



WFP EVALUATION

Corporate emergency evaluation of WFP's response in Yemen 2019–2024

WFP Executive Board – November 2025



World Food
Programme

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Main features of the evaluation

Context

- One of world's worst humanitarian crises
- Two-thirds of population need food assistance
- Conflict, fragmented governance, internal displacement

Scope:

- WFP interventions in Yemen January 2019 to October 2024:
- Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019–2022
- ICSP 2023–2025





Insight 1: Adaptability

- Flexibility & adaptability – lifesaving operations in one of the largest emergencies
- Key enabling factors: proactive supply chain management, effective use of advance financing mechanisms and monitoring data
- Deteriorating funding landscape hindered long-term planning



Insight 2:

Coverage, targeting and prioritization

- WFP supported a significant proportion of the food and nutrition insecure people – but outdated beneficiary lists meant some vulnerable groups did not benefit
- Complex negotiations with authorities on a re-targeting exercise – persistent barriers
- Millions of people affected by general food assistance pause in the north
- A step toward more principled approach – but effects of the humanitarian pause could have been better mitigated



Insight 3:

Effectiveness and efficiency

- Large-scale assistance prevented significant deterioration in food security
- Food security & nutrition results hindered by insecurity, restricted access & reduced funding
- Insufficient geographical prioritization for resilience-building; weak synergies
- High operational costs due to context – but efforts to increase cost-efficiency
- Limited progress in transitioning to resilience and more sustainable solutions
- Scope for more engagement with coordination structures to bridge humanitarian and development interventions



Insight 4:

Cross-cutting areas and humanitarian principles

- Notable improvements in community feedback mechanisms, but more regular direct community engagement needed
- Limited attention to gender; insufficient use of local knowledge
- Environmental & climate related shocks increasingly considered
- Strong WFP commitment to conflict sensitivity & humanitarian principles



Insight 5: Partnerships and localization

- Partnerships with other United Nations agencies & national responders progressed
- Strong cluster leadership role
- Complementarities can be improved to maximize results & minimize resource duplication e.g. joint programmes

Recommendations

- 1 Ensure that future programming geared to an agile & scalable humanitarian response; seize opportunities to support resilience & promote synergies
- 2 Strengthen partnerships with authorities & local actors; expand direct engagement with communities in programme design & implementation
- 3 Foster stronger partnerships with other humanitarian & development actors for complementarity, supported by predictable & flexible funding
- 4 Tailor activities to local realities through evidence-based approaches
- 5 Integrate gender equality & women empowerment, protection & inclusion; set achievable & context-sensitive objectives
- 6 Resolve recurring supply chain challenges for specialized nutritious food