



**World Food
Programme**

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Yemen

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2022

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Overview

In its eighth year of conflict, Yemen witnessed several developments that presented both challenges and opportunities to WFP's operation in the country. While WFP saw notable operational and programmatic achievements over the course of 2022, an increasingly fragmented and contentious operating environment impacted WFP's ability to assist those most in need.

Internally, a six-month nationwide truce precipitated the most peaceful period since the start of the conflict. However, the security situation remained volatile, and shrinking humanitarian space, especially in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities, directly affected WFP activities. Externally, the effects of the Russia-Ukraine conflict spurred increased needs, growing operating costs, and decreased funding, curtailing the scope and scale of WFP interventions.

Despite the multitude of challenges, the agile food and nutrition response by WFP and its partners, combined with the positive effects of the truce, led to Yemen taking a step back from the edge of famine: By November, an updated Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis showed no pockets of famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5) for the first time since 2019 [1].

However, progress made towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero hunger) remained tenuous. Contextually, enormous humanitarian needs persisted as the protracted conflict has severely impacted lives and livelihoods: 17 million people faced acute hunger (IPC phases 3 and above). Around 23.4 million people, more than 70 percent of the population, were estimated to need some form of humanitarian assistance. [2]

WFP assisted 15.3 million girls and boys, women, and men across its activities in Yemen in 2022, making Yemen WFP's second-largest operation worldwide. This represents close to 50 percent of the Yemeni population and includes 3.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and an estimated 2 million persons with disabilities.

However, WFP's ability to deliver a principled response was hampered by a notable increase in attempts at interference, bureaucratic hurdles and delays, as well as movement and access restrictions. The majority of these were encountered in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities. Especially concerning was an increasingly strict enforcement of practices that restrict women's freedom of movement. These impacted both women's ability to access services, as well as the ability of women WFP national staff members to conduct field work.

Further, funding shortfalls forced WFP to reduce or suspend assistance across multiple activities over the course of the year, impacting millions of beneficiaries. WFP was forced to reduce general food assistance (GFA) rations, fully suspend its resilience and livelihoods-activity for several months, partially suspend nutrition interventions, and reduce the scope of a planned school feeding expansion.

As in previous years, WFP's provision of life-saving unconditional resource transfers (as GFA) comprised the largest element of WFP's programme of work in 2022 and was the largest humanitarian activity implemented by any agency in Yemen. In parallel, WFP continued complementary activities that support the varied needs of the different segments of the Yemeni population: Despite supply disruptions and funding constraints, WFP expanded the reach of its nutrition programme to cover all districts of the country for the first time and assisted the highest number of children with school feeding ever in a single year. WFP implemented a range of inter-agency partnerships under multiple activities, seeking synergies and efficiency gains in support of the achievement of the ICSP strategic outcomes, and by extension, the SDGs.

In line with WFP's commitment to the achievement of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals), WFP 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.

Further, as a cross-cutting element underpinning its activities, WFP in 2022 finalized standard operating procedures (SOP) that operationalize its protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) strategy in Yemen. The SOP concretizes mitigation and prevention measures, procedures, roles, and responsibilities related to PSEA for all WFP, cooperating partner, supplier, contractor, and service provider staff associated with WFP's work in Yemen.

15,339,924

Total beneficiaries in 2022



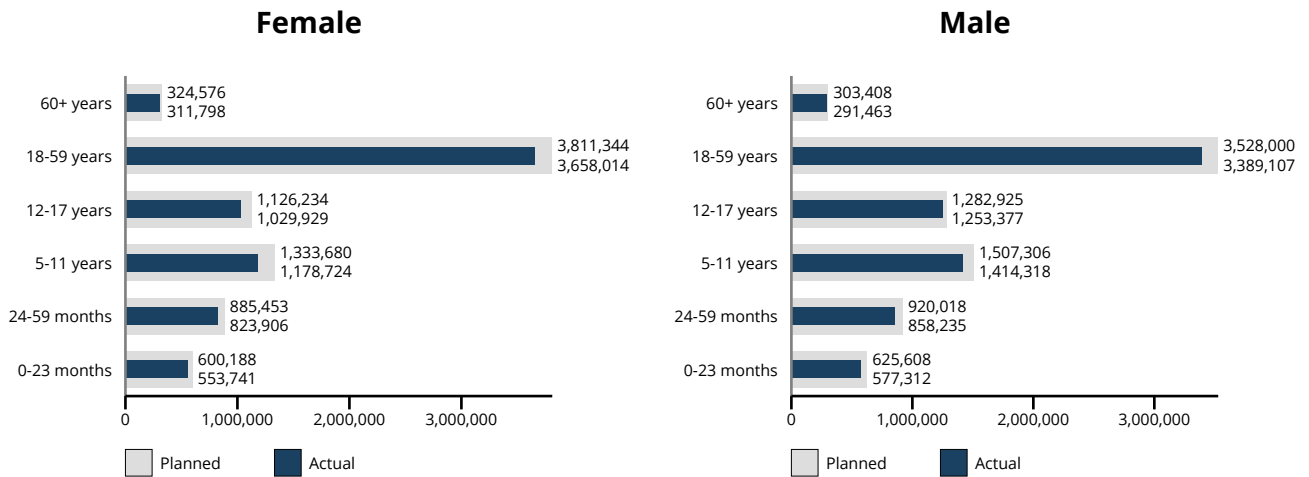
49%
female



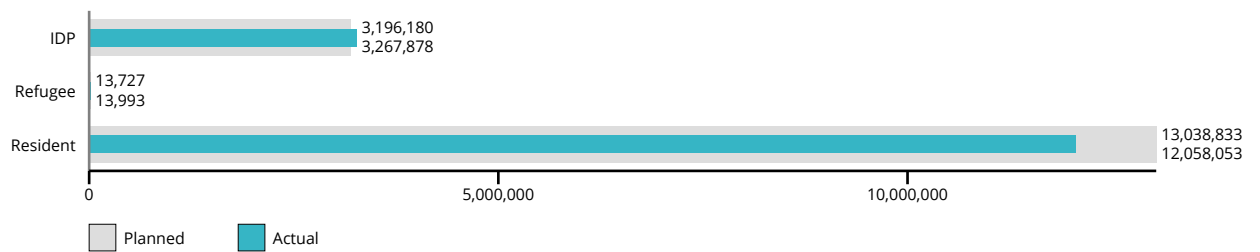
51%
male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,046,777 (49% Female, 51% Male)

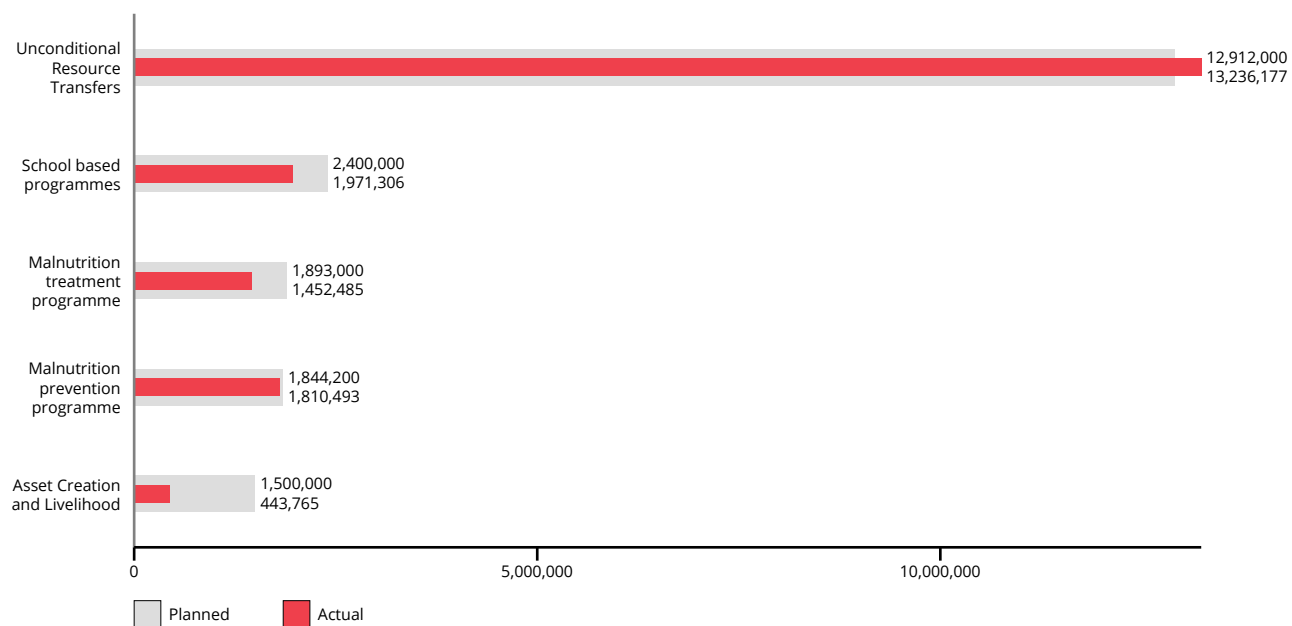
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



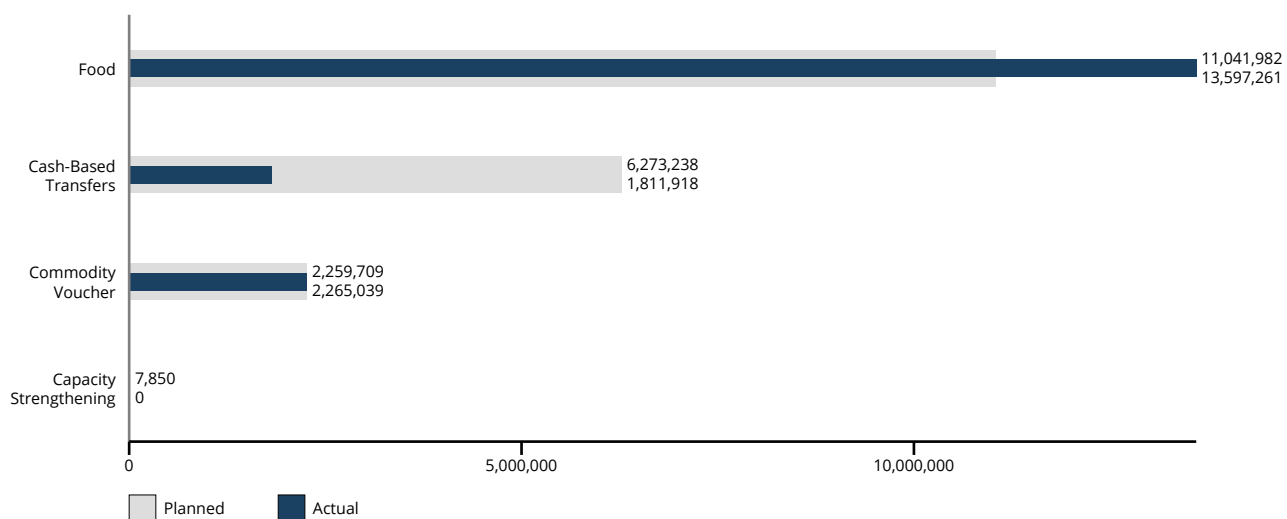
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



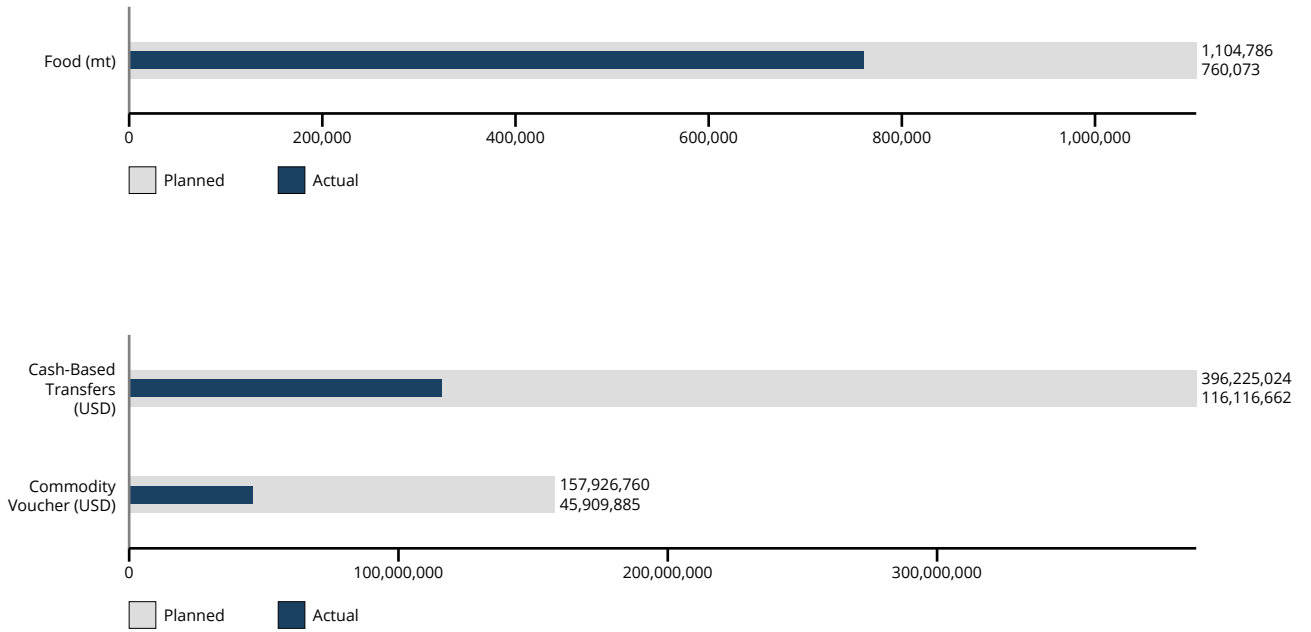
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



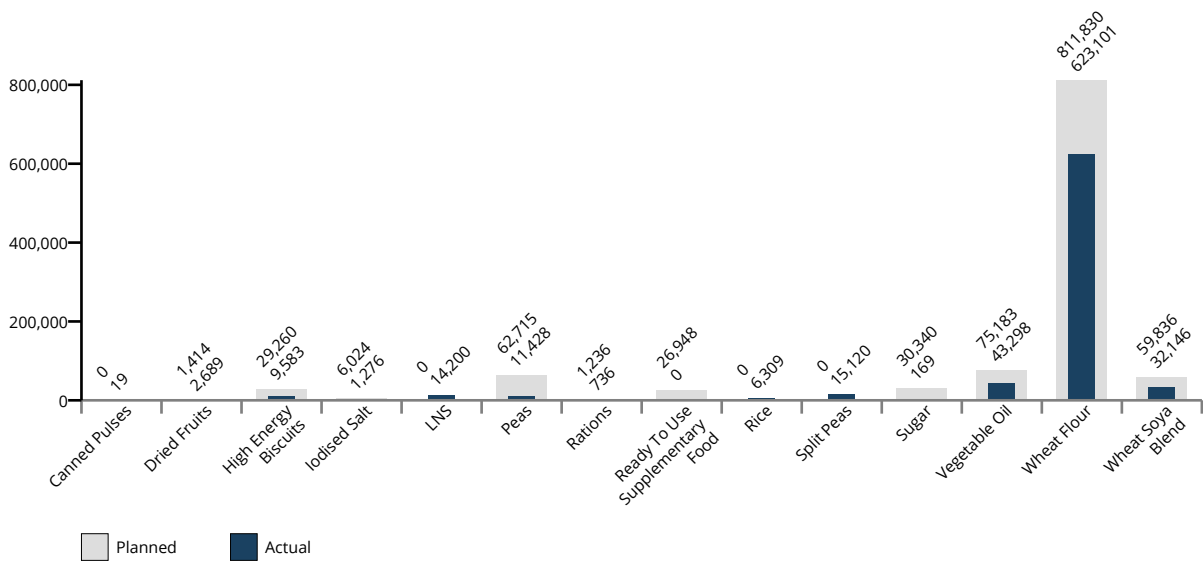
Beneficiaries by Modality



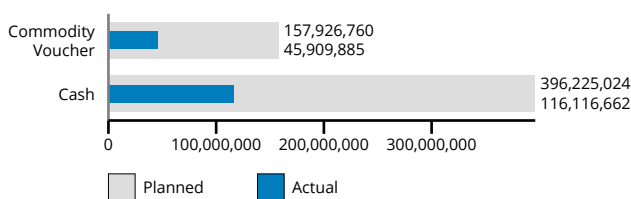
Total Transfers by Modality



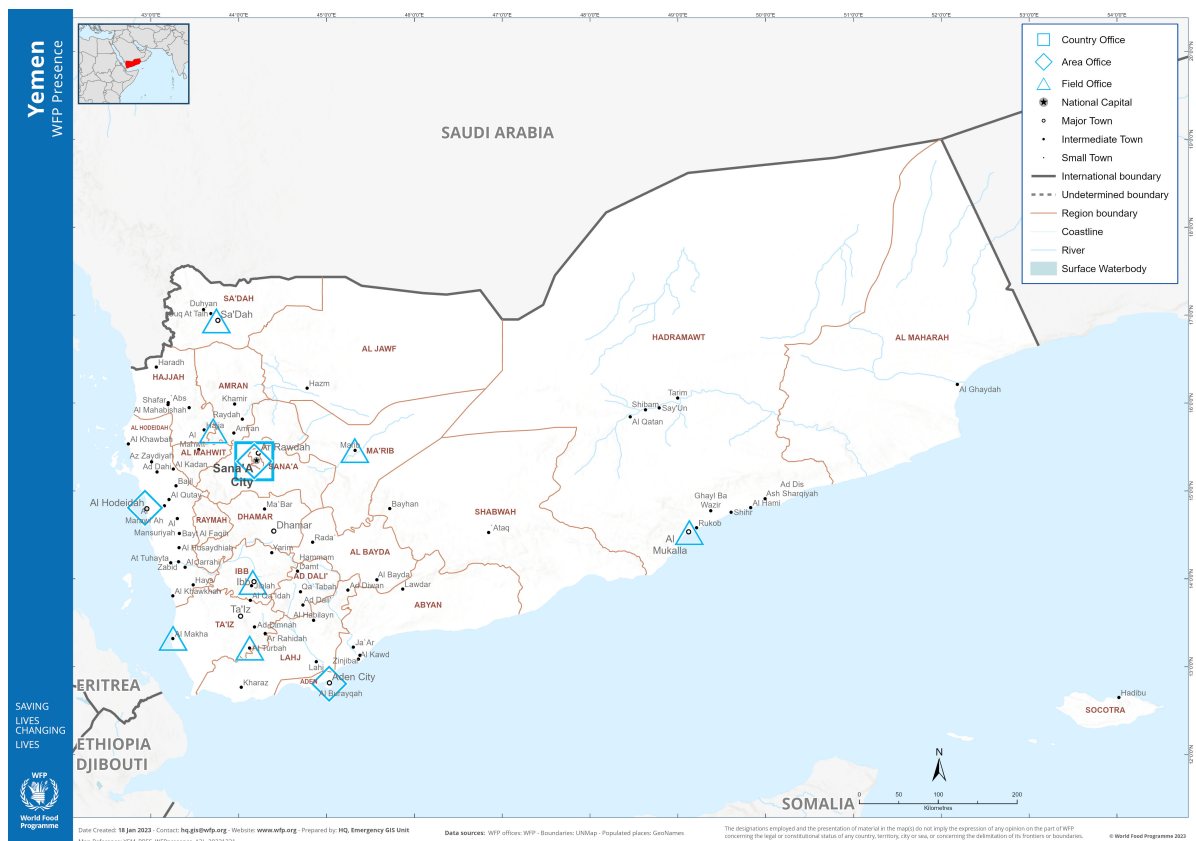
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Yemen remains one of the world's worst humanitarian crises, and millions of people continue to face acute hunger. While Yemen in 2022 witnessed its most peaceful period since 2015, real progress towards a political solution remained elusive. Further, shrinking space for humanitarian action jeopardized the strides made by the humanitarian community.

An improved security environment worked to improve both operational and contextual drivers of food insecurity: A United Nations-brokered truce which came into effect on 02 April provided the first sustained reprieve from airstrikes since the beginning of the conflict in 2015. A concurrent reduction in hostilities was seen across most active frontlines.

While the truce expired on 02 October, the six-month truce period saw a 60 percent reduction in civilian casualties [1]; a 76 percent reduction in internal displacement rates [2]; and a four-fold increase in fuel imports through Al Hodeidah port [3]. This positively impacted both the ability of people to access basic services, and WFP's ability to deliver assistance.

In November 2022, an update to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projection released in March 2022 showed that positive mitigating drivers, including WFP's large-scale provision of food assistance, had worked to contain food insecurity and prevent famine [4]:

17 million people (more than 50 percent of the population) were projected to experience acute hunger (IPC phases 3-4), down from the originally projected 19 million.

Further, for the first time since 2019, no pockets of famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5, Catastrophe) were found, with the number of people facing famine-like conditions decreasing from the originally projected 161,000 to zero.

The stabilization was primarily attributed to a reduction in hostilities and increased fuel availability following the truce; above-normal rainfall; and the provision of humanitarian food assistance above original assumptions.

However, progress remained fragile, as eight years of conflict has severely disrupted the country's food systems: The crisis has stifled agriculture and food production. The collapse of the economy has led to income losses and a dramatic increase in food and fuel prices. The number of internally displaced people increased to a new high of 4.5 million in 2022, shattering livelihoods and creating unmanageable demand in host areas [5]. Climate-related shocks, including drought and floods, impacted already vulnerable communities, further eroding resilience.

As a result, extremely high levels of food and nutrition insecurity persisted: 6.1 million people were projected to be one step away from famine (IPC Phase 4, Emergency) by late 2022 - the highest number of any country in the world [6]. 3.5 million people, including 2.3 million children and 1.3 million pregnant or lactating women and girls, were estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition, with indications of further deterioration [7].

The positive impacts of the truce were tempered by a shrinking space for principled humanitarian action: The humanitarian community reported more than 3,500 access incidents in 2022, affecting the provision of assistance to at least five million people [8]:

In areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG), security incidents affecting humanitarian personnel increased. In areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA), WFP encountered increasingly persistent attempts at interference and bureaucratic hurdles: Delays in the approval of permits and sub-agreements impeded planned activities. Restrictions on the use of financial service providers delayed WFP's scale-up of the use of cash-based transfers. Limitations on the movement of national staff impacted monitoring and evaluation activities.

In a worrying development, 2022 saw increasingly strict limitations on women's freedom of movement in areas under the SBA without the accompaniment of a close male relative ('mahram'). This adversely affected women's economic and societal participation as well as their access to basic services. Operationally, humanitarian activities were affected by restrictions on the ability of women national staff to conduct field work.

Bureaucratic obstacles hampered the progress of WFP's nationwide beneficiary targeting and biometric registration exercise: In areas under the IRG, the exercise was paused in late 2021, and WFP only received approval to partially resume the exercise in July 2022. In areas under the SBA, WFP was unable to start the exercise following the completion of the pilot phase in 2021 as negotiations were still ongoing with authorities.

The ripple effects of the Russia-Ukraine conflict had significant impacts on Yemen: 90 percent import-dependent for its domestic food needs, Yemen is extremely vulnerable to global food price fluctuations. Close to half of Yemen's imported wheat, the most imported food commodity, originated in Ukraine and Russia before the conflict. Global food prices saw an almost immediate spike following the Russian invasion of Ukraine in late February 2022. While food prices eventually stabilized, this rapidly translated to decreased domestic food affordability.

The effects of the conflict also had operational impacts: WFP's cost of doing business in Yemen increased by approximately 30 percent throughout 2022 due to global food and fuel price growth, as well as upwards inflationary pressure.

Through continuous operational adjustments in line with the contextual changes, WFP continued the delivery of a comprehensive assistance package to support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero hunger) in Yemen:

Under **strategic outcome 1**, WFP focused most of its available resources on meeting the enormous 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 through an expanded portfolio of nutrition activities. Under **strategic outcome 3** and contributing to SDGs 2 and 4 (Quality education), WFP improved children's food intake and increased school attendance through school feeding and worked to safeguard livelihoods, build resilience, and revitalize smallholder agricultural production. 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.

2022 marked the last year of WFP's 2019-2022 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP). The 2023-2025 ICSP was approved in November 2022, with a 2023 budget of US\$ 2.95 billion: The highest-ever annual budget for WFP Yemen, and the highest 2023 budget of any WFP operation worldwide.

Risk Management

WFP's operation in Yemen continues to face several risks resulting from the ongoing conflict. These include economic deterioration, insecurity, and persistent instability of the financial systems. Although conflict-related incidents decreased in 2022 following the truce, the security situation remained unpredictable. Further, new risks emerged, such as international food and fuel price increases, accelerating inflation, as well as unpredictability in global supply chains stemming from the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

In response to this complex risk environment, WFP diligently applied risk management principles in its decision-making. WFP regularly updated the country office risk register to reflect changes in WFP's operating environment. Risk mitigation measures to reduce funding risks included pro-active information-sharing with donors and efforts to

diversify the donor base.

To ensure assistance continuity in case of fuel shortages, WFP maintained in-country fuel stocks and advocated together with the wider United Nations system in Yemen for sufficient fuel supplies to be allowed to reach Yemen.

With the support of WFP headquarters, the Yemen country office also assessed alternative sources for wheat and pulses in case of supply chain disruptions. However, the establishment of the Black Sea Grain Initiative in July helped increase supply options by re-establishing wheat supplies from Ukraine, one of the world's key wheat exporters.

Further, as an element underpinning all WFP activities in Yemen, WFP provided training and awareness sessions to staff and cooperating partners on anti-fraud and anti-corruption, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), anti-terrorism, and child labour.

An internal audit of WFP's operation in Yemen operation was conducted in May 2022 by the WFP Office of the Inspector General. The audit resulted in five observations in the areas of beneficiary management, cash-based transfers, supply chain, and monitoring and evaluation. Following the audit, the country office started work to implement corrective actions within the set target dates.

Partnerships

In line with WFP's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP in 2022 diversified its resource partnerships that enable WFP operations; strengthened its field-level cooperating partnerships that facilitate the implementation of WFP activities; implemented multiple joint strategic partnerships that take advantage of inter-agency synergies; and expanded its enabling partnerships that facilitate the activities of humanitarian partners.

WFP in 2022 strengthened and broadened the range of its *resource* partnerships to secure the funding required for the interim country strategic plan (ICSP):

WFP diversified its resource partnership base, built new partnerships with governmental and private sector entities, and strengthened the relationships with its resource partners to better align partner requirements with WFP needs.

New governmental resource partners in 2022 include Spain and Mauritius. While most existing donor partners increased their contributions, WFP saw an overall decline in contributions received in 2022 as compared to 2021. The apparent decline was primarily due to large one-off multi-donor contributions received in 2021 which significantly increased the overall contributions registered that year.

New private sector resource partners include Cargill, Incorporated and the Howard G. Buffett Foundation. A contribution from the latter was used by WFP to purchase Ukrainian wheat for WFP's general food assistance activity. The wheat was shipped to Yemen under the United Nations-coordinated Türkiye-Russia-Ukraine Black Sea Grain Initiative (BSGI) [1].

Overall, 106,000 metric tons of Ukrainian wheat was contributed to WFP Yemen under the BSGI in 2022 from the Howard G. Buffett Foundation, Sweden, and the USA, at a total value of US\$ 87 million.

WFP advocated with its resource partners for flexible (unearmarked) funds and timely contributions to ensure operational continuity: In response, some resource partners worked to accelerate and pre-empt their contribution confirmation process, and in some cases softened earmarking. Some partners also engaged with WFP on earmarking ahead of contribution confirmation to better align their contribution modality with WFP's operational needs. As a result of these efforts, WFP's share of unearmarked contributions received increased from 2021.

WFP also continued to emphasize bidirectional information exchange with its resource partners: WFP provided regular updates on contextual and operational developments. Exchanges also focused on monitoring and evaluation processes and findings, internal control mechanisms, and risk management approaches designed to ensure the delivery of WFP assistance in line with humanitarian principles.

WFP worked closely with 34 cooperating partners in activity implementation in 2022. This includes 18 national non-governmental organizations (NNGOs), 11 international NGOs (INGOs), one United Nations (UN) agency, and four local authority partners:

WFP's achievements in 2022 were made possible through the relationships fostered with its local cooperating partners. These brought a deep understanding of community needs and local contexts, geographical proximity to beneficiaries, as well as complementary technical knowledge.

At the same time, WFP continued to invest in strengthening the capacities of local NGOs and local authorities. WFP implemented trainings to enhance both assistance delivery and to ensure the adherence to humanitarian principles in the implementation of WFP activities. Provisions related to the protection against sexual abuse and exploitation (PSEA) were embedded in cooperating partner field-level agreements (FLAs). WFP also provided cooperating partners with guidance and training applicable to cooperating partner staff, enumerators, daily workers, volunteers, and other persons associated with work for WFP.

Considering the challenging operating environment in Yemen, WFP conducted stringent evaluations for all existing partners. WFP also conducted due diligence assessments for new cooperating partners in line with WFP's due diligence standards, risk management policy, and minimum standards for conflict sensitivity.

WFP in 2022 started field-level implementation of joint programmes with other UN agencies under several strategic partnerships that aim to address both immediate and longer-term needs in Yemen:

WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in October 2022 started field-level implementation of the multi-year (2021-2023), World Bank-funded *Food Security Response and Resilience Project* (FSRRP). The project aims to jointly improve food and nutrition security while building resilience and enhancing social cohesion. WFP's share of the project grant is implemented

through its nutrition assistance and resilience and livelihoods activities: WFP provides nutrition support in districts with high rates of food and nutrition insecurity, and provides food assistance for training (FFT) to food insecure women emphasizing the core role women play in improving food and nutrition security in their communities.

Under its school feeding activity, WFP participates in multiple joint projects coordinated and/or funded through the Global Partnership for Education (GPE): WFP in February 2022 started implementation of its share of the *Restoring Education and Learning* (REAL) project. The multi-year partnership is implemented jointly by WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children, and is funded by the World Bank and the GPE. Under the project, WFP provided nutritious school snacks to Yemeni schoolchildren in 1,000 schools in 2022.

Further, WFP in June 2022 completed the development of an *Education Management Information System* (EMIS), developed jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNICEF, coordinated with the GPE.

Under its resilience and livelihood activity, implementation of the third phase of the three-year *Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security, and Climate Adaptation in Yemen* (ERRY III) started in November 2022. The project is managed by UNDP, funded by the European Union and Sweden, and jointly implemented by WFP, FAO, and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 16 targeted districts.

As the largest humanitarian entity in Yemen, WFP continued to emphasize its role as a key enabler of the inter-agency humanitarian response in Yemen:

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 humanitarian and development interventions across sectors.

Over the course of the year, WFP continued to provide air transport services (through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, UNHAS), logistics services (through the Logistics Cluster), telecommunications services (through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster), and other bilateral services on demand (through the Bilateral Service Provision-activity).

CSP Financial Overview

WFP's operation in Yemen faced a constrained funding situation in 2022: As funding declined while operating costs increased, budget shortfalls affected millions of people over the course of 2022 across all assistance activities.

Contributions confirmed in 2022 (US\$ 1.10 billion) were by the end of the year 24 percent below the amount confirmed in 2021 (US\$ 1.45 billion). As such, the overall available resources for WFP's 2022 activities remained below the needs-based funding requirement [1].

Further, global food and fuel price growth, as well as rapid inflation compounded by the crisis in Ukraine led to a notable increase in WFP's operating costs: WFP's funding requirement grew by approximately 30 percent as compared to the needs-based plan formulated in late 2021 [2].

The significant lead-time involved in bringing food to Yemen (3-5 months, depending on the commodity), meant that the timeliness of contributions received was another critical factor. In 2022, considerable amounts of late-arriving contributions resulted in expenditures falling below the available resources, as resources were carried over to 2023 programme implementation.

Faced with these constraints, WFP was forced to reduce the number of planned beneficiaries assisted (school feeding and nutrition), reduce the rations provided (general food assistance), or entirely suspend some activities (resilience and livelihoods). To the extent possible, WFP implemented prioritization strategies to ensure the continuity of assistance to the most vulnerable.

In the face of multiple large-scale emergencies globally, WFP Yemen made efforts to retain donor confidence and broaden the donor base: WFP attracted contributions from a diverse array of donors, and new partnerships with private sector entities yielded significant contributions.

However, the top two donors (the United States of America and Germany) together contributed close to three-quarters of the total amount of contributions received. This donor concentration presents a significant strategic risk to WFP. Further, most contributions were earmarked by activity, often with modality restrictions, limiting WFP's ability to direct assistance where gaps were identified.

Flexible (unearmarked) funds made up 19 percent of contributions confirmed for 2022: While the amount of unearmarked contributions declined in absolute terms (as contributions declined overall), they made up a larger part of the overall contributions than in 2021. WFP prioritized the allocation of unearmarked funds towards underfunded activities to maximize the impact of each unearmarked dollar spent.

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

17 percent of contributions confirmed for 2022 were earmarked at the strategic outcome-level: Strategic outcome-level contributions were mostly earmarked towards strategic outcome 1 (GFA) and 3 (school feeding and resilience and livelihoods).

64 percent of contributions confirmed for 2022 were earmarked at the activity-level: Overall, 67 percent of all 2022 available resources were allocated towards GFA, and the sizeable contributions received enabled WFP to maintain the provision of GFA to more than 13 million people.

While WFP Yemen received significant amounts of funding, an increasingly uncertain funding environment meant that funds received through WFP's internal advance financing mechanisms were crucial in allowing WFP to maintain the health of its commodity pipeline.

2022 marked the last year of WFP's 2019-2022 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP). Overall, the three-year needs-based budget of the ICSP (US\$ 8.71 billion) was 67 percent funded at its conclusion.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	 1,476,501,623	 1,344,570,038	 1,283,612,984	 1,026,391,409
SO01: Food insecure people affected by crises across Yemen, have access to lifesaving, safe and nutritious food all year.	 1,248,932,455	 1,178,965,241	 1,112,930,751	 951,631,800
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.	 1,248,932,455	 1,178,965,241	 1,112,093,702	 951,631,800
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 837,048	 0
SO03: Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises.	 227,569,168	 165,604,796	 170,682,233	 74,759,608
Activity 04: Provide school meals.	 82,582,894	 60,106,315	 76,542,397	 32,321,556
Activity 05: Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	 144,986,273	 105,498,480	 89,413,857	 42,438,051
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 4,725,977	 0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	 239,331,485	 190,546,971	 160,319,731	 137,375,036

SO02: 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.	239,331,485	190,546,971	160,319,731	137,375,036
Activity 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.	205,360,120	176,566,234	148,768,796	133,889,212
Activity 03: Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services.	33,971,365	13,980,737	11,518,540	3,485,824
Non-activity specific	0	0	32,394	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	96,866,380	96,866,380	106,819,851	75,050,728
SO04: International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services. .	96,866,380	96,866,380	106,819,851	75,050,728
Activity 06: Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS.	35,115,626	35,115,626	32,997,309	31,404,199
Activity 07: Logistics cluster	6,669,668	6,669,668	5,690,046	3,178,551
Activity 08: Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)	3,566,455	3,566,455	2,961,468	2,586,026

Activity 09: Bilateral service provision	 51,514,630	 51,514,630	 65,171,026	 37,881,951
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 10,227,379	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 1,812,699,490	 1,631,983,391	 1,550,752,567	 1,238,817,173
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 46,523,156	 41,584,101	 47,334,658	 36,201,315
Total Direct Costs	 1,859,222,646	 1,673,567,492	 1,598,087,226	 1,275,018,489
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 117,415,082	 105,348,115	 58,493,193	 58,493,193
Grand Total	 1,976,637,729	 1,778,915,607	 1,666,807,799	 1,333,511,682

Programme performance

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



Famine averted. The number of people facing **famine-like conditions** (IPC Phase 5) declined from 161,000 to zero in 2022.



13.2 million people received **general food assistance** in 2022.



401,000 people assisted through the inter-agency **Rapid Response Mechanism**.



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

Working towards the achievement of strategic outcome 1 of the 2019-2022 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP), WFP provided unconditional resource transfers (as general food assistance, GFA) to food-insecure households. The activity is directly aligned with the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero hunger) in Yemen.

As in previous years, GFA was the largest activity implemented by WFP in Yemen, accounting for more than two-thirds of WFP's overall programme of work. The programme remained the largest humanitarian aid programme operational in Yemen.

WFP provided GFA through three transfer modalities in 2022: As **general food distributions** (GFD) through 3,434 food distribution points; as **commodity vouchers** (through the commodity vouchers through traders' network-mechanism, CV-TN) via 336 voucher outlets; and as **cash-based transfers** (CBT) through 199 CBT redemption sites.

All modalities were designed to provide families with approximately 80 percent of their minimum dietary needs. However, funding shortages meant that the actual rations provided were smaller than planned for most of 2022 [1].

The choice of modality was informed by market functionality, WFP's capability to deliver the modality, the availability of service providers, as well as community preference: In general, GFD was primarily distributed in rural areas, while CV-TN and CBT were used in urban and semi-urban areas with established retail infrastructure and financial service providers.

However, frequent earmarking of contributions towards specific transfer modalities limited WFP's ability to optimize the use of resources based on procurement lead-time and transfer modality preferences. WFP phased out CV-TN in October 2022 due to limited funding (related in part due to modality-level earmarking), prioritizing CBT as the sole market-based GFA modality.

The 2022 funding requirement for strategic outcome 1 (as per the needs-based plan formulated in late 2021) was by the end of the year close to fully covered. However, over 2022, growing food and fuel prices as well as inflation significantly increased the actual cost of the GFA programme. As such, the apparent high funding coverage masks the fact that available resources were outpaced by a growing funding requirement.

The resulting funding shortages forced WFP to reduce rations to all targeted beneficiaries. Further, due to funding, commodity availability, and logistics challenges, WFP in February 2022 shifted from GFA cycles aligned with the calendar month to assistance cycles lasting approximately 45 days.

WFP assisted 13.2 million people with GFA across all 22 governorates of Yemen in 2022: During the year, 11.8 million people received GFD (2.3 million of whom were originally CV-TN recipients who shifted to GFD as CV-TN was

phased out), and 1.4 million people received CBT.

WFP also provided emergency food assistance to 401,000 people through the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) in response to conflict-induced population displacement and floods [2]. The number of people assisted due to conflict declined by 31 percent from 2021 as population displacement dropped following the 02 April nationwide truce.

Famine was averted in Yemen in 2022, with WFP food assistance a key factor: Responding to the needs identified by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis released in March 2022, WFP worked to contain food insecurity among the most vulnerable. WFP prioritized the most food insecure areas (areas with populations in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 5 (Catastrophe)) as part of its famine prevention strategy.

An updated IPC analysis released in November 2022 showed that catastrophic food insecurity and famine had been averted. The analysis noted the continued large-scale provision of food assistance as a central driver of the stabilization seen. [3]

However, while indications were that the food security situation had stabilized somewhat by late 2022, the challenges encountered by families in Yemen throughout the year are reflected in WFP outcome monitoring findings: The proportion of households with inadequate food consumption (poor or borderline food consumption) increased significantly from 2021.

These outcomes might be related to the smaller rations WFP was forced to provide families within 2022, combined with decreased access to supplementary food from other sources in their food consumption mix due to food price growth.

Especially concerning is a notable increase in poor food consumption, the rate of which doubled from 2020 to 2022. This is in line with a similar deterioration in the nutritional quality of diets recorded since 2020 [4].

While a deterioration was seen for people assisted receiving all GFA modalities, food security outcomes were consistently worse for people receiving food, and better for people receiving CBT. This is a reversal from the outcomes seen in 2021, possibly related to the relative stability of currency values seen in 2022 compared to the extreme volatility of 2021. Households headed by women often saw better food security outcomes than those headed by men.

WFP's provision of GFA 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.

Going forward, WFP will continue the ongoing targeting and biometric registration exercise. The exercise underpins WFP's delivery of a principled response in Yemen, improves internal controls, and is key to the expanded use of cash as an assistance modality.

Contingent on available funding, WFP will also further efforts to transition people receiving GFA to conditional assistance forms under its livelihoods and resilience programme to gradually move eligible people towards longer-term interventions that build resilience and self-sufficiency.

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated into the provision of GFA, reflected in the assignment of Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (GaM - M) code 3. WFP systematically undertook gender analyses to tailor each GFA modality to the needs of women, men as well as persons with disabilities [5].

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.



1.7 million children assisted with WFP nutrition support.



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



All 333 districts of Yemen covered by WFP malnutrition treatment services for the first time.



4,100 health facilities provided WFP moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment services.



4,500 distribution points provided WFP malnutrition prevention support.



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

In Yemen, widespread food insecurity, poor infant and young child feeding practices, a high prevalence of communicable diseases, as well as limited access to nutrition and health services have led to one of the highest rates of malnutrition among women and children in the world.

According to the March 2022 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Acute Malnutrition (IPC AMN) analysis, approximately 2.2 million children under five, and 1.3 million pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) suffered from acute malnutrition.

While a November 2022 IPC AMN analysis update was only conducted in areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen due to bureaucratic restrictions in areas under the Sana-based authorities, the updated analysis indicated a further deterioration.

Responding to these needs, WFP, working towards the achievement of strategic outcome 2 of the 2019-2022 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP), expanded both the range and reach of its nutrition interventions in 2022. WFP implemented two nutrition assistance activities (ICSP activities 2 and 3), aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, target 2 (End all forms of malnutrition).

The bulk of WFP's nutrition programming in Yemen was conducted under **activity 2**, implemented through two sub-activities:

A **moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme** targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLWG (providing children with a large quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS-LQ) of 510 kilocalories per day for 90 days, and PLWG with 6 kg of fortified blended flour (super cereal) monthly from the beginning of the second trimester until the child is six months old).

A **prevention of acute and chronic malnutrition programme** targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLWG (providing children 1.5 kg of a medium quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS-MQ) each month that provides 255 kilocalories per day and essential micronutrients, and PLWG with 3 kg of super cereal monthly).

Under **activity 3**, which implementation started for the first time in August 2022, WFP provided cash-based assistance to PLWG conditional on attending nutrition awareness sessions. PLWG received the equivalent of US\$ 30 per month to purchase nutritious food that complements their diet with close to 500 kilocalories per day, and essential micronutrients.

The initial awareness sessions, co-supported by WFP, UNICEF, and the World Health Organization (WHO) focused on dietary habits, infant and young child feeding practices, as well as hygiene and health practices. A more comprehensive social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy based on formative research findings was under validation by the end of 2022.

Ensuring community ownership, community health volunteers (CHVs) and mother-to-mother support groups were involved in the delivery of awareness sessions. The activity was integrated with the malnutrition prevention sub-activity, targeting districts where targeting convergence exists to provide an integrated package of nutrition services.

Despite multiple challenges, WFP worked to maintain the reach of its nutrition programmes to the extent possible. However, activity coverage was hampered by supply disruptions (caused by production issues encountered by one of WFP’s commodity suppliers), combined with funding shortages. This forced WFP to suspend its malnutrition prevention programme and scale down its MAM treatment programme as of June, affecting 1.4 million children and PLWG.

In October, WFP was able to resume malnutrition prevention activities in districts targeted under the World Bank-funded inter-agency Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP), implemented by WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Overall, WFP provided nutrition assistance to 3.3 million people (1.7 million children and 1.6 million PLWG) in Yemen in 2022:

Under activity 2, WFP treated 742,700 children and 709,700 PLWG for MAM at 4,100 health facilities across all 333 districts of Yemen (for the first time providing MAM treatment services nationwide). 940,900 children and 869,600 PLWG were supported under the malnutrition prevention programme through 4,500 distribution points in 157 prioritized districts.

Under activity 3, WFP assisted 34,800 PLWG in 15 districts across both the northern and southern governorates.

WFP also provided technical assistance and training to build the capacity of Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) staff and CHVs: Trainings were provided on SBCC and formative research, community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), as well as on screening and referral mechanisms. Technical and financial assistance was provided to governorate and district health offices.

As the challenges faced in 2022 forced WFP to scale down and eventually suspend the malnutrition prevention programme, a deterioration was seen across most related outcome indicators: Programme coverage and adherence declined, while the proportion of children who received a minimum acceptable diet decreased notably from 2021 [1].

In the face of funding challenges, WFP prioritized its life-saving MAM treatment programme. Evidence shows that the programme contributed to alleviating the malnutrition burden among participating women and children: In a continuation of the positive outcomes seen in recent years, recovery rates remained high (with an increase seen for children), default rates decreased, and mortality and non-response rates remained low among both children and PLWG.

WFP remained an active partner of the Nutrition Cluster and 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, WHO and other partners worked jointly to provide an integrated health and nutrition package in prioritized districts.

Going forward, will closer integrate its nutrition activities with other complementary interventions (primarily general food assistance and school feeding), embedding nutrition as a cross-cutting element of WFP’s work towards the strategic outcomes of the 2023-2025 ICSP.

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

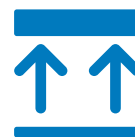
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	4

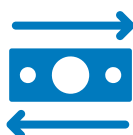
Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises.



4,350 schools covered by WFP's school feeding programme (504 more than in 2021).



3x increase in schoolchildren assisted under the **Healthy Kitchens-project**.



US\$ 26 million transferred to WFP **resilience and livelihoods** participants.



39 square kilometers of staple foods planted under **WFP agricultural support interventions**.

The protracted conflict in Yemen, compounded by increasingly frequent climate extremes, has eroded livelihoods, and has had severe impacts on the resilience of households. This has forced families to exhaust coping strategies to meet basic needs.

Women and women-headed households have been disproportionately affected due to their economic marginalization. Access to education, social safety nets, and social protection services has also been impeded: At least 2.4 million school-aged girls and boys were out of school in 2022, and learning losses threaten to erase decades of progress, especially in girls' education. More than 870,000 children with disabilities were estimated to need support to overcome barriers to accessing essential services, including education [1].

In response, WFP worked towards the achievement of strategic outcome 3 of the 2019-2022 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP) through two activities designed to improve access to education, enhance the food and nutrition security of school-aged children, and build resilience and restore livelihoods among moderately food-insecure households. These activities 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).

School Feeding

WFP's school feeding programme aims to increase school enrolment; increase or stabilize school attendance; and support children's food and nutrition security. Under the programme, WFP assists primary schoolchildren with fortified date bars or high-energy biscuits. The choice of commodity is based on climatic and geographic conditions, as well as local preferences.

Since 2020, WFP has implemented a Healthy Kitchens project which provides locally sourced and freshly prepared meals. The project works as a multi-pronged intervention that also promotes the economic empowerment of women from low-income households through targeted employment. The project also serves as a bridge to longer-term resilience-building activities by using food sourced from smallholder farmers supported by WFP.

While the activity was well-funded by the end of 2022, expenditures fell significantly below the available resources. This was primarily the result of late-arriving contributions, as well as limited visibility of funding prospects, which hindered the timely procurement of school feeding commodities.

Available resources allowed WFP to expand the reach of the activity over the first half of 2022. However, the lack of timely contributions and late-arriving commodities meant that WFP was forced to curtail implementation over the second half of 2022: WFP was only able to assist around one-third of the planned 1.9 million schoolchildren (as per the implementation plan) over the first semester of the 2022-2023 school year which started in late July-early August.

WFP assisted a total of 2 million schoolchildren in 4,350 schools across 84 districts in 19 of Yemen's 22 governorates in 2022. This is the highest number of schoolchildren ever assisted by WFP in Yemen in a single year, and a 44 percent increase from 2021. [2]

The Healthy Kitchens project was scaled up in 2022, for the first time expanding beyond the initial pilot area of Aden city (under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen, IRG) to Sana'a city (under the Sana'a-based authorities, SBA). WFP assisted 27,600 children in 2022, close to three times as many as in 2021.

WFP also assists children who have lost their parents and children with disabilities and/or specific needs enrolled in specialized educational institutions. In 2022, the programme assisted more than 3,400 children in six government-supported orphanages in Ibb, Al Mahwit, and Sana'a city, as well as 3,000 children with disabilities or specific needs in Abyan, Amran, Al Hodeidah, Ibb, Sana'a city and Shabwah governorates.

Targeting was based on geographical prioritization using an independent, needs-based, and principled approach designed to ensure equitable access. Targeting criteria are defined by the priorities of the Education Cluster, food insecurity prevalence, as well as access considerations that ensure the safety and protection of children [3].

In a continuation of the positive outcomes seen in recent years, WFP saw encouraging outcomes among the schoolchildren assisted by WFP. Evidence shows that school feeding contributed to keeping children in school despite the ongoing conflict: Dropout rates remained low, while attendance rates increased, surpassing yearly targets.

Similarly, the enrolment rate remained above target, showing a year-on-year increase in the number of children enrolled [4]. WFP school feeding positively impacted girls' access to education, with a consistently higher enrolment rate for girls seen in recent years.

While below target, graduation rates for both girls and boys stabilized in 2022 following the precipitous drop seen in 2021. The decline observed since 2020 might be related in part to the lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, which negatively impacted access to education in 2020 and 2021.

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

WFP was an active partner of the Education Cluster, and in 2022 implemented multiple joint projects coordinated and/or funded through the Global Partnership for Education (GPE):

As the first implementing agency, WFP started project implementation in February 2022 on the joint Restoring Education and Learning (REAL) project, a multi-year partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children. Funded by the World Bank and the GPE, the project benefits 592,000 Yemeni primary schoolchildren in 1,100 schools in 14 districts in seven governorates. Through the project, the three agencies provide a package of complementary support over three academic years for Yemeni schoolchildren, schools, and teachers, with WFP providing school feeding.

WFP also partnered with other UN agencies to build the capacity of national education authorities: Work was in June 2022 completed on the GPE-coordinated development of the Education Management Information System (EMIS), a joint project with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNICEF that started in 2021.

Going forward, WFP will work to increase the coverage and quality of school feeding in Yemen. WFP plans to continue the successful expansion of the school feeding programme and plans to further expand the Healthy Kitchens project.

Resilience and Livelihoods

WFP's resilience and livelihoods activity contributes to recovery efforts by bolstering community assets, supporting the revitalization of smallholder production, and providing marketable skills to women and youth.

The activity complements WFP's relief efforts by primarily targeting moderately food insecure people in relatively stable areas. Projects are also specifically designed to cater to the needs of women to increase their economic participation.

WFP works through a '3-Pronged Approach' to design evidence-based projects with a deep understanding of local contexts and needs [5]: In Yemen, WFP emphasized the rehabilitation and construction of medium and larger-scale community assets, as well as agricultural interventions that support the restoration of sustainable food systems.

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

While significant funds had been mobilized by the end of 2022, a lack of timely contributions over the year significantly curtailed activity implementation: Geographic coverage was reduced from 2021, and severe funding shortages in early 2022 forced WFP to fully suspend the activity from April to October.

The resumption of the activity (albeit at reduced levels) was made possible by funding received from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). However, the suspension, combined with delays in receiving approvals from authorities to start planned projects resulted in relatively low expenditures as compared to the resources available by the end of the year.

WFP supported 443,800 people under its resilience and livelihoods in 2022 (49 percent of whom were women), transferring US\$ 26 million in cash-based transfers (CBT). Projects were implemented in 92 districts across 16 governorates.

Under Pillar I, WFP focused FFA projects on rehabilitating and building community assets to restore local productive capacities: Participants constructed or rehabilitated 218 kilometres of community access roads, and more than 500 hectares of agricultural land benefitted from new irrigation schemes. 800 m² of plant nurseries were supported, and close to 4,000 hectares of staple foods were planted, significantly above planned targets.

WFP also worked to provide sustainable and climate-sensitive water management solutions in one of the world's most water-scarce countries: WFP rehabilitated more than 300,000 m² of water harvesting systems and installed 42 solar-powered water pumps in local communities in Dhamar, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, and Sana'a, governorate, benefitting an estimated 60,000 people.

Under Pillar II, training programmes were selected based on market assessments and beneficiary preferences, and participants attended programmes for six months. Trainings included literacy and numeracy, tailoring, perfume and incense production, jam and pickle production, first aid, and business management and marketing trainings. WFP also provided seed funding that enables participants to turn skills into income-generating activities.

Under Pillar III, WFP worked on projects focused on natural resource management and disaster risk reduction: These were designed to help communities prepare for and respond to climate-related shocks, including extreme weather events: WFP constructed or rehabilitated flood protection embankments to protect productive land, as well as water catchment and water collection centres for the efficient utilization of scarce water resources. WFP also worked on land reclamation, terracing, and grazing land management for the sustainable utilization of productive land.

Outcome data illustrate how WFP interventions can work to mitigate the effect of shocks, with eight out of ten households in targeted communities benefitting from an enhanced livelihood asset base.

However, the challenges faced, including the seven-month suspension, are clearly reflected in food security outcomes: The rate of acceptable food consumption decreased, with an especially pronounced increase in the prevalence of poor food consumption.

Households headed by women saw better food security outcomes than households headed by men. This is a reversal of the outcomes of recent years, but in line with the outcomes seen for households receiving general food assistance.

WFP implemented the activity in collaboration with seven cooperating partners and collaborated closely with Food Security and Agriculture Cluster partners. Partnering with other UN agencies, WFP had started field-level implementation on three different joint projects by late 2022:

Under the third phase of the *Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security, and Climate Adaptation in Yemen* (ERRY III) project, WFP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the International Labour Organization (ILO) supports the creation of sustainable livelihoods opportunities.

Through the European Union-funded *Joint Actions for Food Security and Nutrition in Yemen* (PROACT II), WFP, FAO, and UNICEF strengthen the resilience of food systems and livelihoods of targeted communities.

Under the World Bank-funded *Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project* (FSRRP), WFP, FAO, and UNDP work together to improve access to food and nutritious diets.

Going forward, WFP will emphasise interventions that respond to the risks posed by the climate crisis, including shock-responsive social protection systems. WFP will also focus on integrated projects that build the resilience of local food systems throughout the value chain.

Implementation of WFP's school feeding activity accounted for gender considerations, as reflected in Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (GaM-M) code 3. The implementation of WFP's resilience and livelihood interventions was tailored to the needs of women and assigned GaM-M code 3.

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	3

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



+30% increase in UNHAS passengers.



52 partners supported by the Yemen Logistics Cluster.



94% Emergency Telecommunications Cluster user satisfaction rate.



41 partners utilized on-demand WFP bilateral service provision (BSP).

WFP plays 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 2019-2022 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP) and to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the goals).

Overall, WFP's cluster and service provision activities under strategic outcome 4 were well-funded in 2022, enabling WFP to continue the provision of these critical services at planned levels. The success of these efforts in 2022 was reflected in high levels of user satisfaction across all activities.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

Limited international transport options present significant operational constraints to the humanitarian response in Yemen. As such, WFP Yemen has been providing air transport services for humanitarian workers through UNHAS since 2015.

Through its fleet of three aircraft, 103 partners used UNHAS services in 2022, including United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and diplomatic missions. Nine out of ten users reported being satisfied or very satisfied with UNHAS services in 2022.

As COVID-19-related travel restrictions were lifted, the number of passengers increased by 30 percent from 2021, with 17,500 passengers carried. UNHAS operated 925 flights, and on average, 1,458 passengers were carried on 77 flights each month. UNHAS Yemen served nine regular destinations: Six domestic (Aden, Ataq, Ma'rib, Al Mukalla, Sana'a, and Sayun) and three international (Addis Ababa, Amman, and Djibouti), as well as ad-hoc services to Socotra.

UNHAS responded to over 90 requests to move 23 metric tons (mt) of humanitarian cargo to Yemen in collaboration with the Logistics Cluster and WFP Bilateral Service Provision (BSP). UNHAS also undertook medical evacuations for 85 humanitarian staff.

The increase in air transport requirements of both people and cargo in 2022 led to staffing challenges at the main UNHAS hub in Amman as well as in multiple UNHAS locations in Yemen. UNHAS also faced recurring issues for the movement of cargo from Djibouti to Yemen related to the issuance of air waybills (AWBs).

Working to resolve these issues, WFP was in 2022 informed by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) that it can proceed with an application for an IATA prefix for UNHAS. While this process was pending by the end of 2022, this would allow UNHAS to issue its own AWBs, speeding up the delivery of humanitarian cargo.

Under the terms of the 02 April truce agreement, a limited number of commercial flights from Sana'a International Airport resumed in May 2022 for the first time since August 2016. However, UNHAS services in Yemen will continue until safe, consistent, and reliable commercial options become available.

Logistics Cluster

The Yemen Logistics Cluster provides coordination and information management services, as well as trainings, to humanitarian and development partners. Where operational gaps are identified, the Logistics Cluster also acts as a

'provider of last resort', facilitating access to common logistics services.

The Logistics Clusters supported 52 organizations in 2022, including 35 INGOs, six national NGOs (NNGOs), and 11 UN agencies. 97 percent of partners reported that the Logistics Cluster added significant value to their operational response.

Coordination and information management remain an integral part of the Logistics Cluster mandate: The Logistics Cluster conducted monthly coordination meetings and interfaced with the wider humanitarian community through participation in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM), and the Humanitarian Access Working Group (HAWG). The Logistics Cluster also maintained an operations website for logistical updates, maps, and standard operating procedures (SOPs), and published 46 information management products.

To ensure the efficient use of limited resources, the Logistics Cluster in 2022 mapped humanitarian warehousing facilities across Yemen, advocating for the sharing of capacities. The Logistics Cluster also facilitated access to 8,100 m² of short-term storage and loaned 19 mobile storage units to seven partners. 5,700 m³ of humanitarian cargo was received for temporary storage and dispatched through Logistics Cluster-managed warehousing facilities in Aden and Sana'a on behalf of 12 partners.

The Logistics Cluster also maintained ad-hoc contingency response capabilities. These include the prepositioning of essential non-food items, as well as standby contractual arrangements for rapid air transport from Dubai to Sana'a and Aden.

The Logistics Cluster and its partners continued in 2022 to face challenges related to the importation of humanitarian cargo. These include a lack of clear importation and customs procedures, as well as delays in importation approvals of some items. To address this, the Logistics Cluster, through the Customs and Importation Working Group, worked to catalogue, compile, and disseminate updated importation guidelines for use by partner organizations.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

The conflict in Yemen has degraded the quality and accessibility of Yemen's telecommunications infrastructure, presenting significant challenges to humanitarian actors. In response, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) provides secure telecommunications support to the humanitarian community.

These include internet hubs, connectivity and related services, technical support, oversight of IT infrastructure on demand, coordination, and information management. In 2022, ETC services were provided in 20 humanitarian hubs and nine United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)-managed Security Operation Centres (SOCs).

The ETC supported more than 2,600 humanitarian workers from 48 partner organizations in 2022, including 17 UN agencies and 30 INGOs. The ETC in 2022 expanded its services to new humanitarian hubs in Hajjah, Ibb, and Sa'dah governorates, and recorded its highest-ever user satisfaction rate at close to 94 percent.

As part of its capacity-building mandate, the ETC provided 18 virtual training sessions to a total of 229 humanitarian IT staff across Yemen in 2022. Training sessions were held on project management, collaborative software tools, managing IT services, technical capabilities in security communications, telecommunications security standards (TESS+), and cybersecurity.

The ETC engaged closely with its local partners on the ground to discuss activities, plans and challenges: The ETC Working Group had 269 active members in 2022, and the ETC also regularly engaged with the Humanitarian Country Team, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM) and strengthened its collaboration with the Communications Working Group.

As in previous years, restrictions on the importation of telecommunications equipment; delays in customs clearances, and a limited local IT market remained key challenges to the ability of the ETC to implement all planned activities in 2022, delaying project implementation.

Bilateral Service Provision

Through its Bilateral Service Provision (BSP) activity, WFP continued to leverage its supply chain expertise and capacities in service of the wider humanitarian community in Yemen through a range of on-demand services provided on a cost-recovery basis. **41 partners utilized WFP BSP services in 2022, 50 percent more than in 2021.**

Through its Revolving Fuel Facility service and on request from UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO), WFP BSP delivered 28 million litres of fuel to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and health facilities. This facilitated the uninterrupted provision of life-saving services to 125 health centres, 33 WASH facilities, and 25 vaccination centres across all 22 governorates.

Through the Small-Quantity Fuel Provision mechanism, WFP supported 28 NGOs and UN agencies by delivering 1.4 million litres of locally sourced diesel and petrol. Despite challenges related to the severe fuel shortages in the country

over the first quarter of 2022, the WFP BSP fuel pipeline remained stable, ensuring an adequate supply of fuel to partner offices and vehicles.

WFP BSP also continued its provision of sea and air transport services. In partnership with WFP Shipping, WFP facilitated the safe transport of 12,400 m³ of cargo by sea, including medicines, medical and shelter kits, vehicles, and other non-food items on behalf of ten partner organizations. Six cargo flights were arranged on behalf of WHO, transporting 1,000 m³ of urgently needed medical supplies and equipment to Yemen. The volume of cargo transported by sea and air in 2022 declined by 34 percent from 2021, primarily due to reduced demand for the transport of COVID-19-related health cargo.

WFP BSP in 2022 partnered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to augment its storage capacity in Sana'a with the establishment of a 3,500 m² warehouse to handle the large volume of humanitarian cargo arriving in Yemen for UNHCR-supported projects.

WFP BSP also worked on information management solutions, including its "Supply Chain Control Tower" to give an end-to-end overview using data and analytics at all levels of the supply chain. Tableau dashboards were also developed to visualize the performance and delivery of WFP BSP services (including key performance indicators) and to inform supply chain decision-making.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Women and girls in Yemen remain severely disadvantaged in terms of economic and public participation, education, and health. Further, 2022 saw a worrying trend of stricter restrictions on women's freedom of movement in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities, with both societal and operational implications.

Discriminatory societal attitudes towards women's economic and societal engagement are widespread. As a result, women and girls are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, poverty, negative economic coping mechanisms (such as early marriage and child labour) and gender-based violence.

In 2022, the humanitarian community saw an increasingly strict enforcement of regressive gender-related practices in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities. These include practices where women can only travel with the authorization and accompaniment of a male of immediate family ('mahram').

This worked to restrict women's freedom of movement, as well as their access to basic services. These practices also had direct implications for WFP operations: Women national staff were unable to travel domestically to carry out fieldwork, or internationally to attend trainings, meetings, or workshops.

Considering the challenging context, WFP mainstreamed gender; encouraged gender equality and women's empowerment; and prioritized the needs of women and girls in its programmes. WFP reviewed cooperating partner proposals to ensure that gender equality was mainstreamed and provided grants to cooperating partners to support mainstreaming efforts.

Women and girls represented 49 percent of the people assisted by WFP in Yemen in 2022, and WFP prioritized women-headed households for assistance:

WFP assisted 1.6 million women and girls under specifically targeted nutrition programmes in 2022. Under the resilience and livelihoods programme, WFP supported 218,000 women, including under a pillar of activities dedicated specifically to supporting the human capital and economic capacity of women and youth. WFP provides food assistance for training (FFT) especially targeting women heading their households in rural communities, emphasizing women's entrepreneurship and economic participation as key to the achievement of longer-term food security outcomes.

WFP ensured that distribution points were safe and secure for women and girls through the presence of dedicated women volunteers at distribution sites; gender-segregated queues, and by distributions timed to ensure the access, safety, and security of women.

WFP tracked women's participation and decision-making power related to the provision and use of assistance: WFP monitored and enforced women's representation on food management and food assistance committees where possible. Gender-disaggregated data, including data on the use of assistance, was also collected for most activities.

The positive outcome of these efforts is illustrated by monitoring data showing that in most households receiving WFP assistance, the decisions on the use of assistance were made jointly by women and men. The participation of women on food assistance committees remained at 20 percent in 2022, the same level as in 2021.

Responding to these trends, and working to grow women's participation, WFP continued the roll-out of the Yemen Inclusion and Empowerment Initiative in areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen. Under the initiative, capacity-strengthening sessions were held for WFP and cooperating partner staff on social inclusion, empowerment, and participation.

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, eight years of crisis have entrenched a multitude of protection risks and have triggered the widespread deployment of harmful coping strategies. These disproportionately impact women and have made households more likely to resort to negative coping mechanisms. These include child labour and early or forced marriage as means to alleviate economic burdens, which can expose women and girls to gender-based violence (GBV).

Considering how this can negatively affect access to humanitarian assistance, WFP in 2022 made further progress in operationalizing protection and accountability as key to the achievement of sustainable development goal (SDG) 2 (Zero hunger) in Yemen.

The success of these efforts is reflected in monitoring results: Almost no one assisted by WFP reported facing issues accessing WFP programmes or related to their safety or dignity when collecting WFP assistance, in line with similarly positive findings of recent years.

WFP continued work to operationalize the 2021-2023 Yemen Protection and Accountability Strategy. This includes concrete measures to maintain the safety and dignity of the people WFP assists; ensure meaningful access to assistance; expand accountability mechanisms, and emphasize the participation and empowerment of the people served.

WFP in 2022 finalized a set of standard operating procedures (SOPs) that embed protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in its activities: These provide actionable guidance for WFPs response to allegations of sexual abuse and exploitation against people who receive WFP assistance. The SOPs also formalize the introduction of a PSEA network composed of a male and female PSEA focal point in all WFP offices across Yemen.

WFP continued work to ensure that its activities prioritize safety and dignity, while minimizing any unintended negative effects of activity implementation: WFP put in place concrete measures to ensure distributions remained safe for all people served, and that people could collect their entitlements with dignity. Monitoring findings indicated that almost all WFP distribution points were deemed to be safe, reflecting the efforts of WFP and its cooperating partners in minimizing risk exposure.

WFP also continued the roll-out of the Yemen Inclusion and Empowerment Initiative, first launched in late 2021, in areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG). The initiative builds the capacity of both WFP and cooperating partner staff on gender, GBV, PSEA, protection, accountability, and disability inclusion, in collaboration with local organizations.

Data protection remained a key priority for WFP as preparation continued for the large-scale expansion of the nationwide retargeting and biometric registration exercise. Based on a privacy impact assessment, WFP in 2022 finalized a Data Protection Action Plan to ensure personal data is protected in line with WFP corporate minimum standards.

WFP ensured that all people served by WFP had meaningful access to their entitlements without barriers, with close to all surveyed people assisted by WFP reporting unhindered access to WFP programmes: WFP ensured that proper arrangements were in place at distribution sites for specific groups (older persons, PLWG, persons with disabilities, and others).

It should here be noted that the restrictions imposed on women's freedom of movement in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities were usually enforced when travelling between districts or further. WFP has, on average, close to 30 distribution points in each district in Yemen across activities. As such, this rarely impacted the ability of women to access WFP assistance, as they rarely, if ever, had to cross district lines to collect assistance.

WFP also explored collaborative opportunities to strengthen protection and disability: WFP in 2022 signed a partnership with the Youth Leadership and Development Foundation (YLDF), a national women-led organization, to conduct the first integrated analysis of protection, gender, and inclusion for the whole of Yemen. Further, WFP established a Disability Inclusion Taskforce to ensure more inclusive recruitment processes, and to enhance physical accessibility in WFP

offices.

In line with WFP's commitment to accountability, WFP has put in place several mechanisms through which affected populations can provide feedback: WFP triangulates information from various sources, including third-party monitoring of distributions, post-distribution monitoring, remote monitoring through call centres, direct monitoring by WFP staff, and operates a toll-free hotline for incoming calls from people assisted by WFP. WFP consolidates findings from all these channels into a single database with a tracking system to ensure that timely action is taken.

WFP operates a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) that provides a direct channel for people to interface directly with WFP. The CFM not only strengthens accountability, but also fosters programme enhancements, with cases referred to the relevant WFP office or technical unit. WFP received 130,000 incoming calls to the CFM in 2022, close to twice as many as in 2021, as WFP continued community sensitization.

Most incoming calls to the CFM were general inquiries or requests for guidance (42 percent) followed by requests or expressions of preference (37 percent). Complaints accounted for 21 percent of calls. Overall, 98 percent of cases had been resolved or closed by the end of 2022, with a first-level resolution rate of 91 percent.

Locations assessed to have high protection risks were closely monitored, including through the Beneficiary Verification Mechanism (BVM). Through the BVM, WFP conducted 263,000 outgoing calls to programme participants to verify that they had received their full entitlements, and that the provision of assistance was conducted in line with WFP standards.

WFP emphasizes the participation and empowerment of the people it assists in Yemen, facilitating participation throughout the programme lifecycle. WFP involved communities in the design and implementation of activities: Food assistance committees at district, sub-district and village levels were created to facilitate two-way communication and to conduct targeting based on standardized criteria. WFP also worked to ensure the participation and empowerment of women by encouraging at least 30 percent of women committee members.

WFP remained an active member of inter-agency fora related to protection, accountability, and inclusion: WFP participated in 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

Eight years of conflict have caused large-scale environmental destruction in Yemen. The conflict has also exacerbated Yemen's chronic environmental problems, characterized by severe water scarcity and land degradation: For more than a decade, experts have warned that Sana'a may be the first capital city in the world to run out of water.

These factors, compounded by impacts of the climate crisis such as more frequent weather extremes, are becoming major drivers of food insecurity in Yemen: Yemen suffered from multiple climatic shocks in 2022 including severe drought conditions causing crop loss, followed by above-normal rainfall causing flooding and losses of livelihoods. However, Yemen is ranked one of the countries most vulnerable to, yet least prepared for the impacts of climate change due to a lack of preventive planning and severely constrained resources. [1]

Considering these factors, WFP, under its resilience and livelihoods programme, in 2022 constructed and rehabilitated water infrastructure to enhance water availability in local communities. These include water storage and transport infrastructure such as rainwater harvesting tanks, catchments, cisterns, irrigation canals, and ponds. WFP also constructed and rehabilitated protection walls and embankments to protect local environments, agricultural land, and community infrastructure from flooding.

In a bid to ensure more sustainable natural resource management, WFP interventions included land reclamation, land terracing, afforestation, and grazing land management. WFP in 2022 also emphasized the development of innovative approaches that can lessen the impact of livelihoods activities on the environment: WFP completed field testing on the hydroponics project initiated in Al Mukalla governorate in 2021, an innovation which can significantly reduce agricultural water usage. Further, WFP constructed 20 biogas plants for household use as an environmentally friendly fuel source.

WFP continued internal efforts to reduce the environmental impacts of its large-scale operational footprint in Yemen: All new WFP construction projects were designed to use green energy sources (solar power), and with the use of thermal insulation materials to reduce power consumption for heating and cooling.

WFP continued several eco-friendly initiatives in its facilities: Work was ongoing to eliminate the use of single-use plastics through the removal of plastic water cups, reduced use of plastic cutlery, the reduction of the use of plastic bags for office waste, and awareness-raising among staff.

While COVID-19-related restrictions were lifted, WFP promoted the continued use of online trainings and meetings to reduce the need for travel. WFP also encouraged joint missions where travel was unavoidable to reduce the number of trips and lower CO2 emissions.

WFP in 2022 worked to formalize and operationalize its commitment to socially equitable and environmentally responsible interventions in Yemen, implementing WFP's corporate Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework: WFP hired a dedicated Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) expert and started trainings to WFP and cooperating partner staff implementing resilience and livelihoods interventions on ESS [2].

The aim of these efforts is ultimately to limit the potentially negative impacts WFP activities may have on the environment, people, and communities, while increasing the environmental and social sustainability of WFP activities in Yemen.

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] Yemen Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity Analysis Update, October - December 2022. November 2022.
- [2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Yemen 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). 19 April 2022.

Context and Operations

- [1] Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen (OSESGY). Briefing to the United Nations Security Council by the Special Envoy for Yemen Hans Grundberg. 13 October 2022.
- [2] United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen, David Gressly. Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen urges conflict parties to heed calls for truce extension. 04 October 2022.
- [3] United Nations Security Council. Security Council Press Statement on Yemen. 12 September 2022.
- [4] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Acute Food Insecurity (IPC AFI) Projection Update (October - December 2022), November 2022.
- [5] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Yemen 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). 20 December 2022.
- [6] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Acute Food Insecurity (IPC AFI) Situation January (May 2022 and Projection for June - December 2022), March 2022.
- [7] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Acute Malnutrition (IPC AMN) Projection Update, November 2022.
- [8] OCHA. Yemen Humanitarian Update - Issue 12/December 2022. 18 January 2023.

Partnerships

- [1] United Nations/Republic of Türkiye, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine. Initiative on the Safe Transportation of Grain and Foodstuffs from Ukrainian Ports (Black Sea Grain Initiative). 22 July 2022.

CSP Financial Overview

- [1] It should here be noted that given the uncertain funding environment, WFP's 2022 needs-based requirement was based on a prioritization approach with reduced levels of assistance. Comprehensively responding to the actual assessed food assistance needs in Yemen would have required funding above what the 2022 budgetary requirement indicates. As such, the apparent high percentage of available resources vs. the needs-based plan masks the fact that available resources were outpaced by actual assistance needs.
- [2] As per the 2022 needs-based plan presented in budget revision 05 to the WFP 2019-2022 Yemen interim country strategic plan. (Approved December 2021).

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] The standard WFP GFA ration in Yemen consists of 75 kilogrammes (kg) of wheat flour, 5 kg of pulses, 8 litres of vegetable oil, 2.5 kg of sugar, and 0.5 kg of salt, providing approximately 1,735 kilocalories per person, per day.
- [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] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Acute Food Insecurity (IPC AFI) Projection Update (October - December 2022), November 2022.
- [4] As measured by the Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis (FCS-N) indicators.
- [5] 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).

Strategic outcome 02

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

Strategic outcome 03

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Yemen 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). 19 April 2022.

[2] Note that the total beneficiary figures include all unique beneficiaries reached at least once over the course of the year. As such, the apparently high beneficiary number for the school feeding activity masks the fact that assistance consistency was significantly challenged over the course of 2022.

[3] A project targeting index has been developed to identify areas for school feeding intervention, to ensure that assistance are directed to areas most in need, and to ensure geographic diversity. This composite index takes into account several key indicators, including a food security severity index, education sector-specific variables and accessibility. It is based primarily on education focused criteria defined by the priorities of the Education Cluster (based on the Education Cluster severity score); degree of food insecurity (utilizing the latest available Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis); and the Humanitarian Access Severity Overview developed by OCHA that summarizes access constraints with a composite access score. From these three data sets, a vulnerability composite index is constructed and used for the ranking of districts – the greater the index - the higher the eligibility for school feeding.

[4] The enrolment rate indicator measures the percentage change of children enrolled in WFP-supported schools compared to the previous year.

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

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Note that there is no data to report for the cross-cutting indicator "Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)" as there is no defined duration for beneficiary participation that can be communicated to beneficiaries.

Environment

[1] University of Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN), 2022 ND-GAIN Country Index, 26 September 2022.

[2] Note that for the cross-cutting indicator "Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk", such screening was not done for all activities in 2022 due to a lack of capacity. Such screening was only done for activities 02 and 05 in 2022, as part of the World Bank-funded Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP). However, with the required technical expertise and staff capacity now in place, WFP aims to conduct such screening in 2023 for all activities under the new 2023-2025 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP).

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

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

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

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, 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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	30.3	32.8	31.6	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	7,745,40	7,848,81	15,594,21	
								2.83	1.27	4.1	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	6,484,53	6,716,87	13,201,41	
								5.05	9.95	5	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	8.6	11.1	9.9	2022	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	2,411,91	851,065.	3,262,978	
								2.9	1		
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			4,444.62	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	52			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	8,167,265	7,783,812	95%
	female	8,081,475	7,556,112	93%
	total	16,248,740	15,339,924	94%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	625,608	577,312	92%
	female	600,188	553,741	92%
	total	1,225,796	1,131,053	92%
24-59 months	male	920,018	858,235	93%
	female	885,453	823,906	93%
	total	1,805,471	1,682,141	93%
5-11 years	male	1,507,306	1,414,318	94%
	female	1,333,680	1,178,724	88%
	total	2,840,986	2,593,042	91%
12-17 years	male	1,282,925	1,253,377	98%
	female	1,126,234	1,029,929	91%
	total	2,409,159	2,283,306	95%
18-59 years	male	3,528,000	3,389,107	96%
	female	3,811,344	3,658,014	96%
	total	7,339,344	7,047,121	96%
60+ years	male	303,408	291,463	96%
	female	324,576	311,798	96%
	total	627,984	603,261	96%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	13,038,833	12,058,053	92%
Refugee	13,727	13,993	102%
IDP	3,196,180	3,267,878	102%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	1,500,000	443,765	29%
Malnutrition prevention programme	1,844,200	1,810,493	98%
Malnutrition treatment programme	1,893,000	1,452,485	76%
School based programmes	2,400,000	1,971,306	82%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	12,912,000	13,236,177	102%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Pulses	0	19	-
Dried Fruits	1,414	2,689	190%
Iodised Salt	6,024	1,276	21%
Peas	62,715	11,428	18%
Rations	1,236	736	60%
Rice	0	6,309	-
Split Peas	0	15,120	-
Sugar	30,340	169	1%
Vegetable Oil	75,183	43,298	58%
Wheat Flour	811,830	623,101	77%
Strategic Outcome 03			
High Energy Biscuits	29,260	9,583	33%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
LNS	0	14,200	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	26,948	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	59,836	32,146	54%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	267,410,389	87,179,706	33%
Commodity Voucher	157,926,760	45,909,885	29%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	102,692,135	26,756,393	26%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	26,122,500	2,180,563	8%

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	2,462,501	691,776
			Male	2,550,737	716,562
			Total	5,013,238	1,408,338
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	1,109,968	1,112,587
			Male	1,149,741	1,152,452
			Total	2,259,709	2,265,039
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	4,042,558	5,792,759
			Male	4,187,404	6,000,318
			Total	8,229,962	11,793,077
A.2: Food transfers			MT	988,743	704,144
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	267,410,389	87,179,706
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	157,926,760	45,909,885

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	357	325
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	784,778.72
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	4	9

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≤23.3	17.41	20.17	17.14	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.33	≤22.33	≤22.33	18.52	17.62	16.72	
	Overall	22.37	≤22.37	≤22.37	18.42	17.83	16.76	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.68	≥21.68	≥21.68	2.6	2	5.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.17	≥20.17	≥20.17	2.8	4.4	7.4	
	Overall	21.13	≥21.13	≥21.13	2.7	4.2	7.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	77.78	≥77.78	≥77.78	26.5	27.6	40.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78.69	≥78.69	≥78.69	24.6	27.7	37.2	
	Overall	78.61	≥78.61	≥78.61	24.8	27.7	37.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	75	≥75	≥75	46.6	48	62.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81	≥81	≥81	38.6	44.4	57.3	
	Overall	80.41	≥80.41	≥80.41	39.3	44.7	57.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.11	≤11.11	≤11.11	60.2	63.2	45.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.07	≤13.07	≤13.07	65.5	61.9	35.5	
	Overall	12.89	≤12.89	≤12.89	65	62	36.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	16.8	14.1	8.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.1	≤1.1	≤1.1	21.3	16.2	8.9	
	Overall	1.03	≤1.03	≤1.03	20.9	16	8.8	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.55	≤5.55	≤5.55	32.6	31.9	18.6	WFP
	Male	1.42	≤1.42	≤1.42	40.7	32.1	18.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.8	≤1.8	≤1.8	40	32.1	18.8	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	≥58.33	37.2	34.9	49.1	WFP
	Male	66.76	≥66.76	≥66.76	31.7	33.8	57.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	65.98	≥65.98	≥65.98	32.2	33.9	56.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	≥25	≥25	36.6	37.9	29.2	WFP
	Male	17.9	≥17.9	≥17.9	40	39.4	33.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.56	≥18.56	≥18.56	39.7	39.3	33.4	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	≥16.67	40.9	40.5	41.3	WFP
	Male	19.89	≥19.89	≥19.89	34.7	40.2	43.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.59	≥19.59	≥19.59	35.3	40.2	43.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	74	≥64	≥64	47.1	49.7	61	WFP
	Male	74	≥64	≥64	40.5	44.9	56.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	74	≥64	≥64	41.1	45.3	56.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21	≤28	≤28	25.3	25.8	24.8	WFP
	Male	21	≤28	≤28	25.8	29	26.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≤28	≤28	25.8	28.7	26.3	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≤7	≤7	27.6	24.4	14.3	WFP
	Male	5	≤7	≤7	33.6	24.4	17.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≤7	≤7	33.1	25.9	16.8	WFP programme monitoring
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	>6.1	3.2	4.3	2.6	WFP
	Male	7.2	>7.2	>7.2	2	3.1	2.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.1	>7.1	>7.1	2.2	3.2	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	38.4	<38.4	<38.4	49.1	46.5	35.6	WFP
	Male	35.8	<35.8	<35.8	42.1	38.9	42	programme monitoring
	Overall	36	<36	<36	42.8	39.5	41.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22.7	<22.7	<22.7	26.2	28.2	31.1	WFP
	Male	34	<34	<34	37.5	36.5	32.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.1	<33.1	<33.1	36.5	35.8	32.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.8	<32.8	<32.8	21.5	21.1	30.7	WFP
	Male	23	<23	<23	18.4	21.5	22.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.7	<23.7	<23.7	18.6	21.5	23.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	24.08	≤24.08	≤24.08	21.9	17.22	20.88	WFP
	Male	21.94	≤21.94	≤21.94	18.91	17.05	18.99	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.12	≤22.12	≤22.12	19.19	17.06	19.16	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.14	≥7.14	≥7.14	1.8	2.5	5.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.11	≥6.11	≥6.11	1.7	2.2	4.6	
	Overall	6.19	≥6.19	≥6.19	1.7	2.2	4.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	≥50	≥50	33.6	25.6	35.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53.7	≥53.7	≥53.7	33.8	33.4	38.4	
	Overall	53.4	≥53.4	≥53.4	33.8	32.8	38.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	75	≥75	≥75	39.3	65.6	65.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74.92	≥74.92	≥74.92	42.8	62.8	72.3	
	Overall	74.93	≥74.93	≥74.93	42.5	63	71.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.29	≤39.29	≤39.29	80.2	66.4	43.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.48	≤41.48	≤41.48	77.1	68.9	53.3	
	Overall	41.3	≤41.3	≤41.3	77.4	68.7	52.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	17.6	10	1.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.18	≤4.18	≤4.18	17.3	7.7	5.4	
	Overall	3.83	≤3.83	≤3.83	17.3	7.9	5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.57	≤3.57	≤3.57	27.4	31.8	23.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.22	≤12.22	≤12.22	27.1	27.7	21.5	
	Overall	11.5	≤11.5	≤11.5	27.1	28	21.6	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.57	≥53.57	≥53.57	18	31.1	51.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.41	≥52.41	≥52.41	21.2	28.9	42.2	
	Overall	52.51	≥52.51	≥52.51	20.9	29.1	43	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	≥25	≥25	43.1	24.4	33.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.9	≥20.9	≥20.9	39.9	29.5	22.3	
	Overall	21.24	≥21.24	≥21.24	40.2	29.1	23.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.43	≥46.43	≥46.43	39	42.7	40.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.08	≥34.08	≥34.08	39.1	38.9	40.1	
	Overall	35.1	≥35.1	≥35.1	39.1	39.2	40.2	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71	≥71	≥71	42.5	60.6	58.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71	≥71	≥71	43.8	59.8	65.4	
	Overall	71	≥71	≥71	43.7	59.9	64.8	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21	≤21	≤21	27.4	25.6	30.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21	≤21	≤21	28.8	26.5	23	
	Overall	21	≤21	≤21	28.7	26.4	23.7	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8	≤8	≤8	30.1	13.7	10.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≤8	≤8	27.3	13.7	11.6	
	Overall	8	≤8	≤8	27.6	13.7	11.5	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	>0	>0	2.4	1.1	0	WFP
	Male	4.1	>4.1	>4.1	2.1	3.6	1.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.6	>3.6	>3.6	2.1	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	<45.2	48.7	55.5	40.2	WFP
	Male	44.1	<44.1	<44.1	40	41	36.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	44.2	<44.2	<44.2	40.8	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	<39.1	33.8	27.9	31.2	WFP
	Male	37.3	<37.3	<37.3	39.8	35	37.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	37.5	<37.5	<37.5	39.3	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	<15.7	15.1	15.5	28.6	WFP
	Male	14.6	<14.6	<14.6	18.1	20.5	24	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.7	<14.7	<14.7	17.8	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	≤23.3	22.51	18.92	23.14	WFP
	Male	22.33	≤22.33	≤22.33	20.85	17.8	19.67	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.37	≤23.37	≤23.37	20.94	17.86	19.81	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	≥0	3.3	3.3	1.7	WFP
	Male	13.75	≥13.75	≥13.75	2.7	3.2	4.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.25	≥13.25	≥13.25	2.8	3.2	4.4	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	≥55.56	22.7	26	33.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.92	≥47.92	≥47.92	26.7	27.5	36	
	Overall	48.2	≥48.2	≥48.2	26.5	27.4	35.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	77.78	≥77.78	≥77.78	33.1	61	72	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.08	≥72.08	≥72.08	36.1	59.9	66.6	
	Overall	72.29	≥72.29	≥72.29	36	59.9	66.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.44	≤44.44	≤44.44	77	68	52.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.08	≤32.08	≤32.08	77.4	73.1	55.7	
	Overall	32.53	≤32.53	≤32.53	77.3	72.9	55.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥0	≥0	26.2	9.5	6.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.75	≥3.75	≥3.75	24	11.5	7	
	Overall	3.61	≥3.61	≥3.61	24.1	11.4	7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.11	≤11.11	≤11.11	38.8	35.8	32.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.25	≤16.25	≤16.25	38.3	37.9	28.3	
	Overall	16.1	≤16.1	≤16.1	38.3	37.8	28.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.56	≥55.56	≥55.56	19.7	28.7	45.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54.17	≥54.17	≥54.17	19.9	23.7	39.7	
	Overall	54.22	≥54.22	≥54.22	19.9	24	40	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.22	≤22.22	≤22.22	40.7	29.5	21.8	WFP
	Male	24.17	≤24.17	≤24.17	39.9	28.6	26.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	24.1	≤24.1	≤24.1	39.9	28.7	26.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.33	≥33.33	≥33.33	38.4	38.2	34.1	WFP
	Male	35.83	≥35.83	≥35.83	35	34.6	35.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.7	≥35.7	≥35.7	35.2	34.8	35.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	64	≥64	≥64	34.2	52.9	55.4	WFP
	Male	64	≥64	≥64	35.7	51	59.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	64	≥64	≥64	35.6	51.1	59.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28	≤28	≤28	28	29.4	31.6	WFP
	Male	28	≤28	≤28	27.6	30.8	26.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≤28	≤28	27.7	30.7	26.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤7	≤7	37.9	17.7	13	WFP
	Male	7	≤7	≤7	36.6	17.7	14.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≤7	≤7	36.7	18.2	14.5	WFP programme monitoring
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	>3.2	2	2.3	0	WFP
	Male	3.7	>3.7	>3.7	1.5	2.5	1	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.7	>3.7	>3.7	1.6	2.4	0.9	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	42.5	<42.5	<42.5	47.2	47.5	37	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	<32	<32	37.8	38.7	36.1	
	Overall	32.7	<32.7	<32.7	38.3	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	<36.1	34.1	29.5	40.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.9	<46.9	<46.9	44.3	38.9	44.5	
	Overall	46.2	<46.2	<46.2	43.7	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	<18.2	16.7	20.7	22.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.3	<17.3	<17.3	16.4	19.9	18.5	
	Overall	17.4	<17.4	<17.4	16.4	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	450,359	461,024
			Male	468,741	479,841
			Total	919,100	940,865
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	578,231	371,521
			Male	577,769	371,224
			Total	1,156,000	742,745
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	925,100	869,628
			Total	925,100	869,628
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	737,000	709,740
			Total	737,000	709,740
A.2: Food transfers			MT	86,783	46,346
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	147,360	34,762
			Male	152,640	0
			Total	300,000	34,762
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	26,122,500	2,180,563

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	86,794	37,240
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	2,365
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	179,658	160,233
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	2,062,790	1,442,101

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	>30	16.47	21.3	18.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.4	>30	>30	14.6	19.8	18.1	
	Overall	21.4	>30	>30	15.49	20.5	18.3	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	30	>70	>70	76	90.9	89.2	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	27	>70	>70	77	90.9	89.2	
	Overall	29	>70	>70	77	90.9	89.2	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	25.9	>66	>66	70.1	73.3	60.2	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	25.9	>66	>66	70.1	73.3	60.2	
	Overall	25.9	>66	>66	70.1	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	6.7	9.3	9.1	Secondary data
	Male	17.8	<15	<15	6.4	8.7	8.8	Secondary data
	Overall	17.7	<15	<15	6.6	9	9	Secondary data Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.02	<3	<3	0	0	0.02	Secondary data
	Male	0.02	<3	<3	0	0	0.02	Secondary data
	Overall	0.02	<3	<3	0	0	0.02	Secondary data Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	1.4	<15	<15	1.2	1	1.2	Secondary data
	Male	1.5	<15	<15	1.1	0.9	1.1	Secondary data
	Overall	1.5	<15	<15	1.2	1	1.1	Secondary data Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	81	>75	>75	92.1	89.7	89.7	Secondary data
	Male	80.7	>75	>75	92.4	90.3	90.1	Secondary data
	Overall	80.8	>75	>75	92.3	90	89.9	Secondary data Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	30	>50	>50	56	63.4	66	Secondary data
	Male	27	>50	>50	54	61.5	66	Secondary data
	Overall	29	>50	>50	55	62.5	66	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	≥67.8	67.9			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	4.7	4.9	6.5	Secondary data
	Overall	12.2	<15	<15	4.7	4.9	6.5	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	0.4	0.2	0.4	Secondary data
	Overall	0.6	<15	<15	0.4	0.2	0.4	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	87.2	>75	>75	94.9	94.9	93.1	Secondary data
	Overall	87.2	>75	>75	94.9	94.9	93.1	Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	≥2.3	≥2.3	2.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥6.8	≥6.8	6.8	
	Overall	0	≥4.74	≥4.74	4.74	
Target Group: PLW - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	0	≥5.21	≥5.21	5.21	WFP programme monitoring

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	48,000	11,044	
			Male	72,000	16,568	
			Total	120,000	27,612	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	912,000	777,478	
			Male	1,368,000	1,166,216	
			Total	2,280,000	1,943,694	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	29,260	9,583	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	7,700,000	807,901	
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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	3,854	0	
			Male	3,996	0	
			Total	7,850	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	736,800	217,977	
			Male	763,200	225,788	
			Total	1,500,000	443,765	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	94,992,135	25,948,491	

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	4,550	4,350
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	1,300	1,200
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	77
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	13
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	16,000	1,406
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	80,000	0
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	5,000	0
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	70	26
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.129: Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)	Number	30	15
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	120,000	302,354
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	50	39
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	0.35

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	2.35
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	0	3,924
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	50	7.93
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	70	13.73
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	204.67
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	672
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	80	517.91
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	100	294
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	500	800
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	500	2
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	5,000	200

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide school meals.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Education sector stakeholders - Location: Yemen - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	1.6	≥1.6	≥1.6				Joint survey
Target Group: School Feeding students - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	73.13	≥85	≥85	88	83.06	86.57	WFP
	Male	86.15	≥85	≥85	88	82.98	86.01	programme monitoring
	Overall	78.45	≥85	≥85	88	82.38	86	WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring

Enrolment rate	Female	-1.97	≥-1.97	≥-1.97	9	9.64	13.22	WFP
	Male	5.36	≥5.36	≥5.36	7	6.49	8.9	programme
	Overall	1.18	≥1.18	≥1.18	7	6.94	10.19	monitoring
Graduation rate (new)	Female	95.36	≥95.36	≥95.36	79	79.71	95.54	WFP
	Male	82.57	≥82.57	≥82.57	77	77.88	92.5	programme
	Overall	89.87	≥89.87	≥89.87	78	78.66	94.2	monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	6.4	≤6.4	≤6.4	1	0.51	0.31	WFP
	Male	7.2	≤7.2	≤7.2	1	0.4	2.74	programme
	Overall	6.74	≤6.74	≤6.74	1	0.48	2.63	monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	93.6	≥93.6	≥93.6	99	99.44	99.69	WFP
	Male	92.8	≥92.8	≥92.8	99	99.53	97.26	programme
	Overall	93.26	≥93.26	≥93.26	99	99.49	97.37	monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥64	63.44	54.6	70.5	WFP
	Male	64	≥64	≥64	54.84	61.7	70.9	programme
	Overall	64	≥64	≥64	55.6	61	70.9	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28	≤28	≤28	17.63	25.7	15.7	WFP
	Male	28	≤28	≤28	20.75	24.7	19.3	programme
	Overall	28	≤28	≤28	20.47	24.8	19	monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤7	≤7	18.92	19.7	13.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≤7	≤7	24.41	13.6	9.8	
	Overall	7	≤7	≤7	23.92	14.2	10.1	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	79.03	80.09	87.18	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	1.5	22.9	
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	109.2	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	Individual	11,000	17,500	
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	8	9	
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	18	20	
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	47	48	
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	52	

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian communities - Location: Yemen - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	81.24	≥85	≥85	86	83	77	WFP survey
Activity 08: Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	93.6	90	91	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	20	21.8	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	61.7	56.9	56.1	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 men	Overall	27	≤17.5	≤17.5	26.7	35	33.7	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 women	Overall	9	≤17.5	≤17.5	11.6	8.1	10.2	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	20	21.8	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	57.9	59.2	61.1	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 men	Overall	31	≤17.5	≤17.5	32	31.2	27.5	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	10.1	9.6	11.4	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	20	21.8	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	54.3	52.6	54.5	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	38	39.4	36.1	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	7.7	8	9.5	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥30	18	53	18.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.9	≥70	≥70	82	47	81.5	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	100	99	98.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.25	=100	=100	98.6	99	98.9	
	Overall	98.25	=100	=100	98.8	99	98.9	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97	≥98	≥98	100	98.2	98.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	≥98	≥98	100	97.6	98.5	
	Overall	97	≥98	≥98	100	97.7	98.5	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥95	≥95	98.4	97.9	98.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥95	≥95	95.7	97.8	98.5	
	Overall	98	≥95	≥95	96	97.8	98.5	
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	98.5	99.1	99.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.25	=100	=100	98.5	99.3	99.6	
	Overall	98.25	=100	=100	98.5	99.3	99.6	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98	≥98	≥98	100	97.7	97.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	100	98.7	97.7	
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	100	98.6	97.7	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥95	≥95	99.5	99.1	98.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥95	≥95	99.4	99.3	98.3	
	Overall	98	≥95	≥95	99.4	99.3	98.3	
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	96.2	99.3	98.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.25	=100	=100	98.1	99.2	98.8	
	Overall	98.25	=100	=100	98	99.2	98.8	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99	≥98	≥98	100	97.7	97.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥98	≥98	100	97.9	97.3	
	Overall	99	≥98	≥98	100	97.8	97.3	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥95	≥95	98.4	99.3	98.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	≥95	≥95	98.7	99.2	98.8	
	Overall	97	≥95	≥95	98.7	99.2	98.8	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.6	≥80	≥80			89.4	
	Overall	25.6	≥80	≥80			89.4	
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	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.7	≥80	≥80			86.7	
	Overall	28.6	≥80	≥80			86.7	
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	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.6	≥80	≥80			90.4	
	Overall	25.6	≥80	≥80			90.4	
Activity 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥80				WFP
	Male	60	≥80	≥80				programme
	Overall	60	≥80	≥80				monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								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	≥80				WFP
	Male	77	≥80	≥80				programme
	Overall	77	≥80	≥80				monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	34			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	34			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide school meals.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: WFP Yemen beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥60	17	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Ahmed Basha

Essa, 12 years old, helping his grandmother with her WFP food basket using a donkey in Sabir Al Mawadim district, Ta'iz governorate.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

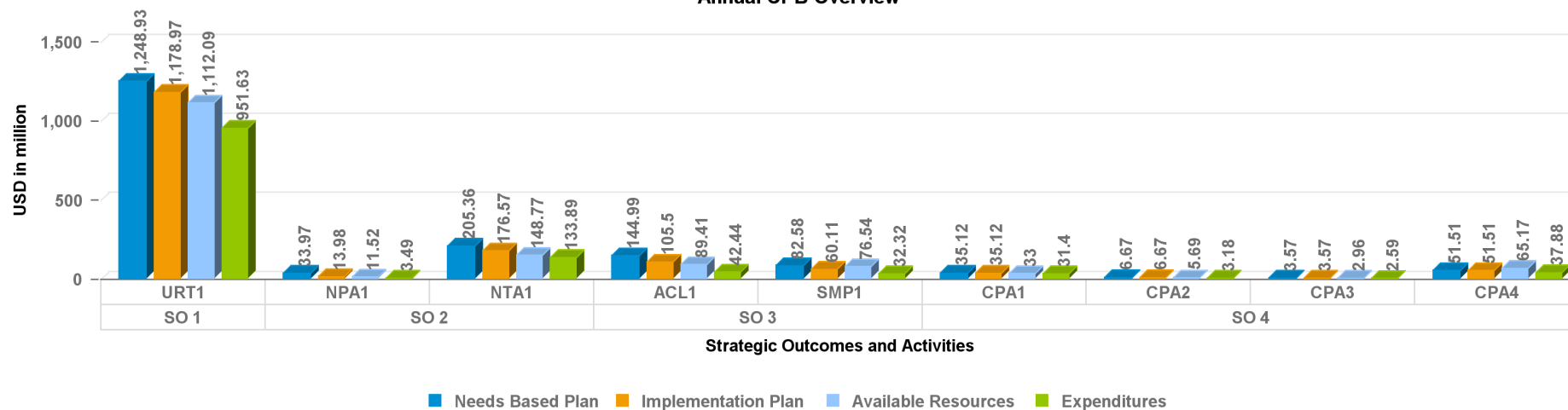
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	1,248,932,456	1,178,965,242	1,112,093,703	951,631,801
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	837,049	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	144,986,274	105,498,481	89,413,858	42,438,052
		Provide school meals.	82,582,894	60,106,316	76,542,398	32,321,557
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,725,977	0
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,476,501,624	1,344,570,038	1,283,612,985

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	33,971,365	13,980,737	11,518,540	3,485,824
		Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.	205,360,121	176,566,235	148,768,796	133,889,212
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	32,395	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			239,331,486	190,546,972	160,319,731	137,375,036

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	35,115,626	35,115,626	32,997,310	31,404,200
		Logistics cluster	6,669,669	6,669,669	5,690,047	3,178,551
		Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)	3,566,456	3,566,456	2,961,468	2,586,026
		Bilateral service provision	51,514,630	51,514,630	65,171,026	37,881,951
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)			96,866,381	96,866,381	106,819,851	75,050,729
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	10,227,380	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	10,227,380	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,812,699,490	1,631,983,391	1,560,979,947	1,238,817,174
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			46,523,156	41,584,101	47,334,659	36,201,315
Total Direct Costs			1,859,222,647	1,673,567,492	1,608,314,606	1,275,018,489
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			117,415,083	105,348,115	58,493,193	58,493,193
Grand Total			1,976,637,729	1,778,915,607	1,666,807,799	1,333,511,682

Wanee Piyabongkam
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

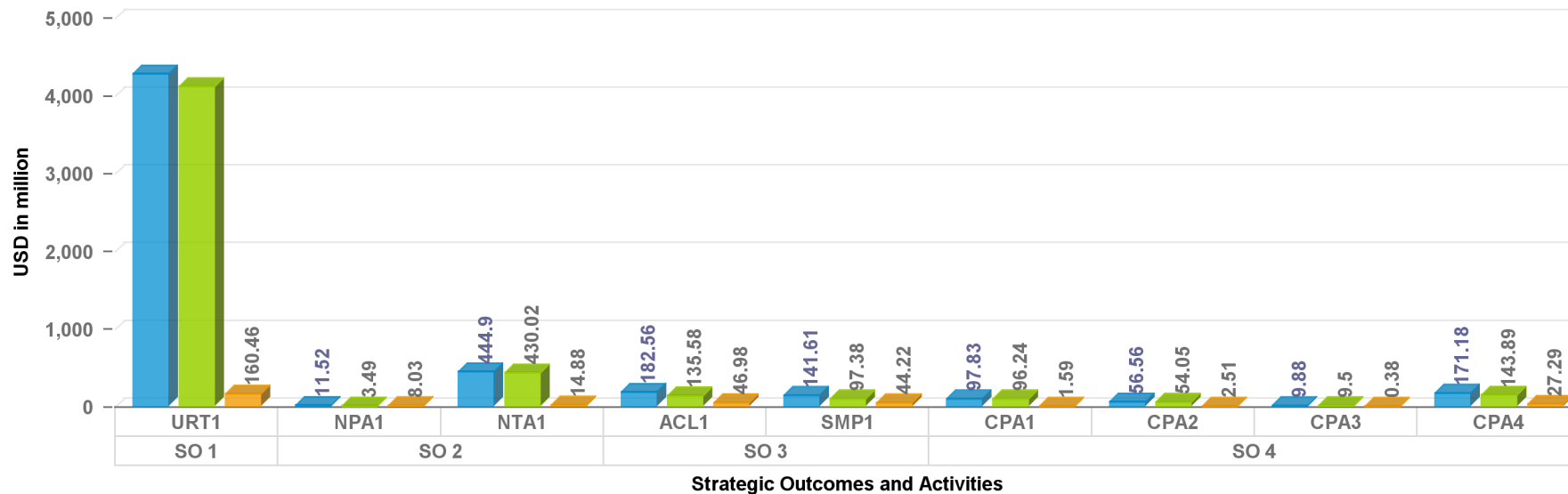
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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.

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Code	Country Activity - Long Description
URT1	Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.

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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.	5,842,991,253	4,232,270,320	43,546,037	4,275,816,357	4,115,354,455	160,461,902
		Non Activity Specific	0	837,049	0	837,049	0	837,049
	Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide school meals.	209,808,346	141,605,248	0	141,605,248	97,384,406	44,220,841
		Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	461,138,380	182,556,047	0	182,556,047	135,580,241	46,975,806
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,725,977	0	4,725,977	0	4,725,977

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,513,937,979	4,561,994,641	43,546,037	4,605,540,678	4,348,319,102	257,221,576
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.	184,105,412	11,518,540	0	11,518,540	3,485,824	8,032,716
		Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.	825,926,843	399,120,868	45,781,840	444,902,708	430,023,124	14,879,584
		Non Activity Specific	0	32,395	0	32,395	0	32,395
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,010,032,255	410,671,803	45,781,840	456,453,643	433,508,948	22,944,695

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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	201,889,259	171,182,223	0	171,182,223	143,893,148	27,289,075
		Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)	18,233,451	9,876,184	0	9,876,184	9,500,741	375,442
		Logistics cluster	102,866,089	56,559,017	0	56,559,017	54,047,521	2,511,495
		Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS.	123,934,508	97,828,553	0	97,828,553	96,235,443	1,593,110
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)			446,923,306	335,445,976	0	335,445,976	303,676,853	31,769,123

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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	10,227,380	0	10,227,380	0	10,227,380
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	10,227,380	0	10,227,380	0	10,227,380
Total Direct Operational Cost			7,970,893,540	5,318,339,800	89,327,877	5,407,667,677	5,085,504,904	322,162,773
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			216,951,469	130,319,511	1,445,516	131,765,027	120,631,683	11,133,344
Total Direct Costs			8,187,845,009	5,448,659,311	90,773,393	5,539,432,704	5,206,136,587	333,296,117
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			518,736,127	321,073,881		321,073,881	321,073,881	0
Grand Total			8,706,581,136	5,769,733,192	90,773,393	5,860,506,585	5,527,210,469	333,296,117

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