



World Food
Programme

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Yemen

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2021

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Overview

2021 saw the conflict in Yemen continue unabated for a seventh year, driving large-scale humanitarian needs across the country: 20.7 million people, 66 percent of the total population, were estimated to need humanitarian assistance, with 12.1 million of these in acute need. The protracted conflict has triggered a severe economic crisis which deepened significantly in 2021, with severe impact on the lives and livelihoods of the Yemeni population.

While WFP saw significant operational and programmatic achievements over the course of the year, the underlying contextual drivers of food insecurity worsened notably, threatening efforts towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (*Zero Hunger*) in Yemen. In tandem with severe currency depreciation, food prices soared, pushing an adequate diet out of reach for a growing segment of the population.

Faced with a challenging operating environment, efforts to preserve donor confidence in WFP's ability to deliver a principled response to the people most in need saw marked progress, with a significant increase in confirmed contributions as compared to 2020. This enabled WFP to scale up the provision of assistance in the most vulnerable areas, including areas where pockets of populations had been projected to be facing famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5) [1].

Overall, WFP assisted 15.5 million girls and boys, women and men across its activities in Yemen in 2021 and remained WFP's largest operation worldwide. This includes 3.4 million internally displaced persons and, overall, women and girls represented half of those assisted by WFP. The total number of people assisted in Yemen in 2021 marks a 5 percent increase from 2020, supported by generous contributions. WFP had by June 2021 resumed monthly assistance to 10 million people in nine governorates facing the highest food insecurity levels. However, progress remained fragile, and by the end of the year, funding shortfalls had forced WFP to reduce the assistance provided to millions of people in a bid to avoid the interruption of assistance to those most in need.

As in previous years, WFP's provision of life-saving unconditional resource transfers (as general food assistance, GFA) comprised the largest element of WFP's programme of work in Yemen in 2021. In parallel, WFP continued efforts to expand complementary activities that support the varied needs of the different segments of the Yemeni population. WFP significantly expanded the scale and reach of its school feeding programme, maintained its large-scale nutrition programmes, and worked to focus its resilience and livelihoods programme on interventions that rehabilitate and build assets that support sustainable food systems. WFP also significantly expanded the use of cash-based transfers (CBT), increasing the number of CBT beneficiaries in the GFA programme by close to 40 percent from 2020, despite delays encountered in the ongoing beneficiary targeting and biometric registration exercise.

While the COVID-19 pandemic continued to present operational challenges, WFP's programmatic mitigation guidelines and standard operating procedures developed in 2020 allowed most activities to continue uninterrupted. WFP continued to support the COVID-19 response in Yemen, working with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

WFP in 2021 worked to broaden its range of partnerships, seeking synergies and efficiency gains where possible to support the achievement of the Interim Country Strategic Plan strategic outcomes. In line with WFP's commitment to the achievement of SDG 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*), WFP also continued to demonstrate its role as a core partner and key enabler of the humanitarian response across sectors: through the efforts of the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), the WFP-led Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, as well as through the on-demand bilateral service provision activity, WFP cemented its role as the service provider of choice for the humanitarian community in Yemen.

As a cross-cutting element underpinning its activities, WFP in 2021 developed a Protection and Accountability Strategy to ensure the systematic operationalization of concrete measures that maintain beneficiary safety and dignity; that ensure meaningful access to assistance; that expand accountability mechanisms, and that emphasize the participation and empowerment of the people WFP serves in Yemen.

15,530,908

Total beneficiaries in 2021



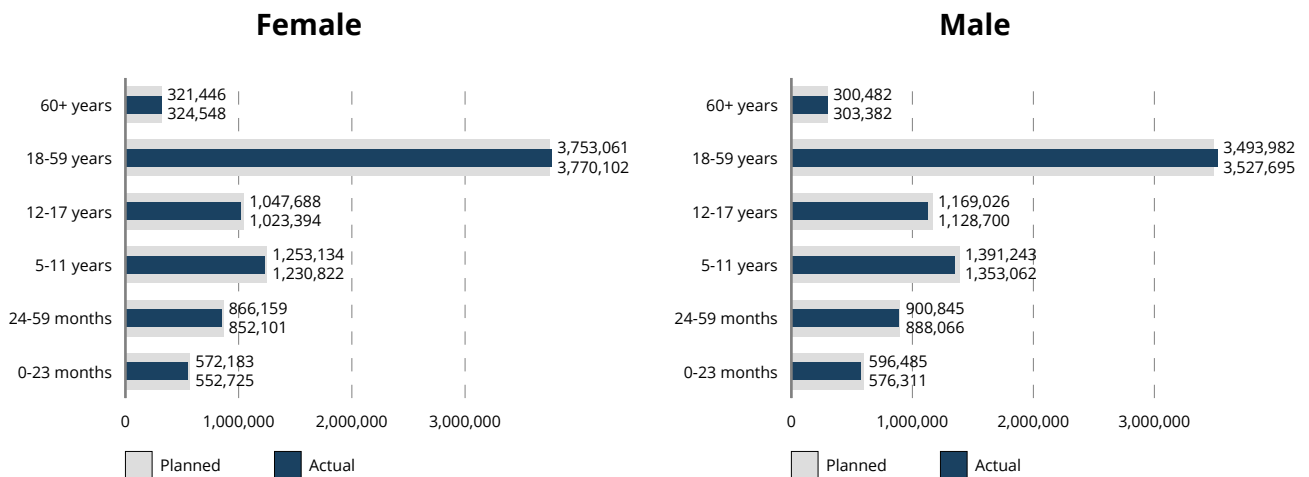
50% female



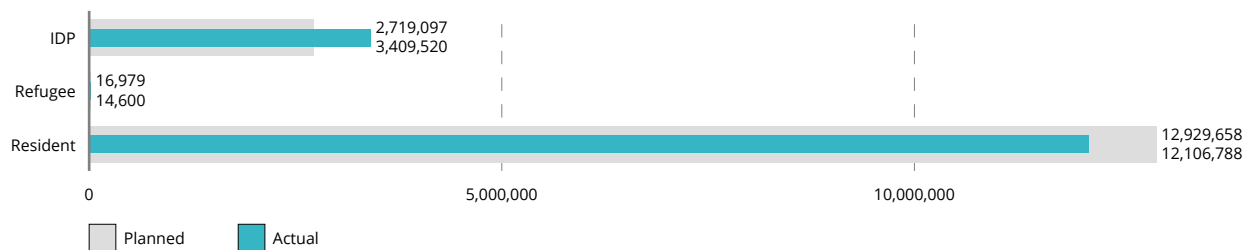
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,111,367 (49% Female, 51% Male)

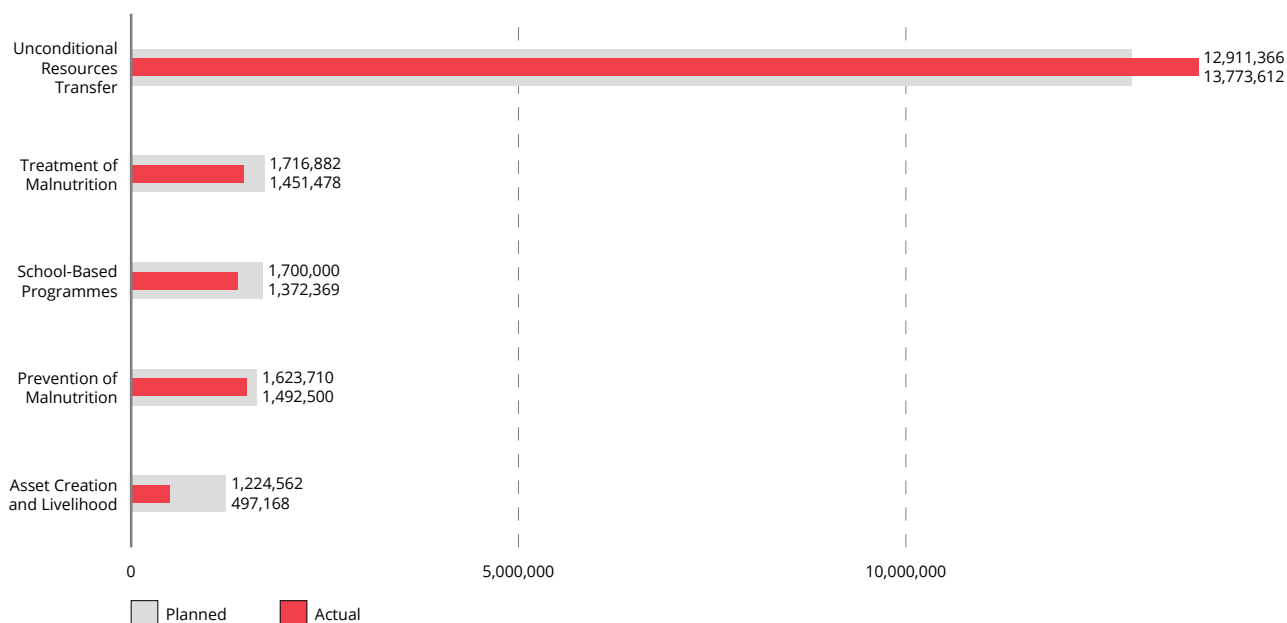
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



11,097,185
total actual food beneficiaries in 2021
 of 11,531,747 total planned
 (5,576,261 Female, 5,520,924 Male)



1,810,330
total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021
 of 6,574,562 total planned
 (888,760 Female, 921,570 Male)



2,675,134
total actual Commodity Voucher beneficiaries in 2021
 of 2,285,000 total planned
 (1,314,026 Female, 1,361,108 Male)

Total Food and CBT



1,150,849 mt
total actual food transferred in 2021
 of 989,290 mt total planned

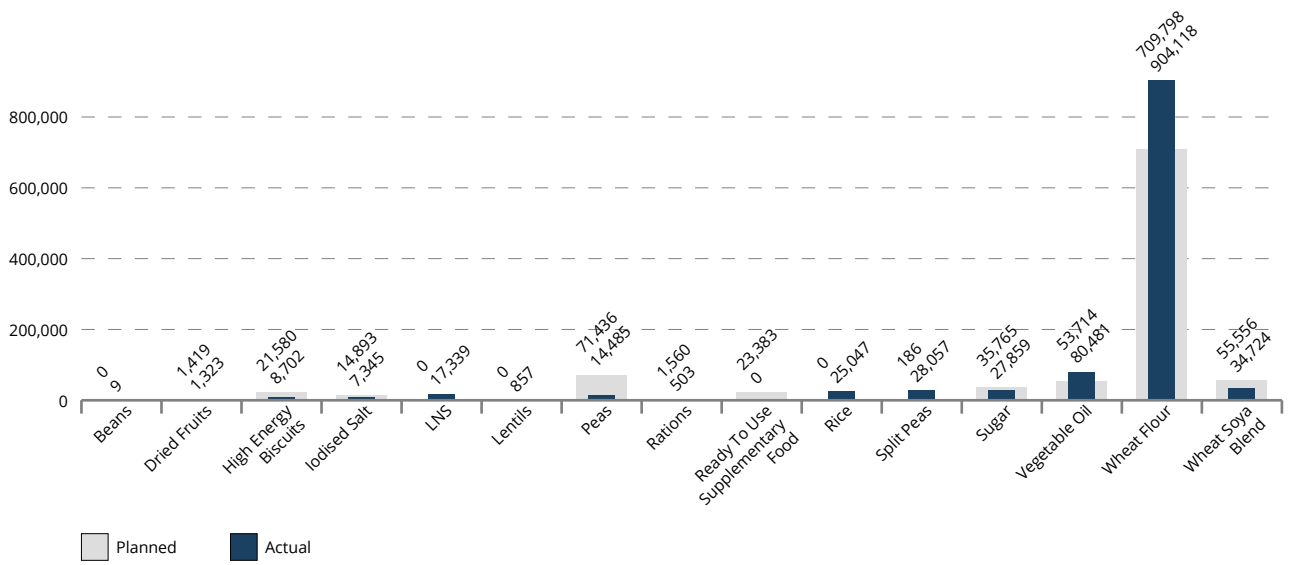


US\$ 172,941,551
total actual cash transferred in 2021
 of \$US 454,468,834 total planned

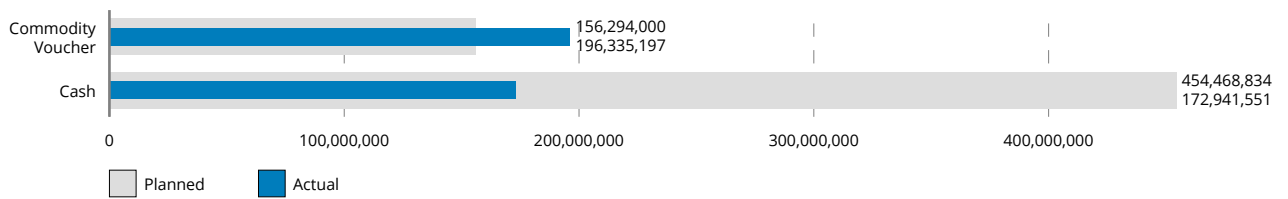


US\$ 196,335,197
total actual Commodity vouchers transferred in 2021
 of \$US 156,294,000 total planned

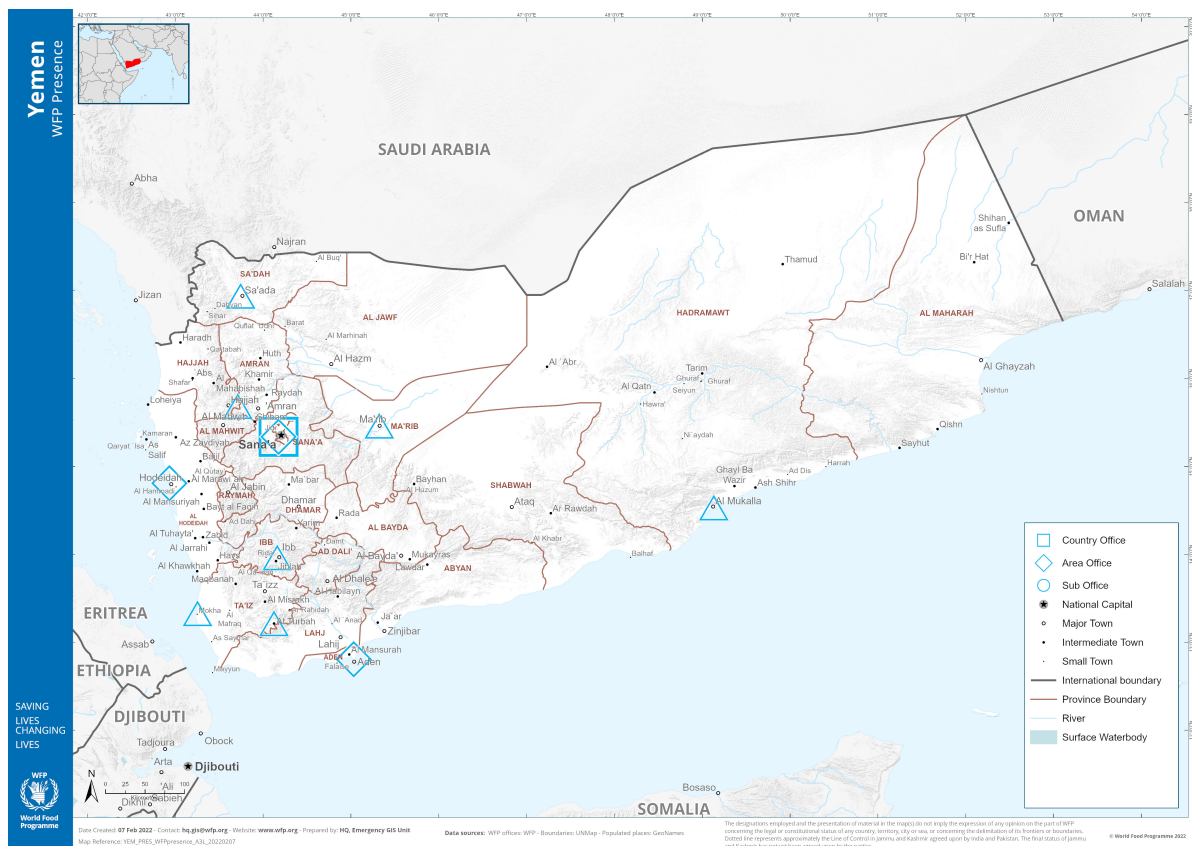
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



After seven years of conflict, Yemen remained one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises in 2021. Limited progress towards a political solution meant that conflict continued unabated across several areas of the country, deepening the economic crisis, triggering population displacement, and spurring a further erosion of livelihoods and resilience to shocks, both man-made and natural.

Compounding the impacts of the conflict itself, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic continue to put pressure on an already fragile health system, while natural disasters, including large-scale floods, triggered additional humanitarian needs.

The economic crisis deepened further in 2021 due to the protracted conflict, continued political instability and economic fragmentation. The depletion of foreign reserves and rising global commodity prices hampered food imports, critical to a mostly import-dependent country. The already depressed purchasing power of the average Yemeni household plummeted further as the value of the Yemeni riyal fell significantly (most notably in areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen, IRG), foreign remittances fell and food prices grew, putting additional pressure on livelihoods already eroded by years of conflict and limited work opportunities.

The fuel crisis, ongoing since mid-2020 (and most prevalent in the northern governorates), worsened notably in 2021, with official fuel imports through Al Hodeidah port down 69 percent from 2020. This significantly impacted the availability and price of fuel, raised transportation costs, put additional upwards pressure on food prices, impacted medical services, and affected the supply of clean water and electricity.

These deteriorating economic trends affected the availability of food in the country, as well as the access to and affordability of food. As a result, extremely high levels of food insecurity persisted across Yemen as the crisis devastated livelihoods and pushed households to exhaust coping strategies.

The 2022 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis (data for which was collected from September to December 2021) revealed that the number of people facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phases 3-5) had reached 17.4 million people; 54 percent of the total population of the country [1]. However, increased levels of food assistance enabled by a significant increase in funding contributed to the stabilization of food security outcomes in the most vulnerable areas for the periods of the year when adequate funding was available. This includes the 11 districts of Amran, Al Jawf and Hajjah governorates where pockets of populations projected to be facing famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5 (*Catastrophe*)) had been identified. Food insecurity was found to be more severe in areas with active fighting or

bordering areas with limited access, particularly affecting internally displaced persons (IDPs) and marginalized groups, such as landless labourers, in areas where people survive on low and irregular sources of income and suffer poor access to public services.

Acute malnutrition reached record levels in 2021 [2]. Overall, 3.4 million people, including 2.3 million children under five and 1.2 million pregnant and lactating women, were estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition and to need treatment in 2021.

Two consecutive waves of COVID-19 infections were seen in Yemen in 2021, and by the end of 2021, more than 10,100 confirmed cases of COVID-19 had been reported, with close to 2,000 deaths. While figures are believed to be underestimated due to limited testing facilities and official reporting, the available data indicates that Yemen has one of the highest fatality rates globally, combined with one of the lowest vaccination rates found anywhere in the world: While COVID-19 vaccinations started in Yemen in April 2021 through the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access Facility (COVAX), less than 2 percent of the Yemeni population had been fully vaccinated by the end of the year.

In responding to the unprecedented humanitarian needs, WFP continued to encounter challenges in the delivery of lifesaving, principled interventions in Yemen. The operating environment was characterized by widespread insecurity and active conflict, especially centred on the central governorate of Ma'rib. As conflict escalated across multiple areas of the country, WFP continuously monitored the evolving security situation, adjusting programme implementation as needed to ensure the continuity of assistance to those in need. Further, while WFP saw progress made in some areas, access constraints, bureaucratic hurdles, restrictive regulations, interference in projects and violence against humanitarian actors also presented challenges to humanitarian operations.

While bureaucratic hurdles impacted the progress of WFP's nationwide beneficiary targeting and biometric registration exercise in 2021, WFP continued to make progress: in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities the pilot phase was completed in June 2021, with 60,500 people registered in WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE). In areas under the IRG, 2.2 million people had been registered by the end of the year.

Despite the volatile and complex environment, WFP in 2021 continued the delivery of a comprehensive assistance package to prevent famine and support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (*Zero Hunger*). WFP extended the Yemen Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) by one year [3], and all activities implemented in 2021 under the 2019-2022 ICSP fell under the *Crisis Response* (Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 4) and *Resilience Building* (Strategic Outcome 3) focus areas:

Contributing to the achievement of SDG 2 and under **Strategic Outcome 1**, WFP focused most of its available resources on meeting the large-scale food assistance needs in Yemen with life-saving unconditional resource transfers (general food assistance, GFA). Under **Strategic Outcome 2**, WFP worked to prevent and treat malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women and girls. Under **Strategic Outcome 3** and contributing to SDGs 2 and 4 (*Quality Education*), WFP worked to improve nutritious food intake among school-aged children and increase school attendance through school feeding and worked to safeguard livelihoods and build resilience through community infrastructure rehabilitation and reconstruction. Finally, working towards SDG 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*), WFP under **Strategic Outcome 4** provided logistics, emergency telecommunications, air transport and on-demand bilateral services to the wider humanitarian community.

Risk Management

WFP continued in 2021 to operate within a complex, high-risk environment. COVID-19 continued to be a compounding factor for existing risks, especially to the health of staff, beneficiaries and cooperating partners.

WFP in 2021 worked to enhance its risk management and internal control procedures, with the establishment of a Risk and Oversight Committee comprised of country office senior managers. This strategic and pro-active approach to risk management facilitated the timely escalation and resolution of key risk management and oversight concerns.

WFP Yemen maintains a risk register, which is updated bi-annually to capture changes in the operating environment and to highlight corresponding risk mitigation measures. Regular reviews of internal controls were carried out throughout 2021 by functional units and through second-line oversight by the Risk Management and Compliance Unit, with issues addressed and captured in the risk register.

The country office also carried out a fraud risk assessment in 2021 on cooperating partner management, resulting in the identification of additional mitigation measures to reduce the risk of fraud. Further, in line with WFP's corporate anti-fraud and anti-corruption (AFAC) Policy, WFP Yemen worked to strengthen awareness of AFAC and the reporting of wrongdoing at the country office through awareness sessions delivered to all staff. This effort was further extended to WFP cooperating partners and their staff through trainings-of-trainers for AFAC awareness, the protection from sexual

exploitation and abuse (PSEA), anti-terrorism, and the use of child labour. Cooperating partners were also provided with training material to disseminate information on these issues to all staff within their organizations.

Partnerships

WFP worked with a wide range of partners in Yemen in 2021, including government donor partners, national non-governmental organizations (NNGOs), international NGOs (INGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies, international financial institutions and private sector entities. WFP worked to broaden its range of partnerships to secure the funding required for the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) and in activity implementation to support the achievement of the ICSP strategic outcomes.

Government donors remained key WFP partners, and WFP continued to place a strong emphasis on strong and bidirectional communication with its donor partners, as well as on accountability, through demonstrating results and generating evidence. WFP worked diligently to provide regular updates on contextual and operational developments (and challenges) as well as on assurances, internal control mechanisms and risk management approaches designed to guarantee the delivery of assistance in line with humanitarian principles. At the same time, WFP worked to expand its resource partnerships, building new partnerships that generated significant additional resources, including expanding its partnership with the World Bank for both immediate and longer-term interventions.

WFP worked closely with 32 cooperating partners in ICSP activity implementation in 2021, including 14 NNGOs, 13 INGOs and five local authority partners. WFP conducted stringent evaluations and due diligence assessments of all partners in line with WFP's due diligence standards, risk management policy, and minimum standards for conflict sensitivity, and implemented targeted trainings to build capacity and to ensure adherence to humanitarian principles in the implementation of all activities.

Considering the large-scale, protracted and varied humanitarian needs in Yemen, WFP continued to explore programmatic partnerships that emphasize sustainable interventions that address both immediate and longer-term needs. Recognizing that addressing the widespread and protracted food and nutrition needs in Yemen requires multi-sectoral efforts, WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) embarked on a multi-year inter-agency project to jointly improve food and nutrition security while building resilience and enhancing social cohesion. Made possible by a grant from the World Bank, the Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project delivers immediate support through nutrition and targeted livelihoods support aimed at boosting agricultural production in the short term, while enhancing agricultural contributions to food security over the longer term. Under WFP's share of the project grant, implemented under WFP's nutrition activity, WFP worked to address immediate nutrition needs of women and children in areas with the highest rates of food insecurity, focusing on the core role women play in improving food and nutrition security.

Under the school feeding activity, final preparations for project implementation started in 2021 on the joint Yemen Restoring Education and Learning (REAL) project, a multi-year partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children, funded by the World Bank, that will benefit primary school children in 1,000 schools across Yemen. Further, WFP in 2021 embedded its work towards the development of an Education Management Information System (EMIS), jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNICEF, in the Yemen ICSP.

WFP in 2021 continued work to consolidate its role as a leader in resilience-building activities in Yemen. As part of WFP's resilience and livelihood activity, the three-year Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen Joint Programme (ERRY II) continued in 2021, managed by UNDP and jointly implemented by WFP, FAO and the International Labour Organization (ILO). WFP finished all ERRY II activities planned for 2021 in September 2021, and a mid-term external evaluation noted good performance for WFP's component of the projects in the 16 targeted districts. The third phase of the project (ERRY III) is planned to start in the third quarter of 2022.

As the largest humanitarian agency in Yemen, and in line with WFP's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*), WFP in 2021 continued to emphasize its role as a key enabler of the inter-agency humanitarian response. Building on its comparative advantage in Yemen, including its vast field footprint and technical capabilities, WFP's provision of common and on-demand services was an important enabling element of the inter-agency humanitarian response (as well as the response to COVID-19), with WFP providing air transport, logistics and telecommunications services to partners across sectors.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP Yemen saw a notably improved funding situation in 2021; the result of increased funding from most established donors combined with new donor partnerships. Confirmed contributions grew by 55 percent from 2020 to 2021, reaching USD 1.43 billion.

Strategic efforts expended to boost donor confidence yielded significant results: Increased contributions resulted in available resources sufficient to fully cover the 2021 needs-based plan requirement (including confirmed contributions and resources carried over from 2020). WFP attracted contributions from a diverse array of donors, and efforts to further expand the donor base resulted in new partnerships with the World Bank as well as with the Famine Relief Fund, the latter supporting the return of sizeable contributions from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

It is, however, worth noting that WFP's 2021 needs-based plan was formulated based on a prioritization approach - targeting fewer people than assessed to need assistance - following the challenging operating and financial environment encountered in 2020: comprehensively responding to assessed food assistance needs in Yemen would have required funding significantly above what the 2021 budgetary requirement indicates [1]. As such, the apparent high funding percentage masks the fact that actual needs continued to outpace available resources. By the December assistance cycle (implemented in January 2022), funding shortfalls had forced WFP to reduce the ration size of eight million people to maximize available resources.

Further, most contributions were earmarked by activity, often with modality restrictions, limiting flexibility and WFP's ability to direct assistance where gaps were identified.

Flexible (unearmarked) funds made up 16 percent of contributions received in 2021. The amount of unearmarked contributions increased significantly in both absolute and relative terms as compared to 2020, and WFP prioritized the allocation of unearmarked funds towards underfunded activities to maximize the impact of each unearmarked USD spent.

Resources allocated from the United Nations multi-donor pooled funds (including the Country-Based Pooled Funds and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)) were important enabling mechanisms: Funds received from CERF supported the inter-agency emergency response to the escalation in Ma'rib governorate through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). Funds from the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) were used to ensure the continuity of ETC services. Multilateral contributions corporately allocated to WFP Yemen were used to support the provision of general food assistance (GFA).


























30 percent of contributions received in 2021 were earmarked at the strategic outcome level. Strategic outcome-level contributions were mostly earmarked towards Strategic Outcome 1 (GFA) and 3 (school feeding, resilience and livelihoods).









54 percent of contributions received in 2021 were earmarked at the activity level. Overall, 71 percent of all 2021 available resources were allocated towards GFA, and the sizeable contributions received enabled WFP to significantly scale-up assistance, re-introducing monthly assistance to millions of people in the nine governorates with the highest rates of food insecurity.

While WFP received significant amounts of funding, growing needs combined with an uncertain funding environment meant that the progress made remained fragile. As such, funds received through WFP's internal advance financing mechanisms were crucial in allowing WFP to maintain the health of the commodity pipeline. Purchases from WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) were also used to avoid assistance interruptions. However, late-arriving contributions means that 2021 expenditures fell below available resources, as resources had to be carried over towards 2022 programme implementation.

WFP continued to regularly assess financial risks and devise mitigation actions. WFP formulated prioritization strategies to ensure the continuity of assistance to the most vulnerable in various funding scenarios. WFP also continued to advocate for timely, flexible, and multi-year funding to ensure programme continuity and implementation predictability.

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.	 1,266,388,142.0	 955,049,565.0	 1,429,621,998.0	 1,143,154,364.0
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.	 213,627,190.0	 180,197,358.0	 155,094,577.0	 120,895,543.0
03: Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises.	 167,379,599.0	 160,536,530.0	 165,350,877.0	 69,357,230.0
04: International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services. .	 96,626,189.0	 70,914,046.0	 126,173,599.0	 81,579,746.0
Non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 35,811.0	 0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 7,456,655.0	 0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	 1,744,021,120.0	 1,366,697,499.0	 1,883,733,517.0	 1,414,986,883.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 54,304,588.0	 41,183,221.0	 55,304,044.0	 32,488,002.0
Total Direct Costs	 1,798,325,708.0	 1,407,880,720.0	 1,939,037,561.0	 1,447,474,885.0

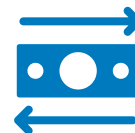
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 113,736,799.0	 89,103,356.0	 85,743,287.0	 85,743,287.0
Grand Total	 1,912,062,509.0	 1,496,984,076.0	 2,024,780,847.0	 1,533,218,172.0

Programme performance

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



13.8 million people received **general food assistance** in Yemen in 2021.



+37 percent increase in people receiving general food assistance as **cash transfers** as compared to 2020.



19 cooperating partners involved in WFP's provision of general food assistance.



495,000 people assisted through the inter-agency **Rapid Response Mechanism**.

General Food Assistance (GFA)

Working towards the achievement of Strategic Outcome 1 of the Yemen Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), WFP provides unconditional resource transfers (GFA) to severely food insecure households. The activity is directly aligned with WFP's core mandate of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (*Zero Hunger*), and with Strategic Outcome 2 of the 2021 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (*Preventing famine, malnutrition and restoring livelihoods*).

As in previous years, the GFA activity was in 2021 the largest activity implemented by WFP in Yemen, accounting for almost three-quarters of WFP's overall programme of work.

In Yemen, WFP provides GFA through three transfer modalities: in-kind general food distributions (GFD); commodity vouchers (through the commodity vouchers through traders' network-mechanism, CV-TN); and as cash-based transfers (CBT). Across all modalities, the monthly entitlement is designed to provide approximately 80 percent of a household's minimum dietary needs [1]. The choice of modality is informed by market functionality, WFP's capability to deliver the different modalities, and the availability of service providers. In 2021, GFD was distributed through 3,600 food distribution points, primarily in rural areas. Assistance through CV-TN and CBT was provided to beneficiaries through 336 food distribution points (CV-TN outlets) and 187 CBT outlets in urban and semi-urban areas that have established retail infrastructure and financial service providers.

WFP also provides emergency food assistance through the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) [2]. In 2021, RRM kits, which include WFP-provided Immediate Response Rations (IRR), were distributed to 495,000 people in response to sudden-onset emergencies, including conflict-induced population displacement and floods.

The 2021 funding requirement for Strategic Outcome 1 was by the end of the year more than fully covered. However, WFP's GFA budget was determined based on a prioritization approach considering expected funding availability, and fully responding to the assessed food assistance needs in Yemen would have required funding significantly above what the budgetary requirement indicates [3]. As such, the apparent high funding coverage for Strategic Outcome 1 masks the fact that available resources were outpaced by actual food assistance needs.

Further, expenditures fell below available resources due to the migration of late-arriving contributions towards 2022 activity implementation. Frequent earmarking of contributions towards specific GFA transfer modalities also limited WFP's ability to optimize the use of available resources based on procurement lead-times and transfer modality preferences.

WFP reached 13.8 million people with GFA across all 22 governorates of Yemen in 2021. Of these, 9.6 million people (70 percent) received GFD, 2.7 million (19 percent) received CV-TN, and 1.5 million (11 percent) received CBT.

The number of CBT beneficiaries increased by 37 percent from 2020 as WFP shifted beneficiaries from GFD and CV-TN to CBT in areas with functional markets and where biometric registration had been completed.

With the resources available, WFP was able to expand the reach and depth of food assistance provided: responding to the needs identified by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis released in December 2020, WFP in February 2021 resumed monthly assistance to 350,000 people in the 11 districts identified as facing famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5). In April, WFP began increasing assistance in the nine governorates with the highest rates of emergency food security outcomes (IPC Phase 4). As such, from June, WFP had resumed full monthly assistance to 10 million people living in the most food insecure areas of the country.

However, a fragile and unpredictable funding environment affected WFP’s ability to maintain this level of assistance: as a result, as of the December assistance cycle, WFP was forced to reduce the ration size provided to 8 million people as a last-resort prioritization strategy to avoid assistance interruptions to the most food insecure.

The deteriorating food security situation in 2021 is reflected in WFP outcome monitoring data which show that the proportion of people with inadequate (poor or borderline) food consumption increased from 2020 across all modalities. Especially notable is a significant increase in the proportion of households with poor food consumption: poor food consumption rates increased from 14 to 18 percent for GFD beneficiaries; from 11 to 14 percent for CV-TN beneficiaries; and from 17 to 26 percent for CBT beneficiaries.

These outcomes are in line with the severe food price growth seen in 2021 and might indicate decreased access to supplementary food from other sources in households’ food consumption mix. The deterioration in food consumption was notably more pronounced among CBT beneficiaries, possibly related to the rapid currency fluctuations seen in 2021. Intensified conflict and related population displacement might also have contributed to deteriorating food security outcomes in some areas.

GFA implementation was closely coordinated with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, and in collaboration with 19 cooperating partners (including local and international non-governmental organizations), four traders and one financial service provider. WFP continued to review the performance of its partners and developed capacity strengthening plans for each partner to ensure their ability to implement effectively, efficiently and in line with humanitarian principles.

Going forward, WFP will continue the ongoing beneficiary targeting and biometric registration exercise as a core element underpinning WFP’s delivery of a principled response in Yemen and the scale-up of CBT in the GFA programme. WFP will also further efforts to transition GFA beneficiaries to conditional interventions under its livelihoods and resilience activity to gradually move eligible GFA beneficiaries towards longer-term interventions that build self-sufficiency.

Gender considerations were fully integrated in the implementation of the GFA activity, reflected in the assignment of Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM M) code 3. WFP and its partners mainstreamed gender equality approaches in implementation and undertook analyses to tailor each GFA modality to the needs of women, men, girls and boys, as well as persons with disabilities [4].

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.



1.5 million children assisted with WFP nutrition support.



1.5 million pregnant and lactating women and girls assisted with WFP nutrition support.



4,100 health facilities provided WFP malnutrition treatment services.



3,900 distribution points provided WFP malnutrition prevention support.



17 cooperating partners involved in WFP's provision of nutrition support.

Nutrition Assistance

Acute malnutrition in Yemen hit record levels in 2021: as per the February 2021 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Malnutrition analysis, close to 2.3 million children aged 0-59 months, and more than 1.1 million pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) suffered from acute malnutrition. The key drivers of acute malnutrition include conflict, poverty, poor infant and young child feeding practices, poor quality and quantity of food consumption, high and widespread levels of acute food insecurity, a high prevalence of communicable diseases, as well as limited access to nutrition and health services.

Responding to these needs, WFP, working towards the achievement of Strategic Outcome 2 of the Yemen Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), implemented a nutrition activity providing nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition [1]. The activity is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, target 2 (*End all forms of malnutrition*), and with Strategic Outcome 2 of the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (*Preventing famine, malnutrition and restoring livelihoods*).

The activity was implemented through two components: A **malnutrition treatment programme** targeting children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM, under the coordinated approach to nutrition support in Yemen, WFP provides MAM treatment, while the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provides severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment); and a **prevention of malnutrition programme** targeting children aged 6-23 months and PLWG to prevent acute and chronic malnutrition

Under the malnutrition treatment programme, WFP provided children aged 6-59 months a lipid-based nutrient supplement-large quantity (LNS-LQ) which provides 510 kilocalories per day for an average of 90 days. Acutely malnourished PLWG received 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.

Under the malnutrition prevention programme, WFP provided children aged 6-23 months a monthly 1.5-kg ration of lipid-based nutrient supplement-medium quantity (LNS-MQ) that provides 255 kilocalories per day and essential micronutrients. PLWG received 3 kgs of super cereal each month.

The 2021 needs-based funding requirements for the nutrition activity was 87 percent covered, enabling WFP to increase the number of people assisted by 9 percent as compared to 2020. To optimize results based on available resources, WFP worked with its partners to focus the delivery of malnutrition prevention services on prioritized districts with the highest malnutrition rates, while malnutrition treatment services continued to be offered across the country.

However, the COVID-19-related disruption to the global supply of specialized nutritious foods seen in 2020 continued over the first two months of 2021. This affected approximately 770,000 children and PLWG of the malnutrition

prevention programme and resulted in expenditures falling below available resources. As supply constraints eased, WFP was able to gradually resume regular malnutrition prevention activities in March 2021.

Overall, WFP provided nutrition assistance to 3 million people (1.5 million children and 1.5 million PLWG) in Yemen in 2021, 88 percent of the 3.3 million planned. This includes 697,400 children aged 6-59 months and 754,100 PLWG treated for MAM at 4,083 health facilities in 327 districts under the MAM treatment programme, and 797,800 children aged 6-23 month and 694,700 PLWG provided with nutrition support through 3,942 distribution points in 167 prioritized districts under the malnutrition prevention programme.

WFP also provided technical assistance and training to build the capacity of Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) staff and community health volunteers (CHVs): 287 MoPHP health workers received training on community management of acute malnutrition, and 540 CHVs (community health volunteers) attended trainings on nutrition awareness, screening and referral mechanisms (fewer trainings than planned took place in 2021, primarily due to the cancellation of in-person trainings due to COVID-19). Governorate and districts health offices also received technical and financial assistance. WFP also provided social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) focused on nutrition awareness and infant and young child feeding messages through trained CHVs to 1.8 million people at distribution sites and in communities.

While the food security situation deteriorated in Yemen, a stabilization or improvement was seen in the outcomes observed among beneficiaries of WFP’s malnutrition prevention programme: While still below target, the proportion of children aged 6-23 months with a minimum acceptable diet increased slightly from 2020 to 2021, reaching 21 percent [2]. Further, outcome monitoring data show that close to 70 percent of PLWG met the minimum dietary diversity threshold [3].

Evidence also shows that WFP’s malnutrition treatment programme significantly contributed to alleviating the malnutrition burden among targeted beneficiaries in 2021, with high recovery rates combined with low mortality, non-response and default rates among both children and PLWG. 90 percent of children aged 6-59 months assisted recovered from acute malnutrition, a continuation of the positive outcomes seen in 2020. Similarly, 95 percent of PLWG recovered, a slight increase from 2020.

WFP worked closely with the MoPHP and 17 international and national NGOs to implement its nutrition interventions. Community-based outreach activities were implemented in collaboration with UNICEF. Under the malnutrition prevention programme, WFP, UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other partners worked jointly to provide an integrated health and nutrition package in the priority districts, and WFP remained an active partner of the Nutrition Cluster.

Going forward, based on lessons learned from 2020 and 2021, WFP will explore alternative malnutrition prevention approaches as a mitigation measure for potential commodity shortages. WFP also plans to expand the geographical coverage of its MAM treatment programme to ensure complete nationwide coverage.

The implementation of WFP’s nutrition programmes was designed to respond to the needs of specific gender and age groups, and thus fully integrates gender and age in line with assigned Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM M) code 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	3
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.



+21% increase in the number of children assisted with WFP school feeding from 2020.



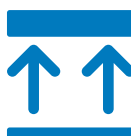
3,846 schools covered by WFP's school feeding programme.



10,400 schoolchildren assisted under WFP's **Healthy Kitchens pilot project**.



497,000 people supported by WFP **resilience and livelihoods-interventions**.



13 new districts covered by WFP resilience and livelihoods-interventions.



10 cooperating partners involved in WFP resilience and livelihoods-projects.

The protracted conflict has had severe impacts on the resilience and livelihoods of Yemeni households and has restricted their access to education, livelihoods opportunities, social safety nets and basic services. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) estimates that Yemen's 2021 economy was roughly half the size that it would have been in a no-conflict scenario, as livelihood erosion has resulted in productivity losses of an estimated USD 126 billion since 2015 [1]. The conflict has also impacted children's access to education, with more than 2 million children out of school.

In response, WFP works towards the achievement of Strategic Outcome 3 of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) through two activities designed to improve access to education, enhance the food and nutrition security of school-aged children, as well as to build resilience and restore livelihoods among moderately food insecure households. These efforts contribute directly towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (*Zero Hunger*) and 4 (*Quality Education*), in addition to having significant positive multiplier effects towards SDGs 1 (*No Poverty*), and 5 (*Gender Equality*). The activities align with Strategic Outcome 2 of the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (*Preventing famine, malnutrition and restoring livelihoods*).

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the activities that contributed to Strategic Outcome 3, as reflected in Gender and Age marker - Monitoring (GaM-M) code 4 assigned to both activities.

School Feeding

WFP's school feeding programme aims to increase school enrolment; to increase or stabilize school attendance; and to support children's food and nutrition security. Under the programme, WFP assists primary school children with fortified date bars or high-energy biscuits for every day they attend school [2]. WFP also pilots a Healthy Kitchens project in which it provides locally sourced and freshly prepared meals to more than 10,000 schoolchildren in Aden city.

WFP's school feeding activity was well-funded in 2021, with available resources sufficient to cover the full annual requirement of the needs-based plan; enabling WFP to further scale up the activity. However, expenditures fell below available resource due to late-arriving contributions; limited visibility of funding prospects that hindered the timely procurement of school feeding commodities; as well as operational challenges, including an early end to the 2020-2021 school year due to COVID-19.

WFP continued the gradual expansion of the school feeding programme in 2021 and reached a total of 1.4 million children in 3,846 schools across 80 districts in 19 of Yemen's 22 governorates. This is the highest number of children assisted by WFP in a single year, and a 21 percent increase from 2020. The geographical coverage of the programme is based on an independent, needs-based, and principled approach designed to ensure equitable access. Targeting criteria are defined by the priorities of the Education Cluster, food insecurity prevalence, as well as access considerations that ensure the safety and protection of all enrolled children.

Along with the expansion of the school feeding programme, WFP continued to see encouraging outcomes among the children assisted. Retention rates increased and dropout rates decreased from 2020, while attendance and graduation rates in WFP-supported schools remained high at 82 and 79 percent, respectively. Enrolment rates remained above target (albeit with a small decrease from 2020).

The 2020-2021 school year ended early due to concerns related to COVID-19: following the early closure of schools in April, WFP, in agreement with its partners and donors, distributed available commodities as alternative take-home rations, in line with established COVID-19 guidelines. The school feeding programme coverage also includes school-aged children who have lost their parents and school-aged children with disabilities and/or special needs, enrolled in specialized educational institutions. In 2021, the programme assisted more than 3,200 school-aged children in five government-supported orphanages in Ibb, Al Mahwit and Sana'a governorate, as well as more than 1,000 school-aged children with disabilities or special needs in Abyan, Amran, Al Hodeidah, Ibb, Sana'a city and Shabwah governorate.

Following reports of alleged foreign material found in WFP-procured date bars in some districts of northern Yemen, school feeding distributions were paused across all northern governorates from late September to early November as a precautionary measure, affecting more than 770,000 children in more than 2,400 schools. Distributions resumed following a thorough review of all segments of the school feeding supply chain. WFP also launched a school stakeholder training with over 7,200 participants across all targeted schools of the northern governorates to ensure accurate and timely reporting as well as the consistent and thorough inspection of commodities.

WFP implemented the school feeding programme in Yemen in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE) in areas under the Internationally Recognized Government of Yemen, and with the School Feeding and Humanitarian Relief Project (SFHRP) in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities, on behalf of the Sana'a-based authority Ministry of Education. The Healthy Kitchens project was delivered through one cooperating partner and in collaboration with local education authorities.

In late 2021, geographical targeting was completed in preparation for implementation of the World Bank-financed multi-year Yemen Restoring Education and Learning (REAL) project. WFP is one of three implementing partners for the project, together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children. Under the project, the three agencies will provide a school package of complementary education-oriented interventions designed to maintain access to primary education, improve learning outcomes, and strengthen national education sector capacity in selected districts over three academic years.

WFP was an active partner of the Education Cluster, and beyond the direct provision of assistance, WFP also partnered with other UN agencies to build the capacity of national education authorities. A budget revision to the Yemen ICSP was approved in July 2021 that embedded WFP's support to the development of an Education Management Information System (EMIS), jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNICEF, as a capacity strengthening intervention under the school feeding activity [3]. The project, coordinated with the Global Partnership for Education, supports the implementation of the Transitional Education Plan (2019-2021) by supporting the national education authorities in setting up a nationally-owned and gender-responsive data management system that aligns with the Education in Emergency (EIE) minimum standards.

Going forward, WFP plans to continue its successful expansion of the school feeding programme, while taking advantage of 2022, as the last year of the current ICSP, to emphasize programme quality, cost effectiveness, and sustainability. Based on the encouraging results of the Healthy Kitchen pilot, WFP plans to gradually expand the project to other locations in Yemen.

Resilience and Livelihoods

Working towards the achievement of Strategic Outcome 3 of the Yemen Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), WFP's resilience and livelihoods strategy in Yemen contributes to recovery efforts through food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) interventions, as well as through grants to smallholder producers. These interventions support the rehabilitation and construction of community assets, the acquisition of marketable skills, and the revitalization of smallholder agricultural production and marketing all while promoting social cohesion. The strategy complements WFP's relief efforts by primarily targeting moderately food insecure people (facing Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 (*Crisis*) levels of food insecurity). The projects are also designed to cater to the needs of women to increase their participation.

WFP in 2021 emphasized activities with a link to sustainable food security and nutrition outcomes in the targeted communities through the rehabilitation and construction of larger-scale community assets. WFP also increased its focus on agricultural interventions, such as the construction and rehabilitation of water harvesting systems and irrigation systems, in a bid to support the restoration of sustainable food systems.

Available resources for WFP's resilience and livelihoods activity increased by 52 percent from 2020, and the needs-based requirement for the activity in 2021 was close to fully covered. This enabled WFP to increase the

geographical coverage to 13 new districts in three new governorates (Al Maharah, Ma'rib and Socotra) [1]. However, expenditures fell below available resources, primarily related to extensive bureaucratic processes significantly delaying project implementation in some areas; delays in receiving field-level clearances; as well as procurement challenges resulting from severe currency fluctuations.

WFP assisted close to 500,000 people under its resilience and livelihoods interventions in Yemen in 2021 (49 percent of whom were women), transferring more than USD 30 million in cash-based transfers (CBT). Projects were implemented in 108 districts across 18 governorates, up from 95 districts and 15 governorates in 2020.

Under its FFA projects, WFP focused on rehabilitating and building community assets to restore local productive capacities in 108 districts. Over 71,000 FFA participants (18 percent of whom were women) participated in work on 954 such assets in 2021: 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.

Around 1,700 participants were enrolled in FFT activities in 2021 in 18 districts. Training programmes were selected based on market assessments and beneficiary preferences, and participants attended programmes for six months. Trainings conducted in 2021 include literacy and numeracy, tailoring, perfume and incense production, jam and pickle production, first aid and business management and marketing trainings. A total of 650 women also received trainings and grants to run small income-generating activities under a project implemented in cooperation with Oxfam.

WFP also explored projects focused on enhancing the ability of communities to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to climate change-related risks, trends and disasters. Illustrating how interventions targeting longer-term outcomes can be part of emergency response actions, WFP implemented an emergency FFA project to respond to the immediate needs of 200 flood-affected households in Hadramawt governorate through activities such as debris clearing and the building of protective walls.

In line with the overall deterioration of the food security situation, food security outcomes also deteriorated for beneficiary households of WFP's resilience and livelihoods projects. The rate of acceptable food consumption decreased, with a subsequent increase in the rates of poor food consumption. Poor food consumption was especially pronounced among households headed by women, illustrating how women continue to be more vulnerable to shocks. However, outcome data illustrate how WFP interventions can work to mitigate the effect of such shocks, with 81 percent of households in targeted communities reported benefitting from an enhanced livelihoods asset base.

WFP implemented its resilience and livelihoods activities in collaboration with 10 cooperating partners and collaborated closely with Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) partners. WFP continued its efforts to take advantage of multi-agency synergies, partnering with other UN agencies in project implementation: WFP implemented FFA/FFT interventions in 2021 as part of the second phase of the Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen project (ERRY II), implemented jointly with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Laying the groundwork for further joint programming, WFP, FAO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) joined forces on the European Union-funded PROACT (Pro-Resilience Action) programme, aiming to strengthen the resilience of food systems and livelihoods of targeted communities. Further, through the multi-year, World Bank-funded Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP), WFP, FAO and UNDP aim to improve access to food and nutritious diets. Preparatory work for PROACT and FSRRP started in 2021, with field-level implementation planned to start in the second quarter of 2022.

Going forward, WFP will place stronger emphasis on environmental and social risk reduction in the implementation of its interventions, including interventions that respond to the risks posed by climate change.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children	3
Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	4

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



13,600 passengers on the WFP-managed **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)**.



49 partners supported by the Yemen **Logistics Cluster**.



2,600 humanitarian workers supported by the Yemen **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster**.



40 million litres of fuel provided to WASH and health facilities by WFP **bilateral service provision** on request from UNICEF and WHO.

WFP in 2021 played a key enabling role in the inter-agency humanitarian response in Yemen through the provision of critical air transport, logistics, emergency telecommunication and on-demand bilateral services. These activities contributed to the achievement of Strategic Outcome 4 of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) and to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*). The success of these efforts was reflected in high levels of user satisfaction across all activities.

Strategic Outcome 4 was well-funded in 2021, with available resources sufficient to cover the entire needs-based requirement. Actual expenditures fell below available resources, however, primarily due to a significant reduction in the budgetary requirement of the Logistics Cluster: Following a review by the Resident Coordinator's Office and the Security Management Team, the sea transport standby capacity previously maintained by the Cluster was reduced in 2021, with the cost of the remaining vessel no longer to be covered by the Logistics Cluster.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

Limited international transport options in and out of Yemen present significant operational constraints to the inter-agency humanitarian response. In this context, WFP has been providing air transport services for humanitarian workers in Yemen through UNHAS since 2015.

Through its fleet of three aircrafts, UNHAS Yemen served 87 entities in 2021, including United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and diplomatic missions. As COVID-19-related travel restrictions eased, UNHAS operated 796 flights and transported 13,600 passengers in 2021, more than twice as many as in 2020. On average, 1,130 passengers were carried on 62 flights each month to and from Aden, Addis Ababa, Amman, Djibouti, Ma'rib, Al Mukalla, Sana'a and Sayun.

In addition to the transportation of humanitarian staff, UNHAS in 2021 responded to over 90 requests to move critically needed humanitarian cargo into Yemen in collaboration with the Logistics Cluster. UNHAS also undertook urgent medical evacuations for 58 humanitarian staff in 2021, serving 100 percent of medical evacuation requests. A user satisfaction survey conducted in December 2021 indicated that most users (83 percent) were satisfied or very satisfied with UNHAS services.

Except for three organizations operating their own flights, UNHAS remained the only available aviation service, and the primary travel option for the entire humanitarian community to Yemen. As such, WFP will continue UNHAS services in Yemen until safe, reliable commercial flights to the country resume.

Logistics Cluster

Through the Logistics Cluster, WFP acts as a 'provider of last resort' by offering common logistics services to humanitarian partners when critical gaps hamper the humanitarian response. In Yemen, Logistics Cluster-facilitated common services include air, sea and land transport of cargo, storage of humanitarian cargo, in addition to coordination and information management support.

Through its activities and services, the Logistics Cluster supported 49 partners in 2021. The Logistics Cluster facilitated the land transport of 1,600 mt of relief items on WFP-contracted trucks to 12 locations on behalf of 12 partner organizations. Through its sea cargo transport service, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the sea transport of 47 mt of humanitarian cargo. The Logistics Cluster also supported partners by covering the cost of containers shipped on the Jeddah-Al Hodeidah leg of sea transport (coordinated under WFP's bilateral service provision activity and facilitated by WFP Shipping) for 962 mt of containerized humanitarian cargo on behalf of seven partners. Through WFP Aviation, the Logistics Cluster maintained standby airlift capacity for critical humanitarian cargo, to be activated in response to sudden-onset emergencies.

In addition to transport services, the Logistics Cluster managed the storage of 11,400 m³ of humanitarian cargo on behalf of 16 partner organizations in its common warehousing facilities in Aden, Al Hodeidah/Bajil and Sana'a. 18 mobile storage units (MSU) were loaned over the course of the year to seven humanitarian organizations to ensure increased storage capacity when and where needed.

The Logistics Cluster also provided coordination and information management support to minimize duplication of efforts and to support operational decision-making among partners. In 2021, five coordination meetings were held, and the Cluster published 36 information management products on the dedicated operation webpage.

In 2021, the Logistics Cluster focused on improving internal processes, and conducted a Gaps and Needs Analysis to facilitate the development and adaptation of the Logistics Cluster set-up and strategy. The Cluster also worked to increasing its operational efficiency in the face of an uncertain funding environment, with the streamlining of activities resulting in significant cost savings. The Logistics Cluster conducted two user feedback surveys in 2021 to gather feedback from its partners, and overall, 65 percent of participants noted that the Logistics Cluster added significant value to their operational response.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) continued in 2021 to provide secure telecommunications support to the humanitarian community in Yemen, including internet hubs, connectivity and related services, technical support, and oversight of IT infrastructure on demand. The ETC significantly expanded its services in 2021 through the opening of six additional ETC hubs across the country (in Hajjah, Ibb, Al Hodeidah, Ma'rib and Sana'a).

Overall, the ETC supported more than 2,600 humanitarian workers in 2021 across 47 partner organizations (including 17 UN agencies and 30 international NGOs) through 17 ETC hubs and eight United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)-managed Security Operation Centres (SOCs). The ETC also continued its work in support of the ongoing COVID-19 response: the ETC collaborated with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Ministry of Public Health and Population in upgrading the existing COVID-19 hotline in Sana'a and in the establishment of a new COVID-19 hotline in Aden.

As part of its capacity building activities, the ETC provided ten virtual training sessions to a total of 319 humanitarian IT staff across Yemen. Training sessions were held on project management, collaborative software tools, managing IT services, technical capabilities in security communications, telecommunications security standards (TESS) and cybersecurity.

Restrictions on the importation of telecommunications equipment, delays in customs clearances, and a limited local IT market remained key challenges to the ability of the ETC to implement all planned activities and delaying project implementation. Despite these challenges, a user satisfaction survey conducted in November 2021 showed that 90 percent of ETC service users were satisfied with the services and activities provided by the ETC.

Bilateral Service Provision

Through its Bilateral Service Provision (BSP) activity, WFP provides access to on-demand supply chain services to support partner organizations where they face gaps in their operations and commercial options are not available. These services are provided on a cost-recovery basis, leveraging WFP's proven service provision capacity.

Overall, 28 partners utilized WFP BSP services in 2021. On request from UNICEF and WHO, WFP delivered more than 40 million litres of fuel to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and health facilities. This facilitated the uninterrupted provision of life-saving services considering the protracted fuel crisis to 295 health centres, 33 WASH facilities, and 25 vaccination centres across all 22 governorates of the country. Through its small-quantity fuel-provision mechanism, WFP also supported 28 NGOs and UN agencies by distributing over one million litres of diesel and petrol to address fuel shortages.

WFP provided 47,600 litres of Jet A1 fuel for 27 flights operated from Sana'a International Airport by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the Special Envoy. Further, on request from WHO, WFP worked to augment warehousing capacity in Sana'a City with the establishment of a 4,800 m³ warehouse that was handed over to WHO in June 2021.

Supporting the COVID-19 response, WFP supported its partners through the provision of sea and air transport services of health cargo. In 2021, WFP BSP facilitated transport of 18,000 m³ of health cargo by sea, including COVID-19 testing kits, medicines and other non-food items (NFIs) on behalf of six organizations. WFP continued the facilitation of on-demand air shipments to Yemen: Approximately 2,400 m³ of medical supplies, personal protective equipment (PPE), medical equipment and other NFIs were airlifted on 11 chartered flights to Yemen on behalf of WHO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

WFP also provided fuel monitoring services, working to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and reduce fuel consumption through the installation of fuel consumption monitors and solar panels in WHO-assisted hospitals across Yemen. WFP will complete the installation of fuel consumption monitors in 181 hospitals and hand the completed system over to WHO by the first quarter of 2022.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS. UNHAS provides safe and reliable air transport services and standby capacity for the evacuation of humanitarian staff if required.	N/A
Logistics cluster	N/A
Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)	N/A
Bilateral service provision	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Women and girls continued to be disproportionately impacted by the conflict in Yemen, with limited progress seen towards the reduction of gender inequality in 2021. Ranked second to last in the 2021 Global Gender Gap Report [1], Yemen has the largest income gap between women and men of all countries ranked, with women's income only 7 percent of that of men. The lack of progress indicates the continuation of severe differences in the economic and public participation, education and health of women and men, to the disadvantage of women. These trends work to disproportionately expose women and girls to food insecurity and malnutrition, poverty, negative coping strategies (such as early marriage), and gender-based violence.

In response to these trends, WFP embeds gender equality-enhancing elements in its programme design and grants special attention to the needs of women and girls in activity implementation. WFP in 2021 worked to ensure that all distribution points were safe and secure for women and girls: WFP ensured the presence of dedicated female volunteers at distribution sites to attend to the needs of female beneficiaries, ensured gender-segregated queues, and timed distributions to cater to the needs of women. Sex, age, and gender-disaggregated data was analysed for all beneficiary-facing activities, and WFP monitored and enforced female representation on food management and food assistance committees where possible. As a result of these efforts, the participation of women on food assistance committees remained at 20 percent in 2021, approximately the same level as in 2020, and up from 13 percent in 2019.

Women and girls represented 50 percent of WFP's beneficiaries in Yemen in 2021, and WFP prioritized households headed by women for assistance where possible, aiming for transformative outcomes that increase women's participation and decision-making power at the household, community and societal level. The positive outcome of this work is illustrated by monitoring data showing that in most beneficiary households, the decisions on the use of assistance were made jointly by women and men.

As WFP works through a multitude of partners in the implementation of its activities in Yemen, WFP conducted extensive reviews of cooperating partner proposals to ensure that gender equality was adequately mainstreamed. Dedicated grants were also provided to cooperating partners to support gender mainstreaming efforts in WFP-supported activities.

As a key element of WFP gender equality efforts, the WFP Yemen country office in 2021 rolled out the Yemen Inclusion and Empowerment Initiative in areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen. Under the initiative, a number of capacity strengthening sessions were held for WFP and cooperating partner staff on topics such as gender in humanitarian action; gender and communications, gender and vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), gender, nutrition and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC); gender and CBT; gender and livelihoods; gender and protection, as well as on the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Approval has been sought to roll out the initiative in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities in 2022.

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

In Yemen, a convergence of factors has spawned a multitude of protection risks for the affected population. Continued conflict, forced displacement and a deteriorating economic situation served to further worsen the protection situation in 2021. These trends have triggered the widespread deployment of harmful coping strategies and have made households more likely to resort to child labour and early or forced marriage as economic coping mechanisms, while exposing women and girls to gender-based violence (GBV).

As these factors can serve to restrict access to humanitarian assistance, WFP recognizes that the integration of protection and accountability in its programmes is key to the achievement of the strategic outcomes of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). As such, WFP made significant strides in mainstreaming protection and accountability across its programme of work as an essential factor supporting the achievement of sustainable development goal (SDG) 2 (*Zero Hunger*) in Yemen.

In 2021, WFP operationalized its protection and accountability efforts through concrete measures that aim to maintain beneficiary safety and dignity; that ensure meaningful access to WFP-provided assistance; that expand accountability mechanisms, and that emphasize the participation and empowerment of the people WFP serves. The success of these efforts is reflected in 2021 outcome monitoring findings that show that, overall, close to no WFP beneficiaries reported facing issues accessing WFP programmes or related to their safety or dignity when collecting WFP assistance. These encouraging results are in line with similarly positive findings seen in recent years.

To further concretize these efforts, WFP in 2021 developed a 2021-2023 Yemen Protection and Accountability Strategy, designed to provide a framework for the explicit and systematic integration of protection and accountability in its current and future programme design, implementation and monitoring.

WFP made significant strides towards ensuring that its activities in Yemen prioritize safety and dignity, while minimizing any unintended negative effects of activity implementation. In November, through the Yemen Inclusion and Empowerment Initiative, WFP started building the capacity of both WFP and cooperating partner staff on gender, GBV, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), protection and AAP, inclusion, and other related topics.

WFP also continued to put in place concrete measures to ensure distributions remained safe for all beneficiaries, and that beneficiaries could collect their entitlements with dignity. Monitoring findings, including beneficiary perception surveys, indicated that almost all WFP distribution points were deemed to be safe, reflecting the continuous efforts of WFP and its cooperating partners in monitoring the security situation and adopting mitigation measures when needed to minimise beneficiaries' exposure to risks.

Considering the ongoing nationwide beneficiary retargeting and biometric registration exercise, data protection was a key priority for WFP in 2021. Based on the privacy impact assessment conducted in 2020, WFP in 2021 started the drafting of a data protection action plan to ensure beneficiary data is protected in line with WFP corporate minimum standards.

WFP continued to ensure that all people served by WFP have meaningful access to their entitlements without barriers, with close to all surveyed beneficiaries reporting unhindered access to WFP programmes in 2021. WFP worked to ensure that proper arrangements were in place at distribution sites for specific groups (the elderly, PLWG, persons with disabilities, and others), with such measures in place in close to three quarters of monitored sites in 2021. WFP remained an active member of the inter-agency clusters fora related to protection, acceptability, and inclusion, and is exploring collaborative opportunities to strengthen protection and disability inclusion in WFP programmes through assessments and capacity development initiatives.

In line with WFP's commitment to accountability, WFP has put in place several mechanisms through which affected populations can provide feedback, and voice concerns and complaints. To collect community feedback, WFP utilized and triangulated 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,

as well as a toll-free hotline for incoming calls. WFP consolidated findings from all these channels into a single database with a tracking system to ensure that timely actions were taken.

WFP operated a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to provide a direct channel for beneficiaries to interface directly with WFP. The CFM not only aimed at strengthening accountability to communities, but also at identifying issues and concerns related to delivery of WFP assistance. This worked to foster continuous learning and programme enhancements, with cases referred to the relevant country, area or field offices as well as technical units. WFP received more than 74,300 incoming calls to the CFM in 2021, more than twice as many as in 2020, as WFP continued to sensitize beneficiaries to the existence and purpose of the hotline.

Beyond the CFM, locations assessed to have high protection risks were closely monitored through dedicated channels, including through the WFP Beneficiary Verification Mechanism (BVM) established in 2019. Through the BVM, dedicated teams conducted more than 273,000 outgoing calls to beneficiaries in 2021 to verify that they had received their full entitlements, and that the provision of assistance was conducted in line with WFP standards.

WFP also continued to emphasize the participation and empowerment of its beneficiaries in Yemen, facilitating the participation of beneficiaries throughout the programme lifecycle. WFP involved communities in the design and implementation of activities: food assistance committees at district, sub-district and village level were created to facilitate two-way communication and to conduct beneficiary selection based on standardized vulnerability criteria. WFP worked to ensure the participation and empowerment of women through encouraging at least 30 percent female members on these food assistance committees. Under the resilience and livelihoods-activity, community committees worked with WFP to determine priority assets for asset creation and rehabilitation projects.

Beyond its own internal efforts, WFP made significant efforts towards mainstreaming protection and accountability among partners in the wider humanitarian response in Yemen. WFP was an active member of the Yemen Protection Cluster, the Yemen Inclusion Task Force, the Yemen Gender Network, the Yemen GBV Area of Responsibility, the Yemen PSEA Task Force, and acted as the Gender focal point for the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster.

Environment

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

In 2021, escalating conflict continued to exacerbate Yemen's chronic environmental problems, characterized by large-scale environmental destruction, water scarcity (for more than a decade, experts have been warning Sana'a may be the first capital in the world to run out of water) and land degradation. The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index ranks Yemen among the countries least prepared for climate shocks due to a lack of preventive and restorative planning and implementation, as well as severely constrained resources [1].

Through its resilience and livelihoods activities, working towards the achievement of Strategic Outcome 3 of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), WFP contributed to reducing environmental vulnerability from project design to implementation. WFP in 2021 worked to integrate environmental risk assessment more systematically in the implementation of its activities: WFP conducted trainings to staff as well as to its cooperating partners, supporting them in complying with WFP's environmental and social screening and standards and how the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF) can be applied in field-level project implementation.

Under its food assistance for assets (FFA) interventions, WFP emphasized projects that enhance natural resource management and disaster risk reduction. WFP supported beneficiaries in building assets that support natural resources and infrastructure, that work to protect communities from climate shocks, and that support communities in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Considering the scarcity of water in Yemen, WFP built or rehabilitated 161,000 m³ of water harvesting systems, as well as canals and earth dams that increase access to water for domestic and productive use. WFP worked on innovative solutions and integration of new technologies in a bid to reduce water usage in agriculture, embedded the use of modern irrigation techniques, such as drip irrigation, in its projects. In Al Mukalla governorate, WFP in 2021 started a pilot project of the use of hydroponics, which can significantly reduce water usage, while also building the capacity of women working in agriculture.

WFP in 2021 also continued internal efforts to reduce the environmental impacts of its large-scale operational footprint in Yemen. WFP expanded its use of zero-emission power sources and, by the end of the year, the installation of 940 solar panels generating on average 300 kilowatts/hour covered close to 80 percent of WFP's total power requirement. The subsequently reduced use of diesel-powered generators yielded savings of approximately 90,000 litres of diesel, reducing both greenhouse gas emissions and costs. In 2022, WFP plans to complete its full transition to renewable energy to cover its electricity needs in Yemen. As part of these efforts, substantial improvements have been made in greening WFP-managed facilities through the inclusion of green elements in all facility upgrade projects, in addition to the strict monitoring of the environmental impacts of the materials used for WFP construction projects.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] As per the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity Analysis October - December 2020 and Projection for January - June 2021, released in December 2020.

Context and Operations

[1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity Analysis (January 2021 – May 2022), March 2022.

[2] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Malnutrition Analysis (January 2020 – March 2021), February 2021.

[3] WFP Yemen Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2022) – Budget Revision 05. Approved by ED-WFP/DG-FAO in December 2021.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] WFP estimates that providing full assistance to respond to the assessed food needs in Yemen in 2021 would have required a total of approximately USD 2.6 billion, significantly more than the annual requirement outlined in the approved 2021 needs-based plan budget of USD 1.91 billion.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The calculation of the minimum dietary requirement is based on a consideration of both macro and micronutrients, with at least 12 percent of calories derived from protein and 17 percent derived from fats. All provided food are fortified as per WFP fortification guidelines.

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

[3] WFP estimates that providing full assistance to respond to the assessed food needs in Yemen in 2021 would have required USD 2.1 billion for Strategic Outcome 1 (GFA) alone, approximately 60 percent above the approved 2021 budget for Strategic Outcome 1 of USD 1.3 billion.

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

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Note that the outcome indicator "Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)" was not reported on in 2019, as the indicator reported in 2019 was the "Livelihood-based CSI (average)".

Strategic outcome 02

[1] While the Yemen Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) includes two activities under Strategic Outcome 3 (ICSP activities 2 and 3), only activity 2 (nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition) was implemented in 2021. Activity 3 (conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services) has not yet been operationalized due to limited funding.

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

[3] Minimum diet diversity is defined as consumption of five or more food groups out of ten defined groups in the last 24 hours.

[4] Please note that for the prevention of acute malnutrition sub-activity, no data on adherence or coverage for children aged 6-23 months was collected prior to 2020.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Assessing the Impact of War in Yemen: Pathways for Recovery. 23 November 2021.

[2] The choice of commodity is based on climatic and geographic conditions as well as local preferences.

[3] Yemen Interim Country Strategic Plan, Revision 04. Approved by the WFP Yemen Country Director in July 2021.

[4] Note that while the WFP Yemen 2020 Annual Country Report states that WFP Resilience and Livelihoods projects took place in 98 districts in 16 governorates in 2020, the actual number was 95 districts in 15 governorates, as planned activities in three districts in Al Jawf governorate did not take place.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] World Economic Forum. Global Gender Gap Report 2021. March 2021. It should be noted that the apparent improvement in rank from 2020 to 2021 (from being ranked last in 2020 to being ranked second to last in 2021) is only due to the addition of Afghanistan to the Global Gender Gap ranking, which now ranks last. In absolute terms, Yemen's Gender Gap Index worsened slightly from 2020 to 2021.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Note that outcome data for the cross-cutting indicator "Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)" is not available for activity 1 (Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households; general food assistance (GFA)). As there is no defined duration for beneficiary participation in the GFA activity that can be communicated to beneficiaries, this question (one of three questions required for the calculation of the indicator value) was not included in the WFP GFA post-distribution monitoring questionnaire. Data for the remaining two questions (related to who is included, and what people will receive) was collected.

Reporting for activity 2 (Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition) started for the first time in 2021; consequently data will be available in 2022.

Environment

[1] Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN). University of Notre Dame.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

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


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

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

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
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 moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	7,605,049	7,915,459	15,520,508	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	6,749,070	7,024,542	13,773,612	
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	7,605,049	7,915,459	15,520,508	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	6,749,070	7,024,542	13,773,612	
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	2,188,554	755,424	2,943,978	

Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight					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	2,188,554	755,424	2,943,978
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	7,852,063	7,777,216	99%
	female	7,813,671	7,753,692	99%
	total	15,665,734	15,530,908	99%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	596,485	576,311	97%
	female	572,183	552,725	97%
	total	1,168,668	1,129,036	97%
24-59 months	male	900,845	888,066	99%
	female	866,159	852,101	98%
	total	1,767,004	1,740,167	98%
5-11 years	male	1,391,243	1,353,062	97%
	female	1,253,134	1,230,822	98%
	total	2,644,377	2,583,884	98%
12-17 years	male	1,169,026	1,128,700	97%
	female	1,047,688	1,023,394	98%
	total	2,216,714	2,152,094	97%
18-59 years	male	3,493,982	3,527,695	101%
	female	3,753,061	3,770,102	100%
	total	7,247,043	7,297,797	101%
60+ years	male	300,482	303,382	101%
	female	321,446	324,548	101%
	total	621,928	627,930	101%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	12,929,658	12,106,788	94%
Refugee	16,979	14,600	86%
IDP	2,719,097	3,409,520	125%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	1,224,562	497,168	40%
Prevention of Malnutrition	1,623,710	1,492,500	91%
School-Based Programmes	1,700,000	1,372,369	80%
Treatment of Malnutrition	1,716,882	1,451,478	84%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	12,911,366	13,773,612	106%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	9	-
Dried Fruits	1,419	1,323	93%
High Energy Biscuits	0	89	-
Iodised Salt	14,893	7,345	49%
Lentils	0	857	-
Peas	71,436	14,485	20%
Rations	1,560	503	32%
Rice	0	25,047	-
Split Peas	186	28,057	15,045%
Sugar	35,765	27,859	78%
Vegetable Oil	53,714	80,481	150%
Wheat Flour	709,798	904,118	127%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
High Energy Biscuits	21,580	8,614	40%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
LNS	0	17,339	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	23,383	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	55,556	34,724	63%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	348,087,414	142,122,561	41%
Commodity Voucher	156,294,000	196,335,197	126%
Cash	80,258,920	30,818,989	38%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	26,122,500	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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	2,694,233	721,062
			Male	2,790,767	746,900
			Total	5,485,000	1,467,962
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	1,122,393	1,314,026
			Male	1,162,607	1,361,108
			Total	2,285,000	2,675,134
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	4,531,991	4,730,509
			Male	4,694,375	4,900,007
			Total	9,226,366	9,630,516
A.2: Food transfers			MT	888,771	1,090,172
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	348,087,414	142,122,561
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	156,294,000	196,335,197

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
General Distribution				
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	400	358
B: Severely food-insecure populations receive monthly food assistance through in-kind, vouchers or cash-based transfers (CBTs) that meet their basic food needs.				
General Distribution				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	888,771	1,092,194.54
C: Food-insecure populations benefit from better coordination, joint analysis and monitoring that improves the efficiency and quality of targeting.				
General Distribution				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	6	11

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: GFA beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	23.3	≤23.3	≤17.14	20.17	17.14	17.35	WFP
	Male	22.33	≤22.33	≤16.72	17.62	16.72	17.49	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.37	≤22.37	≤16.76	17.83	16.76	17.52	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.68	≥21.68	≥5.2	2	5.2	19.95	WFP
	Male	20.17	≥20.17	≥7.4	4.4	7.4	18	programme monitoring
	Overall	21.13	≥21.13	≥7.2	4.2	7.2	18.19	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	77.78	≥77.78	≥40.1	27.6	40.1	61.6	WFP
	Male	78.69	≥78.69	≥37.2	27.7	37.2	69.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	78.61	≥78.61	≥37.5	27.7	37.5	69.42	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	75	≥75	≥62.8	48	62.8	68.44	WFP
	Male	81	≥81	≥57.3	44.4	57.3	73.18	programme monitoring
	Overall	80.41	≥80.41	≥57.8	44.7	57.8	72.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.11	≤11.11	≤29.2	63.2	45.7	25.23	WFP
	Male	13.07	≤13.07	≤33.9	61.9	35.5	17.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.89	≤12.89	≤33.4	62	36.5	18.28	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤8.1	14.1	8.1	4.34	WFP
	Male	1.1	≤1.1	≤8.9	16.2	8.9	3.12	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.03	≤1.03	≤8.8	16	8.8	3.2	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.55	≤5.55	≤18.6	31.9	18.6	7.6	WFP
	Male	1.42	≤1.42	≤18.8	32.1	18.8	5.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.8	≤1.8	≤18.8	32.1	18.8	5.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.33	≥58.33	≥49.1	34.9	49.1	54.82	WFP
	Male	66.76	≥66.76	≥57.1	33.8	57.1	64.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	65.98	≥65.98	≥56.3	33.9	56.3	63.53	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	≥25	≥29.2	37.9	29.2	27.22	WFP
	Male	17.9	≥17.9	≥33.9	39.4	33.9	23.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.56	≥18.56	≥33.4	39.3	33.4	24	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.67	≥16.67	≥41.3	40.5	41.3	30.8	WFP
	Male	19.89	≥19.89	≥43.9	40.2	43.9	24.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.59	≥19.59	≥43.7	40.2	43.7	24.78	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	74	≥64	≥61	49.7	61	70.68	WFP
	Male	74	≥64	≥56.4	44.9	56.4	77.19	programme monitoring
	Overall	74	≥64	≥56.8	45.3	56.8	76.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21	≤28	≤24.8	25.8	24.8	22.8	WFP
	Male	21	≤28	≤26.5	29	26.5	16.08	programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≤28	≤26.3	28.7	26.3	16.5	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≤7	≤14.3	24.4	14.3	6.52	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≤7	≤17.1	24.4	17.1	6.73	
	Overall	5	≤7	≤16.8	25.9	16.8	6.7	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	6.1	>6.1	>2.6	4.3	2.6		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.2	>7.2	>2.6	3.1	2.6		
	Overall	7.1	>7.1	>2.6	3.2	2.6		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	38.4	<38.4	<35.6	46.5	35.6		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35.8	<35.8	<42	38.9	42		
	Overall	36	<36	<41.4	39.5	41.4		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22.7	<22.7	<31.1	28.2	31.1		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	<34	<32.7	36.5	32.7		
	Overall	33.1	<33.1	<32.6	35.8	32.6		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.8	<32.8	<30.7	21.1	30.7		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	<23	<22.7	21.5	22.7		
	Overall	23.7	<23.7	<23.5	21.5	23.5		
Target Group: GFA beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	24.08	≤24.08	≤20.88	17.22	20.88	19.69	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.94	≤21.94	≤18.99	17.05	18.99	19.06	
	Overall	22.12	≤22.12	≤19.16	17.06	19.16	19.12	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.14	≥7.14	≥5.1	2.5	5.1	4.27	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.11	≥6.11	≥4.6	2.2	4.6	6.4	
	Overall	6.19	≥6.19	≥4.6	2.2	4.6	6.21	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	≥50	≥35.9	25.6	35.9	49.58	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53.7	≥53.7	≥38.4	33.4	38.4	51.35	
	Overall	53.4	≥53.4	≥38.2	32.8	38.2	51.22	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	75	≥75	≥65.1	65.6	65.1	70.16	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74.92	≥74.92	≥72.3	62.8	72.3	70.97	
	Overall	74.93	≥74.93	≥71.7	63	71.7	70.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.29	≤39.29	≤43.7	66.4	43.7	44.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.48	≤41.48	≤53.3	68.9	53.3	41.08	
	Overall	41.3	≤41.3	≤52.4	68.7	52.4	41.37	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤1.1	10	1.1	4.79	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.18	≤4.18	≤5.4	7.7	5.4	4.16	
	Overall	3.83	≤3.83	≤5	7.9	5	4.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.57	≤3.57	≤23.3	31.8	23.3	12.87	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.22	≤12.22	≤21.5	27.7	21.5	15.62	
	Overall	11.5	≤11.5	≤21.6	28	21.6	15.38	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.57	≥53.57	≥51.3	31.1	51.3	51.23	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.41	≥52.41	≥42.2	28.9	42.2	52.52	
	Overall	52.51	≥52.51	≥43	29.1	43	52.42	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	≥25	≥33.9	24.4	33.9	25.05	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.9	≥20.9	≥22.3	29.5	22.3	24.87	
	Overall	21.24	≥21.24	≥23.3	29.1	23.3	24.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.43	≥46.43	≥40.8	42.7	40.8	37.55	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.08	≥34.08	≥40.1	38.9	40.1	33.03	
	Overall	35.1	≥35.1	≥40.2	39.2	40.2	33.4	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71	≥71	≥58.8	60.6	58.8	70.12	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71	≥71	≥65.4	59.8	65.4	68.5	
	Overall	71	≥71	≥64.8	59.9	64.8	68.7	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21	≤21	≤30.5	25.6	30.5	21.15	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21	≤21	≤23	26.5	23	22.9	
	Overall	21	≤21	≤23.7	26.4	23.7	22.7	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8	≤8	≤10.7	13.7	10.7	8.73	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≤8	≤11.6	13.7	11.6	8.6	
	Overall	8	≤8	≤11.5	13.7	11.5	8.6	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	>0	>0	1.1	0		WFP
	Male	4.1	>4.1	>1.8	3.6	1.8		programme monitoring
	Overall	3.6	>3.6	>1.6	3.4	1.6		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	45.2	<45.2	<40.2	55.5	40.2		WFP
	Male	44.1	<44.1	<36.8	41	36.8		programme monitoring
	Overall	44.2	<44.2	<37.1	42.1	37.1		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	39.1	<39.1	<31.2	27.9	31.2		WFP
	Male	37.3	<37.3	<37.4	35	37.4		programme monitoring
	Overall	37.5	<37.5	<36.9	34.4	36.9		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15.7	<15.7	<28.6	15.5	28.6		WFP
	Male	14.6	<14.6	<24	20.5	24		programme monitoring
	Overall	14.7	<14.7	<24.4	20.1	24.4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	23.3	≤23.3	≤23.14	18.92	23.14	20.95	WFP
	Male	22.33	≤22.33	≤19.67	17.8	19.67	19.05	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.37	≤23.37	≤19.81	17.86	19.81	19.12	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥0	≥1.7	3.3	1.7	6.4	WFP
	Male	13.75	≥13.75	≥4.6	3.2	4.6	10.37	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.25	≥13.25	≥4.4	3.2	4.4	10.23	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.56	≥55.56	≥33.7	26	33.7	46.01	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.92	≥47.92	≥36	27.5	36	46.8	
	Overall	48.2	≥48.2	≥35.9	27.4	35.9	46.78	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	77.78	≥77.78	≥72	61	72	77.96	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.08	≥72.08	≥66.6	59.9	66.6	71.31	
	Overall	72.29	≥72.29	≥66.9	59.9	66.9	71.55	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.44	≤44.44	≤52.5	68	52.5	49.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.08	≤32.08	≤55.7	73.1	55.7	42.38	
	Overall	32.53	≤32.53	≤55.6	72.9	55.6	42.64	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	≤6.1	9.5	6.1	1.33	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.75	=3.75	≤7	11.5	7	4.14	
	Overall	3.61	=3.61	≤7	11.4	7	4.04	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.11	≤11.11	≤32.2	35.8	32.2	21.64	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.25	≤16.25	≤28.3	37.9	28.3	19.54	
	Overall	16.1	≤16.1	≤28.5	37.8	28.5	19.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.56	≥55.56	≥45.8	28.7	45.8	44.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54.17	≥54.17	≥39.7	23.7	39.7	47.25	
	Overall	54.22	≥54.22	≥40	24	40	47.13	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.22	≥22.22	≥21.8	29.5	21.8	20.71	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.17	≥24.17	≥26.4	28.6	26.4	24.55	
	Overall	24.1	≥24.1	≥26.2	28.7	26.2	24.41	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.33	≥33.33	≥34.1	38.2	34.1	32.35	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35.83	≥35.83	≥35.7	34.6	35.7	33.66	
	Overall	35.7	≥35.7	≥35.6	34.8	35.6	33.62	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	64	≥64	≥55.4	52.9	55.4	63.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64	≥64	≥59.3	51	59.3	64.99	
	Overall	64	≥64	≥59.2	51.1	59.2	64.93	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28	≤28	≤31.6	29.4	31.6	31.99	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≤28	≤26.1	30.8	26.1	26.96	
	Overall	28	≤28	≤26.3	30.7	26.3	27.14	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤7	≤13	17.7	13	4.91	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≤7	≤14.6	17.7	14.6	8.05	
	Overall	7	≤7	≤14.5	18.2	14.5	7.93	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	3.2	>3.2	>0	2.3	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.7	>3.7	>1	2.5	1		
	Overall	3.7	>3.7	>0.9	2.4	0.9		

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	42.5	<42.5	<37	47.5	37	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	<32	<36.1	38.7	36.1	
	Overall	32.7	<32.7	<36.1	39.2	36.1	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	36.1	<36.1	<40.8	29.5	40.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.9	<46.9	<44.5	38.9	44.5	
	Overall	46.2	<46.2	<44.3	38.4	44.3	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18.2	<18.2	<22.3	20.7	22.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.3	<17.3	<18.5	19.9	18.5	
	Overall	17.4	<17.4	<18.7	19.9	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.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	392,352	390,922	
			Male	408,367	406,877	
			Total	800,719	797,799	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	498,523	348,825	
			Male	498,124	348,547	
			Total	996,647	697,372	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	822,991	694,701	
			Total	822,991	694,701	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	720,235	754,106	
			Total	720,235	754,106	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	78,939	52,063	
Activity 03: Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	147,240	0	
			Male	152,760	0	
			Total	300,000	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	26,122,500	0	

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B: Children aged 6–23 months and PLWG receive specialized nutritious foods that prevent acute and chronic malnutrition.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	78,939	39,793
C: Targeted beneficiaries benefit from the improved capacity of local health centres to implement malnutrition prevention and treatment programmes.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	3,806	827
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.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	1,053,401	179,267
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	1,053,401	1,613,402

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	21.4	>30	>21.4	21.3	18.5	26	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.4	>30	>21.4	19.8	18.1	26	
	Overall	21.4	>30	>21.4	20.5	18.3	26	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	30	>70	>70	90.9	89.2		Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	27	>70	>70	90.9	89.2		
	Overall	29	>70	>70	90.9	89.2		
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	25.9	>66	>66	73.3	60.2		Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	25.9	>66	>66	73.3	60.2		
	Overall	25.9	>66	>66	73.3	60.2		
Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	17.6	<15	<15	9.3	9.1	0	Secondary data
	Male	17.8	<15	<15	8.7	8.8	0	Secondary data
	Overall	17.7	<15	<15	9	9	0	Secondary data Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.02	<3	<3	0	0.02	1.4	Secondary data
	Male	0.02	<3	<3	0	0.02	1.2	Secondary data
	Overall	0.02	<3	<3	0	0.02	1.3	Secondary data Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	1.4	<15	<15	1	1.2	13.3	Secondary data
	Male	1.5	<15	<15	0.9	1.1	13.4	Secondary data
	Overall	1.5	<15	<15	1	1.1	13.35	Secondary data Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	81	>75	>75	89.7	89.7	85.3	Secondary data
	Male	80.7	>75	>75	90.3	90.1	85.4	Secondary data
	Overall	80.8	>75	>75	90	89.9	85.3	Secondary data Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	30	>50	>50	63.4	66	41	Secondary data
	Male	27	>50	>50	61.5	66	41	Secondary data
	Overall	29	>50	>50	62.5	66	41	Secondary data Secondary data
Target Group: PLW - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	67.8	≥67.8					WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	12.2	<15	<15	4.9	6.5	12.2	Secondary data
	Overall	12.2	<15	<15	4.9	6.5	12.2	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.6	<15	<15	0.2	0.4	0.6	Secondary data
	Overall	0.6	<15	<15	0.2	0.4	0.6	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	87.2	>75	>75	94.9	93.1	87.2	Secondary data
	Overall	87.2	>75	>75	94.9	93.1	87.2	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide school meals.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	20,000	4,160
			Male	30,000	6,240
			Total	50,000	10,400
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	660,000	544,788
			Male	990,000	817,181
			Total	1,650,000	1,361,969
A.2: Food transfers			MT	21,580	8,614
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,850,000	184,581
Activity 05: Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	601,505	244,210
			Male	623,057	252,958
			Total	1,224,562	497,168
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	76,408,920	30,634,408

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide school meals.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Schoolchildren in targeted districts receive nutritious meals in order to improve food intake and increase school attendance and retention				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	4,000	3,846
F: Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced capacity of local and national institutions to implement social safety nets				
School feeding (on-site)				
F.2: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	F.2.4: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	Mt	3,500	1,289
N*: Schoolchildren in targeted districts receive nutritious meals in order to improve food intake and increase school attendance and retention.				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	80	90
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	19	12
Activity 05: Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D: Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance resilience.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	19,918	10,513
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	60,000	55,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.120: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed	meter	3,840	3,439
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.121: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir rehabilitated	meter	384,050	384,050
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)	Number	60	62
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.141: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated	m3	110,000	106,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.153: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (<3000 cbmt)	Number	45	45
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation	Ha	35	29

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	15	13
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.21: Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	11	11
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed	Km	23	23
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.36: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	45	45
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	500	324
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	1,000	954
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	70	69
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	80	67
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.64: Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported	m2	250	250
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed	Number	1,510	1,510
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	3,000	2,500

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide school meals.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: School Feeding students - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	73.13	≥85	≥85	83.06	86.57	86.51	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86.15	≥85	≥85	82.98	86.01	80.5	
	Overall	78.45	≥85	≥85	82.38	86	83.32	
								WFP programme monitoring

Enrolment rate	Female	-1.97	≥-1.97	≥1	9.64	13.22	2.89	WFP
	Male	5.36	≥5.36	≥1	6.49	8.9	3.93	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.18	≥1.18	≥1	6.94	10.19	3.43	WFP programme monitoring
Graduation rate (new)	Female	95.36	≥95.36	≥95.54	79.71	95.54	93.34	WFP
	Male	82.57	≥82.57	≥92.5	77.88	92.5	85.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	89.87	≥89.87	≥94.2	78.66	94.2	89.37	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	6.4	≤6.4	<0.31	0.51	0.31	2.96	WFP
	Male	7.2	≤7.2	<2.74	0.4	2.74	4.44	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.74	≤6.74	<2.63	0.48	2.63	3.74	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	93.6	≥93.6	>99.69	99.44	99.69	97.04	WFP
	Male	92.8	≥92.8	>97.26	99.53	97.26	95.56	programme monitoring
	Overall	93.26	≥93.26	>97.37	99.49	97.37	96.26	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: FFA/FFT beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	64	≥64	≥70.5	54.6	70.5	71.1	WFP
	Male	64	≥64	≥70.9	61.7	70.9	71.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	64	≥64	≥70.9	61	70.9	71.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28	≥28	≤15.7	25.7	15.7	21.5	WFP
	Male	28	≥28	≤19.3	24.7	19.3	21.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≥28	≤19	24.8	19	21.5	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤7	≤13.8	19.7	13.8	7.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≤7	≤9.8	13.6	9.8	7.4	
	Overall	7	≤7	≤10.1	14.2	10.1	7.4	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	80.09	87.18	68	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services.				- Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.28: Amount of light cargo transported	Mt	1	1	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.9: Percentage of cargo movement requests served against requested	%	100	100	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.11: Utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft	%	100	100	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	individual	10,000	13,595	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	100	100	
Activity 07: Logistics cluster					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from the increased capacity of humanitarian partners provided with logistics coordination and support.					
Logistics Cluster					
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit	3	3	
Activity 08: Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from the enhanced capacity of humanitarian partners provided with ICT coordination and services.					
Emergency Telecommunication Cluster					
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	system	9	8	
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.4: Number of operational areas covered by data communications services	Number	13	17	
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.5: Number of humanitarian partners benefited from ETC services	Number	43	47	
Activity 09: Bilateral service provision					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis affected populations benefit from the enhanced operational capacity of humanitarian partners provided with bilateral services.					
Service Delivery General					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services	agency/organization	34	28	

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian communities - Location: Yemen - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	81.24	≥85	≥85	83	77	81.24	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 08: Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: UN, INGOs, NGO receiving ETC service - Location: Yemen - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Telecommunication Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	82	≥82	≥82	90	91	82	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	3	≥30	≥30	20	21.8	13	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	63	≥65	≥65	56.9	56.1	63.06	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	27	≤17.5	≤17.5	35	33.7	30.27	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	9	≤17.5	≤17.5	8.1	10.2	6.67	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	3	≥30	≥30	20	21.8	13	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	61	≥65	≥65	59.2	61.1	62.88	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	31	≤17.5	≤17.5	31.2	27.5	29.97	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	7	≤17.5	≤17.5	9.6	11.4	7.15	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	3	≥30	≥30	20	21.8	13	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	56	≥65	≥65	52.6	54.5	56.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	39	≤17.5	≤17.5	39.4	36.1	37.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	5	≤17.5	≤17.5	8	9.5	6.2	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: FFA/FFT beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	49.1	=30	≥18.5	53	18.5	49.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.9	=70	≥81.5	47	81.5	50.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≥100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.25	=100	=100	99	98.9	98.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.25	=100	=100	99	98.9	98.07	
	Overall	98.25	=100	=100	99	98.9	98.14	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97	≥98	≥95	98.2	98.5	95.87	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	≥98	≥95	97.6	98.5	96.75	
	Overall	97	≥98	≥95	97.7	98.5	96.66	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	≥95	97.9	98.5	98.25	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	≥95	97.8	98.5	98.52	
	Overall	98	=100	≥95	97.8	98.5	98.48	
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.25	=100	=100	99.1	99.6	97.72	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.25	=100	=100	99.3	99.6	97.97	
	Overall	98.25	=100	=100	99.3	99.6	97.95	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98	≥98	≥95	97.7	97.7	98.15	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥95	98.7	97.7	97.32	
	Overall	98	≥98	≥95	98.6	97.7	97.4	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	≥95	99.1	98.3	98.05	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	≥95	99.3	98.3	97.99	
	Overall	98	=100	≥95	99.3	98.3	97.99	
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.25	=100	=100	99.3	98.8	97.12	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.25	=100	=100	99.2	98.8	97.19	
	Overall	98.25	=100	=100	99.2	98.8	97.19	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99	≥98	≥95	97.7	97.3	94.46	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥98	≥95	97.9	97.3	97.06	
	Overall	99	≥98	≥95	97.8	97.3	96.96	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	≥95	99.3	98.8	96.15	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	=100	≥95	99.2	98.8	97.49	
	Overall	97	=100	≥95	99.2	98.8	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								
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	25	≥80	≥80		89.4	37	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.6	≥80	≥80		89.4	37	
	Overall	25.6	≥80	≥80		89.4	37	
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	27	≥80	≥80		86.7	40	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.7	≥80	≥80		86.7	40	
	Overall	28.6	≥80	≥80		86.7	40	
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	25	≥80	≥80		90.4	39	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.6	≥80	≥80		90.4	39	
	Overall	25.6	≥80	≥80		90.4	39	
Activity 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source

Target Group: WFP Yemen BSFP Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	60	≥80					WFP
	Male	60	≥80					programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≥80					WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: WFP Yemen TSFP Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	77	≥80					WFP
	Male	77	≥80					programme monitoring
	Overall	77	≥80					WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 05: Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥60	≥5	0	0		WFP programme monitoring

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Girls play in an IDP settlement in Al Makha (Ta'iz governorate). IDP families in a camp in Al Makha's Old City receive food assistance from WFP.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

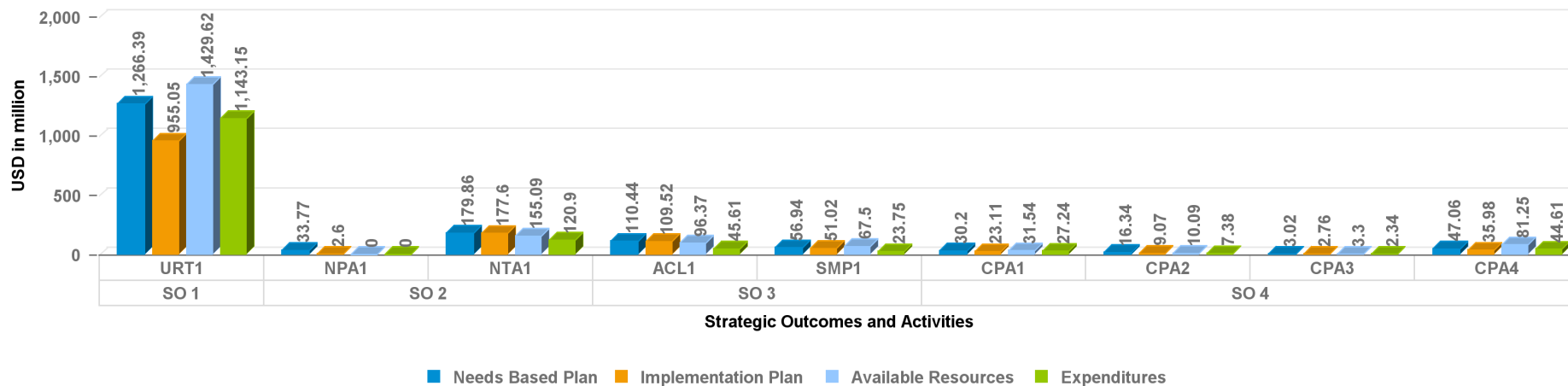
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	1,266,388,142	955,049,565	1,429,621,998	1,143,154,364	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	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	110,443,127	109,520,568	96,373,321	45,607,791	
		Provide school meals.	56,936,473	51,015,961	67,501,052	23,749,439	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,476,504	0	
		Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	35,774	0
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,433,767,742	1,115,586,094	1,595,008,649	1,212,511,593

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	33,767,657	2,597,885	0	0
		Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.	179,859,533	177,599,473	155,094,577	120,895,543
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	37	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			213,627,190	180,197,358	155,094,613	120,895,543

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	30,204,636	23,106,162	31,538,520	27,244,549
		Logistics cluster	16,341,849	9,074,445	10,086,728	7,379,711
		Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)	3,016,344	2,757,652	3,295,478	2,340,490
		Bilateral service provision	47,063,361	35,975,786	81,252,873	44,614,997
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)			96,626,189	70,914,046	126,173,599	81,579,746
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,456,655	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	7,456,655	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,744,021,121	1,366,697,499	1,883,733,516	1,414,986,883
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			54,304,588	41,183,221	55,304,044	32,488,002
Total Direct Costs			1,798,325,709	1,407,880,720	1,939,037,560	1,447,474,885
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			113,736,799	89,103,356	85,743,287	85,743,287
Grand Total			1,912,062,509	1,496,984,076	2,024,780,847	1,533,218,172

Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief



Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

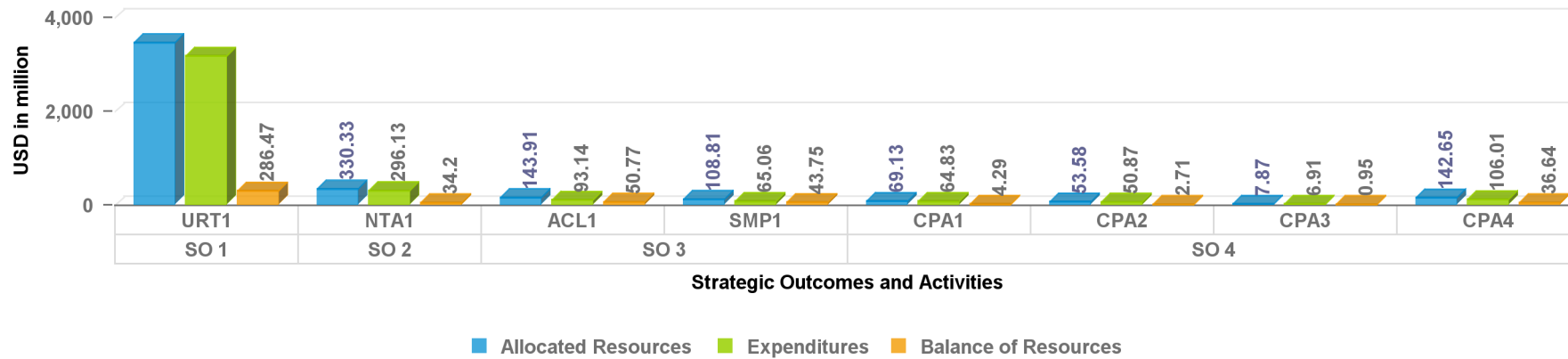
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	4,594,058,797	3,406,644,229	43,546,037	3,450,190,267	3,163,722,654	286,467,612
		Provide school meals.	127,225,451	108,814,463	0	108,814,463	65,062,850	43,751,613
	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	316,152,106	143,907,720	0	143,907,720	93,142,189	50,765,531
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,476,504	0	1,476,504	0	1,476,504
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	35,774	0	35,774	0	35,774
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,037,436,355	3,660,878,690	43,546,037	3,704,424,727	3,321,927,693	382,497,033

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Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	150,134,047	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.	620,566,722	330,332,945	0	330,332,945	296,133,912	34,199,033
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	37	0	37	0	37
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			770,700,769	330,332,982	0	330,332,982	296,133,912	34,199,070

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Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	Bilateral service provision	150,374,628	142,649,073	0	142,649,073	106,011,197	36,637,876
		Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)	14,666,996	7,869,703	0	7,869,703	6,914,715	954,988
		Logistics cluster	96,196,420	53,575,987	0	53,575,987	50,868,970	2,707,017
		Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS.	88,818,882	69,125,214	0	69,125,214	64,831,243	4,293,972
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)			350,056,925	273,219,978	0	273,219,978	228,626,125	44,593,853

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Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	7,456,655	0	7,456,655	0	7,456,655
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	7,456,655	0	7,456,655	0	7,456,655
Total Direct Operational Cost			6,158,194,050	4,271,888,305	43,546,037	4,315,434,342	3,846,687,730	468,746,612
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			170,428,313	106,967,411	278,999	107,246,410	84,430,368	22,816,042
Total Direct Costs			6,328,622,362	4,378,855,716	43,825,036	4,422,680,752	3,931,118,098	491,562,654
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			401,321,044	262,580,688		262,580,688	262,580,688	0
Grand Total			6,729,943,407	4,641,436,404	43,825,036	4,685,261,440	4,193,698,786	491,562,654

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures