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Yemen

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- **While relative calm prevailed on the frontlines of Yemen**, the 10th year of crisis saw a continued lack of diplomatic progress, the destabilizing impacts of regional crises, climate shocks, and a deepening economic crisis.
- **WFP assisted one in every four people in Yemen in 2024 through its second-largest operation worldwide.** However, operational, contextual, and fiscal challenges significantly curtailed the scale and scope of WFP activities.
- **WFP operationalized a new programmatic direction to maximize the impact of scarce resources.** This included the resumption of food assistance in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities after an eight-month pause.

Overcoming challenges to stay and deliver

Ten years after the outbreak of civil war, the situation in Yemen has evolved from a conflict and displacement-driven humanitarian emergency to a protracted multi-sectoral crisis. While internal conflict remained relatively subdued in 2024, Yemeni families continued to face a devastating collapse of most elements of civilian life.

A deepening economic crisis and crumbling public services depleted household assets, resilience, and livelihoods. Concurrently, climate shocks affected large areas of the country. Severe flooding in August and September prompted a large-scale emergency response by WFP and its partners that reached more than 550,000 people.

As humanitarian budgets remained stretched, funding for the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) declined for the third consecutive year. While contributions to WFP remained close to that of 2023, funding fell far below the level required to adequately respond to needs.

This confluence of contextual, fiscal, and operational challenges generated staggering levels of humanitarian needs, and hampered progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (*Zero hunger*): **18.2 million people** needed humanitarian assistance [1], with **16.8 million people**, almost half of the population, food insecure. [2]

In responding, WFP navigated a complex operating environment characterized by competing political interests, insecurity, interference attempts, obstruction, and bureaucratic hurdles. While WFP advocated intensely with its donor partners to unlock the required resources, severe funding shortfalls forced WFP to strictly prioritize those most in need.

Internally, security incidents impacted humanitarian operations, infrastructure, and personnel. In June 2024, 13 UN staff members, including one WFP national staff member, were detained by security forces in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA) in the north.

Externally, SBA continued attacks against vessels in the Red Sea and beyond, leading to retaliatory airstrikes against targets in northern Yemen. Considering the increased risks, WFP worked to strengthen deconfliction measures through enhanced coordination mechanisms.

WFP achievements

WFP assisted 8.6 million girls and boys, women, and men across its activities in Yemen in 2024 through its second-largest operation globally.

This represents 26 percent of the Yemeni population and includes more than 330,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 1.2 million persons with disabilities. Women and girls represented half of those assisted by WFP. WFP cluster and service provision activities supported 130 humanitarian, development, donor, and diplomatic entities across sectors.

WFP in November 2024 resumed regular food assistance in SBA-controlled areas (home to almost three-quarters of the food-insecure population) after a pause lasting eight months. [3] The successful completion of a targeting and

registration pilot exercise in July validated WFP's ability to accurately identify and prioritize beneficiaries. An ad-hoc Rapid Emergency Response (RER) operation in August (designed to alleviate the most severe impacts of the pause) served as a proof of concept for geographically targeted food assistance at scale, as well as WFP's augmented monitoring strategy in SBA-controlled areas. Close engagement with donors on the new targeted emergency food assistance (TEFA) programme, allowed WFP to advocate for the needed resources based on a mutual understanding of opportunities and challenges.

Assistance reduction and prioritization

Financial and operational constraints manifested as a significant contraction in the intensity of WFP assistance in Yemen. [4]

With large parts of the operation paused for much of the year, the number of people assisted declined by 44 percent from 2023; the amount of food distributed declined by 81 percent; and the US\$ value of cash-based transfers (CBT) provided declined by more than half. While these primarily impacted activities implemented in SBA areas, internationally-recognized Government-controlled (IRG, south) areas were also affected by assistance disruptions caused by funding shortfalls.

WFP provided **food assistance** with reduced rations to most of the people assisted nationwide. In SBA-controlled areas, no regular food assistance was provided (beyond ad-hoc emergency food distributions) until the start of the TEFA programme in November. In IRG-controlled areas, commodity shortages caused by funding shortfalls meant that WFP was only able to conduct four assistance cycles over the course of the year.

WFP was in January forced to fully suspend its **malnutrition prevention** programme due to funding shortfalls. This left 2.4 million at-risk children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) without support.

WFP prioritized its life-saving **malnutrition treatment** programme to the extent possible, using a combination of geographic severity criteria to maintain treatment services in the worst-off areas. As a result, the programme was less affected by a reduction in assistance days (with an average duration of assistance of 96 days out of the 126 planned), as most of the people enrolled were able to complete their planned treatment cycles [5].

WFP **school feeding** was also impacted to a smaller extent by a reduction in assistance days (with an average duration of assistance of 102 days out of the 142 planned). However, by the start of the 2024-2025 school year, WFP was forced to significantly reduce the planned scale of the programme, affecting one million schoolchildren.

In line with the trend of recent years, WFP's **resilience and livelihoods** programme was severely underfunded in 2024. This limited the scale of the programme as WFP was unable to expand its longer-term resilience and livelihoods-related projects as planned. This is reflected in a significant reduction in the duration of assistance as compared to the plan (with just 41 assistance days on average out of the 192 planned).

Where possible, WFP strategically prioritized assistance in ways that ensured assistance to those most in need. However, in practice, decisions on how to direct assistance were often oriented by donor conditions. Most contributions received were earmarked by activity, with many restricted by geographical area or modality.

Strategic direction

WFP formulated an agile, more focused, and better targeted strategy for humanitarian food assistance in Yemen.

In line with its Augmented Assurance Plan, WFP concentrated intently on safeguarding the integrity of its operation in Yemen as it implemented this new strategy. [6] Key to this was a continued focus on the nationwide beneficiary targeting and registration exercise, which made considerable progress in 2024: In IRG-controlled areas, WFP completed registration and data collection for 3.6 million existing beneficiaries in April and started a phased reduction in the number of people prioritized for food assistance in December. In SBA-controlled areas, the new direction was operationalized through the completion of the targeting and registration pilot and the start of the TEFA programme.

WFP adopted a principled approach with all actors that prioritized staff safety and security; strengthened monitoring and oversight capabilities; emphasized humanitarian access; and refined needs-based targeting efforts, all as essential prerequisites for WFP's ability to operate effectively in Yemen.

8,617,102

Total beneficiaries in 2024



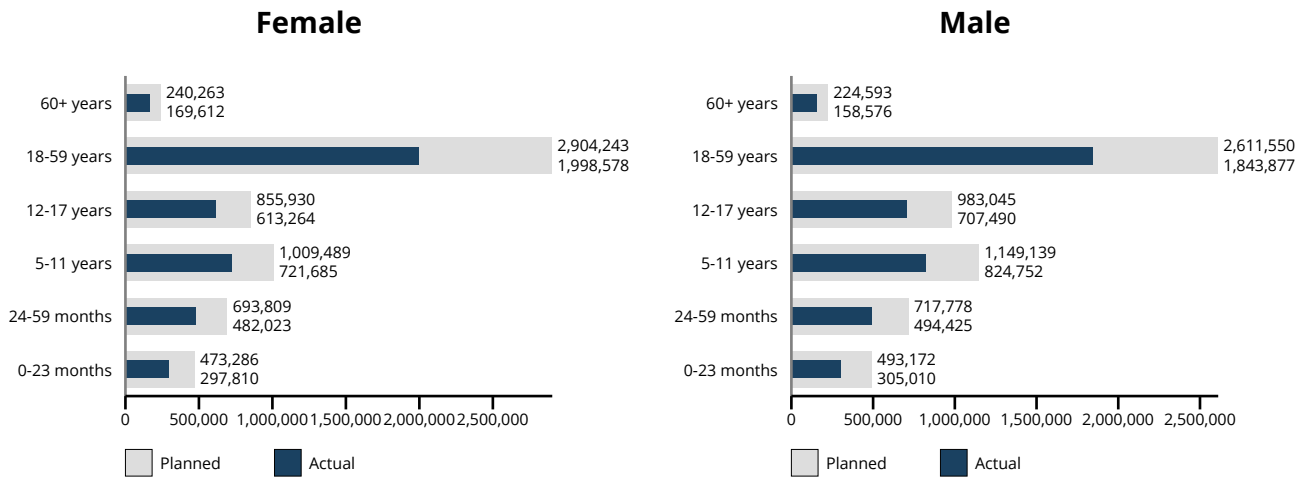
50% female



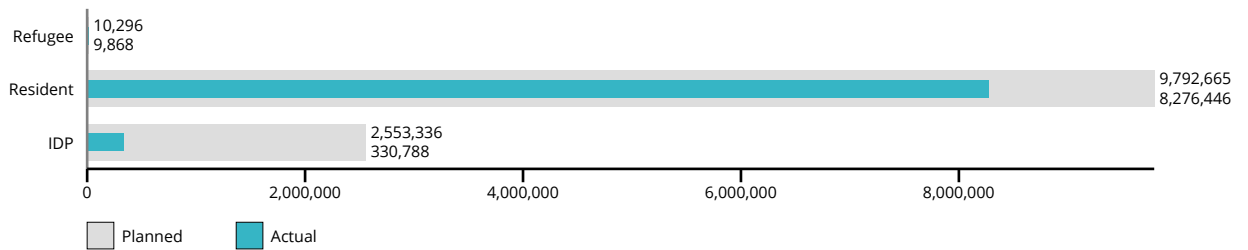
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,228,463 (49% Female, 51% Male)

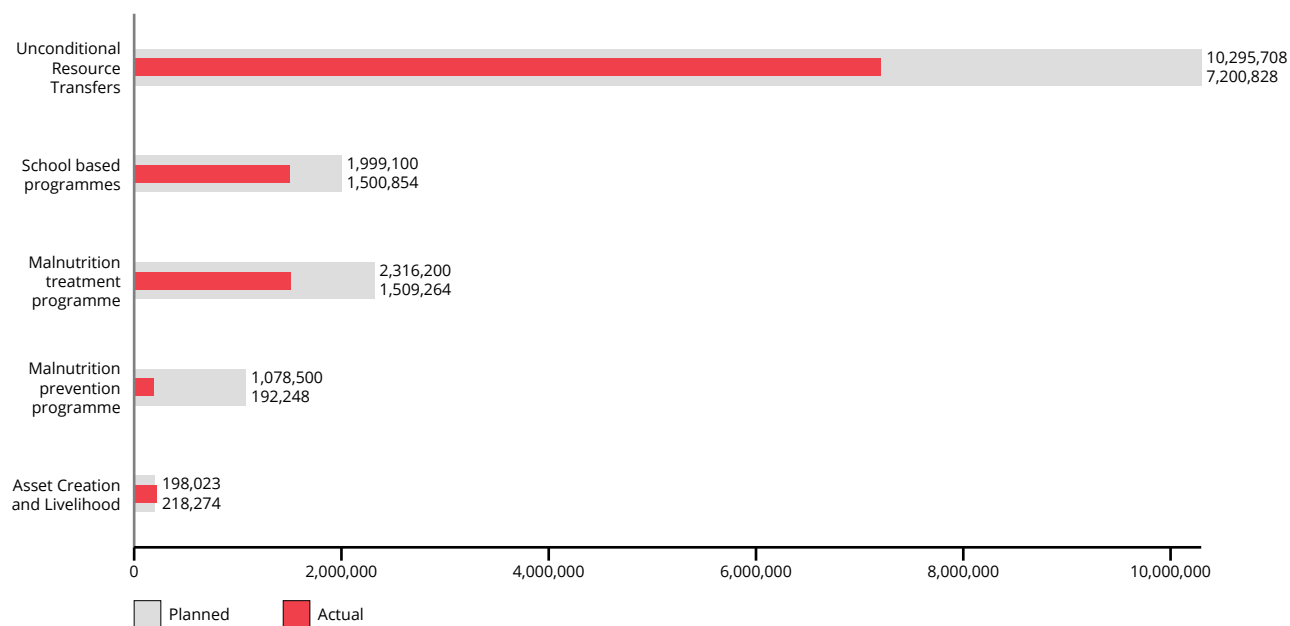
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



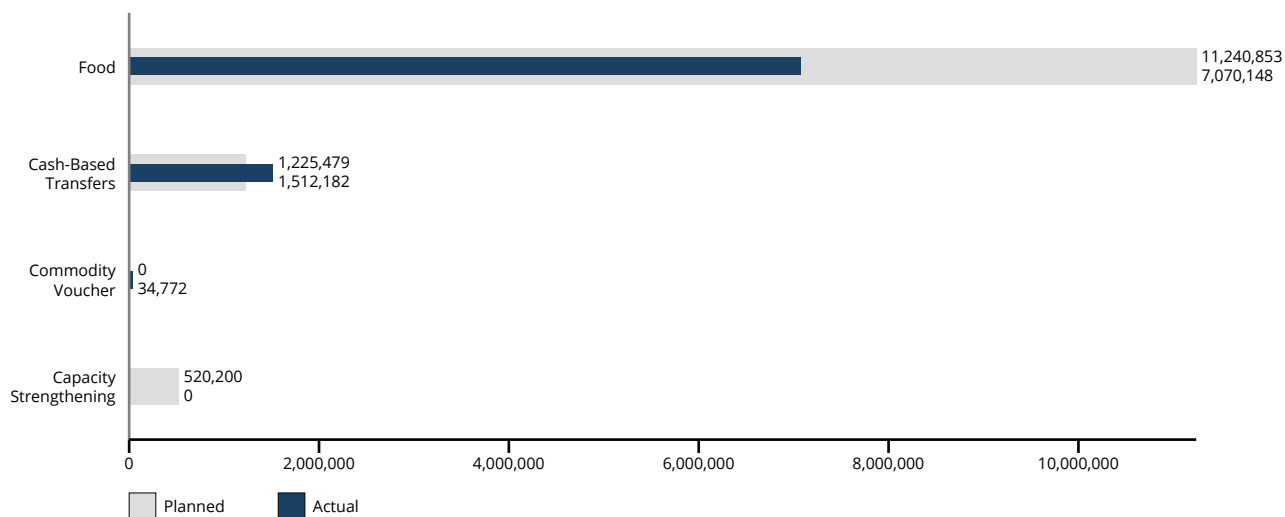
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



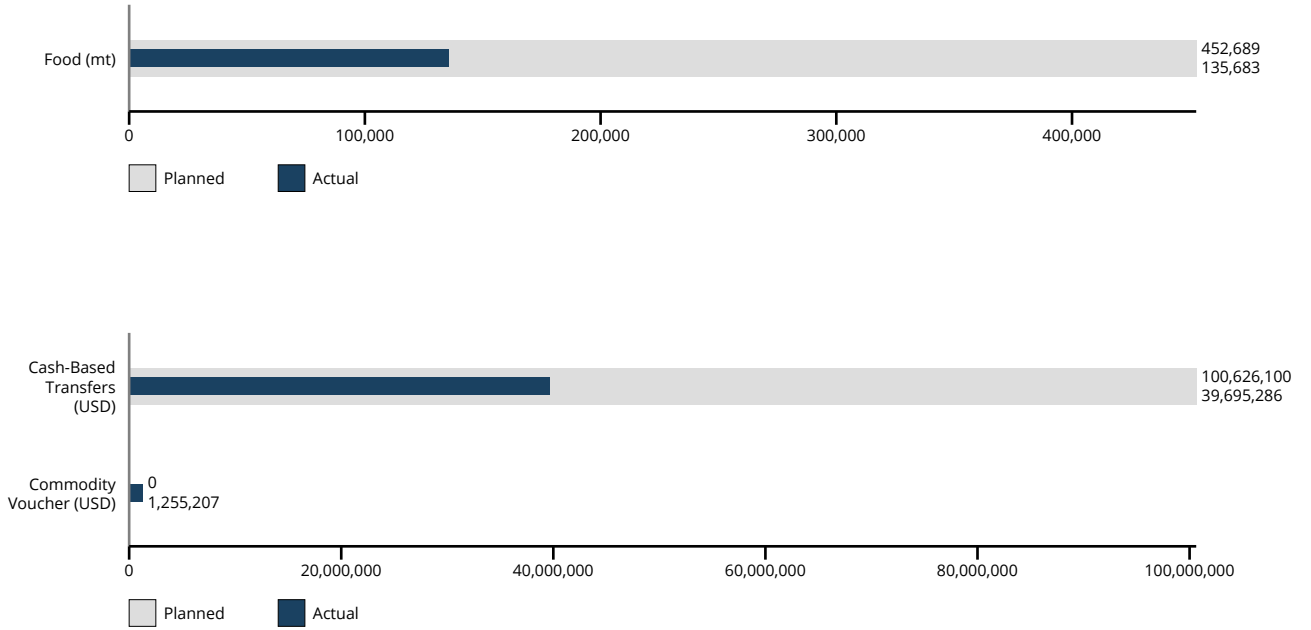
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



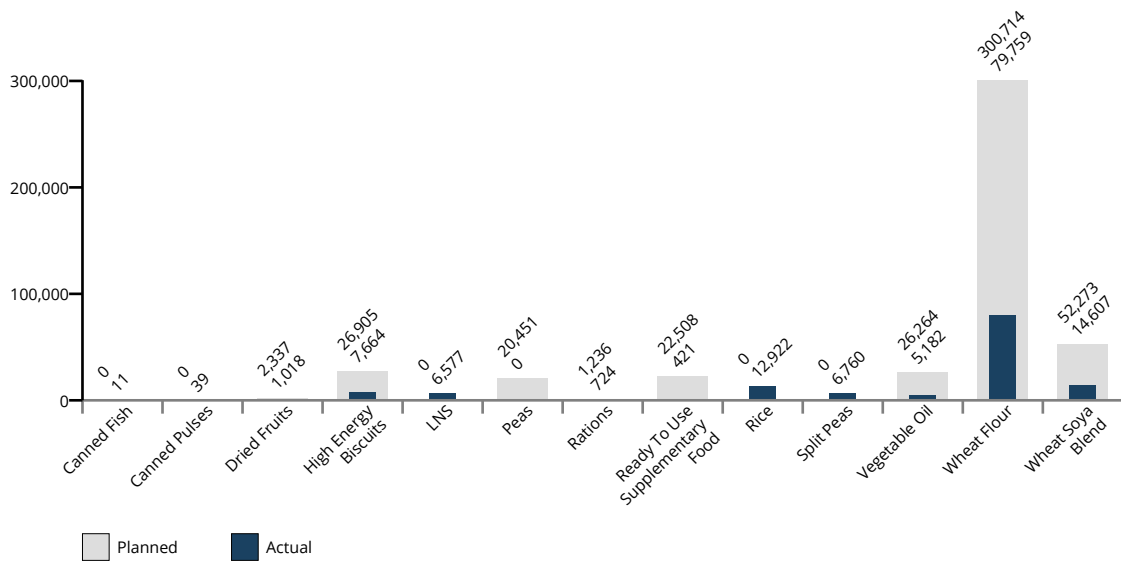
Beneficiaries by Modality



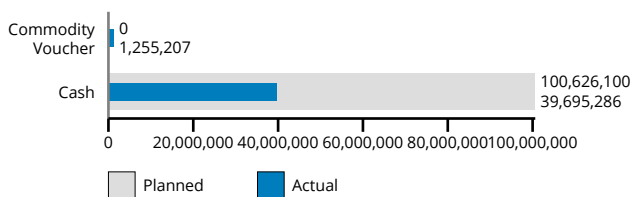
Total Transfers by Modality



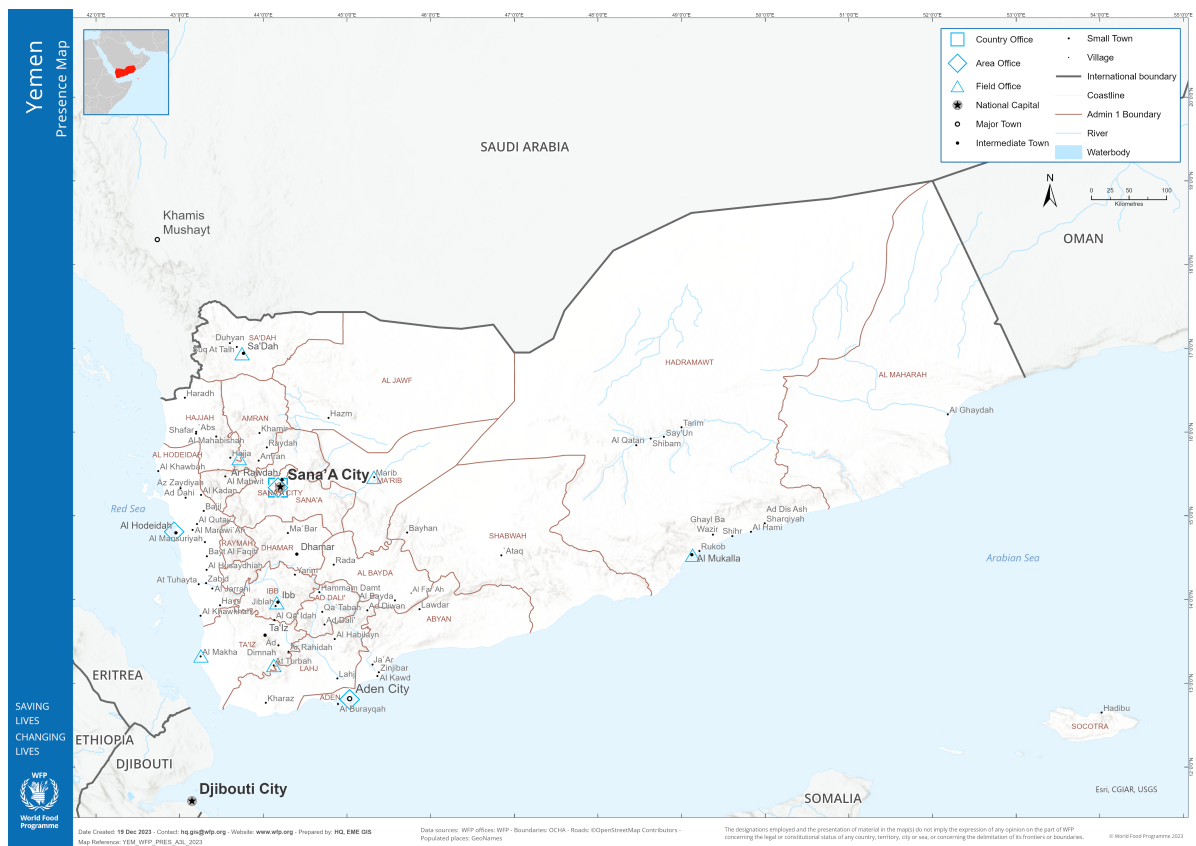
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Relative calm prevailed on the front lines of Yemen in 2024. However, the operational context was defined by a lack of progress on a diplomatic solution, the destabilizing impact of regional crises, climate shocks, and a severe economic deterioration.

Internally, the parties to the conflict remained in a state of de facto ceasefire despite the absence of a formal truce agreement [1]. However, the country remained politically divided: The southern governorates remained under the control of the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG), seated in the interim capital Aden. The northern governorates remained under the nominal control of the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA), based in the constitutionally stated capital Sana'a.

Externally, 2024 saw continuous attacks by SBA against vessels in the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, and Indian Ocean. SBA forces also launched multiple cross-border attacks resulting in retaliatory airstrikes against military targets in northern Yemen. Airstrikes also targeted Al Hodeidah port, the primary entry point for humanitarian commodities and commercial goods to northern Yemen.

Humanitarian needs remained widespread, and the fragmentation of social infrastructure and basic services has rendered the Yemeni population extremely vulnerable to shocks.

An estimated 531,000 people were newly internally displaced in 2024. [2] These were primarily displaced due to climate shocks, not conflict, as large areas of the country experienced severe rainfall and floods in August and September which affected more than 560,000 people [3]. Overall, 4.5 million people remained internally displaced nationwide, 80 percent of whom were women and children. [4]

At the same time, a fragmented political and economic landscape compounded a severe economic downturn. In SBA areas, recurring liquidity shortages prevented people and businesses from accessing bank deposits. In IRG areas, limited government revenue drove the continuous depreciation of the Yemeni riyal, leading to rapid growth in the prices of essential food items.

The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster estimated in November 2024 that **16.8 million people** (49 percent of the population) were food insecure. Of these, **4.8 million** were facing *critical* levels of acute food insecurity [5]. The multidimensional Global Hunger Index ranked Yemen second-to-last of all countries included in 2024 (only before

Somalia), indicating widespread undernourishment and malnutrition. [6]

Malnutrition remained prevalent, with 5 million children under five and 2.7 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls estimated to need life-saving nutrition interventions at the start of the year. While nationwide data was limited due to a lack of assessments in SBA areas, indications were of a further deterioration over the course of the year: A partial IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis covering IRG areas found a 34 percent increase in severe acute malnutrition from 2023. The analysis also projected *Extremely Critical* (Phase 5) levels of acute malnutrition in areas of Al Hodeidah and Ta'iz governorate for the first time. [7]

WFP data show that women and women-headed households were at higher risk of food insecurity. Further, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that more than 5 million people in Yemen have at least one disability, in part related to a high prevalence of conflict-related casualties. [3] These face higher levels of poverty, greater dependence on (scarce) public services, as well as unequal access to (scarce) education and employment opportunities.

WFP encountered multiple challenges that impacted its ability to assist those most in need, as well as the safety and security of its staff.

WFP faced attempts at interference and obstruction, bureaucratic hurdles, and movement restrictions, particularly in SBA-controlled areas. In June, 13 UN staff members (including one WFP national staff member, later released in November) as well as dozens of staff from civil society organizations, national and international non-governmental organizations, and other organizations supporting humanitarian activities were detained by security forces.

Domestic and regional insecurity continued to affect the delivery of WFP assistance. Security incidents, including carjackings, kidnappings and attacks against humanitarian personnel and infrastructure remained constant threats. In IRG-controlled areas, WFP received threats aimed at its staff, facilities and cooperating partners related to planned assistance reductions. As shipping lines re-routed vessels to avoid hostilities in the Red Sea, WFP faced increased shipping costs (due to increased freight, insurance, and fuel costs) and longer lead times for incoming commodities.

In areas under the SBA, the strict enforcement of the *mahram* practice severely limited women's freedom of movement [8] along with the ability of women humanitarians to monitor activities and provide life-saving services, directly impacting the activities of WFP and other humanitarian actors.

Within this operational context, WFP's 2023-2025 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP) is structured around four outcomes designed to address food and nutrition-related humanitarian needs, while also enabling the activities of other responding partners:

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

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

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

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

WFP in 2024 revised the ICSP to better align the operation with actual funding constraints. This reduced the 2024 budget by 62 percent by adjusting the number of people planned for assistance and revising transfer values.

Risk management

In 2024, Yemen continued to be a high-risk environment, grappling with a confluence of risks. These included attempts at interference, impaired monitoring, funding constraints, and increasingly complex conflict dynamics. Yemen remained in the highest risk category of WFP's Country Risk Profile in 2024, with the fifth-highest level of assessed risk of all 85 WFP operations worldwide.

In SBA-controlled areas, WFP faced restrictions and delays impacting humanitarian operations and monitoring access. Funding shortfalls challenged WFP's ability to maintain operational continuity at scale. Geopolitical tensions also increased the risks to staff safety and operational integrity, leading to the detention of WFP and other humanitarian staff.

Despite these hurdles, the country office made significant progress in its re-targeting and registration exercise in both IRG and SBA-controlled areas. These efforts aimed to ensure assistance reached those most in need, while increasing WFP's programme transparency and operational independence.

WFP continued to enhance enterprise risk management capabilities by investing in robust commodity tracking and multi-layered monitoring systems. WFP operationalized risk management strategies, including the "*no monitoring, no distributions*" principle, to uphold programme integrity and mitigate food diversion risks.

Risk management was integrated into operational decision-making through the active participation of the country office Risk Management Unit in governance committees and an active advisory role. Special attention was paid to strengthening risk-based oversight, defining the country office risk appetite, and developing operational guidelines covering key risk areas, including monitoring access, identity management, and prohibited practice allegation handling.

As of the end of 2024, all internal audit recommendations, except in-progress targeting and registration actions, had been implemented. The Corporate Emergency Evaluation of WFP's response in Yemen (2019-2024) which started in 2024 contributed to a further reinforcing of accountability frameworks, with outcomes expected in 2025.

Lessons learned

WFP systematically embedded lessons learned from oversight recommendations and after-action impact assessments in programme design and implementation.

In its re-targeting and registration exercise, WFP completed a pilot exercise in SBA-controlled areas to trial different targeting approaches and identify hurdles. The lessons learned informed the strategy for the wider roll-out. Best practices from IRG-controlled areas, where a full-scale exercise was underway, were also embedded in WFP's roll-out plans.

The lessons learned by WFP from the food assistance pause in SBA areas in 2023 guided programme design decisions by strengthening internal controls, enhancing monitoring mechanisms, and addressing gaps in partner capacity. [9]

WFP conducted several ad-hoc emergency food distributions in the areas most affected by the pause. These were followed by impact assessments to assess their effectiveness and demonstrated WFP's ability to deliver geographically targeted assistance at scale. [10] As such, the experience gained informed WFP's new targeted emergency food assistance (TEFA) programme in SBA-controlled areas, which was launched in November 2024.

As part of WFP's Global Assurance Project, the country office made significant progress in the implementation of its Augmented Assurance Plan. The five areas of the plan systematically address oversight recommendations to ensure WFP maintains accountability and improves internal controls.

To Stay and Deliver

"My life is taking a good turn"



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WFP Yemen 2024 assistance recipients Amira, Abeer, Abdullah, and Mohammed.

WFP has been present in Yemen since 1967 and continues to stay and deliver for the people of Yemen. Despite challenges, WFP support remains vital for millions of people, and continues to change lives across Yemen. These four stories from people assisted by WFP in 2024 illustrate how WFP's support is making a tangible difference.

Abeer, a 28-year-old mother, lives in Ad Dali' governorate. Like so many others, she has seen her ability to provide for her family diminish as food prices skyrocket. Abeer's seven-month-old son, Fadl, was diagnosed with acute malnutrition. *"We used to eat three meals a day, but now we're lucky if we get one or two,"* she says. The lack of nutrition has affected both mother and child.

However, Fadl was enrolled in WFP's acute malnutrition treatment programme at a local health center, receiving nutritional food supplements to support his growth and development. *"His condition is improving,"* Abeer says with relief, *"but I worry. If the assistance stops, he could get sick again."* Abeer, like many in Yemen, relies on humanitarian assistance to keep her family alive.

Amira (45) has faced many challenges. Forced to flee her home, she now lives in a camp for internally displaced persons in Ta'iz with her seven children. The camp conditions are tough, with too many people and not enough resources. Amira's husband, often too ill to work, tries to make ends meet by riding a motorcycle for small jobs. The family struggles to afford even basic items like vegetables and flour.

WFP food assistance has been crucial for them. *"If this food basket continues monthly, instead of buying wheat or rice if I find money, I will buy them clothes for school or something else for them to eat,"* Amira says. WFP assistance has also allowed her children to return to school. Before receiving WFP support, they spent their days collecting bottles to sell to afford food. Now, they can focus on their education.

In the aftermath of Cyclone Tej, **Mohammed**, a 41-year-old farmer from the countryside of Al Maharah governorate, found himself with nothing. His farm, once his livelihood, had been destroyed. Left with no income, Mohammed didn't know where to start. But WFP's Food to Resilience (FuTuRe) project gave him the tools he needed to rebuild. He received seeds, fertilizer, and cash to help restore his farm. Now, months later, Mohammed's land is producing again. The income from his crops has brought stability to his family. *"We've managed to rebuild our lives, and it's all because of this support."* *"My life is taking a good turn",* he says. Implemented under WFP's resilience and livelihoods programme, WFP's FuTuRe project works to transition people away from humanitarian assistance where possible, giving participants an opportunity to build self-sustaining livelihoods.

For **Abdullah**, an 11-year-old boy in Aden, hunger was a constant challenge when in school. *"In the past, we didn't receive meals, and we often felt hungry, dizzy, and tired, which made it hard to concentrate on the teacher,"* he recalls. Abdullah's family, like many others in Yemen, struggled to provide enough food. But WFP's Healthy Kitchens project has made a significant difference, providing daily meals at school.

"When we started receiving school meals, I felt full and did well in school. I concentrate on the lessons. I come to school with enthusiasm because I get this meal," Abdullah explains. The meals have improved his ability to focus and stay active. *"The best things in the meals are the bean sandwich, bananas, and cucumbers,"* he adds. A reminder that, with WFP's help, his future is brighter. The Healthy Kitchens project, implemented under WFP's school feeding programme, assisted 35,000 children like Abdullah in 2024.

Programme performance

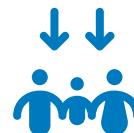
Strategic outcome 01: Crisis affected women, men, girls & boys across Yemen are able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs all year.



21% of the population of Yemen received **WFP food assistance**.



WFP resumed food assistance in areas under the **Sana'a-based authorities** after an eight-month pause.



WFP made significant progress in its nationwide **targeting and registration exercise**.



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



85 percent of children assisted by WFP recovered from **moderate acute malnutrition**.



463,200 people assisted through the inter-agency **Rapid Response Mechanism**.

Outcome 1 of the 2023-2025 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP) encompasses WFP's efforts to address urgent food and nutrition needs through life-saving food assistance and acute malnutrition treatment activities. Outcome 1 accounted for nearly 70 percent of WFP's expenditures in 2024, contributing directly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, targets 1 (End hunger) and 2 (End all forms of malnutrition).

Food assistance

WFP's provision of unconditional resource transfers (food assistance) in Yemen underwent significant programmatic developments in 2024. This involved a shift from a broader *general* food assistance (GFA) programme to a more agile *targeted* emergency food assistance approach, as well as the resumption of food assistance in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA). This was underpinned by enhanced beneficiary targeting and registration and augmented monitoring to ensure accountability and maintain robust oversight.

WFP provided food assistance to 7.2 million people in Yemen in 2024: 4.4 million in areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG), and 2.8 million in areas under the SBA. Food assistance was provided in 206 of the 333 districts of Yemen, across 20 of 22 governorates.

Food assistance was provided as in-kind general food distributions (GFD) through 1,355 food distribution points, and as cash-based transfers (CBT) through 232 CBT redemption sites. GFD was primarily used in rural areas, while CBT were used in urban and semi-urban areas with established retail infrastructure and available financial service providers (in 2024 only in IRG areas). 5.9 million people received GFD, and 1.3 million people received CBT.

WFP also provided emergency food assistance to 463,200 people through the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). [1] RRM assistance was mostly provided in response to climate-related shocks (93 percent, primarily the severe floods in August and September). Conflict-related assistance accounted for just 7 percent of the RRM response.

Food assistance resumption in SBA areas

In SBA-controlled areas (home to almost three-quarters of the population), the GFA programme was paused in late 2023. [2] Regular food assistance remained suspended until WFP started its new targeted emergency food assistance (TEFA) programme in November 2024. [3] The successful completion of a targeting and registration pilot exercise in July was essential for the resumption by validating WFP's ability to accurately identify and prioritize the most at-risk segments of the population for assistance.

However, before the start of the TEFA programme, WFP provided ad-hoc food assistance in SBA areas through several emergency responses in response to emerging needs: WFP conducted food distributions in May (in eight districts based on post-pause food security monitoring findings); in August-September (the Rapid Emergency Response in 34 districts, designed as part of a Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)-developed pause mitigation plan) [4]; and in September-December (in response to severe floods in 55 districts).

Resources to results

Funding shortages, combined with the prolonged food assistance pause in SBA-controlled areas resulted in a significant reduction in the scale and reach of WFP food assistance in 2024.

The number of people assisted dropped by 45 percent from 2023, with a drastic reduction in the quantity and frequency of assistance as WFP provided less assistance with reduced rations to stretch limited resources. Overall, the amount of food distributed declined by 83 percent from 2023, with the value of CBTs provided declining by 41 percent.

It should be noted that the apparently high funding coverage for the activity is primarily an artefact of the downwards revision of the ICSP budget and does not reflect a healthy funding situation. Further, a significant amount of funds confirmed in 2024 were not actually made available for 2024 programme implementation. Disbursement of these funds was made contingent by donors on an agreement with the SBA on the resumption of food assistance, which did not materialize until late 2024. As such, a significant amount of funds was carried over to 2025, reducing 2024 expenditures. A high level of donor earmarking, either by modality or geographic areas also constrained WFP's ability to freely allocate resources based on needs.

As a result, WFP was only able to conduct four food assistance cycles in IRG areas, as funding shortfalls led to severe commodity shortages. With the start of the fourth (and last) cycle of the year in December, WFP reduced the number of people targeted for food assistance from 3.6 to 2.8 million people as part of the first phase of its targeting and registration exercise.

In areas under the SBA, the scale of food assistance remained far below that of previous years despite the resumption. The first TEFA cycle (November) targeted 1.4 million people; WFP increased the number of people assisted to 2.8 million people as of the second assistance cycle (dispatches which started in December and completed in early 2025).

Food assistance outcomes

The contextual challenges, combined with the reduction in WFP assistance, led to a deterioration in food security outcomes among most families targeted for WFP assistance. Further, a remote monitoring study finalized in April 2024 found a significant deterioration in food consumption patterns among former food assistance beneficiaries in SBA areas affected by the food assistance pause. [5]

This deterioration was especially pronounced for households receiving their entitlements as CBT, which in 2024 only occurred in IRG-controlled areas. Among CBT recipients, the share of families with *acceptable* food consumption nearly halved from 2023, while the use of the most severe coping strategies increased. Worryingly, while the share of households with *borderline* food consumption stayed close to static, the share of households with *poor* consumption (43 percent) doubled year-on-year.

These findings are likely related to the severe currency depreciation seen in IRG areas, which resulted in a rapid increase in the cost of basic food items. Other key drivers include food assistance delays in IRG areas, the food assistance pause in SBA-controlled areas, and the impacts of the severe floods, compounded by limited livelihood opportunities.

Partnerships

WFP's provision of food assistance was closely coordinated with FSAC and implemented in collaboration with 17 cooperating partners (including local and international non-governmental organizations) and one financial service provider.

Gender and age

Gender and age considerations were partially integrated in the provision of food assistance, reflected in the assignment of Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (GaM - M) code 1. WFP undertook gender and age analyses to tailor each food assistance modality to the needs of women, men, girls, and boys, as well as persons with disabilities [6].

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Integrated with its provision of emergency food assistance, WFP provides moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). As a life-saving intervention, WFP prioritized the MAM treatment programme to the extent possible in the face of funding shortfalls.

WFP treated 1.5 million people suffering from MAM in Yemen in 2024: 834,600 children and 674,700 PBWG. Treatment was provided through 4,320 health facilities in all 333 districts of the country. Services were also provided through mobile clinics at hard-to-reach locations, areas hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs), and locations where health facilities are not easily accessible. WFP also embedded social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) in the MAM treatment programme.

Children were provided with lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS-LQ) of 500-550 kilocalories per day on average for 90 days. PBWG were provided with 6 kg of fortified blended flour (super cereal) monthly, providing on average 760-800 kcal per day from the beginning of the second trimester until the child was six months old.

Resources to results

Faced with underfunding across the operation, WFP prioritized its MAM treatment programme due to its life-saving nature. By the end of 2024, the programme was 84 percent funded. However, due to late-incoming contributions combined with long lead times, commodity shortages meant that WFP was unable to sustain assistance to everyone targeted. Geographic earmarking meant that this primarily affected SBA-controlled areas.

Further, in November 2024, an incoming shipment of nutrition commodities for the MAM programme in SBA-controlled areas arrived in poor condition and deemed unfit for use. This led to immediate commodity shortages, forcing WFP to implement a prioritization strategy to sustain assistance to those most at risk. Districts were prioritized using severity criteria to establish criticality of needs. However, this led to a significant reduction in the scope of MAM treatment in SBA-controlled areas as of December, affecting approximately 600,000 children under five, expected to last through the first quarter of 2025.

MAM treatment outcomes

Evidence shows that WFP’s MAM treatment programme contributed to alleviating the malnutrition burden among assisted children and PBWG, and the programme has consistently met the minimum Sphere standards for the management of MAM in recent years. [8] However, while still within the minimum Sphere thresholds, the challenges faced by WFP in 2024 are reflected in decreased coverage rates (as WFP reduced the scope of the programme), lower recovery rates, higher non-response rates (for PBWG) and higher default rates (for children) as compared to 2023.

Partnerships

Under the coordinated approach to nutrition support in Yemen, WFP provides MAM treatment, while UNICEF provides severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment. Community-based outreach activities were also implemented in collaboration with UNICEF. WFP remained an active partner of the Nutrition Cluster and worked with 12 international and national NGOs to implement the programme. WFP worked in coordination with the Aden-based Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) in areas under the IRG, and with the Sana’a-based Ministry of Health and Environment in areas under the SBA.

Gender and age

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

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



1.1 million people affected by the **suspension of WFP malnutrition prevention** interventions due to funding shortfalls.



WFP, WHO, UNICEF and other partners worked together to provide an **integrated health and nutrition package** in prioritized districts.



2,424 schools across Yemen supported by **WFP school feeding**.



Attendance, retention, and graduation rates all increased in **WFP-supported schools**.

Under the 2023-2025 interim country strategic plan (ICSP), WFP integrates its malnutrition prevention and school feeding activities in Yemen under one strategic outcome. In line with WFP's "first 8,000 days"-approach, strategic outcome 2 was designed to take advantage of the synergies between health, nutrition, and education to strengthen basic services and social safety nets. The outcome contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero hunger) and 4 (Quality education).

Prevention of acute malnutrition

WFP's acute malnutrition prevention programme works to prevent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). However, severe underfunding led to the suspension of the programme for much of the year.

As a result, WFP supported just 192,200 people under the malnutrition prevention programme in 2024 (an 88 percent reduction from the 1.6 million people assisted in 2023). 109,900 children aged 6-23 months and 82,400 PBWG received support through 636 distribution points in 16 prioritized districts. Under the programme, children received 1.5 kg of lipid-based nutrient supplement-medium quantity (LNS-MQ) monthly that provides 255 kcal per day and essential micronutrients. PBWG received 3 kgs of WSB+ monthly. WFP also provided cash-based transfers (CBT, approximately US\$ 30 per month) to 18,900 PBWG to complement their diets, conditional on attending nutrition awareness sessions co-supported by WFP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO). [1]

Resources to results

With just 15 percent of the annual requirement covered, the malnutrition prevention programme was severely underfunded. This prompted WFP to suspend the programme as of January 2024. The only component that remained operational was WFP's small-scale CBT assistance for nutrition project. However, by March, WFP was also forced to suspend this project, leaving the malnutrition prevention activity entirely suspended.

In August, WFP was partially able to resume the activity in 12 districts under a US\$ 5 million allocation from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)-managed Yemen Humanitarian Fund. Further, in September, WFP prioritized the resumption of assistance in four additional districts identified as facing a critical malnutrition situation by an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Acute Malnutrition (IPC AMN) analysis conducted in areas under the internationally recognized Government (IRG) of Yemen. [1] However, this still meant that WFP was only able to provide support to 184,000 people in 16 prioritized districts, just 17 percent of the originally targeted children and PBWG.

Malnutrition prevention outcomes

The suspension of the malnutrition prevention programme is reflected in a drastic reduction in coverage rates for both children and PBWG as compared to 2023. However, among the children and PBWG that WFP was able to assist, most

key indicators for which WFP was able to collect sufficient data remained similar to those of 2023 (when the programme similarly faced significant disruption). [2]

Partnerships

Under the malnutrition prevention programme, WFP, UNICEF, WHO and other partners worked jointly to provide an integrated health and nutrition package in prioritized districts. WFP remained an active partner of the Nutrition Cluster and worked with three national NGOs to implement the programme. WFP worked in coordination with the Aden-based Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) in areas under the control of IRG, and with the Sana'a-based Ministry of Health and Environment in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA).

Gender and age

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

School feeding

Over five decades, WFP's school feeding programme in Yemen has worked to increase school enrolment and increase or stabilize school attendance while supporting children's food and nutrition security.

WFP assisted 1.5 million children in primary school under the school feeding programme in 2024. [4] The programme covered 2,424 schools across 77 districts in 19 of Yemen's 22 governorates. Children received either fortified date bars or fortified biscuits for every day they attend school (providing approximately 430 kilocalories, per person, per day). WFP also provided incentives to school feeding support staff.

Since 2020, WFP has piloted a *Healthy Kitchens*-approach to school feeding in Yemen based on the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model. Under the project, WFP provided 35,000 children with freshly prepared meals in school based on locally sourced ingredients and in line with local food culture and nutrition standards.

The project augments the immediate food security impacts of school feeding with longer-term economic benefits for local communities and smallholder farmers. The project also promotes women's economic empowerment through targeted employment. In some areas, the project uses food sourced from smallholder farmers supported by WFP's resilience and livelihoods programme.

The project started in Aden city and expanded to Sana'a city in 2022. By the end of 2024, WFP had completed preparations for an expansion to Hadramawt and Ta'iz governorates. To assess impact, WFP employed a robust monitoring and evaluation framework. This included regular surveys to measure student health and academic performance; assessments of agricultural output and farmer income levels, as well as community feedback sessions.

WFP also assists children who have lost their parents and children with disabilities and/or specific needs in specialized educational institutions. In 2024, the programme assisted more than 600 children in two government-supported orphanages in Ibb and Sana'a city, as well as 3,500 children with disabilities or specific needs in Abyan, Amran, Al Hodeidah, Sana'a city and Ta'iz governorates.

Resource to results

However, funding shortages forced a significant contraction in programme coverage, and school coverage in 2024 was approximately half of that of 2023. As the 2024-2025 school year started, WFP had significantly scaled down the programme, targeting just 36 prioritized districts.

Geographical coverage was based on an independent, needs-based, and principled approach designed to ensure equitable access. In prioritizing districts faced with limited resources, WFP's targeting criteria were defined by the prevalence of food and nutrition insecurity, access considerations, and the common priorities of the Education Cluster.

School feeding outcomes

WFP has seen positive outcomes among schoolchildren assisted in recent years. Outcome data show that this encouraging trend continued in 2024. WFP school feeding contributed to keeping Yemeni children in school: Attendance, graduation, and retention rates all increased, surpassing annual targets. Similarly, WFP continued to see an above-target year-on-year increase in the number of children enrolled in WFP-supported schools.

Partnerships

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

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

The three agencies provided a package of complementary support over three academic years for schoolchildren, schools, and teachers. Illustrating the value of predictable multi-year funding, the funding provided by the World Bank and the GPE allowed WFP to sustain assistance in the schools targeted despite funding shortages.

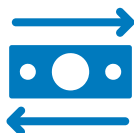
Gender and age

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

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



USD 11.5 million transferred to **resilience and livelihoods** participants.



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



7,000+ households transitioned away from humanitarian assistance through WFP's **Food to Resilience (FuTuRe)** project.

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

Resilience and livelihoods

WFP's resilience and livelihoods programme is designed to restore livelihoods and build resilience among crisis-affected families. However, the activity was severely underfunded in 2024. This led to a significant contraction of WFP's efforts to transition families away from dependence on humanitarian assistance towards self-reliance.

WFP supported 218,300 people under its resilience and livelihoods in 2024, transferring more than US\$ 11.5 million in cash-based transfers (CBTs). Interventions were implemented in 50 districts across 15 governorates. This was far below planned levels, and a notable decrease from the 131 districts where interventions were implemented in 2023. WFP utilized a '3-Pronged Approach' (3PA) to design projects with an understanding of local contexts and needs. [1] WFP emphasized the rehabilitation and construction of medium and larger-scale community assets, as well as agricultural interventions that support the restoration of food systems.

Since 2023, WFP has implemented the multi-year 'Food to Resilience' (*FuTuRe*) project in Hadramawt, Al Mahara, and Socotra governorates. The project is designed to transition eligible households away from humanitarian assistance through up to 18 months of sustained food assistance for assets (FFA) and/or food assistance for training (FFT) interventions towards self-sustaining livelihoods. In 2024, more than 7,000 households transitioned away from humanitarian assistance through *FuTuRe*, demonstrating the viability of the project as a tool to reduce aid dependency.

WFP resilience and livelihood interventions in Yemen were grouped into three pillars: Pillar I, covering recovery and rehabilitation efforts through FFA; Pillar II, which supports the human capital and economic capacity of youth and women through FFT; and Pillar III, which encompasses WFP's support to smallholder farmers and livestock breeders.

Under Pillar I, FFA projects focused on rehabilitating and building community assets to restore local productive capacities: 141,900 participants constructed or rehabilitated assets including 123 kilometres of community access roads, and 14 kilometres of irrigation canals. 900 hectares of agricultural land benefitted from new irrigation schemes. 54 hectares of community gardens were established and more than 33 community structures including health centres, schools and markets were built, maintained, or restored.

Under Pillar II, FFT programmes designed to support the human capital and self-reliance of youth and women were selected based on market assessments and beneficiary preferences. Participants attended programmes for six months. In 2024, 73,900 participants received trainings that include tailoring, beekeeping, food processing, livestock management, perfume, and incense production, as well as business management and marketing training. WFP also provided seed funding to support small-scale projects that enable participants to turn skills into income-generating activities.

Under Pillar III, WFP worked on projects focused on natural resource management and disaster risk reduction, designed to help communities prepare for and respond to climate-related shocks. FFA participants constructed or rehabilitated 193 climate adaptation assets, including drainage canals and flood protection embankments to protect productive land, as well as water catchment and water collection centres for the efficient utilization of scarce water resources. Participants also worked on land reclamation, terracing, and grazing land management for the sustainable

utilization of productive land.

Resources to results

As in recent years, the resilience and livelihoods programme was one of WFP's least-funded activities in 2024. The lack of donor support meant that WFP had to significantly scale the programme down from already reduced levels. Strict geographic prioritization was critical as funding shortages meant that WFP was able to support just 10 percent of the originally planned 2 million people. [2] As part of the 3PA, an integrated context analysis (ICA) was used to identify priority districts for implementation.

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

Resilience and livelihood outcomes

Outcome data illustrate how WFP interventions can work to mitigate the effect of shocks, with eight out of ten households in targeted communities reporting benefitting from an enhanced livelihood asset base. However, the contextual development and operational challenges faced are reflected in the observed food security outcomes, which show a deterioration for both FFA and FFT participants. In line with the outcomes seen for emergency food assistance, outcomes were relatively similar for households headed by women as those headed by men.

Partnerships

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

WFP in 2024 continued implementation of three multi-year joint projects in Yemen: Under the third phase of the *Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security, and Climate Adaptation in Yemen (ERRY III)* project, WFP, UNDP, FAO, and ILO supported the creation of sustainable livelihoods opportunities. Through the second phase of European Union-funded *Joint Actions for Food Security and Nutrition in Yemen (PROACT II)*, WFP, FAO, and UNICEF have since 2023 strengthened the resilience of food systems and livelihoods of targeted communities. The project ended in April 2024, with 31,600 people supported. Under the World Bank-funded *Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP)*, WFP, FAO, and UNDP worked together to improve access to food and nutritious diets.

Gender and age

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

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



130 partners supported by WFP cluster and service provision activities.



16,200 passengers carried on the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)**.



76 humanitarian and development partners supported by the **Logistics Cluster**.



95 percent Emergency Telecommunications Cluster user satisfaction rate.



21 million litres of fuel provided by **WFP on-demand services**.

WFP plays a critical enabling role in the inter-agency humanitarian response in Yemen and served 130 partners through the provision of air transport, logistics, emergency telecommunications, and on-demand services in 2024. These activities contribute to outcome 4 of the Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP), and to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the goals).

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

The WFP-managed UNHAS carried 16,200 passengers from 98 partners to, from, and within Yemen in 2024. The reliable provision of aviation services remains a cornerstone of the humanitarian response in Yemen, reflected in a user satisfaction rate of 91 percent.

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

Through its fleet of three aircraft, UNHAS served 20 United Nations (UN) agencies, 71 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as 7 diplomatic missions and donor partners in 2024. UNHAS operated 914 flights in 2024, and on average, 1,347 passengers were carried on 76 flights each month. Due to restrictions imposed by the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA), UNHAS flights remained unavailable to female national staff in northern Yemen without the accompaniment of a close male relative (*mahram*).

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

UNHAS also responded to 46 requests to move 8.3 mt of light humanitarian cargo to Yemen in collaboration with the Logistics Cluster and WFP on-demand services. Further, UNHAS facilitates medical travel for humanitarian staff (and their families) with medical travel facilitated for 213 people in 2024.

UNHAS made significant efforts to streamline its operations in Yemen and enhance cost-efficiency. This included replacing the previously used Airbus A320 with a more cost-effective Embraer ERJ-145 on the Sana'a - Amman route in April 2024. This resulted in approximately US\$ 5 million in cost-savings, without a reduction in the number of flights operated or destinations served.

Logistics Cluster

The Yemen Logistics Cluster supported the work of 76 humanitarian and development partners in 2024, including 49 international NGOs, 14 national NGOs, and 13 UN agencies. 87 percent of users reported that the

Logistics Cluster added significant value to their operational response.

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

The Logistics Cluster conducted monthly coordination meetings and interfaced with the wider humanitarian community through participation in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM), and the Humanitarian Access Working Group (HAWG). The Logistics Cluster maintains an operations website and published and shared 146 information management products.

The Logistics Cluster delivered warehouse and inventory management trainings in Sana'a and Aden to 65 staff from 33 partner organizations. The Logistics Cluster also coordinated with the Aden-based Customs Authority in preparation for a workshop for humanitarian partners on customs exemption procedures and import mechanism. The Logistics Cluster also held three training webinars on various logistics topics, primarily focused on the needs of local NGOs.

While the provision of common storage facilities was transferred to WFP on-demand services in 2023, the Logistics Cluster facilitates access to temporary storage for partners through temperature-controlled storage units and mobile storage units (MSUs). 17 MSUs were loaned to eight partners across Yemen in 2024 on a free-to-user basis.

The Logistics Cluster conducted a Gaps and Needs Analysis (GNA) in late 2024 to identify common gaps and bottlenecks among partners. The GNA will form the basis for an updated Logistics Cluster concept of operations (CONOPS) for 2025.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

The ETC provided mission-critical telecommunications and information technology services to 2,600 humanitarian workers from 49 partner organizations in 2024 (17 UN agencies, 31 NGOs, and one government partner). 95 percent of users were satisfied with ETC services and activities in 2024, a notable increase from 2023.

The conflict has degraded the quality and accessibility of Yemen's telecommunications infrastructure. In response, WFP, through the ETC, provides secure telecommunications and information technology (IT) services to the humanitarian community. This includes establishing, upgrading, and maintaining security telecommunications services, the provision of shared internet connectivity services, the provision of solar charging solutions, and coordination, information management, and capacity building.

ETC services were provided in 19 humanitarian hubs across 9 common operational areas of Yemen, as well as in nine United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)-managed Security Operation Centres (SOCs). The ETC also continued its long-term collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO). The ETC provided IT services in 29 Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) across Yemen, supporting humanitarian operations in response to the resurgent cholera outbreak. The ETC also contributed at community-level by supporting general access to internet and IT services in collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

The ETC conducted three in-person and virtual trainings for 65 IT staff from partner organizations in 2024. Topics include data visualization (Tableau) and data transformation and preparation (Power Query). Further, the ETC, in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) conducted a training in Aden in September focusing on digital safety and security for civil society representatives and human rights activists.

Restrictions on the importation of telecommunications equipment remained a key challenge. Further, long-term funding shortages has prompted the adoption of an alternative funding model developed in coordination with the United Nations Resident Coordinators Office and the Operational Management Team (OMT). The model combines funding from the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) and the inter-agency cost-sharing agreement to ensure the continuity of ETC services.

The ETC continued work to make new and innovative services available to the humanitarian community. Following the launch of the SpaceX Starlink satellite internet service in areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG) in September 2024 (as the first country in the Middle East), the ETC started negotiations on corporate packages through the Public Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) on behalf of humanitarian actors in IRG areas.

The ETC engaged closely with its local partners to discuss activities, plans, and challenges: The Yemen ETC Working Group had 163 active members in 2024. The ETC also regularly engaged with the Humanitarian Country Team, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM) and the Communications Working Group (CWG).

On-demand services

Through its on-demand service provision activity WFP leveraged its supply chain expertise and capacities in service of 15 partners in Yemen in 2024 through a range of services provided on a cost-recovery basis.

Through the **Revolving Fuel Facility**, WFP provided 20 million litres of imported fuel in response to requests from Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), UNICEF, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and WHO. This facilitated the provision of life-saving services at 183 MSF and WHO-supported Health facilities, 19 UNICEF-supported vaccination centres, and 54 UNOPS-supported water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities.

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

Through the **Small-Quantity Fuel Provision** mechanism, WFP supported 10 NGOs and UN agencies by delivering 974,400 litres of locally sourced diesel and petrol to sustain humanitarian activities.

WFP also continued its provision of **non-food cargo transport services**. In partnership with the Shipping Branch at WFP headquarters, WFP Yemen facilitated the safe transport of 794 m³ of non-food cargo by sea on behalf of three partners, including medicines, medical kits, and other non-food items (NFIs). This was significantly down from the 4,200 m³ of cargo transported by sea in 2023, primarily due to a lack of funding, with many organizations instead using commercial shipping options.

WFP provides **warehousing services** as an on-demand service at full cost recovery. On request from UNHCR and UNICEF, WFP augmented its warehousing capacity in Sana'a and Aden with storage space for NFIs, shelter and camp management equipment. This brought the total number of WFP-managed warehouses under its on-demand service provision activity) to three, with a combined storage capacity of 9,500 m².

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people (UNHAS)	N/A
Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people (Logistics cluster)	N/A
Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people (ETC Cluster)	N/A
Provide on demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Ten years of conflict have exacerbated endemic gender inequalities in Yemen, which has in recent years been considered one of the most unequal countries in the world. [1] At the same time, the strict enforcement of discriminatory gender-related practices continued in 2024 to impact women's freedom of movement in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA), with both societal, humanitarian, and operational implications.

Yemen ranked second-to-last in terms of women's inclusion, justice, and security in 2023-2024, according to the multidimensional Women Peace and Security Index. Women's employment - both formal and informal - is estimated at just six percent. [2]

The lack of economic participation makes Yemeni women and girls more vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity. This also exacerbates their risk of exposure to gender-based violence, exploitation, and abuse, as households adopt negative economic coping mechanisms such as early, forced, and child marriage, as well as child labour.

In areas under the SBA, the *mahram* practice, strictly enforced since early 2022, limited the participation of women in humanitarian work, which had negative consequences on the outreach to women and girls in targeted communities. [3]

WFP activities were affected by restrictions on the ability of women national staff to freely conduct field work. These hampered the ability of women to support themselves and their families, while limiting the ability of women humanitarians to provide life-saving services.

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

Funded by a dedicated gender budget, the WFP Yemen cross-cutting unit supported gender mainstreaming efforts across WFP's programmatic portfolio. This entailed working with the country office Programme units to develop gender mainstreaming plans, as well as capacity strengthening of WFP and cooperating partner staff. WFP reviewed all cooperating partner proposals to ensure that gender equality was integrated and provided grants to support gender mainstreaming efforts. WFP worked to ensure that all training and assessment activities conducted by partners as part of WFP activity implementation remained inclusive of women and girls, men, and boys.

Under its **emergency food assistance** programme, WFP worked to ensure gender was adequately mainstreamed as it resumed food assistance in SBA controlled areas under the new targeted emergency food assistance (TEFA) programme. WFP also worked to minimize any unintentional gender equality-related impacts as it continued work on its re-targeting and registration exercise, including beneficiary prioritization. [4]

As part of its **school feeding** programme, women's empowerment was an explicitly desired outcome of its Healthy Kitchen project. The project specifically targeted women for employment, and WFP conducted field visits to identify how income-generating activities could be promoted. Integrated with its resilience and livelihoods programme, this included trainings on food processing, packaging, and marketing. In Al Mukalla (Hadramawt governorate), WFP provided trainings to 50 women, providing marketable skills, as well as livelihood opportunities, as WFP gradually engaged these women in the expansion of its Healthy Kitchens project to additional schools.

Under its **resilience and livelihoods** programming, WFP worked specifically to enhance women's economic participation. WFP supported women both directly and indirectly by involving them in the planning and implementation of all projects.

WFP organized a training session for cooperating partners focused on protection and gender for more than 30 participants from local and international non-governmental organizations from both areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG) and areas under the SBA. All cooperating partners were encouraged to ensure at least 30 percent women participation when forming community committee to ensure women's priorities were

incorporated in asset prioritization and selection.

Further, under the World Bank-funded Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP), WFP worked with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to build skills and create sustainable sources of income for women in targeted areas. In 2024, 3,650 women received skills development, technical, and managerial training. WFP also helped women create business plans and provided post-training grants to start income-generating activities, followed by coaching and marketing support.

Under its **nutrition** activities, cooperating partners in some areas provided specific gender mainstreaming training to field staff (including health workers and community health volunteers) with WFP support. Conscious of local cultural considerations, gender mainstreaming elements were integrated into existing nutrition-specific training sessions in other areas.

Considering the specific gender equity challenges in Yemen, WFP worked to ensure the women and girls unimpeded access to WFP assistance, while also emphasizing ways to address gender inequities through its programming.

WFP ensured that distribution points were safe and secure for women and girls in line with local cultural considerations. This includes the presence of dedicated women volunteers at distribution sites; gender-segregated queues, and distributions timed to ensure the access, safety, and security of women.

WFP tracked women's participation and decision-making power related to the provision and use of assistance: WFP monitored and enforced women's representation on food management and food assistance committees where possible. Sex-disaggregated data was also collected for most activities. WFP monitoring data show that in close to half of all households that received WFP food assistance in 2024, the decisions on the use of assistance were made jointly by women and men. [5] This is a notable achievement considering that on average, nine out of ten households in Yemen have a household headed by a man. [6]

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

WFP integrated safeguards at all stages of its operation in 2024, committing to the protection of and accountability to the people served, while working to ensure equal access to assistance.

More than 1.6 million people were estimated to need protection assistance in Yemen in 2024. [1] Protection risks remained endemic, and violations of international humanitarian and human rights law remained widespread. These include gender-based violence, child labour, forced recruitment, and restrictions on freedom of movement. Many of these disproportionately affected women and girls, triggered the use of harmful coping strategies, and hampered access to public services and humanitarian assistance.

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)

Guided by the country office-developed Protection and Accountability Strategy, PSEA was embedded in all WFP activities. WFP maintained a strong focus on enhancing PSEA capacity among its cooperating partners. All cooperating partners were briefed on PSEA requirements and processes, ensuring alignment with WFP PSEA standards. All 2024 cooperating partners also submitted PSEA self-assessments through the UN Partner Portal (UNPP).

WFP completed PSEA capacity-strengthening process for two cooperating partner, resulting in their improved capacity status from "Low Capacity" to "Full Capacity". WFP started the capacity strengthening process for a further five cooperating partners identified for PSEA capacity-building using the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment. By the end of the year, three of these had received technical support from WFP to develop capacity-strengthening implementation plans, while two were in the initial phase of conducting self-assessments.

Safety and dignity

WFP emphasized the safety and dignity of the people served. WFP ensured distributions were safe and that people could collect their entitlements with dignity. The success of these efforts is reflected in monitoring findings that show that almost everyone assisted reported experiencing no safety concerns and that they were treated with respect.

WFP also emphasized the importance of data protection to safeguard the privacy and data security of people enrolled in WFP programmes. WFP conducted privacy impact assessments in areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG), where risk analyses had identified risks related to data protection principles and the processing of personally identifiable information.

Recommendations include enhancing security measures for beneficiary lists, regular database audits to prevent data manipulation, increasing the use of digital tools for data management, and conducting training on data protection for cooperating partners. These assessments also identified a need for improved (and culturally sensitive) community engagement to mitigate protection risks, particularly for women. [2]

Access

WFP ensured that the people served could access to their entitlements without barriers and conducted more than 12,000 on-site monitoring visits in 2024. WFP put in place arrangements at distribution sites for specific groups. As a result, close to all surveyed people targeted WFP reported that they had unhindered access to WFP programmes.

The *mahram* requirement has since 2022 restricted women's freedom of movement without a close male relative in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA). This was usually enforced when travelling between districts or further. However, as WFP had, on average, 24 distribution points in each district of Yemen, this rarely impacted the ability of women to access WFP assistance. Overall, nine out of ten recipients surveyed reported that they had to travel less than one hour to collect WFP assistance.

Accountability

WFP operationalized its commitment to accountability through community feedback mechanisms, community engagement, and information provision. WFP triangulated information from direct monitoring by WFP staff, third-party monitoring, post-distribution monitoring, and remote monitoring, as well as feedback received from people

served through hotlines incoming and outgoing calls.

WFP operates a community feedback mechanism (CFM) that provides channels for people to contact WFP directly. 169,000 incoming calls were received in 2024, an increase of close to 70 percent from 2023. [3] This increase was primarily related to the food assistance pause in SBA-controlled areas and the ongoing targeting and registration exercise (including the food assistance reduction in IRG-controlled areas). Accordingly, most calls were complaints (55 percent), followed by requests or expressions of preference (34 percent). The remaining 11 percent of calls were inquiries or requests for guidance. WFP consolidated and tracked reported issues to ensure that timely action was taken, and feedback loops were closed: 77 percent of cases had been resolved or closed by the end of 2024, with a first-level resolution rate of 66 percent.

Through the Beneficiary Verification Mechanism (BVM), WFP conducted outgoing calls to programme participants in areas assessed to have high protection risks to verify that they had received their full entitlements, that the assistance was of adequate quality, and that the provision of assistance was conducted in line with WFP standards. WFP conducted 26,400 BVM calls in 2024, with findings confirming consistently high rates of assistance satisfaction.

Participation and empowerment

WFP emphasizes the participation and empowerment of the people it assisted, acknowledging their role and participation throughout the programme lifecycle. Where possible, WFP involved communities in the planning and implementation of its activities. Under the food assistance programme, food assistance committees at district, sub-district and village levels ensured community involvement. WFP also worked to boost women's empowerment and participation by encouraging that at least 30 percent of committee members were women.

WFP in 2024 started work on an updated Community Engagement Action Plan, to be implemented in 2025. While each WFP activity uses different approaches to engage people in local communities at each stage of the programme lifecycle, the Action Plan focuses on improving and addressing identified gaps in 1) community sensitization; 2) community feedback and response management (including effectively closing feedback loops); and 3) the use of third-party monitoring.

WFP was an active member of inter-agency and inter-sectoral fora related to protection and accountability. WFP participated in the Yemen Protection Cluster, the Yemen Inclusion Task Force, the Yemen Gender Network, the Yemen GBV/Women's Protection Area of Responsibility, and the Yemen PSEA Task Force. Through these, WFP strengthened inter-agency collaboration on topics including referral pathways, PSEA assessments, and civil status documentation.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

A decade of conflict has exacerbated Yemen's chronic environmental problems and resulted in unregulated use of scarce natural resources. This has caused widespread land degradation, impacted soil fertility, and exacerbated acute water adversely, affecting crop yields and livestock health. At the same time, Yemen is one of the countries most vulnerable to, yet least prepared for the impacts of climate-related risks. Close to half of the population, an estimated 16.7 million people, are exposed to at least one climate hazard, and historical trends show an increasing intensity and frequency of climate shocks since the early 1970s. [1]

WFP made significant progress in enhancing Environmental and Social Safeguarding (ESS) processes in 2024. WFP also integrated ESS considerations in its activities, contributing to increased agricultural productivity while increasing resilience to climate shocks.

WFP started embedding ESS screening in the early stages of field-level agreement (FLA) processing. The proactive integration of ESS at an early stage ensured the timely identification and resolution of potential risks. As a result, almost all FLAs across all WFP activities were screened using ESS tools - a substantial improvement in the operational processes of the country office.

Operationally, under its resilience and livelihoods programme, soil conservation projects worked to restore agricultural land by mitigating erosion risk while maintaining soil fertility. WFP also continued work on projects that safeguard vital water resources. The construction or rehabilitation of irrigation and water harvesting sites aimed to improve water availability for irrigation, crucial for sustaining agricultural outputs in a water-scarce environment. Gabion construction efforts worked to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events, prevent soil erosion, and safeguard agricultural infrastructure.

WFP evaluated all cooperating partners against ESS indicators as part of the cooperating partner performance evaluation framework. This provided cooperating partners with constructive feedback, helped them identify gaps and offered actionable recommendations to enhance their ESS practices. This not only improved cooperating partner compliance but promoted a culture of continuous improvement in safeguarding environmental and social considerations.

WFP in 2024 transitioned from an expert-based approach, previously reliant on consultants, to a distributed focal point model for managing ESS processes. WFP decentralized responsibilities among empowered focal points within each technical unit at country office and area office levels to oversee ESS implementation. These focal points operated under the technical coordination and oversight of a primary focal point in the WFP Yemen cross-cutting team. This addressed identified gaps in continuity and ownership within the ESS process. This shift also fostered greater ownership and accountability among technical units while significantly strengthening interdepartmental collaboration.

The integration of the WFP Yemen Engineering team (part of the country office Administration unit) into the ESS screening process marked another milestone. Their technical expertise ensured the comprehensive review and measurement of ESS indicators, addressed technical requirements, and worked to resolve critical gaps. This enhanced the precision and comprehensiveness of the WFP Yemen ESS screening process, ensuring that all indicators were rigorously evaluated to uphold environmental and social safeguarding standards. [2]

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP continued to implement several new initiatives that demonstrate its commitment to environmental sustainability in its operations.

WFP worked to reduce the use of plastics and stopped purchasing single-use water bottles for events and meetings, instead using water dispensers, and encouraging staff to bring reusable bottles or mugs. This significantly reduced plastic waste while promoting sustainable alternatives. Additionally, WFP transitioned away from single-use plastics in its canteen, moving towards more sustainable alternatives, further minimizing plastic waste during office gatherings. As a result of these initiatives, 85 percent of meetings and workshops were conducted in line with green practices in 2024.

WFP also enhanced its waste management processes. WFP installed waste segregation bins and focused on segregating organic food waste for recycling and use as fertilizer, alongside the separation of plastic and paper waste. This initiative was initially implemented at the country office in Sana'a, where waste management facilities are limited, with plans to collaborate with suppliers to expand this service to its other offices and facilities across Yemen.

WFP continued the roll-out of the Global Service Management Tool (GSMT). The tool digitizes all administrative services and has proven effective at significantly reducing waste while streamlining administrative processes. The system saw a significant increase in usage in 2024, as staff adapted to digitized requests over paper forms. This introduction of the GSMT system has significantly reduced the use of paper, with 95 percent of all administrative requests digitized.

WFP has significantly reduced its carbon footprint in Yemen, demonstrating its commitment to environmental stewardship. In 2022, Yemen ranked sixth among all WFP country operations in terms of their estimated CO₂ emissions, with 4,792 metric tons (mt) of CO₂ emitted. By 2023, this had been reduced to 4,463 mt, and WFP reduced this even further in 2024. This reduction is in large part attributed to WFP's increased reliance on solar energy systems to power its facilities in Yemen. All WFP new construction projects were designed with the utilization of green energy sources in mind, primarily solar power, and incorporate thermal insulation materials to effectively reduce power consumption for heating and cooling purposes.

WFP continued preparatory work for the full roll-out of WFP's Environmental Management System (EMS). Supporting the country office in this work, a mission from the WFP headquarters and the WFP regional bureau for the Middle East, Northern Africa, and Eastern Europe (Regional Bureau Cairo) visited WFP offices in areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen in June 2024. This includes the WFP area office in Aden, as well as the WFP field offices in Al Makha and At Turbah. However, the mission was unable to visit areas under the control of the Sana'a-based authorities due to a lack of the necessary visa approvals. As such, the EMS rollout was not completed in 2024, and WFP plans to finalize this process in 2025.

Nutrition integration

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

Comprehensively addressing chronic and acute malnutrition in Yemen means tackling a multitude of interrelated factors that go beyond immediate causes. Recognizing this, WFP in 2024 implemented an integrated multisectoral nutrition response strategy across multiple nutrition-sensitive activities and implementing entities.

This includes a focus on *strategic integration*, whereby WFP's programme planning integrated nutrition considerations from the design stage; *operational integration* of nutrition-sensitive programming that ensures a continuum of care across WFP's assistance portfolio; and an emphasis on **partnerships** that integrate nutrition across sectors.

Strategic integration

At the planning stage, the 2023-2025 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP) strategically embeds nutrition-specific interventions with other interventions in ways that cohesively address both immediate and longer-term nutrition needs.

Strategic outcome 1 of the ICSP integrates WFP's life-saving emergency food assistance programme with its programme for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Under a coordinated approach to nutrition support in Yemen, WFP provides MAM treatment, while UNICEF provides treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). In this way, WFP-provided food assistance and WFP and UNICEF-provided treatment services are integrated as one life-saving inter-agency assistance continuum.

Strategic outcome 2 of the ICSP integrates WFP's support for the prevention of acute malnutrition with WFP's school feeding programme. This approach takes advantage of the synergies between health, nutrition, and education, operationalizing WFP's "first 8,000 days"-approach.

Operational integration

In programme implementation, WFP's integrated approach to nutrition was operationalized by embedding nutrition considerations across its non-nutrition-specific assistance portfolio.

WFP's **emergency food assistance programme** was designed with nutrition considerations embedded from the targeting stage. The eligibility criteria for food assistance include households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) enrolled in the MAM treatment programme, or households with children under five years old registered in WFP-provided MAM treatment or UNICEF-provided SAM treatment programmes.

WFP ensured nutrition considerations were integrated in the development of its new targeted emergency food assistance (TEFA) programme in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA). WFP designed the TEFA programme to align with, and be complemented by, WFP's malnutrition prevention and MAM treatment programmes. In targeting, levels of acute malnutrition were an integral part of the geographic prioritization criteria of the programme. This integrated approach worked to ensure the people served by WFP would benefit from complementary food and nutrition interventions.

WFP also worked to integrate the provision of food and nutrition assistance in sudden-onset and ad-hoc emergencies. In response to an alarming increase in acute malnutrition [1], WFP in August 2024 started an emergency response in Al Hodeidah and Ta'iz governorate. The response integrated nutrition-specific interventions with emergency food assistance targeting 115,400 people. Interventions were linked by referral pathways that ensured that nutritionally vulnerable households were prioritized for assistance tailored to their identified needs.

WFP's **school feeding** programme combined nutrition-sensitive approaches with educational and social protection interventions. In tandem with its nutrition assistance and food assistance programmes, the school feeding programme was an integral part of WFP's operationalization of the "8,000 days"-approach in 2024: 1.5 million schoolchildren received nutritious foods to improve their nutritional status. Children also gained knowledge of good hygiene practices, healthy eating habits, and balanced diets through the integration of social and behavior change communication (SBCC) provided through teachers trained by WFP and its cooperating partners.

Under the **resilience and livelihoods**-programme, WFP in 2024 adopted a systematic strategy to link resilience and livelihood projects with nutrition interventions to both directly and indirectly address determinants of food insecurity and malnutrition in targeted areas. 141,900 participants received direct food and cash-based assistance (through food assistance for assets, FFA) that support the nutritional status of their households. Concurrently, FFA participants worked on the rehabilitation and construction of food system-related community assets such as agricultural and water infrastructure.

Under the inter-agency Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP), WFP worked with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to create sustainable sources of income for women in targeted areas. The project incorporated SBCC to promote lasting changes in nutrition-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors. In Hajjah governorate, the project reached more than 900 PBWG and their nutritionally vulnerable families already enrolled in WFP nutrition programmes.

Partnerships

WFP continued to work through partnerships that enhance nutrition integration across the humanitarian response in Yemen, in line with WFP's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 17 (*partnerships for the goals*).

WFP is a key member of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement in Yemen, under which WFP and other responding actors and authorities have embraced an integrated approach to address drivers of malnutrition across sectors. WFP worked with local authority counterparts, United Nations (UN) agencies, and civil society organizations to strengthen nutrition policies, strategies, and programmes. In collaboration with WHO, UNICEF, and FAO, WFP participated in the development of the 2025-2030 Yemen Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP), led by the SUN Secretariat.

The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (co-led by WFP and FAO), the WASH Cluster, the Nutrition Cluster, and the Health Cluster in 2024 continued the Yemen Integrated Famine Risk Reduction (IFRR) approach. The IFRR Coordination Group in March 2024 finalized an updated Strategic Note for famine reduction efforts in Yemen. The Coordination Group also launched an alignment exercise to ensure a better coherence in nutrition and food security programming amongst all responding actors.

Challenges

WFP in 2024 faced several challenges in its efforts to mainstream nutrition integration. Limited funding severely limited the scope and scale of WFP nutrition interventions. The lack of resources meant that WFP was forced to partially or fully suspend and/or scale down several of its direct nutrition interventions, leaving little room for investments in the development of people, systems, and programmes.

Further, the fragmented bureaucratic governance structure of Yemen, with multiple duplicate entities across the different areas of the country, meant that coordinating nutrition efforts was a complex and bureaucratically arduous endeavour. Further, a lack of knowledge, capacity, and technical capabilities among WFP and its cooperating partners continued to limit progress, although investments in capacity building were beginning to pay dividends.

Partnerships

2024 was a transitional year for WFP in Yemen, and WFP's partners were integral as it formulated its new strategic and programmatic direction. WFP worked closely with local communities, local authorities, cooperating partners, other UN agencies, and its donor partners in the design and implementation of its activities. At the same time, WFP remained a key enabling partner for the humanitarian and development community.

WFP strengthened its field-level *operational* partnerships, especially with national non-governmental organizations (NNGOs) and authorities. It worked with *resource* partners to advocate for support and maximize the utility of every dollar received. *Enabling* partnerships facilitated the activities of other humanitarian actors. *Localization* initiatives enhanced local-level leadership and the delivery capacity of NNGOs and local authorities. Reaping the synergies of *joint programming* with other United Nations (UN) agencies, WFP and its sister agencies avoided wasteful duplication of effort while spurring multiplier effects across sectors.

Through operational partnerships, 34 cooperating partners were involved in WFP activity implementation in 2024. Yemen retains a vibrant civil society made up of independent local actors working on social and humanitarian issues. WFP embedded these in its response, and its 19 NNGO partners made up more than half of WFP's cooperating partners. WFP also implemented activities in collaboration with other international organizations, including 11 international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and one United Nations (UN) agency. Local authorities were also involved in activity implementation in some areas, and three local authority partners served as WFP cooperating partners.

Working to simplify collaboration, streamline reporting, and improve financial transparency, WFP fully digitized its cooperating partner selection and engagement processes through the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP). WFP also prepared to adopt the WFP Partner Connect digital platform to enhance the management of field-level agreements with its operational partners.

WFP worked closely with its resource partners to solicit feedback on and secure funding for its operation in Yemen, including its new food assistance approach. WFP's donor partners were as such not just passive providers of resources, but active partners in WFP's efforts to assist the crisis-affected Yemeni population more effectively. WFP successfully retained its existing donor pool and established a new partnership with Finland in support of WFP's school feeding programme. The support of WFP's donor partners was also key to WFP's ability to resume food assistance in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities.

In these processes, WFP emphasized frank and open information exchanges with its donor partners on contextual and operational developments and challenges. WFP also solicited the active and transparent participation of its key donor partners in the design of its programmes. This worked to build donor confidence in WFP's new programmatic direction, and enabled WFP to advocate for the required funding based on a mutual understanding of opportunities and challenges.

WFP engaged its donor partners in discussions of efforts to safeguard WFP assistance from external interference in line with humanitarian principles. With a consensus on the risks that the complex operating environment in Yemen poses to the integrity of WFP programmes, exchanges also focused on measures to uphold accountability and maintain robust oversight. This included monitoring and evaluation processes and findings, targeting and registration enhancements, internal control mechanisms, audit recommendations, and follow-up actions.

WFP worked to strengthen the relationships with its donor partners through multi-pronged engagements. WFP advocated with its donor partners for flexible (unearmarked) and timely contributions to ensure operational flexibility in the face of limited resources. However, despite these advocacy efforts, WFP faced increasingly frequent requests for the earmarking of contributions towards specific geographic areas (often based on politically determined areas of control). This compromised WFP's ability to respond effectively to the most urgent humanitarian needs and posed challenges to a principled, impartial, and needs-based approach to humanitarian assistance across Yemen.

Building on its comparative advantages, including its vast field footprint and technical expertise, WFP was a key enabling partner of the inter-agency humanitarian response in Yemen. Through its cluster and service provision activities, WFP supported the work of 130 humanitarian and development partners over the course of 2024.

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

Focus on localization

In a context of low levels of centralized institutional power, localization, and the relationships fostered with local NGOs and local authorities, were critical. Overall, 59 percent of the WFP resources channelled through its cooperating partners were channelled through agreements with national partners.

These brought an understanding of local contexts, geographical proximity to the people served, as well as complementary technical knowledge. WFP also worked to strengthen the leadership and delivery capacity of Yemeni NGOs and local authorities. WFP developed a capacity strengthening implementation plan and implemented trainings to enhance delivery while ensuring adherence to humanitarian principles.

Protection from sexual abuse and exploitation (PSEA) requirements were embedded in all field-level agreements (FLAs), with partners submitting PSEA self-assessments through the UNPP. WFP provided partners with PSEA guidance and training to staff, enumerators, daily workers, volunteers, and others involved in the delivery of WFP assistance. WFP also started PSEA capacity assessments for all partners in coordination with other United Nations agencies.

WFP adopted a principled stance vis-à-vis cooperating partners and local authorities and conducted stringent evaluations of all its partnerships. WFP conducted assessments for new cooperating partners in line with WFP's due diligence standards, risk management policy, and minimum standards for conflict sensitivity.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Joint programming with other UN agencies allowed WFP and its partners to increase cost-efficiency, avoid duplication of effort, and reap the benefits of programmatic synergies.

WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) completed the last year of implementation of the four-year (2021-2024), World Bank-funded **Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP)**. The project aimed to improved food and nutrition security while building resilience and social cohesion. Under the project, WFP provided nutrition support and food assistance for training (FFT) through its resilience and livelihoods programme.

WFP continued implementation of the **Restoring Education and Learning (REAL)** project. The five-year (2021-2025) project is implemented jointly by WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children, funded by the World Bank and the Global Partnership for Education. Under the project, WFP provided school feeding to 610,000 children in 1,144 schools in 2024. Multi-year funding ensured consistent assistance in the schools covered by the programme, even as WFP's school feeding programme overall faced significant funding shortfalls.

Under its resilience and livelihood activity, implementation of the third phase of the **Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen Joint Programme (ERRY III)** continued in 2024. The four-year (2022-2025) project is managed by UNDP, funded by the European Union and Sweden, and jointly implemented by WFP, FAO, and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 16 targeted districts across seven governorates. The project is designed to enhance livelihoods, food security, and climate adaptation, while strengthening social cohesion.

Under the European Union-funded **Joint Actions for Food Security and Nutrition in Yemen (PROACT II)**, WFP, FAO, and UNICEF have since 2023 jointly worked to strengthen the resilience of food systems and livelihoods in four targeted districts across three governorates. The project concluded in April 2024.

Financial Overview

WFP's operation in Yemen faced severe funding shortfalls in 2024, forcing WFP to strictly prioritize its limited resources towards those most in need.

Operational requirements

In line with WFP's corporate shift to a more realistic budgeting approach, WFP in December 2024 completed a budget revision to the 2023-2025 interim country strategic plan (ICSP). The revision reduced WFP's annual needs-based plan for 2024 by 62 percent (from US\$ 2.89 billion to US\$ 1.11 billion) by adjusting the number of people planned for assistance and revising transfer values. [1]

Funding and expenditures

Incoming contributions declined for the third consecutive year, and WFP in 2024 received the lowest amount of confirmed contributions since 2016 (US\$ 610 million). Despite this, the total resources available to WFP (which includes confirmed contributions *and* carry-over from 2023) was by the end of the year sufficient to cover the (revised) needs-based funding requirement.

However, it should be noted that this seemingly high funding coverage is primarily an artefact of the downwards revision of the 2024 budgetary requirement. Further, the disbursement of a significant amount of contributions towards WFP's food assistance programme confirmed in 2024 was made contingent by donors on an agreement with the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA) on the resumption of food assistance. As this did not occur until late 2024, a significant amount of funds was carried over to 2025, reducing 2024 expenditures.

The life-saving **moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment** programme was the best-funded activity (with 84 percent of the revised requirement covered). This was followed by the **school feeding** programme (41 percent). The **malnutrition prevention** programme was the least-funded activity, covered at just 15 percent of the needs-based plan. WFP's cluster and common service activities were overall well-funded (except for the Logistics Cluster, at 35 percent). The high funding coverage for the **food assistance** and **resilience and livelihoods** activities is a result of the budget revision, which significantly reduced the number of people targeted (and thus the funding requirement) for both activities. [2]

Faced with limited resources, WFP worked to maximize cost-efficiency and cut costs, including through headcount reductions, in-house efficiency measures, and programmatic adjustments: WFP reduced the number of people assisted (school feeding and malnutrition treatment), reduced food rations (emergency food assistance), or entirely suspended some activities (malnutrition prevention). To the extent possible, WFP implemented prioritization strategies to shield life-saving activities in the most vulnerable areas.

Funding inflows

WFP received contributions from a diverse array of donors and worked to further diversify its donor base. However, the continued dependence on a small group of donors for most of its resources presented a significant strategic risk: The top two donors (as in recent years, the United States of America and Germany) together accounted for almost three-quarters of all confirmed contributions. Further, most contributions were earmarked either by activity, geographic area, or modality (or a combination), limiting WFP's ability to direct assistance based on needs.

Faced with these challenges, WFP regularly assessed financial risks and devised mitigation actions: WFP worked to diversify its donor base and funding sources and emphasized close communication with donors to ensure a common understanding of needs and challenges. WFP also advocated for timely, flexible, and multi-year funding to enhance assistance sustainability and predictability.

The United Nations multi-donor pooled funds (including the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund, CERF) were important funding sources: CERF funds supported WFP's resumption of food assistance in SBA areas under the new targeted emergency food assistance (TEFA) programme. Funds from the YHF allowed for a partial resumption of WFP malnutrition prevention interventions in August 2024 after the activity was fully suspended in January 2024 due to funding shortfalls.

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. Funds received through WFP's internal financing mechanisms (including the Internal Project Lending (IPL) facility and strategic commodity pre-positioning facility (the Global Commodity Management Facility, GCMF) were thus crucial in ensuring assistance continuity by reducing lead-times and maintaining the health of WFP's incoming commodity pipeline.

Resource allocation and earmarking




The allocation of resources was in 2024 in large part dictated by high levels of donor earmarking:

73 percent of all 2024 confirmed contributions were earmarked at activity-level. Overall, 63 percent of all WFP's available resources were allocated towards the provision of food assistance.





























8 percent of contributions were earmarked at the strategic outcome-level. Strategic outcome-level contributions were mostly earmarked towards outcome 1 (food assistance and malnutrition treatment) and 2 (malnutrition prevention and school feeding).

Flexible (unearmarked, thematic, or country-level) funding made up 19 percent of contributions confirmed in 2024 - a significant increase from 2023. Faced with significant funding shortfalls, WFP allocated unearmarked funds towards underfunded activities and prioritized areas to maximize the humanitarian impact of each unearmarked dollar spent.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 671,731,464	 812,636,155	 790,460,239	 412,748,318
SO01: Crisis affected women, men, girls & boys across Yemen are able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs all year.	 671,731,464	 812,636,155	 790,460,239	 412,748,318
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency	 561,044,151	 715,307,698	 697,336,854	 326,473,120
Activity 02: Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people.	 110,687,313	 97,328,457	 93,123,385	 86,275,198
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	 223,680,340	 143,519,289	 55,301,263	 36,909,974
SO02: Targeted population groups across Yemen, including school-aged girls & boys & nutritionally vulnerable & at-risk groups, have access to basic services throughout the year.	 223,680,340	 143,519,289	 55,301,263	 36,909,974
Activity 03: Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake	 138,835,795	 56,136,219	 20,331,318	 11,748,367
Activity 04: Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys.	 84,844,544	 87,383,071	 34,950,932	 25,161,607
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 19,012	 0

SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	37,311,635	32,065,125	44,953,762	25,762,328
SO03: Food-insecure households & communities in targeted areas across Yemen, including those affected by climate shocks, benefit from more resilient livelihoods & food systems throughout the year.	37,311,635	32,065,125	44,953,762	25,762,328
Activity 05: Promote early recovery & enhance livelihoods at household & community level while meeting immediate food needs of food insecure households	37,311,635	32,065,125	44,906,649	25,762,328
Non-activity specific	0	0	47,113	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	74,085,081	57,149,337	74,980,256	47,288,754
SO04: Humanitarian & development partners collaborate effectively to assist people in Yemen and to preserve critical services all year.	74,085,081	57,149,337	74,980,256	47,288,754
Activity 06: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: UNHAS	29,474,401	28,100,953	28,137,472	22,773,891
Activity 07: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: Logistics cluster	4,001,632	3,001,881	1,417,262	913,132
Activity 08: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: ETC Cluster	3,090,965	1,022,626	3,200,114	2,423,155

Activity 09: Provide on demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people	 37,518,084	 25,023,877	 42,225,408	 21,178,576
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 39,306,202	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 1,006,808,520	 1,045,369,906	 1,005,001,721	 522,709,374
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 39,439,164	 72,770,407	 59,661,889	 34,332,800
Total Direct Costs	 1,046,247,684	 1,118,140,313	 1,064,663,610	 557,042,173
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 65,471,895	 70,939,341	 39,326,362	 39,326,362
Grand Total	 1,111,719,579	 1,189,079,654	 1,103,989,972	 596,368,535

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview 2024. January 2024.

[2] Yemen Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC). 2025 People in Need and Severity Classification. November 2024. Current period estimates.

[3] United Nations World Food Programme. News release: "WFP pauses food distributions in northern areas of Yemen". 05 December 2023.

[4] The intensity of assistance is measured by the duration of assistance provided to a single beneficiary (the average number of assistance days), the value (or quantity) of that daily assistance (in grams, kilocalories, or amount of money), the beneficiary coverage of WFP assistance, the daily expenditure, and the annual expenditure per beneficiary.

[5] A moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment cycle is three months for children, and six months for PBWG. Note that while updated terminology for the management of malnutrition has been launched by the World Health Organization (WHO), the 2024 Annual Country Report uses the term "treatment of moderate acute malnutrition" to ensure alignment with the annex data tables. This will be updated in future reports.

[6] The WFP Yemen country office Augmented Assurance Plan was implemented as part of WFP's Global Assurance Project, designed to ensure that the right people receive the assistance they need, safely, in full, and without interference.

Operational context

[1] The most recent United Nations-brokered truce agreement expired in October 2022.

[2] United Nations Yemen Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). RRM Annual Snapshot January – December 2024. January 2025.

[3] International Organization for Migration (IOM). IOM Appeals for USD 13.3 Million to Help Hundreds of Thousands Affected by Yemen Floods. 05 September 2024.

[4] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview 2024. January 2024.

[5] Yemen Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC). 2025 People in Need and Severity Classification. November 2024. Current period estimates. No nationwide Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) acute food insecurity (AFI) analysis has been published in Yemen since 2022 due to objections from the Sana'a-based authorities. As such, the Yemen FSAC conducted a People in Need (PiN) analysis in November 2024 to estimate the food security situation based on available evidence. While the PiN analysis considered the convergence of evidence from all accessible food security outcome indicators, relevant contributing factors, and the scale of humanitarian food assistance, it is important to note that the analysis does not qualify as an IPC AFI analysis and cannot be directly compared to IPC AFI analyses of previous years.

[6] Concern Worldwide, Welthungerhilfe, Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV). Global Hunger Index 2024. 10 October 2024.

[7] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Yemen: Acute Malnutrition Situation for November 2023 - June 2024 and Projection for July -October 2024. 19 August 2024. It should be noted that the nutrition situation in SBA-controlled areas is likely equally alarming. However, a lack of assessments means reliable data were not available.

[8] The 'mahram' practice requires women to be accompanied by a close male relative or spouse when travelling, usually between districts or further.

[9] World Food Programme. Assessing the Impact of the General Food Assistance Pause in Northern Yemen. April 2024.

[10] See World Food Programme reports "Assessing the Impact of WFP's One-Off Food Distribution in Hajjah and Al Hodeidah, Six Months after the Pause" (July 2024) and "Assessing the Impact of WFP Food Distribution in Areas under SBA for the Rapid Emergency Response (RER)" (November 2024).

Strategic outcome 01

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

[2] United Nations World Food Programme Yemen. News release: "WFP pauses food distributions in northern areas of Yemen". 05 December 2023.

[3] United Nations World Food Programme Yemen. Assessing the Impact of the General Food Assistance Pause in Northern Yemen. April 2024.

[4] Yemen Food Security and Agriculture Cluster. Mitigation Plan: Alleviating the most severe impacts of the pause in humanitarian food assistance in areas controlled by the de facto authorities, April - December 2024. 18 April 2024.

[5] United Nations World Food Programme Yemen. Assessing the Impact of the General Food Assistance Pause in Northern Yemen. April 2024.

[6] 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).

[7] Note that for the outcome result, there are no 2024 follow-up values included for the commodity voucher assistance modality, as the use of this modality in Yemen was discontinued by WFP in 2022.

[8] The Sphere standards are an internationally recognized set of principles and minimum humanitarian standards in four technical areas of humanitarian response: Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) Food security and nutrition. Shelter and settlement.

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.

[2] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Yemen: Acute Malnutrition Situation for November 2023 - June 2024 and Projection for July -October 2024. 19 August 2024.

[3] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview 2024. January 2024.

[4] Note that the total beneficiary figure includes all individuals assisted at least once over the course of the calendar year.

[5] Quantity on Fortified Food reported in the current ACR as its category of indicators was not added during the Line of Sight creation.

[6] Since the number of schools participating in HGSF is reported, the reader would expect to see the number of students assessed through this initiative. These figures are calculated under indicators in Category A (A.1.3) and are included in the broader picture of students assisted under SO2. Will be reported separately as of 2025.

[7] CO has reported on capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP. The reader would expect to see the number of people trained and their institutions. These indicators were added recently and thus the data cannot be collected and processed in time for this Annual Report. They will remain unreported in 2024, but this will change in 2025

Strategic outcome 03

[1] 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.

[2] Note that the data tables will occasionally show planned figures lower than the actuals. This is in most cases related to the downwards budget revision to the interim country strategic plan (ICSP) approved in November 2024, which significantly reduced the needs-based planning figures for 2024 and 2025.

[3] As 2024 marks the first reporting year for the Resilience Capacity Score (RCS), no follow-up values from 2023 are available in the data tables.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

[2] Georgetown University Institute for Women, Peace, and Security (GIWPS) and The Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO). Women, Peace, and Security Index 2023/2024.

[3] ACAPS. Dynamics and effects of the Mahram practice in Yemen. 14 January 2024.

[4] Eight evaluation criteria were used to evaluate the success or failure of the WFP's targeting and registration pilot exercise, including protection and gender considerations (Criteria 8: No major/recorded exclusion took place because of any gender, ethnicity, or other forms of discrimination.)

[5] Note that for 2024, a new set of gender-related cross-cutting indicators were introduced but WFP Yemen will report on them next year as the office was not able to collect data for these new indicators in 2024. See the WFP Indicator Compendium (2022-2025) for more information (Section 3, pages 1135-1158).

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

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview 2024. January 2024.

[2] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform.

[3] WFP in the third quarter of 2023 implemented a system to track CFM calls that differentiates between original (new) calls, and follow-up calls. As such, the number of incoming CFM calls reported in the 2023 Annual Country Report (ACR) is not directly comparable to the number of calls reported in the 2024 ACR.

Environmental sustainability

[1] World Bank Group. Yemen Country Climate and Development Report. 19 November 2024.

[2] The Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) risk screening tool consists of 22 general questions and 70 detailed questions, categorized in eight thematic areas that correspond to the eight WFP Environmental and Social Standards (Natural Resources; Biodiversity and Ecosystems; Resource Efficiency and Waste and Pollution Management; Climate Change; Protection and Human Rights; Gender Equality; Community Health, Safety, Security, and Conflict Sensitivity; Accountability to Affected Populations).

Nutrition integration

[1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Yemen: Acute Malnutrition Situation for November 2023 - June 2024 and Projection for July -October 2024 (partial analysis covering areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen). 19 August 2024.

[2] Nutrition integration outcome data was first collected and reported on in 2024, and 2023 follow-up values therefore missing from the data tables.

Financial Overview

[1] World Food Programme. Yemen interim country strategic plan (2023–2025) – Budget revision 01. 18 December 2024.

[2] Budget revision 01 reduced the overall number of people targeted for WFP food assistance in Yemen under the three-year ICSP by 3.4 million, and shifted the malnutrition prevention activity from a blanket supplementary feeding programme to a more targeted malnutrition prevention programme, halving the planned number of beneficiaries, from 2.2 million to 1.1 million, for 2024 and 2025.

[3] Note that of WFP's beneficiary-facing activities in Yemen under the 2023-2025 interim country strategic plan (ICSP), the provision of food assistance is conducted under Activity 01, MAM treatment services under Activity 02, malnutrition prevention services under Activity 03, school feeding under Activity 04, resilience and livelihoods interventions under Activity 05, and WFP's cluster and common service activities under Activities 6, 7, and 8.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) at the end of every year:

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

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

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	6,179,277	4,334,130	70%
	female	6,177,020	4,282,972	69%
	total	12,356,297	8,617,102	70%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	493,172	305,010	62%
	female	473,286	297,810	63%
	total	966,458	602,820	62%
24-59 months	male	717,778	494,425	69%
	female	693,809	482,023	69%
	total	1,411,587	976,448	69%
5-11 years	male	1,149,139	824,752	72%
	female	1,009,489	721,685	71%
	total	2,158,628	1,546,437	72%
12-17 years	male	983,045	707,490	72%
	female	855,930	613,264	72%
	total	1,838,975	1,320,754	72%
18-59 years	male	2,611,550	1,843,877	71%
	female	2,904,243	1,998,578	69%
	total	5,515,793	3,842,455	70%
60+ years	male	224,593	158,576	71%
	female	240,263	169,612	71%
	total	464,856	328,188	71%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	2,553,336	330,788	13%
Resident	9,792,665	8,276,446	85%
Refugee	10,296	9,868	96%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	198,023	218,274	110%
Malnutrition prevention programme	1,078,500	192,248	17%
Malnutrition treatment programme	2,316,200	1,509,264	65%
School based programmes	1,999,100	1,500,854	75%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	10,295,708	7,200,828	69%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Fish	0	11	-
Canned Pulses	0	39	-
Dried Fruits	2,337	1,018	44%
LNS	0	6,145	-
Peas	20,451	0	0%
Rations	1,236	724	59%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	12,459	421	3%
Rice	0	12,922	-
Split Peas	0	6,760	-
Vegetable Oil	26,264	5,182	20%
Wheat Flour	300,714	79,759	27%
Wheat Soya Blend	33,546	13,941	42%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
High Energy Biscuits	26,905	7,664	28%
LNS	0	433	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	10,049	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	18,727	666	4%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	34,409,700	27,176,822	79%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	47,203,000	1,064,402	2%
Commodity Voucher	0	1,255,207	-
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	19,013,400	11,454,061	60%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis affected women, men, girls & boys across Yemen are able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs all year.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Severely food insecure populations receive unconditional food assistance, through nutritious in-kind, vouchers or cash-based transfers on a regular monthly or periodic basis, to meet their basic food needs						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	5,057,250	3,537,046	
			Male	5,238,458	3,663,782	
			Total	10,295,708	7,200,828	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	351,003	106,414.42	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	34,409,700	27,176,821	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	1,228,568,730	519,838,000	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	326,978	84,940.89	
Activity 02: Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people.						
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 03: (2.1) Children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods to treat MAM						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	692,477	434,878	
			Male	691,923	399,710	
			Total	1,384,400	834,588	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	931,800	674,676	
			Total	931,800	674,676	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	46,006	20,505.85	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	46,006	20,505.85	

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	4,400	4,320

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.41	≤15	≤16.5	16.4	21.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.52	≤15	≤16.5	18.7	20.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18.42	≤15	≤16.5	18.5	20.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	47.11	≥50	≥47.11	24.7	44.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.52	≥50	≥40.52	25.2	48.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41.11	≥50	≥41.11	25.2	48.37	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25.31	≤30	≤25.31	39.7	40.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.82	≤30	≤25.82	30.8	29.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.78	≤30	≤25.78	31.4	30.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27.57	≤20	≤27.57	35.6	15.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.64	≤20	≤33.64	44	22.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.09	≤20	≤33.09	43.4	21.53	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.6	≥10	≥7.5	1	2.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.8	≥10	≥7.5	1.5	1.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.7	≥10	≥7.5	1.5	1.45	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.2	≤40	≤37.5	33.9	32.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.7	≤40	≤37.5	29.9	35.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32.2	≤40	≤37.5	30.2	34.83	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.2	≤50	≤55	65.1	65.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65.5	≤50	≤55	68.6	63.51	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	65	≤50	≤55	68.3	63.72	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.6	≥50	≥45	24.8	43.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.6	≥50	≥45	21.6	49.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39.3	≥50	≥45	21.9	49.04	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.6	≤40	≤42.5	49.6	51.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≤40	≤42.5	48.5	36.93	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39.7	≤40	≤42.5	48.6	38.23	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.8	≤10	≤12.5	25.7	5.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.3	≤10	≤12.5	29.8	13.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.9	≤10	≤12.5	29.5	12.73	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.5	≥35	≥31	14.4	32.72	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.6	≥35	≥31	14.9	36.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.8	≥35	≥31	14.8	35.76	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.9	≤40	≤39	35.8	44.46	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.7	≤40	≤39	41.5	36.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.3	≤45	≤39	41	36.93	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.6	≤25	≤30	49.8	22.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.7	≤25	≤30	43.7	27.76	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40	≤25	≤30	44.1	27.31	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	49.12	≤35	≤37.5	70	47.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.11	≤35	≤37.5	47.7	46.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	42.75	≤35	≤37.5	49.4	46.88	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	26.22	≤30	≤32.5	14.3	13.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.48	≤30	≤32.5	24.5	21.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.46	≤30	≤32.5	23.7	20.82	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	21.48	≤12	≤14.5	14.8	37.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.35	≤12	≤14.5	26.5	30.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18.63	≤12	≤14.5	25.6	30.88	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	3.16	≥23	≥15.5	0.9	1.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.04	≥23	≥15.5	1.3	1.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.15	≥23	≥15.5	1.3	1.42	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	22.51	≤15	≤17.5	18.5	22.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.85	≤15	≤17.5	17.8	21.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.94	≤15	≤17.5	17.9	21.53	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	34.17	≥50	≥34.17	59.1	38.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35.72	≥50	≥35.72	37.2	43.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.64	≥50	≥35.64	38.5	43.03	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	27.96	≤30	≤27.96	23.4	33.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.63	≤30	≤27.63	29.3	31.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.65	≤30	≤27.65	28.9	31.41	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37.86	≤20	≤37.86	17.6	27.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.63	≤20	≤36.63	33.5	25.42	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.69	≤20	≤36.69	32.6	25.57	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.25	≥10	≥7.5	4.4	1.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.72	≥10	≥7.5	7.7	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.75	≥10	≥7.5	7.5	2.17	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19.74	≤30	≤25	23.8	22.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.91	≤30	≤25	23.9	21.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.9	≤30	≤25	23.9	21.29	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.99	≤60	≤67.5	71.9	76.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77.35	≤60	≤67.5	68.4	76.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77.33	≤60	≤67.5	68.6	76.54	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.07	≥50	≥45	56.5	41.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.12	≥50	≥45	36.1	43.98	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.97	≥50	≥45	37.3	43.82	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.71	≤40	≤40	27.9	43.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39.89	≤40	≤40	43.3	42.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39.93	≤40	≤40	42.4	42.53	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.21	≤10	≤15	15.6	15.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.97	≤10	≤15	20.6	13.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.08	≤10	≤15	20.4	13.65	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.74	≥35	≥31.5	29.9	24.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.69	≥35	≥31.5	21.5	28.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.49	≥35	≥31.5	22	28.37	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.42	≤40	≤38.5	52	41.19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	≤40	≤38.5	37.3	37.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.17	≤40	≤38.5	38.1	37.36	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.82	≤25	≤30	18	34.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.3	≤25	≤30	41.2	34.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38.33	≤25	≤30	39.9	34.27	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	47.2	≤30	≤33	55.3	52.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.79	≤30	≤33	51.6	46.72	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38.27	≤30	≤33	51.8	47.07	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	34.06	≤35	≤38	10.3	23.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.25	≤35	≤38	18.1	30.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43.73	≤35	≤38	17.6	30.27	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16.7	≤10	≤12.5	31.2	20.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.42	≤10	≤12.5	24.7	20.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.43	≤10	≤12.5	25	20.51	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	2.03	≥25	≥16.5	3.3	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.52	≥25	≥16.5	5.6	2.09	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.55	≥25	≥16.5	5.5	2.15	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	6.4	<15	<15	14.1	5.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.7	<15	<15	13.8	5.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.6	<15	<15	14	5.3	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1.2	<15	<15	1	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.1	<15	<15	1	1.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.2	<15	<15	1	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	92.1	>75	>75	84.9	93.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.4	>75	>75	85.1	93.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92.3	>75	>75	85	93.6	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	56	≥70	≥70	50	75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54	≥70	≥70	50	74	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55	≥70	≥70	50	75	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWs - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	4.7	<15	<15	4.9	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.7	<15	<15	4.9	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.4	<15	<15	11.9	3.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.4	<15	<15	11.9	3.8	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	94.9	>75	>75	83.2	91.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.9	>75	>75	83.2	91.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	62	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	62	98	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted population groups across Yemen, including school-aged girls & boys & nutritionally vulnerable & at-risk groups, have access to basic services throughout the year.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 04: (3.1) At risk children & PLW/G, including adolescent girls, receive food or CBT to prevent malnutrition						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	273,567	53,302	
			Male	284,733	56,554	
			Total	558,300	109,856	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	520,200	82,392	
			Total	520,200	82,392	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	28,776	1,098.63	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	42,240,000	1,064,402	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	28,776	1,098.63	
Activity 04: Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys.						
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 07: (4.1) School-aged girls & boys in targeted districts receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school to improve food & nutrition intake & increase school attendance & retention.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	799,640	600,340	
			Male	1,199,460	900,514	
			Total	1,999,100	1,500,854	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	26,905	7,664.49	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	4,963,000		
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		1,255,207	

Other Output

Activity 03: Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake						
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	1,078,477	188,922

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

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

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

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	2,550	2,424
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	80	72
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	19	19
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	45	31

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Children 6-23 months - **Location:** Yemen - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	0	≥50	≥35		21.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥35		18.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥35		20.31	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	0	≥70	≥60		46.42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥60		42.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥60		44.44	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	≥70	≥65			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥65			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥65		56.52	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	21.4	≥50	≥35		9.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.4	≥50	≥35		12.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.4	≥50	≥35		11.11	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	76	≥85	≥82.5	27	86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77	≥85	≥82.5	27	87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77	≥85	≥82.5	27	87	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	70.1	≥66	≥66	73	66	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.1	≥66	≥66	72	66	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70.1	≥66	≥66	73	66	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	0	≥80	≥77.5	70.3	78.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥77.5	69.4	63.46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥77.5	69.8	71.42	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	0	≥50	≥40	34.1	28.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥40	31.5	26.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥40	32.7	27.67	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	86.9	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	86.6	82.69	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	86.7	86.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	≥50	≥40	25.2	28.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥40	22.1	26.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥40	23.5	27.67	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWs - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	5.21	≥50	≥32.5		20	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWs - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	67.9	≥70	≥68.95	76.4	73.26	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥75	≥72.5	22	61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥75	≥72.5	22	61	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥66	≥66	73	51	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	73	51	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School Feeding Students - **Location:** Yemen - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Annual change in enrolment	Female	9	≥9	≥2	7.61	7.69	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≥9	≥2	7.59	7.93	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥9	≥2	7.6	7.82	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	88	≥90	≥85	89.8	87.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88	≥90	≥85	87.49	86.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88	≥90	≥85	88.59	86.77	WFP programme monitoring
Graduation rate	Female	79	≥85	≥79.5	83.39	80.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77	≥85	≥78.5	80.29	79.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	78	≥85	≥79	81.77	80.15	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	99	≥99	≥97	98.58	96.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥99	≥97	98.43	96.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥97	98.5	96.77	WFP programme monitoring

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

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	15,565	37,513
			Male	16,123	38,885
			Total	31,688	76,398
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	67,449	69,676
			Male	69,867	72,200
			Total	137,316	141,876
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	2,852,010	4,529,658
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	12,358,710	6,924,403

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	20,753	
			Male	21,498	
			Total	42,251	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	3,802,680	

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	150	400

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	50	50
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	50	193
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.15: Total tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	5	7
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	250	54
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	150	357.8
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	440	900.96
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	120	123.29
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	31	14.37
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	30	14.23
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	32	33
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	5,000	9,830
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	200
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	210	0
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	0

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	5,000	5,250

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	23.85	≤15	≤17	20.71	23.85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.15	≤15	≤17	17.72	20.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.21	≤15	≤17	17.76	20.21	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63.44	≥65	≥61	42.9	42.85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54.84	≥65	≥61	38.2	47.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.6	≥65	≥61	38.3	47.88	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.63	≤20	≤21	0	28.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.75	≤20	≤21	27.4	28.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.47	≤20	≤21	27	28.83	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.92	≤15	≤18	57.1	28.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.41	≤15	≤18	34.4	23.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.92	≤15	≤18	34.7	23.28	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	57.14	≤45	≤47.5	28.6	57.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49.86	≤45	≤47.5	44.4	49.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≤45	≤47.5	44.1	50	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	42.85	≤32	≤34	28.6	42.85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.11	≤32	≤34	33.8	36.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.24	≤32	≤34	33.7	36.24	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≤8	≤10.5	42.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.93	≤8	≤10.5	19.3	12.93	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.69	≤8	≤10.5	19.7	12.69	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥15	≥8	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.07	≥15	≥8	2.5	1.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.05	≥15	≥8	2.5	1.05	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥90	≥85	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥85	84.2	91.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	79.3	≥90	≥85	84.4	91.96	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥90	≥85	73.6	85.79	WFP programme monitoring

Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	14.3	≤8	≤13	14.3	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	10.8	≤5	≤10	10.8	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	10.9	≤5	≤10	10.9	WFP programme monitoring	
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	85.7	≥88	≥86	85.7	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	87	≥90	≥87	87	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	87	≥90	≥87	87	WFP programme monitoring	
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	2.1	≥5	≥3	2.1	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	2.1	≥5	≥3	2.1	WFP programme monitoring	
Target Group: FFT Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	22.44	≤15	≤17	15	22.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.07	≤15	≤17	14.38	18.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18.48	≤15	≤17	14.44	18.48	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63.44	≥65	≥61.5	26.3	36.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54.84	≥65	≥61.5	35.8	47.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.6	≥65	≥61.5	34.8	46.78	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.63	≤20	≤20.5	34.2	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.75	≤20	≤20.5	32.9	26.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.47	≤20	≤20.5	33	28.79	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.92	≤15	≤18	39.5	13.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.41	≤15	≤18	31.3	25.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.92	≤15	≤18	32.2	24.42	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	41.66	≤45	≤47	65.8	41.66	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.42	≤45	≤47	55.3	50.42	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49.61	≤45	≤47	56.4	49.61	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27.77	≤25	≤27	13.2	27.77	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.74	≤25	≤27	19.5	29.74	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.56	≤25	≤27	18.8	29.56	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25	≤15	≤17.5	18.4	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.98	≤15	≤17.5	23.6	18.98	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.53	≤15	≤17.5	23.1	19.53	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5.55	≥15	≥8.5	2.6	5.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.84	≥15	≥8.5	1.6	0.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.28	≥15	≥8.5	1.7	1.28	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	5.3	≥2	≤4	5.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.9	≥5	≤9	9.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.4	≥5	≤9	9.4	WFP programme monitoring
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	94.7	≤95	≥95	94.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87.2	≤90	≥88	87.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88	≤90	≥88	88	WFP programme monitoring
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	0	≤3	≥1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.9	≤5	≥3	2.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.6	≤5	≥3	2.6	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian & development partners collaborate effectively to assist people in Yemen and to preserve critical services all year.					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 06: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: UNHAS						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 14: (6.1) Crisis affected populations benefit from the availability of the UN humanitarian air services (UNHAS) to transport humanitarian staff & enable humanitarian assistance						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	15	8.33	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	20,000	16,162	
Activity 07: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: Logistics cluster						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 15: (7.1) Crisis affected populations benefit from the increased logistics capacity of humanitarian partners						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	10	13	
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	
O.1: Number of partners supported	O.1.1: Number of partners supported	Service Delivery	Number	40	76	
CSP Output 15: (7.1) Crisis affected populations benefit from the increased logistics capacity of humanitarian partners.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	120	260	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	5	5	
Activity 08: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: ETC Cluster						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 16: (8.1) Crisis affected populations benefit from the enhanced ICT capacity of humanitarian partners						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	11,000	12,401	

H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	1
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.4: Number of administration solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	18	19
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	1

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: UN, INGOs, NGOs receiving services - Location: Yemen - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥90	≥87.5	91	97	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: UN, INGOs, NGOs receiving services - Location: Yemen - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	87	91.67	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: UN, INGOs, NGOs receiving services - Location: Yemen - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	95	89	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Missing	Secondary data

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	≥99	98.98	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	≥99	97.5	93.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≥99	97.61	94.29	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.4	≥95	≥95	93.7	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.7	≥95	≥95	99.45	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥95	≥95	99.02	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	≥98	98.72	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.6	=100	≥98	98.62	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.8	=100	≥98	98.63	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	≥99	94.43	88.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	≥99	96.1	95.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≥99	96	94.95	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.4	≥95	≥95	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.7	≥95	≥95	97.22	98.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.7	≥95	≥95	97.38	98.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96.2	=100	≥98	99.16	86.76	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.1	=100	≥98	98.21	94.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	≥98	98.26	93.74	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Missing	Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	7,616,838	=10,705,210	=6,177,020	4,282,974	7,616,838	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7,672,204	=10,398,083	=6,179,277	4,334,128	7,672,204	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15,289,042	=21,103,293	=12,356,297	8,617,102	15,289,042	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	16.67	≥80	≥65	26.86	16.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.63	≥80	≥65	36.97	40.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37.14	≥80	≥65	36.21	37.14	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	32.35	≥80	≥65	32.73	32.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35.03	≥80	≥65	35.13	35.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.96	≥80	≥65	34.99	34.96	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥80	100	85.71	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥80	93.33	85.71	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nutrition Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥80	90.57	94.74	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nutrition Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥80	81.82	94.74	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School Feeding - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥80	90	75	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Promote early recovery & enhance livelihoods at household & community level while meeting immediate food needs of food insecure households							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥80	100	69.23	WFP programme monitoring
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Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	52.49	≥70	≥60	52.49		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.4	≥60	≥50	38.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.4	≥65	≥55	45.4		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	19.67	=100	≥50	19.67		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.67	=100	≥50	19.67		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.67	=100	≥50	19.67		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PLWs - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	70	=100	≥80	70		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	=100	≥80	70		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Under 5 Children - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	70	=100	≥80	70		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	=100	≥80	70		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	=100	≥80	70		WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: PLWs - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Under2 - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	96.97	=100	=100	96.97		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.97	=100	=100	96.97		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.97	=100	=100	96.97		WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School Children - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	50	=100	≥75	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	=100	≥75	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	=100	≥75	50		WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	20	=100	≥50	20		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	=100	≥50	20		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	=100	≥50	20		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: FFT Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	20	=100	≥50	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	=100	≥50	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	=100	≥50	20	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP/Mohammed Nasher

Maria diligently takes notes during her lessons at a WFP-supported school in Aden. September 2024.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

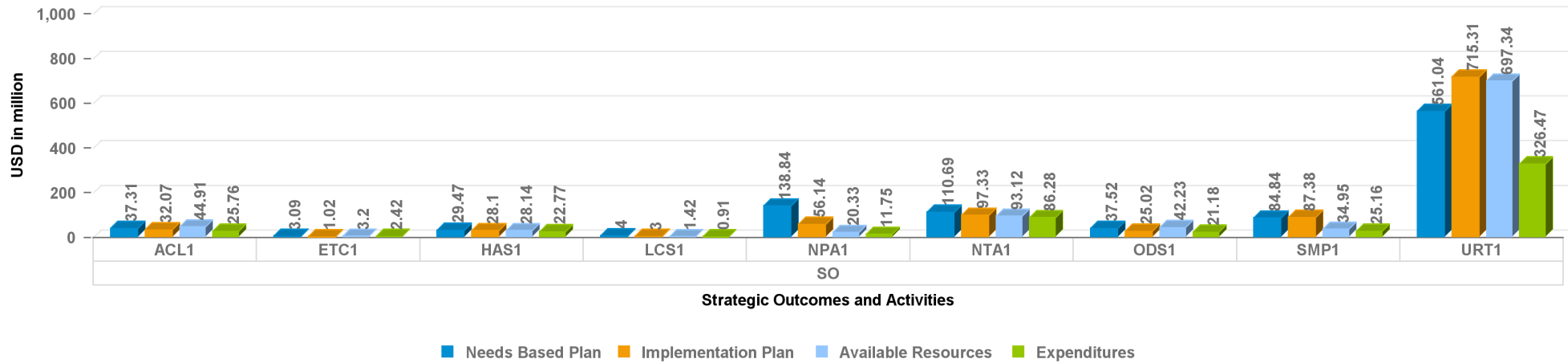
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

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Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Targeted population groups across Yemen, including school-aged girls & boys & nutritionally vulnerable & at-risk groups, have access to basic services throughout the year.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	19,012	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			223,680,340	143,519,289	19,012	36,909,974
2.3	Food-insecure households & communities in targeted areas across Yemen, including those affected by climate shocks, benefit from more resilient livelihoods & food systems throughout the year.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	47,113	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			37,311,635	32,065,125	47,113	25,762,328
2.1	Crisis affected women, men, girls & boys across Yemen are able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs all year.	Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people.	110,687,313	97,328,457	93,123,385	86,275,198
		Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency	561,044,151	715,307,698	697,336,854	326,473,120
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			671,731,464	812,636,155	790,460,239	412,748,318

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Targeted population groups across Yemen, including school-aged girls & boys & nutritionally vulnerable & at-risk groups, have access to basic services throughout the year.	Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake	138,835,795	56,136,219	20,331,318	11,748,367
		Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys.	84,844,544	87,383,071	34,950,932	25,161,607
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			223,680,340	143,519,289	55,282,251	36,909,974
2.3	Food-insecure households & communities in targeted areas across Yemen, including those affected by climate shocks, benefit from more resilient livelihoods & food systems throughout the year.	Promote early recovery & enhance livelihoods at household & community level while meeting immediate food needs of food insecure households	37,311,635	32,065,125	44,906,649	25,762,328
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			37,311,635	32,065,125	44,906,649	25,762,328

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian & development partners collaborate effectively to assist people in Yemen and to preserve critical services all year.	Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: ETC Cluster	3,090,965	1,022,626	3,200,114	2,423,155
		Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: UNHAS	29,474,401	28,100,953	28,137,472	22,773,891
		Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: Logistics cluster	4,001,632	3,001,881	1,417,262	913,132
		Provide on demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people	37,518,084	25,023,877	42,225,408	21,178,576
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			74,085,081	57,149,337	74,980,256	47,288,754
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	39,306,202	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	39,306,202	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,006,808,520	1,045,369,906	1,005,001,721	522,709,374
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			39,439,164	72,770,407	59,661,889	34,332,800
Total Direct Costs			1,046,247,684	1,118,140,313	1,064,663,610	557,042,173
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			65,471,895	70,939,341	39,326,362	39,326,362
Grand Total			1,111,719,579	1,189,079,654	1,103,989,972	596,368,535


 Michael Hemling
 CHIEF, CFORC

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

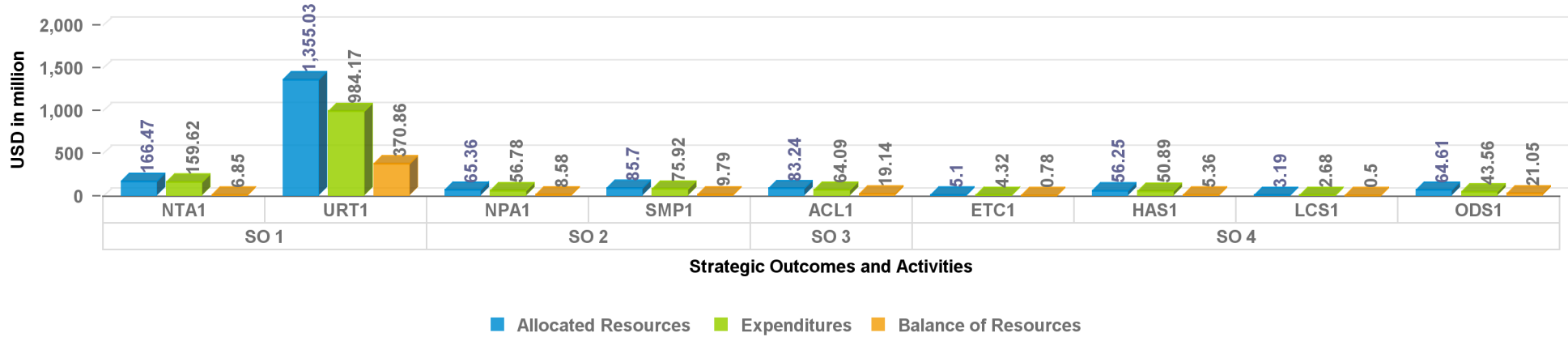
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



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

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

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis affected women, men, girls & boys across Yemen are able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs all year.	Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency	2,528,231,130	1,338,154,117	16,878,441	1,355,032,558	984,168,823	370,863,735
		Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people.	196,345,534	166,471,257	0	166,471,257	159,623,071	6,848,186
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,724,576,664	1,504,625,374	16,878,441	1,521,503,815	1,143,791,894	377,711,921

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Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Targeted population groups across Yemen, including school-aged girls & boys & nutritionally vulnerable & at-risk groups, have access to basic services throughout the year.	Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake	341,744,692	65,362,848	0	65,362,848	56,779,897	8,582,952
		Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys.	212,746,299	85,704,479	0	85,704,479	75,915,153	9,789,325
		Non Activity Specific	0	19,012	0	19,012	0	19,012
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			554,490,991	151,086,339	0	151,086,339	132,695,050	18,391,289

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Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	Food-insecure households & communities in targeted areas across Yemen, including those affected by climate shocks, benefit from more resilient livelihoods & food systems throughout the year.	Promote early recovery & enhance livelihoods at household & community level while meeting immediate food needs of food insecure households	300,136,533	83,237,097	0	83,237,097	64,092,776	19,144,321
		Non Activity Specific	0	47,113	0	47,113	0	47,113
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			300,136,533	83,284,210	0	83,284,210	64,092,776	19,191,434

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Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian & development partners collaborate effectively to assist people in Yemen and to preserve critical services all year.	Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: ETC Cluster	6,440,691	5,095,715	0	5,095,715	4,318,756	776,959
		Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: Logistics cluster	8,542,113	3,185,467	0	3,185,467	2,681,337	504,130
		Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: UNHAS	59,534,566	56,249,194	0	56,249,194	50,885,613	5,363,581
		Provide on demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people	75,852,797	64,609,406	0	64,609,406	43,562,574	21,046,832
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			150,370,168	129,139,782	0	129,139,782	101,448,280	27,691,502
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	39,306,202	0	39,306,202	0	39,306,202
Subtotal SDG Target			0	39,306,202	0	39,306,202	0	39,306,202
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,729,574,355	1,907,441,907	16,878,441	1,924,320,348	1,442,028,000	482,292,348
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			85,816,647	78,672,180	961,935	79,634,115	54,305,025	25,329,090

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Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Costs	3,815,391,002	1,986,114,087	17,840,376	2,003,954,463	1,496,333,025	507,621,437
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	242,932,012	95,833,799		95,833,799	95,833,799	0
		Grand Total	4,058,323,014	2,081,947,886	17,840,376	2,099,788,262	1,592,166,825	507,621,437

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFORC
 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