



UNITED NATIONS  
YEMEN



# UN YEMEN COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT

2022





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2022





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## Participating Agencies



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



International  
Labour  
Organization



United Nations Development  
Programme



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency



UNITED NATIONS  
**HUMAN RIGHTS**  
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



**OCHA**



**UNODC**



**UNOPS**



World Food  
Programme



World Health  
Organization





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## 1. Key developments in the context of Yemen

Yemen has been embroiled in an eight-year-long armed conflict that has resulted in increased economic turmoil, human displacement, infrastructure damage, and widespread suffering.

By the end of the year, more than two-thirds of Yemen's population (21.6 million people, including 12.9 million children) required humanitarian assistance, whilst an estimated 4.5 million people, including 2 million children - 14% of the population, were internally displaced.

The conflict has divided the country, exacerbated poverty, crippled the economy, destroyed critical infrastructure and livelihoods, and weakened the population's and institutions' resilience and capacities. More than USD 25 billion would be required for recovery and reconstruction.

The governance system is weak and fragment-

ed, with tense central-subnational relations and competing policies. Political bureaucracy and interference by conflict parties hampered UN operations on the ground, causing costly delays, increasing the risk of security threats to staff and implementing partners, and limiting female staff mobility.

Citizens' trust in institutions was eroded, resulting in macroeconomic instability and suboptimal service delivery, which exacerbated the conditions of the most vulnerable groups.

The crisis has had a particularly negative impact on progress towards the 2030 Agenda, with both humanitarian and development needs increasing, making it difficult to prioritise programming strategies and secure critical funds. Yemen is ranked 183 out of 191 countries in the Human Development Index with a score of 0.455 in 2021/2022.

### 1.1 Operating context

The operating environment continues to be severely restricted and complex. Dual-authority structures all make it difficult to provide critical life-saving services to vulnerable population.

Bureaucratic impediments continued to impede the delivery of principled humanitarian assistance, and security incidents, including carjackings, kidnappings, and attacks on humanitarian personnel and infrastructure, increased throughout 2022.



Development and humanitarian partners in Yemen continue to work with Yemeni authorities to address these challenges in order to deliver programmes in a sustainable, safe, and principled manner.

The UN and NGOs reported over 2,600 access restrictions, the vast majority of which occurred in De Facto Authority (DFA) controlled areas.

Permit and agreements approval delays hampered planned activities. Restrictions on the use of some financial service providers slowed the expansion of some activities. Movement restrictions on national staff impacted monitoring and evaluation activities.

The increasing imposition of mahram requirements by DFA, which require Yemeni female aid workers to be accompanied by a close male family member, has had a significant impact on female national staff's freedom of movement and the UN and partners' ability to assist vulnerable groups, particularly women and children. Throughout the year, the UN RC/HC has

sustained engagement with Houthi authorities to address these restrictions and put forward a proposal for a practical mechanism to allow Yemeni female aid workers to travel by road and by air. To date, no official response has been received.

In response to these trends, the UNCT have increased their efforts in 2022 to address these constraints and maintain operating space. These efforts will remain a top priority in 2023.

A six-month UN-mediated truce that went into effect in April 2022 reduced fighting in 2022. The truce resulted in fewer civilian casualties and displacement, increased fuel imports, and the resumption of commercial flights to Sana'a. However, the number of incidents on mines during the truce period increased by more than 190% due to people returning to their houses. While the truce was not renewed in October 2022, a de-facto truce has since continued. This has resulted in a 'no peace, no war' situation.

## 1.2 Socioeconomic Impact

Millions of Yemenis are still suffering from the cumulative effects of more than eight years of armed conflict, an ongoing socio-economic crisis, recurring natural disasters, a COVID-19 pandemic, and disrupted public services.

Yemen remains one of the world's largest humanitarian and development crises, with the

country moving further away from meeting sustainable development goals (SDGs).

The humanitarian situation is not improving, and the expanding conflict is expected to contribute to increased humanitarian needs and displacement.

### 1.2.1 Food Security and Malnutrition

Yemen is acutely food insecure, more than half the population is in need of food assistance. Food insecurity is a problem of affordability caused by rising food prices and dwindling livelihood and economic opportunities.

As a result of seaport inefficiencies and war risks, the country's reliance on food imports makes it vulnerable to global dynamics. Shipping, insurance, and demurrage fees account for up to 50% of imported food costs.

Based on the IPC projection update for 2022, approximately 17 million people, or more than

half of Yemen's population, will likely face severe acute food insecurity. There is some indication of progress when compared to 2021, there were no pockets of famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5, Catastrophe), and the number of people in IPC Phase 5 dropped from 161,000 to zero. Despite the progress, Yemen remains one of the world's most food insecure countries.

Overall, the 17 million people experiencing severe food insecurity (IPC phases 3-4), is a decrease from the originally projected 19 million.



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6.1 million of these were in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), the most of any country in the world. Extremely high levels of food and nutrition insecurity persisted as Yemeni families exhausted their coping strategies, leading to further erosion of livelihoods and resilience to shocks.

The slight improvement over the original projection was primarily due to a reduction in hostilities and increased fuel availability as a result of the truce; above-normal rainfall; and the provision of humanitarian food assistance above the original assumptions.

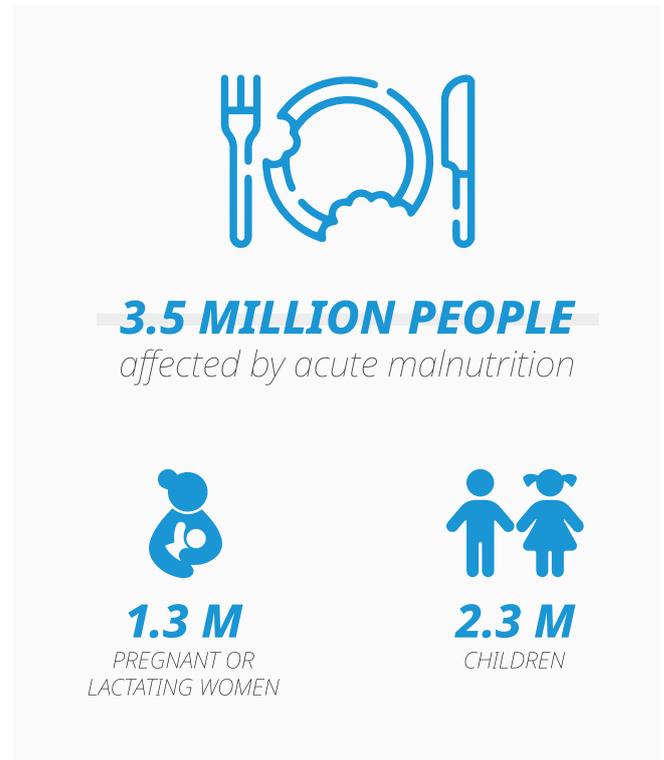
The conflict destroyed livelihoods, weakened the population and institutional resilience, and brought public service delivery to a halt.

### 1.2.2 Economy

Due to the lack of official statistics, reliable economic information is scarce. Yemen is a divided country, with a de-facto authority (DFA) in Sana'a and an Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) in Aden. Poor economic conditions persist, albeit to varying degrees, between the two regions.

The two conflicting authorities' competing monetary policies have resulted in a significant divergence in the exchange rate of the Yemeni rial (YER) between the southern and northern governorates.

Acute malnutrition was estimated to affect 3.5 million people, including 2.3 million children (of whom about 500,000 with severe acute malnutrition) and 1.3 million pregnant or lactating women, with signs of deterioration in the nutrition situation.

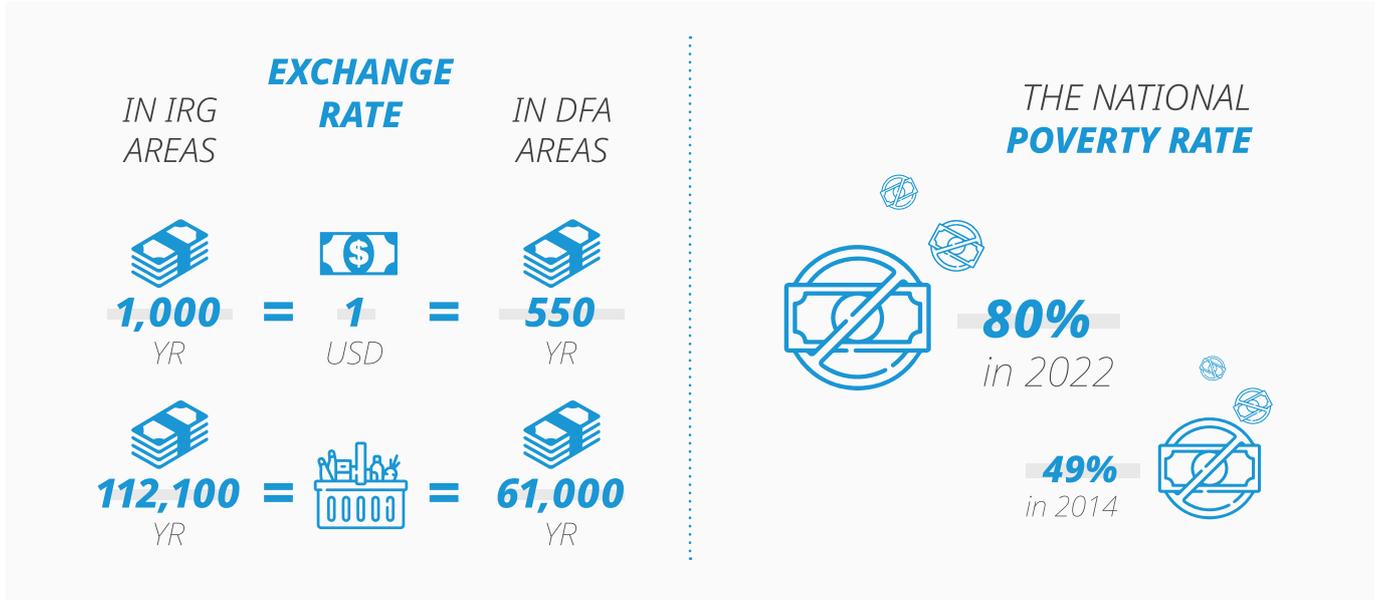


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Exchange rate volatility in IRG areas has decreased slightly in the fourth quarter of 2021; however, the Yemeni Rial (YR) remains above 1,000 per USD. In Q2 2022, the YR averaged 1,050 in IRG areas and YR 550 to USD on average in DFA areas.

Yemen’s economy continued fragility exacerbated vulnerabilities among poor families. The national poverty rate was estimated at about 80% in 2022, up from 49% in 2014.



More than 80% of the country’s population lacks access to sufficient and appropriate foods, safe drinking water, and adequate health services. Most public sector employees, including teachers and healthcare workers, have not been paid on a consistent basis in years.

The cost of living is steadily rising, with a very high Minimum Food Basket (MFB) recorded in 2022. The average MFB cost in IRG for Q2 2022 was YR 112,100, and DFA it was YR 61,000, the highest recorded quarterly MFB cost. The recent increase in MFB prices is primarily due to the high price of cereal on the global market.

Yemen is extremely vulnerable to fluctuations in global prices because it is heavily reliant on imported food and goods. Throughout 2022, pressures on international supply chains caused by the Ukraine crisis contributed to higher food prices in Yemeni markets.

The effects of the Russia-Ukraine war, which has caused global food shortages, have impacted many Yemeni households, as food prices, particularly cereals, have become unaffordable for vulnerable families. The export ban imposed by alternative import countries such as India exacerbates the rise in food prices.

This war highlighted Yemen’s vulnerability and risks associated with its reliance on imports, as Yemen used to import up to 45% of its wheat from Ukraine and Russia combined. The FAO Cereal Price Index set a new high in May before falling slightly (4.1 percent) in June due to a drop in international wheat prices. Since the start of the war, Yemeni traders have seen increased bulk purchases, resulting in stockpiling and price increases.



### 1.2.3 Health Care

Yemen’s health-care systems is among the least developed in the world, leaving many Yemenis unable to afford medicines and health-care services. Yemen remains vulnerable to disease outbreaks, including those preventable by vaccination.

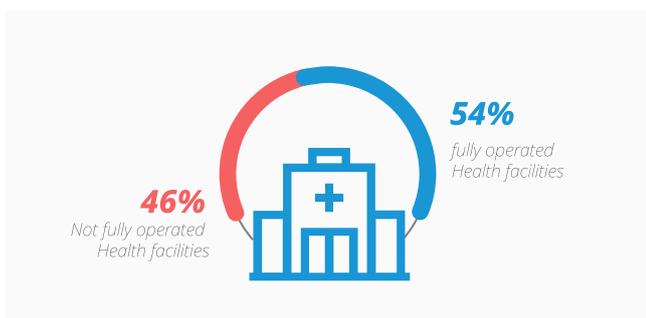
Almost one-third of children under the age of one do not receive routine vaccinations. More than 80% of the country’s population lacks access to basic services such as clean water, and health care.



Lack of immunisation coverage in some governorates, particularly Sadaa, contributed to the rapid spread of diseases such as COVID-19, cholera, measles, diphtheria, and the vaccine-derived polio virus type 2 (cVDPV2).

Despite significant financial resources being mobilised across much of Yemen to respond to these vaccine-preventable, vector-borne and water-borne diseases, their severity and spread outstripped all efforts to address and control them.

With Yemen’s seemingly intractable conflict exacerbating existing vulnerabilities within a severely weakened health system, only 54% of health facilities were reported to be fully operational, with the remaining 46% operating partially or not at all due to staff, funds, electricity, medicines, supplies, and equipment shortages. Water infrastructure in these facilities is running at less than 5% efficiency.



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Overburdened health-care facilities struggled to provide even the most basic services to the country’s population.

In 2022, roughly 70% of health care facilities lacked basic water, sanitation, and hygiene services. Access remained severely limited, with nearly 42% of the population having to travel more than an hour to the nearest fully or partially functional public hospital.

Yemenis are particularly vulnerable to mental health challenges due to widespread trauma caused by prolonged exposure to armed conflict, combined with inadequate psychosocial support services.

Eight million Yemenis, or more than one-quarter of the population, were estimated to be suffering from mental and psychosocial issues exacerbated by armed conflict, forced displacements, unemployment, food shortages, and other dire conditions.

Yemen has never had a fully developed national mental health programme, or extensive education campaigns to address the pervasive social stigma associated with mental disorders, compounding this largely invisible and neglected crisis.

In 2022, the relatively few facilities that provided mental health and psychosocial services were severely underfunded, despite an overwhelming need for them.

In light of Yemen’s precarious security situation and a lack of resources for emergency health and other humanitarian interventions, stakeholders, authorities, and donors are likely to make mental health and psychosocial services an even lower priority for action and funding in 2023.



### 1.2.4 Children and Adolescents

Children in Yemen face a slew of challenges, including limited access to social services, violence, abuse, exploitation, child marriage, and the risk of recruitment by conflicting parties, all of which have a devastating impact on their physical and psychological well-being.

Adolescents (10-19 years old), numbering an estimated 6.3 million in Yemen, are among the most affected by the ongoing conflict. Adolescent girls, in particular, face multiple risks, whilst boys face a variety of risks, including direct involvement in fighting. Adolescents frequently have limited access to social services such as health care, education, and vocational training, whilst also living in deplorable conditions.

According to the UN Country Taskforce on Monitoring and Reporting Grave Violations against Children.

An average of four per day since the conflict escalated in 2015. Because these are only UN-verified incidents, the true toll is almost certainly much higher.

### 1.2.5 Climate change

Yemen is the third most vulnerable country to climate change. It is one of the most water-stressed countries in the world, with severe floods and droughts.

Yemen's rainy season can be divided into two parts: March to May and July to August. In 2022, Yemen experienced two weather extremes during the rainy season. The country went from severe drought to intense flooding due to the climate crisis. Between January and June 2022, Yemen experienced moderate-to-severe drought conditions coupled with an unprecedented rise in temperatures. These conditions led to crop losses, heat stress and limited forage availability for livestock. The drought conditions intensified between April and May. By mid-July, torrential rains and flooding had hit several areas across Yemen. According to FAO,



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rainfall in July was nearly 300 per cent above normal, making the second half of the season the wettest in nearly 40 years. By the end of August, an estimated 51,000 families (more than 300,000 people) were affected across 146 districts in 18 governorates due to flooding. Flooding caused destruction of property, farms and livelihoods, damage to critical infrastructure such as roads and shelters for internally displaced people (IDP) and human death. These extreme weather conditions further exacerbated humanitarian needs adding another layer of suffering for millions of Yemeni people already severely affected by over seven years of economic collapse and protracted conflict.

Climate change is having an impact on livelihoods, with 2022 being the third driest year in the last four decades, following 2014 (dri-



est) and 2000. Rainfall is decreasing at a rate of 0.3mm per year on average, and more extreme weather patterns, droughts, and floods are expected in the future. Most farmers lost their first planting season in the first half of the year, with one-third of households reporting reduced planted area.

Flooding devastated several governorates in Yemen between June and August, affecting tens of thousands of people across 85 districts in 16 governorates. Approximately 35,000 households, mostly in displacement sites and settlements, had their shelters, livelihoods, and water sources damaged or destroyed.



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### 1.2.6 Displacement

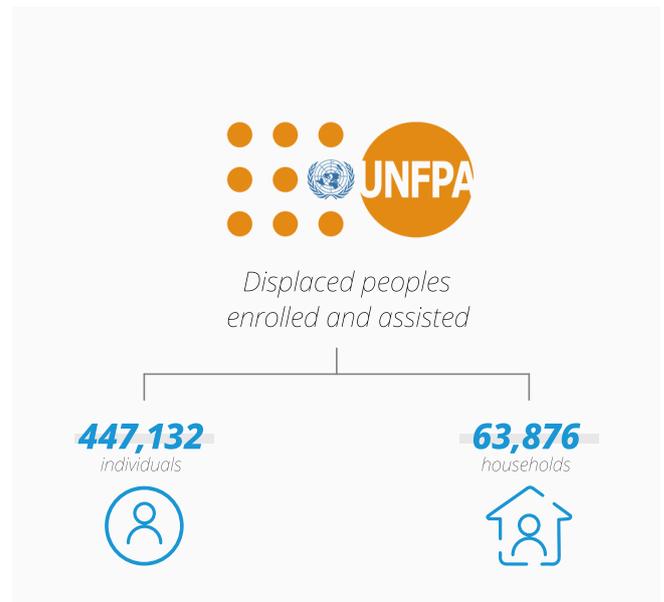
The internal displacement crisis persists, with an estimated 4.5 million people internally displaced since 2015, ranking Yemen as the world’s sixth largest IDP crisis. More than three-quarters of all displaced person in Yemen are women and children, and at least 26% of displaced households are headed by a woman.

Yemen remained a transit country for mixed population flows from the Horn of Africa. In response to the widespread dangers that migrants from the Horn of Africa face in Yemen, IOM and UNCT partners provided critical health and protection assistance to one of Yemen’s most marginalised groups. The IOM’s front-line humanitarian response in Yemen is needs-based, rights-based, community-led, and accountable to affected populations.

In 2022, the UN Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), led by UNFPA, registered 63,876 households and enrolled and assisted 447,132 individuals newly displaced families in 21 governorates. 62 percent of the newly displaced were displaced by conflict, whilst 38 percent were displaced by torrential rains and flooding

Ma’rib governorate experienced the highest rates of displacement due to daily fighting and active frontlines. In this governorate alone, the conflict has displaced over 2,891 households, or over 17,000 people.

Whilst the conflict’s de-escalation did not result in as many displacements in 2022, conflict-related reasons were still reported as the main driver of displacement, and IDPs’ needs were exacerbated by a weakened economy, rains and flooding, and fuel shortages.



Natural disasters, such as severe seasonal flooding and drought, disrupted livelihoods and the provision of lifesaving services, uprooting families and exacerbating existing vulnerabilities, resulting in a 34% increase in displacement.



Some of the most vulnerable people in Yemen are migrants passing through or stranded near frontlines, hoping to reach the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or return to their home countries.

According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 73,233 migrants arrived in Yemen in 2022, nearly tripling the number of migrants who arrived in 2021, and more than 200,000 highly vulnerable migrants required humanitarian and protection assistance in Yemen.

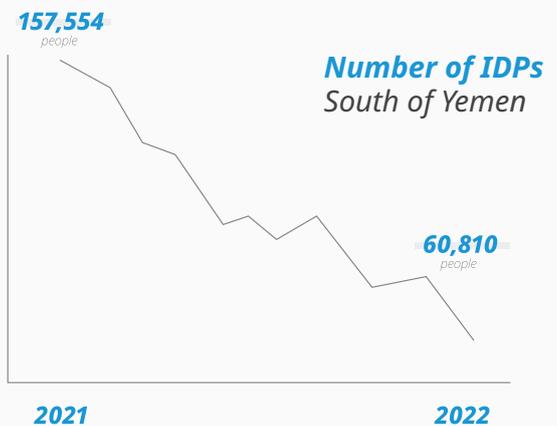


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73,233 MIGRANTS arrived in Yemen in 2022

According to the DTM, there are 2,302,346 internally displaced people (IDPs) and 1,240,944 IDP returnees in 13 governorates in South of Yemen. DTM recorded the displacement of over 60,810 people in south of Yemen in 2022, a significant decrease from the displacements recorded in 2021, when over 157,554 people were displaced.



### 1.2.7 FSO Safer

Under the leadership of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Yemen, the United Nations developed a plan to prevent a catastrophic oil spill in the Red Sea from the decaying FSO Safer supertanker, which is moored 4.8 nautical miles off the coast of Yemen. By the end of 2022, the UN had raised \$95 million for the plan and the emergency operation was expected to begin in the first half of 2023.



Constructed in 1976 as a supertanker and converted a decade later to be a floating storage and offloading facility (FSO) for oil, the Safer holds an estimated 1.14 million barrels of light crude oil. Production, offloading and maintenance operations on the vessel were suspended in 2015 because of the war. The Safer could break up at any time – or explode because the systems required to pump inert gas into its tanks ceased functioning in 2017.

The resulting oil spill would be an environmental, humanitarian and economic catastrophe, with its epicenter on Yemen's Red Sea coast. It would devastate fishing communities, with 200,000 jobs in the fishing industry lost overnight. The impact on coral reefs, life-supporting mangroves and other marine life would be severe. Fish stocks would take 25 years to recover. Highly polluted air would affect millions of people.

The spill could close the ports of Hodeidah and Saleef – which are essential to bringing food, fuel and life-saving supplies into Yemen.

The cost of cleanup alone is estimated at \$20 billion. A disruption in shipping through the Bab al-Mandab Strait and the Suez Canal would also result in billions of dollars in trade losses every day.

In September 2021, UN senior management instructed the RC/HC to lead all UN system-wide efforts on the FSO Safer. This followed earlier efforts in the highly politicized environment of the conflict. After discussions with relevant stakeholders, the UN produced a draft plan to prevent a spill by transferring the oil to a safe vessel and installing long-term replacement capacity for the Safer. UN senior management strongly supported the draft UN-coordinated plan.

In 2022, the UN engaged closely on the plan with all stakeholders, including the Government of Yemen in Aden, which regularly reiterated support for the initiative. The Sana'a-based authorities, who control the area where the vessel is located, signed a memorandum of understanding with the UN on 5 March 2022, establishing a framework for cooperation in which the Sana'a-based authorities committed to facilitating the project.

The UN Development Programme will imple-

ment the complex project, while IMO, UNEP, WFP, OCHA and other UN agencies are also playing important roles, along with critical contracted expertise. The operation on the water comprises two phases:

An emergency phase, during which the leading global salvage company SMIT will inspect the Safer and make it safe for the operation, transfer the oil into a replacement vessel, and ready the FSO Safer to be towed away; and

The installation of a catenary anchor leg mooring (CALM) buoy to which the replacement VLCC will be connected, and the towing and scrapping of the Safer.

Eighteen Member States, the European Union, the private sector, and the global public through a UN crowdfunding campaign have all contributed funding for the project. Led by the RC/HC, fundraising continued at the beginning of 2023.



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*The decaying Safer supertanker contains four times the amount of oil spilled by the Exxon Valdez.*



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## 2. UN Support to national priorities

### 2.1 Overview of Cooperation Framework

In 2022, the UNCT completed the development of the UNSDCF, which will cover the years 2022-2024.

The UN has prioritised four pillars that align with the SDG priorities of people, peace, planet, and prosperity, with the goal of improving people's lives in Yemen and building equitable,

inclusive, people-centred, gender responsive, and human rights-based resilience through outcomes that:



1. *Increase food security, improving livelihood options, and job creation.*



2. *Preserve inclusive, effective and efficient national and local development systems strengthening.*



3. *Drive inclusive economic structural transformation.*



4. *Build social services, social protection, and inclusion for all.*



The UNSDCF prioritises Yemeni population groups at risk of being left behind as a result of conflict; economic, social, geographic, or political exclusion; and marginalisation. Whilst also implementing the central transformative principle of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs is difficult in Yemen, it provides the lens through which the UNSDCF targets the most vulnerable and prioritises Leaving No One Behind (LNOB).

The UNSDCF reflects the UN's recognition that continued engagement in Yemen necessitates an operational architecture founded on the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) and an integrated set of achievable programming priorities. These two UN system strategic approaches strengthen and broaden the country's national and local governance structures, whilst also mainstreaming the necessary responses to the economic and health consequences of COVID-19.

The theory of change is based on the expectation that by 2024, all Yemenis of all ages affected by conflict, forced displacement, and poverty in all of its forms will see a change in the quality of their lives. To contextualise with the operating environment in Yemen, the document has undergone a series of reviews and changes.

Following the UNCT's endorsement of the document, the PMT was tasked with putting it into action by developing a Joint Work Plan (JWP). JWP is an inter/multi-Agency process for planning UN development contributions delivered

jointly or by individual entities with the goal of maximising synergies and avoiding duplication, and required and available resources, as well as funding gaps. The JWP includes some activities Programs delivered jointly by two or more UN agency.

The Joint Work Plan will provide an excellent opportunity for the UNCT and subsequent bodies (PMT/Results Groups (RG)) to think strategically, share information, and adopt the One UN approach.

The JWP takes into account the UN Cross-cutting Themes (i.e. Youth, Climate Change, Gender and LNOB) as well as the specific marker systems (i.e. Sustaining Peace, Human Rights, Gender Inclusion and Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR)) used within the UN system for each identified activity and component of the JWP.

Following the completion of JWP development, the RG will be populating the data into the UN-INFO. UNINFO is a platform for online planning, monitoring, and reporting that digitises the Cooperation Framework and its associated joint work plans. It reflects the efforts of the UN development system to improve coherence, transparency, and accountability, as well as to better address the needs and priorities of United Nations Member States.

In the next reporting period, the UNCT will report on the four outcomes outlined in the UNSDCF.

## 2.2 Priorities, outcomes, and outputs

After eight years of conflict, the truce that was brokered by the UN has significantly reduced the fighting that had driven an already impoverished country into a massive humanitarian crisis. The truce brought several tangible benefits to the Yemeni population, including improved access to humanitarian aid, greater economic opportunities, and a significant reduction in violence and casualties countrywide. It also resulted in the resumption of commercial flights from Sana'a airport after almost six years and drew attention to Taiz which has long been left abandoned. It offered a glimpse of hope for many people. The truce led to a reduction in

civilian casualties related to active fighting and a 45 per cent reduction in conflict-related displacement. A steady flow of fuel imports was received through Al Hodeidah port

Further, in order to assist Yemenis caught up in the crisis, the UNCT increased humanitarian and Resilience/Development assistance. Despite difficult operating environment, 225 humanitarian organisations, including 153 national non-governmental organisations (NGOs), 60 international NGOs, and 17 UN agencies, continued to provide life-saving aid and protection services to nearly 11 million people per month across Yemen's 22 governorates in 2022.



## 2.3 Implementation of priorities

### 2.3.1 COVID-19 Response

The COVID-19 pandemic was top priority in Yemen in 2021, and it remained a major focus of some agencies work in 2022 as the virus spread.

From April 2020 to the end of December 2022, a total of 11,973 confirmed cases and 2,160 associated deaths were recorded. Only 1,550 cases were confirmed in 2021, but the true number was almost certainly much higher. This was largely due to a lack of testing capacity throughout Yemen, unreported cases in northern governorates, a continued failure to recognise COVID-19 in northern governorates, and widespread misinformation and rumours that fuelled vaccine hesitancy.

WHO and UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP), and other UN partners, to make COVID-19 vaccines as widely available as possible through integrated outreach at 1,400 fixed locations. In addition to routine vaccination programmes, 1.18 million people had been vaccinated against COVID-19 by the end of 2022, primarily in governorates in southern Yemen. Vaccination coverage was extremely limited in northern Yemen, where approximately 70% of the population lives. As a result, by the end of the year, less than 2% of Yemen's population had been fully or partially immunised.

UNOPS has targeted 26 health facilities and 19 isolation units in Yemen, enhancing their operational capacity to contribute to the Yemen COVID-19 Response Plans, which assist the Yemeni government in effectively and efficiently preparing for and responding to the COVID-19 emergency.

In 2022, 30 new COVID-19 treatment units were established, with health care workers trained in virus prevention and treatment. To prevent the spread of infections, personal protective equipment (PPE) was distributed to 59 COVID-19 IUs, 333 district-level rapid response teams (DRRTs), 72 healthcare facilities, and seven laboratories. Following a 2022 evaluation, 18 WHO-supported IUs (10 in southern Yemen and 8 in the north) are now ready to receive

and treat other communicable diseases in addition to COVID-19.

WHO assisted in the completion of 14 medical oxygen stations at major referral hospitals in priority governorates. These stations are now ensuring the long-term functionality of operating rooms, intensive care units, and COVID treatment centres. In addition, the WHO increased COVID-19 testing capacity and installed COVID-19 gene sequencers in Sana'a and Aden.

*"I have asked to be among the frontline health workers fighting against COVID-19. I want to serve humanity, and this is the least I can do".*

**Said Monther Haider, a health worker.**



© WHO YEMEN

*He added: "As soon as a patient is admitted we provide all necessary health care, including medicines, oxygen, antibiotics and IV (intravenous) fluids," Monther explained. "If their condition worsens, they are rushed to the isolation unit so they can be stabilized if possible, and then discharged to the inpatient department for monitoring. Once they can be taken off oxygen and their breathing returns to normal, they can usually be discharged and return home."*

Read the whole story: <https://bit.ly/403MDle>



### 2.3.2 Cooperation Framework Priorities implementation

The UNSDCF prioritises Yemeni population groups at risk of being left behind as a result of conflict; economic, social, geographic, or political exclusion; and marginalisation. Whilst also implementing the central transformative principle of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs is difficult in Yemen, it provides the lens through which the UNSDCF targets the most vulnerable and prioritises Leaving No One Behind (LNOB).

The UNSDCF reflects the UN's recognition that continued engagement in Yemen necessitates an operational architecture founded on the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) and an integrated set of achievable programming priorities. These two UN system strategic approaches strengthen and broaden the country's national and local governance structures, whilst also mainstreaming the necessary responses to the economic and health consequences of COVID-19.

Although the UNSDCF is not yet fully operational, with some activities set to begin in 2023, the majority of agencies have adapted or verbatim the priorities and outcomes into their country strategies and programme documents.

#### 2.3.2.1 Increase food security, improving livelihood options, and job creation .....

Yemen's progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) remained unsteady. Contextually, enormous humanitarian needs persisted across the country as the protracted conflict severely impacted the population's lives and livelihoods.



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*"People just don't have any hope."*

*More than two-thirds of Yemen's 30 million people need humanitarian assistance. More than half face crisis or above hunger levels. Soaring food prices—bumped up even higher with the war in Ukraine—have added another layer of hardship on a population that grew most of its food half a century ago. Today, Yemen imports 90 percent of it—sourcing nearly half of its wheat in 2021 alone from Russia and Ukraine.*

Read the whole story: <https://bit.ly/42woTYL>

Emergency livelihood assistance was provided to vulnerable populations in governorates affected by conflict, COVID-19, and/or rising food prices (particularly those in IPC Phases 3 and 4).

Asset protection (livestock health services), cash transfers, and the provision of animal feed and fodder seeds, agriculture tools, vegetable and legume seeds, as well as trainings on good agriculture, animal husbandry, and nutrition practises, were all part of this assistance.

Evidence-based knowledge on context-specific sustainable food crisis solutions was generated in 2022 to inform and strengthen access to community assets, community cohesion, and women empowerment across the country.



Livestock vaccination and treatment campaigns were also carried out in order to protect herders' productive assets and improve their productivity and body condition/value. These interventions helped to restore or improve food production and productivity, as well as better management of natural and productive resources and assets, resulting in improved household food availability, access, consumption, nutrition, incomes, and livelihoods.

In collaboration with UN agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the UNCT provided a wide range of direct and indirect agricultural support to farmers, herders, fisherfolk, agricultural value chain actors, and others to help them cope with shocks and crises (including Covid-19, floods, and other climate-related hazards) and to build sustainable and resilient production systems and livelihoods.

Long-term development interventions were implemented in the several governorates. This included activities such as:

- Animal health services (vaccination, deworming and treatment)
- Supply of livestock feed (blocks, wheat bran) and dairy equipment
- Crop production assistance through the distribution of agricultural kits (fertilizers, neem oil, pheromone tubes, and tunnel traps)
- Distribution of conditional (cash for work) and unconditional (cash + livestock) cash assistance
- Capacity building for cereal production through farmers field schools (FFS)
- Provision of modern irrigation systems

WFP, FAO, and UNDP began preparatory work and field coordination of the multi-year, World Bank-funded Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP) in October 2022. The project's goal is to improve food and nutrition security whilst increasing resilience and social cohesion through targeting women with FFT activities. This is done by training and certifying

national trainers, developing training packages for literate and illiterate youth, and promoting a public-private apprenticeship programme for vulnerable women and youth skills development and employability.

ILO, WFP, FAO, and UNDP implemented a 'Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen Joint Programme (ERRY III)' Under this joint project, WFP implemented Food For Assets activities (FFA), which mainly focus on building and restoring community assets while ensuring that the targeted HH have resources to cover their food gaps.

Further, UNCT, through FAO, supported the provision of innovative and complementary input packages (seeds, livestock, animal feeds), fishing gear and fish handling equipment, cash (via conditional and unconditional cash transfers), agro-processing and irrigation technologies and materials, and training on a variety of topics (from production and natural resource management to dietary and nutrition practices).

FAO Yemen implemented several interventions to assist small-scale farmers and households in the crop production sector. Several interventions, focusing on production cycles, harvest, and post-harvest interventions, aided in the capacity building of the country's agricultural sector. The agency promoted institutional capacity building in food security by providing institutional capacity development support to government food security and early warning stakeholders at the national and governorate levels. They also made a significant contribution to the control of transboundary animal diseases by facilitating mass vaccination campaigns against Pesti des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP), the two most serious epidemic diseases causing significant losses among smallholder farmers.

Working through and strengthening key national institutions, UNDP provided emergency employment, livelihood, and income-earning opportunities to over 455,000 vulnerable, conflict-affected Yemenis in 2022.



UNICEF, FAO, WFP, and WHO collaborated on food security and nutrition assessments with the jointly release of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and Acute Malnutrition assessment findings in March 2022.

The updated IPC analysis revealed no pockets of famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5) in Yemen, for the first time since 2019.

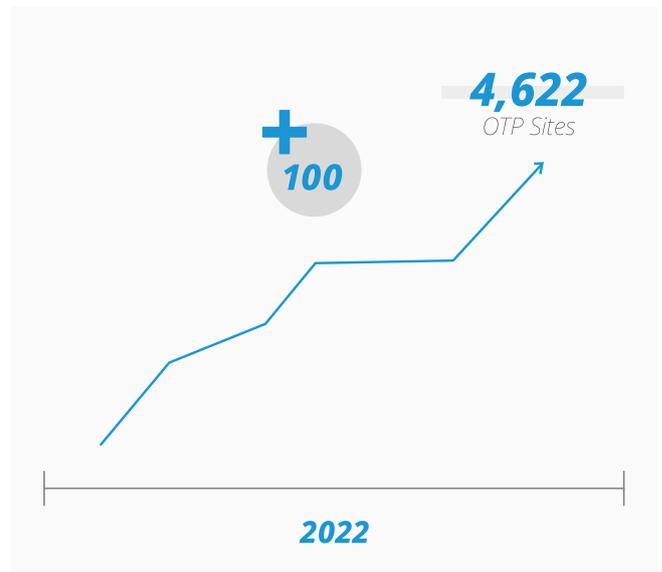
UNICEF, FAO, WHO and WFP collaborated closely to jointly implement CMAM services and ensure seamless referral of children across treatment programmes.

UNCT continued to support the expansion of the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme in 2022. Out-patient Therapeutic Programmes (OTP) benefited approximately 300,000 children with SAM, and the number of OTP sites increased by about 100 to a total of 4,622 by the end of 2022 in collaboration with the Ministries of Health and implementing partners. Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFCs), provided life-saving medical and nutrition care to 60,218 Yemeni children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with medical complications. The quality of SAM treatment remained above SPHERE standards for the second year in a row, with a 90% cure rate, whilst coverage of SAM treatment services in Yemen remained high at 92%.

### 2.3.2.2 *Preserve inclusive, effective and efficient national and local development systems strengthening*

UNFPA assisted in the preparation and production of 2022 population projections, which were broken down by age and gender. UNFPA was able to facilitate a dialogue and reach an agreement on ensuring that the main reference for population projections is taken from the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) projections and that IDP figures from the UN Rapid Response Mechanism are included.

Further, UNFPA assisted CSO in producing the Annual Statistical Report. The report is a major national data source, providing comprehensive statistical and population databases for use in planning by governmental and non-governmental entities.



Some three million caretakers of infant (0-23 months) received advice on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF), and approximately 1.5 million pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received iron supplements.

Despite the numerous challenges, the agile food and nutrition response by UNCT and its partners, combined with the positive effects of the truce, resulted in Yemen taking a step back from the brink of famine.

UNOPS has been implementing large-scale infrastructure projects with World Bank and KfW funding. These projects aim to restore access to basic social, public, and critical services in Yemen's urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. The projects cover a wide range of topics, including health, electricity, water and sanitation, education, transportation, solid waste management, and tertiary municipal services.

UN Women specifically assisted local partners in contributing to the SDGs by providing technical assistance and implementing project activities (based on the LEAP model) to ensure that women and girls affected by the crisis in Yemen lead, participate in, and are empowered by and benefit from response and recovery efforts.



UNFPA assisted the National Population Council in conducting a study on Population and Sustainable Development in Yemeni media, with the goal of emphasising the importance of sharing accurate information and raising public awareness about population issues in order to achieve sustainable development goals. A study on the positive and negative effects of Yemen's high population growth rate on the country's socioeconomic status was also funded.

Through the radio programme "Population Spot," 144 radio episodes were broadcasted this year, with 576 awareness messages on population issues broadcasted during these episodes to raise awareness among listeners about health and population issues.

UNFPA facilitated the review and updating of the National Population Policy (NPC) with the participation of government and civil society decision-makers. The update concentrated on the education, health, women, youth, and media sectors, with new goals aligned with the local, regional, and global SDGs. Marginalized groups were also included as a category to be targeted through community-wide awareness raising.

IOM Yemen assisted over 800,000 people in Yemen with urgently needed durable solutions programming that improves access to assistance and addresses the most vulnerable people's long-term needs. The Organization took a multisectoral approach to long-term solutions, providing transition and recovery assistance, improving WASH infrastructure, providing migrants with long-term protection, providing sustainable shelter assistance and health services.

After IOM constructed/rehabilitated 22 public infrastructure sites in 2022, more than 250,000 people now have improved access to long-term solutions and basic services.

*"This is the only hospital in the district and each month the emergency department receives an average of 1,500 patients who come with trauma wounds and complications from infectious and chronic diseases."*

**Said Dr. Esam, Munabbih city,  
Northern Boarder of Yemen**



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Read the whole story: <https://bit.ly/3yRvkI8>

In Ma'rib, Lahj, Aden, and Hadramawt, improved public infrastructure included schools, hospitals, health clinics, veterinary clinics, and solarized water pumping systems.

ILO has been supporting the Public Works Project (PWP) and the Social Fund for Development (SFD) in Yemen in mainstreaming employment intensive investment approach (EIIP), decent work, Environmental and Social Safeguards, and Occupational Safety and Health manuals in their guidelines, tools, and cash for work projects, based on ILO's tools and methodologies, to align with ILO's long expertise in this field. ILO has also been reviewing, updating, and piloting the community contractors' guidelines for a sensitive approach on gender inclusion. The agency has been supporting the Federation of Yemen Chambers of Commerce and Industry in rebuilding its image by designing and implementing a new communication strategy, and also in the implementation of their



strategic plan for 2022-2023 with a specific focus in getting governorate chambers views on how the Federation can support them in professionalizing and improving efficiency of their operations.

As evidenced by the Final Evaluation of the Rebuilding Livelihoods and Capacity of Fisheries Households, UNDP programmes supported the establishment of enterprises that contributed to improving livelihoods and reviving livelihood assets, benefiting 1,019 Yemenis, including the Fisheries sector.

UNODC collaborated with the Aden Center for Awareness on the Dangers of Drug Use in Yemen to carry out a number of activities to assist Yemen by building relevant capacity. Capacity building efforts included adapting leaflets and booklets on caregiving in conflict situations in Arabic to the Yemeni context for distribution to families in need by the Aden Center for Awareness on the Dangers of Drug Use.

UNDP's Peace Support Facility (PSF) strengthened the security sector's capacity and commitment in accordance with international standards by facilitating their participation (40% women) in community security and safety discussions/forums and identifying community needs, which aided in conflict prevention and social cohesion. Further, UNDP has formed a collaboration with a women-led academic institution to promote gender equality and the Women Peace Security (WPS) agenda.

Through the reinforcement of journalist safety and the free flow of information, UNESCO has promoted freedom of expression and improved access to information, thereby contributing to peacekeeping and reconciliation processes.

UNCT focused on strengthening local governments' capacity to provide responsive public services, which contributed to defining some components of their Country Program Document and Strategies outcome level results by improving local governance systems and strengthening national institutions.

FAO, for example have carried out several initiatives with a number of government bodies to

strengthen their capacity to promote and oversee the effective delivery of sustainable and resilient food and nutrition security livelihoods. They also worked on improving the capacity of food system stakeholders to implement data and knowledge driven, coordinated programming by increasing monitoring and risk surveillance capacity, improving data and information quality and availability, and strengthening authorities' capacity to plan, coordinate, and implement food security, nutrition, and livelihood plans.

UNICEF led several strategic initiatives at the national and sub-national levels to strengthen the capacity of WASH sector institutions. Such as the collaboration with the University of Sana'a's Water and Environmental Centre (WEC) which is promising and important for ongoing capacity building support. They also assisted the national social protection consultative committee (SPCC) in fulfilling its role as a critical national advisory platform on social protection.

Through UNDP, supported was provided to the national mine action institutions to build their capacity to plan, manage, and monitor the mine clearance process, which was further enhanced by upgrading the Information Management System (IMSMA). This resulted in the removal of 70,000 landmines and the liberation of over 5.2 million square metres of productive land. Over 455,000 people were able to meet their household. Additionally, through a comprehensive approach, UNDP supported efforts to improve Aden Port's functionality and cargo flow. This resulted in an annual savings of USD 250 million as well as lower import costs.

UNFPA, on the other hand, assisted in the capacity building of both the CSO and the NPC, as well as the Civil Registration Authority, focusing on trainings in population and vital statistics, national accounts, population infographics, and civil registry mechanisms. Similarly, UN Women supported the CSOs' by building their capacity, knowledge and skills for gender-responsive humanitarian support, GBV protection, and service delivery, resulting in increased access to high-quality protection services for



women and girls who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing GBV.

With the UN unequivocal commitment to Leave No One Behind (LNOB), the UNCT continues to contribute to principled and effective humanitarian response whilst assisting and protecting Yemen's vulnerable, marginalised, and excluded communities.

Millions of Yemenis face multiple challenges, including food insecurity and malnutrition, displacement, disease, and security threats. In accordance with humanitarian principles, the most vulnerable and highest priority groups are given priority based on their needs, regardless of who or where they are.

On that, OCHA continues to advocate for the prioritisation of a people-centred response that considers gender, age, disability, and protection concerns, as well as internally displaced people and marginalised groups like the Muhamasheen.

OHCHR assisted the National Union of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) in hosting a three-day meeting for their affiliate associations in Sana'a. The consultations provided a rare opportunity for PWD representative organisations under the Union's umbrella to share information, concerns, and strategize on advocacy priorities. OHCHR disseminated and discussed its recent thematic report on the situation of people with disabilities, as well as a short film it commissioned on people with disabilities' right to education.

On Maritime and for the past several years, UNODC has been collaborating with Yemeni authorities, specifically the Yemen Coast Guard (YCG), as part of its Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP), to strengthen their capacity in combating various forms of maritime crime. This included trainings, study visits, and the

provision of equipment, among other things. In 2022, the UNODC assisted Yemen in its efforts to secure its maritime space and borders, as well as carers in conflict situations.

Officers from several Yemen Coast Guard (YCG) centres in both the Aden and Red Sea Districts were supported by UNODC with a regional maritime security exercise in Djibouti, specialised diving training with the Jordanian Navy, a Seamanship Training Course at Mocha Center, and a training on ship's document verification, among other vital trainings.

These trainings aim to develop the necessary skills and knowledge for YCG officers to conduct effective maritime security operations when needed, such as patrol boat handling, rope work, navigation, and communication, as well as the intelligence skills of YCG patrol officers when inspecting a suspect vessel at sea.

With 44 staff in Aden and Sanaa offices and seven field locations, OHCHR is the only UN entity in Yemen solely focused on monitoring and documenting the human rights situation.

Over 445 incidents of human rights and international humanitarian law violations were documented by OHCHR Yemen. OHCHR Yemen interviewed 1,034 people, the majority of whom were primary sources. The majority of incidents involved violations and incidents involving civilian casualties, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law.

OHCHR, also, assisted the National Commission of Inquiry in building capacity by, among other things, recruiting and funding an international consultant to conduct a review of its digital case archiving system and how it transmits case files to the Attorney General's Office, as well as making recommendations on data protection and needed equipment.

### 2.3.2.3 Drive inclusive economic structural transformation

Under this Pillar, the UNCT contributed to local economic resilience/development by creating jobs and livelihoods at the local level through

capacity development of local governments, grants, and access to microfinance for micro, small, and medium enterprises.



Youth Employment through Heritage and Culture in Yemen Project implemented during 2022 until 2026 focuses on job opportunities for young people who will help their families by protecting and preserving important assets in Yemeni cities.

UNDP assisted in the development of local plans in 41 districts, with a focus on gender and women’s empowerment. They also provided financial and non-financial assistance to more than 1,700 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), allowing them to recoup crisis-related losses, resume production, and contribute to economic activity, employment, and food security, whilst technical assistance and inputs assisted over 1,649 farmers, livestock producers, fisheries, and food supply chain enablers in resuming and improving productivity, as well as creating jobs.

UNFPA supported Voucher services for IDPs and poor women. The support provided included free family planning and counselling, ANC, Delivery Care, PNC, C/S, and gynaecological consultation, as well as a referral system. The project began as a pilot project in the fourth quarter with the goal of serving 600 people in the South.

*“We started from scratch, we had nothing but hopeful wishes to be able to support ourselves.”*

**Said Asrar (a mother) from Abyan governorate.**



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*Accompanied by Asrar, her co-worker Fatima, a widow for five years now, has also benefited from the grant. “It is not just a machine; it is something that empowered me to earn for myself and my son.” Added Asrar The project helps vulnerable communities build alternative livelihood opportunities through an inclusive socio-economic approach that has increased women positive participation in income generation activities like cash for work and enterprise establishment which indeed is a milestone given the stringent social norms and traditions in the targeted areas.*

*Read the whole story: <https://bit.ly/3LDpQrY>*

**2.3.2.4 Build social services, social protection and inclusion for all**

Yemen’s health system remains weak, with less than half of health facilities fully operational and the remainder either damaged or partially operational. Around 37% of currently operating hospitals lack specialist doctors, and hospital and health facility capacities will decline further unless more health workers receive salary payments in 2023, compared to 2022.

Given current international funding to Yemen’s health sector, which currently counts on only 12 health workers per 10,000 people, compared to

the WHO’s global standard of 20 health workers per 10,000 people. Agencies have been attempting to provide assistance to this system in order to prevent its collapse, which would exacerbate the country’s already dire situation.

The WHO coordinated National Health Cluster – a platform for coordinating humanitarian health response across Yemen – supported a total of 4,486 health facilities in 2022. (277 hospitals and specialised centres, 1,086 health facilities, and 3,123 health units). 19.6



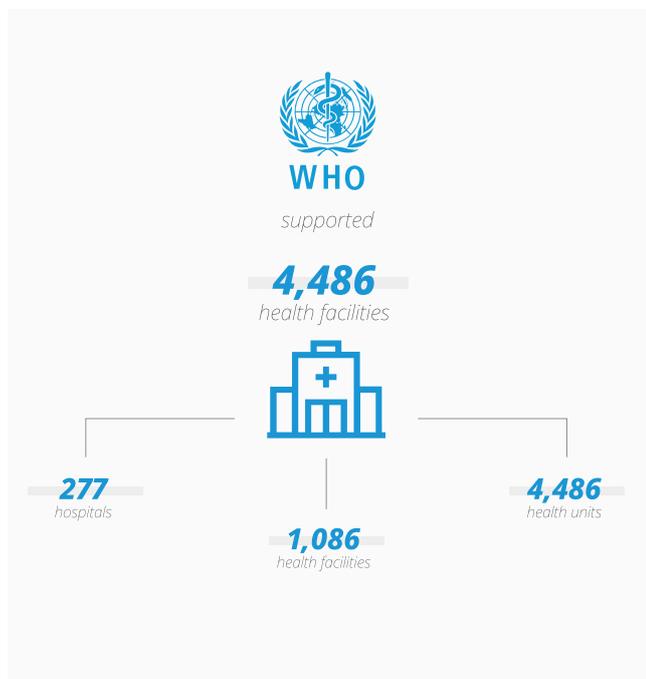
million medical consultations were conducted by Health Cluster partners. In coordination with the National Health Cluster and WHO, UNICEF supported the strengthening of Primary Health Care (PHC) service delivery in Yemen in 2022 by increasing the Minimum Service Package (MSP) from 2,000 to 2,600 PHC facilities, representing 52% of all PHC facilities in Yemen. On the other hand, UNFPA supported a total of 101 health facilities. In addition, 2,253 health care providers received incentives. Medication and medical equipment were also provided to health facilities, as well as coverage of operating costs for each facility.

*Somaya, 25, in Taizz, came close to being one of those women. She was six months pregnant when her husband cast her and their five children out of their home. To support the children, Somaya took a job doing farm work – hard manual labour that caused her health to deteriorate.*

*A doctor identified complications in her pregnancy and advised her to visit a women’s and girls’ safe space for support. There, she received financial support to receive obstetric care. Sadly, the pregnancy ended in a stillbirth, but Somaya was able to receive the medical and psychosocial care she needed to recover.*

*“I no longer have the feelings of extreme sadness and anxiety,”*

**Somaya reported to UNFPA.**



© UNFPA YEMEN

*The obstetric care that likely saved Somaya’s life is widely unavailable in Yemen.*

*Fewer than half of births are assisted by skilled medical personnel, and only one in five of the health facilities that remain provide maternal and child health services.*

*UNFPA is the sole provider of life-saving reproductive health medicines in the country, but chronic underfunding is jeopardizing this care. Some 93 health facilities may have to close as the organization scrambles for funds.*

In terms of reproductive health, UNFPA collaborates with various bilateral and multilateral partners, implementing partners, and UN agencies to ensure a strong field presence through the Hubs and to provide vulnerable populations with quality reproductive health information and services.

*With the country’s health system in tatters, Yemen has one of the highest maternal death rates in the region. One Yemeni woman dies in childbirth every two hours from preventable causes.*



With UNICEF support, vaccines and supplies for the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses were distributed to over 4,200 PHC facilities (IMCI).

Under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) and local authority counterparts, UNICEF collaborated closely with the WHO and UNFPA. The World Bank, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), the European Union (EU), the United Kingdom, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia continue to be the most important donors in order to sustain gains in Primary Health Care.

UNFPA provided incentives to 487 community midwives across the country in order to ensure the provision of reproductive health and family planning services to their communities. The main challenges were a lack of medical equipment, restrictions on the provision of family planning services in the north, and difficulties in supervising midwives.

In 2022, 88 community midwives (CMWs) graduated, and 160 enrolled in a three-year pre-service training programme to improve access to healthcare for those in remote areas. In hospitals, approximately 61,000 mothers and 25,000 new-born babies with medical complications received quality referral care.

Through UNICEF assistance, approximately 5.5 million mothers and children received primary health care services, including high-quality specialised referral care in hospitals. To ensure the continuity of life-saving services, life-saving medicines, vaccines, and health supplies worth USD 48 million were procured and distributed, covering more than 80% of Yemen's total needs

Through collaboration between UNICEF, WHO and MOPHP, three rounds of polio campaigns reached 2.4 million children in 2022, and six rounds of Integrated Outreach sessions were completed to cover essential health services for the most vulnerable.



Three rounds of polio campaigns reached

**2.4 M**  
children

On Education and following the break of the war and the relocation of the Ministry of Education's (MoE) headquarters to Aden, the national effort to provide reliable and detailed education data, through the Education Management Information System (EMIS), was severely disrupted. Thus, no national education census was released since 2015-2016.

The EMIS strategic roadmap completed phase 1 in Aden in a close collaboration between UNICEF, UNESCO, WFP, and the MoE. This improved the capacity of the education sector to generate and use reliable data for evidence-based system-wide planning.

UNESCO, in collaboration with UNICEF and WFP, assisted the Ministry of Education in Aden in establishing an emergency data collection solution that is easily scalable. The goal was to fill in the gaps and have data covering the entire country.

UNICEF helped to complete the 2021/2022 Education Survey in 15 northern governorates, a first since 2016. The Education Survey provides up-to-date information and critical evidence for education sector planning. They also assisted the MoE in conducting stakeholder consultations in preparation of the Transforming Education Summit (TES), presenting the results of the consultations during the pre-summit, and participating in the TES meeting in New York in September.

The MoE invited UNESCO to serve on the Steering Committee to review and finalise Yemen's contribution to the TES. UNESCO contributed technical expertise and facilitated collaboration with Local Educational Group (LEG) members.

UNICEF and WFP have contributed to the strengthening of Yemen's education systems and continues to strengthen partnerships and coordination mechanisms with education stakeholders through key sector forums such as the Local Education Group (LEG), the Development Partners Group (DPG), and the Education Cluster.

In March 2022, UNESCO hosted the first Local Education Group (LEG) and Development Partners Group (DPG) Annual Meeting since the



COVID-19 outbreak in Cairo, Egypt, with the presence of both IRG and DFA representatives, allowing for better Education Sector coordination.

The MoE committed to establishing a mechanism to improve South-North coordination and decision-making. A second meeting has been scheduled for October 2022 in Cairo, Egypt. This meeting provided an opportunity for education partners to collaborate on how to access the funds available under the new Global Partnership for Education grant cycle.

With alignment to the Transitional Education Programme (TEP), which will serve as the foundation for the creation of an Education Sector Plan (ESP) 2024–2030, UNESCO has supported inclusive and sustainable educational systems.

Children in Yemen continue to be exposed to multiple deprivations, including constrained access to social services, violence, abuse, exploitation and child marriage, with a devastating impact on their physical and psychological well-being. As a mitigation strategy, child protection interventions are integrated as much as possible into other sector responses to reach the most vulnerable children.

The truce and the signature of the Action Plan in Yemen have momentarily reduced the intensity of the conflict and grave violations against children. Reports indicate a significant decrease in grave violations in 2022, specifically in the killing and maiming incidents, attacks on schools and hospitals, abduction and sexual violence compared to the previous years.

In 2022, the DFA and the UN signed an Action Plan to protect children and prevent grave child rights violations in the context of the conflict. This Action Plan commits the authorities and their forces to uphold the prohibition of recruiting and using children in armed conflict, including in support roles. It includes provisions to protect health and education facilities, as well as their personnel, and to prevent the killing and maiming of children. At the same time, the IRG moved forward with the implementation of a dedicated Action Plan and Roadmap. The UN Country Task Force on Monitoring and

Reporting (CTFMR) on grave violations against children, co-chaired by the UN RC/HC and the UNICEF Representative, supported the implementation of the Action Plans to prevent and end grave violations committed against children in armed conflict.

UNICEF provided Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) to 352,765 children (49 percent of whom were girls), helping to improve the overall well-being of these children and their carer. This was accomplished by strengthening service providers' capacity and fostering collaboration with other sectors such as education and health.

UNICEF and its partners provided critical case management services to over 19,000 children, including 4,896 children at risk and in contact or conflict with the law, as well as 14,759 children with multiple and critical child protection needs.

Birth registration services have been made available in all Yemeni governorates with the assistance of UNICEF. Through regular, routine birth registration and outreach campaigns, a total of 212,147 children received birth certificates in 2022.

UNICEF and UNFPA implemented a Joint Programme to end child marriage and a Joint Programme to end Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), reaching 160,150 adolescents and adults with risk mitigation initiatives to address gender-based violence, including awareness messages and increased engagement of men and women to prevent FGM in their communities.

During 2022, UN Women effectively responded to the crisis in Yemen by promoting protection, self-sufficiency, and social cohesion at the community level for displaced and vulnerable women and girls in conflict-affected areas.

Some 260 women and youth leaders now have enhanced capacities to participate in peace processes, thanks to a combination of financial and technical assistance, training workshops, dialogue/consultative processes, and coordination.



The government has not yet fully operationalized the current National Action Plan (NAP) for implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and is seeking broader civil society participation during this phase.

Progress on the implementation of the NAP, as well as the results achieved for the implementation of the Women Peace and Security Agenda in Yemen, are due to be evaluated by a diverse range of peace actors, including public institutions, women and youth-led civil society organisations, and representatives.

UN Women, in close collaboration with OSESGY and UN partner agencies, Yemeni women peace and political actors, women and youth civil society in Yemen and diaspora, advanced the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the WPS Agenda in 2022.

Technical assistance was provided to national gender machinery, with the Women's National Committee (WNC) in Aden serving as one of its key partners.

During the reporting period, the WNC's institutional capacity was strengthened through the development of a Strategic Plan 2022-2027, which outlines the Committee's mission, vision, values, and strategic objectives for women's empowerment and combating discrimination against women in Yemen in close consultation with government officials and civil society stakeholders.

In Aden and Taiz, 107 service providers improved their knowledge and skills in gender responsive and operational standard-based psycho-social support for GBV survivors and women and girls at risk of GBV, resulting in improved high-quality service provision.

IDPs and Refugees were also targeted for GBV assistance. UNHCR provided assistance to 408 survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). UNHCR carried out social empowerment activities for 6,272 IDP women and girls across the country, and 16 Days of Activism against GBV were organised, involving 900 refugees and 4,500 IDPs.

Women's roles have been strengthened through FAO water use and management projects that promote gender equality and women's empowerment. About 21% of WUA women were trained in water resource management, conflict resolution, economic self-sufficiency, and social cohesion (about 50% of women and 20% of youth were reached).

Women's needs and participation in emergency livelihoods assistance (20-30% of beneficiaries) and cash+ interventions (over 30%) were addressed. Over 90% of those reached through the dairy value chain are females who were also involved in small women dairy groups and trained in appropriate dairy practises such as animal feeding, milking techniques, milk hygiene and handling, milk processing, marketing milk and dairy products, and were given small equipment, vaccines, drugs, and marketing facilities.

Individual beneficiaries and small women's groups were also given animal feed (wheat bran, feed blocks, and molasses) to help them produce more milk. Women (who made up approximately 60%) were given agriculture value chain training in sorghum/millet, tomato, milk, and coffee value chains, livestock fattening and health, dairy product processing and marketing.

Gender empowerment was a goal of Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture (NSA) interventions. The NSA trainees are focusing on increasing women's year-round access to diverse, nutrient-dense foods, as well as maximising the nutritional value of foods when preparing meals for their families and thus their income. In addition to IDPs, the main beneficiaries are vulnerable households with women of reproductive age (preferably between the ages of 15 and 49). People with disabilities and young people.



### 3. Challenges

One of the major challenges continues to be a lack of funding for population and development programmes. Reduced humanitarian assistance in 2022 due to funding shortfalls and a difficult operational environment resulted in the suspension and closure of programmes and services, as well as increased vulnerability for those who rely on them.

There is an increasing need for a programmatic focus on humanitarian assistance and economic empowerment interventions. At the same time, assistance was needed to further engage and mobilise women's and youth-led organisations, assisting them in finding alternatives for peacebuilding despite the stalled formal peace process.

The country's security situation continues to impede and slow the programme's delivery. Long clearance procedures and restrictions, as well as logistical and administrative constraints, have an impact on the planning, procurement, supervision, and monitoring of programme deliverables and interventions.

Access challenges, namely bureaucratic impediments, remained the most significant constraint to effective support in Yemen in 2022.

These include movement restrictions, travel permit delays, and lengthy delays in the approval of agreements, which regularly resulted in significant delays in the implementation of critically needed humanitarian projects and services.

The increasing imposition of mahram requirements, primarily by DFA, which require Yemeni aid workers to be accompanied by a close male family member, has had an impact on female national staff travelling on field missions.

Due to fluctuations in the value of wages or benefits, prices of goods and services, and purchasing power, this creates disincentives for public and private institution employees and individuals to engage in partnerships, service provision, and/or labour-intensive work.

The diminished capacity of public and private sector institutions and actors complicates the delivery of interventions that necessitate collaboration or participation from a counterpart. High levels of inflation, combined with different currencies and exchange systems, have an impact on the functionality of local markets for both goods and services.



The capacity of Implementing Partners to carry out the activities, as well as the continued suspension of their operations due to local government mandates, continue to have an impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of assistance. Similarly, the low capacity of suppliers to deliver quality products on time have limited delivery capacity and outreach.

The new influx of migrants in 2022 (nearly tripling the number of migrants arriving in Yemen in 2021) strained Yemen's already overburdened health system, crowding hospital beds and endangering the lives of the most vulnerable groups, including the elderly, people with disabilities, and households without protected shelters.

Similarly, acquiring detailed data on key women's issues, disability, and marginalised groups remained difficult in 2022 due to government restrictions on the use of full-fledged questionnaires.

Insecurity, conflict, and threats to safety, such as landmines and convoy targeting, continued to obstruct humanitarian access to people in need.

As a result of these constraints, needs assessments and assistance deliveries were delayed or cancelled. The mahram requirements hampered the provision of efficient, effective, and principled humanitarian aid, undermining gender equality efforts.





## 4. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

Yemen's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) remains constrained. For example, food insecurity and malnutrition remain major concerns. Yemen has one of the world's highest rates of child malnutrition, owing to insufficient food consumption, poor sanitation and hygiene, infectious diseases, and conflict.

Only about half of the country's health facilities are operational, which has a negative impact on service delivery for the most vulnerable children and women. The neonatal mortality rate in Yemen is estimated to be 28 deaths per 1,000 live births. The under-five mortality rate has remained stable over the last decade and is expected to be 59.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020, whilst the infant mortality rate is expected to be 45.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Over 2.4 million school-aged girls and boys are absent, and many of Yemen's displaced people have had their education abruptly cut short due to multiple displacements.

Approximately 8.5 million school-aged require assistance in order to continue their education. Over 2,900 schools were destroyed, damaged, or used for non-educational purposes in 2022, such as providing temporary shelter for IDPs.

According to the UN Country Taskforce on

Monitoring and Reporting Grave Violations against Children, more than 11,000 children have been killed or maimed as a result of the conflict in Yemen between 2015 and the end of 2022, an average of four per day since the conflict escalated in 2015. Since these are only UN-verified incidents, the true toll is almost certainly much higher.

Yemen currently ranks 178th out of 189 countries in the Gender Inequality Index, indicating significant gender disparities.

More than 17.8 million people lack access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. Limited access to WASH is linked to an increase in disease contamination by diseases like cholera, dengue, and COVID-19.

Despite these challenges, the UNCT has developed a strong partnership with a number of donors, with projects focusing on long-term development, peace and security.

The UNCT supported the advancement of the SDGs and facilitated financing for the 2030 Agenda as a result of the significant development alliances it created.

The UNCT has focus its efforts on enhancing UN collaboration at all levels and maximising impact to support the achievement of SDG targets.



The UNCT kept reinforcing and urging adherence to system-wide guidance from the UN and will keep track of the reform’s

implementation to spot major opportunities and synergies and address capacity gaps and bottlenecks.



## NO POVERTY – SDG 1

Through protection and cash-based interventions, UNHCR assisted the poorest and most vulnerable displaced Yemenis, refugees, asylum seekers, and members of the host community, reaching over 1.4 million people. The beneficiaries were identified based on their socio-economic and protection vulnerabilities.

Through the Food Security Information Systems (FSIS), FAO contributed to the development of policy briefs, produced the IPC and many related food security briefs and market bulletins, and supported DRR by making information on food security and nutrition available for decision-making. Water-climate smart agriculture was improved, as was sustainable water

management. Cash-for-work programmes for cultural heritage rehabilitation fully align with Agenda 2030 by increasing resilience among vulnerable youth groups.



## ZERO HUNGER – SDG 2

UNCT committed to improving the nutrition status of all targeted beneficiary households with the goal of ending hunger, achieving food security, and improving nutrition through the adoption and promotion of sustainable agriculture interventions and ensuring that all agriculture activities are nutrition sensitive.

Through school feeding, WFP increased children’s food intake and attendance whilst also working to protect livelihoods, build resilience, and revitalise smallholder agricultural production.

In 2022, WFP have assisted 15.3 million individuals through its activities in Yemen, making Yemen WFP’s second largest operation globally. This represents half of Yemen’s population and includes 3.3 million IDPs and an estimated 2 million disabled people.

2,246 hectares of agricultural land have been restored, and 34 kilometres of paved roads connecting communities to essential services have been improved by UNDP.

The FAO increased agricultural production by increasing crop production and improving water harvesting and management in targeted areas, resulting in higher agricultural yields.





## GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING – SDG 3

WHO received funding of USD 45.46 million to address the humanitarian-development nexus with a growing emphasis on preserving and enhancing institutional and human capital capacities for longer-lasting health outcomes in addition to improving access to healthcare, nutrition and public health facilities services in Yemen.

These facilities were able to offer 19.6 million medical consultations in addition to emergency services to 7.8 million beneficiaries. These services reached 1.9 million women, 1.5 million men, 2.2 million boys, 2.2 million

girls, one million internally displaced persons (IDPs), 18,000 persons with disabilities, 89,000 migrants and refugees, and 193,000 elderly persons.

**Key supplies provided**

- 1.97 million 500 ml bottles of dextrose
- 2.9 million of normal saline
- 2.15 million bottles of ringer's lactate
- 691,124 of dextrose and sodium chloride
- 900,000 bottles of metronidazole
- 300,000 Salbutamol
- 600,000 insulin vials
- 100,000 Beclomethasone
- 2000 Rh0(D) immune globulin
- 49,734 anti-rabies vaccine vials
- Antibiotics and medicines

Essential supplies



## QUALITY EDUCATION – SDG 4

UNICEF helped schools' to function properly and create child-friendly learning environments by providing school grants to 7,447 schools, benefiting approximately 3.7 million children.

30,736 teachers and 2,163 rural female teachers received teacher incentives. The provision of incentives to these female teachers in conservative rural areas where female teachers are in short supply is intended to increase enrolment and retention of girls in these areas.

A total of 13,815 teachers were trained in safe school protocols, psychosocial support, active learning, school management, and classroom management. Further, financial, and technical assistance was provided for the organisation of national examinations for over 513,300 students in Grades 9-12.

UNICEF supported the provision of quality, sustainable access for 776,314 children (48% girls) through remedial classes and protection services (6,128 children), the provision of 100 temporary learning spaces, benefiting 2,600 children (47% girls), the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 277 schools (benefiting 208,113 children), the provision of school supplies (38,472 children), and school materials, including 319,177 school bags.





## GENDER EQUALITY – SDG 5

In order to ensure that women and girls affected by the crisis in Yemen take the lead, participate in, and are empowered by response and recovery efforts, as well as to benefit from them, UN Women Yemen supported a number of local partners, including women and youth-led civil society organisations and networks, and GBV service providers, to contribute to this SDGs.

Some 11,121 beneficiaries GBV survivors/at risk of GBV accessed specialized psycho-social support. 893 women beneficiaries accessed

economic empowerment support and strengthen their income generation. 107 service providers enhanced their knowledge and skills on gender responsive. 300 beneficiaries are served monthly by protection services provided by two women's centres that were rehabilitated in Taiz and Aden.

UNHCR carried out social empowerment activities for 6,272 IDP women and girls across the country, and 16 Days of Activism against GBV were organised, involving 900 refugees and 4,500 IDPs.



## CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION – SDG 6

The restoration of 71 water and sanitation systems across Yemen, supported by UNICEF, benefited a total of 2.9 million people. With the provision of WASH supplies, safe drinking water, sanitation services, and other life-saving support, UNICEF reached 6.6 million people, including about three million children. UNICEF also improved access to water and sanitation services for 6.1 million people.

UNDP restored a large number of community assets, including 52,400 cubic metres of rainwater harvesting reservoirs serving clean and reasonably priced water facilities.

A total of 3,731 farmers received training from the FAO in 2022 on the use of modern irrigation systems, irrigation efficiency, water-saving technologies, and good agricultural practises.





## AFFORDABILITY AND CLEAN ENERGY – SDG 7

Under one of its projects funded by the World Bank, UNOPS provided solar systems to 234 schools, 220 health facilities, 23 isolation units, 40 water wells, and 117,000 households, benefiting 4 million individuals.

FAO also contributed to the achievement of SDG 7 by installing irrigation solar water pumps.



## DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH – SDG 8

The cash-for-work element of has given already vulnerable populations much-needed support for their livelihoods, resulting in opportunities for respectable employment at the community level.

Cash-based interventions that were supported by FAO reached 12,877 households who received unconditional cash plus in addition to 7,875 households received conditional cash-for-work at a cost of USD 1,092,897.

UNESCO managed the creation of job opportunities for youth and women in four governorates through the Cash for Work project. The project has provided employment for 5,000 men and women and has rehabilitated over 400 historic buildings.

UNDP revitalised 120 districts' economies by working on the rehabilitation of community prioritized infrastructure with local labour and resources and revitalising over 2,600 micro, small, and medium enterprises. This increased livelihood opportunities and purchasing power for over 455,000 people, allowing them to meet

household needs both directly and indirectly.

Women made up approximately 30% of cash-for-work and emergency employment recipients, whilst 20% were displaced and 44.5% were youth. Working through and strengthening key national institutions, UNDP provided emergency employment, livelihood, and income-earning opportunities to over 455,000 vulnerable, conflict-affected Yemenis in 2022.



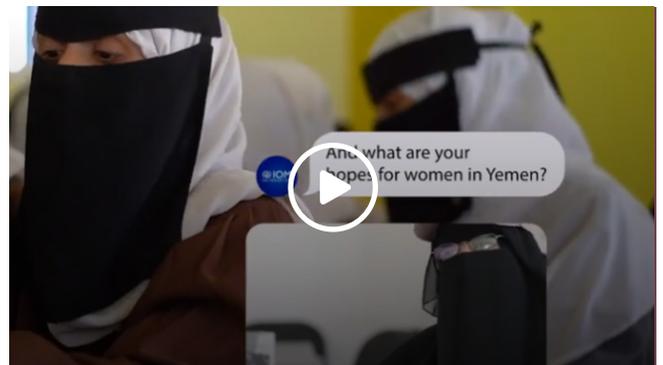


## REDUCE INEQUALITY – SDG 10

In 2022, IOM Yemen provided lifesaving multisectoral emergency and recovery assistance to over 3.65 million IDPs, host communities, and migrants in an effective and accountable manner. IOM assisted over 2.4 million people with primary healthcare support. Site coordination and management activities assisted more than 35,424 HHs or 182,931 individuals residing in 88 IDP-hosting sites.

UNICEF continues to prioritise disabled children. Case management and referrals assisted approximately 9,682 people with disabilities. In addition, one Humanitarian Cash Transfer payment cycle was successfully completed, assisting 13,066 households/families with disabled children and reaching

14,249 disabled children. Cash assistance helped them, and their families, cope with the socioeconomic consequences of the ongoing multiple crises, including the long-term impact of COVID-19.



## RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION – SDG 12

The FAO increased resource efficiency by promoting water-smart practises and improved water harvesting, preventing excessive water resource extraction and subsequently the depletion of environmental resources. Further, FAO interventions concentrated on ensuring sustainable patterns of consumption and production through promotion of backyard kitchen/home gardening of highly nutritious vegetables and some areas promotion of backyard poultry production, which are two essential interventions to sustain the livelihoods of both the present and future generations.





## CLIMATE ACTION – SDG 13

OCHA and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM) agreed to pilot a flood-prevention plan in Yemen. The occurrences and humanitarian consequences of specific climatic shocks are more predictable thanks to improved forecast-based modelling. As a result, the pilot aims to develop a larger plan and determine what is feasible to implement.

The design of context-specific interventions, including protection walls, rehabilitated irrigation canals, and rehabilitated gates and control structures, was influenced by the vulnerability and DRR assessments. The FAO

created models based on empirical data that can help replication in related contexts.



## LIFE ON LAND – SDG 15

The UNEP through the Global Environment Facility implemented “Support to the Integrated Programme for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Socotra Archipelago, Yemen”. The Project’s executing partners evaluated the management effectiveness of the Protected Areas on the island. Biodiversity data on the island were collected and integrated into the Socotra portal which was published used by experts and government officials on the island. A draft plan was jointly developed with the directorate of agriculture to establish quarantine facilities on the port to control the pathways of Invasive Alien Species.





## PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS – SDG 16

As the Protection Cluster Lead Agency, UNHCR plays a critical role in promoting civilian protection, monitoring the impact of the conflict on civilians, and committing resources to ensure access to humanitarian assistance. Protection monitoring teams located throughout the country assist in identifying those in need of specialised protection services and in conducting advocacy.

IOM contributed to SDG 16 in collaboration with local stakeholders by establishing conflict resolution committees to support social cohesion and peacebuilding with the active participation of women. Likewise, UN Women worked to improve strategic engagement and coordination with actors in order to increase women’s participation in peace processes.



## PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOAL – SDG 17

IOM and UN Habitat contributed to SDG 17 by collaborating and forming strategic partnership with local actors and the government of Yemen on implementing a migration management project to strengthen the government capacity for rights-based border management and to help accelerate the achievement of the SDGs in Yemen, particularly with organisations that have access to hard-to-reach areas in conflict-affected project sites.





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## 5. UN working together

This year, despite declining funding, Yemen's humanitarian scale up continued. The UN has kept up its collaborative effort to broaden its operational reach, respond more quickly, and enhance humanitarian access throughout 2022.

Under the strategic umbrella of Yemen Partners Group (YPG) and its technical advisory body, Yemen Partners Technical Team (YPTT), UN humanitarian agencies and their partners, development and peace actors engaged in joint actions in 2022, expanding existing HDP nexus efforts and establishing the Durable Solutions Working Group under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. These efforts aimed to address gaps more effectively and efficiently, whilst also beginning the preparatory work of identifying areas of collective outcomes.

The Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM), chaired by OCHA, which is made up of ten operational clusters led by UN organisations (CCCM, FSAC, WASH, Nutrition, Health, Shelter/NFIs, ETC, Logistic, Education, and Protection, including its three AoRs), as well as the RMMS and RRM mechanism, which are consid-

ered to be quasi-clusters for the ICCM forum. By bringing together inter-cluster analysis, assessments, response plans, and programmes to create links, reduce duplication, and enhance complementarities, the ICCM ensures a cogent strategy and operational response across all sectors. Response actors support the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues through the ICCM.

Through the completion and implementation of Yemen UNSDCF, UN Women continued to actively engage UNCT members to ensure that gender equality principles and concepts are successfully reflected and articulated throughout UN System interventions (2022-2024).

Implementation and coordination of the Global Partnership for Education grants are done on a true inter-agency basis. In the area of education, the UN works as a whole to bring a coordinated educational response, avoid duplications, and to collectively solve challenges that arise in programme implementation and grants management.



This is done under the coordination of UNESCO, a UN agency with the mandate on SDG 4, in its capacity as the coordinating agency for Global Partnership for Education GPE, and as co-Chair of the LEG and DPG. A solid foundation for collaborative programmes is provided by the fact that some of the targeted actions are jointly carried out by UN organisations, such as the strengthening Education Management Information System (EMIS) which is supported in between UNICEF, UNESCO and WFP.

The partnership with the World Bank grew in strength. Additional funding was finalised under the Yemen Emergency Human Capital Project (EHCP), a partnership launched in 2021 by the World Bank, UNICEF, WHO, and UNOPS to support investments in nutrition, health, WASH, and other areas.

Additional funding has also been negotiated for the unconditional cash transfer programme

and the REAL project, a collaboration between the World Bank, UNICEF, WFP, Save the Children International, and the GPE that supports learning continuity in seven governorates in Yemen.

In order to improve the gender-responsiveness of the UN strategic framework at the output/outcome/indicator levels, UN Women specifically provided advisory and technical support to UNCT, PMT, and UNSDCF's Outcome Working Groups for the mainstreaming of gender throughout the UNSDCF planning and implementation process.

Throughout 2022, UNCT Yemen has continued to collaborate using the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach to promote SDGs and development. In this context, the following successful UN Joint Programmes are worth highlighting:

- *ERRY II (UNDP, FAO, WFP, ILO). The four agencies' total project budget was USD 50.5 million.*
- *PROACT II (led by FAO, with WFP and UNICEF). The project budget for the three agencies is EURO 10 million, with the FAO project budgeting around EURO 4.5 million.*
- *Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP), involving FAO, WFP, and UNDP, with a total budget of USD 127 million, 61.3 million of which is allocated to FAO.*
- *FAO/UNDP/ICRC signed an additional financing agreement worth USD 120 million at the end of 2022, with FAO receiving USD 79.4 million.*

For all UNCT, UNOPS continues to operationalize the UN Verification and Inspection Mechanism for commercial cargo entering Yemen's territorial waters. Since 2016, 657 inspections have been carried out, allowing 13.9 million tonnes of food, 7.6 million tonnes of fuel, and

2.5 million tonnes of other essential commodities and supplies to be delivered to Yemen's affected populations. (2015-2019). WFP is a project implementer on this project.



## 6. Evaluations and Lessons Learned

Despite the extremely difficult operating environment, UNCT successfully built on previous years' achievements and identified new lessons learned in 2022 to maximise impact on people in Yemen.

Several lessons learned and challenges identified in 2022 were incorporated into the development of UNSDCF JWP 2022-2024, which focuses more on integrating various programme interventions and enhancing cross-sectoral approaches to maximise quality results in the country.

In 2022, partners accelerated discussions on greater integration of humanitarian and development programmes in light of Yemen's chronic situation. This integration was a major topic of discussion at the United Nations Senior Official's Meeting in Brussels.

Whilst considering the Nexus Humanitarian-Development approach for Yemen, the country is confronted with an increasing number of vulnerable people, particularly IDPs, who require assistance in accessing RH information and services.

To address the needs of children in Yemen holistically, significant efforts were made in 2022 towards programme integration to improve im-

pact and service coverage. WASH services, for example, were delivered as a package at both the facility and community levels. Programmatic intersects between child protection/education and health included integrated approaches to provide psychosocial support to children and their carers through health facilities and schools. Vulnerable children were identified by experienced social workers who visited health facilities on a regular basis and referred children to critical child protection services.

Whilst cash assistance has a significant impact on children's survival and well-being, the needs are enormous, so there is a need to expand linkages between unconditional cash transfers (UCTs) and services for a more effective response to children's needs, as well as expand UCTs to cover additional vulnerable groups.

These integrated approaches assisted in maximising results for children by providing quality services to more vulnerable children. However, implementing such integrated programmes necessitates a lengthy period of coordination and harmonisation across multiple agencies. This remains difficult to implement with short-term funding and certain funding conditions.



Further, working with and through existing systems such as the Social Welfare Fund and the Handicap Care and Rehabilitation Fund resulted in improved access and responsiveness to the needs of the most vulnerable children and their families in the area of social protection and inclusion. However, there is a need to continue investing in partners' capacity in the coming years.

In terms of Leaving No One Behind, the multiple crises in Yemen exacerbated the already difficult situation of vulnerable groups such as the Muhamasheen, a minority facing caste-based discrimination, and disabled children. This highlighted the importance of the Cash Plus approach in responding to multidimensional poverty and vulnerabilities through an integrated multi-sectoral social protection response.



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## 7. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

Many UN agencies experienced funding shortfalls in 2022, affecting programming and necessitating a reprioritization of needs and, in some cases, a reduction in operations. UNCT also anticipates lower funding levels in 2023, in line with humanitarian response expectations.

The country's security situation continues to impede and stymie programme delivery. Long clearance procedures and restrictions, as well as logistical and administrative constraints, have an financial impact on the planning, procurement, supervision, and monitoring of programme deliverables and interventions.

The diminished capacity of public and private sector institutions and actors complicates the delivery of interventions that necessitate collaboration or participation from a counterpart.

High levels of inflation, combined with different currencies and exchange systems, have an impact on the functionality of local markets for both goods and services. With the fluctuations in the value of wages or benefits, prices of goods and services, and purchasing power, this creates disincentives for public and private institution employees and individuals to engage in partnerships, service provision, and/or labour-intensive work.

Global supply chain constraints frequently result in shortages of agricultural inputs, supplies, and fuel, as well as cost overruns and delays in the delivery of programme interventions.

Some available resources in 2022 for agencies, such as WFP's, were less than the needs-based funding requirements. The WFP was forced to reduce the number of planned beneficiaries assisted, reduce the rations provided, or completely suspend some activities. WFP implemented prioritisation strategies to ensure the continuity of assistance to the most vulnerable. Contributions confirmed in 2022 (USD 1.10 billion) were nearly 30% less than those confirmed in 2021 (USD 1.50 billion) by the end of the year.

Despite global and regional security and economic challenges, resource mobilisation in Yemen has managed in securing funding and expanding both humanitarian and resilience-building dimensions. ECHO, BHA, CERF, HPF, KS Relief, the World Bank, BMZ/KfW, Canada, Qatar, Japan, Sweden, Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland were among the largest donors in 2022.



In 2022, FAO mobilised approximately 125 million dollars for emergency livelihoods interventions that focus on resilience building through a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach that will assist Yemen in transitioning from emergency programming to long-term development and developmental intervention.



UNICEF mobilised over USD 465 million in 2022 through a diverse range of partnerships. The actual cost for 2022 was USD 561 million. The resources raised for the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal totalled nearly USD 190 million, or 39% of the USD 484 million appeal target.



UNFPA was able to mobilise USD 30 million, which, when combined with the carryover from 2021, totaled USD 40 million. The funds enabled UNFPA to continue delivering humanitarian assistance in Yemen, reaching over 2.5 million people this year.



During this year, UNOPS collaborated with a number of donors, including the World Bank, the BMZ/KfW, the Government of Japan, and WHO, to secure USD 386.7 million and EUR 86 million to meet the most critical needs of Yemen's vulnerable communities, as well as to expand transition and recovery programming in areas of relative stability across the country.

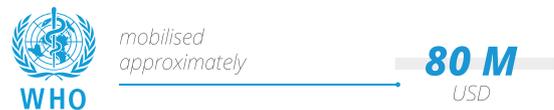


The total expenditure of the IOM in 2022 was USD 91 million. IOM worked with donors on humanitarian and transitional recovery interventions in Yemen throughout the year.

In 2022, UNDP mobilised over USD 242 million and delivered USD 110 million. The budget for the Country Programme Document (2023-2024) is USD 342.1 million. UNDP will mobilise USD 100 million in 2023 and USD 110.1 million in 2024, with a carryover of USD 132 million.



WHO mobilised USD 80 million. This funding has made USD 23.3 million available to maintain Yemen's health system.



OCHA played a critical role in facilitating humanitarian action in Yemen by encouraging both traditional and new, more flexible, and effective funding and financing mechanisms via its country-based pooled fund and Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). The CERF allocated USD 60 million to eight UN agencies in 2022 through its rapid response emergency and under-funded windows.



The Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) provided approximately USD 77.6 million to 107 projects carried out by 54 UN partners, including approximately USD 18.5 million to 8 UN agencies. National non-governmental organisations received 43% of the funds allocated, whilst international non-governmental organisations received 30%.

In 2023, UNCT will continue to work with traditional and non-traditional donors to secure funding to address Yemen's most pressing needs, as well as to expand transition and recovery programming. Further, UNCT continues to work with the donor community to advocate for the expansion of operational presence in underserved areas.



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## 8. UNCT Key focus for 2023

In 2023 the UN Country Team will work to create conditions for a transition to inclusive development while continuing to provide life-saving humanitarian support. It will gradually orient its programming to build the resilience of households, communities, and institutions along the four strategic directions of the UN Development Cooperation Framework (UN-DCF) to ultimately promote access to (1) food security and nutrition, (2) right-based good governance and the rule of law, (3) decent work and resilient livelihoods, and (4) social services and protection. Towards this, the Country Team will pilot multisectoral work in area-based programmes that address humanitarian, development, and social cohesion needs and combine the efforts of agencies working on complementary sectors (e.g., promoting food security, access to services, sustainable livelihood, and protection).

The UNCT will continue to prioritize refugee and asylum-seeker protection and assistance interventions. A central area of focus will be to develop durable solutions to displacement that address the immediate and longer-term needs of IDPs and host communities for the displaced

persons to return to their places of origin or permanently resettle elsewhere. The UN team will pilot integrated approaches, which include access to housing, essential services, livelihoods, and protection. It will also collaborate with the government and authorities to ensure that they own—and ultimately drive—the durable solution agenda. The response will emphasize reducing protection risks and increasing the capacities of affected populations. In addition, it will build on the progress made in community engagement to ensure that assistance and services are tailored to people's specific needs.

The Durable Solutions Working Group that brings together most UNCT members will help develop a multisector humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach to durable solutions, pilot the coordination of area-based programmes, and allow better interactions between national and international initiatives. It will collaborate with humanitarian clusters and development results groups in facilitating information exchange, programmatic coordination, and partnerships.

Another critical focus of intervention in 2023



will be to scale up mine action as a foundation to develop collaborations between the UN humanitarian, development, and political actors towards peace and development initiatives.

To strengthen the impact of its multisector interventions, the UN Team will cooperate on the joint analysis, planning, and implementation of programmes contributing to Humanitarian, Development, and Peace outcomes (the HDP nexus). The HCT and the UNCT will work closely with the Yemen Partner Group at strategic and coordination levels to guide coherent approaches to the HDP nexus, durable solutions for displaced persons, and mine action.

Promoting human rights will remain a priority and be integrated across our work. The UNCT will continue to strengthen the prevention of

sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), the response to SEA allegations, and aid actors' accountability and investigative capacities in PSEA.

The UN team will continue to improve gender-responsive crisis response, planning, frameworks, and programming, including in the prevention and response to violence against women and girls. It will work to increase women and youth participation in peacebuilding in collaboration with the UN political missions and other relevant national and international peace actors.

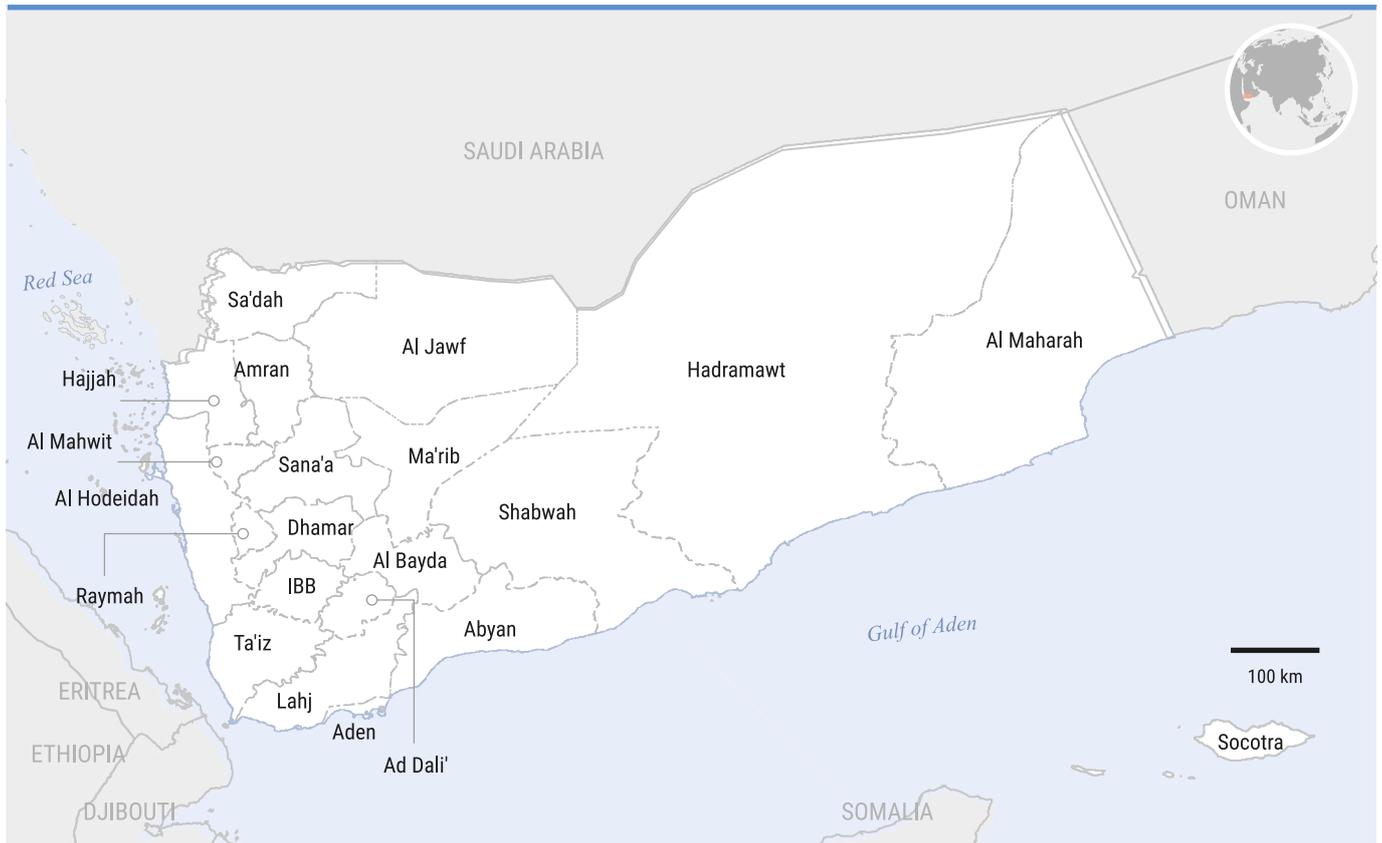
## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





## UN Country Team

The Yemen UNCT consists of 21 team members and are presented by the head of agencies in country. Out of the 21 UNCT members six members do not have physical presence in country. Below table summarizes the agencies by their physical presence in country.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

<p><b>FAO</b> FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS</p>	<p><b>IFC</b> INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION</p>	<p><b>ILO</b> INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>IMF</b> INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND</p>	<p><b>IOM</b> INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION</p>	<p><b>OHCHR</b> UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS</p>
<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>UNDP</b> UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</p>	<p><b>UNDSS</b> UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY</p>	<p><b>UNESCO</b> UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>



<p><b>UNFPA</b> UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND</p>	<p><b>UN HABITAT</b> UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENT PROGRAMME</p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>UNDRR</b> UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND</p>	<p><b>UNICEF</b> UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</p>	<p><b>UNOCHA</b> UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS</p>
<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>UNODC</b> UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME</p>	<p><b>UNOPS</b> UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES</p>	<p><b>UN WOMEN</b> UN WOMEN</p>
<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>WB</b> THE WORLD BANK</p>	<p><b>WFP</b> UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME</p>	<p><b>WHO</b> WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</p>
<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>

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