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Draft Yemen interim country strategic plan (2023–2025)

Duration	1 January 2023–31 December 2025
Total cost to WFP	USD 8,557,991,940
Gender and age marker*	4

* <https://gender.manusals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

Executive summary

The crisis in Yemen is now in its eighth year. A “perfect storm” of conflict, the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic, economic shocks, access constraints and natural disasters has led to an escalating humanitarian crisis. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis for 2022 reveals an increasingly dire humanitarian situation with projections for the remainder of the year indicating that 19 million people (60 percent of the population) will experience acute food insecurity, which for 7.3 million will reach emergency levels or catastrophic famine-like conditions. High intergenerational levels of stunting and anaemia and widespread chronic malnutrition exacerbate the acute nutrition crisis, with 538,000 children under the age of 5 predicted to suffer from life-threatening severe acute malnutrition and a further 1.56 million at risk of moderate acute malnutrition.

Over the coming three to five years there is likely to be continuing deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation in Yemen, driven in part by economic spillover effects from the Ukraine crisis. The situation will require humanitarian actors to continue responding to overwhelming needs while seeking local opportunities to begin addressing the long-term needs, risks and vulnerabilities of Yemenis. In response, and leveraging WFP's multidimensional mandate, this interim country strategic plan will enable WFP to continue to deliver an effective, prioritized and sustained humanitarian response on a massive scale that addresses the increasing needs while advancing the complementary elements of humanitarian and recovery-oriented programming to protect capacity gains and lay the foundations for long-term development and

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peace. WFP will continue to be guided by humanitarian principles and a conflict-sensitive approach.

Following on from the current interim country strategic plan, the plan for 2023–2025 is based on three interlinked and mutually reinforcing pillars: life-saving assistance, recovery interventions and an initial response to structural issues, and enabling services. It is in line with WFP's strategic plan for 2022–2025 and has the following four outcomes:

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

Reflecting the evolving international response, WFP will leverage its standing as the largest humanitarian actor in Yemen to advance an interoperable and people-centred response, enabling improved coordination and shared approaches to the gender-responsive assessment, targeting and delivery of assistance. In line with its gender policy for 2022–2026, WFP will assess how gender, age, disability and related discrimination drive food insecurity and malnutrition and will use the results to inform programming. Supported by the implementation of its protection and accountability strategy, the country office will combine innovative two-way community engagement and an expanded field monitoring presence with a view to ensuring an inclusive, safe and adaptable humanitarian response.

Following an approach centred on the humanitarian–development–peace nexus, WFP will focus on achieving synergies across its humanitarian and recovery-oriented programming while promoting stability. It will use its malnutrition prevention and school meals activities as platforms for easing suffering and contributing to a holistic “first 8,000 days” approach. WFP will also expand activities aimed at strengthening livelihoods and food systems, including in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The activities will build capacity and assets and strengthen the resilience of households and communities to shocks and stresses while promoting gender equality and people's agency. Building on global experience and partnerships, WFP will lay the ground for future social safety nets and extend the use of its expertise in assessment, targeting and beneficiary management into the social protection domain.

The interim country strategic plan is aligned with the United Nations humanitarian response plan for 2022, the Yemen economic framework of October 2021 and the “exceptionally endorsed” transitional United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for 2022–2024, thereby laying the foundations for progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 in Yemen.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Yemen interim country strategic plan (2023-2025) (WFP/EB.2/2022/X-X/X) at a total cost to WFP of USD 8,557,991,940.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. Following the escalation of armed conflict in March 2015, Yemen has undergone a deleterious transformation that has resulted in widespread food insecurity and malnutrition, with famine-like conditions in certain areas.¹ Protection concerns including forced displacement, contamination from explosive ordnance, sexual and gender-based violence and abuse of children remain central. The country continues to be divided into two main areas: one under the de facto control of the Sana'a-based authorities; and the other under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen but fragmenting into multiple zones held by various armed groups. The multilayered conflict is rooted in tribal, geographic and sectarian divisions; socioeconomic inequality and political exclusion; chronic poverty and malnutrition; and competition over scarce natural resources, including water and land. Such factors make the eventual political settlement and transition to sustainable development and peace "uncertain and contingent on a deep-rooted 're-visioning' of the nature of the Yemeni state and its relation to its citizens".²
2. The conflict, fought along both economic and military lines, coupled with pre-existing structural barriers, has led to a devastating economic crisis, delayed or non-payment of social assistance and public sector salaries, disruption of public services, humanitarian access constraints, large-scale forced displacement, and the erosion of people's livelihoods and ability to cope with shocks.³ Compounding the humanitarian impacts of the conflict and access constraints, the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, recurring natural disasters and climate change related impacts have contributed to growing unemployment, currency depreciation and hyperinflation, making an adequate diet unaffordable for a growing number of households. The impact of the Ukraine crisis on oil and wheat price inflation are making an adequate diet even more unaffordable for most Yemenis.⁴
3. As a result, an estimated 23.4 million people,⁵ or two out of three Yemenis, need humanitarian assistance in 2022. More than 4.3 million people⁶ were internally displaced at the end of 2021, with approximately 26 percent of displaced households headed by women,⁷ who are particularly vulnerable socially and economically.⁸ Marginalized ethnic minorities such as the Al-Muhamasheen and people with disabilities are also disproportionately affected by the crisis.⁹ In addition, 2.42 million¹⁰ of the country's 10.6 million school-age children are out of

¹ Tandon, S. and Vishwanath, T. 2019. *Famine and the Aid Response: Evidence from the Announcement of Famine-Like Conditions in the Republic of Yemen*, p. 1.

² Emergency Nutrition Network. 2020. *Strengthening the Humanitarian-Development Nexus for Nutrition in Yemen. An analysis of nutrition programming and the enabling environment*.

³ United Nations Yemen. 2021. *United Nations Yemen Common Country Analysis November 2021*; International Crisis Group, 2022. *Brokering a Ceasefire in Yemen's Economic Conflict*.

⁴ WFP. 2022. *Food security implications of the Ukraine conflict*.

⁵ Of whom an estimated 22 percent are women, 23 percent men, 27 percent girls, 28 percent boys, 15 percent persons with disabilities, and 3.3 million internally displaced. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2022. *Humanitarian Needs Overview Yemen 2022*.

⁶ Of whom an estimated 23 percent are women, 24 percent men, 26 percent girls and 27 percent boys. *Ibid.*

⁷ Compared with 9 percent before 2015. *Ibid.*

⁸ Oxfam International. 2016. *From the Ground Up: Gender and Conflict Analysis in Yemen*.

⁹ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2022. *Humanitarian Needs Overview Yemen 2022*.

¹⁰ Person-related data are disaggregated by age, sex and disability status when possible.

school,¹¹ and the crisis has exacerbated the adoption of extreme negative coping strategies and protection risks, with differing effects on women, men, girls and boys.¹²

4. Yemen ranked 162nd of the 163 countries on the 2021 Global Peace Index¹³ and 179th of the 189 on the 2019 Human Development Index. Gender equality indices in Yemen were low prior to the conflict, and conditions for women and girls continue to worsen. In 2014, the country ranked the lowest in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index¹⁴ and remained in that position until 2021, when only Afghanistan ranked lower.

1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

5. Even before the onset of conflict, Yemen was behind in achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and projections suggest that none of the goals would have been achieved even in the absence of conflict.¹⁵ The conflict has reversed the development gains made up to 2014 by an estimated 21 years and it is predicted that if it persists to 2030 it will set development back by nearly four decades.¹⁶
6. Humanitarian and multi-mandated¹⁷ actors are committed to contributing to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030. Nevertheless, research¹⁸ that informs the common country analysis, undertaken by the Pardee Centre, suggests that there is no simple way to significantly mitigate the complex hardship that people face and that achieving sustainable development will require complementary and coherent humanitarian assistance, development action and peacebuilding in an environment where an end to conflict is anticipated.

1.3 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets

7. *Access to food.* In March 2022 an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis estimated that 17.4 million people (54 percent of the population) experienced acute food insecurity at crisis levels (IPC phase 3) or worse from January to May 2022. Of those, 5.6 million experienced food insecurity at emergency levels (IPC phase 4) and 31,000 experienced catastrophic famine-like conditions (IPC phase 5). The situation was expected to have deteriorated further by June 2022, leaving 19 million people (60 percent of the population) experiencing acute food insecurity at crisis levels (IPC phase 3) or worse, including 7.1 million in IPC phase 4 and 161,000 in IPC phase 5. Food security assessments show that 65 percent of the displaced people surveyed experienced poor food consumption, compared to 59 percent of the non-displaced population.¹⁹

¹¹ Comprising an estimated 1.42 million internally displaced school-age children and 870,000 children with disabilities who face serious challenges to their access to education. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2022. [Humanitarian Needs Overview Yemen 2022](#).

¹² *Ibid*, p. 14.

¹³ Institute for Economics & Peace. 2021. [Global Peace Index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world](#).

¹⁴ World Economic Forum. 2019. [Global Gender Gap Report 2020](#).

¹⁵ United Nations Development Programme. 2019. [Assessing the Impact of War on Development in Yemen](#).

¹⁶ United Nations Yemen. 2021. [United Nations Yemen Common Country Analysis November 2021](#); International Crisis Group, 2022. [Brokering a Ceasefire in Yemen's Economic Conflict](#).

¹⁷ The term "multi-mandated actors" refers to organizations, including WFP, with operational mandates that span the humanitarian–development–peace spectrum.

¹⁸ United Nations Development Programme. 2021. [Assessing the Impact of War in Yemen: Pathways for Recovery](#).

¹⁹ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2022. [Humanitarian Needs Overview Yemen 2022](#).

8. *End malnutrition.* Limited access to food and poor infant and young child feeding practices contribute to high levels of chronic and acute malnutrition. The IPC analysis for 2022, which draws on a 2021 nutrition survey using the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology, projects that 2.28 million children under 5 will be acutely malnourished, with 1.56 million suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 538,000 in imminent danger of death due to severe acute malnutrition, over the course of 2022. In addition, 1.3 million women and girls of reproductive age will suffer acute malnutrition and need curative nutrition support during 2022.²⁰
9. The diets of 88 percent of children under 5 do not meet minimum acceptable dietary standards in terms of quality or quantity.²¹ Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread, with anaemia prevalence of 86 percent among children age 6–59 months and 71 percent among pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). About 2.4 million children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition (stunting).
10. *Smallholder productivity and incomes.* While data are limited, before the crisis agriculture was the main source of income for 73 percent of the population, despite its limited contribution to meeting food needs.²² Most farms are small and generate low incomes, with agricultural productivity stagnating because of barriers to profitability, a decline in the number and size of smallholder plots and declining water availability. Smallholder households have resorted to the migration of their male members in search of work, with women playing a vital role at home; before the crisis women did 60 percent of the work growing crops and 90 percent tending livestock.²³ Patriarchal sociocultural norms and women's limited rights have exacerbated the impediments to smallholder profitability because of women's limited access to productive assets, financial resources and market information.
11. *Sustainable food systems.* Two generations ago Yemen's agricultural system was relatively sustainable, and the food needs of the country were largely met by local production. However, many years of inappropriate development policies and poor governance, combined with long-running conflict, climate change impacts and the degradation of natural resources, have undermined the country's food system²⁴ and diminished the purchasing power of households dependent on agriculture.²⁵ Yemen is now classified as a low-income, food-deficit country²⁶ and its entrenched reliance on food imports renders the population vulnerable to fluctuations in global oil and commodity markets.

1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges

12. Lasting peace and solutions to the structural issues of poverty and inequality are essential to the success of efforts to address hunger. The scope and nature of hunger gaps and challenges are not uniform across Yemen, with accessibility, security and the political situation varying greatly. There are corresponding differences in the ability of humanitarian and development actors to achieve results and in challenges to the impartial and conflict-sensitive targeting and delivery of food and nutrition assistance. According to the 2022 humanitarian needs overview

²⁰ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. 2022. [Yemen: Acute Malnutrition Situation January-May 2022 and Projection for June-December 2022](#).

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Regional Office for Near East and North Africa. 2017. [Amid celebrations of World Food Day, Yemen calls for greater international assistance to food security and nutrition](#).

²³ Oxfam International. 2016. [From the Ground Up: Gender and conflict analysis in Yemen](#).

²⁴ ACAPS. 2022. [Desk review on the projected evolution of the main drivers of food insecurity over the next three to five years in Yemen](#). (Not available online.)

²⁵ Thomas, E. 2022. [Food security in Yemen: the private sector and imported food](#).

²⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2021. [Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries \(LIFDCs\) – June 2021](#).

and the common country analysis, the main hunger gaps and challenges to be addressed include the following:

- *Severe food and nutrition insecurity.* Without life-saving food assistance and malnutrition treatment integrated with other life-saving interventions, people in IPC phases 4 and 5 are at risk of critical acute hunger and malnutrition, destitution, starvation and death.²⁷
- *Basic services and human capital.* Assistance is required for people in IPC phase 3 to prevent their situation from deteriorating further, including through malnutrition prevention. Reduced access to essential services, including for water, sanitation, health and education, coupled with poor dietary and hygiene practices, undermines human capital development.²⁸
- *Social protection and safety nets.* With national social protection systems broken, the people most at risk of food insecurity rely on humanitarian assistance and safety nets provided by United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations, and they often engage in harmful coping strategies to meet food needs. There are opportunities to meet food needs more effectively in the long term by strengthening the links between cash-based humanitarian programmes and safety nets, leveraging effective existing systems for the management of humanitarian cash-based transfers (CBTs).
- *Gender inequality and the subordination of women in society.* Assistance programmes must promote improved conditions for Yemeni women and girls. Communities are becoming increasingly dependent on women for sustenance, even as women face increasing restrictions on their movement, loss of personal security, the breakdown of protective social norms and reduced access to basic services.
- *Agri-food systems.* Strengthened consumer purchasing power supported by equitable domestic food production, including food fortification initiatives, is essential to the promotion of food and nutrition security.²⁹
- *Supply chain gaps and the destruction of infrastructure.* There is a need for solutions that ensure adequate supplies of food and basic commodities in local markets, including by addressing the results of years of neglect and the destruction of agricultural land and transport, irrigation, food production and food fortification infrastructure.³⁰
- *Lack of data and analysis.* Improved collection and analysis of data disaggregated by sex, age and disability and supported by participatory assessments are required for better context analysis and greater understanding of the differential impacts of crises on individuals and vulnerable groups.³¹

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

13. This interim country strategic plan (ICSP) builds on lessons learned by WFP from the implementation of the last ICSP for Yemen. It has been informed by findings from WFP strategic and policy evaluations, the common country analysis and humanitarian needs overview for 2022, feedback from stakeholders, including donors, beneficiaries and affected

²⁷ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2022. *Humanitarian Needs Overview Yemen 2022*.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ ACAPS. 2022. *Desk review on the projected evolution of the main drivers of food insecurity over the next three to five years in Yemen*. (Not available online.)

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ ACAPS. 2019. *Yemen: Drivers of food insecurity*.

people, and a WFP-commissioned scenario-based analysis of the main drivers of food insecurity over the period of this ICSP.³²

14. A 2022 interagency humanitarian evaluation of the response to the Yemen crisis shows that WFP's response saved lives and contributed to an improvement in food security over time. It also shows that as the quantity of food distributed dropped food insecurity rose. Evaluation recommendations included continuing to prioritize the preservation of food security and basic services, improving collective efforts to target the most vulnerable for assistance, enhancing accountability to affected populations, and switching to recovery-oriented solutions where feasible.
15. Other reviews and evaluations mirror the findings of the interagency humanitarian evaluation. A United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) evaluation confirmed the effectiveness of community management of acute malnutrition and the importance of maintaining a continuum of services for the prevention and treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition at scale.³³ A mid-term evaluation of the second phase of the Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen project confirmed the potential of a multi-agency resilience-building approach that links humanitarian response to recovery-oriented programming for promoting food security. In an impact and lessons learned participatory review of food assistance for assets programmes,³⁴ more than 89 percent of the targeted population confirmed that the assets built or restored by WFP improved their access to markets and basic services.
16. Based on these findings, from 2023 to 2025 WFP will focus on:
 - *Continuing to prioritize life-saving food assistance for people in IPC phases 4 and 5 areas and the most vulnerable households in IPC phase 3 areas.* Given the deteriorating situation, WFP will continue to provide life-saving food assistance, prioritizing people in, and at elevated risk of falling into, IPC phases 4 or 5.
 - *Enabling an interoperable humanitarian response.* WFP will support other humanitarian actors through its long-term engagement in communities, especially in hard-to-reach areas, which supports gender-responsive data collection, shared approaches to analysis, targeting and programming, and coordination.
 - *Leveraging supply chains and logistics to support local food systems.* WFP will seek opportunities to develop local markets and food systems, facilitating local procurement and food fortification, including if possible through small-scale millers.
 - *Better accountability and monitoring systems for a safe and adaptable humanitarian response.* WFP will continue to develop its assessment, monitoring and accountability mechanisms, which support two-way communication and engagement with diverse groups of women, men, girls and boys, including people with disabilities.
 - *Supporting communities in the transition to greater self-sufficiency, as appropriate.* Since 2021, WFP has worked to shift from providing direct assistance to building self-sufficiency, although adequate resourcing for this effort remains a challenge. Continuing the implementation of its Yemen resilience and livelihoods implementation strategy of 2021, the country office will invest in more sustainable and long-term solutions that increase the resilience of communities to shocks while protecting their dignity.

³² ACAPS. 2022. *Desk review on the projected evolution of the main drivers of food insecurity over the next three to five years in Yemen.* (Not available online.)

³³ United Nations Children's Fund. 2021. *Evaluation of Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition in Yemen.* (Not available online.)

³⁴ WFP. 2020. *Review of Food Assistance for Assets in Yemen. Impact and Lessons Learned.* (Not available online.)

- *Address the drivers of need where feasible.* As a multi-mandated organization with a broad and deep operational footprint, WFP is uniquely placed to develop and promote more effective and coherent humanitarian and development efforts through complementary activities in asset creation and livelihoods, malnutrition prevention and education.
- *Laying the groundwork for improved national social protection systems.* Leveraging systems developed for relief, WFP will support the evidence-based development of social protection systems, and the resumption of safety nets when that becomes possible. Meanwhile, WFP will continue to explore the potential for rationalizing beneficiary registers, including through biometric registration, linked to delivery platforms that support the scale-up of food security, nutrition, health, education and livelihoods programming.
- *Addressing the cross-cutting issues of gender equality and women's empowerment, conflict sensitivity, inclusion and protection risks.* In 2022 WFP will undertake participatory gender, protection risk, community engagement and social cohesion assessments. During those assessments, WFP will undertake intra-household data collection to improve its understanding of intra-household decision making in relation to food distribution. The data will inform the development of context-specific, safe, inclusive, gender-sensitive and, as appropriate, gender-transformative activities under the ICSP.

2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the transitional United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks

17. In the absence of a nationally agreed strategic framework and United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF), or a national development plan and strategies (including at the ministerial and local government levels), WFP operations have been guided by the United Nations Yemen humanitarian response plan (HRP).
18. Since 2019 there has been a strategic shift in the scope of development actors' engagement, which has expanded beyond their traditional focus on establishing and strengthening state institutions to include service delivery and support for safety nets delivered through the United Nations and international non-governmental organizations until the Government develops adequate capacity to take over. In 2022, the United Nations country team in Yemen drafted a transitional UNSDCF for 2022–2024, which – as an exception – has been endorsed by United Nations country team members without being signed by the Government. The transitional UNSDCF articulates the United Nations framework for addressing development challenges in Yemen, where key public institutions are fragmented, state actors are parties to the ongoing conflict and there has been no national budget since 2014.
19. Phase 1 of the 2021 Yemen economic framework is intended to form the basis for the United Nations response to food insecurity, delivered through a range of partnerships in close collaboration with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, multi- and bilateral donors and Yemeni stakeholders.
20. WFP will ensure that the ICSP is coherent with and complements the programmes of other humanitarian and development actors through its cluster leadership, membership in two results groups under the transitional UNSDCF, engagement in the Yemen economic framework, and WFP's vital role in the HRP.

2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders

21. To inform its objectives WFP continually consults crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys through annual quantitative and qualitative needs assessments, monitoring systems and inclusive and accessible community feedback mechanisms with a view to better understanding their priorities and concerns. WFP also maintains ongoing dialogue with

cooperating partners, donors, counterparts in the internationally recognized Government and the Sana'a-based authority and other United Nations entities.

3. WFP strategic portfolio

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

22. This ICSP is based on the three interlinked pillars and four outcomes of the ICSP for 2019–2021: life-saving assistance (ICSP outcomes 1 and 2); recovery-oriented interventions and an initial response to structural issues (ICSP outcome 3); and enabling services (ICSP outcome 4). These are aligned with WFP's strategic plan for 2022–2025 and predicated on the following theory of change:
- *If* WFP stabilizes the food security situation in areas in IPC phases 4 and 5 and the most vulnerable parts of areas in IPC phase 3 through sustained humanitarian food and nutrition assistance and addresses the drivers of food insecurity, socioeconomic vulnerability and malnutrition in areas in IPC phase 3 through asset creation, livelihoods programming and service delivery that promote equality and agency;
 - *and* supports an interoperable humanitarian response through service provision and enabling activities – including through leadership in evidence generation and joint delivery platforms and beneficiary management systems with partners – that will form the basis for coherent and complementary humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts in an environment where an end to conflict is anticipated;
 - *then* food insecurity and malnutrition in Yemen will not increase over the course of the ICSP in areas in IPC phases 4 or 5; there will be a progressive reduction in food insecurity and malnutrition in areas in IPC phase 3; and the foundations for inclusive recovery and progress towards SDGs 2 and 17 will be established.
23. Reflecting a humanitarian–development–peace nexus approach, WFP will place increased emphasis on supporting an integrated and people-centred humanitarian response and carefully laying the foundations for peace and development pathways while aiming to protect the space for principled humanitarian action.
24. ICSP outcome 1 will include all life-saving food and nutrition assistance activities. ICSP outcome 2 will focus on integrated crisis response activities that mitigate the manifestation of severe food insecurity and acute malnutrition in at-risk groups while moving towards the adoption of a first 8,000 days approach.³⁵ ICSP outcome 3 encompasses asset creation and livelihoods support aimed at strengthening food value chains and food systems and thereby helping to reduce the long-term need for food assistance. ICSP outcome 4 will incorporate WFP's mandated services and support for intersectoral assessments and coordination and joint delivery platforms and beneficiary management systems, in accordance with United Nations development system reform.
25. Adhering to corporate policies, nutrition-sensitive outputs are integrated into all activities, along with gender-responsive approaches and conflict-sensitive design that build on WFP's conflict sensitivity toolbox. WFP will collaborate with local and regional partners to undertake formative research to inform social and behaviour change communication, nutrition awareness raising and advocacy to increase the consumption of healthy diets. Additional services will include community outreach and awareness raising and promotion of the sharing of parent and carer responsibilities for the health and well-being of children.

³⁵ This is in line with the WFP school feeding strategy for 2020–2030. The first 8,000 days approach recognizes that for early gains to be sustained and children to achieve their full potential as adults, the good health and nutrition of children and young adults need to be maintained throughout the vulnerable period of development between conception and the early twenties.

26. Building on project-level assessments, WFP will employ proven activities to support women's economic empowerment through school meals, asset creation and livelihoods projects. WFP will mainstream protection across programmes by operationalizing the country office's protection and accountability strategy for 2021–2023 and will continue to be an active member of the protection cluster, the gender working group and the inclusion task force.

3.2 Interim country strategic plan outcomes, WFP strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Interim country strategic plan outcome 1: Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys across Yemen are able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs all year

27. ICSP outcome 1 aims to stabilize the food security situation of severely food-insecure people living in IPC phases 4 or 5 and the most vulnerable and at-risk people in IPC phase 3, and to provide MAM treatment services for PLWG and children under 5. WFP's work in co-leading the food security and agriculture cluster is included under this outcome.

WFP strategic outcome

28. This ICSP outcome is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 1 (People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs).

Focus area

29. The focus area of this ICSP outcome is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

30. This ICSP outcome contributes to strategic objective 1 of the HRP: Reduced morbidity and mortality of crisis-affected women, girls, boys and men through life-saving multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance; and pillar 1 of the Yemen economic framework: Emergency food and cash assistance (areas in IPC phase 4 or 5).

Expected outputs

31. This ICSP outcome will be achieved through three outputs:
- 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.
 - Targeted food-insecure people receive conditional cash-based assistance for their participation in the rehabilitation of community assets to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.
 - Children aged 6–59 months and PLWG receive specialized nutritious foods to treat MAM.

Key activities

Activity 1: Provide life-saving food assistance to food-insecure households and opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency

32. WFP will ensure an evidence-based, scalable, inclusive and gender-sensitive³⁶ approach to general food assistance (GFA) delivered through three transfer modalities – in-kind food, commodity vouchers provided through a traders' network mechanism, and CBTs – sufficient to provide approximately 80 percent of minimum dietary needs for the most severely

³⁶ Actions include ensuring the meaningful participation of women in food assistance committees; gender-sensitive and safe arrangements for distributions; and ensuring the presence of both female and male feedback and complaint officers at distribution sites. WFP GFA also supports persons with disabilities by enabling them to appoint alternates to collect assistance on their behalf. Disability data are collected whenever possible, aligned with the guidance of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics.

food-insecure households. Less acutely food-insecure households will receive a lower amount of assistance and periodic food assistance. Conditional food assistance through CBTs will aim to promote self-sufficiency in households that are better off but still food-insecure, while supporting local asset building and early recovery, including the reconstruction of school infrastructure.

Activity 2: Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people

33. Activity 2 is part of the coordinated nutrition support that WFP provides with UNICEF to treat severe acute malnutrition and ensure a full continuum of malnutrition treatment. While activity 2 is implemented primarily through health facilities in partnership with UNICEF, WFP will use mobile teams to get to hard-to-reach locations and people who are distant from health facilities, including in areas accommodating internally displaced persons.
34. People suffering from MAM will be identified by community health volunteers or through screening campaigns organized by the Ministry of Health based on mid-upper arm circumference and standard weight-for-height. Children will receive a large-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement providing 500 kcal per day for an average of 90 days. Acutely malnourished PLWG will receive a monthly take-home ration of 6 kg of Super Cereal, providing 820 kcal per day and micronutrients, from the beginning of the second trimester of their pregnancies until their infants are 6 months of age. Beneficiaries will be discharged after meeting the criteria: mid-upper arm circumference of more than 125 mm for children under 5 and of more than 230 mm for women.

Partnerships

35. GFA implementation will be coordinated through the food security and agriculture cluster; WFP will work with local authorities, cooperating partners, traders, civil society actors and a financial service provider to manage GFA.
36. WFP will continue to engage in the interagency rapid response mechanism with the United Nations Population Fund and UNICEF. The mechanism supports the distribution of food rations, hygiene kits and transit kits to internally displaced persons within 72 hours of their displacement.

Assumptions

37. Funding will be available to sustain the provision of food and MAM treatment at scale. Global food and oil commodities remain available, and their prices do not significantly increase. Authorities grant the access needed to implement activities and armed conflict does not escalate at frontlines and in contested areas.

Transition/handover strategy

38. WFP will maintain an adaptable approach, adjusting GFA and MAM treatment to changing needs and phasing them out when no longer needed. The provision of conditional food assistance to targeted households and communities in IPC phase 3 areas will help to strengthen coping capacity and support food-insecure households as they develop self-sufficiency. WFP will continue to build the response capacity of cooperating partners by developing capacity building plans in humanitarian programming.

Interim country strategic plan outcome 2: Targeted population groups across Yemen, including school-aged girls and boys and nutritionally vulnerable and at-risk groups, have access to basic services throughout the year

39. Complementing ICSP outcome 1, ICSP outcome 2 aims to achieve a progressive reduction in food insecurity and malnutrition while building human capital. It integrates malnutrition prevention services and social services support, emphasizing nutritious school meals and education programming aimed at increasing and stabilizing school attendance.

WFP strategic outcome

40. This ICSP outcome is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 2 (People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes).

Focus area

41. The focus area of this ICSP outcome is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

42. ICSP outcome 2 contributes to strategic objective 1 of the HRP and outcome 4 of the transitional UNSDCF: By 2024, people in Yemen, especially women, adolescents, girls and those at risk of being left behind, will experience strengthened social protection and social services, which are people-centred, evidence and needs-based, equitable, inclusive and gender and age-responsive.

Expected outputs

43. ICSP outcome 2 will be achieved through six outputs:
- At-risk children and PLWG, including adolescent girls, receive food or cash-based transfers to prevent malnutrition.
 - Targeted beneficiaries receive information on healthy dietary habits and adequate feeding, hygiene and health practices to expand their knowledge and improve their nutrition and health status.
 - Targeted beneficiaries benefit from improved capacity of local health centres to implement malnutrition prevention and treatment programmes.
 - School-aged girls and boys in targeted districts receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school to improve food and nutrition intake and increase school attendance and retention.
 - School-aged girls and boys and their communities benefit from SBCC, nutrition awareness raising and advocacy to increase their consumption of healthy diets.
 - Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced capacity of local and national institutions to implement social safety nets.

Key activities

Activity 3: Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition and improve dietary intake

44. This activity will be community-based and implemented by cooperating partners and volunteers. WFP will provide children age 6–23 months with a monthly 1.5 kg ration of a medium-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement that provides 281 kcal per day and essential micronutrients. PLWG will receive a 3 kg ration of Super Cereal each month from the second trimester of pregnancy through six months of lactation in order to prevent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Given that most locations with high acute malnutrition rates also have high stunting rates, WFP will provide support for the first 1,000 days through CBTs distributed to PLWG and the caregivers of children under 2 who participate in social and behaviour change communication activities and use ante- and postnatal health services.

Activity 4: Provide school meals to school-aged girls and boys

45. WFP plans to provide 100g fortified date bars or high-energy biscuits, sourced regionally if local production cannot meet requirements, to children enrolled in primary schools and to primary and secondary schoolchildren, including adolescent girls, in “all-through” schools.³⁷ Beneficiaries of the school meals programme will include school-age children who have lost their parents and those with disabilities or specific needs enrolled in specialized educational institutions.
46. WFP will expand the healthy kitchens project to additional areas, providing children with locally sourced and freshly prepared nutritious meals on every day that they attend school. The project is an entry point for WFP action to promote the economic empowerment of women from low-income households by recruiting them to work in kitchens and receive regular training on food safety and preparation practices. Where possible, the project will serve as a bridge to long-term resilience-building activities by using fresh food sourced from smallholders supported by WFP. Activity 4 is linked to community efforts to rehabilitate damaged school infrastructure under activity 1, which provides conditional food assistance to promote early recovery.

Partnerships

47. WFP will continue to be an active member of the nutrition and education clusters, working closely with the Ministry of Public Health and Population. WFP will work jointly with UNICEF, the World Health Organization, non-governmental organizations and other partners, including local organizations led by women, on the provision of an integrated health and nutrition package in priority districts.
48. WFP will implement school meals activities in partnership with the Ministry of Education in areas controlled by the internationally recognized Government and with the school feeding and humanitarian relief project in areas controlled by the Sana’a-based authorities. The healthy kitchens project will be implemented by cooperating partners in collaboration with local education authorities.
49. WFP partners with the World Bank, UNICEF and Save the Children on the Yemen Restoring Education and Learning (REAL) project, which provides complementary education-oriented interventions to 1,000 schools with the aim of maintaining access to primary education, improving learning outcomes and strengthening capacity in the national education sector.
50. WFP will continue to support the development of an education management information system with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and UNICEF. In coordination with the Global Partnership for Education, the project facilitates the implementation of the transitional education plan for 2019–2021, supporting education authorities in the development of a gender-responsive data management system aligned with the minimum standards for education in emergencies of the Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies.

Assumptions

51. WFP receives donor funding required to implement all activities. Access to targeted areas remains possible.

³⁷ “All-through” schools provide primary and secondary education on the same premises.

Transition/handover strategy

52. Under activity 3 WFP will enhance the capacity of local partners and the Ministry of Public Health and Population by providing supplies and training community volunteers, nutrition coordinators and health centre staff on the community management of acute malnutrition, food storage management and monitoring and reporting. Additional capacity strengthening action will support the development of a delivery platform for nutrition interventions, with a focus on preparing for the handover of treatment services to the ministry.
53. Under activity 4, WFP will continue to work with the Ministry of Education to lay the groundwork for the revival of Yemen's national school meals programme.

Interim country strategic plan outcome 3: Food-insecure households and communities in targeted areas across Yemen, including those affected by climate shocks, benefit from more resilient livelihoods and food systems throughout the year

54. ICSP outcome 3 encompasses gender-responsive asset creation and livelihood support and reflects WFP's increasing emphasis on the development of natural, physical, social, financial and human capital with the objective of building self-sufficiency and investment in value chains and food systems.

WFP strategic outcome

55. This ICSP outcome is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3 (People have improved and sustainable livelihoods).

Focus area

56. The focus area of ICSP outcome 3 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

57. ICSP outcome 3 contributes to strategic objective 2 of the HRP: Improved living standards and resilience of crisis-affected vulnerable women, men, girls and boys through timely and safe provision of assistance; pillar 2 of the Yemen economic framework: Measures to increase purchasing power and support local food production; and outcome 1 of the transitional UNSDCF for 2022–2024: By 2024, people in Yemen, especially women, adolescents and girls and those in the most vulnerable and marginalized communities benefit from better, equal and inclusive access to nutritious food, sustainable and resilient livelihoods and environmental stability.

Expected outputs

58. ICSP outcome 3 will be achieved through four outputs:
- Food-insecure households receive cash assistance in order to protect and rebuild their community assets, infrastructure and livelihoods.
 - Targeted people, including smallholder farmers, with a focus on women and their communities, benefit from livelihoods support, rehabilitated assets and strengthened food systems to enhance their access to food and stable markets.
 - Food-insecure communities and households benefit from strengthened capacity of local institutions to implement integrated community resilience and social infrastructure initiatives.
 - Smallholder farmers and their communities benefit from SBCC, nutrition awareness raising and advocacy to increase the availability and demand for healthy diets.

Key activities

Activity 5: Promote early recovery and enhance livelihoods at household and community level while meeting immediate food needs of food-insecure households

59. Activity 5 operationalizes the country office's resilience and livelihoods strategy, contributing to the recovery of agri-food systems and livelihoods through food assistance for assets and food assistance for training interventions and grants for smallholder farmers, especially women. Building on the successful experience of the Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen and Pro-Resilience Action projects, the activity complements WFP's relief efforts by targeting primarily individuals and households that are not GFA recipients and that are located in relatively stable areas facing crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 3). It incorporates social and behaviour change communication, nutrition awareness raising and advocacy activities aimed at preventing malnutrition. Participants in food assistance for assets or training activities will receive an average of USD 4 per day³⁸ and will participate in the activity for between 90 and 120 days per year.
60. In its food assistance for assets activities, WFP will emphasize disaster risk reduction and agricultural activities, such as the construction and rehabilitation of water harvesting and irrigation systems, to support the restoration of sustainable food systems. WFP will follow the three-pronged approach to planning, using participatory tools and vulnerability profiling to select target areas and population groups and to inform the design of gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive projects that cater to the needs of diverse people, increasing their participation. WFP will also incorporate measures to improve women's access to and control over resources.
61. Participants will attend food assistance for training programmes for a minimum of six months, and the design of the programmes will be based on market assessments and beneficiary preferences. WFP will explore opportunities to support people with disabilities, including through partnerships with their organizations, and women, through food assistance for training interventions that promote numeracy, literacy, nutrition and life skills.
62. Grants and capacity development activities for smallholder farmers will support the revitalization of agricultural production and marketing by promoting the economic empowerment of low-income women and men through the development of marketable skills that enable them to engage in market systems.
63. When recruiting external experts, WFP will emphasize the importance of environmental and social safeguards in the implementation of interventions, including safeguards to reduce climate-related risks, and will focus on enhancing the ability of local authorities and communities to anticipate, prepare for and respond to climate shocks.³⁹

Partnerships

64. WFP will implement activity 5 in collaboration with cooperating partners and food security and agriculture cluster partners and through joint programmes that include the Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen programme, implemented jointly with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Labour Organization, the Pro-Resilience Action programme, implemented with FAO and UNICEF, and the Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project, implemented with FAO and UNDP.

³⁸ The transfer value is tied to the local market price of a nutritious and healthy food basket.

³⁹ Yemen submitted a National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2018.

Assumptions

65. The security situation remains stable and donor funding is secured. Technical partners and skilled oversight are maintained, and community ownership of assets is supported.

Transition/handover strategy

66. WFP does not expect to hand over activities under this outcome during the period of the ICSP and will continue to engage with communities, local government and civil society actors, donors, United Nations entities and private sector actors on strengthening local institutions. WFP's work on promoting gender equality and women's empowerment will include preparations for an eventual transition and handover, including actions that build the relevant capacities of ministries and governing authorities and strengthen linkages among cooperating partners, community-based committees and local specialized agencies.

Interim country strategic plan outcome 4: Humanitarian and development partners collaborate effectively to assist people in Yemen and to preserve critical services all year

67. This ICSP outcome will reflect WFP's contribution to coherent and complementary humanitarian and development actions and its role as an enabler of an interoperable humanitarian response through service provision and leadership in evidence generation and joint delivery platforms and beneficiary management systems.

WFP strategic outcome

68. This ICSP outcome is in line with WFP strategic outcome 5 (Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective).

Focus area

69. The focus area of this ICSP outcome is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

70. This ICSP outcome contributes to the achievement of all HRP strategic objectives and builds the foundations for the achievement of transitional UNSDCF outcome 4: By 2024, people in Yemen, especially women, adolescents, girls and those at risk of being left behind, will experience strengthened social protection and social services, which are people-centred, evidence and needs-based, equitable, inclusive and gender and age-responsive. It also contributes to pillar 3 of the Yemen economic framework: Reducing the cost of financing and transporting imported food.

Expected outputs

71. ICSP outcome 4 will be achieved through six outputs:
- Crisis-affected populations benefit from the availability of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to transport humanitarian staff and enable humanitarian assistance.
 - Crisis-affected populations benefit from the increased logistics capacity of humanitarian partners.
 - Crisis-affected populations benefit from the enhanced ICT capacity of humanitarian partners.
 - Crisis-affected populations benefit from the enhanced operational capacity of humanitarian partners provided with bilateral services (BSP).
 - Food and nutrition-insecure populations benefit from enhanced evidence generation, coordination and monitoring that improves the efficiency and quality of targeting.

- Food and nutrition-insecure populations benefit from strengthened joint delivery platforms and beneficiary management systems that support an integrated intersectoral response, that can inform recovery of harmonized safety nets.

Key activities

Activities 6–8: Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people through UNHAS (activity 6); the logistics cluster (activity 7); and the emergency telecommunications (ETC) cluster (activity 8)

72. *Activity 6.* Building on its vast field footprint and technical capabilities, WFP's provision of mandated services is an important enabling element of the interagency humanitarian response. UNHAS, managed by WFP, will continue to provide critical air services to the humanitarian community to reach project implementation areas. UNHAS will provide light cargo transport, security and medical evacuation services.
73. *Activity 7.* As lead agency of the logistics cluster and in alignment with the Yemen HRP, WFP will provide logistics coordination activities, access to sufficient and reliable logistics services and operationally relevant information for the timely and uninterrupted supply of life-saving relief items to affected people.
74. *Activity 8.* WFP will lead the ETC cluster, providing secure telecommunications technical support, internet hubs, connectivity and related services and oversight of information technology (IT) infrastructure. The cluster will contribute to community-level improvements by supporting general access to internet and IT services.

Activity 9: Provide on-demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people

75. WFP will continue to support United Nations entities and other humanitarian and development partners by providing on-demand logistics, non-food procurement, administration and IT services on a full-cost recovery basis through bilateral service provision. The services provided will include a revolving fuel facility, hospitals, water treatment plants and on-demand solutions for sea and air transport and warehouse management and other supply chain needs.
76. As a leading technical actor in the collection and analysis of data related to food security, nutrition and socioeconomic vulnerability, WFP will provide analyses that contribute to a collective understanding of vulnerability and need, forming part of the humanitarian needs overview and common country assessment and informing coherent programming at the humanitarian–development–peace nexus.
77. WFP will also leverage joint delivery platforms and beneficiary management systems to support the humanitarian response. Those systems may also inform decisions with regard to non-contributory social safety nets supported by development actors and implemented by the United Nations and non-governmental organizations. WFP will seek to expand the technical cooperation and organizational capacity strengthening support it provides for social assistance policies, programmes and delivery systems.

Assumptions

78. Limited international and national transport options in and out of Yemen continue to present significant operational constraints to the interagency humanitarian response and demand continues from the humanitarian and development communities.

Transition/handover strategy

79. Building on lessons learned from humanitarian CBT activities and systems, WFP will continue to ensure that targeted investments are made to support the recovery of social protection and food systems when that becomes possible.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

80. Based on the needs estimated through food security and nutrition data, the IPC acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition surveys and the SMART nutrition survey, WFP aims to reach 25 million people under this ICSP. For most activities, WFP will target areas and beneficiaries prioritized by the food security and agriculture, nutrition and education clusters, while MAM treatment (activity 2) will complement UNICEF's treatment of severe acute malnutrition and WFP will continue to deploy rapid assessment tools to guide the timely delivery of immediate relief assistance.
81. *ICSP outcome 1.* Of the 19 million people in IPC phases 3, 4 and 5 in Yemen, WFP plans to assist 15 million under activity 1 in 2023, with a gradual decrease in the number of beneficiaries in 2024 and 2025 as WFP adapts its assistance to contribute to self-sufficiency. WFP will follow a principled approach to targeting by prioritizing all people living in areas in IPC phases 4 and 5 for GFA and up to 60 percent of people living in IPC phase 3 areas, prioritizing those in districts that are in, or at elevated risk of falling into, IPC phases 4 or 5. WFP will provide conditional CBTs in prioritized districts where conditions are not conducive to livelihood programmes but require relief programming. Household targeting criteria will be guided by gender-sensitive food security and vulnerability indicators formulated from data collected for the 2022 food security and livelihoods assessment, disaggregated by sex-, age- and disability, and taking into account displacement status. WFP also plans to provide GFA to 100,000 internally displaced persons each year through the specialized integrated rapid response mechanism prior to their enrolment in the relief programme.
82. Under activity 2, in all the districts where it operates WFP aims to provide MAM treatment for PLWG and children under 5 suffering from MAM, reaching a planned total of 1.9 million beneficiaries each year.
83. *ICSP outcome 2.* Under activity 3 WFP will target children age 6–23 months and PLWG in areas of high nutritional need identified by the nutrition cluster using the SMART nutrition survey and IPC acute malnutrition analysis. WFP aims to reach 1.1 million children age 6–23 months and 1.1 million PLWG each year. Under activity 4, WFP will assist 3.75 million children over the duration of the ICSP, providing up to 3.5 million children (46 percent girls) with nutritious snacks every day that they attend school. In 2023, under the healthy kitchens project, WFP will provide freshly prepared nutritious meals for an additional 150,000 children every day that they attend school, progressively scaling up to 250,000 children over the course of the ICSP. The targeting of schools will be in coordination with the education cluster and based on the severity index of the humanitarian needs overview, the IPC acute food insecurity classification and the accessibility index of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.
84. *ICSP outcome 3.* Under activity 5 WFP plans to assist up to 2 million beneficiaries (45 percent women) in 2023, increasing this number during the ICSP period. Up to 10 million people in communities and districts will benefit indirectly from interventions that support the rehabilitation and construction of community assets.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY (ALL YEARS)						
Interim country strategic plan outcome	Activity	Beneficiary group	2023	2024	2025	Total
1	1	Girls	3 403 499	3 176 598	2 722 812	3 403 499
		Boys	3 559 499	3 322 198	2 847 612	3 559 499
		Women	3 964 498	3 700 198	3 171 613	3 964 498
		Men	4 072 504	3 800 998	3 258 014	4 072 504
		Total	15 000 000	13 999 992	12 000 051	15 000 000
	2	Girls	569 628	569 628	569 628	1 708 884
		Boys	569 172	569 172	569 172	1 707 516
		Women	773 200	773 200	773 200	2 319 600
		Men	-	-	-	-
		Total	1 912 000	1 912 000	1 912 000	5 736 000
2	3	Girls	555 322	555 322	555 322	1 295 751
		Boys	554 878	554 878	554 878	1 294 715
		Women	1 126 200	1 126 200	1 126 200	3 378 600
		Men	-	-	-	-
		Total	2 236 400	2 236 400	2 236 400	5 969 100
	4	Girls	1 260 000	1 360 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
		Boys	1 890 000	2 040 000	2 250 000	2 250 000
		Women	-	-	-	-
		Men	-	-	-	-
		Total	3 150 000	3 400 000	3 750 000	3 750 000
3	5	Girls	453 800	567 250	680 700	1 474 848
		Boys	474 600	593 250	711 900	1 542 448
		Women	528 600	660 750	792 900	1 717 947
		Men	543 000	678 750	814 500	1 764 747
		Total	2 000 000	2 500 000	3 000 000	6 500 000
Total (without overlap)			19 195 900	18 720 900	17 295 900	24 989 600

85. WFP will continue to register all beneficiaries on its digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform, SCOPE,⁴⁰ including through biometric registration. Together with improvements in two-way community engagement processes, registration on SCOPE will

⁴⁰ In areas under the control of the Sana'a-based authorities, 60,500 people were registered in 2021. In areas under the control of the internationally recognized Government, 2.2 million people had been registered by the end of 2021. Of those registered, 43 percent are women and girls.

facilitate transfer management and the implementation of targeting and prioritization decisions in the event of funding shortfalls or pipeline breaks.

4.2 Transfers

86. Details of food rations and CBT values by outcome and activity and total transfer requirements and values are provided in annexes II and III. The choice of transfer modality will be informed by programme objectives, context analysis and, when appropriate, cross-functional feasibility assessments and analysis. Locations where markets are failing or inflation is too high to make CBTs cost-effective will be prioritized for in-kind GFA. In all other locations, informed by the beneficiary registration exercise, WFP aims to scale up the delivery of assistance through cash and voucher traders' networks and CBTs, which will be provided in urban and semi-urban areas that have established retail infrastructure and financial service providers with a view to boosting local markets.
87. WFP will continue to provide evidence and analysis to inform the food security and agriculture cluster and the cash and market working group and to ensure that CBT values are in line with the cost of the minimum food basket and prevailing market prices. WFP will maintain the ability to switch between modalities when market and security conditions in targeted areas change.

4.3 Country office capacity and profile

88. WFP will maintain a broad and deep field presence through its two area offices and eight field offices, supported by the country office in Sana'a. The success of WFP in Yemen depends on the agility and adaptability of its workforce. The human resources strategy and integrated action plan for 2021/2022 have enabled WFP to strategically prioritize the adaptation of its workforce to support its long-term vision and to facilitate human resources activities that add value to its operations. WFP will continue to undertake regular reviews of its workforce and organizational realignments that facilitate rapid adaptation to evolving situations as it transitions to the new ICSP. WFP will continue to focus on stabilizing, maturing and consolidating the composition of its workforce, attracting and retaining talented individuals with the skills necessary to meet future operational demands while increasing women's representation.

4.4 Partnerships

89. WFP will undertake a holistic partnership review during the ICSP, emphasizing the diversification of its funding base and the continued development of strategic partnerships with multi-mandated and development-focused organizations such as FAO, UNDP and the World Bank to support its recovery-oriented activities. WFP aims to enhance partnerships with national and international non-governmental organizations, including women's rights organizations and organizations and local structures for persons with disabilities, and private sector entities. Engagement with diverse entities will help WFP to avoid any unintended exacerbation of tension between communities, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of context and due consideration of a range of views in programme design.
90. WFP will continue to apply the principle of localization, scaling up engagement with national non-governmental organizations to enhance its community engagement. It will continue to review the performance of partners, develop customized capacity strengthening plans as needed and ensure adherence to corporate due diligence standards, minimum standards for conflict-sensitivity and the requirements of its risk management policy when selecting partners.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

91. An evaluation of the ICSP to inform future strategies and programmes and meet accountability requirements with regard to WFP's overall performance, results, coverage and coherence is planned for 2024. The evaluation will be complemented by a decentralized evaluation of the CBT transfer modality in 2023.
92. WFP will continue to improve the timeliness and quality of monitoring and reporting, focusing on strengthening and enhancing gender-responsiveness, data quality and the monitoring capacity of WFP and cooperating partners. WFP engages in the "saving lives together" process, which incorporates basic security considerations and guidance on how to work with international non-governmental organizations and other partners.
93. WFP will continue to undertake joint monitoring with partners and on-site distribution monitoring through WFP field monitors and contracted third-party monitoring companies, triangulating findings with other data sources. The scale-up of the toll-free beneficiary community feedback mechanism hotline, in place since 2016, started in 2021–2022 and will be completed during the ICSP implementation period.
94. WFP will use local and regional call centres to undertake remote post-distribution monitoring and data collection for mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping and the monitoring of household food security trends. Men and women are available to handle calls so that male and female beneficiaries can feel comfortable when discussing their needs and any issues.

5.2 Risk management

95. In 2021, WFP established a risk and oversight committee to support risk management. The committee maintains a risk register that is updated twice a year.

Strategic risks

96. *Security environment.* While air strikes and ground fighting continue, WFP and its cooperating partners may be forced to scale back their presence in certain areas. Risk mitigation measures include early warning and emergency preparedness actions (such as remote management arrangements and contingency planning), a deconfliction mechanism, interagency coordination and ongoing security risk analysis to inform planning.
97. *Insufficient funding.* Funding shortfalls continue to challenge WFP operations in Yemen, hampering the organization's ability to deliver life-saving assistance. While employing a principled approach that prioritizes the most severely food-insecure people and communities for assistance and seeks to build an environment for peace, WFP will continue its efforts to broaden the donor base and advocate timely, flexible and multi-year funding that ensures programme continuity and predictable implementation. Joint activities with other United Nations entities will help to ensure that funds for humanitarian and recovery-oriented initiatives are used effectively. Prioritization strategies based on various funding scenarios will ensure the continuity of assistance for the most vulnerable people and communities.
98. *Unilateral coercive measures.* Further deterioration of the economic situation and the imposition of additional unilateral coercive measures could result in increased numbers of people becoming vulnerable. Preparedness measures include the formulation of operational response plans, the establishment of in-country contingency stocks, and advocacy with donors for support in addressing increasing needs.

Operational risks

99. *Access constraints.* WFP works with cooperating partners and third-party monitors to ensure transparency and quality control for operations in areas where there are security-related or administrative constraints. The country office's accountability and protection strategy aims to improve external bilateral and multilateral advocacy initiatives that focus on humanitarian access and risks to food security, livelihoods and protection.
100. *Supply chain disruptions* resulting from inadequate fuel imports could have severe impacts on operations. WFP will pre-position stocks in the country and advocate sufficient fuel supplies for Yemen through the United Nations network.
101. *Disruption of UNHAS.* Insecurity at airports, technical issues and flight restrictions may disrupt the services of UNHAS. WFP will continue to carry out regular aviation risk assessments aimed at ensuring a secure and consistent service.

Fiduciary risks

102. *Ethical obligations and standards of conduct.* Security-related fiduciary risks will be mitigated through security protocols informed by security analysis. The COVID-19 pandemic significantly compounded the health risks faced by staff, beneficiaries and partners, and WFP established standard operating procedures and risk management frameworks to mitigate those risks.
103. *Fraud risks.* WFP undertakes regular fraud risk assessments, including of cooperating partners. In line with WFP's anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy, the country office will integrate anti-fraud and anti-corruption measures into legal agreements with cooperating partners, suppliers and service providers.
104. *Integrity policies.* WFP trains staff and cooperating partners on integrity policies in order to ensure that they are aware of their obligations, including those related to the humanitarian principles, anti-fraud and anti-corruption, the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and the use of child labour. WFP will refine its framework for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse during the ICSP period.

Financial risks

105. *Adverse price movements.* The increase in food and fuel prices, mainly due to the Ukraine crisis and fuel import restrictions, is likely to lead to material cost increases. WFP continues to advocate the loosening of restrictions on fuel imports into Yemen and is exploring alternative sources of the wheat, wheat flour and pulses that it usually procures from Ukraine.

5.3 Social and environmental safeguards

106. WFP will recruit an environmental and social safeguards expert and will screen all programmes for environmental and social risks, using its corporate environmental and social risk screening tool. The environmental risks that might arise from WFP activities will be avoided and mitigated through the implementation of environmental initiatives that focus on the energy efficiency of WFP-managed facilities and decarbonization. Those efforts will include measures to reduce emissions from air travel, waste and water management, sustainable procurement and awareness raising and training for staff.
107. WFP's community feedback mechanism is equipped to handle various types of feedback and complaint, including those related to gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse committed by WFP personnel, cooperating partners or contractors. WFP is an active member of the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse network. It routinely conducts privacy impact assessments as an integral part of the country office's beneficiary identity management process.

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

108. The needs-based plan for this ICSP amounts to almost USD 8.6 billion, 85 percent of which is allocated to life-saving assistance under outcomes 1 and 2; 12 percent to building resilience through asset creation, livelihoods and capacity strengthening activities under outcome 3; and 3 percent to enabling services under outcome 4. Five percent of the budget will contribute to gender equality.

Interim country strategic plan outcome	Activity	2023	2024	2025	Total
1	1	2 130 739 660	1 988 599 455	1 726 121 043	5 845 460 159
	2	92 779 878	92 959 132	93 180 947	278 919 957
2	3	219 778 820	220 157 777	220 665 527	660 602 124
	4	138 535 556	154 145 226	173 931 302	466 612 084
3	5	284 676 261	354 798 905	425 314 524	1 064 789 691
4	6	32 559 379	32 638 568	32 741 079	97 939 026
	7	4 917 979	4 968 188	5 022 756	14 908 923
	8	3 628 224	3 695 228	3 759 076	11 082 528
	9	38 987 677	39 215 089	39 474 682	117 677 448
Total		2 946 603 434	2 891 177 568	2 720 210 938	8 557 991 940

6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

109. WFP's reliance on a small number of major donors represents a substantial risk to its operations. Competing acute crises, particularly in Ukraine, Afghanistan and Ethiopia, combined with continued high funding needs in Yemen, have stretched donor resources. In addition, the earmarking of funds undermines the ability of WFP to respond flexibly to wide-ranging needs in the country. WFP's priority will be to retain and increase contributions from donors in order to maintain life-saving assistance. WFP will seek to diversify funding sources and increase donor support of conditional assistance activities by undertaking a programme of sustained donor engagement that highlights the stabilizing impact of well-funded assistance programmes on food security in Yemen and the correlation between funding shortfalls and rising food insecurity. In case of funding shortfalls, a principled prioritization approach will aim to ensure that the most socioeconomically vulnerable and food-insecure households retain access to life-saving assistance.

ANNEX I**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE YEMEN INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2023–2025)****SDG 2: Zero hunger****SDG target 2.1: Access to food**

Interim country strategic plan outcome 1: Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys across Yemen are able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs all year

Outcome category: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

Focus area: crisis response

Nutrition-sensitive

Assumptions

It is assumed that funding will be available to meet food needs across Yemen, and that authorities will grant the access needed to implement the activities.

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Activities and outputs

1. Provide life-saving food assistance to food-insecure households and opportunities for people to transition from relief assistance to self-sufficiency (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)

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 category A: Resources transferred. Output standard 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)

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 category B: Nutritious food provided. Output standard 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)

Targeted food-insecure people receive conditional cash-based assistance for their participation in the rehabilitation of community assets to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (Output category A: Resources transferred. Output standard 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)

Targeted food-insecure people receive conditional cash-based assistance for their participation in the rehabilitation of community assets to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (Output category D: Assets created. Output standard 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)

2. Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished people (NTA-1.4: Malnutrition treatment programme)

Children aged 6–59 months and PLWG receive specialized nutritious foods to treat MAM (Output category A: Resources transferred. Output standard 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)

Children aged 6–59 months and PLWG receive specialized nutritious foods to treat MAM. Standard outputs (Output category B: Nutritious food provided. Output standard 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)

SDG target 2.2: End malnutrition

Interim country strategic plan outcome 2: Targeted population groups across Yemen, including school-aged girls and boys and nutritionally vulnerable and at-risk groups, have access to basic services throughout the year

Outcome category: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

WFP receives the necessary donor funding and access to targeted areas is possible. Access remains possible and the transition to an interoperable digital platform for assistance that is based on monitoring and recurring rigorous needs assessments

Outcome indicators

Annual change in enrolment

Attendance rate

Graduation rate

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Retention rate/drop-out rate, by grade

Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) school feeding index

Activities and outputs

3. Provide assistance to targeted nutritionally vulnerable groups to prevent malnutrition and improve dietary intake (NPA-1.3: Malnutrition prevention programme)

At-risk children and PLWG, including adolescent girls, receive food or cash-based transfers to prevent malnutrition (Output category A: Resources transferred. Output standard 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)

At risk children and PLWG, including adolescent girls, receive food or cash-based transfers to prevent malnutrition (Output category B: Nutritious food provided. Output standard 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)

Targeted beneficiaries benefit from improved capacity of local health centres to implement malnutrition prevention and treatment programmes (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Output standard 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)

Targeted beneficiaries receive information on healthy dietary habits and adequate feeding, hygiene and health practices to expand their knowledge and improve their nutrition and health status. (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided. Output standard 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)

4. Provide school meals to school-aged girls and boys (SMP-1.5: School based programmes)

School-aged girls and boys in targeted districts receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school to improve food and nutrition intake and increase school attendance and retention (Output category A: Resources transferred. Output standard 2.3: School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages)

School-aged girls and boys in targeted districts receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school to improve food and nutrition intake and increase school attendance and retention (Output category B: Nutritious food provided. Output standard 2.3: School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages)

School-aged girls and boys in targeted districts receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school to improve food and nutrition intake and increase school attendance and retention (Output category F: Smallholder farmers supported. Output standard 2.3: School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages)

School-aged girls and boys in targeted districts receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school to improve food and nutrition intake and increase school attendance and retention. (Output category N: School feeding provided. Output standard 2.3: School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages)

School-aged girls and boys and their communities benefit from SBCC, nutrition awareness raising and advocacy to increase their consumption of healthy diets (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided. Output standard 2.3: School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages)

Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced capacity of local and national institutions to implement social safety nets (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Output standard 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)

SDG target 2.3: Smallholder productivity and incomes

Interim country strategic plan outcome 3: Food-insecure households and communities in targeted areas across Yemen, including those affected by climate shocks, benefit from more resilient livelihoods and food systems throughout the year

Outcome category: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

Focus area: resilience building

Nutrition-sensitive

Assumptions

The security situation remains stable; donor funding is secured. Technical partners and skilled oversight can be maintained and community ownership of the productive assets.

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Food consumption score

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

Activities and outputs

5. Promote early recovery and enhance livelihoods at household and community level while meeting immediate food needs of food-insecure households (ACL-1.6: Community and household asset creation)

Food-insecure communities and households benefit from strengthened capacity of local institutions to implement integrated community resilience and social infrastructure initiatives (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Output standard 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets and mechanisms to better cope with shocks and stressors)

Food-insecure households receive cash assistance in order to protect and rebuild their community assets, infrastructure and livelihoods (Output category A: Resources transferred. Output standard 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets and mechanisms to better cope with shocks and stressors)

Smallholder farmers and their communities benefit from SBCC, nutrition awareness raising and advocacy to increase the availability and demand for healthy diets (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided. Output standard 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

Targeted people, including smallholder farmers, with a focus on women and their communities, benefit from livelihoods support, rehabilitated assets and strengthened food systems to enhance their access to food and stable markets (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Output standard 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

Targeted people, including smallholder farmers, with a focus on women and their communities, benefit from livelihoods support, rehabilitated assets and strengthened food systems to enhance their access to food and stable markets (Output category D: Assets created. Output standard 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

Targeted people, including smallholder farmers, with a focus on women and their communities, benefit from livelihoods support, rehabilitated assets and strengthened food systems to enhance their access to food and stable markets (Output category F: Smallholder farmers supported. Output standard 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals**SDG target 17.16: Global partnership****Interim country strategic plan outcome 4: Humanitarian and development partners collaborate effectively to assist people in Yemen and to preserve critical services all year**

Outcome category: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

Limited international and national transport options in and out of Yemen continue to present significant operational constraints to the interagency humanitarian response and demand continues from the humanitarian and development communities; donor funding is available.

Outcome indicators

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided

Activities and outputs**6. Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people through UNHAS (HAS-2.3: United Nations Humanitarian Air Service)**

Crisis-affected populations benefit from the availability of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to transport humanitarian staff and enable humanitarian assistance (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided. Output standard 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services)

7. Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people through the logistics cluster (LCS-2.1: Logistics cluster)

Crisis-affected populations benefit from the increased logistics capacity of humanitarian partners (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided. Output standard 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services)

8. Provide mandated services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis-affected people through the emergency telecommunications (ETC) cluster (ETC-2.2: Emergency telecommunications cluster)

Crisis-affected populations benefit from the enhanced ICT capacity of humanitarian partners (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided. Output standard 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services)

9. Provide on-demand services to partners to enhance their support to crisis-affected people (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)

Crisis affected populations benefit from the enhanced operational capacity of humanitarian partners provided with bilateral services (BSP). (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided. Output standard 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

Food and nutrition-insecure populations benefit from enhanced evidence generation, coordination and monitoring that improves the efficiency and quality of targeting (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Output standard 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

Food and nutrition-insecure populations benefit from enhanced evidence generation, coordination and monitoring that improves the efficiency and quality of targeting (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided. Output standard 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

Food and nutrition-insecure populations benefit from strengthened joint delivery platforms and beneficiary management systems that support an integrated intersectoral response, that can inform recovery of harmonized safety nets (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Output standard 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

Food and nutrition-insecure populations benefit from strengthened joint delivery platforms and beneficiary management systems that support an integrated intersectoral response, that can inform recovery of harmonized safety nets (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided. Output standard 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

SDG Goal 2: Zero hunger

CC.1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services

CC.2. Accountability

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement

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)

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women

CC.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity

CC.4. Environmental sustainability**Cross-cutting indicators**

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

CC.5. Nutrition integration**Cross-cutting indicators**

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

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY																			
	ICSP outcome 1										ICSP outcome 2						ICSP outcome 3		
	Activity 1 unconditional resource transfers										Activity 2 nutrition treatment activities		Activity 3 nutrition prevention activities			Activity 4 school meals programme		Activity 5 food assistance for assets	
Beneficiary type	GFD 1 650 Kcal	GFD 1 153Kcal	CVTN 1 650Kcal	CVTN 1 153Kcal	CBTs 1 650Kcal	CBTs 1 153Kcal	Conditional CBTs 1 650Kcal	Conditional CBTs 1 153 Kcal	Dates	IRRM	TSFP children	TSFP PLWG	BSFP children	BSFP PLWG	NPA, GFA	SMP north	SMP south	Healthy kitchens	FFA
Modality	Food	Food	Commodity vouchers	Commodity vouchers	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBTs	Food	Food	CBTs	CBTs
Super Cereal Plus												200		100					
Plumpy/Doz													50						
Plumpy/Sup											100								
Total kcal/day																			
% kcal from protein																			
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)			0.32	0.19	0.4	0.38	0.4	0.38							0.43			0.5	0.5
Number of feeding days per year	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	30	360	360	360	360	360	360	147	147	147	180

Abbreviations: BSFP = blanket supplementary feeding programme; CVTN = commodity vouchers traders network; FFA = food assistance for assets; GFD = general food distribution; IRRM = interagency rapid response mechanism; NPA = nutrition prevention activities; SMP = school based programme; TSFP = targeted supplementary feeding programme.

ANNEX III

TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE		
Food type/cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	2 478 621	1 243 121 215
Pulses	213 429	145 782 909
Oil and fats	217 021	406 869 395
Mixed and blended foods	438 419	666 087 351
Other	137 175	85 740 860
Total (food)	3 484 665	2 547 601 730
Cash-based transfers		2 751 574 027
Total (food and cash-based transfer value)	3 484 665	5 299 175 757

ANNEX IV

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (USD)					
	SDG Target 2.1/ WFP strategic outcome 1	SDG Target 2.2/ WFP strategic outcome 2	SDG Target 2.3/ WFP strategic outcome 3	SDG Target 17.16/ WFP strategic outcome 5	Total
	ICSP outcome 1	ICSP outcome 2	ICSP outcome 3	ICSP outcome 4	
Focus area	Crisis response	Crisis response	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	5 337 519 690	1 002 849 251	968 914 279	215 377 432	7 524 660 652
Implementation	311 255 896	36 706 641	12 957 691	14 503 652	375 423 879
Adjusted direct support costs	101 816 073	18 861 205	17 930 557	4 163 009	142 770 844
Subtotal	5 750 591 658	1 058 417 097	999 802 526	234 044 093	8 042 855 375
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	373 788 458	68 797 111	64 987 164	7 563 832	515 136 565
Total	6 124 380 116	1 127 214 209	1 064 789 691	241 607 925	8 557 991 940

Acronyms

CBT	cash-based transfer
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GFA	general food assistance
HRP	humanitarian response plan
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
PLWG	pregnant and lactating women and girls
SBCC	social and behaviour change communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMART	standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transitions
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework