



Interim country strategic plan revision

Yemen interim country strategic plan, revision | 1 |

Gender and age marker code: |4|

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	<i>January 2023 - December 2025</i>	<i>No change</i>	<i>January 2023 - December 2025</i>
Beneficiaries	24 981 086	- 3 432 803	21 548 283
Total cost (USD)	8 557 991 940	- 2 907 744 972	5 650 246 968
Transfer	7 524 660 652	- 2 691 853 227	4 832 807 425
Implementation	375 423 879	- 17 144 898	358 278 981
Direct Support Costs	142 770 844	- 21 344 889	121 425 954
Sub-total	8 042 855 375	- 2 730 343 015	5 312 512 360
Indirect Support Costs	515 136 565	- 177 401 957	337 734 609

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL: ED

1. RATIONALE

1. Although food and nutrition needs in Yemen continue to increase, BR01 introduces several operational adjustments to Yemen’s Interim country strategic plan (2023 - 2025) to better align its operations with funding constraints and WFP’s corporate shift to a more realistic budgeting approach. Accordingly, BR01 will decrease the overall budget by nearly USD 3 billion by adjusting the number of planned beneficiaries for 2024 and 2025 and revising transfer values.
2. Yemen continues to face severe food and nutrition insecurity, exacerbated by ongoing conflict, economic instability, currency depreciation, and related reduced household purchasing power and disrupted supply chains. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report for July 2024 to February 2025, approximately 4.6 million people in the South of Yemen are estimated to be experiencing acute food insecurity, with over 1.1 million people classified as IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), and 3.5 million people facing crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3).¹ According to WFP’s July 2024 food security update, the proportion of the population facing inadequate food consumption similarly surged to 61 percent in the South and 59 percent in the North.²
3. Since the end of 2023, general food assistance (GFA) has been paused in the North of Yemen due to funding shortages and ongoing negotiations with Sana’a-based authorities (SBA) on household

¹ [IPC Yemen Food Security Update July 2023 – February 2024](#)

² Areas referred to as the South are under the control of the Internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG), while areas referred to as the North are those under the control of the Sana’a-based authorities (SBA).

registration and prioritisation measures.³ The pause contributed to the sharp deterioration in food security, straining the coping mechanisms of affected communities, and forcing many families to rely more on borrowing food or money and reducing their meal sizes and frequency.⁴ Ongoing discussions with the SBA are focused on implementing a retargeting exercise that will enable WFP to prioritize assistance for the most vulnerable, food-insecure populations in line with the reduced funding landscape. This approach aims to mitigate the most extreme risks of hunger and malnutrition. With limited other actors providing food assistance, securing sufficient funding remains crucial for WFP to meet these increasing needs, along with collaboration and support from all stakeholders, including the SBA.

4. On nutrition, over 2 million children under five and 1.3 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) are predicted to be acutely malnourished, marking some of the highest malnutrition rates ever recorded in Yemen. The situation is further aggravated by additional funding shortfalls, which led WFP to pause malnutrition prevention activities several times throughout 2023, affecting 1.5 million women and children, and to significantly downsize school feeding activities in the second half of 2024. The severe funding shortfalls experienced in these activities will also translate into reduced planning figures reflected under this BR, despite increasing needs.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

5. BR01 will not change the strategic orientation of the ICSP.

CSP outcomes

Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis:

6. The overall number of beneficiaries targeted under the ICSP will decrease by 3.4 million. Under ICSP Outcome 01, Activity 01 (GFA), the planned number of beneficiaries will reduce from 14 million in 2024 to 10.3 million beneficiaries by the end of 2025, guided by a targeting and registration exercise. Based on household data collected, WFP will endeavour to ensure households headed by women, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, and socio-economically marginalised groups (the '*al-Muhamasheen*') who are disproportionately affected by food insecurity, and households with children or PBW/G suffering from acute malnutrition are prioritised to receive assistance. Additionally, WFP will retain a contingency to scale-up assistance to a further 500,000 beneficiaries in the event of a sudden-onset emergency.
7. Under Activity 02 (malnutrition treatment), WFP will aim to reach 2.3 million people in 2024 and 2025, up from 1.92 million in both years, providing malnutrition treatment to the growing number of moderately malnourished women and girls and young children while maintaining geographical coverage. This adjustment will allow WFP to scale-up therapeutic feeding programmes and other essential nutrition interventions that aim to save lives and prevent long-term health consequences.
8. Under Outcome 02, Activity 03 (malnutrition prevention), funding constraints will necessitate shifting from a blanket supplementary feeding programme to a more targeted malnutrition prevention programme. This will entail halving the planned number of beneficiaries, reducing from 2.2 million to 1.1 million planned beneficiaries in both years by prioritising 90 out of 207 districts using cluster-based indicators of malnutrition severity.

³ In August and September 2024, a geographically targeted rapid emergency response was conducted in coordination with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster to mitigate against a further deterioration of food insecurity.

⁴ [Yemen Emergency](#), WFP 2024

9. For Activity 04 (school feeding), WFP will reduce the number of school-aged girls and boys targeted by more than a third, from 3.4 million and 3.75 million in 2024 and 2025 respectively, to target 2 million schoolchildren per year. Working with the Ministry of Education, WFP will prioritise schools targeted using the Education Cluster's severity scale, the IPC acute food insecurity classification and acute malnutrition data, while considering other factors such as access. Simultaneously, to improve the quality of the school feeding programme, WFP will expand on the healthy kitchens initiative, piloting new approaches that empower schools to directly prepare nutritious and locally sourced school meals in a more sustainable way.
10. Under activity 05 (asset creation and livelihoods), WFP will reduce the number of beneficiaries targeted by more than 4 million, targeting 2.4 million people compared to the 6.5 million that were initially planned over the course of the ICSP. Limited resources and access constraints restrict the scale of asset creation and livelihoods programmes; thus, WFP will prioritize target areas using an area-based approach, focusing on those vulnerable to climate-related shocks and stressors. The programme plans to support the same households and communities over multiple years through food assistance for assets, skills development and training, and where possible will link these efforts with other activities to strengthen resilience.

Transfer modalities

11. Under activity 01 (GFA), WFP will discontinue utilising commodity vouchers as a modality of assistance due to funding limitations. Concurrently WFP will gradually increase the value of cash-based transfers (CBT) to better enable people to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs. The adjustment to the transfer value is based on updated assessments of household needs and market conditions in line with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) guidelines. Minor adjustments will also be made to the in-kind food ration, adjusting primarily the composition of the food basket procured by WFP to improve nutritional adequacy and reduce costs in line with funding constraints.
12. Under activity 3 (malnutrition prevention), WFP's targeted malnutrition prevention programme will entail an increase in the transfer value provided to ensure that nutritionally vulnerable PBW/G have improved access to nutritious food. The increased cash transfer will further help to mitigate the impact of the pause/reductions in GFA to ensure that the most nutritionally vulnerable are better supported to meet their nutrition needs.
13. For activity 4 (school meals), WFP will decrease the cash transfer value provided to cooperating partners for the healthy kitchens initiative, reflecting operational cost savings arising from economies of scale alongside adjustments to procurement procedures, inventory management, and the inclusion of more affordable seasonal produce in the menu to reduce costs.

Country office capacity:

14. The budget revision reduces country office staffing levels in response to the constrained funding environment and to adapt to the adjustments to WFP programming. WFP will continue to refine and adapt staffing levels as needed over the course of the ICSP to ensure they are commensurate with operational needs and funding realities.

Supply Chain:

15. A logistics capacity assessment conducted by WFP in July 2023 showed that, although Yemen remains heavily reliant on the importation of food commodities, there is milling capacity and a modest food transformation industry. Based on the assessment results, WFP will seek opportunities to prioritise the local procurement of nutritional products and the local fortification of food commodities to support local businesses, reduce logistical challenges, and generate cost savings.

Risk Management:

16. Access constraints continue to hinder WFP's ability to both identify and reach the most food insecure beneficiaries, which has contributed to lengthy and/or frequent pauses in assistance

and increasing food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP will continue to advocate for improved access, emphasizing the need for assurances that WFP will be able to operate in line with its corporate standards.

17. Additional risks have arisen from the changes introduced in BR01, which the country office continues to maintain in its risk register. New risks include the growing discontent among communities due to reductions/pauses in assistance, and increased fiduciary risks pertaining to the well-being, safety and security of WFP and cooperating partner personnel, stemming from the increasingly challenging operational environment. WFP is taking proactive measures to mitigate these risks, including continuing to implement comprehensive information dissemination strategies to sensitize communities on the changes to assistance and robustly engaging with communities to maintain trust and cooperation. Through WFP's hotline, beneficiaries continue to have access to a platform to report any issues or provide feedback on the implementation of the changes introduced through BR01. Furthermore, WFP regularly analyses the security situation, ensuring compliance with UNDSS security measures, where appropriate adjusting the staff footprint, and continues to advocate for safe operational conditions.

Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY CSP OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY ⁵							
ICSP Outcome	Activity	Period	Women	Men	Boys	Girls	Total
01	01	Current	3 964 498	4 072 499	3 559 497	3 403 497	14 999 991
		Increase/Decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	3 964 498	4 072 499	3 559 497	3 403 497	14 999 991
	02	Current	2 319 600	0	1 707 517	1 708 883	5 736 000
		Increase/Decrease	317 200	0	245 452	245 648	808 300
		Revised	2 636 800	0	1 952 969	1 954 531	6 544 300
02	03	Current	3 378 600	0	1 321,138	1 269 329	5 969 067
		Increase/Decrease	-1 212 000	0	-185 470	-178 197	-1 575 667
		Revised	2 166 600	0	1 135 668	1 091 132	4 393 400
	04	Current	0	0	2 250 000	1 500 000	3 750 000
		Increase/Decrease	0	0	-120 120	-80,080	-200 200
		Revised	0	0	2 129 880	1 419 920	3 549 800
03	05	Current	1 717 950	1 764 750	1 542 450	1 474 850	6 500 000
		Increase/Decrease	-1 079 856	-1 109 275	-969 542	-927 050	-4 085 723
		Revised	638 094	655 475	572 908	547 800	2 414 277
TOTAL OVERALL (without overlap)	Current		6 710 458	5 484 300	6 690 172	6 096 156	24 981 086
	Increase/Decrease		-1 011 123	-887 422	-794 385	-739 873	-3 432 803
	Revised		5 699 335	4 596 878	5 895 787	5 356283	21 548 283

⁵ Table 1 represents the overall number of beneficiaries for the duration of the ICSP and thus does not reflect changes made solely through BR01 for 2024 and 2025.

Transfers

TABLE 2: Food ration (g/person/day) or cash-based transfer value (USD/person/day) by ICSP Outcome and Activity													
ICSP Outcome	01					02					03		
Activity	01 (GFA)				02 (Malnutrition Treatment)		03 (Malnutrition Prevention)			04 (School Feeding)			05 (Resilience)
Beneficiary Type	GFA	GFA (full basket)	GFA (reduced basket)	Rapid Emergency Response	Children	PBW/G	Children	PBW/G		Students (primary schools)			All
Modality	CBT	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBT	Food	CBT	Food	Food	CBT
Wheat - Flour Fortified		357.14	238.1										
Fruits - Dates		28.31											
Date Bars											100		
Fortified Biscuits												100	
Plumpy Doz							50						
Super Cereal (WSB+)						200			100				
Supplementary Plumpy					100								
Vegetable Oil		34.67	17.333										
Rations				58.857									
Peas - Whole Yellow		23.81	16.67										
Total kcal/day		1,770	1,083		535	763	281		381		430	450	
% kcal from protein		9.8	10.6		10.5	17.2	8.6		17.2		5.6	11.1	
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	0.4							1.067		0.35			0.5
Number of feeding days per year	240	240	30	360	360	360	360	360	360	284	140	284	180

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE						
	Current budget		Increase / decrease		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	2 478 621	1 243 121 215	- 440 979	- 163 368 485	2 037 641	1 079 752 731
Pulses	213 429	145 782 909	- 57 469	- 40 228 150	155 960	105 554 759
Oil and Fats	217 021	406 869 395	- 32 265	- 56 082 407	184 757	350 786 988
Mixed and blended foods	438 419	666 087 351	- 92 337	- 169 568 037	346 082	496 519 313
Other	137 175	85 740 860	- 75 003	- 41 226 246	62 171	44 514 614
TOTAL (food)	3 484 665	2 547 601 730	- 698 053	- 470 473 325	2 786 611	2 077 128 406
CBT(USD)		2 751 574 027		- 1 718 438 574		1 033 135 453
TOTAL (food and CBT USD)	3 484 665	5 299 175 757	- 698 053	- 2 188 911 899	2 786 611	3 110 263 858

3. COST BREAKDOWN

18. The main decrease in the budget is under ICSP Outcome 01, reflecting the decrease in the targeted number of GFA beneficiaries for 2024 and 2025, though all outcomes reflect a decrease in budget in line with WFPs new budgeting approach that necessitates the consideration of funding forecasts.

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)					
WFP Strategic outcomes	01	02	03	05	TOTAL
ICSP Outcomes	01	02	03	04	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	- 1 800 664 189	- 285 757 530	- 600 779 664	- 4 651 845	- 2 691 853 227
Implementation	- 3 266 645	- 9 713 119	- 3 722 403	- 442 731	- 17 144 898
Direct support costs					- 21 344 889
Subtotal					- 2 730 343 015
Indirect support costs					- 177 401 957
TOTAL					- 2 907 744 972

TABLE 4: OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)

WFP Strategic outcomes	01	02	03	05	TOTAL
ICSP Outcomes	01	02	03	04	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	3 536 855 501	717 091 721	368 134 615	210 725 587	4 832 807 425
Implementation	307 989 250	26 993 522	9 235 288	14 060 921	358 278 981
Direct support costs	88 574 946	19 016 289	7 820 112	6 014 608	121 425 954
Subtotal	3 933 419 698	763 101 531	385 190 015	230 801 116	5 312 512 360
Indirect support costs	255 672 280	49 601 600	25 037 351	7 423 378	337 734 609
TOTAL	4 189 091 978	812 703 131	410 227 366	238 224 494	5 650 246 968