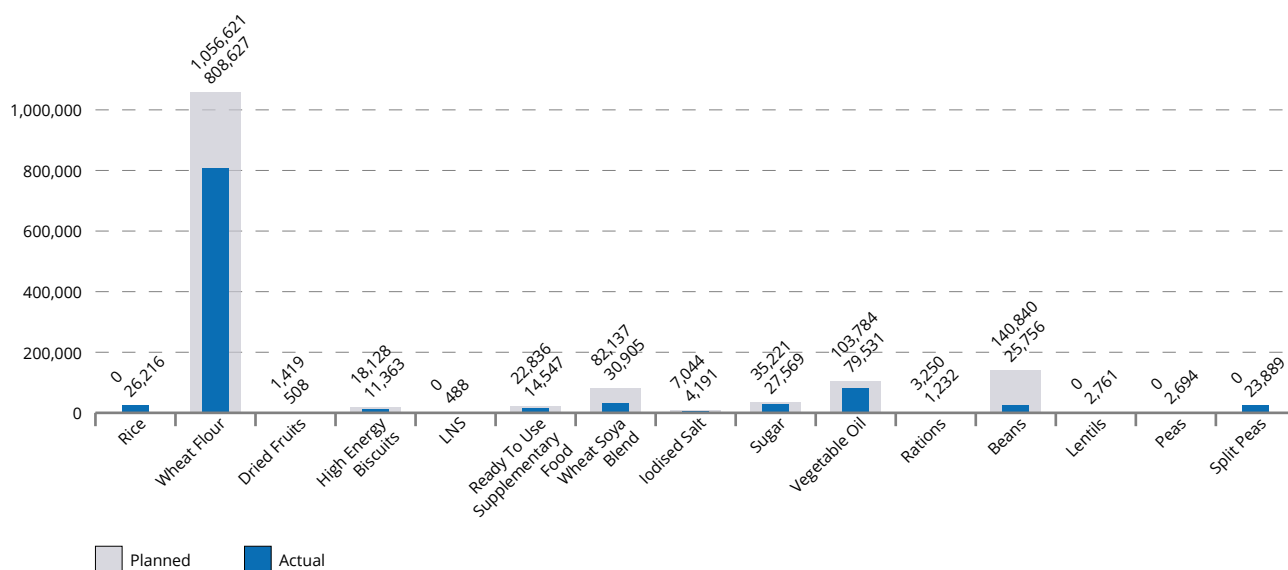


**1,060,278 mt**  
**total actual food transferred in 2020**  
 of 1,471,280 mt total planned

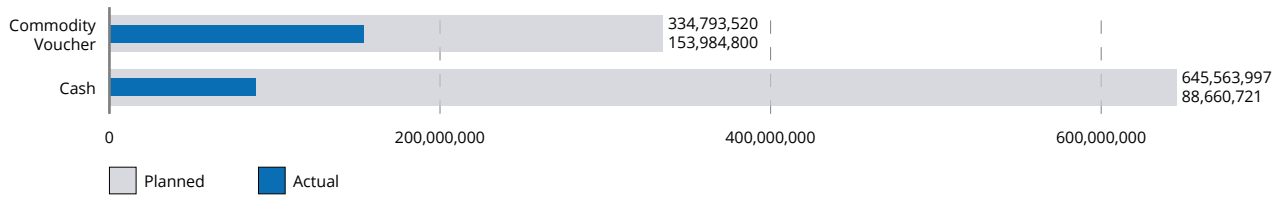


**US\$ 242,645,520**  
**total actual cash transferred in 2020**  
 of \$US 980,357,517 total planned

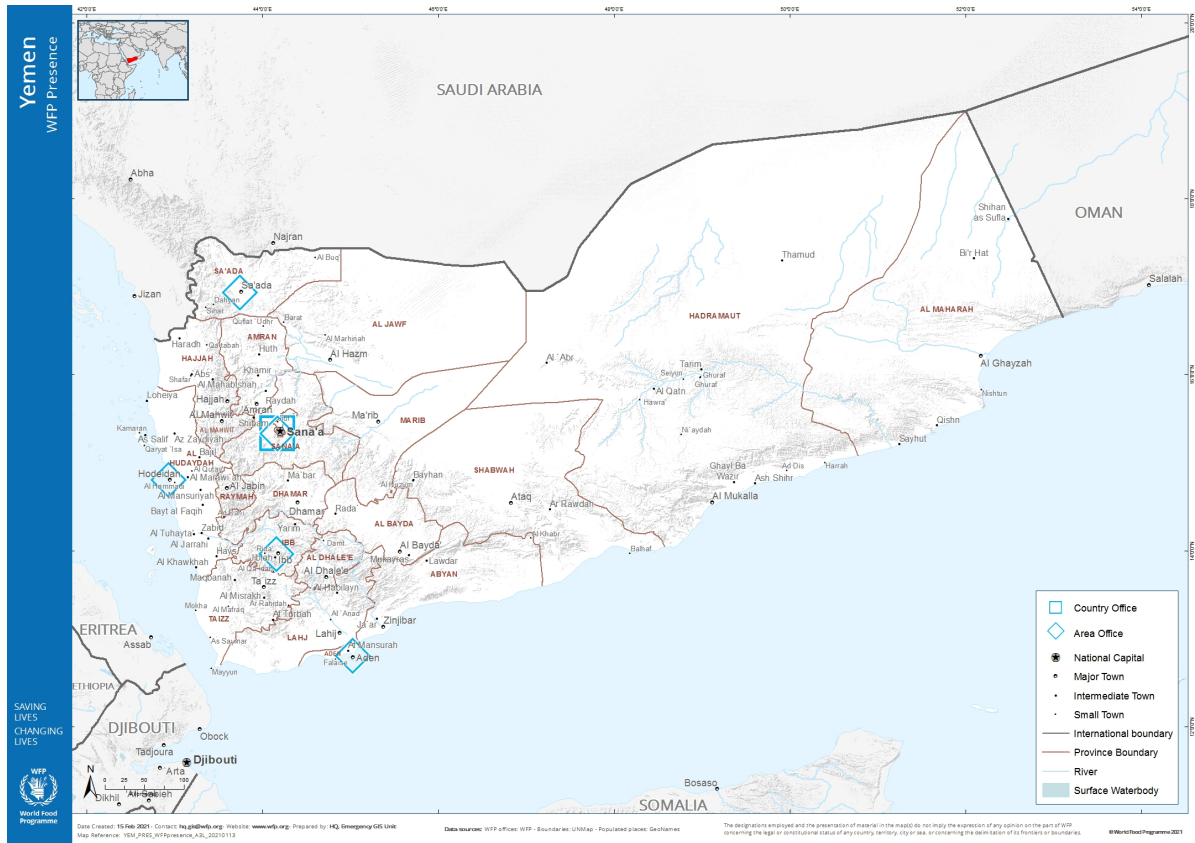
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Conflict continued for a sixth year with limited progress towards peace [1], plunging Yemen deeper into the worst humanitarian crisis in the world and causing record levels of acute food insecurity. The December 2020 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis revealed that in the first half of 2021, the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity is anticipated to reach 16.2 million people. Additionally, for the first time in two years, pockets of IPC 5 conditions were reported, with 47,000 people facing these famine-like conditions.

Twenty-five percent of the population, including 2.1 million children and 1.2 million pregnant and lactating women, suffered from either moderate or severe malnutrition [2]. The disruption of health services and sanitation infrastructure contributed to the spread of cholera and increased risk of infections and disease, including malaria and dengue. An additional 156,000 individuals were displaced in 2020, adding to 3.6 million internally displaced persons (IDP) since the conflict erupted.

Macroeconomic instability characterized by exchange rate volatility, fuel shortages and inflation continued across the country with more severe effects in the southern governorates where the Yemeni Rial (YER) depreciated to over YER 900 against the US dollar compared to YER 215 prior to the crisis, as foreign reserves dried up and remittances from abroad decreased due to the global economic downturn. Conflict compounded by disease, economic deterioration, floods and the breakdown of institutions and services led 24 million people – 80 percent of the population – to require humanitarian assistance or protection in 2020.

Despite the high level of needs, the humanitarian community continued to face challenges in delivering much-needed, principled interventions. The operating environment was defined by insecurity and significant access constraints, including bureaucratic hurdles and restrictive regulations, interference in projects and violence against humanitarian partners.

Against this highly volatile and complex environment, WFP delivered a comprehensive assistance package to support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger). WFP's response was primarily directed at the food security and nutrition crisis (Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2) to deliver immediate, life-saving food and nutrition assistance through Unconditional Resource Transfers (general food assistance, GFA) and acute malnutrition treatment and prevention services. WFP also augmented efforts to provide longer term safety nets and build resilience at scale (Strategic Outcome 3), namely through school feeding and food assistance for assets. The Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) contributed to Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), implemented through WFP's mandated and bilateral service provision that support the overall humanitarian response to the crisis (Strategic Outcome 4), including the emergency telecommunications cluster, the logistics cluster, humanitarian aviation services



and on-demand logistical services.

## COVID-19 Response

The first case of COVID-19 in Yemen was detected on 9 April. By 31 December, 2,101 confirmed cases of COVID-19 had been reported, including 611 deaths. From October, the number of reported cases had slowed down compared to April, but figures are believed to be underestimated due to the lack of testing facilities, limited official reporting, difficulty in accessing treatment centres, the perceived risks of seeking treatment and stigma.

In addition to the impact of COVID-19 on Yemen's weakened health sector, containment measures and general fear have increased protection risks to vulnerable individuals and groups and led to a reduction in overall domestic supply and demand for goods and services. External global shocks and the associated decline in international oil prices, in combination with a plunge in foreign exchange inflows, led to higher volatility of and downward pressure on the Yemeni Rial's value. COVID-19 was a compounding factor to food insecurity, mainly due to limited work opportunities and lower wages [3] and reduced remittances from abroad [4], which further eroded local purchasing power amid high food prices.

To prevent the spread of COVID-19, authorities across Yemen ordered the closure of airports and educational facilities progressively from March 2020 [5]. Additional preventive measures, such as the implementation of curfews or the closure of commercial activities, were only applied sporadically and in specific geographic areas. The movement of humanitarian cargo by land was facilitated, even when measures to reduce land transport were introduced. Travellers between selected governorates and districts were placed in quarantine centres that received immediate response rations by WFP.

WFP activities continued without major disruptions. WFP implemented a business continuity plan to ensure the delivery of activities despite the closure of airports and the introduction of alternate work modalities for staff. A task force representing all functional areas was formed to address issues raised by COVID-19 and recommend immediate actions to management.

To mitigate potential risks related to COVID-19, WFP introduced standard operating procedures for all activities, targeting WFP staff, cooperating partners, service providers and beneficiaries. Key actions included the staggering of distributions and the increase of distribution points as needed, the reinforcement of crowd control measures to ensure physical distancing, measures to increase community awareness of COVID-19 risks and the provision of handwashing facilities in all distribution points.

From March onwards, planned trainings were conducted remotely. WFP also distributed available school feeding commodities as take-home rations. Remote monitoring was progressively adopted by WFP staff to replace direct visits. Third-party monitors conducted face-to-face visits while observing COVID-19 precautionary measures. Beneficiary biometric registration continued through a safe door-to-door modality.

WFP stepped up bilateral service provision activities to support the health response across the country. Key activities included support to a humanitarian air bridge for the transport of COVID-19 supplies, the uninterrupted provision of fuel to health facilities and the coordination of cargo flights and shipments on behalf of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to transport medical equipment into Yemen. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) introduced new routes from Addis Ababa in Ethiopia to mitigate the closure of airports in Djibouti and Jordan, with the first flights conducted on 29 April.

## Risk Management

WFP continued to strengthen control and risk management activities to achieve the ICSP's objectives despite contextual challenges. WFP staff prioritized risk management and control practices with the support of a dedicated risk management and compliance team. Contingency plans were updated to ensure business continuity and an uninterrupted supply chain. An internal audit (report in January 2020) highlighted that the country office has made improvements in internal controls, monitoring, cooperating partner management and staff capacity.

The country office endeavoured to maintain an acceptable level of risk exposure by closely monitoring risk drivers, which included a highly volatile security situation, constraints to upstream food supply lines and corruption and fraud, especially the diversion of food assistance. In 2020, WFP expanded mitigation measures in response to key risks, including:

- Triangulation of monitoring from third-party monitors, WFP and remote monitoring and regular verification of receipt of entitlements through direct calls to beneficiaries to detect and correct any instances of fraud or corruption. The volume of post-distribution monitoring calls to beneficiaries increased by 70 percent compared to the beginning of the year;





- Implementation of biometric registration for recipients of unconditional cash transfers, limiting the potential for fraud and corruption;
- Sensitization of beneficiaries through mass media, including on the use of the toll-free hotline to report feedback;
- High-level advocacy with relevant parties to the conflict to keep ports operational, coupled with use of regional overland corridors when necessary;
- Completion of risk assessments and evaluations of all cooperating partners and benchmarking these assessments against those done by other UN agencies;
- Donor advocacy using coordinated communication at country, regional and capital levels for funding to meet operational needs; and
- Issuance of standard operating procedures on reporting of wrongdoings for partners and staff and the escalation of any allegation of wrongdoing to the office of investigations.

# Partnerships

WFP, the largest humanitarian agency in Yemen, remained the partner of choice for the food security and nutrition emergency response and consolidated its collaboration with partners in resilience, education, health and data analysis. WFP's strengths, namely its expansive field presence, multi-sector expertise and supply chain capacity, were valued by partners who also appreciated direct, systematic and transparent communication with WFP.

WFP consolidated partnerships across the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP)'s outcomes, spanning crisis response and resilience building, by strengthening communication channels, displaying results and accountability and generating evidence. WFP continued the quarterly briefings initiated in 2017 to ensure regular, transparent and thorough communication with partners. In order to sustain and expand its partner base, WFP held regular briefings on the ICSP and provided updates on the food security and nutrition situation, as well as contextual updates for both humanitarian and development donors. WFP also developed an engagement plan in response to anticipated funding shortages, including an advocacy campaign and high-level dialogue with partners.

Government donors remained WFP's core partners in 2020, mainly supporting crisis response outcomes in response to the high level of emergency needs in Yemen. WFP worked closely with these partners to address the challenging operating environment that led to a reduction in funding in 2020. WFP provided regular updates to donors on the adopted assurances and risk management approaches that guarantee the delivery of assistance in line with the humanitarian principles and shared an operational roadmap established to monitor the strengthening of internal control mechanisms.

Meanwhile, considering the scale, complexity and dynamics of the operation, earmarking of contributions by some of the largest donors at activity or transfer modality level limited WFP's ability to direct funding where it was most needed. WFP continued to advocate for flexible and multi-year funding for both emergency and resilience activities to ensure quality implementation and programme continuity.

WFP engaged with the World Bank on a range of topics, including data collection and exchange, emergency response and the delivery of social protection programmes such as school feeding. As a result of cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children, a multi-year contribution was negotiated for school feeding, allowing the scale-up and sustenance of the activity while strengthening the resilience of the national school feeding architecture. WFP also initiated collaboration with the Ministry of Education in Aden to develop an Education Management Information System in support of the Government's Transitional Education Plan.

WFP consolidated its role as a leader in resilience-building activities in Yemen, expanding its partnership base and the value of contributions. WFP also partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNICEF to design and secure funding for the "Joint actions for food security and nutrition in Yemen", a multi-year project aimed at providing an integrated food security, nutrition and resilience response.

WFP partnered with the private sector to deliver commodity vouchers in urban and semi-urban areas [1]. WFP initiated collaboration with UNICEF, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Yemen to harmonize cash assistance programmes. Assessments and consultations to support this initiative will be rolled out in 2021, starting with data analysis, information management and data protection. WFP also started discussions with the Cash Consortium in Yemen to provide a coordinated food security response to displaced populations.

WFP collaborated with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to organize awareness sessions for staff on gender equality and gender-based violence [2].

WFP worked closely with over 48 cooperating partners, mainly non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WFP sought new partnerships with local organizations active in the resilience and development sectors. WFP relied on regular evaluations and exchanges to assess the capacity of NGO partners and implemented targeted trainings to fill capacity gaps and ensure adherence to humanitarian principles in the implementation of all activities in Yemen.



# CSP Financial Overview

WFP secured funding for 68 percent of the needs-based plan in 2020, compared to 91 percent in 2019. Overall, funding levels of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) faced a decrease, which was partially driven by the deterioration of the operating environment in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities and ensuing erosion of donor confidence. WFP received the largest proportion of contributions to the YHRP, despite the decrease in support from some major donors.

WFP attracted resources from a diverse pool of donors. The United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance remained the operation's largest donor. While most contributions were received at Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) level or against specific focus areas (crisis response or resilience), a significant portion of the funding received in 2020 came with activity-level earmarking, often with modality restrictions, limiting much-needed flexibility and the ability to direct assistance where gaps and/or humanitarian needs are highest.

Crisis response outcomes, which have the highest requirements, received the largest part of the resources. In fact, 86 percent of received contributions were directed or allocated to life-saving food security and nutrition activities under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 to provide Unconditional Resource Transfers (general food assistance, GFA) and malnutrition treatment and prevention services to the most vulnerable people, using the most appropriate choice of modality. Funding shortages constrained WFP to reduce GFA levels in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities from April onwards.





















Service provision activities under Strategic Outcome 4 were uninterrupted and received adequate funding from a limited number of donors and inter-agency funding schemes, such as the Yemen Humanitarian Fund. WFP Yemen also attracted several smaller private contributions that were largely received at ICSP level.

In 2020, while the level of confirmed funding for crisis response activities decreased compared to 2019, a sharp increase in resilience funding was observed, most notably from Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), who provided 70 percent more resources than the previous year, including multi-year funding. Diverse and multi-sector funding was provided to school feeding, including from the Global Partnership for Education. WFP also established a new multi-year partnership with the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children to implement integrated support packages, including school feeding to primary school children. Furthermore, WFP expanded multi-year, inter-agency projects for resilience and livelihoods by securing a new partnership with UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) ("Joint actions for food security and nutrition in Yemen"), on top of the "Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen" project implemented since 2016 with FAO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Significant contributions from several donors, including through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), were received towards the end of the year and ensured continuity of assistance in the last quarter of 2020. Delays in contributions, lower than anticipated funding levels and low visibility of funding forecasts impacted WFP's ability to procure commodities through internal advance financing mechanisms such as the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), which previously ensured predictability and stability in the supply of commodities and reduced lead-times to bring commodities in-country.

WFP regularly assessed financial and funding risks and devised tailored mitigation actions to minimize these risks. Namely, WFP kept an updated prioritization strategy to ensure that, if grant conditions allow, available resources are used to assist the most severely food insecure people and malnourished women and children. WFP also continued to advocate for timely, flexible and multi-year funding for both emergency and resilience activities to ensure quality implementation and programme continuity.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Food insecure people affected by crises across Yemen, have access to lifesaving, safe and nutritious food all year.	 1,778,434,919	 1,459,214,874	 1,257,657,271	 890,917,593
02: People at risk of malnutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 years old, have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2021.	 283,751,781	 162,974,872	 106,337,008	 82,841,027
03: Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises.	 186,527,821	 157,793,909	 101,581,111	 59,706,812
04: International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services. .	 61,440,041	 52,506,672	 119,289,399	 77,209,992
Total:	 2,310,154,562	 1,832,490,327	 1,584,864,789	 1,110,675,424

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# Programme Performance

**Strategic outcome 01: Food insecure people affected by crises across Yemen, have access to lifesaving, safe and nutritious food all year.**



Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided life-saving assistance to over 13 million people affected by conflict to enable them to meet their food and nutrition needs. Strategic Outcome 1 targets severely food insecure people to ensure that they can meet their basic food requirements through Unconditional Resource Transfers (general food assistance, GFA). GFA is aligned with WFP's core mandate of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). This outcome comprised the bulk of WFP's activities in 2020, covering 77 percent of WFP's needs-based plan.

WFP provided GFA through in-kind food distribution (GFD), commodity vouchers through traders' network (CVTN) and cash-based transfers (CBT). Across all modalities, the ration including fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, pulses, iodized salt and sugar is designed to support households in meeting around 80 percent of their minimum dietary needs. In-kind distribution was implemented in over 3,600 distribution sites, mainly in rural areas, while commodity vouchers and CBT were delivered in urban and semi-urban areas with established retail infrastructure and robust financial service providers. All CBT beneficiaries were biometrically registered using WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform.

The activity was implemented in all the governorates, covering 331 of the country's 333 districts. GFA targeted severely food insecure people, including host populations, vulnerable households such as the elderly, households headed by women or children, marginalised communities, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). In addition to regular GFA, WFP also delivered immediate response rations (IRR) to newly displaced households through the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). WFP also provided a one-off food basket to IDPs and other disaster-affected households after they have received the RRM package.

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP released COVID-19 guidelines to reduce the risk of exposure of beneficiaries, staff and partners during the delivery of assistance. WFP ensured adherence to these guidelines and the availability of hygiene items and equipment at all implementation sites.

Around 70 percent of the funding requirements for Strategic Outcome 1 were resourced and expenditure levels reached 70 percent of available funding, as many contributions were received late in the year. Late contributions and limited visibility of funding prospects hindered the timely procurement and distribution of commodities. Furthermore, frequent earmarking of contributions against specific transfer modalities limited WFP's ability to optimize the use of available resources based on procurement lead-times and delivery modality preferences.

In 2020, WFP reached a total of 13 million beneficiaries, including 49.1 percent women and girls. However, average monthly targets in areas controlled by the Sana'a-based authorities were halved from April onwards due to the non-permissive operating environment and ensuing funding constraints. The environment was characterised by an increase in interference, access restrictions and significant delays in crucial activities, such as biometric registration and food security assessments. Beneficiaries in areas with a non-permissive environment (around 8.5 million) received

assistance every other month. As a result, GFA reached on average eight million people per month throughout the country starting April.

Overall, in-kind general food distribution constituted 73 percent of monthly transfers, while commodity vouchers and cash-based transfers (CBT) stood at 19 percent and 8 percent, respectively. In total, over one million mt of food and over USD 220 million worth of vouchers and cash were transferred to beneficiaries [1]. The choice of modalities was informed by feasibility and market assessments and beneficiary preferences. CBT was introduced only where local markets are functioning well and where biometric registration was completed to enable robust identity verification and assurances.

Following lengthy negotiations, biometric registration was authorized in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities, and the first households were registered in Sana'a city in November, bringing the total of biometrically registered beneficiaries to 1.5 million people across the country in 2020.

Furthermore, newly displaced households received the RRM package, while over 20,000 IDP households received one-off GFD assistance and some 3,600 new IDP households were permanently included in regular GFD. WFP also provided monthly assistance to close to 10,000 refugees in Kharaz camp in Lahj in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Towards the end of the year, WFP finalized data collection and analysis for the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment (FSLA), developed in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the completion of which was significantly delayed in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities due to access challenges. The FSLA offered comprehensive food security and livelihoods data that will inform 2021 programming. WFP provided technical assistance and equipment to the Central Statistical Organisation of Yemen to enable its participation in the FSLA.

In 2020, the food security situation deteriorated significantly across the country, bringing back the risk of famine which was averted in 2019. Food insecurity was driven by conflict, currency devaluation and increasing food prices [2], floods and the continued decline of incomes and livelihoods, compounded with the reduction of humanitarian assistance across all sectors and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings of the 2020 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) released on 30 December revealed that, in the first half of 2021, the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity is anticipated to reach 16.2 million people. Additionally, for the first time in two years, pockets of IPC 5 conditions were reported, with 47,000 people facing IPC 5 famine-like conditions.

Similar worsening trends were observed among WFP beneficiaries. The proportion of GFA beneficiaries with an acceptable food consumption in 2020 stood at 65 percent for CVTN beneficiaries, 59 percent for GFD beneficiaries and 57 percent for CBT beneficiaries, down from respectively 69, 65 and 77 percent in 2019. The proportion of people with poor food consumption nearly doubled across all modalities. The use of consumption-based negative coping strategies remained mainly steady, but monitoring data suggests that there is an increase in the use of livelihoods-based negative coping strategies, such as selling productive assets and withdrawing children from school. The deterioration in food security was more visible among CBT beneficiaries, possibly due to the increase in food and fuel prices and exchange rate fluctuations, which led to the revision of the transfer value in the fourth quarter of the year. Furthermore, the CBT transfer value is adjusted to household size, while CVTN and GFD beneficiaries receive a standard household ration regardless of the size of their household. Smaller households receiving CVTN and GFD still had a food ration for seven members, which possibly made them more likely to maintain an acceptable food consumption level compared to CBT beneficiaries.

WFP coordinated the implementation of GFA closely with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC). Activities were delivered in collaboration with over 19 cooperating partners, including local and international non-governmental organizations. Throughout the year, WFP reviewed the performance of partners and developed customized capacity strengthening plans for each partner to fill gaps in performance and ensure their ability to implement effectively, efficiently and in line with the humanitarian principles. Partners with persistent underperformance were replaced with other partners in order to maintain consistent programme quality across the country.

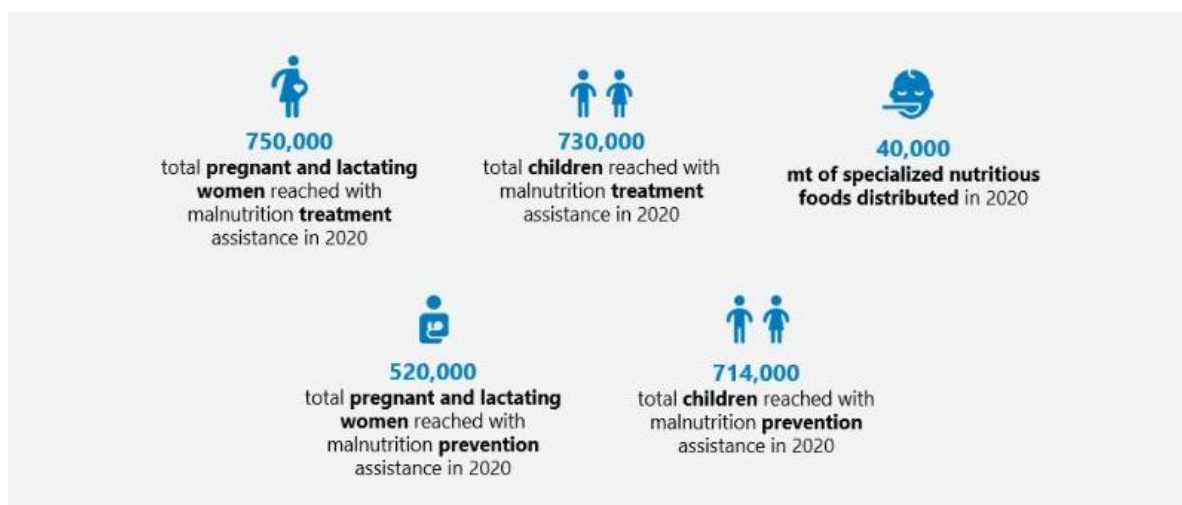
The implementation of this activity fully integrated gender and age, receiving a Gender and Age Marker – Monitoring (GaM – M) code 3. WFP and its partners mainstreamed gender equality approaches and systematically undertook gender and age analyses to tailor the GFA activity to the needs of women, men, girls and boys, as well as to those of persons with disabilities [3].

In view of the deteriorating food security situation, going forward, WFP will further enhance its targeting and retargeting approach to ensure that the most vulnerable benefit from the limited available resources. WFP will also strengthen its food security monitoring systems to ensure its ability to respond quickly to any changes in the food security landscape.



<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food-insecure households	3

**Strategic outcome 02: People at risk of malnutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 years old, have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2021.**



Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provided nutrition assistance to prevent and treat Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) affecting pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-59 months. In Yemen, 7.4 million people are estimated to be in need of nutrition assistance, including 2 million children aged 6-59 months and 1.2 million PLW who require treatment for acute malnutrition [1].

Malnutrition treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition services were provided in all the governorates, covering 323 districts out of the country's 333 districts. Under malnutrition treatment activities, WFP tackles Moderate Acute Malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months through the distribution of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), also known as a lipid-based nutrient supplement large quantity (LNS-LQ), which provides 510 kcal per day for an average of 90 days. Acutely malnourished PLW receive a monthly 6 kg take-home ration of fortified blended flour – Super Cereal – from the beginning of the second trimester of the pregnancy until the child is six months old.

Malnutrition prevention services aim to prevent acute and chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies and supports healthy maternal and neonatal outcomes. Under these services, WFP provides children aged 6 to 23 months with a monthly 1.5 kg ration of lipid-based nutrient supplement medium quantity (LNS-MQ) that ensures 255 kcal per day and essential micronutrients. PLW receive 3 kg of Super Cereal monthly.

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP, in consultation with the nutrition cluster, released COVID-19 guidelines to reduce the risk of exposure of beneficiaries, staff and partners during the delivery of nutrition activities. Guidelines included reducing the frequency of distributions, limiting the number of beneficiaries per distribution with social distancing measures, doubling rations to reduce the frequency of attending the distribution sites, enforcing strict crowd control procedures and introducing expanded hygiene and sanitary measures as well as sensitization on COVID-19.

Around 38 percent of the funding requirements for Strategic Outcome 2 activities were resourced and expenditure levels reached 78 percent of available funding. To optimize results based on the resources available, WFP worked with nutrition partners to focus the delivery of malnutrition prevention services in districts with the highest malnutrition burden, while life-saving malnutrition treatment services continued to be offered across the country. In addition to malnutrition prevention and treatment, WFP planned to implement conditional cash for nutrition to prevent chronic malnutrition (activity 3). This activity remained on hold throughout 2020 and will commence in 2021 should funding be obtained.

In total, WFP reached over 1.2 million PLW and 1.4 million children aged 6-59 months. Around 76 percent of planned PLW and children aged 6-23 months received malnutrition prevention assistance and 90 percent of expected PLW and children aged 6-59 months received treatment for acute malnutrition.

A cumulative total of around 750,000 PLW and 730,000 children aged 6-59 months suffering from MAM were admitted and treated through the malnutrition treatment programme in 3,422 health facilities in 318 districts. MAM treatment targets were aligned with the nutrition cluster's strategy that focused on districts with global acute malnutrition prevalence above 8 percent and/or with high needs (323 districts). Treatment activities covered 66 percent of the



children aged 6-59 months, compared to 41 percent in 2019. In priority districts, WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and other partners worked jointly to provide an integrated health and nutrition package.

In addition to targeted nutrition assistance to treat MAM, WFP supported PLW and children 6-23 months of age to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition in 148 priority districts through the distribution of specialized nutritious foods in 3,150 food distribution points. Over 520,000 PLW and 714,000 children aged 6-23 months received, respectively, Super Cereal and a lipid-based nutrient supplement throughout the year.

In 2020, the global supply of specialized nutritious foods used for malnutrition treatment and prevention for PLW was disrupted due to logistics challenges related to COVID-19. As a result, from August to December, WFP had to prioritize available Super Cereal commodities for use in the malnutrition treatment activities. The global commodity shortage negatively affected the delivery of prevention programmes to around 790,000 PLW.

In addition to direct implementation, WFP provided technical assistance and training to enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Public Health and Population's (MoPHP) staff and Community Health Volunteers (CHVs). A total of 505 MoPHP health workers, including 203 women, received training on community management of acute malnutrition. Governorate Health Offices, district health offices and health workers in 22 governorates received technical and financial assistance, which preserved their capacity to offer critical health and nutrition services. Around 1,116 CHVs, including 366 men, attended trainings to improve their capacity to support malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (nutrition awareness, screening and referral mechanisms).

WFP also integrated Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) across nutrition activities. WFP provided tailored communication through trained CHVs who reached around 1.3 million women and men with nutrition awareness and infant and young child feeding messages in distribution facilities and within the community. Through SBCC, WFP promoted women's empowerment in the community, enabling them to overcome existing nutritional and health barriers, engage in local health agendas and raise their awareness on COVID-19. CHVs also screened over 1.5 million children and PLW by mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) to assess their nutritional status and refer acute malnutrition cases to the nearest health centres.

Food security and nutrition status deteriorated in 2020 and nearly 2.3 million children aged 0-59 months in Yemen are estimated to be at risk of acute malnutrition in 2021 (Integrated Phase Classification Yemen Acute Malnutrition December 2020 - March 2021). The general deterioration in food security was also observed among the population targeted by nutrition activities. The proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet decreased from 26 percent in 2019 to 18 percent in 2020. Nevertheless, WFP's interventions contributed to alleviating the malnutrition burden, specifically by supporting the recovery of malnourished PLW and children. Around 90 percent of children aged 6-59 months who received malnutrition treatment assistance recovered from acute malnutrition, compared to 85 percent in 2019. Similarly, 93 percent of PLW treated for malnutrition recovered, an increase from 87 percent in 2019.

As an active member of the nutrition cluster, WFP worked closely with MoPHP, UNICEF and WHO to offer acute malnutrition treatment and prevention services and revitalize national capacity to deliver these services. WFP and these partners developed a strategy for 2019-2021 to respond to Yemen's nutrition challenges. The strategy focused on increasing the coverage, quality and accessibility of nutrition services and strengthening the commitment and capacity of national counterparts. Under the strategy, WFP committed to expand service delivery to reach excluded and disadvantaged groups and to strengthen community engagement to address demand-side barriers and build capacity of all stakeholders.

WFP partnered with MoPHP and over 18 international and national NGOs to deliver nutrition interventions. Community-based outreach activities were completed in collaboration with UNICEF, who also provided treatment services for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). WFP participated actively in the nutrition cluster, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) Technical Committee Group, Strategic Advisory Group (SAG), Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (C-MAM) Working Group, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Technical Group and Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Group.

The implementation of this activity fully integrated gender and age, receiving a Gender and Age Marker – Monitoring (GaM – M) code 4 [2].

In 2021, WFP will continue to strengthen its nutrition activities, including through the reprioritization of the prevention of acute malnutrition programme based on the 2020 IPC results, the development of alternative prevention approaches to pre-empt commodity shortages and enhanced collaboration with MoPHP and partners, especially to roll-out quality services in hard-to-reach areas and IDP sites.



<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	4
Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services	N/A

## Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises.



The conflict in Yemen has reversed human development by decades, decimated lives and livelihoods and eroded the resilience of vulnerable communities. Yemenis need not only to rebuild their livelihoods but also to recover years of lost development. Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP scaled-up investments in resilience-building activities, consolidating its role as a valuable partner for Yemen's recovery.

### School Feeding Programme

Under the school feeding programme (SFP), WFP assists primary school children with fortified date bars or high energy biscuits for every day they attend school [1]. In 2020, WFP expanded the SFP to introduce a Healthy Kitchens project [2], providing locally sourced, healthy and freshly prepared meals. In partnership with the Ministry of Education (MOE) in Aden and the School Feeding and Humanitarian Relief Project (SFHRP) in Sana'a. The activity was implemented in 64 districts in 20 governorates, up from 32 districts in 16 governorates in 2019. All children enrolled in 3,324 schools were eligible to receive assistance. Following the closure of schools in March as a preventive measure to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP, in agreement with partners and donors, distributed available commodities as alternative take-home rations, in observance of COVID-19 precautionary guidelines [3].

Around 85 percent of the resources required for school feeding were funded and expenditure levels reached 73 percent of available funding. Late contributions and limited visibility of funding prospects hindered the timely procurement and distribution of commodities.

WFP reached a total 1.13 million total beneficiaries, including 46 percent girls, an increase of 67 percent compared to 2019. Around 9,000 mt of food were transferred to beneficiaries, of which 6 percent were purchased locally. More than USD 600,000 were used to prepare healthy meals through the Healthy Kitchens project, which benefitted around 10,000 children. A total of 2,500 government, district and school staff also received training on school feeding management, including reporting, monitoring, supply chain management and beneficiary relations.

The school feeding programme aims to support children's nutrition and access to education. In addition to supporting children's food intake and offsetting the cost of a meal for benefitting households, the activity created an incentive for children to enrol, attend and stay in school. In targeted schools, enrolment increased significantly; Enrolment rates in 2020 increased in WFP-supported schools by 13 percent for girls and by 9 percent for boys. Attendance rates remained stable at 87 percent for girls but rose from 80 to 86 percent for boys. Furthermore, the proportion of girls who dropped out of school was almost zero, while the rate stood at 3 percent for boys compared to 4.5 percent in 2019.

WFP implemented the SFP in partnership with MOE and SFHRP. Meanwhile, the Healthy Kitchens project was delivered through one cooperating partner, in collaboration with the local education authorities as well as partner UN agencies. WFP was an active partner of the Education Cluster. In addition, WFP engaged with the Global Partnership for Education to support the Government of Yemen in the implementation of the Transitional Education Plan (2019-2021) by providing technical assistance to develop an Education Management Information System (EMIS), jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). WFP also engaged with the World Bank, in cooperation with UNICEF and Save the Children, to develop a multi-year

partnership allowing for the scale-up and sustenance of the activity while strengthening the resilience of the national school feeding architecture.

## Resilience and Livelihoods

WFP contributes to Yemen's recovery efforts by addressing the immediate food needs of moderately food-insecure households while supporting the rehabilitation and construction of community assets, the acquisition of marketable skills and the revitalization of smallholder agricultural production and marketing. These activities seek to improve rural productive resources and infrastructure that were neglected by conflict as well as structural issues such as scarce water availability.

Funding for resilience and livelihoods activities increased by 28 percent compared to 2019, but remained well below the needs-based plan requirements. Severe bureaucratic hurdles, including several months of delay in granting authorization to cooperating partners to start activities in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities, in addition to some contributions being received late in the year, restricted expenditure to 51 percent of available resources. Insufficient multi-year funding limited WFP's ability to implement more comprehensive, long-term livelihoods projects.

WFP transferred over USD 21 million to more than 500,000 moderately food insecure people, including 49.1 percent women, enrolled in resilience and livelihoods activities, a more than two-fold increase compared to 2019. Food assistance for assets (FFA), food assistance for training (FFT) and livelihoods grants for smallholder producers were implemented in 98 districts in 16 governorates, up from 39 districts and 11 governorates in 2019.

WFP focused on rehabilitating and building community assets through FFA to restore local productive capacities. Over 70,000 FFA participants, including 16 percent women, worked on 954 assets, 73 percent of which were completed in 2020 while the rest will continue into early 2021. All asset sites were compliant with COVID-19 precautionary measures, including reduced number of participants per group and physical distancing. FFA sites were also used to spread awareness on COVID-19 prevention. More than 200 community committees, including women representatives, that were formed or reactivated to participate in FFA design and implementation confirmed that access to the roads, markets and water resources remained the top priority of rural communities in Yemen. Specifically, WFP supported the construction and rehabilitation of more than 330 community access roads, 190 water harvesting schemes, 40 schools and 60 environment and agricultural projects [4].

Around 1,700 participants, including 96 men, enrolled in FFT activities. Trainings were conducted in compliance with local COVID-19 restrictions and had to be suspended or continued remotely from March to October 2020. Training programmes were selected based on rapid market assessments and beneficiary preferences. Participants attended programmes for six months, including literacy and numeracy, tailoring, perfume and incense production, jam and pickle production, first aid and business management and marketing trainings. Thirty women participants who graduated from tailoring trainings earlier in the year were enrolled in a face mask production project, producing over 45,000 masks for use by health centre visitors and health workers in the community.

WFP also supported 481 women livestock breeders through the provision of training, extension services, assets, equipment and tools through grants conditional upon attendance of trainings and implementation of recommendations suggested by dedicated advisers. Around 80 smallholder farmers received drip irrigation technology and another 80 were supported to rehabilitate an irrigation canal.

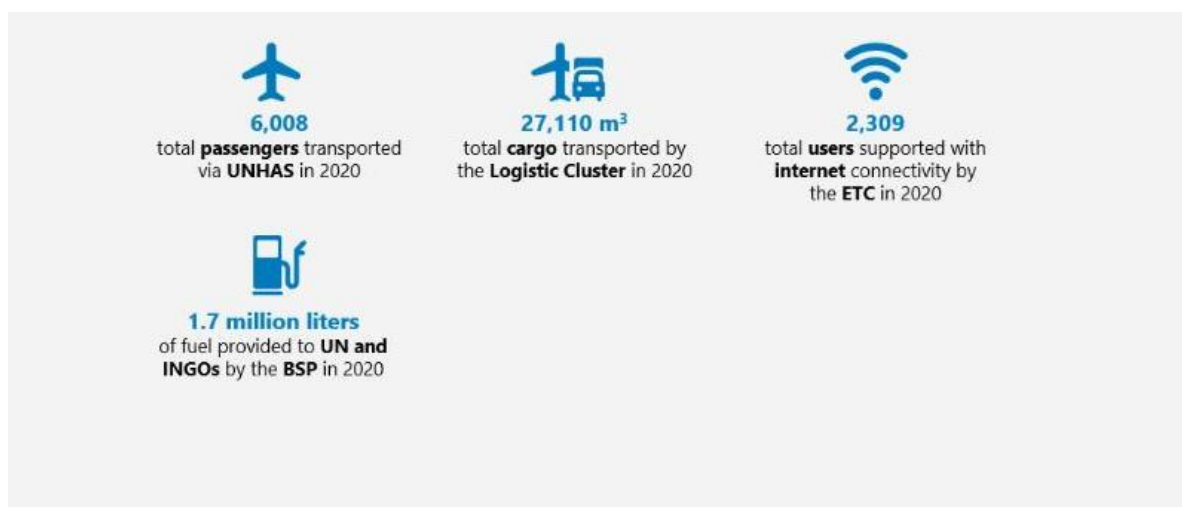
Despite overall deterioration of food security in the country, around 71 percent of households maintained an acceptable level of food consumption, similar to 2019. The proportion of people with poor food consumption increased slightly from 7 percent in 2019 to 10 percent in 2020, indicating that the worst-off beneficiaries struggled to meet their food needs as food prices skyrocketed. Around 86 percent of the population in targeted communities conveyed benefitting from an enhanced livelihoods asset base, an increase from 68 percent in 2019. The community reported improvements in their natural resource base, access to markets, basic social and medical services, and agricultural production as well as reduction in exposure to risks and hardships, especially for women and children.

WFP implemented activities in collaboration with over 11 cooperating partners. Partners received regular training and monthly feedback to strengthen their performance. In selected districts, WFP implemented FFA as part of a joint inter-agency programme (Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen), implemented with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) [5].

All activities under this outcome fully integrated gender and age, receiving a Gender and Age Marker – Monitoring (GaM – M) code 4.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	4
Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children	4

## Strategic outcome 04: International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services. .



Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued to cement its role as the partner of choice to deliver critical common services and platforms for the wider humanitarian community, in direct alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

### United Nations Humanitarian Air Service - UNHAS

In 2020, WFP adapted the capacity, schedule, and routes of UNHAS flights to enable the continuous transport of humanitarian passengers in and out of the country, despite the travel restrictions to contain the transmission of COVID-19. In total, UNHAS operated 259 flights and transported 6,008 passengers, which represents a decrease of over 10,000 passengers compared to 2019 [1]. On average, 628 passengers used the service every month and 25 flights were completed monthly to and from Aden, Addis Ababa, Amman, Djibouti, Al-Mukalla, Sana'a and Sayun. Flight services were conducted with two aircrafts, Airbus A320 and Embraer EMB135.

As part of UNHAS mandate in medical and security relocations as and when required, in 2020, UNHAS undertook urgent medical evacuations for 31 humanitarian staff from Sana'a to Amman and from Aden to Djibouti, serving 100 percent of medical evacuation requests.

Except for three organizations operating their own flights, UNHAS was the only available aviation service for humanitarian staff in Yemen, serving 81 organizations in 2020. A user satisfaction survey launched in December indicated that most users (77 percent) were satisfied or very satisfied with the services provided by UNHAS.

### Logistics Cluster

Through the Logistics Cluster [2], WFP provided logistics services at no cost to humanitarian users to enable them to deliver the humanitarian response in Yemen and fill logistical capacity gaps. The Logistics Cluster-facilitated common services included air, maritime and land transport of cargo, storage of relief items, and logistical coordination and information management. These services supported 61 organizations, including 40 international NGOs, 7 national NGOs and 12 UN partners.

Through WFP Aviation, the Logistics Cluster facilitated three airlifts of critical humanitarian cargo from Dubai to Sana'a and Aden, on behalf of 14 organizations. Two WFP-chartered vessels (VOS Apollo and VOS Theia) also facilitated maritime transport and maintained stand-by capacity for emergency rescue and evacuation. Overall, 1,894 m<sup>3</sup> of cargo were transported on VOS Apollo and VOS Theia on behalf of 14 partners [3].

The Logistics Cluster also facilitated land transport of relief items across the country, including the expediting of necessary security clearances, on behalf of partner organizations. 27,110 m<sup>3</sup> of humanitarian cargo were delivered to 29 locations across 20 districts in 9 governorates through WFP-contracted trucks, on behalf of 16 organizations. Furthermore, WFP, through the Logistics Cluster, supported the strengthening of cargo handling capacity at Aden seaport and airport [4].

In addition to transport services, the Logistics Cluster managed the storage of 25,683 m<sup>3</sup> of relief items on behalf of 17 partners in common warehouses in Aden, Bajil and Sana'a. Ten Mobile Storage Units (MSU) were loaned to five humanitarian organizations to ensure increased storage capacity when and where needed [5].

The Logistics Cluster also provided coordination services as well as logistical information management to minimize duplication of efforts and to support operational decision-making among partners in Yemen. In 2020, eight coordination meetings were held, the majority of which virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Logistics Cluster published 63 information management products, including situation updates, maps and infographics on the dedicated operation webpage – which received 11,000 pageviews during 2020.

The Logistics Cluster launched two User Feedback Surveys (in July and December 2020) to gather feedback from its partners, in order to identify areas for improvement and support the overall monitoring of its performance in country. Overall, 80 percent of the participants ranked the value of the Logistics Cluster to their operational response as being of much value/extreme value.

### **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster**

In 2020, the WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) provided common telecommunications and data connectivity services to the humanitarian community in Yemen. ETC adapted and scaled-up its response to fulfil new demand induced by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Overall, ETC served 2,309 staff from 41 humanitarian organizations at 11 sites providing data connectivity and at eight UN department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)- managed security operation centres across the country. ETC equipped three additional meeting rooms at the UN common accommodation in Sana'a and established a nonstop helpdesk that responded to over 18,000 support requests from staff working from the compound and in the field. ETC also provided internet services to UN COVID-19 quarantine centres in Sana'a, Al Hodeidah and Aden. Furthermore, ETC initiated the provision of internet services to passengers at Aden International Airport.

ETC also delivered two virtual trainings to 66 information technology (IT) staff from partner organizations on Information Technology Infrastructure Library foundations and Project Management (PRINCEII). ETC facilitated 278 global and local coordination meetings and published over 90 information management products, including communication and advocacy products, situation reports, factsheets and dashboards.

Restrictions on the importation of telecommunications equipment, namely radio and satellite communication, and delays in customs clearance, coupled with a limited local IT market, constricted the ETC's ability to achieve all planned targets. Surveys conducted in 2020 confirmed that 91 percent of users were satisfied with the services provided by the ETC.

### **Bilateral Service Provision**

WFP provided bilateral services to humanitarian partners, filling critical logistics gaps and responding quickly to increased needs brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP delivered over 36.6 million litres of fuel to 25 vaccine centres, 298 health facilities and 37 water and sanitation facilities, which enabled these facilities to remain operational and to provide uninterrupted lifesaving services to vulnerable Yemenis in 22 governorates. WFP also supported 31 NGOs and UN agencies by distributing over 1.7 million litres diesel and petrol to enable them to keep their operations functional despite severe fuel shortages during the year. Furthermore, WFP provided 84,490 litres of Jet A1 fuel for 33 flights operated from Sana'a International Airport by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the Special Envoy to Yemen.

Through a full-cost recovery mechanism, WFP scaled-up bilateral services to support partners in overcoming new challenges induced by COVID-19. WFP received service requests from six organizations and shipped over 33,940 m<sup>3</sup> of health cargo, including COVID-19 testing kits and medical equipment. WFP transported over 4,050 m<sup>3</sup> of medical items on 25 flights to Sana'a and Aden airports from Dubai, Guangzhou, Muscat and Salalah on behalf of the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization (WHO). Another 29,900 m<sup>3</sup> of medical items were transported on WFP vessels to Hodeidah port. These supplies, including hospital beds, oxygen concentrators and ventilators, permitted the set-up of 21 intensive care units and two mobile field hospitals. Personal protective equipment, including 3.4 million face masks, 3.2 million gloves, 240,000 face shields and 240,000 gowns and aprons, were also transported on behalf of partners to ensure a protected environment for medical staff and patients in health facilities across the country. WFP also augmented warehousing capacity in Aden, Sana'a and Salalah to cater for increased cargo storage requests.

Furthermore, WFP supported a humanitarian air bridge established by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) to fill logistical gaps in the COVID-19 response through the facilitation of deconfliction and landing permits for 11 flights carrying critical COVID-19 response items in country [6].

WFP also augmented national health infrastructure through the rehabilitation of a hospital in Hajjah on behalf of WHO and the provision of fuel monitoring devices and solar panels in 181 hospitals around Yemen. In collaboration with the



ETC, WFP provided connectivity and IT services to 28 Emergency Operational Centres and improved connectivity in Aden University, Aden Ministry of Health and Ameen Nasher Higher Institute for Health Sciences, on behalf of WHO. WFP also distributed Oral Rehydration Salt kits to over 1.3 million beneficiaries in 50 districts in collaboration with WHO to treat people infected with cholera.





# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In 2020, there was limited progress in the reduction of gender inequality in Yemen, which continued to rank last in the 2020 Global Gender Gap Report published by the World Economic Forum. Yemen's gender gap indicates severe differences in the economic and public participation, education and health of women and men, to the disadvantage of women. This gap was further worsened by six years of conflict, which disproportionately exposes women and girls to food insecurity and malnutrition, poverty, negative coping strategies such as early marriage, and gender-based violence.

WFP has fully integrated gender and age considerations in the design of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), as demonstrated by the Gender and Age Marker code four. Accordingly, the implementation of activities granted special attention to the needs of women and girls. Project proposals from cooperating partners were reviewed to ensure the inclusion of activities that promote gender equality. WFP also monitored and enforced the presence of both women and men among the cooperating partner and service provider staff, especially in functions that liaise directly with communities (monitoring, outreach, trainings, targeting and registration, etc.).

WFP and its partners continued to mainstream gender equality approaches and systematically undertook gender and age analyses to tailor activities to the needs of women, men, girls and boys, as well as to those of persons with disabilities. This included the collection of age and gender disaggregated beneficiary data; the participation of women in around 22 percent of food assistance committees, up from 13 percent in 2019; 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 women and men feedback and complaint officers in distribution sites to ensure women beneficiaries feel comfortable to share their concerns.

WFP also placed special focus on women and youth inclusion as part of the scale-up of resilience and livelihoods activities, including FFA, FFT and livelihoods support activities, which reached 18.5 percent women compared to 12 percent in 2019 [1]. WFP promoted the inclusion of women in all asset selection community committees and elaborated specific work norms and activities for women that were socially acceptable. Community access roads, water harvesting schemes, health and school infrastructure supported through FFA were reported to significantly reduce daily hardship for women and girls, facilitate access to health services and promote girls' education.

The proportion of households where women made decisions on the use of assistance increased across all assistance modalities. Furthermore, school feeding promoted the enrolment of girls in school, demonstrated by an increase of 13 percent in the number of girls in schools covered by the programme, compared to 3 percent in 2019. WFP's Gender Results Network (GRN) across Yemen organised a series of virtual events during the 2020 Orange Campaign on Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Yemen country office completed the Gender Transformation Programme initiated in 2017, demonstrating its commitment to the pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment (as goals in themselves and central to WFP's mandate).

**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**

Protection risks, including gender-based violence, forced displacement, physical threats, assistance-related extortion and theft, and asset destruction, remained high for people in vulnerable circumstances in Yemen. In collaboration with partners, WFP sought to decrease protection risks for all beneficiaries and ensure their safety, dignity and integrity by applying protection mainstreaming principles across activities. Despite additional risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP was able to deliver assistance that prioritized the safety and dignity of beneficiaries and avoided causing harm.

Regular monitoring coverage increased significantly in 2020 despite movement restrictions introduced to curb the spread of COVID-19. Compared to 2019, monthly visits for Unconditional Resource Transfers (general food assistance, GFA) nearly tripled, while those for other activities increased by approximately 100 percent. In total, WFP and third-party monitoring (TPM) staff conducted over 28,300 monitoring visits in 2020, an increase of 218 percent compared to 2019. Out of these visits, 6 percent were conducted by WFP, mainly remotely to comply with COVID-19 prevention measures. TPM visits were completed through on-site visits following guidelines provided by WFP to ensure safety of beneficiaries, community members and TPM staff.

Monitoring observations, including beneficiary perception surveys, indicated that almost all distribution points were deemed to be in safe locations and easily accessible, reflecting WFP and partners' continuous efforts to regularly monitor the security situation and promptly adopt mitigation measures when needed, such as site relocation or temporary suspension of the operations for a short period, to minimise beneficiaries' exposure to risks while collecting their entitlements. Adequate crowd control mechanisms and special arrangements for specific groups (elderly, PLW, persons with disabilities) were in place in about three quarters of the monitored sites.

WFP also enforced the strict implementation of COVID-19 prevention guidelines by partners to minimize harm to beneficiaries, staff and community members. Monitoring data confirmed that hand-washing facilities, water, soap and personal protection masks were available and used, together with enforced social distancing, in all health facilities where nutrition programmes were implemented.

Locations with high protection risks were regularly updated and closely monitored through dedicated channels, including through the beneficiary verification mechanism (BVM) established in 2019. Through the BVM, dedicated teams conduct outgoing calls to beneficiaries to verify the receipt of their full entitlements according to set processes and standards for food distributions. Over 246,000 verification calls were completed in 2020, nearly six times as many compared to 2019.

In addition to monitoring and outgoing verification calls, WFP shared guidance and trained cooperating partners to ensure that they were able to identify, monitor and report protection-related issues. WFP also ensured that all agreements with cooperating partners, financial service providers and third-party monitors included clauses for beneficiary data protection. WFP also regularly reviewed cooperating partner, third-party monitors and financial service providers' data protection practices to ensure their alignment with WFP Data Protection Policy. WFP initiated a Privacy Impact Assessment in governorates under the Internationally Recognized Government to identify gaps and recommend actions to further protect beneficiary data. Over 1.5 million beneficiaries were biometrically registered using WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform SCOPE to enable a safer and more secure transfer of cash entitlements.

In 2020, WFP significantly strengthened accountability to affected populations (AAP) across activities by implementing robust community feedback mechanisms (CFM), diversifying the communication mediums with beneficiaries and expanding their coverage, and increasing the participation of beneficiaries throughout the programme lifecycle.

WFP oversaw the availability of posters displaying the WFP toll-free hotline number in all distribution and activity sites and health facilities to enable beneficiaries to immediately report any issues related to food assistance and share their feedback.

WFP shared information with affected populations through various channels, which included hotline posters and banners that were available in every activity site, mass media campaigns, to inform beneficiaries about WFP's mandate and major changes in programmes, including entitlements and complaint and feedback mechanisms. WFP's dedicated Facebook and Twitter channels increased their reach, showcasing WFP's activities in Arabic and English and disseminating general information on assistance and available feedback mechanisms.

WFP supported the participation of beneficiaries throughout the programme lifecycle. Communities were involved in the design and implementation of activities. Food assistance committees at district, sub-district and village level were created to communicate with beneficiaries about GFA and conduct beneficiary selection based on agreed vulnerability

criteria. More than 200 community committees, representing the local population, including women, were created to complete community consultations and determine priority assets for asset rehabilitation and creation activities.

To collect community feedback, WFP utilises and triangulates information from various sources, including third-party monitoring of distribution, post-distribution and activity implementation, remote monitoring through call centres, direct monitoring by WFP staff and a toll-free hotline for incoming calls. WFP consolidates findings from all these channels into a single database with a tracking system to ensure that timely actions are taken, and recommendations are implemented for each finding or case that requires WFP response. Both women and men staff operate across all platforms to enable feedback from women beneficiaries.

Around 33,000 hotline calls were received and addressed during 2020, an increase of 60 percent compared to 2019. Most calls (45 percent) were related to the beneficiary targeting and selection process, while issues related to food, management of food distribution points and beneficiary list management remained frequent. Around 75 percent of hotline callers were men, given that most of the heads of households in Yemen are men and phones in rural areas are often managed by men on behalf of the whole family. Furthermore, cases reported by women increased from around 5,500 to 8,000 from 2019 to 2020. During 2020, WFP managed to address and close 85.5 percent of hotline cases by the end of the year compared to 84 percent in 2019, despite the increase in the absolute number of cases. Cases are considered closed when required action has been taken and the caller has been notified of the action taken. Cases that remained open were mostly received at the end of the year or are undergoing further investigations.

## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

Conflict continued to exacerbate Yemen's chronic environmental problems, characterized by water scarcity, limited natural resources, and high vulnerability to climate change. Poverty and shortages of gas and fuel have intensified deforestation and the collection of wood for trade and domestic uses. Flash floods [1] in August 2020 killed over 172 people, displaced thousands of families and destroyed infrastructure and assets. Environmental management remained a low national priority in 2020, [2] due to the focus on the critical challenges that the spread of hunger and disease have brought.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP's resilience and livelihoods activities contributed to reducing environmental vulnerability. [3] Through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), WFP supported access to food while improving the environment and promoting the sustainable management of natural resources. WFP attempted to mainstream environmental screening guidance and tools with all partners. Targeted trainings will be implemented in 2021 to support cooperating partners in complying with environmental screening standards. From 2021 onwards, WFP will integrate environmental risk assessment more systematically in the implementation of FFA and across the ICSP.

Most communities targeted by FFA prioritized assets that increase green and sustainable access to water resources, while in some cases environmental protection initiatives were also suggested. Through FFA, WFP built or rehabilitated over 190 rainwater harvesting structures, canals and earth dams that increase access of rural populations to water for domestic and productive use. In total, sustainable water harvesting in target communities increased by over 500,000 m<sup>3</sup> due to these projects. WFP also worked on 60 agricultural and environmental protection assets, including landslide and flood protection structures, the rehabilitation and protection of agricultural land and the planting of thousands of almond and palm trees. Furthermore, WFP provided 80 smallholder farmers with drip-irrigation technology, which significantly contributes to saving scarce water resources while maximizing yield.

The size of food distributions in Yemen is unprecedented and WFP recognises the urgent need to reduce the environmental footprint of the food supply chain. School feeding committees were trained on the environment-friendly disposal of date bar and HEB packages in schools. Furthermore, WFP and its partners encouraged school feeding beneficiaries to reuse the foil wrappers of date bars and HEBs for creative purposes.

Internally, WFP continued to reduce its environmental footprint, including through: using the certified, environmentally sustainable materials and equipment in new constructions projects, expanding green spaces in offices and compounds, installing LED lighting and energy efficient, ozone-friendly air-conditioning units, and the increased use of renewable energy. Three building renovation projects in 2020 incorporated solar photovoltaic systems to reduce reliance on diesel generators to run officer air-conditioners and other electrical equipment, while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air/noise pollution. WFP also took initiatives to reduce the use of plastic in WFP offices, including the removal of individual bins from offices and the subsequent reduction of the use of plastic rubbish bin liners.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] Over 900 civilians are reported to have been killed or injured in 2020 (<https://mwatana.org/en/2020-press-briefing/>)

[2] In April 2020, WFP reduced assistance in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities in a bid to stretch resources and avoid full breaks in assistance, while demonstrating transparency, accountability and commitment to a principled delivery of humanitarian assistance.

[3] Limited international transport options in/out of Yemen present significant constraints in getting required personnel as well as equipment and commodities into the country. In this context, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) has guaranteed safe and regular air services in the country since 2015 and adapted its operations to ensure continuity of services despite the challenges brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] The main components of the Stockholm Agreement signed between the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) forces and the Sana'a-based authorities (December 2018) and the Riyadh Agreement reached between IRG and the Southern Transitional Council (November 2019) are yet to be fully implemented.

[2] Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan Extension, June-December 2020.

[3] WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) data for August 2020 indicated that unemployment and reduced wages remain a major constraint to access to food, affecting 51 percent of interviewed households.

[4] Remittances are forecast to decline between 40-60 percent in 2020. Yemen's accelerating economic woes during the COVID-19 pandemic, Sana'a Center Economic Unit, October 2020.

[5] Schools were closed across the country from March to October 2020 without distance learning arrangements.

## Partnerships

[1] Using a business-to-business model, WFP works with importers and wholesalers who collaborate with a network of retailers and guarantee a steady food supply. This approach ensures economies of scale through large direct purchases from importers, prevents negative impact on food availability in local markets and creates temporary jobs at retailers and suppliers.

[2] The country office is also an active member of the Yemen Gender Network that comprises UN agencies and NGOs working on gender issues in the country.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Cash-based transfers increased compared to 2019 but remained below expected levels due to the delays in authorizing biometric registration in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities.

[2] For instance, the cost of the Minimum Food Basket (MFB) increased remarkably during the first half of September to exceed the 2018 level crises benchmark by 23 percent to reach YER 6,755/person/month in areas under the control of the Internationally Recognized Government of Yemen (IRG).

[3] This included the collection of sex and age disaggregated beneficiary data; the participation of women at around 30 percent in all food assistance committees where retargeting and registration has been completed; 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 women and men feedback and complaint officers in distribution sites to ensure women beneficiaries feel comfortable to share their concerns. 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.

\* LCS indicator (%) was only added to logframe in 2020 following updated corporate guidelines to use this methodology as standard indicator as per updated CRF Indicator Compendium, therefore data for 2019 is not available.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan June – December 2020.

[2] WFP provided tailored communication to mothers with children under the age of two in order to equip them with the knowledge and skills needed for infant and young child feeding practices, and enhance their understanding of good nutrition, composition of a healthy diet and diverse complementary foods. WFP promoted the presence of more than 1 million caretakers and PLW in nutrition awareness sessions and oversaw the representation of women and men in all community committees, among health workers and community health volunteers. Outreach centres for PLWs were conveniently located to reduce travel time and hardship for women and children. Behaviour change communication was an integral component in promoting changes in social norms and practices in order to help break the cycle of inequity, gender discrimination and vulnerability.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] The commodity is selected based on climatic and geographic conditions as well as local preferences.

[2] Through the Healthy Kitchens project, WFP provides a fresh meal (sandwich with local ingredients, fruits and vegetables) and nutrition-sensitive messaging while partners also undertake hygiene activities in the same schools. The project integrates health and hygiene in the school feeding programme. The meals are produced by trained kitchen workers and cooks of which the majority are women. The workers are drawn from the community and reside in proximity to the kitchen facility. They are remunerated for their work.

[3] In order to ensure that children didn't go hungry and to mitigate the risk of dropouts, alternative take home rations were conducted as one-off distributions of high energy biscuits and date bars. Commodities available at the school level were distributed to be taken home as individual rations to be consumed by the students over the coming weeks. This modality contributed to raise students and parents' trust in this safety net and encouraged them to return to school in the new academic year when schools reopened. During the schools' closure from March to October, WFP worked closely with partners, namely UNICEF and WHO to prepare for the following school year and promote a safe return to classrooms. In preparing for the following school year WFP participated with UNICEF to draft a back to learning (BTL) campaign strategy which sought to combine the individual efforts of both in sectors of WASH, health and nutrition and education. The major result of the partnership under the BTL is anticipated joint impact in commonly targeted schools.

[4] More than 740 hectares of agricultural lands were reclaimed, protected and used to increase the target communities' agricultural production. Around 640 km of feeder roads were rehabilitated or constructed, facilitating the access of rural communities to markets and social services. The rehabilitation and construction of ponds and other water harvesting assets increased water supply for irrigation and domestic use in target communities by over 500,000 m<sup>3</sup>. WFP and partners estimate that, in addition to direct beneficiaries, over 500,000 people from target communities will use and benefit from the assets supported in 2020.

[5] The joint programme provided a comprehensive package of assistance to targeted communities, based on the comparative advantage of each agency. In 2020, WFP also developed a new project with UNICEF and FAO focused on integrated and sustainable food security and nutrition that will be implemented in 2021.



## Strategic outcome 04

[1] The decrease in the number of passengers is largely to be attributed to the interruption of services following the closure of Yemeni airports as of March until May 2020 and continued reduced use of air services.

[2] The Logistics Cluster has been active in Yemen since June 2011 and has since continued to adapt to the persistently volatile operating environment in order to support humanitarian responders through coordination, information management, and access to common logistics services. In January 2020 a Gaps and Needs Analysis that had been initiated in 2019, was completed and it informed the revision of the Logistics Cluster Concept of Operations (ConOps)"

[3] For 1,118 m<sup>3</sup> of these, the Logistics Cluster covered the costs for the Jeddah-Al Hodeidah leg of transport on behalf of partners – in recognition of the existing gap in containerized sea transport options serving Al Hodeidah seaport. The two other WFP-chartered vessels continued to play a crucial emergency rescue and evacuation role by remaining on stand-by at Aden and Al Hodeidah seaports, as per the in-country Security Management Team (SMT) request.

[4] This was done by providing cargo handling equipment such as forklifts, and reach stackers - which are vehicles used for quick, short distance transport, handling and piling of intermodal cargo containers. Additional key equipment will be delivered in 2021.

[5] The Logistics Cluster expanded its common storage capacity in Bajil, specifically to accommodate urgent health-related items to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Initially, the expansion was provided through Mobile Storage Units (MSUs); in the last quarter of the year, a new warehouse was secured to facilitate additional dedicated common storage space for partners. The new facility will open at the start of 2021 and will bring the total common storage capacity across Yemen to 14,880 m<sup>3</sup>.

[6] This initiative was fully funded by ECHO and WFP supported the operation by liaising with Civil Aviation in Sana'a and Aden and the Deconfliction team in Riyadh for the necessary approvals, as well as coordinating with partners on the ground to ensure proper delivery of cargo.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] The labor force participation rate for women aged 15 to 64 years is estimated at 6 percent (ILOSTAT database, September 2020).

## Environment

[1] Flash floods took place across the country, but the governorates of Marib, Hajjah, Raymah, Al Mahwit and Al Hudaydah were particularly affected.

[2] One environmental risk that was followed closely in 2020 is the FSO Safer tanker, which is a floating oil facility 60 km north of Al Hodeidah port, estimated to contain 1.2 million barrels of crude oil. Since the start of the conflict, it has been neglected and without proper maintenance. The vessel is at risk of releasing its cargo into the environment, either from a leak from the vessel itself or a fire on board leading to the release of particulate pollution if not maintained. Such a release would have a catastrophic impact on the vulnerable ecosystems surrounding the oil tanker, as well as local populations. A UN inspection mission has been scheduled to assess the risk and undertake required actions to avoid an environmental catastrophe. The mission is likely to take place in 2021.

[3] Locust invasions in 2020 further threatened the environment and agricultural productivity, causing the destruction of crops and the degradation of agricultural land.

\* "The promulgation and roll-out of the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, which includes provisions for environmental and social risk screening of CSP activities, was delayed because of COVID-19. This explains why the country office is reporting low targets and follow-up values for indicator C.4.1."

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	38.9	38.9	38.9	2017	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	7,283,195	7,544,156	14,827,351	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	6,416,933	6,646,856	13,063,789	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	11	11	11	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	1,337,234	1,370,281	2,707,515	2,014,796

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	7,045,562	6,895,311	98%
	female	7,079,019	7,932,040	112%
	total	14,124,581	14,827,351	105%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	1,031,918	501,491	49%
	female	1,009,453	482,768	48%
	total	2,041,371	984,259	48%
24-59 months	male	1,060,704	692,405	65%
	female	1,029,278	664,967	65%
	total	2,089,982	1,357,372	65%
5-11 years	male	1,213,410	1,239,044	102%
	female	1,104,850	1,183,197	107%
	total	2,318,260	2,422,241	104%



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
12-17 years	male	1,011,480	1,237,200	122%
	female	918,160	1,193,245	130%
	total	1,929,640	2,430,445	126%
18-59 years	male	2,695,000	2,932,019	109%
	female	2,965,178	4,090,282	138%
	total	5,660,178	7,022,301	124%
60+ years	male	33,050	293,152	887%
	female	52,100	317,581	610%
	total	85,150	610,733	717%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	11,124,581	11,561,404	104%
Refugee	24,000	26,128	109%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	2,976,000	3,239,820	109%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	700,000	508,041	72%
Nutrition Prevention	1,623,710	1,234,360	76%
Nutrition Treatment	1,656,131	1,473,155	88%
School Meal	1,206,000	1,700,107	140%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	12,000,000	13,063,789	108%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	0	26,216	-
Wheat Flour	1,056,621	808,627	77%
Dried Fruits	1,419	508	36%
High Energy Biscuits	0	2,444	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	21	-
Wheat Soya Blend	0	1,014	-
Iodised Salt	7,044	4,191	60%
Sugar	35,221	27,569	78%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	103,784	79,531	77%
Rations	3,250	1,232	38%
Beans	140,840	25,756	18%
Lentils	0	2,761	-
Peas	0	2,694	-
Split Peas	0	23,889	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
High Energy Biscuits	18,128	8,919	49%
Split Peas	0	0	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
LNS	0	488	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	22,836	14,527	64%
Wheat Soya Blend	82,137	29,891	36%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	493,158,333	66,843,239	14%
Commodity Voucher	334,793,520	153,984,800	46%
Cash	95,135,664	21,817,482	23%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	57,270,000	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Food insecure people affected by crises across Yemen, have access to lifesaving, safe and nutritious food all year.					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	2,652,480 2,747,520 5,400,000	1,558,208 1,614,041 3,172,249
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,733,120 3,866,880 7,600,000	4,858,725 5,032,815 9,891,540
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,348,179	1,006,452
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	827,951,853	220,828,039
	<b>A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</b>					
A: Severely food insecure populations receive regular monthly food assistance through in-kind, vouchers, or cash-based transfers (CBT) in order to meet their basic food needs	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	retailer	360	360
	<b>B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided</b>					
B: Severely food-insecure populations receive monthly food assistance through in-kind, vouchers or cash-based transfers (CBTs) that meet their basic food needs.	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		General Distribution	Mt	1,169,497.26	856,129.3
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Food-insecure populations benefit from better coordination, joint analysis and monitoring that improves the efficiency and quality of targeting.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		General Distribution	unit	1	1

Outcome Results									
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>GFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	23.3	≤14.71	≤17.35	17.14	17.35		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	22.33	≤14.71	≤17.49	16.72	17.49		
		<b>Overall</b>	22.37	≤14.71	≤17.52	16.76	17.52		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	21.68	≥30.56	≥19.95	5.2	19.95	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	20.17	≥20.17	≥18	7.4	18	
		<b>Overall</b>	21.13	≥21.13	≥18.19	7.2	18.19	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	77.78	≥77.78	≥61.6	40.1	61.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	78.69	≥78.69	≥69.8	37.2	69.8	
		<b>Overall</b>	78.61	≥78.61	≥69.42	37.5	69.42	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	75	≥75	≥68.44	62.8	68.44	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	81	≥81	≥73.18	57.3	73.18	
		<b>Overall</b>	80.41	≥80.41	≥72.8	57.8	72.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.11	≤11.11	≤25.23	45.7	25.23	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	13.07	≤13.07	≤17.8	35.5	17.8	
		<b>Overall</b>	12.89	≤12.89	≤18.28	36.5	18.28	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	≤0	≤4.34	8.1	4.34	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1.1	≤1.1	≤3.12	8.9	3.12	
		<b>Overall</b>	1.03	≤1.03	≤3.2	8.8	3.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	5.55	≤5.55	≤7.6	18.6	7.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1.42	≤1.42	≤5.7	18.8	5.7	
		<b>Overall</b>	1.8	≤1.8	≤5.8	18.8	5.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	58.33	≥38.33	≥54.82	49.1	54.82	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	66.76	≥66.76	≥64.2	57.1	64.2	
		<b>Overall</b>	65.98	≥65.98	≥63.53	56.3	63.53	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	25	≥25	≥27.22	29.2	27.22	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	17.9	≥17.9	≥23.7	33.9	23.7	
		<b>Overall</b>	18.56	≥18.56	≥24	33.4	24	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	16.67	≥16.67	≥30.8	41.3	30.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	19.89	≥19.89	≥24.5	43.9	24.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	19.59	≥19.89	≥24.78	43.7	24.78	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female	74	≥82	≥74	61	70.68	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	74	≥82	≥74	56.4	77.19	
		<b>Overall</b>	74	≥82	≥74	56.8	76.8	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female	21	≤15	≤21	24.8	22.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	21	≤15	≤21	26.5	16.08	
		<b>Overall</b>	21	≤15	≤21	26.3	16.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female	5	≤3	≤5	14.3	6.52	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5	≤3	≤5	17.1	6.73	
		<b>Overall</b>	5	≤3	≤5	16.8	6.7	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	6.1	>6.1	>6.1	2.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7.2	>7.2	>7.2	2.6		
		<b>Overall</b>	7.1	>7.1	>7.1	2.6		

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	38.4	<38.4	<38.4	35.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	35.8	<35.8	<35.8	42		
		<b>Overall</b>	36	<36	<36	41.4		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	22.7	<22.7	<22.7	31.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	34	<34	<34	32.7		
		<b>Overall</b>	33.1	<33.1	<33.1	32.6		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	32.8	<32.8	<32.8	30.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	23	<23	<23	22.7		
		<b>Overall</b>	23.7	<23.7	<23.7	23.5		
<b>GFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	24.08	≤16.25	≤19.69	20.88	19.69	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	21.94	≤16.25	≤19.06	18.99	19.06	
		<b>Overall</b>	22.12	≤16.25	≤19.12	19.16	19.12	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	7.14	≥30.56	≥4.27	5.1	4.27	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	6.11	≥20.17	≥6.4	4.6	6.4	
		<b>Overall</b>	6.19	≥21.13	≥6.21	4.6	6.21	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	50	≥77.78	≥49.58	35.9	49.58	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	53.7	≥78.69	≥51.35	38.4	51.35	
		<b>Overall</b>	53.4	≥78.61	≥51.22	38.2	51.22	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	75	≥75	≥70.16	65.1	70.16	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	74.92	≥81	≥70.97	72.3	70.97	
		<b>Overall</b>	74.93	≥80.41	≥70.9	71.7	70.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	39.29	≤11.11	≤44.5	43.7	44.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	41.48	≤13.07	≤41.08	53.3	41.08	
		<b>Overall</b>	41.3	≤12.89	≤41.37	52.4	41.37	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	≤0	≤4.79	1.1	4.79	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.18	≤1.1	≤4.16	5.4	4.16	
		<b>Overall</b>	3.83	≤1.03	≤4.2	5	4.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.57	≤5.55	≤12.87	23.3	12.87	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	12.22	≤1.42	≤15.62	21.5	15.62	
		<b>Overall</b>	11.5	≤1.8	≤15.38	21.6	15.38	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	53.57	≥58.33	≥51.23	51.3	51.23	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	52.41	≥66.76	≥52.52	42.2	52.52	
		<b>Overall</b>	52.51	≥65.98	≥52.42	43	52.42	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	25	≥25	≥25.05	33.9	25.05	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	20.9	≥17.9	≥24.87	22.3	24.87	
		<b>Overall</b>	21.24	≥18.56	≥24.9	23.3	24.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	46.43	≥16.67	≥37.55	40.8	37.55	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	34.08	≥19.89	≥33.03	40.1	33.03	
		<b>Overall</b>	35.1	≥19.59	≥33.4	40.2	33.4	

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	71 71 71	≥82 ≥82 ≥82	≥71 ≥71 ≥71	58.8 65.4 64.8	70.12 68.5 68.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	21 21 21	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	≤21 ≤21 ≤21	30.5 23 23.7	21.15 22.9 22.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	8 8 8	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	≤8 ≤8 ≤8	10.7 11.6 11.5	8.73 8.6 8.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	0 4.1 3.6	>0 >4.1 >3.6	>0 >4.1 >3.6	0 1.8 1.6		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	45.2 44.1 44.2	<45.2 <44.1 <44.2	<45.2 <44.1 <44.2	40.2 36.8 37.1		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	39.1 37.3 37.5	<39.1 <37.3 <37.5	<39.1 <37.3 <37.5	31.2 37.4 36.9		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	15.7 14.6 14.7	<15.7 <14.6 <14.7	<15.7 <14.6 <14.7	28.6 24 24.4		WFP programme monitoring
<b>GFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Food</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	23.3 22.33 23.37	≤16.18 ≤16.18 ≤16.18	≤20.95 ≤19.05 ≤19.12	23.14 19.67 19.81	20.95 19.05 19.12	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	0 13.75 13.25	≥30.56 ≥30.56 ≥30.56	≥6.4 ≥10.37 ≥10.23	1.7 4.6 4.4	6.4 10.37 10.23	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	55.56 47.92 48.2	≥78.69 ≥78.69 ≥78.69	≥46.01 ≥46.8 ≥46.78	33.7 36 35.9	46.01 46.8 46.78	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	77.78 72.08 72.29	≥81 ≥81 ≥81	≥77.96 ≥71.31 ≥71.55	72 66.6 66.9	77.96 71.31 71.55	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	44.44 32.08 32.53	≤11.11 ≤11.11 ≤11.11	≤49.2 ≤42.38 ≤42.64	52.5 55.7 55.6	49.2 42.38 42.64	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	0 3.75 3.61	=0 =0 =0	≤1.33 ≤4.14 ≤4.04	6.1 7 7	1.33 4.14 4.04	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.11	≤1.42	≤21.64	32.2	21.64	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	16.25	≤1.42	≤19.54	28.3	19.54	
		<b>Overall</b>	16.1	≤1.42	≤19.6	28.5	19.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	55.56	≥66.76	≥44.4	45.8	44.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	54.17	≥66.76	≥47.25	39.7	47.25	
		<b>Overall</b>	54.22	≥66.76	≥47.13	40	47.13	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	22.22	≥24	≥20.71	21.8	20.71	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	24.17	≥24	≥24.55	26.4	24.55	
		<b>Overall</b>	24.1	≥24	≥24.41	26.2	24.41	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	33.33	≥32	≥32.35	34.1	32.35	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	35.83	≥32	≥33.66	35.7	33.66	
		<b>Overall</b>	35.7	≥32	≥33.62	35.6	33.62	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female	64	≥82	≥64	55.4	63.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	64	≥82	≥64	59.3	64.99	
		<b>Overall</b>	64	≥82	≥64	59.2	64.93	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female	28	≤15	≤28	31.6	31.99	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	28	≤15	≤28	26.1	26.96	
		<b>Overall</b>	28	≤15	≤28	26.3	27.14	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female	7	≤3	≤7	13	4.91	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7	≤3	≤7	14.6	8.05	
		<b>Overall</b>	7	≤3	≤7	14.5	7.93	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.2	>3.2	>3.2	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.7	>3.7	>3.7	1		
		<b>Overall</b>	3.7	>3.7	>3.7	0.9		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	42.5	<42.5	<42.5	37		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	32	<32	<32	36.1		
		<b>Overall</b>	32.7	<32.7	<32.7	36.1		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	36.1	<36.1	<36.1	40.8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	46.9	<46.9	<46.9	44.5		
		<b>Overall</b>	46.2	<46.2	<46.2	44.3		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	18.2	<18.2	<18.2	22.3		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	17.3	<17.3	<17.3	18.5		
		<b>Overall</b>	17.4	<17.4	<17.4	18.7		

**Strategic Outcome 02 : People at risk of malnutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 years old, have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2021.**

**- Crisis Response**

**Output Results**

Activity 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E\*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	392,352 408,367 800,719	350,760 363,327 714,087
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	468,135 467,761 935,896	358,059 370,889 728,948
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	822,991 822,991	520,273 520,273
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	720,235 720,235	744,207 744,207
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	104,973	44,906
	<b>B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>					
B: Children aged 6–23 months and PLWG receive specialized nutritious foods that prevent acute and chronic malnutrition.	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	55,457	38,665
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Targeted beneficiaries benefit from the improved capacity of local health centres to implement malnutrition prevention and treatment programmes.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	3,806	1,623
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					
E*: Targeted beneficiaries receive information on healthy dietary habits and adequate feeding, hygiene and health practices in order to expand their knowledge and improve their nutrition and health status.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	1,053,402	669,346



E*: Targeted beneficiaries receive information on healthy dietary habits and adequate feeding, hygiene and health practices in order to expand their knowledge and improve their nutrition and health status.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	1,053,402	669,346
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Activity 03: Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	294,600 305,400 600,000	
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	57,270,000	0

## Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Children 6-23 months; Yemen; Food</b>									
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	21.4	>70	≥36	18.5	26		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	21.4	>70	≥36	18.1	26		
		<b>Overall</b>	21.4	>70	≥36	18.3	26		
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	30	>70	>50	89.2			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	27	>70	>50	89.2			
		<b>Overall</b>	29	>70	>50	89.2			
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	25.9	>66	>66	60.2			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	25.9	>66	>66	60.2			
		<b>Overall</b>	25.9	>66	>66	60.2			
<b>Children 6-59 months; Yemen; Food</b>									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	17.6	<15	<15	9.1	0		Secondary data
		Male	17.8	<15	<15	8.8	0		
		<b>Overall</b>	17.7	<15	<15	9	0		
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.02	<3	<3	0.02	1.4		Secondary data
		Male	0.02	<3	<3	0.02	1.2		
		<b>Overall</b>	0.02	<3	<3	0.02	1.3		
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1.4	<15	<15	1.2	13.3		Secondary data
		Male	1.5	<15	<15	1.1	13.4		
		<b>Overall</b>	1.5	<15	<15	1.1	13.35		
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	81	>75	>75	89.7	85.3		Secondary data
		Male	80.7	>75	>75	90.1	85.4		
		<b>Overall</b>	80.8	>75	>75	89.9	85.3		
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	30	>50	>50	66	41		Joint survey
		Male	27	>50	>50	66	41		
		<b>Overall</b>	29	>50	>50	66	41		
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	47	>66	>66	77	47		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	47	>66	>66	77	47		
		<b>Overall</b>	47	>66	>66	77	47		
<b>PLW; Yemen; Food</b>									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Overall</b>	12.2 12.2	<15 <15	<15 <15	6.5 6.5	12.2 12.2		Secondary data

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Overall</b>	0 0	<3 <3	<3 <3	0 0	0 0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Overall</b>	0.6 0.6	<15 <15	<15 <15	0.4 0.4	0.6 0.6	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Overall</b>	87.2 87.2	>75 >75	>75 >75	93.1 93.1	87.2 87.2	Secondary data
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	46.6	>46.6	>46.6	34	46.6	WFP programme monitoring

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide school meals.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output Category N\*: School feeding provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	6,000 9,000 15,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	476,400 714,600 1,191,000	556,728 576,677 1,133,405
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		556,728 576,677 1,133,405
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	18,128	8,919
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Schoolchildren in targeted districts receive nutritious meals in order to improve food intake and increase school attendance and retention	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	3,326	3,324
	<b>F.2*: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers</b>					
F: Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced capacity of local and national institutions to implement social safety nets	F.2.4: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	561	561
	<b>N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days</b>					
N*: Schoolchildren in targeted districts receive nutritious meals in order to improve food intake and increase school attendance and retention.	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	22	20
	<b>N*.2*: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)</b>					
N*: Schoolchildren in targeted districts receive nutritious meals in order to improve food intake and increase school attendance and retention.	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)	Days	11	11
	<b>N*.5*: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed</b>					

N*: Schoolchildren in targeted districts receive nutritious meals in order to improve food intake and increase school attendance and retention.	N*.5.3: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed		School feeding (on-site)	unit	43	43
Activity 05: Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category D: Assets created						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	343,840 356,160 700,000	249,550 258,491 508,041
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	94,500,000	21,817,482
	<b>D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>					
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.1: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	135	
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	7,878	8,926
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	541,709	550,964
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.120: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	800	800
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.121: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	1,140	1,209
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	54	54
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.129: Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	20	19
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.131: Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number		4
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.141: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	m3	19,263	29,134

D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.147: Number of concrete bridges constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number		2
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.153: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (<3000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	36	50
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation		Food assistance for asset	Ha	80	80
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	255	
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.21: Hectares (ha) of staple food planted		Food assistance for asset	Ha	3	3
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	5	6
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.36: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built		Food assistance for asset	Km	59	6
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	369	394
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	7,118	7,417
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	671	692
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	71	108
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.64: Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported		Food assistance for asset	m2	10,000	10,000
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	182	184

D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance. resilience.	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	3,050	3,300
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## Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide school meals.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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### Education sector stakeholders; Yemen; Capacity Strengthening

SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Overall</b>	1.6	≥1.6	≥1.6		1.6		Joint survey
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### School Feeding students; Yemen; Food

Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	73.13	≥73	≥86.51	86.57	86.51		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	86.15	≥86.15	≥80.5	86.01	80.5		
		<b>Overall</b>	78.45	≥78.45	≥83.32	86	83.32		
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	-1.97	≥13.22	≥2.89	13.22	2.89		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.36	≥8.9	≥3.93	8.9	3.93		
		<b>Overall</b>	1.18	≥10.19	≥3.43	10.19	3.43		
Graduation rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	95.36	≥95.36	≥93.34	95.54	93.34		Secondary data
		Male	82.57	≥82.57	≥85.8	92.5	85.8		
		<b>Overall</b>	89.87	≥89.87	≥89.37	94.2	89.37		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	6.4	≤6.4	<2.96	0.31	2.96		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7.2	≤7.2	<4.44	2.74	4.44		
		<b>Overall</b>	6.74	≤6.74	<3.74	2.63	3.74		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	93.6	≥93.6	>97.04	99.69	97.04		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	92.8	≥92.8	>95.56	97.26	95.56		
		<b>Overall</b>	93.26	≥93.26	>96.26	97.37	96.26		

Activity 05: Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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### FFA/FFT beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	64	≥64	≥71.1	70.5	71.1		WFP survey
		Male	64	≥64	≥71.1	70.9	71.1		
		<b>Overall</b>	64	≥64	≥71.1	70.9	71.1		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	28	≥28	≥21.5	15.7	21.5		WFP survey
		Male	28	≥28	≥21.5	19.3	21.5		
		<b>Overall</b>	28	≥28	≥21.5	19	21.5		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	7	≤7	≤7.4	13.8	7.4		WFP survey
		Male	7	≤7	≤7.4	9.8	7.4		
		<b>Overall</b>	7	≤7	≤7.4	10.1	7.4		
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	87.18	68		WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 04 : International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services.</b>	<b>- Crisis Response</b>
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<b>Output Results</b>
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Activity 06: Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS.

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported</b>					
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from the availability of humanitarian air services which enable the transport of humanitarian staff and implementation of humanitarian assistance in Yemen.	H.4.28: Amount of light cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	Mt	0.75	0.75
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from the availability of humanitarian air services which enable the transport of humanitarian staff and implementation of humanitarian assistance in Yemen.	H.4.9: Percentage of cargo movement requests served against requested		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	100
	<b>H.7*: Total number of passengers transported</b>					
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from the availability of humanitarian air services which enable the transport of humanitarian staff and implementation of humanitarian assistance in Yemen.	H.7.11: Utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	100
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from the availability of humanitarian air services which enable the transport of humanitarian staff and implementation of humanitarian assistance in Yemen.	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	9,500	6,008
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from the availability of humanitarian air services which enable the transport of humanitarian staff and implementation of humanitarian assistance in Yemen.	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	100

Activity 07: Logistics cluster

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.2*: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type</b>					
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from the increased capacity of humanitarian partners provided with logistics coordination and support.	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Logistics Cluster	unit	1	1

Activity 08: Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	<b>H.8*: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type</b>								
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from the enhanced capacity of humanitarian partners provided with ICT coordination and services.	H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	system				1	1
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from the enhanced capacity of humanitarian partners provided with ICT coordination and services.	H.8.4: Number of operational areas covered by data communications services		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	Number				11	11
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from the enhanced capacity of humanitarian partners provided with ICT coordination and services.	H.8.5: Number of humanitarian partners benefited from ETC services		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	Number				41	41
Activity 09: Bilateral service provision									
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided									
<b>Output</b>	<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Beneficiary Group</b>	<b>Sub Activity</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>			
	<b>H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type</b>								
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from the enhanced operational capacity of humanitarian partners provided with bilateral services.	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services		Service Delivery General	agency/organization				27	27

## Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Humanitarian communities; Yemen; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
User satisfaction rate	Humanitarian Air Service	<b>Overall</b>	81.24	≥85	≥85	77	81.24		WFP survey

Activity 08: Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>UN, INGOs, NGO receiving ETC service; Yemen; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
User satisfaction rate	Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	<b>Overall</b>	82	≥82	≥82	91	82		WFP programme monitoring



# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	General Distribution		Overall	3	≥30	≥30	21.80	13
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	General Distribution		Overall	3	≥30	≥30	21.80	13
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Food	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	General Distribution		Overall	3	≥30	≥30	21.80	13
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Decisions made by women	Overall	9	≤17.50	≤17.50	10.20	6.67
			Decisions made by men	Overall	27	≤17.50	≤17.50	33.70	30.27
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	63	≥65	≥65	56.10	63.06
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Decisions made by women	Overall	7	≤17.50	≤17.50	11.40	7.15
			Decisions made by men	Overall	31	≤17.50	≤17.50	27.50	29.97

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	61	≥65	≥65	61.10	62.88
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Food	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	5	≤17.50	≤17.50	9.50	6.20
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	39	≤17.50	≤17.50	36.10	37.10
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	56	≥65	≥65	54.50	56.70

**Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
FFA/FFT beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash	Act 05: Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	Food assistance for asset		<b>Female</b>	49.10	=100	≥49.10	18.50	49.10
				<b>Male</b>	50.90	=100	≥50.90	81.50	50.90
				<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	≥100	100	100

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	General Distribution	Female	98.25	≥100	≥100	98.90	98.30
			Male	98.25	≥100	≥100	98.90	98.07
			Overall	98.25	≥100	≥100	98.90	98.14
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	General Distribution	Female	98.25	≥100	≥100	99.60	97.72
			Male	98.25	≥100	≥100	99.60	97.97
			Overall	98.25	≥100	≥100	99.60	97.95
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Food	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	General Distribution	Female	98.25	≥100	≥100	98.80	97.12
			Male	98.25	≥100	≥100	98.80	97.19
			Overall	98.25	≥100	≥100	98.80	97.19
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	General Distribution	Female	97	≥98	≥97	98.50	95.87
			Male	97	≥98	≥97	98.50	96.75
			Overall	97	≥98	≥97	98.50	96.66
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	General Distribution	Female	98	≥98	≥98	97.70	98.15
			Male	98	≥98	≥98	97.70	97.32
			Overall	98	≥98	≥98	97.70	97.40
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Food	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	General Distribution	Female	99	≥98	≥99	97.30	94.46
			Male	99	≥98	≥99	97.30	97.06
			Overall	99	≥98	≥99	97.30	96.96
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	98.50	98.25
			Male	98	=100	=100	98.50	98.52
			Overall	98	=100	=100	98.50	98.48

WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	100	=100	=100	98.30	98.05
			<b>Male</b>	98	=100	=100	98.30	97.99
			<b>Overall</b>	98	=100	=100	98.30	97.99
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Food	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	100	=100	=100	98.80	96.15
			<b>Male</b>	97	=100	=100	98.80	97.49
			<b>Overall</b>	97	=100	=100	98.80	97.46

### Accountability to affected population indicators

#### Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	25	≥80	≥80	89.40	37
			<b>Male</b>	25.60	≥80	≥80	89.40	37
			<b>Overall</b>	25.60	≥80	≥80	89.40	37
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	27	≥80	≥80	86.70	40
			<b>Male</b>	28.70	≥80	≥80	86.70	40
			<b>Overall</b>	28.60	≥80	≥80	86.70	40
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Food	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	25	≥80	≥80	90.40	39
			<b>Male</b>	25.60	≥80	≥80	90.40	39
			<b>Overall</b>	25.60	≥80	≥80	90.40	39

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash			<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher			<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Food			<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100

## Environment indicators

WFP's resilience and livelihoods interventions will mainly target moderately food insecure people to prevent them from slipping into further food insecurity

### Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash	Act 05: Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥60	≥5	0	

## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

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Families affected by conflict receive general food assistance in the Qahira district of Taiz City in Yemen

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/yemen>

# Financial Section

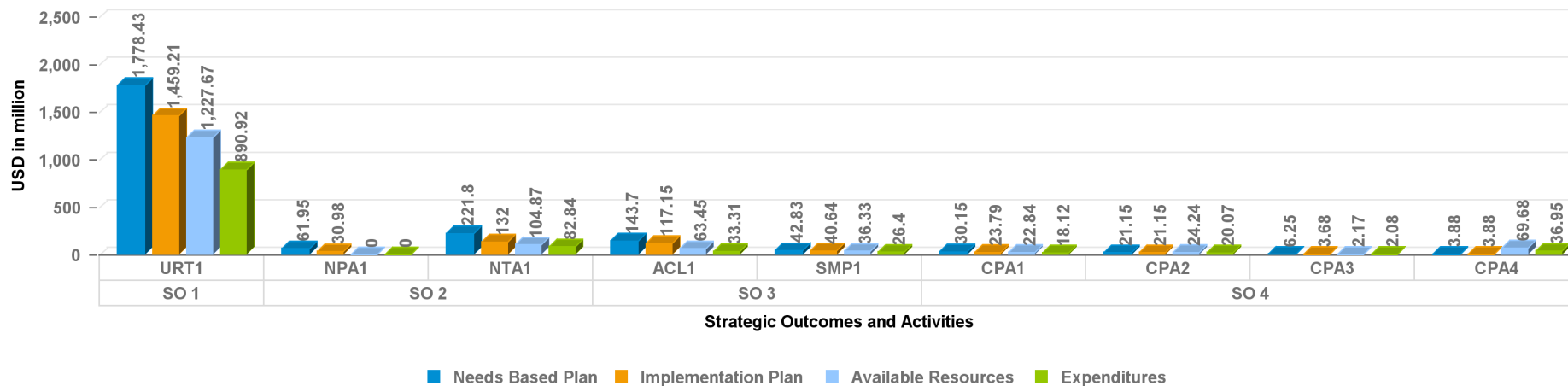
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure people affected by crises across Yemen, have access to lifesaving, safe and nutritious food all year.
SO 2	People at risk of malnutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 years old, have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2021.
SO 3	Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises.
SO 4	International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets
CPA1	Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS.
CPA2	Logistics cluster
CPA3	Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)
CPA4	Bilateral service provision
NPA1	Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services.
NTA1	Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.
SMP1	Provide school meals.
URT1	Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.



# Annual Country Report

## Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food insecure people affected by crises across Yemen, have access to lifesaving, safe and nutritious food all year.	Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	1,778,434,920	1,459,214,874	1,227,670,247	890,917,593
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	29,987,025	0
	Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises.	Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	143,697,227	117,150,311	63,445,033	33,306,639
		Provide school meals.	42,830,594	40,643,598	36,334,323	26,400,174
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,801,755	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,964,962,741</b>	<b>1,617,008,784</b>	<b>1,359,238,383</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	People at risk of malnutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 years old, have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2021.	Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services.	61,952,431	30,976,236	0	0
		Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.	221,799,351	131,998,636	104,867,576	82,841,028
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,469,432	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>283,751,782</b>	<b>162,974,872</b>	<b>106,337,009</b>	<b>82,841,028</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services.	Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS.	30,151,049	23,788,638	22,836,655	18,115,400
		Logistics cluster	21,153,544	21,153,540	24,236,420	20,066,747
		Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)	6,251,146	3,680,190	2,170,952	2,080,010
		Bilateral service provision	3,884,303	3,884,304	69,678,015	36,947,836
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	367,358	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>61,440,042</b>	<b>52,506,672</b>	<b>119,289,400</b>	<b>77,209,993</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	24,539,045	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,539,045</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>2,310,154,565</b>	<b>1,832,490,328</b>	<b>1,609,403,836</b>	<b>1,110,675,427</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		63,086,639	57,884,013	52,202,674	30,982,178
	Total Direct Costs		2,373,241,203	1,890,374,341	1,661,606,510	1,141,657,604
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		154,001,304	122,874,332	56,256,387	56,256,387
	Grand Total		2,527,242,507	2,013,248,673	1,717,862,897	1,197,913,992



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

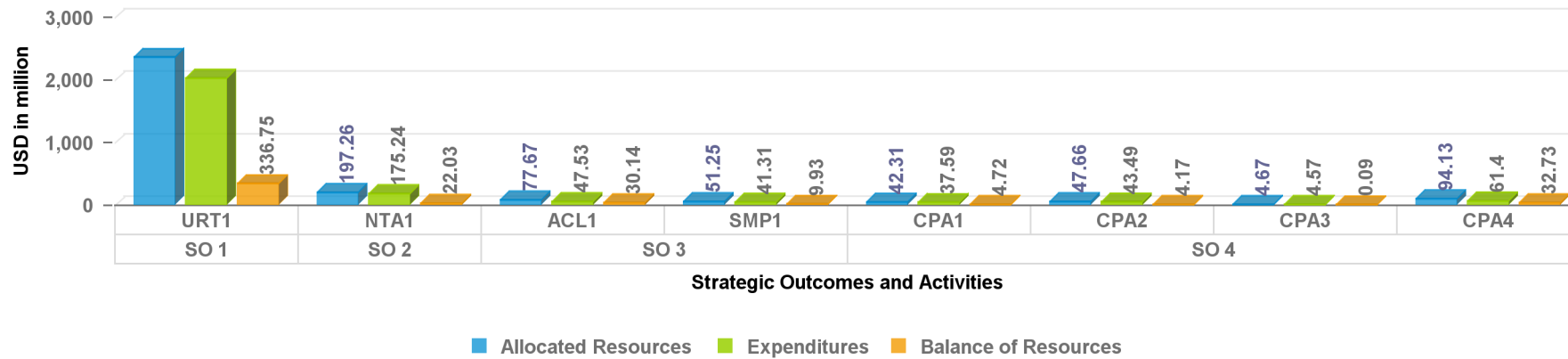
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure people affected by crises across Yemen, have access to lifesaving, safe and nutritious food all year.
SO 2	People at risk of malnutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 years old, have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2021.
SO 3	Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises.
SO 4	International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services.

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets
CPA1	Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS.
CPA2	Logistics cluster
CPA3	Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)
CPA4	Bilateral service provision
NTA1	Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.
SMP1	Provide school meals.
URT1	Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.

# Annual Country Report

## Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure people affected by crises across Yemen, have access to lifesaving, safe and nutritious food all year.	Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	3,327,670,655	2,311,445,642	45,875,302	2,357,320,944	2,020,568,291	336,752,654
		Non Activity Specific	0	29,987,025	0	29,987,025	0	29,987,025
	Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises.	Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	205,708,980	77,672,793	0	77,672,793	47,534,399	30,138,394
		Provide school meals.	70,288,979	51,247,560	0	51,247,560	41,313,411	9,934,149
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,801,755	0	1,801,755	0	1,801,755
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Annual Country Report

## Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>3,603,668,613</b>	<b>2,472,154,775</b>	<b>45,875,302</b>	<b>2,518,030,077</b>	<b>2,109,416,100</b>	<b>408,613,977</b>
2	People at risk of malnutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 years old, have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2021.	Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services.	116,366,390	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.	440,707,189	197,264,917	0	197,264,917	175,238,369	22,026,548
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,469,432	0	1,469,432	0	1,469,432
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>557,073,578</b>	<b>198,734,349</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>198,734,349</b>	<b>175,238,369</b>	<b>23,495,981</b>
8	International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services.	Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS.	58,614,246	42,307,948	0	42,307,948	37,586,694	4,721,254



# Annual Country Report

## Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services.	Logistics cluster	79,854,571	47,658,933	0	47,658,933	43,489,259	4,169,674
		Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)	11,650,652	4,665,167	0	4,665,167	4,574,226	90,941
		Bilateral service provision	103,311,268	94,126,380	0	94,126,380	61,396,200	32,730,179
		Non Activity Specific	0	367,358	0	367,358	0	367,358
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>253,430,737</b>	<b>189,125,786</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>189,125,786</b>	<b>147,046,379</b>	<b>42,079,407</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	24,539,045	0	24,539,045	0	24,539,045
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>24,539,045</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,539,045</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,539,045</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	4,414,172,928	2,884,553,955	45,875,302	2,930,429,257	2,431,700,847	498,728,409
		<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>	116,123,725	71,595,173	1,567,689	73,162,862	51,942,366	21,220,496
		<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	4,530,296,653	2,956,149,129	47,442,990	3,003,592,119	2,483,643,213	519,948,905
		<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>	287,584,245	176,837,401		176,837,401	176,837,401	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	4,817,880,898	3,132,986,530	47,442,990	3,180,429,520	2,660,480,615	519,948,905



This donor financial report is interim  
Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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