

Interim Country Strategic Plan Revision

Yemen interim country strategic plan, Revision 02

| | Current | Change | Revised |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| Duration | <i>January 2023– December 2025</i> | <i>one year extension</i> | <i>January 2023– December 2026</i> |
| Beneficiaries | 19,195,759 | 3,377,727 | 23,081,127 |
| Total cost (USD) | 5 650 246 968 | 431 427 698 | 6 081 674 666 |

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL: ED/FAO DG

1. RATIONALE

1. Evolving political and security developments in Yemen and the Middle East region throughout 2025 are reshaping the operational landscape in the country. The United Nations has extended the exceptionally endorsed¹ transitional United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for Yemen by one year, until the end of 2026. Amidst heightened operational uncertainty, WFP is postponing the submission of its new interim country strategic plan (ICSP) for Yemen to allow for more informed strategic planning. A new ICSP for Yemen will be presented to the WFP Executive Board in November 2026. Therefore, revision 02 of the Yemen ICSP (2023–2025) extends the current plan by one year to the end of 2026.
2. This extension enables WFP to reach an additional 3.4 million beneficiaries in 2026 while introducing several operational adjustments to sustain impact amid significantly reduced funding and increased operational space constraints. The revision includes a total budget increase of USD 431 million due to the additional year of implementation.
3. The food security and nutrition situation in Yemen continued to deteriorate through 2025, compounded by a worsening regional environment marked by heightened geopolitical tensions and disruptions to trade routes, which have strained markets and supply chains in Yemen. Between September 2025 and February 2026, 18.1 million people are projected to face acute food insecurity, with 41,000 at catastrophic levels and 5.5 million at emergency levels.² Malnutrition remains alarmingly high: 55 percent of children under 5 are chronically malnourished, while 2.3 million children and 1.3 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls are expected to suffer acute malnutrition in 2025. 3.2 million children are out of school, while more than 4.8 million people remain internally displaced.³
4. Funding constraints and access challenges have significantly disrupted humanitarian operations in Yemen, while WFP is making a deliberate effort to reprioritise the most urgent needs. WFP's ability to deliver assistance has experienced significant limitations.

¹ An exceptional circumstances cooperation framework refers to a temporary, time-bound alternative to the standard United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), employed when usual national-level negotiation, co-signing, or implementation is not possible due to severe context constraints. See United Nations Sustainable Development Group. 2022. [Guidance on UN Country-level Strategic Planning for development in exceptional circumstances](#).

² [YEMEN: More than 17 million people facing high levels of acute food insecurity; projected pockets of populations in IPC Phase 5 \(Catastrophe\) | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#)

³ [Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025. \(OCHA, 2025\)](#).

5. In response to sharp funding shortfalls, WFP will adopt lower planning figures across all activities in 2026 compared to 2025, ensuring an agile and scalable humanitarian response, hyper-prioritised towards the most at-risk households in the areas with the highest levels of food insecurity and malnutrition while also considering access constraints. This will be complemented by resilience building activities in areas where emergency food assistance is phased out. In line with recommendations from the corporate emergency evaluation (CEE),⁴ WFP will enhance programme adaptability and integration across the portfolio as detailed in the following sections.

CHANGES

Strategic orientation

6. There is no change in the strategic orientation of the ICSP.

ICSP outcomes

Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis:

7. The overall number of beneficiaries targeted under the ICSP will increase by 3.4 million. While needs are projected to increase, the planned number of people assisted across the activities will decrease in 2026 compared to 2025, reflecting funding and operational constraints.
8. Under ICSP outcome 01, activity 01 (food assistance), the planned number of beneficiaries will decrease from 10.3 million in 2025 to 2.5 million in 2026 – representing less than half the population projected to experience emergency and catastrophic levels of food insecurity. WFP will transition from general food assistance (GFA) to a hyper-prioritised and agile targeted emergency food assistance (TEFA) programme, integrating preventative supplementation (activity 02) and dynamically recalibrating geographic and household coverage in line with available funding to protect transfer values and maximise impact. The approach will prioritise areas facing the highest combined risks of acute malnutrition and food insecurity, in line with multisectoral analyses and Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) and Nutrition Cluster guidance, taking into consideration operational space. Implementation of the approach will be supported by the ongoing comprehensive household retargeting exercise and thorough update of beneficiary lists. Due to funding constraints, WFP will reduce the number of beneficiaries supported through the rapid response mechanism from 500,000 to 210,000.
9. Under outcome 01, activity 02 (management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), WFP will reduce the number of children under 5 and pregnant- and breastfeeding women and girls targeted to receive nutritional supplementation to 340,000 in 2026, down from the planned target for 2025 of 2.3 million, due to funding constraints. Applying stringent prioritisation and taking into consideration access constraints, WFP will prioritize MAM support in districts with high global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence, particularly those approaching or exceeding emergency thresholds, and/or where aggravating factors including disease outbreaks, displacement, or poor access to services are present. WFP's approach will complement the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)'s role in managing severe acute malnutrition and focus on health centres. In parallel, WFP will collaborate with UNICEF to maintain adequate services for high-risk MAM cases in other areas and optimize joint service delivery in health centres, ensuring

⁴ The corporate emergency evaluation is due to be presented to the Board at its 2025 second regular session.

the continuum of care for acute malnutrition and aligning with the 2023 World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines on the prevention and management of wasting.⁵

10. Under outcome 02, activity 03 (malnutrition prevention), WFP will reduce the number of beneficiaries and shift toward integration of preventive supplementation into TEFA under activity 01. Social behaviour change strategies will be systematically integrated to address underlying nutrition vulnerabilities among young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. In 2026, WFP plans to reach 410,000, compared to the planned target of 2.3 million in 2025. Contingency will be retained for temporary blanket supplementary feeding in areas facing rapid deterioration in food security and nutrition conditions.
11. Under outcome 02, activity 04 (school feeding), WFP will target 660,000 children in 2026, representing a decrease of 1.3 million children compared to 2025. This includes 100,000 children who will benefit from the expansion of home-grown school meals.
12. Under outcome 03, activity 05 (livelihoods), WFP will recalibrate asset creation and livelihoods programming to align with the evolving operational context and priorities outlined in WFP's new Resilience Strategy for Yemen, developed in line with recommendations from the CEE. While the planned number of beneficiaries will decrease from 200,000 in 2025 to 67,000 people in 2026, this reflects a shift toward higher-impact area-based interventions, with a significantly increased investment per beneficiary and per site. Programming will focus on communities vulnerable to weather-related shocks and stressors in areas de-prioritized for emergency food assistance (activity 01).

Transfer modalities:

13. Under activity 01, WFP has reinstated salt in the food basket to promote access to essential minerals.⁶ For activity 02, preventative supplementation will be integrated into TEFA in line with best practice to improve effectiveness and leverage implementation synergies. Under activity 03, where market conditions allow, WFP will provide cash-based transfers (CBT) as an alternative to preventive supplementation for extremely vulnerable pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, to improve their access to nutritious fresh food and/or local specialized nutritious foods. Under activity 05, WFP will provide USD 1.42 per person per day for 15 days per month for engagement in asset creation and livelihood activities, based on the daily casual labour rate.

Country office capacity:

14. Revision 02 incorporates further reductions in country office and area office staffing in response to constrained funding and programming adjustments, guided by an organisational alignment review.

Supply Chain and service provision:

15. Maritime supply route disruptions have slowed food deliveries, reduced import volumes and complicated WFP's ability to maintain consistent humanitarian supply chains to vulnerable people. To mitigate these challenges, WFP continues to explore alternative routing options while optimising inland transport networks to ensure last-mile delivery. Additionally, WFP is engaging with logistics partners, insurance providers and other stakeholders to manage rising costs and maintain delivery timelines.

⁵ [WHO guideline on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema \(acute malnutrition\) in infants and children under 5 years \(2023\).](#)

⁶ The in-kind ration is designed using Optimus, WFP's corporate optimization tool that supports the development of cost-effective, nutritionally balanced food baskets and sourcing strategies.

16. WFP is restructuring its supply chain framework, including logistics service contracting and asset modalities, to align with current operational realities. This is complemented by the ongoing country office supply chain business continuity plan, which is designed to ensure uninterrupted operations and sustained service delivery.

Risk Management:

17. Elevated risks resulting from an increasingly complex operational and security environment, and contraction of assistance coverage, are tracked closely. WFP will apply risk-based decision-making to balance humanitarian imperatives with operational realities.

Beneficiary analysis⁷

| TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY CSP OUTCOME | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| CSP Outcome | Activity | Output | Period | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | ALL YEARS |
| 01 | 01 | 01 | Current | 14,499,991 | 10,295,708 | 10,810,298 | | 14,499,991 |
| | | | Increased /Decreased | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,382,225 | 1,191,113 |
| | | | Revised | 14,499,991 | 10,295,708 | 10,810,298 | 2,382,225 | 15,691,104 |
| | | 02 | Current | 500,000 | | | | 500,000 |
| | | | Increased /Decreased | 0 | | | | 0 |
| | | | Revised | 500,000 | | | | 500,000 |
| | 02 | 03 | Current | 1,911,858 | 2,316,200 | 2,316,200 | | 6,544,300 |
| | | | Increased /Decreased | 0 | 0 | 0 | 339,572 | 339,572 |
| | | | Revised | 1,911,858 | 2,316,200 | 2,316,200 | 339,572 | 6,883,872 |
| 02 | 03 | 04 | Current | 2,236,428 | 1,078,500 | 1,078,500 | | 4,393,400 |
| | | | Increased /Decreased | 0 | 0 | 0 | 410,326 | 410,326 |
| | | | Revised | 2,236,428 | 1,078,500 | 1,078,500 | 410,326 | 4,803,726 |
| | 04 | 07 | Current | 3,150,000 | 1,999,100 | 1,999,100 | | 3,549,800 |
| | | | Increased /Decreased | 0 | 0 | 0 | 659,594 | 65,959 |
| | | | Revised | 3,150,000 | 1,999,100 | 1,999,100 | 659,594 | 3,615,759 |
| 03 | 05 | 10 | Current | 2,000,002 | 159,080 | 211,397 | | 2,370,480 |
| | | | Increased /Decreased | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47,985 | 23,993 |

⁷ Table 1 reports unique beneficiaries by year after applying overlap assumptions within and between activities and across sub-activities. Consequently, table totals are not the simple sum of activity subtotals. Narrative figures refer to activity beneficiary numbers and are not necessarily directly comparable with annual unique totals depending on the overlap assumptions for the activity.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | Revised | 2,000,002 | 159,080 | 211,397 | 47,985 | 2,394,473 |
| | | 11 | Current | | | | | |
| | | | Increased /Decreased | | | | 1,715 | 1,715 |
| | | | Revised | | | | 1,715 | 1,715 |
| | | 13 | Current | 4,000 | 42,251 | 61,635 | | 103,886 |
| | | | Increased /Decreased | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,853 | 3,427 |
| | | | Revised | 4,000 | 42,251 | 61,635 | 6,853 | 107,313 |
| | | TOTAL without overlap | | | Current | 19,195,759 | 12,356,297 | 12,901,349 |
| Increased /Decreased | - | | | | - | - | 3,377,727 | 1,532,856 |
| Revised | 19,195,759 | | | | 12,356,297 | 12,901,349 | 3,377,727 | 23,081,139 |

2. COST BREAKDOWN

18. The increase in the budget across all outcomes reflects the ICSP's one year extension.

| TABLE 2: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD) | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| ICSP Outcome | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | TOTAL |
| Focus Area | Crisis Response | Crisis Response | Resilience Building | Crisis Response | |
| Transfer | 230 806 104 | 49 548 681 | 25 076 059 | 35 554 214 | 340 985 057 |
| Implementation | 31 581 440 | 5 935 538 | 3 482 278 | 1 006 550 | 42 005 806 |
| Direct support costs | <i>(no figures in the grey cells)</i> | | | | 23 025 720 |
| Subtotal | | | | | 406 016 583 |
| Indirect support costs | | | | | 25 411 114 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 431 427 698 |

| TABLE 3: OVERALL ICSP COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD) | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| ICSP Outcome | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | TOTAL |
| Focus Area | Crisis Response | Crisis Response | Resilience Building | Crisis Response | |
| Transfer | 3 767 661 606 | 766 640 401 | 393 210 674 | 246 279 801 | 5 173 792 482 |
| Implementation | 339 570 690 | 32 929 060 | 12 717 566 | 15 067 471 | 400 284 787 |
| Direct support costs | 104 349 897 | 22 352 045 | 9 537 062 | 8 212 670 | 144 451 674 |
| Subtotal | 4 211 582 193 | 821 921 506 | 415 465 302 | 269 559 943 | 5 718 528 943 |
| Indirect support costs | 273 752 843 | 53 424 898 | 27 005 245 | 8 962 738 | 363 145 723 |
| TOTAL | 4 485 335 035 | 875 346 404 | 442 470 547 | 278 522 681 | 6 081 674 666 |