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Yemen

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- More than a decade after the outbreak of civil war, the protracted conflict had by 2025 turned Yemen into one of the least peaceful and most food-insecure countries in the world.
- WFP assisted 8.6 million people in Yemen in 2025 and supported the work of 126 partners across sectors. However, severe funding cuts forced WFP to drastically prioritize limited resources, leaving millions without assistance.
- The detention of staff and seizure of offices led to a collapse of the operational space in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities, prompting WFP to suspend its activities across northern Yemen as of September 2025.

More than a decade after the outbreak of civil conflict, 2025 was one of the most challenging years yet for WFP in Yemen. As the food security situation worsened and catastrophic levels of hunger re-emerged, severe funding cuts led to a dramatic reduction of humanitarian assistance. At the same time, WFP's ability to respond was compromised by the detention of staff and the seizure of premises, assets, and equipment in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA).

Yemen faces a protracted multi-sectoral crisis, characterized by a collapse of most elements of civilian life. Shrinking income opportunities and crumbling public services have depleted household and community assets, resilience, and livelihoods. At the same time, Yemen remains one of the countries most vulnerable to, yet least prepared for, the impact of climate-related risks. In 2025, floods affected more than 474,000 people and prompted a large-scale emergency response by WFP and its partners.^[1]

Internally, WFP navigated a complex operating environment characterized by competing political interests, insecurity, attempts at interference, obstruction, and bureaucratic hurdles. In SBA-controlled areas, the detention of UN personnel led to the complete suspension of UN activities as of September 2025. Externally, Yemen was pulled deeper into the regional effects of the Gaza conflict. This manifested in intensified maritime hostilities, repeated cross-border attacks, and the most intense and deadly period of aerial bombing seen in Yemen in recent years.^[2]

These drivers have generated staggering levels of humanitarian needs, with **19.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance**.^[3] With more than **18 million people acutely food insecure**, Yemen remained among the world's most severe food security emergencies. The country had one of the highest prevalences of *Emergency*-levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) worldwide and saw the re-emergence of *Catastrophic* hunger (IPC Phase 5) for the first time since 2022.^[4] At the same time, **3.6 million people were acutely malnourished** in one of the most severe nutrition crises globally.^[3]

Operational achievements

WFP assisted 8.6 million people in Yemen in 2025, providing life-saving assistance, recovery-oriented interventions, and enabling services for the wider humanitarian community.

This represents 25 percent of the population, and includes 4.8 million children, and 1.3 million persons with disabilities. Women and girls represented half of those assisted. WFP's cluster and service provision activities supported 126 humanitarian, development, donor, government, and diplomatic entities across sectors.

Despite operational challenges, WFP made several noteworthy achievements through investments in initiatives underpinning a sustainable and principled response. Under WFP's **Food to Resilience (FuTuRe)** project, more than 3,500 families transitioned away from humanitarian assistance. WFP also developed a multi-year **Recovery and Climate Resilience Strategy for Food Systems and Livelihoods** designed to support meaningful recovery and systemic transition away from aid dependency. Augmenting the immediate food security impacts of school feeding with longer-term benefits for communities and smallholders, WFP more than doubled the reach of its **Healthy Kitchens** project. WFP also supported the Ministry of Education of the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG) as Yemen joined the global **School Meals Coalition**. Working to strengthen assurance measures and ensure accurate prioritisation, WFP made significant progress in its **beneficiary targeting and registration exercise** in IRG areas as it prepared for the launch of a more focused and agile **targeted emergency food assistance** (TEFA) programme.

Delivery challenges

Severe fiscal and operational constraints resulted in unprecedented delivery challenges for WFP.

While WFP in late 2024 resumed regular emergency food assistance in SBA-controlled areas after a pause lasting eight months, this achievement proved short-lived^[5]. Through an escalating crackdown on international organizations, WFP and the wider UN system saw a gradually shrinking space for humanitarian operations in SBA-controlled areas of Yemen over the course of 2025.

By the end of the year, 38 WFP national staff and 35 staff from other UN agencies had been arbitrarily detained. Tragically, one of the detained WFP staff passed away while in detention in February 2025. WFP's country office in Sana'a, areas office in Al Hodeidah, and field office in Hajjah had been seized, and a WFP warehouse in Sa'dah governorate had been looted. These events had by late August culminated in a collapse of the operational space and the suspension of all United Nations activities in SBA-controlled areas.

At the same time, the sudden termination of several previously confirmed funding agreements in April 2025 resulted in confirmed contributions dropping by a staggering 72 percent from 2024, prompting WFP to severely prioritize assistance.

Assistance reductions and prioritization

WFP has seen a dramatic contraction of its ability to provide assistance in Yemen at scale. Since the start of the current interim country strategic plan in 2023^[6], the number of people assisted has declined by 44 percent; the amount of food distributed has declined by 68 percent; and the US\$ value of the cash-based transfers (CBT) provided has declined by 31 percent.

Despite SBA-controlled areas of Yemen being home to almost three-quarters of the population, a restrictive operating environment meant that only 47 percent of the WFP assistance provided in 2025 was provided in these areas. The majority of WFP assistance (53 percent) was provided in IRG-controlled areas, where the operating environment allowed for the continuation of operations (albeit at reduced levels due to funding shortfalls).

WFP provided **emergency food assistance** with reduced rations to most of the people assisted nationwide. In SBA-controlled areas, just two cycles of regular food assistance were provided in 2025. In IRG-controlled areas, funding shortfalls meant that WFP only completed six assistance cycles. WFP was in January able to partially resume its **malnutrition prevention** programme (which had been suspended in January 2024). However, the programme remained operational only at severely reduced levels.

While WFP prioritized its life-saving **moderate acute malnutrition management** programme to the extent possible, the programme was gradually scaled down over the course of the year due to funding shortages. Further, by the start of the 2024-2025 school year, WFP had been forced to significantly reduce its **school feeding** programme, and by start of the 2025-2026 school year, WFP school feeding was operational in IRG areas only.

In line with the trend of recent years, WFP's **resilience and livelihoods** programme remained severely underfunded, preventing WFP from expanding longer-term efforts to build resilience and restore livelihoods.

Strategic direction

Faced with unprecedented delivery challenges, WFP operationalized an assistance strategy based on refined needs-based targeting and stricter prioritization of life-saving assistance.

In line with its Augmented Assurance Plan, WFP focused intently on safeguarding the integrity of its operation in Yemen.^[7] WFP adopted a principled approach with all actors that prioritizes 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.

In IRG-areas, this was operationalized through a continued focus on the beneficiary targeting and registration exercise, which made considerable progress in 2025. The exercise, combined with updated IPC food security assessment data, formed the basis for the WFP's transition from a *general* food assistance (GFA) programme towards a *targeted* emergency food assistance (TEFA) programme in IRG areas. WFP completed the sixth and last GFA cycle in December 2025, and preparations were by the end of the year complete for the start of the TEFA programme in January 2026.

8,589,544

Total beneficiaries in 2025



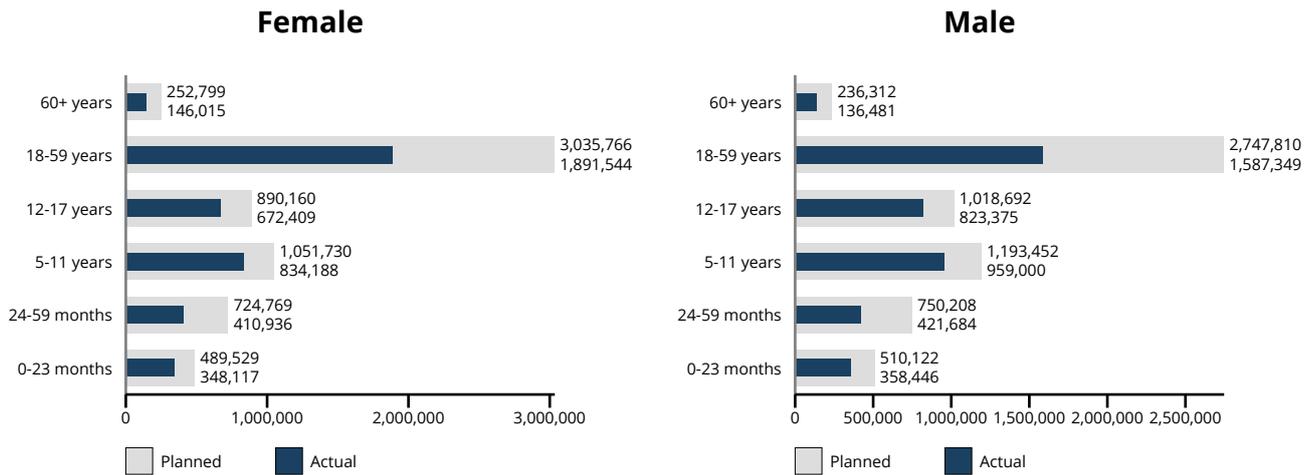
50% female



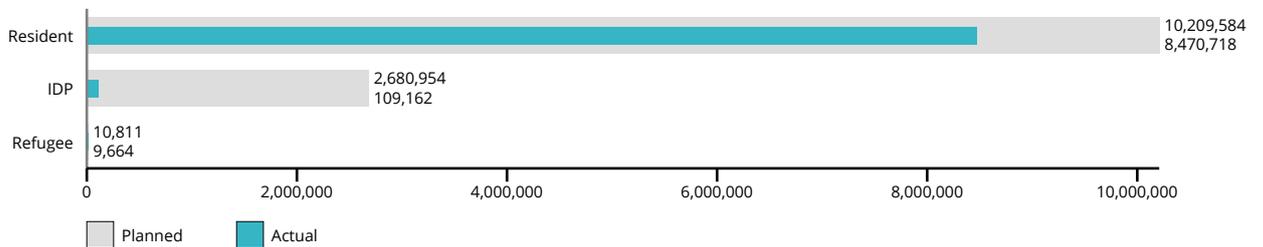
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,288,431 (49% Female, 51% Male)

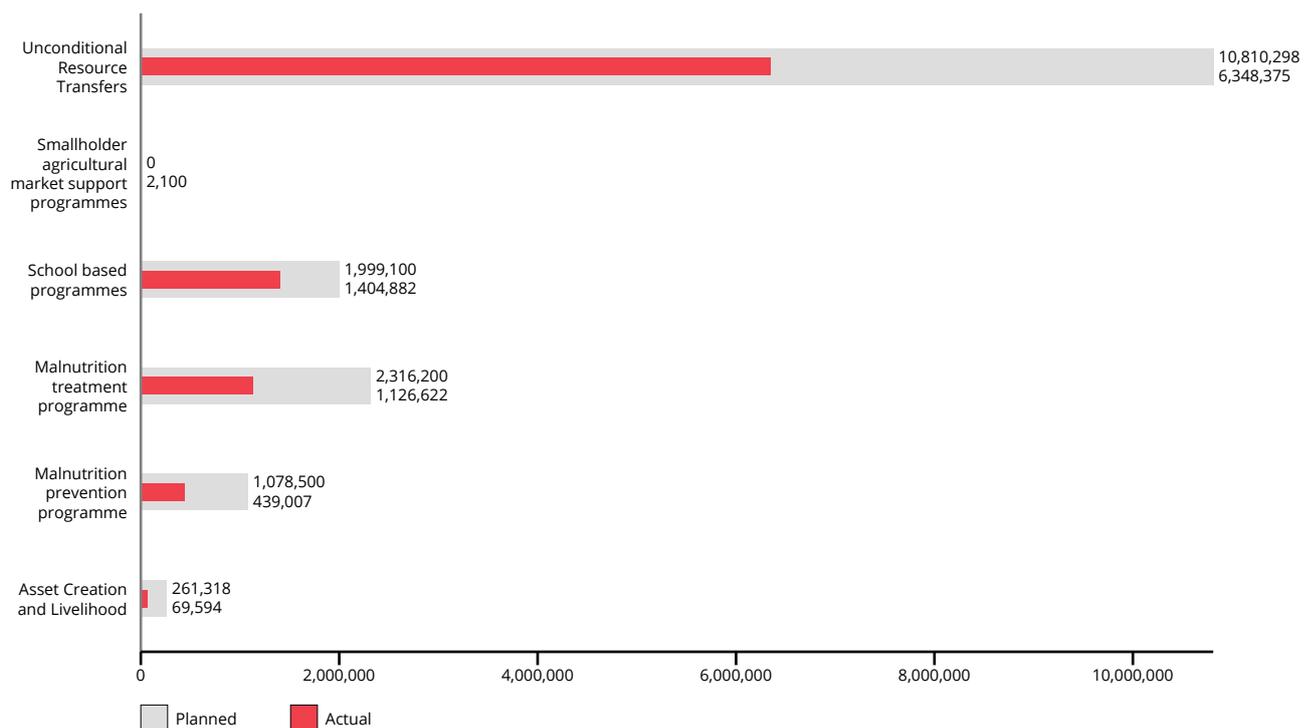
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



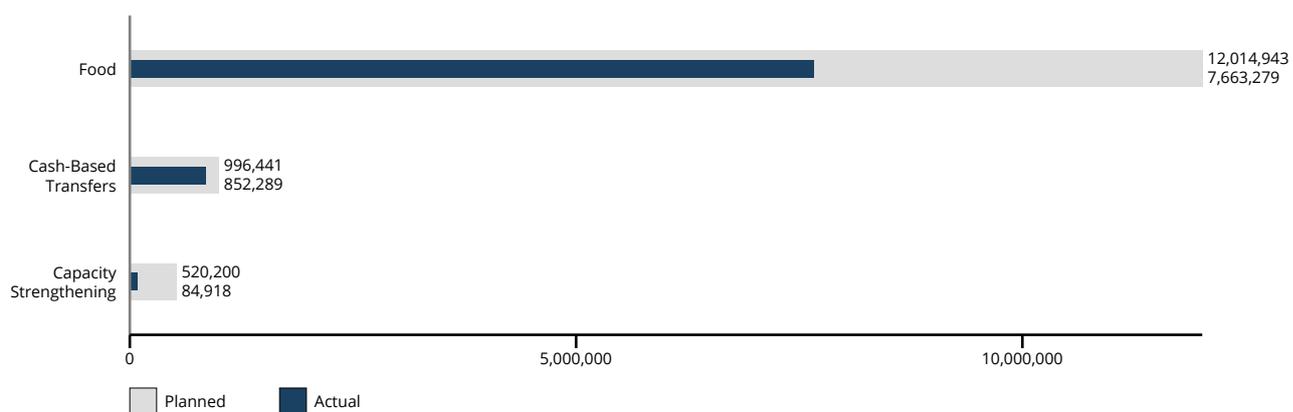
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



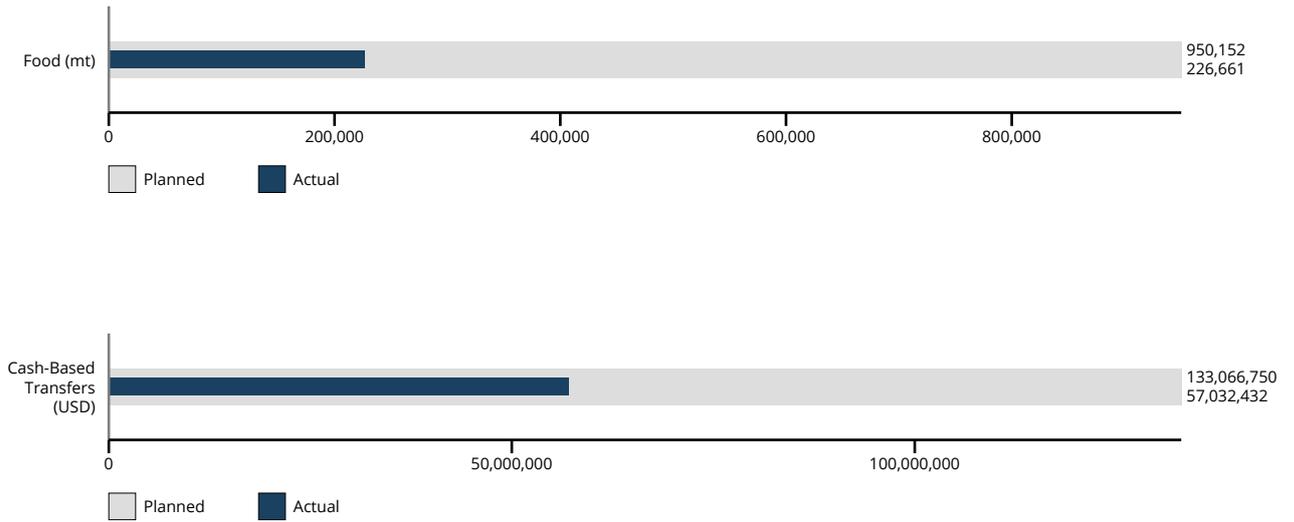
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



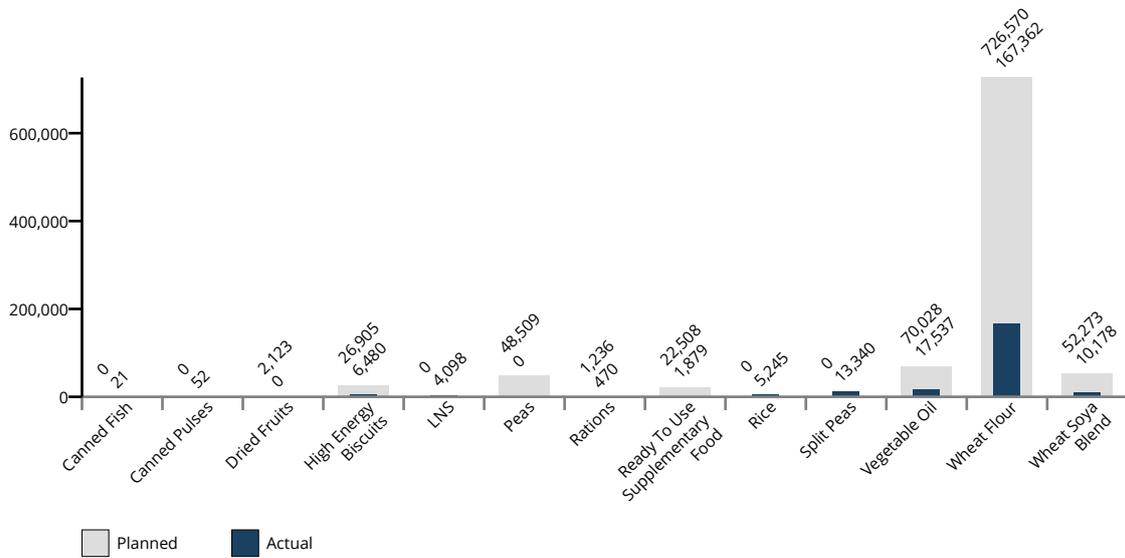
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



The protracted crisis had by 2025 rendered 19.5 million people, more than half of the population, in need of humanitarian assistance. 4.8 million people, the highest number ever recorded, were internally displaced nationwide, making Yemen the fifth-largest internal displacement crisis in the world. ^[5] 321,000 people were newly internally displaced in 2025, primarily due to severe floods from August to September. ^[6]

Yemen remained one of the world's most severe food security emergencies. 18.1 million people, 52 percent of the population, were projected to be acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 (*Crisis*) or worse). Yemen ranked second in the number of people facing *Emergency*-levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) at 5.5 million, surpassed only by Sudan. 2025 saw the re-emergence of the most severe forms of hunger, with 41,200 people facing *Catastrophe* (IPC Phase 5) for the first time since 2022 in four districts of Amran, Al Hodeidah and Hajjah governorates. ^[7]

Yemen was one of the four most severe nutrition crises worldwide. ^[8] Widespread areas were classified in IPC Acute Malnutrition (AMN) Phase 3 (*Serious*) or above/equivalent, including four districts in *Extremely Critical* (IPC AMN Phase 5). Overall, nearly half of all children under the age of five, approximately 2.3 million, were estimated to be acutely malnourished, alongside 1.3 million malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). ^[5]

Discriminatory gender norms continued to endanger the lives of Yemeni women and girls. Yemen was in 2025 ranked second-to-last in terms of women's inclusion, justice, and security, only ahead of Afghanistan. ^[9] In SBA areas, the strict enforcement of the *mahram* practice limited women's freedom of movement. ^[10] This adversely affected their economic participation and access to services and limited the ability of women humanitarians to provide life-saving services.

WFP's ability to respond to mounting humanitarian needs was severely hampered by the loss of a safe operating environment in SBA-controlled areas. In January 2025, eight United Nations (UN) staff members (including seven WFP national staff members) were detained by SBA security forces. Six of these were detained in Sa'dah governorate, where the UN Secretary-General subsequently paused all UN operations in February 2025. ^[11] The situation deteriorated further in April, when a WFP warehouse in Sa'dah governorate was seized by SBA forces, prompting WFP to divert all incoming shipments bound for SBA-controlled areas. ^[12]

A new wave of staff detentions started in late August, concurrent with the seizure of WFP's country office in Sana'a, its area office in Al Hodeidah, and its field office in Hajjah, prompting the UN, including WFP, to suspend all activities in SBA-controlled areas. Additional detentions took place in October and December, and by the end of 2025, 38 WFP staff members, as well as 35 staff members from other UN agencies had been detained by SBA security forces.

Responding to these needs, WFP's 2023-2026 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP) was structured around four strategic outcomes:

Under **Strategic Outcome 1** WFP worked to avert the worst forms of hunger and malnutrition through emergency food assistance and the management of moderate acute malnutrition. **Strategic Outcome 2** encompassed the provision of basic services and social safety nets to nutritionally at-risk groups, integrating programmes for the prevention of acute malnutrition and school feeding. Under **Strategic Outcome 3**, WFP worked to build resilience and bolster livelihoods while revitalizing food systems. As a key enabler of the inter-agency response, WFP under **Strategic Outcome 4** provided cluster coordination and common services.

Amidst operational uncertainty, WFP postponed work on a new ICSP for Yemen. Instead, a fast-tracked budget revision extended the existing ICSP through 2026 while introducing operational adjustments in response to fiscal and contextual constraints.

Risk management

Yemen was among the operating environments facing the highest level of risk globally in 2025, with the third-highest level of assessed risk of all WFP operations worldwide. ^[13]

WFP operations were affected by an increasingly volatile context marked by significant geopolitical developments and growing hostility against the UN. On March 2025, the United States of America re-designated the SBA a "*Foreign Terrorist Organization*" (FTO), imposing strict sanctions and prohibitions. ^[14] In April 2025, WFP received unexpected termination notices for most United States-funded awards to Yemen. In response to these developments, the country office issued operational guidance to ensure compliance while supporting the continuity of life-saving activities funded by other donors.

After the events in SBA-controlled areas that started in August, WFP immediately activated crisis management and business continuity mechanisms at country, regional, and headquarters-level, including through the dedicated country office Risk Management Unit. The seizure of WFP's offices in SBA-controlled areas and the confiscation of electronic

equipment also spurred concerns over a potential data breach. The country office worked closely with its headquarters-based Security and IT divisions to limit data exfiltration, protect information assets, and maintain the integrity of beneficiary and operational data.

In parallel, major funding gaps forced a reduction in staffing and operational structure. WFP worked to ensure that governance, risk management, and internal controls were maintained throughout restructuring, relocation, and downsizing processes to ensure accountability despite disrupted access and loss of personnel.

At the end of the year, challenges persisted as staffing capacity and WFP systems (including the Community Feedback Mechanism) remained compromised. WFP continued work to mitigate these risks through enhanced crisis management procedures, alternative monitoring arrangements, and strengthened duty-of-care measures. These were designed to ensure operational integrity and beneficiary protection even in a prolonged situation of extreme uncertainty.

Lessons learned

WFP took advantage of lessons learned as it navigated a complex operating environment. WFP used gathered evidence to support operational and strategic decision-making and emphasized knowledge-sharing both within WFP and with its partners.

As part of WFP's Global Assurance Project, the country office participated in an extensive WFP-wide lessons-learned exercise, contributing insights and best practices in key focus areas. These include targeting, identity management, monitoring, community and feedback mechanisms, cooperating partner management, and commodity management.

A comprehensive corporate emergency evaluation (CEE) of WFP's response in Yemen from 2019 to 2024 was finalized by WFP's Office of Evaluation in March 2025.^[15] The evaluation found that WFP's use of proactive supply chain management, advance financing mechanisms, and data monitoring mechanisms had enhanced WFP's operational responsiveness.

WFP embedded several CEE recommendations as it extended the ICSP. These include a new targeting and registration approach; a focus on integration and coherence across activities; a revamped resilience strategy based on community based participatory planning; context analyses for evidence-based for decision-making; and an emphasis on sharing WFP's experience in cash-based assistance and identity management with other actors.

From Food to Resilience



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Mohammed (40) from Al Mahrah governorate, supported by WFP's FuTuRe programme.

WFP has supported the people of Yemen since 1967, assisting Yemeni families across the country. Faced with a myriad of challenges, WFP in 2025 emphasized efforts that transition people away from aid dependency and towards self-sufficiency. Underpinned by a new Recovery and Climate Resilience Strategy ^[1], these interventions were designed to build resilience and restore livelihoods in crisis-affected Yemeni communities.

For Mohammed (40), farming is an heirloom. *"It's not studied, it's inherited,"* he says. For generations, Mohammed's family lived off their land in Al Maharah governorate. But Cyclone Tej in 2023 changed everything, destroying the small farm's soil and irrigation system.

"After Cyclone Tej, the farm was badly damaged," Mohammed recalls. *"The cyclone displaced the pipes, and I had to search and collect them from here and there. The land was completely empty. It wasn't suitable for farming."*

At the time, Mohammed was already in a difficult situation financially. Due to fiscal circumstances and import regulations caused by the conflict, he was prevented from buying the materials necessary for any farmer to operate — fertilizer, pesticides, and even fencing to prevent the encroachment of unwanted pests. Additionally, the economy was crumbling, making it harder to sell what little crops he could grow for a profit. He was receiving WFP food assistance monthly just to get by. This made it hard for him to get back on his feet.

Things began to change in 2024, when Mohammed started receiving funding and training from WFP to rehabilitate his land. *"There was only a short period of time between the cyclone and when I began working and then succeeding,"* he says. *"I didn't expect I would be able to cultivate this harvesting season. So, thank God, we produced and benefited."*

Since then, Mohammed has continued with the programme. Together with his neighbours he constructed a greenhouse that protects the crops from inclement weather and unwanted insects. The greenhouse also has a drip irrigation system, which supports the long-term sustainability of Mohammed's land and water resources. *"The drip irrigation system we learned about through the project was a major improvement,"* he says. *"It saves water and provides the right amount of moisture for plants."*

"After we received the greenhouses, things became much better. Production increased, and income improved," he explains. *"Before, my income barely covered our daily food, but now, thanks to the greenhouses, we can save more and even cover school expenses."*

Mohammed's experience reflects a broader reality across Yemen. Around 70 percent of Yemenis live in rural areas, where agriculture and fisheries are the primary sources of income. But a deteriorating economy and increasingly frequent climate shocks are making it harder for farmers to sustain their livelihoods. In 2024, severe floods affected 1.3 million people, a 61 percent increase compared to 2023, destroying crops and infrastructure. In 2025, delayed and limited rainfall caused serious water shortages, disrupting the planting season.

Small-scale farmers were not alone in facing hardship. By September 2025, more than 18 million people, over half of Yemen's population, were projected to have fallen into *crisis* levels of food insecurity or worse (IPC Phase 3+). ^[2]

Compounding the crisis, WFP's resources declined to alarmingly low levels in 2025, with its operation in Yemen among the hardest hit by severe aid cuts.

Given the challenges, WFP focused on sustainability—targeting assistance to districts facing *emergency* levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) and building self-reliance in communities with potential for self-sufficiency, like Mohammed's, transitioning them away from food assistance.

As part of these efforts, WFP conducted a robust registration in areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG) to identify families with the highest levels of food insecurity, positioning the programme to transition in the first quarter of 2026 from general food assistance (GFA), which served 3.4 million people, to targeted emergency food assistance (TEFA) that would serve a smaller caseload of 1.6 million prioritized people. Likewise, WFP, developed a new resilience strategy to address the long-term needs of the population, and in 2025, supported 71,700 people in improving their livelihoods.

WFP's endeavours to reach the most vulnerable and contribute to lasting self-sufficiency were indispensable to those who needed it most. For Mohammed, this meant being able to provide nutritious food and education for his children as well as being able to protect the future of his farm. Sustainability matters deeply to him. Just as he inherited the land, he hopes that one day one of his children will take over.

"God willing, someone from my family will grow up and take it over," he says. "But I hope they will be better than me. I hope they will have a better background and take courses. Nowadays, people learn, and education will allow them to produce better than I did and start with a better step."

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.



6.3 million people received WFP emergency food assistance.



1.1 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls supported by WFP moderate acute malnutrition management services.



304,000 people assisted through the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism.



Significant food security improvement seen among people receiving WFP emergency food assistance.



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



All activities suspended in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities as of September 2025.

Strategic Outcome 1

Outcome 1 of the 2023-2026 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP) encompassed WFP's efforts to address urgent food and nutrition needs through life-saving emergency food assistance and acute malnutrition management activities. Strategic Outcome 1 accounted for 57 percent of WFP's expenditures in 2025, contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2, targets 1 (End hunger) and 2 (End all forms of malnutrition).

Emergency food assistance

The provision of emergency food assistance was the largest activity implemented by WFP in 2025 and the single largest humanitarian programme operational in Yemen. However, funding and operational space constraints spurred a significant contraction of the activity to the lowest level seen since 2015.

Operationally, WFP food assistance was suspended for most of the year in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA) due to a lack of operational space. Financially, severe funding cuts forced WFP to scale down assistance and revamp its food assistance strategy in areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG). WFP was only able to complete two food assistance cycles in SBA-controlled areas, and six cycles in IRG-controlled areas. Across both areas, beneficiaries received standard or reduced in line with the availability of resources. ^[1]

Achievements

WFP provided food assistance to 6.3 million people in Yemen in 2025: 3.6 million in IRG areas, and 2.7 million in SBA areas. Food assistance was provided in 184 of 333 districts, across 19 of 22 governorates. Food assistance was provided as in-kind general food distributions (GFD) to 5.6 million people through 1,676 food distribution points in SBA and IRG areas, and as cash-based transfers (CBT) to 783,000 people through 158 CBT redemption sites in IRG areas.

The choice of modality was determined by CBT feasibility assessments and the availability of resources. While most CBT was provided as cash-in-hand via SCOPE cards ^[2], WFP in September started piloting the direct digital transfers of CBT entitlements to bank accounts and e-wallets. By November, WFP had expanded the pilot to 9,700 households (62,500 people) in four districts across two governorates.

WFP also provided food assistance in response to sudden-onset emergencies to 304,000 people as a supply provider to the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM).^[3] 82 percent of RRM beneficiaries were affected climate-related shocks (primarily the floods in August and September), 10 percent by food insecurity, while conflict-related assistance accounted for just over 7 percent of RRM beneficiaries.^[4]

Operational space and humanitarian access

In SBA-controlled areas, WFP food assistance was severely curtailed by the lack of an operational space conducive to principled humanitarian action. Following a prolonged pause, WFP had been able to resume emergency food assistance in 64 prioritised districts facing *Emergency* levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) in SBA areas in November 2024 under the new targeted emergency food assistance (TEFA) programme.^[5] However, assistance was suspended in April 2025 after the seizure of commodities from a WFP warehouse in Sa'dah governorate by SBA forces led WFP to halt all incoming shipments to SBA-controlled areas.^[6]

Distributions were halted halfway through the second TEFA cycle of 2025. In July-August, WFP completed the cycle as good-faith measure and to ensure equity across areas covered by the programme (excluding six districts in Sa'dah governorate as instructed by the Secretary-General).^[7] However, following another wave of detentions of United Nations (UN) staff and the seizure of UN offices and assets which started in late August, all WFP activities in SBA areas were subsequently suspended, in line with the broader UN position on operations in northern Yemen.^[8]

Resources to results

WFP's food assistance activity was affected by severe funding shortfalls and was just 27 percent funded in 2025.

While WFP was able to sustain a regular cadence of food assistance in IRG areas, this assistance relied on terminated grants for which WFP received exceptional authorization from the donor to distribute food already in-country to avoid losses.

This led WFP to fast-track a shift away from its *general* food assistance (GFA) approach to a more prioritized and adaptive TEFA approach to food assistance in IRG areas to maximize the impact of limited resources. This involved a reduction in the number of people assisted from 3.4 million under the GFA programme (throughout 2025), to approximately 1.6 million under the TEFA programme (as of the first quarter of 2026).

Targeting and registration

WFP's new food assistance strategy was underpinned by the significant progress made in the targeting and registration exercise in IRG areas in 2025. WFP engaged closely with central and local authorities as well as local communities in the exercise, and by the end of 2025, WFP was completing data collection and had started final TEFA beneficiary registration. The data collected by WFP constituted one of the most comprehensive and robust humanitarian datasets collected in Yemen in recent years, and WFP emphasized data protection to safeguard privacy and data security.

Food assistance outcomes

Overall, available data show that WFP emergency food assistance was effective in mitigating high food consumption gaps and combating the spread of *catastrophic* food security conditions.

Most WFP food assistance was provided in IRG-controlled areas in 2025, and over the course of the year, WFP food security monitoring data show that rates of *poor* food consumption remained consistently lower among beneficiaries of WFP assistance compared to non-beneficiary households. Further, among beneficiaries receiving their entitlements as CBT, WFP saw a notable increase in the rate of acceptable food consumption as compared to 2024, with a concurrent decrease in the use of livelihood-based coping strategies.

In SBA areas, the two cycles of targeted emergency food assistance contributed to an improvement in key food security indicators in the supported districts while the programme was operational. An impact assessment covering the programme from November 2024 to January 2025 show improved food consumption levels, a notable reduction in severe food deprivation, as well as a reduction in the use of severe food-based coping strategies.^[9]

Partnerships

WFP food assistance was closely coordinated with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) and was implemented in collaboration with 13 cooperating partners (including local and international non-governmental organizations) and one financial service provider. WFP also participated in the Cash and Market Working Group (CMWG) and coordinated with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster.

Gender and age

Gender and age considerations were partially integrated in the activity, 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 ^[10].

Moderate acute malnutrition management

Under its life-saving moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) management programme, WFP supported children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). The programme was implemented alongside emergency food assistance and in close collaboration with UNICEF. However, the activity was severely disrupted due to operational space constraints in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA).

WFP's MAM management activity reached 1.1 million people in Yemen in 2025: 645,700 children and 674,700 480,900. MAM management was provided through 3,003 health facilities in 175 districts across all 22 governorates of the country.

Children were provided with a large quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS-LQ) providing 500-550 kilocalories per day for three months. 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 reaches six months old. WFP also embedded social and behaviour change (SBC) and provided incentives to health workers working at supported health facilities.

Under the WFP-UNICEF Partnership for Addressing Child Wasting, WFP focused on MAM management in districts with a high prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM), while UNICEF provided treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), with services provided in the same health centres. MAM management was also provided through mobile clinics in hard-to-reach locations, areas hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs), and locations where health facilities were not easily accessible.

Resources to results

Due to fiscal and operational challenges, WFP saw a significant contraction of the programme. Severe funding cuts meant that the MAM management programme was overall just 25 percent funded in 2025. While WFP sought to shield the MAM management programme from cuts to the extent possible due to its life-saving nature, WFP was only able to support 49 percent of the 2.3 million women and PBWG originally planned. ^[11]

Further, due to operational space constraints, including the suspension of all incoming commodity shipments to SBA areas in April 2025, WFP was by mid-year forced to drastically scale down the programme in the face of dwindling in-country stocks. By September 2025, the complete suspension of WFP activities in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities left the programme operational in IRG areas only. ^[12]

MAM management outcomes

Data show that WFP's MAM management programme contributed to alleviating the malnutrition burden in 2025 and worked to prevent a deterioration into SAM among assisted children and PBWG. The outcomes were especially positive for children, who saw a sharply decreased default rate as compared to 2024, as well as a recovery rate increasing to levels significantly above the annual target. Mortality and non-response rates were at, or close to, zero for both children and PBWG, with the non-response rate for PBWG seeing a notable improvement.

Partnerships

WFP worked with the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) in areas under the IRG, and with the Ministry of Health and Environment in areas under the SBA as its main partners. The programme was also implemented in complementary partnerships with 12 international and national non-governmental organizations. WFP conducted community-based outreach activities in partnership with UNICEF, was an active partner of the Nutrition Cluster, and worked closely with cluster partners in strategically targeting districts with the highest nutrition needs.

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.



439,000 children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received **preventative WFP nutrition support**.



1.4 million schoolchildren received **WFP school feeding**.



75,100 schoolchildren supported by WFP's **Healthy Kitchens**-programme, more than double that of 2024.



All WFP activities suspended in **areas under the Sana'a-based authorities** as of September 2025.

Strategic Outcome 2

Outcome 2 of the Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP) encompasses WFP's malnutrition prevention and school feeding activities. In line with WFP's "first 8,000 days"-approach, the outcome was designed to capitalize on the synergies between health, nutrition, and education to strengthen basic services and social safety nets. The outcome contributed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, targets 1 (End hunger) and 2 (End all forms of malnutrition, as well as 4 (Quality education).

Prevention of acute malnutrition

WFP's acute malnutrition prevention programme was formulated to ease the nutrition burden by preventing malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). In 2025, programme reach was limited to areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG) due to operational space constraints in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA).

WFP provided preventative nutrition support to 439,000 people in 2025. 222,100 children aged 6-23 months and 216,900 PBWG were supported through 765 distribution points in 19 of the most nutritionally at-risk districts in IRG areas. Under the programme, children received 1.5 kg of lipid-based nutrient supplement-medium quantity (LNS-MQ) monthly, providing 255 kcal per day as well as essential micronutrients. PBWG received 3 kgs of WSB+ monthly.

Resources to results

The prevention of acute malnutrition programme was WFP's least-funded assistance activity in 2025. While funding shortages had forced a suspension of the programme for much of 2024, WFP was able to restart the programme in January 2025, enabled by a grant from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). However, with just 15 percent of the annual requirement covered, WFP was only able to resume preventative nutrition interventions at limited scale. Combined with the suspension of all WFP activities in SBA areas, this meant that WFP was able to reach just 41 percent of the originally planned 1.1 million people in 2025.

Malnutrition prevention outcomes

Despite operational constraints, adherence rates increased notably from 2024. This indicates that although WFP was only able to assist a limited number of people, most of the registered participants received their entitlements as intended and without barriers. Further, the rate of children eating a minimum acceptable diet increased significantly to levels close to the annual target, illustrating the positive impacts of the programme on a particularly vulnerable group.

Partnerships

WFP worked with four national NGOs, and two United Nations (UN) agencies (UNICEF and UNHCR) in implementation of the programme. WFP remained an active partner of the Nutrition Cluster, and worked with UNICEF, WHO and other partners to provide an integrated health and nutrition package in prioritized districts. WFP worked in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and Population in IRG areas, and with the Ministry of Health and Environment in SBA

areas.

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

Access to education remains severely limited in Yemen, with nearly 3.2 million children out of school. ^[1] WFP's school feeding programme has for five decades supported the Yemeni education system, supporting children's right to education as well as their food and nutrition security. Despite operational challenges, the programme continued to see positive outcomes among the assisted school-aged children in 2025.

WFP assisted 1.4 million children in primary school under the school feeding programme in 2025. The programme covered 2,041 schools across 77 districts in 15 of Yemen's 22 governorates. Children received fortified biscuits for every day they attended school (providing 430 kilocalories, per person, per day). WFP also provided incentives to school feeding support staff.

Healthy Kitchens

WFP has since 2020 implemented a Healthy Kitchens programme in Yemen based on the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model, providing freshly prepared meals in school from locally sourced ingredients and in line with local food culture and nutrition standards. The programme started in Aden city in 2020 and expanded to Sana'a city in 2022. WFP significantly scaled up the project in 2025, expanding the programme to Hadramawt and Ta'iz governorates, while also scaling up in Aden city. Over the course of the year, WFP supported 75,100 children across 104 schools in five districts, more than double the number reached in 2024.

Healthy Kitchens augment the immediate food security impacts of school feeding with longer-term economic benefits for local communities and smallholders. They also promote women's economic empowerment through targeted employment, with 555 women employed in Healthy Kitchens in 2025. In some areas, the programme used food sourced from smallholder farmers supported by WFP's resilience and livelihoods programme.

Resource to results

WFP's school feeding programme was just 39 percent funded in 2025. As the 2024-2025 school year started, WFP had significantly scaled down the programme, targeting just 49 prioritized districts. Geographical prioritization was based on an independent, need-based, and principled approach designed to ensure equitable access. Targeting criteria were defined by the prevalence of food and nutrition insecurity, access considerations, and the common priorities of the Education Cluster.

However, in SBA-controlled areas, operational space constraints meant that the programme did not resume for the start of the 2025-2026 school year in June, in line with the suspension of all WFP activities in these areas. This left WFP school feeding operational in just 22 districts in IRG areas as of the start of the 2025-2026 school year.

School feeding outcomes

Outcoming monitoring data show that despite a contraction in programme coverage, outcomes remained broadly positive among the schoolchildren assisted in 2025. WFP saw a significant year-on-year increase in enrolment, especially for girls, indicating the effectiveness of the programme (along with other factors) in bringing children back to school and increasing girls access to education. Attendance and retention rates also remained above their annual targets, in line with the trend of recent years.

Further, an ex-ante analysis conducted by the Economic Policy Research Institute (EPRI) for WFP highlighted the transformative potential of school feeding in Yemen, particularly the Healthy Kitchens-model. The analysis shows positive outcomes for all analysed school feeding modalities, with the Healthy Kitchens-model resulting in the most significant improvements for attendance, food security, social cohesion, and gender gap indicators.^[2]

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 programme was implemented through three cooperating partners and in collaboration with local education authorities. WFP was an active partner of the Education Cluster and is a member of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE).

In a significant achievement, Yemen officially joined the global School Meals Coalition (SMC) in June 2025, with support from WFP. The IRG Ministry of Education signed the SMC Declaration of Commitment in January, committing to 1)

developing a national strategic policy for school feeding; 2) working with donors to expand the Healthy Kitchens programme; 3) strengthen national ownership and local sourcing, and 4) establishing inclusive monitoring and evaluation systems and integrate awareness campaigns.

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.



71,700 people supported by WFP **resilience and livelihoods** projects.



US\$ 7.4 million in cash-based transfers transferred to **resilience and livelihoods** participants.



13,500+ households transitioned away from humanitarian assistance through WFP's **Food to Resilience (FuTuRe)** programme since its inception.



A new **WFP Recovery and Climate Resilience Strategy** finalized in **September 2025**.



All WFP activities suspended in **areas under the Sana'a-based authorities** as of September 2025.

Strategic Outcome 3

Complementing WFP's humanitarian efforts, outcome 3 of the 2023-2026 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP) encompassed WFP's efforts to build the resilience and support the livelihoods of households and communities in Yemen. The outcome contributed 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

The resilience and livelihoods programme was key to WFP's efforts to transition Yemeni families away from a dependence on humanitarian assistance by restoring livelihoods and building resilience at households and community level. However, as in recent years, programme reach was curtailed by severe underfunding.

WFP supported 71,700 people with resilience and livelihoods interventions in 2025, a 67 percent reduction from 2024, transferring US\$ 7.4 million in cash-based transfers (CBTs).

WFP prioritized the rehabilitation and construction of medium and larger-scale community assets, as well as agricultural interventions that support the restoration of food systems. WFP employed a community-led asset planning approach that ensured local participation in planning and prioritisation.

WFP resilience and livelihood interventions in Yemen were grouped into three pillars: **Pillar I**, covering recovery and rehabilitation efforts through *ecosystems, community infrastructure and livelihoods* (ECL) interventions (formerly known as *food assistance for assets*, FFA); **Pillar II**, which supports the human capital and economic capacity of youth and women through *skills for livelihood opportunities* (SLO) projects (formerly known as *food assistance for training*, FFT); and **Pillar III**, which encompasses WFP's support to smallholder farmers and livestock breeders that build resilience to climate-related shocks. All conditional transfers under ECL and SLO were provided as cash.

Under Pillar I, ECL interventions focused on rehabilitating and building community assets to restore local productive capacities: 61,600 participants constructed or rehabilitated assets including 26 kilometres of irrigation canals, more than 4,400 hectares of agricultural land that benefitted from new irrigation schemes, and 39 household or school gardens.

Under Pillar II, SLO programmes supported the human capital and self-reliance of youth and women. 8,000 participants attended programmes for six months, receiving trainings in agriculture, food processing, and technical trades (including solar energy installation), as well as business management and marketing training.

Under Pillar III, ECL participants constructed or rehabilitated 131 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 installed 44 solar irrigation systems (with a total capacity 8,800 kW) to enhance climate resilience.

Food to Resilience (FuTuRe)

WFP continued implementation of its multi-year 'Food to Resilience' (*FuTuRe*) intervention in the governorates of Hadramawt, Al Mahara, and Socotra. The intervention, implemented since 2023, was designed to graduate eligible households from emergency relief to self-sufficiency through up to 18 months of sustained ECL and/or SLO to build self-sustaining livelihoods. More than 13,500 households have so far transitioned away from WFP humanitarian assistance through *FuTuRe* since its inception.

Resources to results

Despite achievements and the critical importance of curtailing humanitarian needs, the resilience and livelihoods programme was just 33 percent funded in 2025. Strict geographic prioritization was critical in such a low funding environment, and an integrated context analysis (ICA) was used to identify priority districts for implementation.

Further, no activities were implemented in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA) beyond the first quarter of the year following the suspension of life-sustaining activities, with implementation limited to areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG) for the rest of the year.

Resilience and livelihood outcomes

Outcome data illustrate how WFP interventions can help mitigate the effect of shocks, with nine out of ten participatory households in targeted communities reporting an enhanced livelihood asset base. This is above target, and an improvement from the already positive outcomes of 2024. Similarly, monitoring data show a significant increase in the proportion of the population reporting environmental benefits as an outcome of WFP-implemented resilience and livelihoods projects. In line with these positive findings, data also show a significant reduction in the use of livelihood-based coping strategies among supported households.

Recovery and Climate Resilience Strategy for Food Systems and Livelihoods

A key achievement of 2025 was the development of a new multi-year WFP Recovery and Climate Resilience Strategy for Food Systems and Livelihoods (2026-2028). Building on the recommendations from the Corporate Emergency Evaluation, the new strategy is grounded in a food systems approach and pivots WFP's resilience and livelihoods strategy towards area-based, community-level programming that integrates climate-resilient agriculture, inclusive livelihoods, value chain development, and anticipatory action. The strategy was designed to support meaningful recovery and systemic transition away from humanitarian assistance, underpinned by a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and results framework. The strategy will be fully operationalized starting 2026.

Partnerships

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

WFP has in recent years implemented several multi-year joint interventions with other UN agencies in Yemen: WFP, UNDP, FAO, and ILO in 2025 completed the third and last phase of the ***Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security, and Climate Adaptation in Yemen (ERRY III) initiative***, supporting the creation of sustainable livelihoods opportunities. Under the World Bank-funded ***Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP)***, WFP, FAO, UNDP and ICRC work 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.



126 partners supported by WFP cluster and service provision activities.



9,700 passengers carried on the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service.**



76 partners supported by the **Logistics Cluster.**



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



12.3 million litres of fuel provided to partners by WFP **on-demand services.**



All activities suspended in **areas under the Sana'a-based authorities** as of September 2025 (except UNHAS flights to and from Sana'a).

Strategic Outcome 4

WFP played a critical enabling role in the inter-agency humanitarian response in Yemen and served 126 partners through the provision of air transport, logistics, emergency telecommunications, and on-demand services in 2025. These activities contributed to outcome 4 of the 2023-2026 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 humanitarian and development staff from 102 partners to, from, and within Yemen in 2025. In an operational context of fiscal, operational, and security-related challenges, the flexible operational capabilities of UNHAS proved critical elements of the humanitarian response in Yemen, with nine out of ten 2025 users satisfied with UNHAS services.

In response to limited international transport options, UNHAS has been present in Yemen since 2015, and remains the primary air transport service for the humanitarian and development community. UNHAS adapted flexibly to the rapidly evolving operating environment of 2025 and remained a critical safety net for international staff in Yemen. UNHAS sustained regular air transport services to, from, and within Yemen throughout 2025 despite both fiscal and contextual challenges.

UNHAS carried 9,700 passengers in 2025, serving 20 United Nations (UN) agencies, 55 international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), 16 national NGOs (NNGOs) as well as 10 diplomatic missions and donor partners. UNHAS operated 865 flights in 2025, and on average, 807 passengers were carried on 72 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*).

Due to severe funding constraints, WFP instituted several cost-saving measures over the course of the year, including fleet and flight service reductions, as well as increased service fees. UNHAS stopped flight services to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March 2025, resulting in approximately US\$ 6 million in annual cost savings. By the end of 2025, UNHAS served seven regular destinations: Five domestic destinations (Aden, Al Mukalla, Ma'rib, Sana'a, and Sayun), and two international destinations (Amman and Djibouti) as the entry-points for international UNHAS flights to Yemen.

UNHAS also responded to requests to move 2.6 mt of light humanitarian cargo to Yemen in collaboration with the Logistics Cluster and WFP on-demand services. Further, UNHAS facilitated medical travel for 235 humanitarian staff (and their families) and conducted 13 security evacuations in 2025.

Logistics Cluster

The Yemen Logistics Cluster supported the work of 76 humanitarian and development partners in 2025.

The Logistics Cluster provided and strengthened logistics coordination among the humanitarian community in Yemen and facilitated access to reliable logistics, coordination, and information management services. Where operational gaps were identified, the Logistics Cluster acted as a 'provider of last resort', facilitating access to common logistics services. These services were provided free-to-user, or on a partial or full cost-recovery basis.

The situation in SBA-controlled areas had significant impacts on Logistics Cluster operations in 2025 due to a lack of available national staff, the lack of a conducive operational space, and as UN agencies moved to suspend their operations in SBA-controlled areas. As such, the Logistics Cluster suspended its services in northern Yemen as of September 2025 and remained suspended by the end of the year.

However, from January through August, 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 36 information management products in 2025.

The Logistics Cluster also facilitated access to temporary storage for partners through temperature-controlled storage units and mobile storage units (MSUs). 10 MSUs were loaned to seven partners across Yemen in 2025 on a free-to-user basis.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

The ETC provided mission-critical telecommunications and information technology services to 49 partner organizations in 2025. However, chronic underfunding and severe operational challenges forced the ETC to drastically reduce service coverage.

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.

The challenges faced by the humanitarian community in 2025 underscored the critical role of the Yemen ETC services in sustaining humanitarian coordination and response. Over the course of the year, ETC services were provided to 2,600 humanitarian workers from 18 UN agencies and 31 NGOs in 19 humanitarian hubs across nine 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 provided IT services in 29 World Health Organization (WHO)-supported Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) across Yemen in support of the response to the resurgent cholera outbreak. WFP handed over the project to WHO in April 2025.

However, chronic underfunding compounded by severe operational challenges in SBA-controlled areas forced a dramatic contraction of ETC service coverage. In March 2025, the ETC Yemen began realigning operations to stretch every dollar. Staffing levels were adjusted, internet coverage was reduced, and several ETC sites were phased out. This included shutting down ETC-provided internet connectivity at multiple humanitarian hubs run and used by INGOs. As of September, activities SOCs in six UNDSS-managed SOCs Al Hodeidah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Al Makha, Al Mukalla and Sa'dah were suspended due to the deteriorating security situation. By October 2025, the number of ETC supported sites across Yemen had dropped to just three, down from 19 sites supported in March 2025.

In September 2025, the ETC, in coordination with key partners, developed a revised Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for its operation in Yemen. The updated framework outlined strategies to strengthen emergency response in IRG-controlled areas, focusing on improved communications infrastructure and operational protocols to support humanitarian partners amid growing needs and complex security conditions.

The ETC engaged closely with its local partners to discuss activities, plans, and challenges: The Yemen ETC Working Group had 163 active members in 2025. 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 to support the work of 15 partners in Yemen in 2025 through a range of services provided on a cost-recovery basis.

Through the **Revolving Fuel Facility**, WFP provided 11.8 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 518,200 litres of locally sourced diesel and petrol to sustain humanitarian activities.

WFP also continued its provision of **non-food cargo transport services** to Yemen. In partnership with the WFP Shipping Service at WFP headquarters in Rome, Italy, WFP Yemen facilitated the safe transport of 634 m³ of cargo by sea on behalf of three partners, including medicines, medical kits, and other non-food items (NFIs). WFP also supports its partners by arranging air shipments to Yemen, but no such air cargo shipments took place in 2025.

WFP provides **warehousing services** as an on-demand service at full cost recovery. On request from UNHCR, WFP in Q1 2025 augmented its warehousing capacity in Sana'a and Aden with storage space for non-food items, shelter and camp management equipment. This brought the total number of WFP-managed warehouses under its on-demand service provision activity to two, with a combined storage capacity of 4,356 m².

Due to the deteriorating operating environment in SBA-controlled areas, WFP diverted all incoming fuel shipments bound for northern Yemen in March. As of September 2025, WFP fully halted its on-demand fuel provision services in SBA-controlled areas as part of the full suspension of WFP activities in northern Yemen.

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

More than a decade of conflict has severely exacerbated endemic gender inequalities in Yemen, which has in recent years consistently been ranked one of the most unequal countries in the world. [1] At the same time, the strict enforcement of discriminatory gender-related practices continued in 2025 to impact women's freedom of movement, with both societal, humanitarian, and operational implications.

In 2025 Yemen was ranked second-to-last in terms of women's inclusion, justice, and security according to the multidimensional Women Peace and Security Index, only ahead of Afghanistan. Discriminatory societal attitudes towards women's economic and societal participations have led to especially stark disparities for women's employment and financial inclusion. Women's employment - both formal and informal - is estimated at less than six percent, and just over five percent of Yemeni women report having an individual or joint bank account. [2]

The lack of economic participation makes Yemeni women and girls more vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity. It 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. As a result, gender-based violence has surged, with an estimated 6.2 million Yemeni women and girls affected, while overstretched prevention and response services have struggle to meet growing needs. [3] At the same time, boys and men also face specific risks, including forced recruitment and child soldiering.

Further, discriminatory gender norms continue to affect and endanger the lives of Yemeni women. In areas under the SBA, the *mahram* practice, strictly enforced since early 2022, severely limited women's freedom of movement without the accompaniment of a close male relative. The *mahram* practice severely restricts the role that Yemeni women can play in the humanitarian sector, which in turn has negatively affected humanitarian access for women and girls due to reduction of women's involvement in humanitarian service delivery. [4] As a result, WFP activities continued to be affected by restrictions on the ability of women national staff to freely conduct field work and seize work-related opportunities requiring travel abroad.

Operationally, WFP mainstreamed gender considerations in all its activities both internally and among its cooperating partners, underpinned by efforts to enhance the understanding of specific needs and barriers.

The cross-cutting unit at the WFP Yemen country office provided support to gender mainstreaming efforts across WFP's programmatic portfolio. This entailed working with Programme units to develop activity gender mainstreaming plans, as well as support to the capacity strengthening efforts of WFP and cooperating partner staff. WFP continued to review all cooperating partner proposals to ensure that gender considerations were integrated and provided grants for gender mainstreaming efforts. WFP worked to ensure that all training and assessment activities conducted by partners under agreements with WFP were inclusive of women and girls, men, and boys.

Responding to the recommendations of the corporate emergency evaluation of WFP's response in Yemen (2019-2024), WFP in 2025 also successfully completed two integrated context analysis and risk assessments (ICARA): one for its resilience and livelihoods activities and one for emergency food assistance. [5] The cross-cutting analyses of the ICARA worked to ensure the design and implementation of WFP activities in Yemen were guided by a comprehensive understanding of the specific needs of men, women, boys and girls, and barriers faced by different population groups. However, plans to expand the ICARA to its school feeding and nutrition activities were thwarted by the suspension of all WFP activities in SBA-controlled areas.

Under its **emergency food assistance** and **resilience and livelihoods** activities, the ICARA informed the development of gender-responsive action plans designed to guide interventions and that ensure that specific vulnerabilities were adequately addressed. Efforts were also made to minimize any unintended gender-related impacts during the critical re-targeting and registration exercise, particularly in the prioritization of beneficiaries. These measures strengthened WFP's ability to align food assistance with its gender commitments, while safeguarding equitable access and reducing exclusion risks for women, girls, and other marginalized groups.

Under its **school feeding** programme, WFP pursued women's empowerment as an explicitly intended outcome. The programme specifically aimed to benefit women, with over 150 women regularly employed in the Healthy Kitchens programme in 2025, supporting their economic empowerment. More generally, school feeding acted as an intervention to increase the enrolment and retention of girls and boys in school. This contributed to building the human capital of future generations while reducing protection risks for children, including child labour, early marriage, and forced recruitment.

Under its **resilience and livelihoods** projects, 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, and by deliberately selecting livelihood interventions that maximize economic returns for women and women-led households. Under its **nutrition** activities, WFP continued to provide specific gender mainstreaming training to new field staff (including health workers and community health volunteers). Conscious of local cultural considerations, gender mainstreaming elements were integrated into existing nutrition-specific training sessions.

Considering the specific gender equity challenges in Yemen WFP worked to ensure the unimpeded access of women and girls to WFP assistance. 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 lines, and distributions timed to ensure the access, safety, and security of women.

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 remains committed to the protection of and accountability to the people served in Yemen, and in 2025 worked to ensure equal access to assistance while enhancing community engagement. However, these efforts were challenged by severe operational space constraints affecting every facet of its operation.

Protection risks remained endemic in Yemen in 2025. These include gender-based violence, child labour, forced recruitment, and restrictions on freedom of movement. Vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, persons with disabilities, and the marginalized *Muhamasheen* continued to face heightened risks.^[1] Further, many of these disproportionately affected women and girls, and can trigger the use of harmful coping strategies and hamper access to public services and humanitarian assistance.

While the corporate emergency evaluation (CEE) of WFP's response in Yemen (2019-2024) found that WFP overall has implemented measures that ensure safe, dignified and accessible assistance, direct community engagement and communication by WFP was found to be insufficient^[2]. While this was, in part, related to access constraints and operational challenges, WFP worked to expand direct community engagement, including through the development of an updated Community Engagement Action Plan (CEAP).

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)

Guided by a comprehensive Protection and Accountability Strategy, PSEA was embedded in all WFP activities.

WFP has established a network of trained PSEA focal points within all its offices in Yemen and worked to enhance PSEA capacity among its cooperating partners to ensure compliance with corporate WFP PSEA standards. All cooperating partners were briefed on PSEA requirements and processes and submitted PSEA self-assessments through the UN Partner Portal (UNPP).

WFP also expanded cooperating partner capacity-strengthening efforts. With support from WFP, three cooperating partners finalized implementation plans to improve their PSEA compliance. Over the course of the year, additional cooperating partners advanced through the self-assessment and technical support stages of implementation plan development. These measures strengthened compliance with WFP standards and enhanced WFP's accountability to affected populations.

Safety and dignity

WFP worked to ensure distributions were safe and that people were assisted safely and with dignity. The success of these efforts is reflected in monitoring findings that show that most beneficiaries assisted reported experiencing no safety concerns and that they were treated with respect when collecting their WFP entitlements. WFP also worked to safeguard the privacy and data security of its beneficiaries. WFP conducted privacy impact assessments in areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG), identifying risks related to personal data handling.

Recommendations resulting from the PIA included strengthening beneficiary list security, conducting regular database audits, expanding digital tools for data management, and training partners on data protection. Importantly, assessments highlighted the need for culturally sensitive community engagement to mitigate risks, particularly for women, echoing findings from the CEE. In areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA), WFP worked to proactively assess the data privacy implications of the seizure of WFP premises, assets, and equipment.

Access and inclusion

WFP ensured that the people served could access to their entitlements without barriers and conducted more than 11,400 on-site monitoring visits in 2025.

However, all WFP activities, including direct, remote, and third-party monitoring were suspended in SBA-controlled areas as of September 2025. Where WFP activities continued unhindered, WFP put in place arrangements at distribution sites for specific groups (older persons, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, persons with disabilities, and others). As a result, close to all surveyed beneficiaries assisted by 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 SBA areas. As this was usually enforced when travelling between districts or further, and WFP had, on average, seven distribution points in each district (with dedicated arrangements for women) this did not significantly impact the ability of women and women-headed households to access WFP assistance.

Accountability

While WFP continued to emphasize its commitment to accountability through community feedback mechanisms, community engagement, and information provision, these efforts were curtailed by severe operational challenges.

WFP's **community feedback mechanism (CFM)** provides channels for people to contact WFP directly. 163,800 incoming calls were received in 2025. However, as the CFM, including technical equipment and trained operators, was based in Sana'a, the seizure of WFP premises and equipment led to the complete suspension of the CFM hotline as of September 2025.

While WFP worked to reactivate the CFM at its area office in Aden, the substantial technical and human resource requirements meant that the CFM remained offline at the end of 2025. However, as of November 2025, WFP started taking incoming complaints through its cooperating partner help desks as an interim measure (with 16,400 incoming calls received in November and December), as it continued work to reactivate the CFM.

Through the **Beneficiary Verification Mechanism (BVM)**, WFP conducted outgoing calls to programme participants in areas assessed to have high protection risks verifying 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. However, BVM reach was significantly curtailed as of September 2025 due to the events in SBA areas. As a result, WFP conducted 13,300 BVM calls in 2025, a 50 percent reduction from 2024 due to the aforementioned operational challenges.

Participation and empowerment

WFP worked to enhance the participation and empowerment of the people it assisted, acknowledging their role throughout the programme lifecycle.

WFP in 2025 finalized an updated CEAP focused 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. The CEAP was central to WFP's efforts to enhance community engagement and sensitization efforts, both in response to CEE findings, and as it conducted its targeting and registration exercise and prepared for the transition to the TEFA programme in IRG areas. However, implementation of the CEAP was severely affected by operational space constraints in SBA areas.

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)

Yemen remains one of the countries most vulnerable to climate-related risks, while at the same time being one of the countries least prepared for their impacts. ^[1] Around 50 percent of Yemen's population is exposed to at least one significant climate hazard, including flooding, drought and other extreme weather events, which in 2025 worked to both trigger and exacerbate humanitarian needs. ^[2]

At the same time, more than a decade of conflict has severely exacerbated Yemen's chronic environmental problems. These include widespread land degradation, deteriorating soil fertility, and acute water shortages, all of which work to adversely affect crop yields, livestock health, and ultimately, food security.

WFP continued in 2025 to build on the significant advancements made in 2024 in systematically integrating Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) processes across its activities in Yemen.

WFP institutionalized ESS screening of its field-level agreements (FLAs) with cooperating partners, with almost all 2025 FLAs screened for environmental and social risks. A total of 16 FLAs were screened in 2025, in addition to several FLA amendments. To reinforce accountability and continuous improvement, WFP evaluated all cooperating partners against ESS indicators within its performance evaluation framework. This process provided partners with constructive feedback that identified gaps and offered actionable recommendations to strengthen ESS practices. As a result, compliance improved significantly among WFP's cooperating partners, enhancing environmental and social safeguarding process across activities.

Under the resilience and livelihoods programme, WFP implemented water and soil conservation initiatives aimed at restoring degraded agricultural land, reducing erosion risks, maintaining soil fertility, improving water retention and availability in areas facing hydrological stress, and improving protection against extreme weather events. Key interventions included the construction and rehabilitation of flood protection structures (such as reinforced gabion walls and retention reservoirs) water harvesting structures (including improved catchment ponds and spate distribution canals) and irrigation systems (including solar-powered water pumps and water-saving aerial dissipation and drip systems). These combined traditional knowledge and techniques with modern materials and approaches to strengthen capacities at community level.

Beyond 2025 and responding to the increasingly acute need for longer-term investments in climate-resilient agriculture and community resilience, WFP in September 2025 finalized a new Recovery and Climate Resilience Strategy for Food Systems and Livelihoods (2026-2028) for Yemen. The strategy is structured around two interlinked pillars. The "*Area-based recovery, resilience and climate action across food systems*"-pillar focuses on investments in water infrastructure for food production, nature-based solutions, climate-smart agriculture, livestock and fisheries, and micro- and small-enterprise development. The "*Climate risk Information and anticipatory action*"-pillar focuses on enhancing Yemen's capacity to anticipate and mitigate climate-related shocks through early warning systems, forecast-based action, institutional strengthening, and community preparedness. The strategy will guide the rollout of WFP's resilience and livelihood interventions in Yemen in 2026 and beyond, further strengthening the environmental and social safeguarding dimension of WFP interventions.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP implemented several new initiatives designed to ensure environmental sustainability in its operations in Yemen. However, due to the operational challenges faced in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities, WFP was unable to roll out WFP's Environmental Management System (EMS) in 2025 as originally planned, after much of the preparatory work was completed in 2024.

Despite this, WFP Yemen made significant strides in operationalising its environmental commitments, including through significant investments in the use of renewable energy sources. At the country office in Sana'a, WFP installed solar energy systems to power the newly established canteen and coffee shop, in addition to all six office buildings of the country office compound. By utilizing solar panels paired with lithium-ion batteries, the WFP country office relied on green energy for approximately 95 percent of its electricity needs.

At its Aden area office, where a country office hub was established after WFP's premises in Sana'a were seized by security forces in August 2025, WFP also worked to improve energy sustainability and efficiency. WFP installed solar-powered air conditioning units in four server rooms to reduce electricity consumption and improve energy efficiency. WFP also installed an advanced uninterruptible power supply (UPS) system, combining solar panels and lithium-ion batteries to ensure uninterrupted power. This reduces the dependency on diesel generators and enhances energy storage efficiency for sustainable operations.

Underpinning these efforts, WFP initiated the procurement of advanced energy meters to enable precise measurement of energy usage and accurate tracking of WFP's carbon footprint. WFP also partnered with suppliers to safely dispose of used oils and batteries, ensuring responsible management of hazardous waste. These projects mark a substantial step toward energy sustainability, reinforcing WFP's commitment to environmental stewardship in Yemen.

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

Despite a multitude of operational challenges, WFP in 2025 continued implementation of an integrated response strategy across its nutrition-sensitive activities. WFP also invested in work towards a transformation in its approach to nutrition in Yemen by adopting a "prevention first" approach in its future programme design in alignment with World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines.

Strategic integration

At the planning stage, the 2023-2026 Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP) strategically aligns nutrition-specific interventions with other interventions in ways that cohesively address both immediate nutrition needs and their underlying drivers.

Strategic outcome 1 of the ICSP aligns life-saving emergency food assistance programme with WFP's programme for the management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Under the coordinated approach to nutrition support in Yemen, WFP provides MAM management, while UNICEF provides treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) - all in the same health centres. In this way, WFP-provided emergency food assistance and WFP and UNICEF-provided nutrition services become part of one inter-agency assistance continuum.

In 2025, WFP worked to strengthen nutrition-sensitive programming within food assistance platforms, adopting a "prevention first" approach to WFP emergency assistance in Yemen, while aligning with WHO guidelines on the prevention and management of wasting. This was operationalized through an integrated layering strategy that positions food security as an entry point.

The strategy was designed to ensure that households facing critical food consumption gaps are stabilized through WFP's new targeted emergency food assistance (TEFA) programme, while nutritionally vulnerable persons within those households (children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG)) receive additional protection through WFP prevention of acute malnutrition programme.

In addition to the TEFA food ration, targeted children aged 6-23 months and PBWG will receive take-home in-kind nutrition rations consisting of lipid-based nutrient supplements for children and fortified blended food for PBWG (or suitable substitutes as required). In this way, the two interventions work in complementarity: TEFA addresses household-level food insecurity, while prevention of acute malnutrition targets individual-level nutritional vulnerability.

WFP's MAM management (under strategic outcome 1) and prevention of acute malnutrition programme (under strategic outcome 2) are also integrated in ways that ensure early detection and appropriate treatment for malnutrition cases.

Strategic outcome 2 of the ICSP encompasses WFP's support for the prevention of acute malnutrition and 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. Under the school feeding programme, social behaviour change strategies are integrated to provide, health, nutrition, food and hygiene education in all the schools supported.

The prevention of acute malnutrition programme also serves as the entry point for early malnutrition detection through routine mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening at distribution points and through regular home visits by community nutrition volunteers. These screenings direct referrals to either WFP's MAM management programme, or UNICEF-provided SAM treatment.

Operational integration

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

WFP's **emergency food assistance programme** was designed with nutrition considerations embedded from the targeting stage. At geographic level, district-level nutrition indicators, such as the prevalence and severity of malnutrition, are integrated in the geographic prioritization of the programme. At household level, the eligibility criteria for food assistance include households with PBWG enrolled in the MAM management programme, or households with

children under five years old registered in WFP-provided MAM management or UNICEF-provided SAM treatment programmes. Further, nutrition-related awareness messaging was delivered during emergency food assistance distributions.

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 2025. 1.4 million schoolchildren received nutritious foods to improve their nutritional status, while gaining 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 school feeding programme, WFP significantly scaled up its Healthy Kitchens-programme in 2025, with 75,100 children assisted. Nutritionally, the design of the programme emphasizes dietary diversification and nutritional adequacy. In an integrative manner, the expansion of the programme entails a transition from emergency school feeding towards a home-grown school feeding model that reinforces synergies across ICSP outcomes, including by supporting child nutrition, boosting school attendance, strengthening local food systems, generating livelihoods - especially for women - while supporting community recovery.

In this way, WFP school feeding was linked to its **resilience and livelihoods** programme. Under the programme, WFP in 2025 continued investments in projects that directly and indirectly address determinants of food insecurity and malnutrition in targeted areas. 61,600 participants received direct food and cash-based assistance (through *ecosystems, community infrastructure and livelihoods* (ECL) interventions) that support the nutritional status of their households. Concurrently, ECL participants worked on the rehabilitation and construction of food system-related community assets such as agricultural and water infrastructure. In Ta'iz governorate, 200 food-insecure families benefitted from nutrition-sensitive interventions integrated in WFP's *home gardens*-project, implemented under the resilience and livelihoods programme.

Partnerships

WFP continued to work through partnerships that enhance nutrition integration across the humanitarian response in Yemen.

WFP continued to play a key role in 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 also worked with local authority counterparts, United Nations (UN) agencies, and civil society organizations to strengthen nutrition policies, strategies, and programmes.

Partnerships

WFP worked closely with its partners as it adapted to a new fiscal and operational reality in 2025. At the same time, WFP's role as an enabling partner for the humanitarian community became even more important in the face of unprecedented operational challenges.

WFP's field-level *operational* partnerships, especially those with national non-governmental organizations (NNGOs) remained a cornerstone of the operation. WFP worked with *resource* partners to maintain funding inflows, advocate for support, and maximize the utility of every dollar received. *Enabling* partnerships facilitated the activities of other humanitarian actors. *Localization* enhanced the delivery capacity of NNGOs and community-based organizations. Realizing the synergies of *joint programming* with other United Nations (UN) agencies, WFP avoided duplication of effort while generating multiplier effects across sectors.

WFP played a critical role in inter-agency coordination and policy dialogue. Its co-leadership of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and strong partnerships with humanitarian and development actors supported harmonized efforts among donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN entities. The Corporate Emergency Evaluation of WFP's Response in Yemen (2019-2024) released in 2025 underscored how WFP's strong coordination capabilities have earned it trust across Yemeni communities and local and international humanitarian actors.^[1]

Through *operational* partnerships, 17 cooperating partners were involved in WFP activity implementation in 2025. WFP's nine NNGO partners made up more than half of WFP's cooperating partners. WFP also implemented activities in collaboration with other international organizations, including five international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and one United Nations (UN) agency. WFP also partnered with two government partners in the implementation of humanitarian programmes.

Working to enhance financial tracking and transparency, WFP in 2025 adopted the Financial Tracking module of the WFP Partner Connect digital platform to enhance the management of field-level agreements. WFP plans to adopt the remaining modules of the platform (Partnership Management and Distribution Reporting in 2026).

WFP worked to strengthen operational and strategic collaboration in Yemen's highly complex humanitarian landscape. Together with UNICEF, WFP continued to contribute as a supply partner to the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism, led by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), to provide essential relief to 304,000 people affected by climate shocks, food insecurity, or conflict.

WFP collaborated with the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, FAO and relevant line ministries to support essential nutrition services. Further, when WFP in July 2025 faced a shortage of nutrition commodities due to operational constraints in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA), UNICEF agreed to temporarily extend malnutrition management services to higher-risk MAM cases in the absence of WFP assistance, underscoring the importance of mutual collaboration between UN agencies in closing critical response gaps.

Faced with drastic funding cuts, WFP worked to maintain its *resource* partnerships. WFP also engaged its donor partners in consultations on strategic and programmatic adjustments in the challenging operational environment encountered in 2025.

WFP strengthened the relationships with its donor partners and emphasized frank and open information exchanges on contextual and operational developments and challenges. WFP solicited the active participation of its key donor partners in the design of its programmes. This worked to build donor confidence and enabled WFP to advocate for the required funding based on a mutual understanding of opportunities and challenges.

WFP also made progress in operationalizing innovative funding approaches with its donor partners. These include matched funding, where two donors agree to fund complementary activities, boosting both operational integration and funding predictability. In 2025, the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia came together to fund cash-based food assistance and resilience and livelihoods interventions with matching and concurrent contributions.

As WFP faced severe operational challenges, including the detention of staff and seizure of assets and premises, donor partners supported WFP in advocacy with other donor countries, local authorities and other actors. WFP's donor partners were as such not just providers of resources, but active partners in WFP's efforts to stay and deliver for the Yemeni population.

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 126 UN, NNGO, INGO, and government partners over the course of

2025.

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 a critical enabling element for other humanitarian and development partners. WFP provided 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, was critical.

In areas under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG), fragmented governance and institutional capacity gaps present significant challenges to a transition from externally led emergency relief to nationally driven resilience and recovery. In areas under the SBA, limited engagement with international coordination mechanisms, administrative interference, and a volatile operational environment constrained policy dialogue and humanitarian access, hampering substantive moves towards capacity building for sustainable, locally owned programmes.

However, national NGOs and community-based organizations remain vital cooperating partners, particularly in accessing hard-to-reach areas. These brought an understanding of local contexts, geographical proximity to the people served, as well as complementary technical knowledge. These proved critical in the implementation of WFP's targeting and registration exercise in IRG areas. WFP also strengthened the leadership and delivery capacity of Yemeni NGOs, implementing trainings as part of its capacity strengthening implementation plan.

WFP conducted stringent evaluations of all partnerships and assessed 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.

Implementation of the third phase of the UNDP-managed and European Union and Sweden-funded **Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen Joint Programme (ERRY III)** was also completed in 2025. The four-year (2022-2025) project was jointly implemented by WFP, FAO, and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The programme contributed to long-term food and nutrition security by rehabilitating community assets, strengthening local service access and enhancing employability.

WFP also contributed its significant institutional capacity and capability to complementary programmes across sectors. WFP worked with FAO to enhance food security and nutrition monitoring systems, while coordinated efforts with UNICEF and WHO aimed to improve health and nutrition service delivery. WFP actively engaged in a review of the World Bank-funded and UNICEF and Social Fund for Development (SFD)-implemented Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) programme, contributing lessons learned on targeting and registration, beneficiary prioritization, and digital payment solutions. WFP also advocated for improved alignment between humanitarian and social safety net programmes through de-duplication, harmonized targeting frameworks, and stronger design complementarity to lay the foundation for sustainable and shock-responsive social protection systems.

Financial Overview

2025 saw sudden and severe humanitarian funding cuts for Yemen, prompting a significant strategic reorientation by WFP. As needs continued to grow, WFP was forced to strictly prioritize dwindling resources towards those most in need, leaving millions without assistance.

Operational requirements

In line with WFP's corporate shift to a more realistic budgeting approach, WFP in December 2024 completed a revision to the Yemen interim country strategic plan (ICSP).^[1] The revision reduced WFP's annual needs-based plan for 2025 by 42 percent (from USD 2.72 billion to USD 1.59 billion) by adjusting the number of people planned for assistance and revising transfer values.^[2]

Funding and expenditures

As part of a trend affecting the entire humanitarian sector, contributions to WFP's operation in Yemen collapsed in 2025 as major donors scaled back or terminated their commitments. While incoming contributions declined for the fourth consecutive year, the drop from 2024 to 2025 (72 percent) was the steepest yet: WFP received the lowest amount of confirmed contributions since the outbreak of the current conflict (USD 166 million - just over ten percent of the total 2025 funding requirement). While carry-over from 2024 bolstered WFP's total available resources, even these funds left the operation with a funding gap of USD 1.1 billion (69 percent).

The **school feeding** programme was the best funded activity (with 39 percent of the annual requirement covered). This was followed by the **resilience and livelihoods** programme (33 percent), the **emergency food assistance** programme (27 percent), and the **moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) management** programme (25 percent). The **prevention of acute malnutrition** programme was the least funded activity (just 15 percent covered). The lower requirements of WFP's cluster and common service activities were relatively better covered (except for the **Logistics Cluster**, at 13 percent).

Faced with severely limited resources, WFP worked to maximize cost-efficiency and reduce costs. WFP conducted multiple rounds of headcount reductions, reducing its international and national workforce by more than 200 positions (25 percent) over the course of 2025. WFP also conducted a full review of its in-country premises and assets, and closed or consolidated offices in several areas, including through co-locating and office sharing with other UN agencies. Funding cuts also forced unavoidable programmatic adjustments: WFP reduced activity coverage (school feeding, acute malnutrition prevention, MAM management, Emergency Telecommunications Cluster) and provided reduced food rations (emergency food assistance). To the extent possible, WFP implemented prioritization strategies to shield life-saving activities in the most vulnerable areas.

Funding inflows

WFP's operation in Yemen has, since the outbreak of the crisis, been heavily dependent on a small group of donors for most of its resources. Despite efforts to diversify the donor pool, two donors (the United States of America and Germany) have accounted for 64 percent of all contributions received by WFP for its operation in Yemen under the first three years of the current ICSP (2023-2025). The strategic risk this donor concentration presents materialized in full in 2025 as WFP's top donors either significantly reduced or terminated funding.

Faced with these challenges, WFP assessed financial risks and devised mitigation actions: WFP worked to maintain its donor base and funding sources and emphasized close communication with donors to ensure a common understanding of needs and challenges. As several of WFP's major donors scaled back, other donors, including Canada, Iceland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Russia, and the United Kingdom stepped up with increased contributions. While these were not enough to offset the funding cut, they illustrate the success of efforts to broaden WFP's donor base, and the trust WFP has secured among its donor partners.

The Yemen multi-donor country-based pooled fund (the Yemen Humanitarian Fund, YHF) was also a source of support. In 2025, YHF funding enabled WFP to provide life-saving malnutrition management support to 22,700 children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in IRG areas. WFP's internal financing and strategic commodity pre-positioning mechanisms (including the Internal Project Lending facility (IPL) and the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF)) were also 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 large part dictated by high levels of donor earmarking:

55 percent of all 2025 confirmed contributions were earmarked at activity-level. Overall, 54 percent of all WFP's available resources were allocated towards the provision of emergency food assistance.

21 percent of contributions were earmarked at strategic outcome-level. Strategic outcome-level contributions were mostly earmarked towards strategic outcomes 2 (acute malnutrition prevention and school feeding) and 3 (resilience and livelihoods).

Flexible (unearmarked, thematic, or country-level) funding made up 24 percent of contributions confirmed in 2025. This was an increase from 2024 in relative terms (the percentage share of overall contributions), albeit a significant decrease in absolute terms (actual USD).

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	1,120,268,088	318,820,773	296,167,218	200,384,850
SO01: Crisis affected women, men, girls & boys across Yemen are able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs all year.	1,120,268,088	318,820,773	296,167,218	200,384,850
Activity 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency	1,013,654,994	285,725,057	269,319,198	177,908,823
Activity 02: Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people.	106,613,094	33,095,716	26,848,019	22,476,027
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	189,594,252	40,447,352	46,050,327	27,182,851
SO02: Targeted population groups across Yemen, including school-aged girls & boys & nutritionally vulnerable & at-risk groups, have access to basic services throughout the year.	189,594,252	40,447,352	46,050,327	27,182,851
Activity 03: Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition & improve dietary intake	117,580,426	13,083,732	17,185,095	8,165,179
Activity 04: Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys.	72,013,825	27,363,620	28,439,829	19,017,672
Non-activity specific	0	0	425,403	0

SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	77,233,370	22,499,238	25,545,931	20,250,120
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.	77,233,370	22,499,238	25,545,931	20,250,120
Activity 05: Promote early recovery & enhance livelihoods at household & community level while meeting immediate food needs of food insecure households	77,233,370	22,499,238	25,114,719	20,250,120
Non-activity specific	0	0	431,212	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	74,416,340	43,168,614	62,288,440	27,402,512
SO04: Humanitarian & development partners collaborate effectively to assist people in Yemen and to preserve critical services all year.	74,416,340	43,168,614	62,288,440	27,402,512
Activity 06: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: UNHAS	29,521,291	22,293,273	24,833,935	16,499,417
Activity 07: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: Logistics cluster	4,030,230	1,665,223	504,130	267,641
Activity 08: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: ETC Cluster	3,163,531	2,062,733	1,067,177	796,630

Activity 09: Provide on demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people	 37,701,288	 17,147,386	 35,883,198	 9,838,825
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 19,761,191	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 1,461,512,050	 424,935,977	 449,813,107	 275,220,333
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 35,609,308	 26,200,732	 35,737,461	 24,161,367
Total Direct Costs	 1,497,121,358	 451,136,709	 485,550,568	 299,381,700
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 94,802,597	 28,140,583	 10,498,893	 10,498,893
Grand Total	 1,591,923,955	 479,277,293	 496,049,461	 309,880,593

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Yemen Flood Preparedness and Response Dashboard. As of 09 October 2025.
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- [4] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Yemen: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for May - August 2025 and Projection for September 2025 - February 2026.
- [5] World Food Programme. Yemen Annual Country Report 2024. Operational Context. March 2025.
- [6] World Food Programme. Yemen interim country strategic plan (2023–2026).
- [7] 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.
- [8] Note that in the Beneficiaries by Programme Area-graph, beneficiaries counted under "Asset Creation and Livelihood" and "Smallholder agricultural market support programmes" were assisted through Strategic outcome 3, activity 5 (Resilience and livelihoods).

Operational context

- [1] Institute for Economics & Peace. Global Peace Index 2025: Identifying and Measuring the Factors that Drive Peace. June 2025.
- [2] The most recent United Nations-brokered truce agreement, initiated in April 2022, expired in October 2022. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen (OSESGY). United Nations Initiative for a two-month Truce. 02 April 2022.
- [3] Yemen Data Project. Operation Rough Rider 15 March - 6 May 2025. Accessed November 2025.
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- [8] Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC) and the Food Security Information Network (FSIN). 2025 Global Report on Food Crises - September Update. September 2025.
- [9] Georgetown University Institute for Women, Peace, and Security (GIWPS) and The Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO). Women, Peace, and Security Index 2025/2026.
- [10] The 'mahram' practice requires women to be accompanied by a close male relative or spouse when travelling, usually between districts or further.
- [11] United Nations Secretary-General. Note to Correspondents: on the pause of UN operations in Sa'ada governorate of Yemen. 10 February 2025.
- [12] Associated Press. WFP halts food shipments to Houthi-held parts of Yemen after rebels seize warehouse. 17 April 2025.
- [13] World Food Programme. WFP Country Risk Profile Index 2025. March 2025.
- [14] United States Department of State. Press statement: Designation of Ansarallah as a Foreign Terrorist Organization. 04 March 2025.
- [15] World Food Programme. Corporate emergency evaluation of WFP's response in Yemen (2019–2024) - Centralized evaluation report (OEV/2024/019). March 2025.

From Food to Resilience

- [1] World Food Programme. WFP Yemen Recovery and Climate Resilience Strategy for Food Systems and Livelihoods (2026–2028). September 2025.
- [2] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Yemen: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for May - August 2025 and Projection for September 2025 - February 2026.

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] The standard emergency food assistance ration includes wheat flour (75 kg), pulses (5 kg), vegetable oil (8 l), sugar (2.5 kg), and salt (0.5 kg), providing 1,650 kilocalories per person, per day, for 30 days.
- [2] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform.
- [3] 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.
- [4] United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Rapid Response Mechanism-First Line Response RRM Annual Snapshot (Jan - Dec 2025). 07 January 2026.
- [5] World Food Programme (WFP). Yemen Annual Country Report 2024. 31 March 2025.
- [6] Associated Press. WFP halts food shipments to Houthi-held parts of Yemen after rebels seize warehouse. 17 April 2025.
- [7] United Nations. Note to Correspondents: on the pause of UN operations in Sa'ada governorate of Yemen. 11 February 2026.
- [8] World Food Programme (WFP). WFP Yemen Situation Report #8, 18 September 2025. 23 September 2025.
- [9] World Food Programme. Restoring Hope: Assessing the Impact of Targeted Emergency Food Assistance (TEFA) in northern Yemen from November 2024 to January 2025. 16 February 2025.
- [10] 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).
- [11] The annual target for the MAM management programme entails four three-month assistance cycles for 284,700 children each cycle, and two six-month assistance cycles of 386,600 PBWG each cycle, for a monthly target of 671,300 people, and an annual target of 1,912,000 people.
- [12] Associated Press. WFP halts food shipments to Houthi-held parts of Yemen after rebels seize warehouse. 17 April 2025.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025. January 2025.
- [2] Economic Policy Research Institute (EPRI). Micro-simulation of Potential Impacts of School Meals Programmes in Yemen. 12 December 2025.

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 2025/2026.
- [3] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Global Humanitarian Overview 2025.
- [4] ACAPS. Dynamics and effects of the Mahram practice in Yemen. 14 January 2024.
- [5] World Food Programme. Management response to the recommendations in the summary report on the corporate emergency evaluation of WFP's response in Yemen (2019–2024). 15 September 2025.

Country office was unable to collect data on Gender indicators due to operational constraints.

Protection and accountability to affected people

- [1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Global Humanitarian Overview 2025.
- [2] World Food Programme. Corporate emergency evaluation of WFP's response in Yemen (2019–2024) - Centralized evaluation report. March 2025.

Environmental sustainability

- [1] University of Notre Dame. Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN) Country Index, Updated June 2025.
- [2] World Bank Group. Yemen Country Climate and Development Report – Policy Note. 20 November 2024.

Partnerships

- [1] World Food Programme (WFP). Corporate Emergency Evaluation of WFP's Response in Yemen 2019-2024. 15 September 2025.

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.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	6,456,596	4,286,335	66%
	female	6,444,753	4,303,209	67%
	total	12,901,349	8,589,544	67%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	510,122	358,446	70%
	female	489,529	348,117	71%
	total	999,651	706,563	71%
24-59 months	male	750,208	421,684	56%
	female	724,769	410,936	57%
	total	1,474,977	832,620	56%
5-11 years	male	1,193,452	959,000	80%
	female	1,051,730	834,188	79%
	total	2,245,182	1,793,188	80%
12-17 years	male	1,018,692	823,375	81%
	female	890,160	672,409	76%
	total	1,908,852	1,495,784	78%
18-59 years	male	2,747,810	1,587,349	58%
	female	3,035,766	1,891,544	62%
	total	5,783,576	3,478,893	60%
60+ years	male	236,312	136,481	58%
	female	252,799	146,015	58%
	total	489,111	282,496	58%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	10,811	9,664	89%
IDP	2,680,954	109,162	4%
Resident	10,209,584	8,470,718	83%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	261,318	69,594	26%
Malnutrition prevention programme	1,078,500	439,007	40%
Malnutrition treatment programme	2,316,200	1,126,622	48%
School based programmes	1,999,100	1,404,882	70%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	2,100	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	10,810,298	6,348,375	58%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Fish	0	21	-
Canned Pulses	0	52	-
Dried Fruits	2,123	0	0%
LNS	0	2,605	-
Peas	48,509	0	0%
Rations	1,236	470	38%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	12,459	1,879	15%
Rice	0	5,245	-
Split Peas	0	13,340	-
Vegetable Oil	70,028	17,537	25%
Wheat Flour	726,570	167,362	23%
Wheat Soya Blend	33,546	7,524	22%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
High Energy Biscuits	26,905	6,480	24%
LNS	0	1,494	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	10,049	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	18,727	2,654	14%

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	58,128,000	49,447,497	85%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	47,203,000	0	0%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	27,735,750	7,584,934	27%

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	5,310,018	3,118,684	
			Male	5,500,280	3,229,691	
			Total	10,810,298	6,348,375	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	848,466	204,026.46	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	58,128,000	49,447,497	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	2,304,829,170	786,200,270	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	796,598	184,898.76	
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	337,926	
			Male	691,923	307,805	
			Total	1,384,400	645,731	
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	480,891	
			Total	931,800	480,891	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	46,006	12,007.32	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	46,006	12,007.32	

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	1,463	1,463

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	47.11	≥50	≥47	26.6	24.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.52	≥50	≥45	31.3	25.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41.11	≥50	≥45	31	25.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25.31	≤30	≤30	32.7	39.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.82	≤30	≤30	29.9	30.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.78	≤30	≤30	30.1	31.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27.57	≤20	≤23	40.7	35.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.64	≤20	≤25	38.8	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.09	≤20	≤25	38.9	43.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: 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	0	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.8	≥10	≥7.5	1.1	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.7	≥10	≥7.5	1	1.5	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.2	≤40	≤30	21.1	33.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.7	≤40	≤30	28.4	29.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32.2	≤40	≤30	27.9	30.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.2	≤50	≤55	78.9	65.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65.5	≤50	≤55	70.5	68.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	65	≤50	≤55	71.1	68.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.6	≥50	≥45	21.4	24.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.6	≥50	≥45	26.9	21.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39.3	≥50	≥45	26.6	21.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.6	≤40	≤42.5	53.4	49.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≤40	≤42.5	48.4	48.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39.7	≤40	≤42.5	48.7	48.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.8	≤10	≤12.5	25.3	25.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.3	≤10	≤12.5	24.7	29.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.9	≤10	≤12.5	24.7	29.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.5	≥35	≥31	16.7	14.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.6	≥35	≥31	22.1	14.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.8	≥35	≥31	21.8	14.8	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.9	≤40	≤35	43.6	35.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.7	≤40	≤39	34.1	41.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.3	≤45	≤39	34.7	41	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.6	≤25	≤30	39.7	49.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.7	≤25	≤30	43.8	43.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40	≤25	≤30	43.5	44.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.41	≤15	≤16.5	18	16.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.52	≤15	≤16.5	16.5	18.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18.42	≤15	≤16.5	16.6	18.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	26.22	≤30	≤15	7.7	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.48	≤30	≤24	18.2	24.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.46	≤30	≤24	17.5	23.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	49.12	≤35	≤55	42	70	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.11	≤35	≤46	43.5	47.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	42.75	≤35	≤46	43.4	49.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	21.48	≤12	≤14.5	35.9	14.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.35	≤12	≤14.5	31.4	26.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18.63	≤12	≤14.5	31.7	25.6	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	3.16	≥23	≥15.5	14.4	0.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.04	≥23	≥15.5	6.9	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.15	≥23	≥15.5	7.4	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	34.17	≥50	≥59	36.8	59.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35.72	≥50	≥40	38.6	37.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.64	≥50	≥40	38.5	38.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	27.96	≤30	≤30	28.5	23.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.63	≤30	≤30	32.5	29.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.65	≤30	≤30	32.2	28.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37.86	≤20	≤11	34.7	17.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.63	≤20	≤30	28.9	33.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.69	≤20	≤30	29.3	32.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.25	≥10	≥8.5	1.6	4.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.72	≥10	≥8.5	2.5	7.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.75	≥10	≥8.5	2.4	7.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19.74	≤30	≤24	30.8	23.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.91	≤30	≤24	26.2	23.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.9	≤30	≤24	26.5	23.9	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: 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	67.6	71.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77.35	≤60	≤67.5	71.4	68.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77.33	≤60	≤67.5	71.1	68.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.07	≥50	≥57	29.1	56.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.12	≥50	≥45	35.3	36.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.97	≥50	≥45	34.9	37.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.71	≤40	≤28	50.6	27.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39.89	≤40	≤40	45.4	43.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39.93	≤40	≤40	45.8	42.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.21	≤10	≤15	20.3	15.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.97	≤10	≤15	19.3	20.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.08	≤10	≤15	19.3	20.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.74	≥35	≥30	10.5	29.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.69	≥35	≥31.5	19.6	21.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.49	≥35	≥31.5	18.9	22	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.42	≤40	≤52	51.8	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	≤40	≤37	41.1	37.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.17	≤40	≤37	41.8	38.1	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.82	≤25	≤18	37.6	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.3	≤25	≤31.5	39.4	41.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38.33	≤25	≤31.5	39.2	39.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	22.51	≤15	≤16	18.8	18.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.85	≤15	≤16	15.1	17.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.94	≤15	≤16	15.3	17.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	34.06	≤35	≤8	4.8	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.25	≤35	≤16	16.2	18.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43.73	≤35	≤12	15.4	17.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	47.2	≤30	≤53	52.5	55.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.79	≤30	≤48	46.3	51.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38.27	≤30	≤50.5	46.8	51.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16.7	≤10	≤22.5	34.7	31.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.42	≤10	≤19.5	31	24.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.43	≤10	≤21	31.3	25	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	2.03	≥25	≥16.5	8	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.52	≥25	≥16.5	6.4	5.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.55	≥25	≥16.5	6.5	5.5	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	56	≥70	≥70	43	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54	≥70	≥70	43	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55	≥70	≥70	43	50	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	92.1	>75	>75	97	84.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.4	>75	>75	97	85.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92.3	>75	>75	97	85	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: 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
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	6.4	<15	<15	2	14.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.7	<15	<15	2	13.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.6	<15	<15	2	14	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1.2	<15	<15	1	1	Secondary data
	Male	1.1	<15	<15	1	1	Secondary data
	Overall	1.2	<15	<15	1	1	Secondary data
Target Group: PLWs - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	73	62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	73	62	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	94.9	>75	>75	75.95	83.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.9	>75	>75	75.95	83.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	4.7	<15	<15	4.41	4.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.7	<15	<15	4.41	4.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.4	<15	<15	0.93	11.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.4	<15	<15	0.93	11.9	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
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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	108,649
			Male	284,733	113,425
			Total	558,300	222,074
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	216,933
			Total	520,200	216,933
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	28,776	4,147.8
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	42,240,000	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	28,776	4,147.8

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	584,566
			Male	1,199,460	820,316
			Total	1,999,100	1,404,882
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	26,905	6,479.85
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	4,963,000	

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
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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	49,100	76,200
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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	14	11

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	1,021	1,079
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)	%	86	86
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)	Number	22	20
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSE) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSE) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	18	28

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Children 6-23 months - **Location:** Yemen - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	0	≥80	≥50	55.9	70.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	55.1	69.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	55.5	69.8	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	71.2	34.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥40	69.5	31.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥40	70.2	32.7	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	≥70	60.8	86.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥70	58.2	86.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥70	59.5	86.7	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	38.5	25.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥40	38.7	22.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥40	38.6	23.5	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	76	≥85	≥83	94	27	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77	≥85	≥83	94	27	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77	≥85	≥83	94	27	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	70.1	≥66	≥66	94.5	73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.1	≥66	≥66	93.5	72	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70.1	≥66	≥66	93.8	73	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: PLWs - **Location:** Yemen - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	5.21			Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWs - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	67.9	≥70	≥69	60.8	76.4	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥75	≥73	67	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥75	≥73	67	22	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥66	≥66	87	73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	87	73	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School Feeding Students - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	9	≥9	≥8	16.95	7.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≥9	≥8	13.11	7.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥9	≥8	15.01	7.6	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	88	≥90	≥85	87.8	89.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88	≥90	≥85	85.27	87.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88	≥90	≥85	86.55	88.59	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	79	≥85	≥79	63.84	83.39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77	≥85	≥79	58.86	80.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	78	≥85	≥79	61.32	81.77	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	99	≥99	≥97	98.37	98.58	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥99	≥97	98.48	98.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥97	98.33	98.5	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
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
			USD		188,998
	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total		1,032 1,068 2,100
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 Male Total	22,708 23,520 46,228	3,945 4,091 8,036
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 Male Total	98,393 101,919 200,312	30,227 31,331 61,558
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	4,160,520	970,058
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	18,028,080	6,425,876
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	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total		4,397 4,397 8,794
	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total		573 575 1,148
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	Activity supporters	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total		124 176 300
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 Male Total	30,277 31,358 61,635	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	5,547,150	

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	39	39
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	28	28
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.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	275.28	275.28
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	131	131
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 tons of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	5	5
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	1,026.8	1,026.8
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.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	597	597
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	4,451.86	4,451.86
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	1.35	1.35
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	26.33	26.33
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	1	1
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	903	903

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	7,080	7,080
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	17	17
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	4	4

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63.44	≥65	≥61	0	42.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54.84	≥65	≥61	37.3	38.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.6	≥65	≥61	36.8	38.3	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.63	≤20	≤21	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.75	≤20	≤21	26.1	27.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.47	≤20	≤21	26.4	27	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.92	≤15	≤18	0	57.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.41	≤15	≤18	36.6	34.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.92	≤15	≤18	36.8	34.7	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥90	≥85	0	100	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥90	≥85	89.3	84.2	Secondary data
	Overall	79.3	≥90	≥85	89.5	84.4	Secondary data

3.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female				0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100	73.6	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	23.85	≤12	≤15	0	20.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.15	≤12	≤15	14.2	17.72	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.21	≤12	≤15	1.2	17.76	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	42.85	≤32	≤28	0	28.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.11	≤32	≤33	8.3	33.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.24	≤32	≤33	8.2	33.7	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	57.14	≤45	≤44	0	28.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49.86	≤45	≤44	37.7	44.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≤45	≤44	37.1	44.1	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≤8	≤10.5	0	42.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.93	≤8	≤10.5	40.6	19.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.69	≤8	≤10.5	41.1	19.7	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.4: 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	13.4	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.05	≥15	≥8	13.6	2.5	WFP programme monitoring

3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	14.3	≤10	≤13	0	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.8	≤8	≤10	21	10.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.9	≤8	≤10	20.7	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	85.7	≥90	≥88	0	85.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	≥92	≥90	77.9	87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87	≥92	≥90	78.2	87	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	0	≥2	≥1	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.1	≥4	≥3	1.1	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.1	≥4	≥3	1.1	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: FFT Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63.44	≥65	≥61.5	0	26.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54.84	≥65	≥61.5	0	35.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.6	≥65	≥61.5	35.7	34.8	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.63	≤20	≤20.5	0	34.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.75	≤20	≤20.5	0	32.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.47	≤20	≤20.5	31.4	33	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.92	≤15	≤18	0	39.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.41	≤15	≤18	0	31.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.92	≤15	≤18	32.9	32.2	WFP programme monitoring

3.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	Not collected	100	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	22.44	≤12	≤15	0	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.07	≤12	≤15	0	14.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18.48	≤12	≤15	6	14.44	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27.77	≤25	≤13	0	13.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.74	≤25	≤18	0	19.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.56	≤25	≤19	11.4	18.8	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	41.66	≤45	≤47	0	65.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.42	≤45	≤47	0	55.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49.61	≤45	≤47	34.3	56.4	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25	≤15	≤17.5	0	18.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.98	≤15	≤17.5	0	23.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.53	≤15	≤17.5	35.7	23.1	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5.55	≥15	≥8.5	0	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.84	≥15	≥8.5	0	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.28	≥15	≥8.5	18.6	1.7	WFP programme monitoring

3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	5.3	≤3	≤4	0	5.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.9	≤7	≤9	0	9.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.4	≤7	≤9	18.6	9.4	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	94.7	≥97	≥95	0	94.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87.2	≥92	≥90	0	87.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88	≥92	≥90	75.7	88	WFP programme monitoring
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	0	≥2	≥1	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.9	≥5	≥3	0	2.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.6	≥5	≥3	5.7	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	10	2.62	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	16,000	9,680	
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	4	
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	76	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	30	30	
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	3	1	
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	2,500	2,300	

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	2
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		2	2
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		2	2

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: UN, INGOs, NGOs receiving services - Location: Yemen - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	86	91	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: UN, INGOs, NGOs receiving services - Location: Yemen - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	74	87	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: UN, INGOs, NGOs receiving services - Location: Yemen - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	Not collected	95	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable			Not applicable		-
	Male	Not applicable			Not applicable		-
	Overall	Not applicable			Not applicable		-
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Approaching	Secondary data
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Not collected	Meets standard				-

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	≥99	98.41	98.98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	≥99	99.21	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≥99	99.15	97.61	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	≥99	98.41	98.72	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.6	=100	≥99	98.02	98.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.8	=100	≥99	98.17	98.63	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.4	≥95	≥95	96.83	93.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.7	≥95	≥95	95.24	99.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥95	≥95	95.24	99.02	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	≥99	100	94.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	≥99	98.66	96.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≥99	98.74	96	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96.2	=100	≥99	87.77	99.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.1	=100	≥99	99.01	98.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	≥99	98.37	98.26	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.4	≥95	≥95	97.12	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.7	≥95	≥95	98.66	97.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.7	≥95	≥95	98.57	97.38	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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	Approaching	Secondary data
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
CC.2.5: 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	=6,444,752	4,887,945	4,282,974	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7,672,204	=10,398,083	=6,456,594	4,512,877	4,334,128	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15,289,042	=21,103,293	=12,901,346	9,400,822	8,617,102	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	16.67	≥80	≥50	28.57	26.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.63	≥80	≥50	33.82	36.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37.14	≥80	≥50	33.54	36.21	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	32.35	≥80	≥50	35.97	32.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35.03	≥80	≥50	30.8	35.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.96	≥80	≥50	31.17	34.99	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	≥90	53.33	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	≥90	53.33	93.33	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nutrition Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: 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	≥90	100	90.57	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nutrition Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: 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	≥90	100	81.82	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School Feeding - Location: Yemen - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: 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	≥90	100	90	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

CC.4.1: 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	≥90	100	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	≥65		52.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.4	≥60	≥55		38.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.4	≥65	≥60		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: GFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	19.67	≥50	≥30	20	19.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.67	≥50	≥30	20	19.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.67	≥50	≥30	20	19.67	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PLWs - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	70	=100	≥80	70	70	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	=100	≥80	70	70	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Under 5 Children - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	70	≥90	≥80	70	70	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	≥90	≥80	70	70	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	≥90	≥80	70	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PLWs - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	70	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	70	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Under2 - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	96.97	=100	≥97	70	96.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.97	=100	≥97	70	96.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.97	=100	≥97	70	96.97	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School Children - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	50	≥80	≥60	50	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥80	≥60	50	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥80	≥60	50	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	20	≥80	≥30	20	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	≥80	≥30	20	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≥80	≥30	20	20	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: FFT Beneficiaries - Location: Yemen - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	20	≥80	≥30	20.01	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	≥80	≥30	20	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≥80	≥30	20	20	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Mahmoud Fadhel

A beneficiary of WFP's emergency food assistance programme in Ad Dali' governorate.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

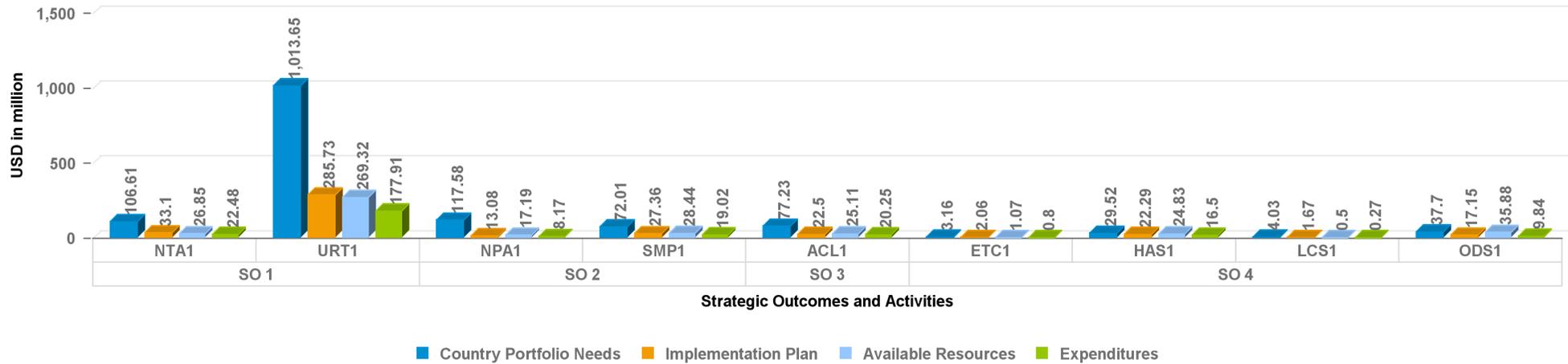
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
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

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	425,403	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			189,594,252	40,447,352	425,403	27,182,851
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	431,212	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			77,233,370	22,499,238	431,212	20,250,120
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.	106,613,094	33,095,716	26,848,019	22,476,027
		Provide life-saving food assistance to food insecure households & opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency	1,013,654,994	285,725,057	269,319,198	177,908,823
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,120,268,088	318,820,773	296,167,218	200,384,850

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	117,580,426	13,083,732	17,185,095	8,165,179
		Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys.	72,013,825	27,363,620	28,439,829	19,017,672
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			189,594,252	40,447,352	45,624,924	27,182,851
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	77,233,370	22,499,238	25,114,719	20,250,120
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			77,233,370	22,499,238	25,114,719	20,250,120

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	3,163,531	2,062,733	1,067,177	796,630
		Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: UNHAS	29,521,291	22,293,273	24,833,935	16,499,417
		Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: Logistics cluster	4,030,230	1,665,223	504,130	267,641
		Provide on demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people	37,701,288	17,147,386	35,883,198	9,838,825
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			74,416,340	43,168,614	62,288,440	27,402,512
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	19,761,191	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	19,761,191	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,461,512,050	424,935,977	449,813,107	275,220,333
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			35,609,308	26,200,732	35,737,461	24,161,367
Total Direct Costs			1,497,121,358	451,136,709	485,550,568	299,381,700
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			94,802,597	28,140,583	10,498,893	10,498,893
Grand Total			1,591,923,955	479,277,293	496,049,461	309,880,593



Michael Hemling
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

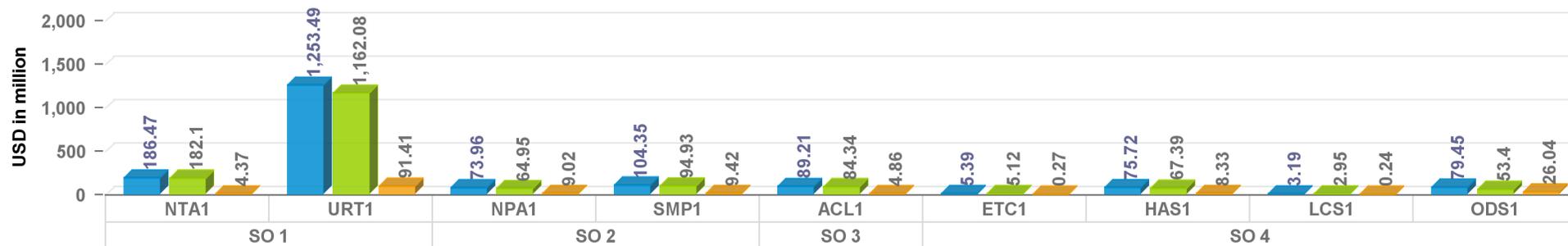
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
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

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Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	3,541,886,123	1,237,818,769	15,669,253	1,253,488,022	1,162,077,646	91,410,375
		Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people.	302,958,628	186,471,090	0	186,471,090	182,099,098	4,371,993
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,844,844,752	1,424,289,859	15,669,253	1,439,959,112	1,344,176,744	95,782,368

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Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	459,325,118	73,964,992	0	73,964,992	64,945,076	9,019,916
		Provide school meals to school-aged girls & boys.	284,760,124	104,354,983	0	104,354,983	94,932,825	9,422,158
		Non Activity Specific	0	425,403	0	425,403	0	425,403
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			744,085,243	178,745,377	0	178,745,377	159,877,901	18,867,477

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Annual Country Report

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	377,369,903	89,207,495	0	89,207,495	84,342,896	4,864,599
		Non Activity Specific	0	431,212	0	431,212	0	431,212
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			377,369,903	89,638,706	0	89,638,706	84,342,896	5,295,811

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Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	9,604,222	5,385,933	0	5,385,933	5,115,386	270,548
		Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: Logistics cluster	12,572,343	3,185,467	0	3,185,467	2,948,977	236,490
		Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people: UNHAS	89,055,858	75,719,548	0	75,719,548	67,385,030	8,334,518
		Provide on demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people	113,554,086	79,445,772	0	79,445,772	53,401,399	26,044,373
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			224,786,508	163,736,721	0	163,736,721	128,850,792	34,885,928
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	19,761,191	0	19,761,191	0	19,761,191
Subtotal SDG Target			0	19,761,191	0	19,761,191	0	19,761,191
Total Direct Operational Cost			5,191,086,406	1,876,171,854	15,669,253	1,891,841,107	1,717,248,333	174,592,774
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			121,425,954	89,085,364	957,122	90,042,486	78,466,393	11,576,094

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Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			5,312,512,360	1,965,257,218	16,626,375	1,981,883,594	1,795,714,725	186,168,868
			337,734,609	106,332,692		106,332,692	106,332,692	0
			5,650,246,968	2,071,589,910	16,626,375	2,088,216,286	1,902,047,417	186,168,868

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Henning, CFORC
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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