



YEMEN HUMANITARIAN FUND

2020

ANNUAL REPORT

YHF Yemen
Humanitarian
Fund

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This document was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Yemen. OCHA Yemen wishes to acknowledge the contributions of its committed staff at headquarters and in the field in preparing this document.

The latest version of this document is available on the YHF website at www.unocha.org/yemen/about-yhf.

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at gms.unocha.org/bi.

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Front Cover

Internally displaced woman in an IDP site in Al-Dhale'e Governorate, 23 February 2020. Credit: OCHA/Mohammed Khaled-YPN

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

4	FOREWORD
6	2020 IN REVIEW
7	HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND REFERENCE MAP
12	YEMEN HUMANITARIAN FUND COVID-19 RESPONSE
15	YHF AT A GLANCE
18	DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS
22	ALLOCATION OVERVIEW
25	UNDERFUNDED PRIORITIES
28	FUND PERFORMANCE
29	INCLUSIVENESS
31	FLEXIBILITY
34	TIMELINESS
36	EFFICIENCY
39	ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT
43	ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER
44	FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS
45	NUTRITION
46	HEALTH
47	WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE
48	PROTECTION
49	SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS
50	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT
51	EDUCATION
52	RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM (RRM)
54	LOGISTICS
54	EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS (ETC)
56	ANNEXES
57	ABOUT THE YEMEN HUMANITARIAN FUND
58	ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION
59	YHF-FUNDED PROJECTS
63	YHF ADVISORY BOARD
64	ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS



OCHA

United Nations
Office for the Coordination
of Humanitarian Affairs

FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the 2020 Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) Annual Report. This report provides a detailed overview of how the Fund operated and how it was used to address the urgent needs in Yemen, which remained the world's worst humanitarian crisis. The report provides an update on the management and accountability of the YHF and shows how the Fund supported cluster targets and objectives.

Twenty-four donors generously contributed almost US\$98 million to the Fund in 2020, making it the second largest OCHA-managed Country-based Pooled Fund (CBPF). The funding made it possible to support more than 4.5 million people in need and 62 projects implemented by 35 partners.

In 2020, almost half of Yemen's families were in acute need. The humanitarian situation was exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, escalating armed conflict, economic decline, currency collapse, heavy rains and flooding, and a desert locust infestation.

The YHF was a central part in an efficient and well-coordinated, multi-cluster humanitarian response. The Fund helped keep life-saving basic services working and supported the delivery of food, nutrition assistance and other critical supplies to millions of destitute people, amid growing fears the country could be heading towards the world's worst famine in decades. The flexibility of the Fund also enabled it to quickly inject funds into the COVID-19 response.

Complementarity with the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) amplified resources to meet unaddressed priority needs, and the two Funds jointly provided \$164 million for life-saving assistance. For instance, a YHF allocation enabled the provision of allowances for health workers and supported key COVID-19 response activities, while CERF provided critical funding to underfunded health interventions. As such, the two Funds provided a lifeline for the critically overstretched health response.

For the first time, the YHF implemented an area-based response, with a focus on multi-cluster response in four districts of Ta'iz Governorate that are among the hardest to reach areas, and which face severe levels of vulnerability across several sectors. This approach has strengthened planning and complementarity among clusters.

Looking ahead, a well-funded YHF will be a critical part of the response to Yemen's severe and large-scale crisis. More than 20 million people need humanitarian assistance and protection, with women and children among the hardest hit. This means that two out of three people need food aid, health care or other life-saving support from humanitarian organizations. Over 16 million people are expected to go hungry this year, and nearly 50,000 people are already experiencing famine-like conditions. The YHF will continue to be a fast, lean and flexible funding mechanism for frontline partners and will be used strategically to mitigate the impact of the crisis. The pledges received so far for 2021 will go a long way to delivering a targeted response in areas where it is needed most, but the scale of the needs means funding will have to grow, in order to continue delivering the impact and support to diverse partners that make the YHF unique.

As I start my tenure as the Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen, I would like to thank all YHF donors, cluster partners, the Advisory Board, national and international NGO partners, Red Cross/Red Crescent organizations as well as UN agencies, funds and programmes for their tremendous efforts in responding to the most urgent needs of the people of Yemen

David Gressly
Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen

“

The flexibility and agility of the Fund enabled it to support the COVID-19 response at a time when needs were the greatest.

DAVID GRESSLY
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR YEMEN

”

Location Aden governorate, 22 February 2020.
Internally displaced child in Dar Sa'ad IDP site.
Credit: YPN/ Mahmoud Fadel



YHF 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

2020 IN REVIEW

This Annual Report presents information on the achievements of the Yemen Humanitarian Fund during the 2020 calendar year. However, because grant allocation, project implementation and reporting processes often take place over multiple years (CBPFs are designed to support ongoing and evolving humanitarian responses), the achievement of CBPFs are reported in two distinct ways:

- **Information on allocations granted in 2020 (shown in blue).** This method considers intended impact of the allocations rather than achieved results as project implementation and reporting often continues into the subsequent year and results information is not immediately available at the time of publication of annual reports.
- **Results reported in 2020 attributed to allocations granted in 2020 and prior years (shown in orange).** This method provides a more complete picture of achievements during a given calendar year but includes results from allocations that were granted in previous years. This data is extracted from final narrative reports approved between 1 February 2020 - 31 January 2021.

Figures for people targeted and reached may include double counting as individuals often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors.

Contribution recorded based on the exchange rate when the cash was received which may differ from the Certified Statement of Accounts that records contributions based on the exchange rate at the time of the pledge.

2020 IN REVIEW

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND REFERENCE MAP

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Overall humanitarian situation

In 2020, Yemen remained the world's worst humanitarian crisis, with close to half of all families in acute need. The humanitarian situation was exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, escalating armed conflict, economic decline, currency collapse, heavy rains and flooding, and a desert locust infestation. Significant funding shortfalls, compounded by a fuel crisis caused by a dispute over the use of fuel import revenue, affected the humanitarian response. Furthermore, extensive access challenges continued to hinder principled delivery of assistance. Yemen faces a growing risk of famine, severe acute malnutrition, disease outbreaks, conflict casualties, forced displacement and reversal of past development gains.

Food insecurity and acute malnutrition

While food assistance was delivered to millions of people every month, 13.5 million people were facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3 or above), based on the 2020 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) results. This included 9.8 million people in IPC Phase 3 (crisis), 3.6 million in IPC Phase 4 (emergency) and approximately 16,500 people in IPC Phase 5 (catastrophe). The number of people facing acute insecurity is projected to increase by nearly 3 million to 16.2 million people between January and June 2021. An estimated 11 million people will likely be in IPC 3, and 5 million people in IPC 4, while the number of people in IPC 5 is expected to increase to 47,000.

Yemen is currently facing the highest levels of severe acute malnutrition recorded since the escalation of conflict in 2015. Over 2.25 million children aged 0 to 59 months and more than a million pregnant and lactating women are projected to suffer from acute malnutrition in the course of 2021, based on the 2020 IPC acute malnutrition analysis. Of these, 400,000 are expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition and could die if they do not receive urgent treatment.

Disease outbreaks and COVID-19

Access to health care was compromised by increased conflict, lack of payment of salaries to health-care workers and intermittent availability of electricity across the country. Only half the health facilities in Yemen are fully functioning, and at least one child dies every 10 minutes due to preventable diseases. Yemen experienced outbreaks of infectious diseases in 2020, namely cholera, malaria, dengue, polio and COVID-19. Health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services – which could mitigate the prevalence of such outbreaks – have been severely underfunded.

COVID-19 has aggravated the dire health situation. By the end of the year, 2,103 COVID-19 cases were formally reported. These figures should be placed in a context characterized by an absence of reliable epidemiological data caused by a lack of official reporting, a shortage of testing facilities, poor access to medical care and a fear of seeking treatment.

Displacement and floods

In 2020, 172,000 people were displaced, bringing the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to at least 4 million and making Yemen the world's fourth largest displacement crisis. In addition, Yemen hosted 138,000 migrants and 178,000 refugees and asylum seekers at the end of December 2020. Although the majority of IDPs are hosted within communities, nearly one million IDPs are living in 1,589 verified sites. More than 70 per cent of IDPs in Yemen are women and children, and approximately 30 per cent of displaced households are now headed by females, compared to 9 per cent before the conflict escalated in 2015. In the south and east of Yemen, torrential rains and flooding caused more than 300,000 people – most of them IDPs living in sites – to lose their homes, incomes and livelihoods.

Economic situation and basic services

In a country where 80 per cent of people live below the poverty line, the economy and the currency continued to collapse as foreign reserves were depleted. The government was unable to subsidize food and other commodities, for which Yemen is 90 per cent import reliant. Remittances – one of the Yemen's main sources of foreign exchange – have been significantly affected by the global COVID-19 outbreak.

A fuel crisis in the north, part of a dispute over the use of revenues, led to fuel shortages and price hikes. Government capacity to regularly pay salaries and pensions to public employees has been hindered and public services have been degraded.

Access and security

The operating environment in Yemen is characterized by insecurity, active conflict and bureaucratic impediments, and further complicated by COVID-19. The number of frontlines increased from 35 districts in 2019 to 49 districts in 2020.

While some progress was made in mitigating humanitarian access challenges by the end of 2020, restrictions hindering and delaying the delivery of principled humanitarian assistance continued. Access issues caused by a fragmentation of authority increased steadily in the Government of Yemen controlled areas, however the most severe challenges to safe, timely, sustained and principled access for humanitarian organizations continued to be in areas controlled by Ansar Allah authorities. The number of people in need in hard-to-reach areas tripled from 5 million people in need in 2019 to 19.5 million in August 2020. The restricted operational space and bureaucratic impediments significantly affected humanitarian programming and operations. This included significant delays in obtaining sub-agreements – a requirement to formally begin implementation of project activities. Bureaucratic impediments by Ansar Allah authorities included demands for sensitive and protected information, restricting and changing programme interventions and activities, interference in beneficiary targeting and registration, impeding needs assessments and monitoring, restricting or suspending programme delivery, obstructing movements, imposing levies on UN and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) operations, interfering in the contracting of cargo transporters, office locations and warehouses, and interfering in tendering and procurement processes.

In addition to bureaucratic obstacles, humanitarian partners reported cases of physical assault, detention, intimidation and other forms of mistreatment, confiscation and theft of humanitarian assets, as well as occupation of humanitarian premises. Female humanitarian personnel were increasingly targeted, particularly in areas controlled by Ansar Allah authorities, where the authorities demanded national humanitarian staff be accompanied by a Mahram (a close male relative).

COVID-19 constraints further affected humanitarian activities. Rotations of humanitarian personnel were essentially halted when international humanitarian flights to and from Aden and Sana'a were suspended from March to May 2020. Within Yemen, humanitarians were blocked from delivering assistance and implementing other activities due to movement restrictions. Cargo movements by air, land and sea were also delayed and disrupted due to enforced quarantine measures for goods.

Humanitarian Response Plan

In 2020, the humanitarian response was significantly underfunded, forcing key programmes to close or reduce. Only US \$1.9 billion, 56 per cent of the \$3.38 billion needed for the 2020 response, was received. Partners continued to deliver assistance to millions of people in need despite the limited funding, but the significant reduction in funding forced the closure or reduction of critical programmes and cut support to millions of people.



24.3M People in need



19M People targeted

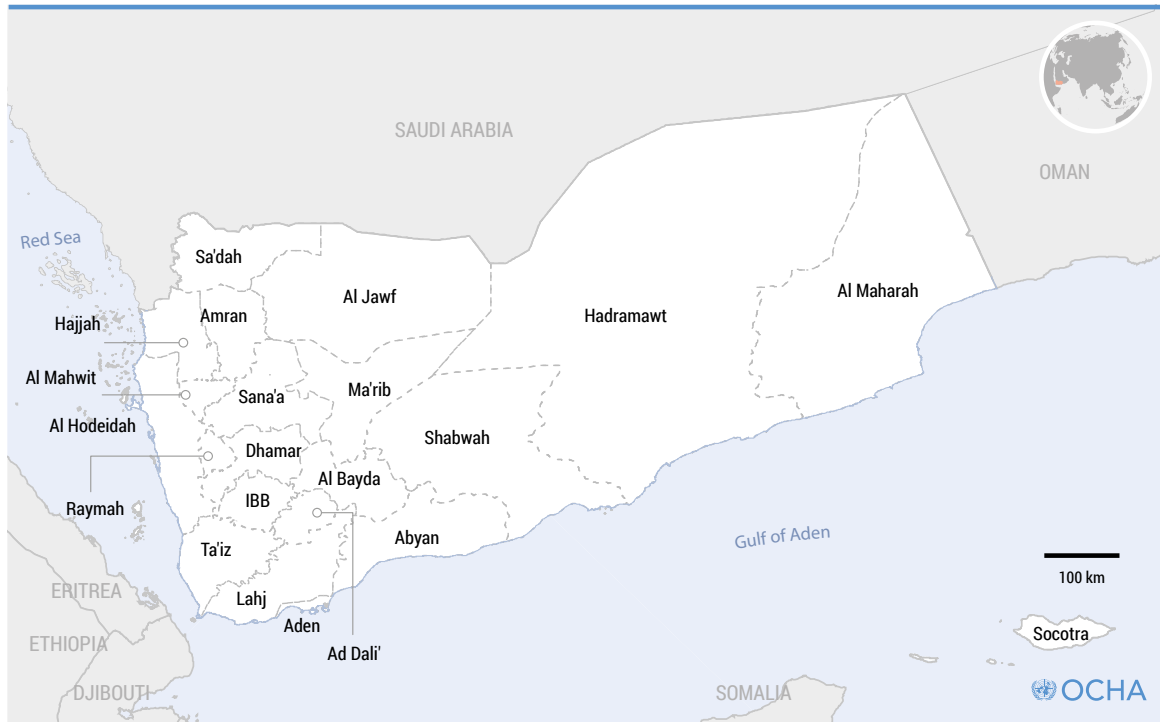


\$3.23B Funding requirement

2020 IN REVIEW

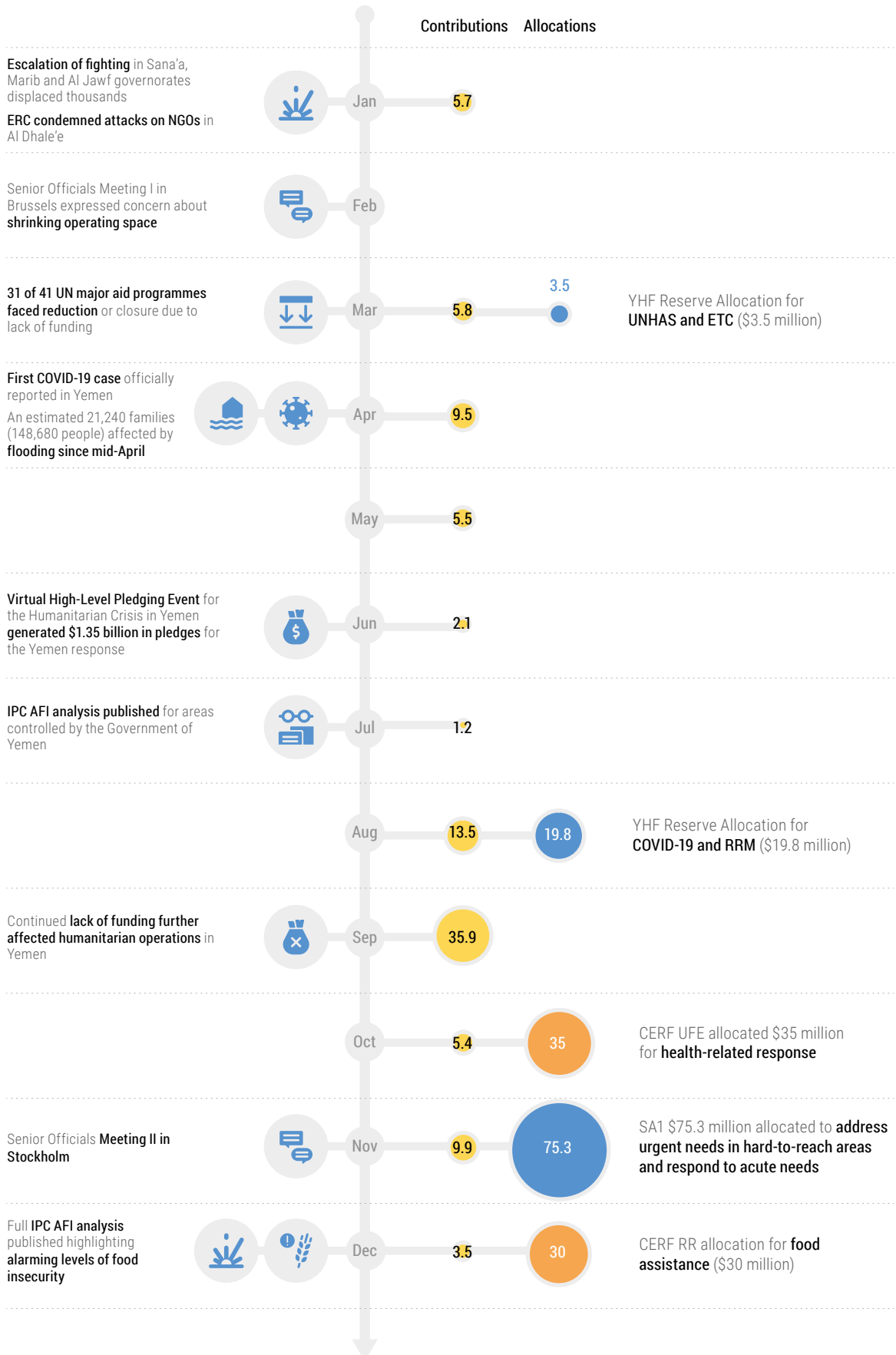
REFERENCE MAP

YEMEN



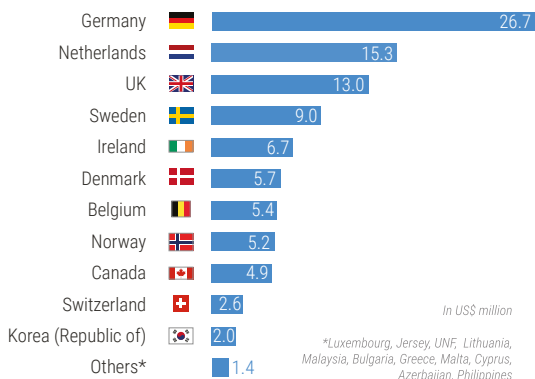
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

2020 TIMELINE



2020 ALLOCATION

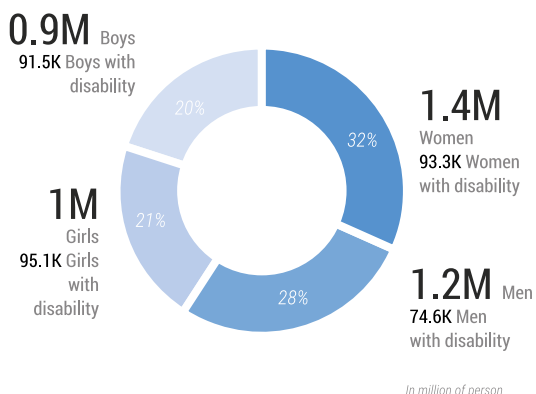
\$97.9M
CONTRIBUTIONS



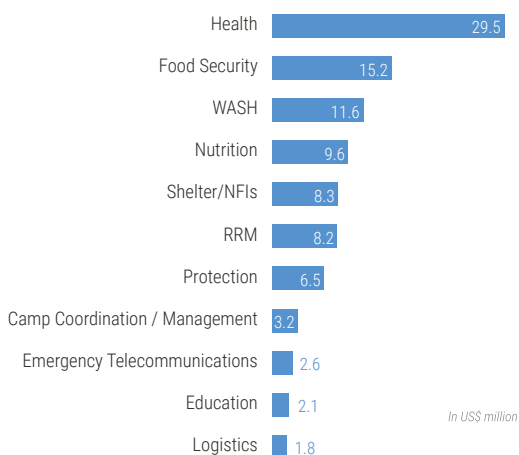
4.5M
PEOPLE TARGETED

345.5K
PEOPLE TARGETED WITH DISABILITY

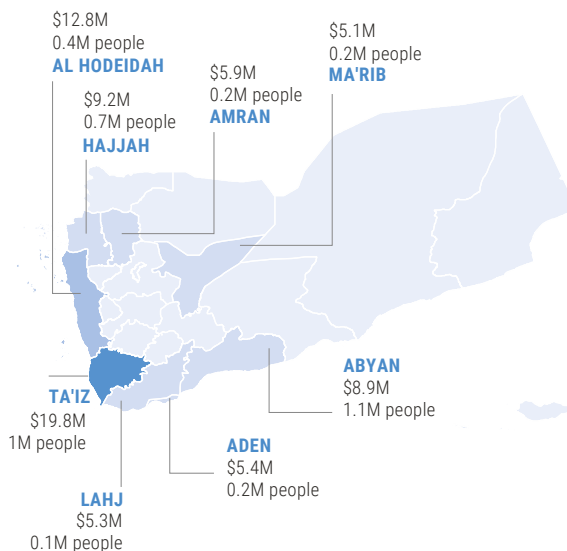
For people reached visit: http://bit.ly/CBPF_overview



ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER



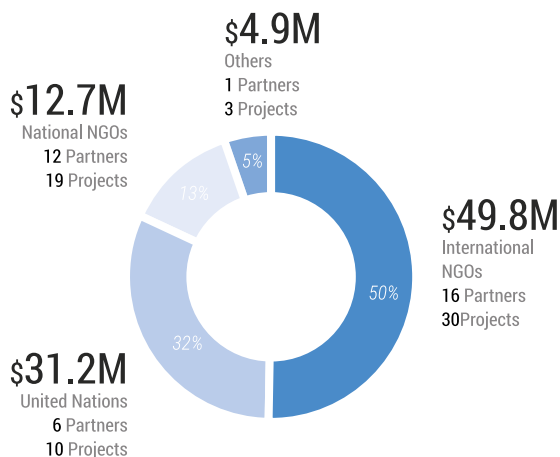
\$98.6M ALLOCATIONS | **4.5M** PEOPLE TARGETED



Other regions: Al Dhale'e \$4.5M; Sana'a \$4.2M; Ibb \$3.3M; Hadramaut \$3.0M; Sa'ada \$2.7M; Dhamar \$2.3M; Amanat Al Asimah \$2.2M; Al Mahwait \$1.1M; Al Bayda \$0.9M; Al Jawf \$0.7M; Al Shabwah \$0.5M; Al Maharah \$0.3M; Raymah \$0.1M; Socotra \$0.01M

35 PARTNERS | **62** PROJECTS

Allocations in US\$ million



See explanatory note on p.6

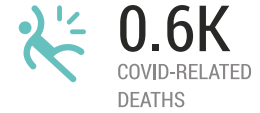
YEMEN HUMANITARIAN FUND COVID-19 RESPONSE

Context

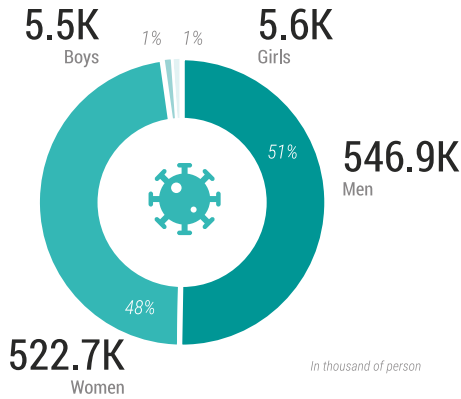
The response to COVID-19 saw YHF partners going the extra mile to boost intensive care unit capacity, increase testing capacity, conduct risk communication and community engagement and import key supplies and equipment. The response was particularly challenging because of the fuel crisis, shortages of funds for health workers and protective equipment and delays in importing supplies. This was further compounded by under-reporting of cases and a lack of adaptive behaviour to reduce transmission.

In August 2020, the Fund launched a Reserve Allocation, injecting \$16.8 million into the COVID-19 response, which enabled the payment of hazard allowances to health workers and funded key response activities. At the time of the allocation, COVID-19 was threatening to further contract health services and exacerbate vulnerabilities. In addition, reports indicated that people were delaying obtaining treatment because of stigma, difficulty in accessing treatment centres and the perceived risks of seeking health care.

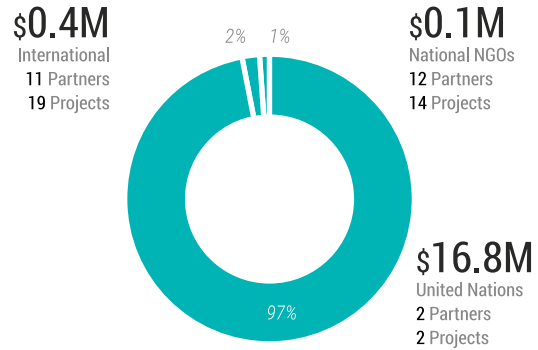
In addition to the dedicated allocation, more than 30 existing partners' interventions were revised to introduce COVID-19 response activities, including the provision of personal protective equipment.



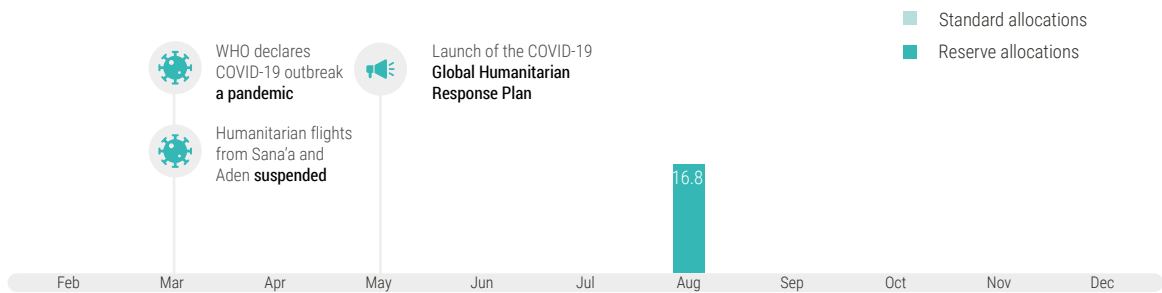
YHF COVID-19 RESPONSE



Allocations in US\$ million



COVID-19 RESPONSE ALLOCATION TIMELINE



Note: Remaining amount was due to revisions of ongoing projects to adapt to COVID-19

\$16.8M Reserve Allocation focusing on health hazard allowances to COVID-19 frontline health workers and risk communication and community engagement

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



One million face covers were distributed for vulnerable groups.



10,000 community volunteers were supported to conduct infection prevention and control via community engagement activities.



18 million people received messages on what the virus is, how it is transmitted and what can be done to stop its spread.



More than **2,800 frontline health care workers working in 42 isolation units received health hazard allowances.** The payments of the hazard allowances are monitored through an elaborate pre- and post-payment monitoring approach.



Partners conducted refresher trainings in hygiene promotion, including COVID-19 response, community health volunteers raised awareness by sharing hygiene and COVID-19 information, and personal protective equipment and infection prevention control materials were distributed to supported health facilities.

CHALLENGES



Monitoring of health worker hazard allowances was delayed due to lack of approval from Ansar Allah authorities.



COVID-19 risk communication and **community engagement activities were affected following the temporary halt of community activities** by the Ministry of Public Health and Populations.



Location Alkod, Abyan governorate. Hand washing session with IDP children.

Credit: UNICEF


Payment of Hazard Allowances to Health Workers Supporting COVID-19 Response

ABDULLAH, A NURSE'S STORY

At 43 years old, Abdullah has been a nurse for almost half his life and when COVID-19 arrived in Yemen he did not think twice and continued caring for his patients, often caring for COVID-19 patients when they took their last breathes or helping family members to say goodbye on the telephone. Not even his family begging him to stop working out of fear of Abdullah catching the virus convinced him to abandon his patients. To protect himself from contracting COVID-19 or bringing it home to his family, he wears a mask and washes his hands frequently. "I haven't stopped working despite the outbreak of COVID-19...Despite the limited resources, we didn't falter nor stop working because it is a humanitarian profession, and now the support has been provided, and the situation is much better," says Abdullah.

Abdullah is not just devoted to his patients; he is also a devoted father and husband living in Hadramaut-Mukalla. The lack of salary and rising costs of basic necessities have taken their toll on Abdullah and his family. "This amount of money will make a big difference, as it will help me pay for the travel costs of treating my sick wife outside of Yemen. It will also help me to provide for the basic needs and foodstuffs for my family," says Abdullah upon receiving the hazard allowance payments.

RESULTS REPORTED IN 2020

 **\$133.9M**
ALLOCATIONS

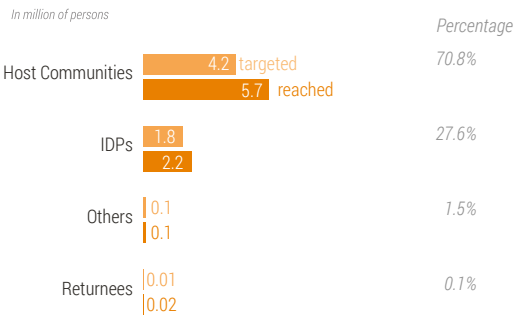
2018

\$30.6M ALLOCATIONS **23** PROJECTS **15** PARTNERS

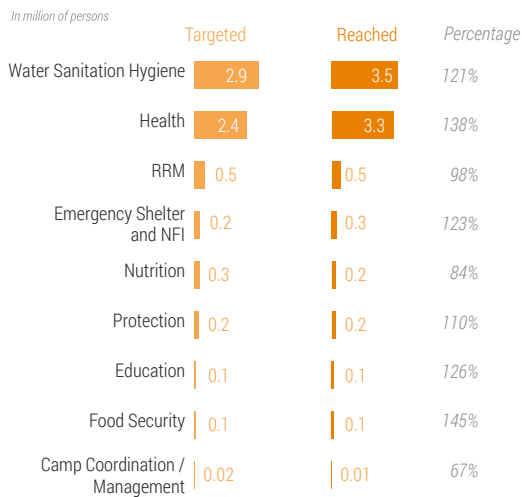
2019

\$103.3M ALLOCATIONS **70** PROJECTS **42** PARTNERS *In US\$ million*

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY TYPE

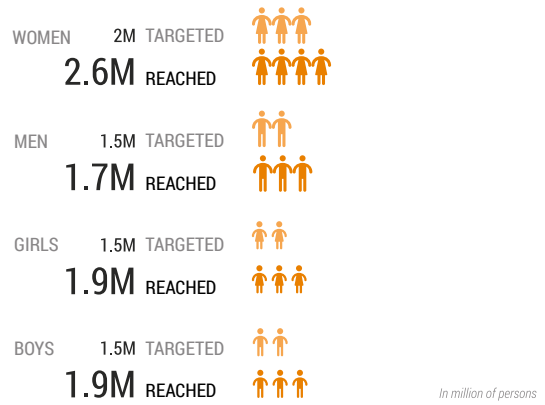


PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY CLUSTER

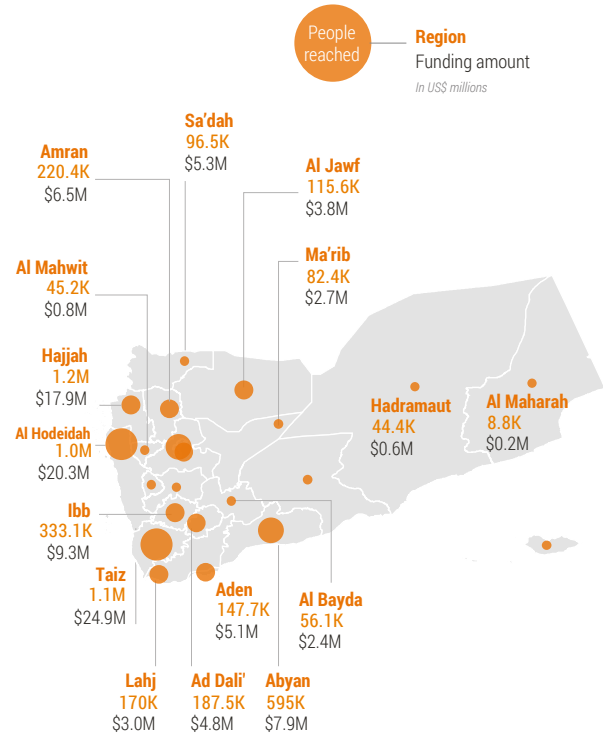


Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year.

 **6.6M** PEOPLE TARGETED **8.1M** PEOPLE REACHED



PEOPLE REACHED AND FUNDING BY REGION



Other regions: Sana'a \$4.5M for 238K people; Sana'a city \$10.4M for 696.9K people; Dhamar \$3.0M for 91.9K people; Raymah \$0.3M for 10K people; Shabwah \$0.3M for 15.7K people; Socotra \$0.04M for 3.5K people

2020 IN REVIEW

YHF AT A GLANCE

Sub-agreements

The work of implementing partners in Yemen and the Fund continued to be characterized by a challenging operational environment. Getting approval of sub-agreements – a requirement of the authorities before starting project implementation – remained challenging. Under the 2019 second Standard Allocation, \$110 million was allocated to 74 projects. However, the lengthy sub-agreement process and negotiations affected the implementation. For approved projects, sub-agreements were on average approved five months after the project start date. Upon submission and the acceptance of sub-agreement documents, it took Ansar Allah authorities on average 101 days to approve sub-agreements, while the Government of Yemen took on average 92 days. Notably, sub-agreements for INGOs took on average 1.5 months longer than for NNGOs to be approved. While in the areas controlled by the Government of Yemen, the delay in signing of sub-agreements was mainly related to a lack of capacity and challenges around intra-government coordination; in Ansar Allah-controlled areas, authorities actively attempted to interfere in project design, activities, targeting, budgeting, staffing, procurement, monitoring, conditions for asset transfer and other elements of the programming process. Although the challenges involving Ansar Allah authorities remained most acute, humanitarian partners reported increasing constraints around the sub-agreement process with the Government of Yemen in 2020. By 28 February 2021, sub-agreements of three projects from the 2019 second Standard Allocation had been pending for more than one year. Although some organizations in some areas may have been able to implement activities without a signed sub-agreement, most can only start implementation once the sub-agreement is signed.

Due diligence, capacity assessment and partner performance

The Fund has a four-step process to assess partners' eligibility for funding and ensure they have the necessary programmatic and institutional capacity to implement grants. Only organizations who pass all four stages are accepted as eligible partners and are eligible to receive funding. The steps are: (i) online annual call for expression of interest in eligibility to assess the minimum criteria¹ based on self-declared information, (ii) registration in the online Grant Management System GMS, (iii) submission of due diligence and internal capacity information/documents, and (iv) the internal capacity assessment consisting of a due diligence review, desk review and office visit by programme and finance staff to assess the programmatic and internal capacity.

Prospective partners that pass the capacity assessment become eligible to receive YHF funding and are assigned a risk level (low, medium or high) which determines operational modalities such as funding limits, disbursement tranches and the number of reports, monitoring visits, and financial spot-checks required for each project. The higher the risk, the more stringent the assurance mechanisms. The performance of partners is monitored based on the globally standardized performance index.² The YHF reviews its partners' risk levels at least once a year, to ensure they accurately reflect the latest performance. Aside from the standardized application of the partner performance index, critical findings in financial and internal control mechanisms and poor programmatic performance may impact a partner's performance and/or risk rating.

¹ These are: 1. Operating according to clearly articulated humanitarian principles; 2. Having a valid registration in Yemen; 3. Conducting humanitarian operations inside Yemen for at least three years in line with the HRP; 4. Being an active member in one or more clusters in Yemen for at least one year; 5. Having a programmatic expenditure/budget in the last two years equaling at least US\$200,000 or more per annum; 6. Having an operational bank account in name of the organization; 7. Having proven experience working in partnership with donors, UN and international organizations; 8. Having experience in project management throughout the full programme cycle and not only activity-or distribution-based interventions and being a direct implementing partner; 9. Demonstrating a clear organizational structure and financial capacity to absorb funds. 10. Having sufficient staff capacity

² These include: (i) the quality of project documents and timeliness of the response to comments during the review process; (ii) implementation status (monitoring and spot-checks); (iii) quality and timeliness of narrative reporting; (iv) timeliness, frequency, and justification of project revisions; (v) financial reporting performance; and (vi) audit findings.

Revised eligibility process in 2020

Three main changes were introduced. Firstly, the revised eligibility process changed from a rolling basis to an annual online call for expressions of interest in eligibility. Secondly, minimum requirements to become eligible were updated. Lastly, the threshold for the financial capacity component was changed to give it more importance in the overall score. More than 130 organizations applied via the online call launched in September 2020. About 10 per cent of the applicant organizations moved to the next stages and are being assessed. For those not selected, the general observations included that they did not meet one or more of the minimum eligibility criteria, in particular having a programmatic budget of at least \$200,000 per year in 2018 and 2019 or having sufficient experience in Yemen.

Monitoring, reporting and accountability to affected populations

In addition to progress reports submitted by partners, recipient organizations are monitored by the Fund according to their operational modalities based on risk levels. Monitoring is conducted through field monitoring by YHF staff, sometimes joined by cluster coordinators and/or OCHA field staff, and two independent third-party monitoring companies. Despite access constraints and COVID-19 travel restrictions, the YHF conducted 165 field monitoring missions to 119 projects in 2020, fulfilling its 2020 monitoring requirements. The YHF continued to expand accountability to affected population by ensuring partners' projects have a systematic complaint and feedback mechanisms and by introducing the Beneficiary Verification Mechanism (BVM) in 2018 and a Beneficiary Feedback and Complaint Mechanism (BFCM) in 2020. BVM is used to contact beneficiaries by phone in remote villages and increased the number of beneficiaries interviewed to verify the quality of services provided by YHF partners. In 2020, 12,302 beneficiaries were called through this monitoring mechanism. Through the BFCM, beneficiaries have the opportunity to provide feedback regarding the implementation process and assistance received from YHF-funded projects by calling a toll-free hotline set up by third-party monitoring companies. The feedback is addressed by the partners through an online system. Almost 1,800 feedback calls were received from beneficiaries in 2020.

The YHF publishes a detailed annual and bi-annual monitoring report, which can be accessed [here](#).

Financial controls and auditing

Financial controls are exercised by (i) making disbursement of instalments contingent on the submission of financial statements upon utilizing at least 70 per cent of the received funds; (ii) closing projects once the audit process is completed, and, when applicable, refunding unused or ineligible costs or releasing outstanding tranches; (iii) requesting financial projections in support of no-cost extension requests; (iv) conducting financial spot-checks based on the partner type and project risk level to assess the soundness of internal controls and the accuracy of financial records for cash transfers of partners; and (v) systematically auditing NGO and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement organizations' projects through an external audit company. The recommendations raised within the financial spot-check and audit reports are followed up in the consecutive financial monitoring instances to track the progress of their implementation level and set performance improvement plans when necessary.

In 2020 and in line with the YHF AB recommendations, the YHF engaged with a second service provider for auditing services. Thus, concerted efforts were made to audit pending projects and initiate the audits of 134 projects which were prioritized by partner risk level.

Some of the main and recurrent high-risks findings observed included:

1. Inadequate procedures for the award of contract.
2. Exchange rate irregularities.
3. Late payments.
4. Excessive use of cash payments.
5. Failure to comply with local laws and regulations.

These findings appear when documents may be missing, when processes and procedures followed are not in line with the partner's internal manuals or when the practice is not compliant with the provisions of the Grant Agreement.

However, some of these audit findings should no longer be recurrent in future audits since the global CBPF Grant Agreement was updated and simplified in 2020, clarifying a number of rules and regulations.

Partnership and public information

YHF clinics

In 2020, the Fund continued to build on initiatives started in 2018 to ensure partners who receive funding understand YHF rules and regulations. The Fund scaled up capacity building and delivered online trainings to over 1,000 partner staff. The Fund also expanded the range of trainings available. Besides the regular trainings on YHF rules and regulations, financial and budget requirements, and monitoring and reporting, partners received trainings on gender mainstreaming, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA, and inclusion of people with disabilities in humanitarian programming.

Communication products and social media

The Fund continued to publish allocation-specific and thematic dashboards, providing an overview of the allocation-specific results and thematic areas. In line with previous years, the Fund published 10 'stories from the field' ahead of the 2020 virtual High-Level Pledging Event for the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen. The YHF also published a mid-year monitoring report providing an overview of the Fund's monitoring functions and analysis of projects monitored from January to June 2020.³

Since 2018, the YHF has had its own Twitter account (@YHF_Yemen). As of 14 April 2021, the account had 3,623 followers and continues to be a vehicle for sharing updates on the YHF and its partners, achievements, and to provide donor visibility.



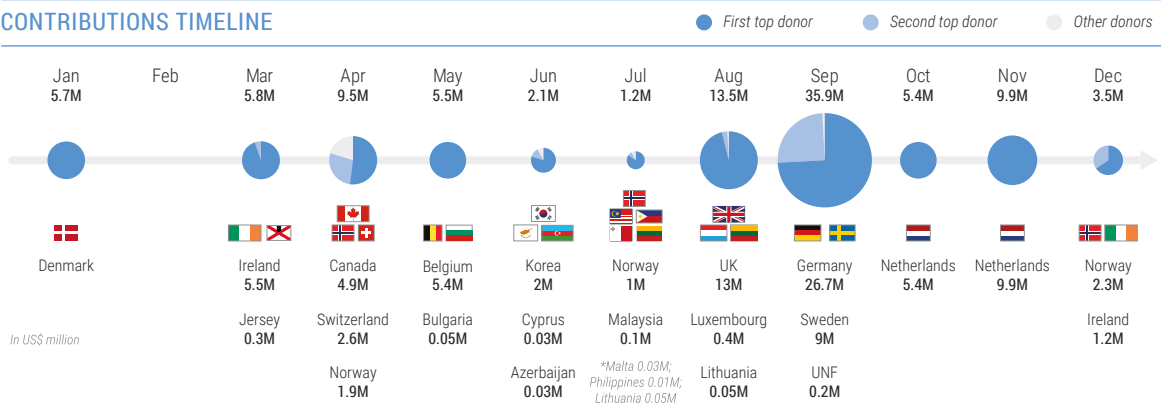
Location Al-Janah Solar, 2020. Mohammed Obaid NRC staff talking to the pump operators at al-Janah water scheme.
Credit: Zeyad Sulaihi / NRC

³ All public documents are available at <https://www.unocha.org/yemen/about-yhf>

2020 IN REVIEW

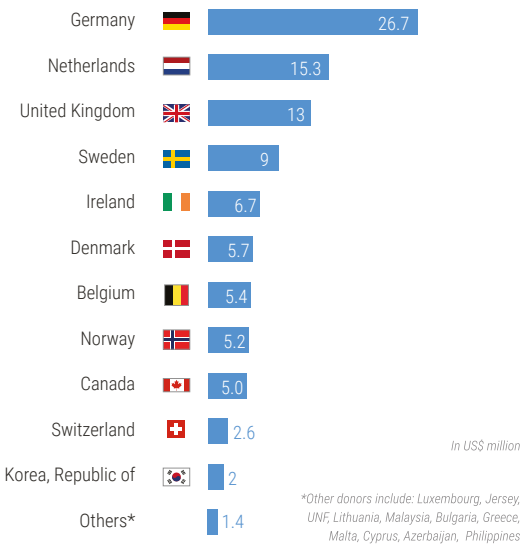
DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINE



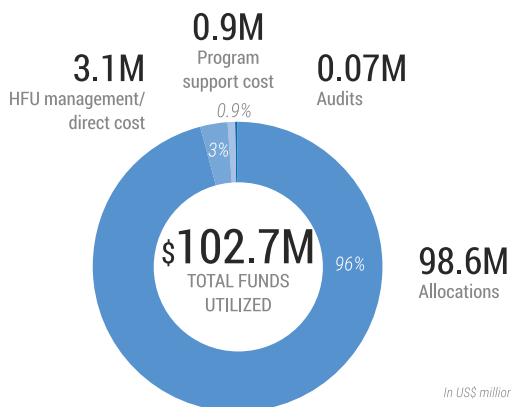
DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

\$97.9M
CONTRIBUTIONS



1 Excludes \$4.2M additional 2016 contribution, deposited on 4 January 2020

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS



Yemen funding landscape in 2020

In 2020, humanitarian funding to Yemen reduced by 50 per cent compared to 2019, resulting in the closure or reduction of critical programmes, cutting vital aid to millions of people. The High-Level Pledging Event for the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen – co-hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Nations on 2 June 2020 – resulted in \$1.35 billion in pledges, compared to \$2.6 billion in 2019. Similar declining trends were observed in the total funding to the Yemen humanitarian response: in 2019, \$4.06 billion was received compared to \$2.14 billion in 2020. Delivery of assistance reduced from reaching 13.7 million people per month in 2019 to a low of 7.5 million people in June 2020, before picking up again to 10.2 million people at the end of 2020.

One of the concerns raised by donors was the increasingly restricted operational environment since mid-2019. On 13 February 2020, the European Commission and Sweden hosted in Brussels the first Humanitarian Senior Officials Meeting on the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, expressing alarm at the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian space in Yemen.⁴ They noted that delivery of life-saving assistance was at risk and that concrete steps were needed to continue vital support to the people of Yemen. During the meeting, it was agreed to downscale or even interrupt certain operations if delivery of humanitarian aid was impossible. On 12 November 2020 the European Commission and Sweden hosted the second Humanitarian Senior Officials Meeting in Stockholm.

4 Humanitarian community reaffirms commitment to Yemen | European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (europa.eu)

Participants welcomed improvements in some areas, mainly related to the approval of project sub-agreements and INGO principal agreements, the implementation of coordinated needs assessments, and the rescinding of some problematic regulations. However, they noted that more needed to be done and again called for the full removal of all restrictions and obstructions to humanitarian operations.

Contributions to the YHF

Despite the challenges, 24 donors contributed almost \$98 million to the Fund in 2020, making it the second largest OCHA-managed CBPF, even though, in line with the funding trends, contributions were 42 per cent lower than in 2019. The contributions represented 5 per cent of the total HRP funding received in 2020. The continued support and trust from donors enabled the Fund to support its partners in providing critical services and COVID-19 response, respond to critical humanitarian needs in four prioritized hard-to-reach areas in Ta'iz governorate and cover gaps for people in acute need in the ongoing emergency response. About 72 per cent of the contributions came from Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Ireland. Most of the donors' contributions remained in line with their 2019 contributions. However, there was a slight increase in contributions from Ireland, Norway and the Netherlands, while the United Kingdom reduced its contribution from \$59.9 million to \$13 million, and Germany reduced its contribution from \$42.1 million in 2019 to \$26.7 million in 2020.

Risk calibration

Consistent with the commitments made during the Senior Official Meeting, the Fund calibrated its programmes and adjusted its resource mobilization target from \$180 million to \$100 million, and strengthened its capacity assessment requirements, operational modalities and oversight mechanisms to ensure accountable allocation of funding. The YHF AB considered the Fund the main vehicle to channel funding to local and international NGOs, which were severely affected by the operational environment and sub-agreement delays. In addition, the oversight mechanism of the Fund was affected by attempted interference in monitoring activities, mainly in areas controlled by Ansar Allah authorities. This interference took the form of requests to share sensitive information about beneficiaries, reports and other detailed information as a condition to grant permits for monitoring activities. The Fund's ability to conduct timely and qualitative audits, including forensic audits, has also been affected.

Timing

Just 29 per cent of the contributions (\$28.6 million) was received in the first half of 2020 compared to 66 per cent (\$110 million) in 2019. The virtual High-Level Pledging Event for the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen was organized on 2 June 2020. By the end September 2020, four months after the pledging conference, 80 per cent of the contributions (\$79 million) was received. The 69 per cent of the contributions (\$68 million) received in the third and fourth quarter enabled the Fund to launch a large allocation in November to cover critical needs in hard-to-reach areas and fill urgent gaps.

The YHF signed a four-year memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Sweden in 2016 and another three-year MoU with the United Kingdom in 2018. These are vital to ensure multi-year contributions and to strengthen the ability of the YHF to plan its allocations and provide multi-year funding to its partners.


Trends

The YHF tripled its donor base from eight to 24 donors between 2015 and 2020. From 2015 to 2018, donor contributions increased exponentially and almost quadrupled. Thereafter, the contributions reduced to \$169 million in 2019 and \$98 million in 2020 – below 2016 levels (\$107 million). Two new donors contributed to the Fund, namely Greece and Bulgaria, while five donors that contributed in 2019 did not do so in 2020.

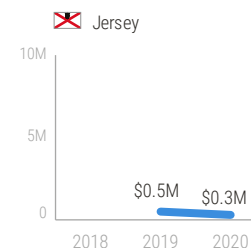
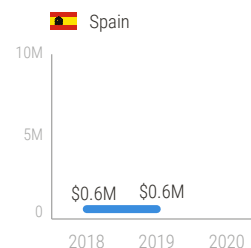
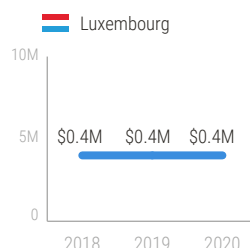
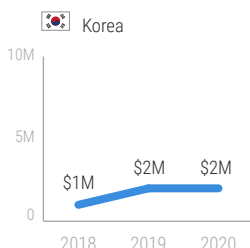
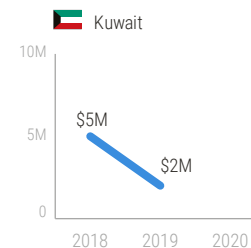
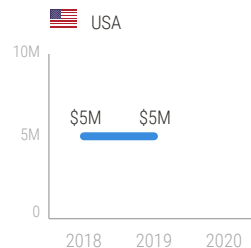
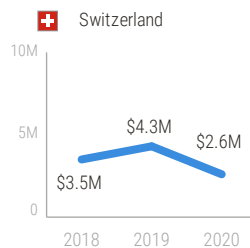
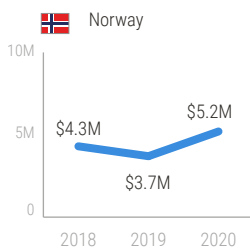
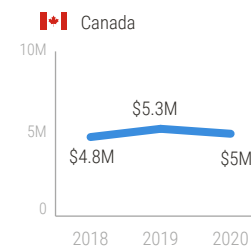
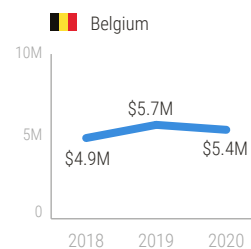
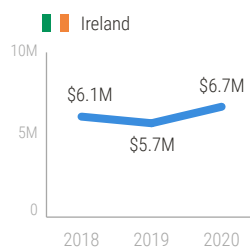
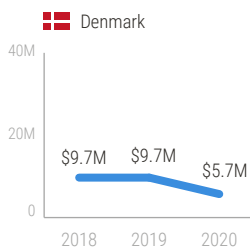
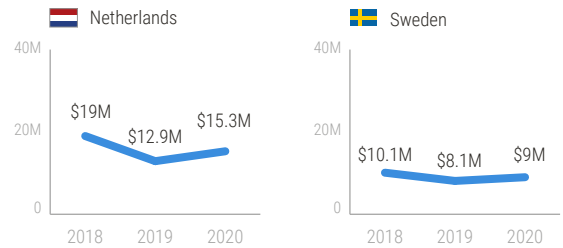
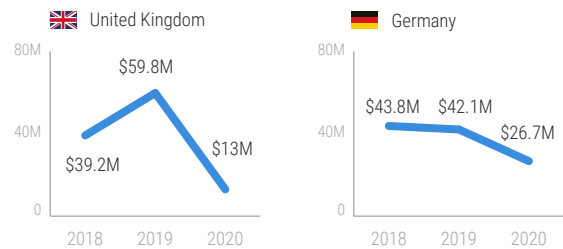
Between 2015 and 2020, the Fund received \$815 million in contributions. About 75 per cent (\$611 million) was provided by the top five donors, namely the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark. The two top donors were the United Kingdom and Germany, which together provided 54 per cent (\$440 million) of the overall funding over these years.

In December 2020, the YHF AB endorsed the Fund’s resource mobilization strategy for 2021, setting a target of \$100 million in donor contributions in line with the 2020 target. This adjusted target reflects the impact of the challenging operating and political environment on the humanitarian response.

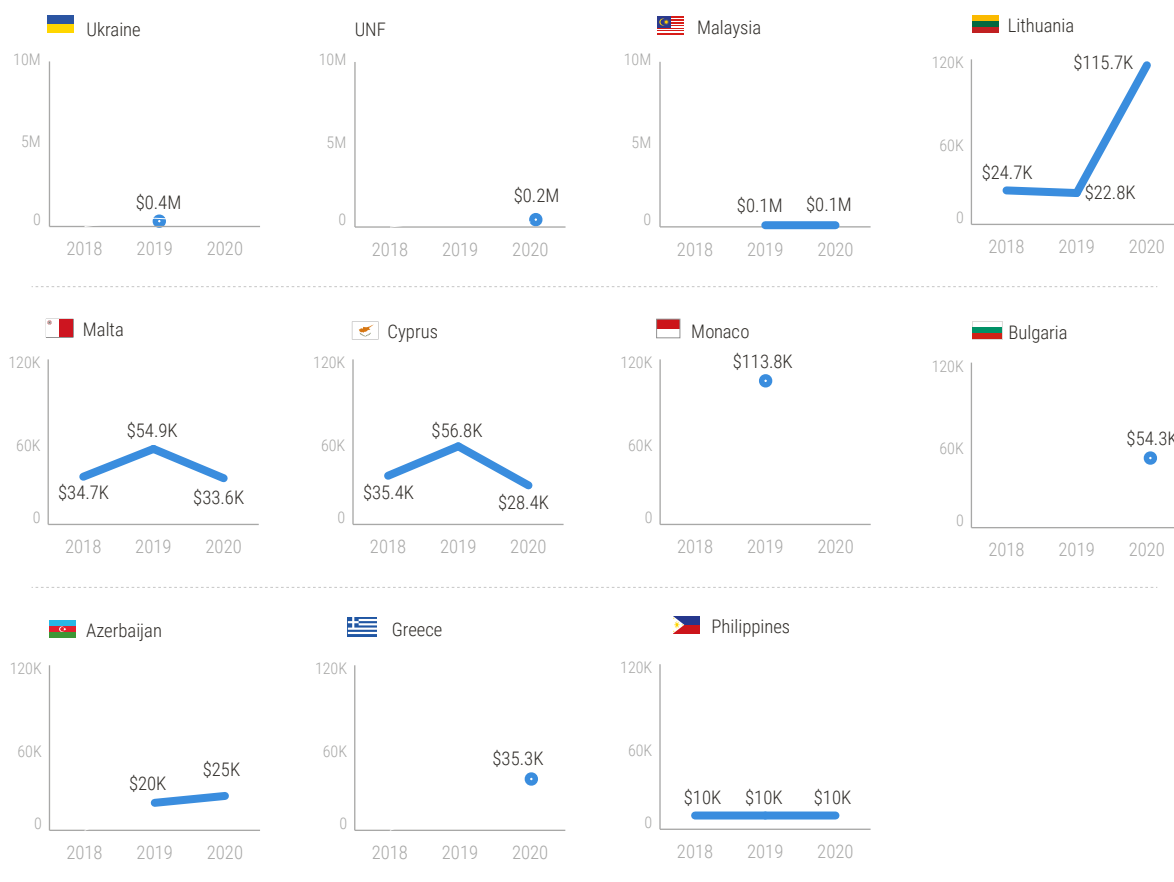
DONOR WITH MULTI-YEAR FUNDING

	United Kingdom	136.6M	2018 - 2021
	Norway	3.7M	2018 - 2021

DONOR TREND



DONOR TREND



Location Amran's Kharef camp, June 2020. A child drinks water from a water distribution, built by NRC with support from the Yemen Humanitarian Fund. Credit: Ibrahim Al-Salmi/NRC

2020 IN REVIEW

ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

The Fund allocated \$98.6 million through one Standard Allocation and two Reserve Allocations in 2020.

First Reserve Allocation: Supporting the logistical capacity of partners through UNHAS

With the humanitarian air transportation and emergency telecommunication services in risk of interruption in March 2020, the Fund allocated \$3.5 million to increase the logistical capacity of partners and enable them to continue delivering in two hubs (Al Makha and Mukallah).

Second Reserve Allocation: Enhancing COVID-19 response through support to health workers and community engagement

The COVID-19 pandemic affected hugely the health centres and workers in Yemen. With only 51 percent of facilities functioning, the risk of service interruption was high. The Fund allocated \$19.8 million in August 2020 to provide allowances to health workers, to distribute emergency kits to IDPs in hard-to-reach locations, and to raise community awareness on Covid-19. The allocation was launched in complementarity with CERF and bilateral donor contributions.

First Standard Allocation: Mitigating famine risk and the impact of COVID-19

The ongoing conflict combined with the worsening effects of COVID-19 brought Yemen to the brink of famine in November 2020. With \$75.3 million, the Fund promoted an innovative area-based response to expand humanitarian access to four hardest-to-reach districts of Ta'iz. The approach included a tailored cash and vouchers initiative to allow IDPs to meet their basic food needs.

Complementarity with CERF

In 2020, YHF and CERF jointly provided \$164 million for lifesaving assistance in Yemen. Funding was jointly prioritized by in-country humanitarian actors and targeted people most in need in some of the hardest to reach areas. This funding represented 8 per cent of the total funding received against the 2020 HRP and Yemen COVID-19 Response Plan. Of the \$164 million, \$90.2 million (55 per cent) went to NGOs and Red Crescent Societies. This included \$67.4 million in direct funding and \$22.8 million in sub-granted funding from direct recipients to their implementing partners. YHF and CERF funding was allocated in a complementary manner and supplemented funding from other sources. For instance, the funding from the YHF Reserve Allocation enabled the provision of allowances for health workers and key COVID-19 response activities, while CERF provided critical funding to underfunded health projects. As a result, the two funds provided a lifeline for the critically overstretched health response.

2020 ALLOCATIONS

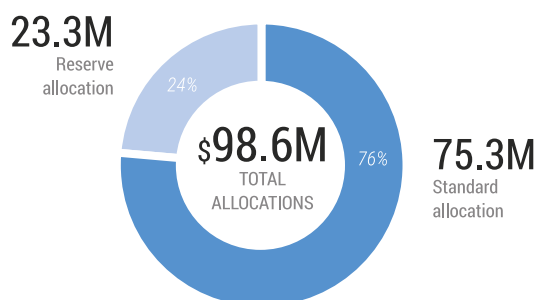
Amount	Category	Timeline
\$3.5M	Reserve allocation	March 2020
\$19.8M	Reserve allocation	August 2020
\$75.3M	Standard allocation	November 2020



Location Masrooh sub-district, Khayran Al Muharraq, Hajjah Governorate. October 2020. Tens of people are fetching water from 1 of 25 water points constructed.

Credit: OCHA/GILES CLARKE

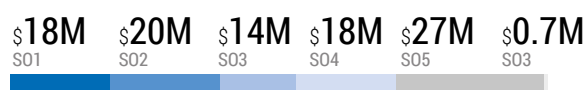
ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE In US\$ million



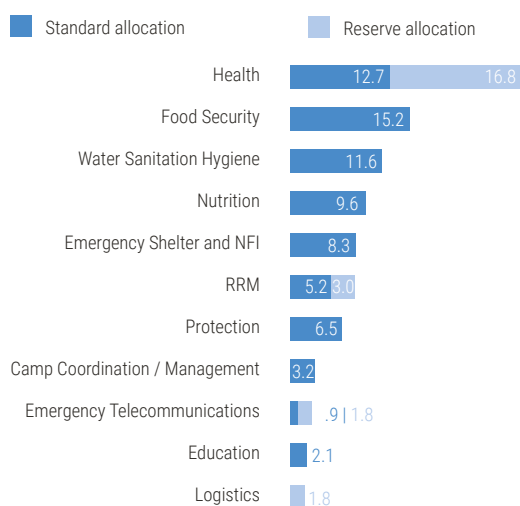
ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS In US\$ million

- S01 (GHRP)** Contain the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic and decrease morbidity and mortality.
- S02** Help millions of destitute Yemenis overcome hunger by providing food and nutrition assistance, increasing household incomes and advocating for measures that bring economic stability.
- S03** Promote the dignity of displaced families living in emergency and IDP settlements by upgrading sub-standard sites and providing services and shelter.
- S03 (GHRP)** Protect, assist, and advocate for refugees, IDPs, migrants and host communities particularly vulnerable to the pandemic
- S04** Reduce the risk of displacements and violence against civilians and facilitating the recovery of people traumatized by the conflict by advocating for adherence to international humanitarian law.
- S05** Preserving the capacity of public sector institutions to deliver life-saving basic services by providing key inputs and support.

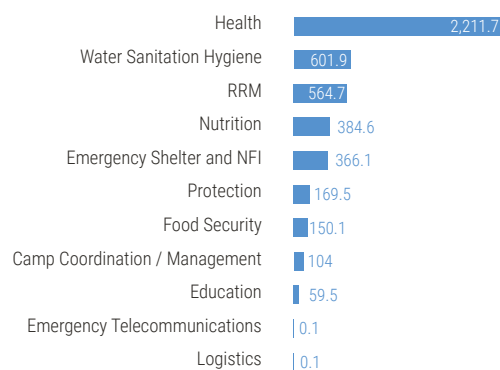
ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS



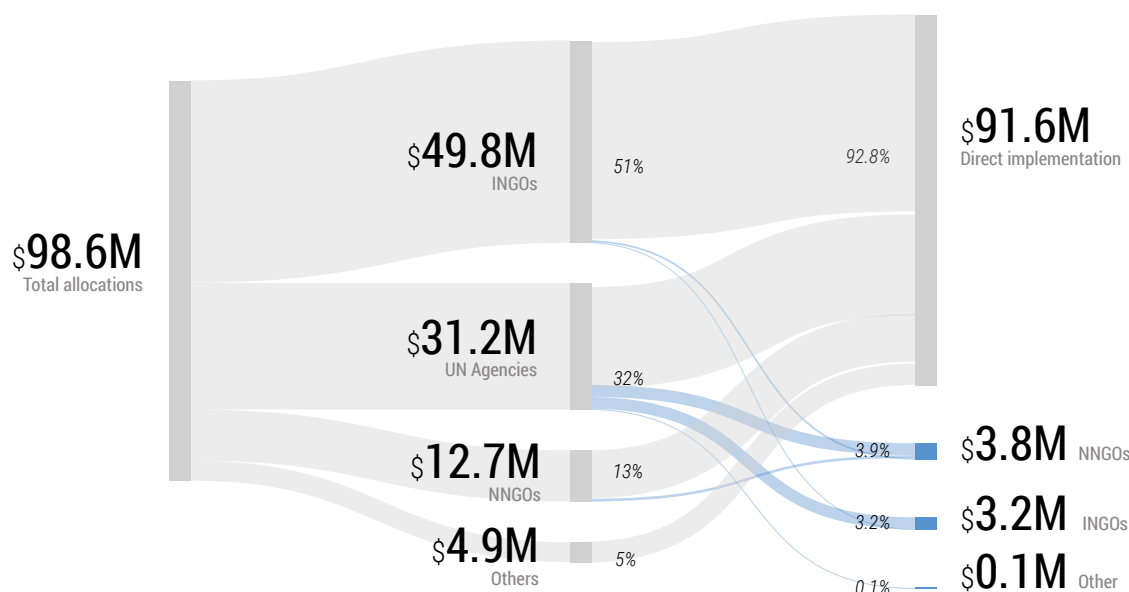
ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER In US\$ million



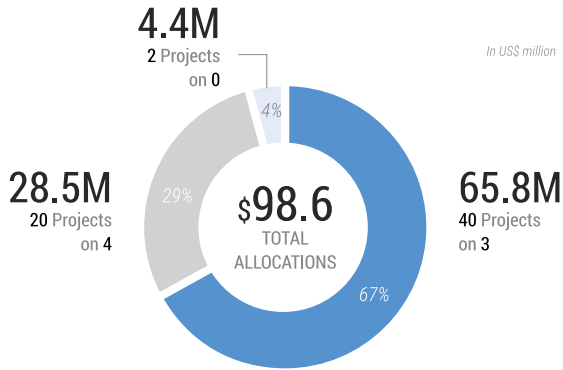
PEOPLE TARGETED BY CLUSTER In thousands of people



ALLOCATION FLOW BY PARTNER TYPE In US\$ million



GENDER WITH AGE MARKER

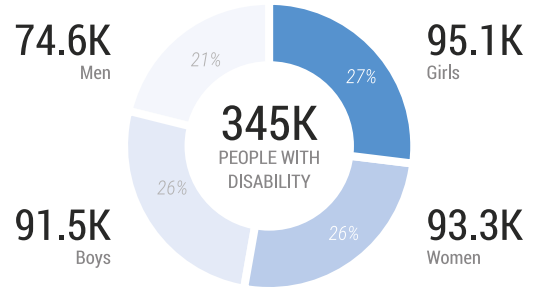


- 0 - Does not systematically link programming actions
- 1 - Unlikely to contribute to gender equality (no gender equality measure and no age consideration)
- 2 - Unlikely to contribute to gender equality (no gender equality measure but includes age consideration)
- 3 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, but without attention to age groups
- 4 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups

TARGETED PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

345.5K
PEOPLE TARGETED WITH DISABILITY

8%
OF PEOPLE TARGETED



In thousands of persons



Location Shaab IDP settlement, Aden, Yemen. November 2020.
Credit: OCHA/GILES CLARKE

UNDERFUNDED PRIORITIES

In 2020, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Mark Lowcock identified four priority areas that are often underfunded and lack the desirable and appropriate consideration in the allocation of humanitarian funding.

These four priority areas were duly considered when prioritizing life-saving needs in the allocation processes.



Support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment



Programmes targeting disabled people



Education in protracted crises



Other aspects of protection



Support for women and girls

12 projects addressing **gender based violence**.

640K people targeted with activities addressing **gender based violence** since 2017.

In 2020, self-reported gender and age marker (GAM) scores by partners indicated that 67 per cent of the projects were likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups, while 29 per cent were likely to contribute to gender equality, but without attention to age groups. Four per cent of the funding was allocated to critical services interventions for which the GAM was not applicable.

Since 2017, some 640,000 people have been targeted by YHF-funded gender-based violence (GBV) interventions. Recent trend analyses of GBV indicate an increase in women and girls (widows, orphans) engaging in negative coping mechanisms (especially child marriage) and an increase in reported cases of sexual violence, physical and psychological assault. The YHF-funded GBV projects in 2020 aimed at providing comprehensive services for GBV survivors, including case management, psychosocial support and reproductive health referrals, clinical management of rape, as well as livelihoods, and supported 17 facilities across Yemen. These included 15 safe spaces for women and girls, a psychiatric centre and a women's safe shelter. While one project fully focussed on GBV, the YHF strategically aimed to integrate GBV interventions in other (multi-cluster) responses. For example, six projects included activities focussing on strengthening capacity on GBV response, support to survivors, and/or support via community centres. In addition, reproductive health was integrated in the health response, supporting for example deliveries and antenatal care.

With the support of the HCT Senior Gender Standby Capacity Project (GenCap) Advisor and HCT PSEA Advisor, the Fund focused on strengthening YHF partners' understanding of the key concepts on gender equality and PSEA measures.



Programmes targeting disabled people

The **Yemen Humanitarian Fund** prioritized programmes targeting **disabled people**,

350k targeted

8% of total 2020 beneficiaries



In addition to specialised capacity building activities for its partners to strengthen the inclusion of people with disabilities, the Fund aimed to include 15 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries in all the first Standard Allocation project proposals. In the absence of data for Yemen, this is based on the World Health Organization (WHO) global estimate of 15 per cent disability prevalence in all countries. Over 350,000 people with disabilities were among the targeted beneficiaries, making up 8 per cent of the total, up from 1 per cent in 2019.

For the first time, the Fund supported a project focusing on comprehensive specialized protection services for almost 900 vulnerable adults and children with disabilities, including survivors of explosive remnants of war. The project will be implemented in Al Makha District Hospital in Ta'iz Governorate and aims to deliver direct and comprehensive rehabilitation services to adults and children with disabilities and/or injuries, and ensure that these services include the necessary psychological support. The project also aims to improve humanitarian actors' understanding of the need for inclusion of persons with disabilities and/or injuries and increase awareness of communities in contaminated areas of the risks posed by mines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices.



Education in protracted crises

\$2.1M allocated in **education** sector, supporting

5 projects,

targeting over

59.5K beneficiaries including

22.1K girls and

24.7K boys

Since 2018, the Fund has allocated almost \$20 million to education activities implemented through 30 projects. In 2020, the Fund focussed on supporting integrated education activities in prioritized areas of Ad Dhale, Amran, Ta'iz and Marib, focusing on the rehabilitation and construction of temporary learning spaces through a disability-friendly approach and increasing health and hygiene awareness to prevent infectious disease outbreaks in schools. Other interventions included the rehabilitation of schools, rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities, construction of temporary learning spaces, provision of essential learning materials, teacher trainings, teacher incentives and hygiene promotion to mitigate the risk of infectious diseases. In addition, the strategy specifically focussed on measures to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 and a disability-friendly approach. Since 2018, the Fund has targeted an estimated 700 teachers with payment of incentives.



Other aspects of protection

Increasing amount of funding in the **protection** sector

\$6.5M allocated

7 projects

169.4K beneficiaries in 2020

Since 2017, the Fund has allocated almost \$55 million to protection activities, implemented through 44 projects and cumulatively targeting over 2.2 million people. Similar to 2019, in 2020 funding towards critically underfunded protection activities was included as a separate allocation priority to ensure that – despite some of the challenges faced when implementing protection programming – significant resources continued to be channelled to respond to the significant protection needs. In 2020, funding was allocated to stand-alone and integrated protection interventions, which included the provision of community-based or peer-to-peer mental health and psychosocial support programmes, referral and specialized protection services for adults and children injured as a result of armed conflict, case management – notably for unaccompanied and separated children and survivors of violence – and comprehensive services for GBV cases. The Fund also supported the provision of dignity kits to newly displaced people, as part of the rapid response mechanism.

Location Al-Zuqaireyah School in Taiz's Mocha district, 2020. Volunteer teacher walks past a signboard in front of the school, which explains that new latrines were built here by NRC thanks to the support of the Yemen Humanitarian Fund.

Credit: Mujahed Abdulqawi/NRC



Najat outside one of the classrooms at Al-Zuhari.

Credit: NRC



Using doors for blackboards in war-ravaged Al Makha District

Ahmed is an active 14-year-old boy who likes to help those around him. Those who know him say that he is always optimistic, despite everything that he has been through.

Before war tore his country apart, Ahmed attended primary school near his home in Al Hodeidah Governorate. Then his school was hit by an airstrike, ending his studies. When the fighting grew worse, his family fled to a village in neighboring Al Makha District in Ta'iz Governorate. He was hopeful that he could start to have some semblance of a normal life there, but found that the local Al-Zuhari school was also destroyed. Children were being taught in a nearby clinic, and when there were too many people to fit inside, they sat outdoors near the destroyed school building. But Ahmed still wanted to learn, so he joined in. It was not easy. "Learning at the clinic was very bad and difficult," Ahmed told us. "We did not have blackboards or chairs to sit on, and there were few teachers who volunteered to teach us." In fact, the teachers were using the doors of the clinic to write lessons on, as they had no blackboards. There were no desks or seats. Having escaped a bombed school, Ahmed now found himself sitting on the ground, with no writing materials and only a handful of (mostly unpaid) teachers to provide his education.

Sadly, many children in Al Makha share Ahmed's troubles. The district was hit hard by the war, with many schools

either partially or completely destroyed. Civilians have been killed, homes attacked and health centers closed. The best thing about the area near Al-Zuhari school was that it was at least safe.

Seven-year-old Najat also attends Al-Zuhari school. She is from here, but her family had to flee the fighting temporarily – only to return to find the school and much of the village destroyed. Her father is unemployed, and can't afford transportation to send her to another school.

Thanks to a grant from the Yemen Humanitarian Fund, however, teams from the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) were able to visit Ahmed and Najat's school and work with the community on these problems. Students in their village were given stationery and temporary classes were built and equipped to run on solar power, while the volunteer teachers received school supplies, training and financial support in the form of incentives. Ahmed now feels happier and more optimistic about continuing his studies, although he is only in the fourth grade. After all these difficult years of struggle, he and Najat now have a proper chance to learn again.

The YHF supported NRC to implement a \$1.4 million project providing enhanced support to IDPs living in collection settlements in Mukha and Hajjah. NRC's response was focused on access to WASH and Education services.

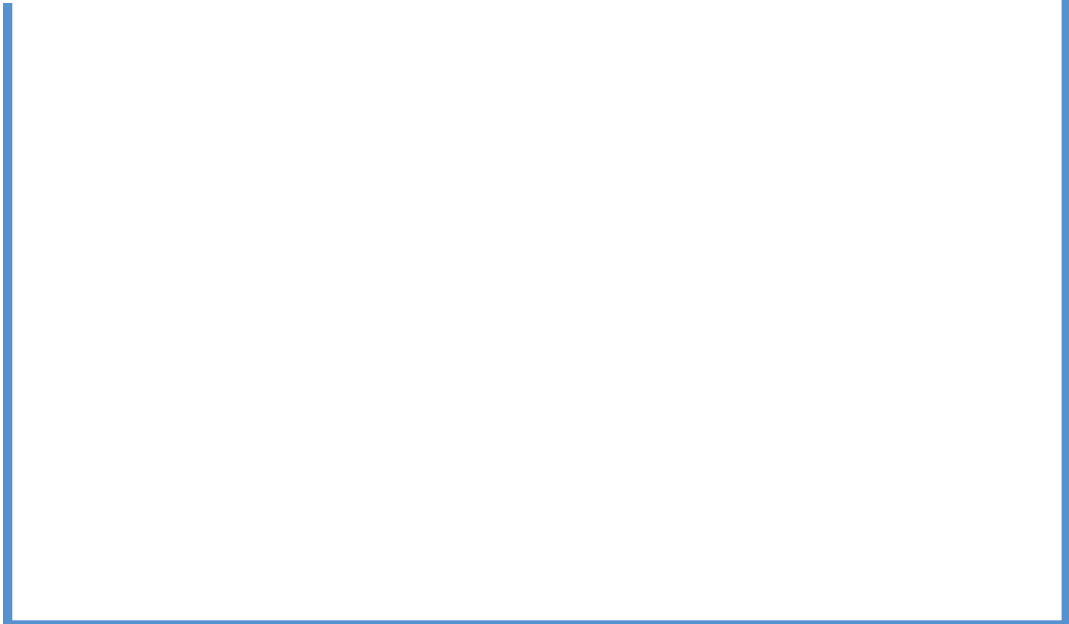


YHF 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

FUND PERFORMANCE

The YHF measures its performance against a management tool that provides a set of indicators to assess how well a Fund performs in relation to the policy objectives and operational standards set out in the CBPF Global Guidelines. This common methodology enables management and stakeholders involved in the governance of the Funds to identify, analyze and address challenges in reaching and maintaining a well-performing CBPF.

CBPFs embody the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and function according to a set of specific principles: Inclusiveness, Flexibility, Timeliness, Efficiency, Accountability and Risk Management.



PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participate in CBPF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

1 Inclusive governance

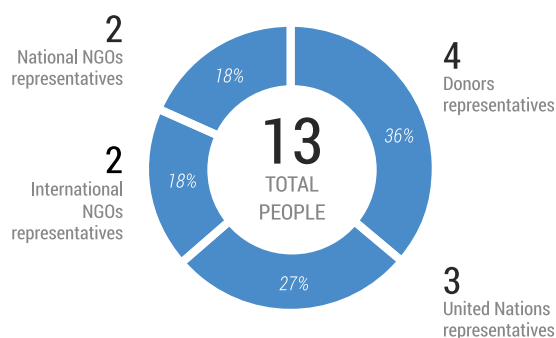
The Advisory Board has a manageable size and a balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

Target

Each constituency has four seats (33 per cent each)

Results

COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD



Analysis

Score: 4/5 (high) – In December 2019, the YHF Advisory Board agreed to increase the number of representatives per stakeholder type from three to four for 2020. All constituencies except the UN have increased membership. The UN is expected to rotate in the first quarter of 2021. The Humanitarian Coordinator chairs the YHF AB, and the OCHA Head of Office and Fund Manager are members of the board. International and national NGOs are represented at head-of-agency or country director level. Donor representatives usually join the meeting from Amman or capitals. The members are actively engaged in strategic discussions about the direction of the Fund.

Follow up actions

UN Agencies are expected to rotate in the first months of 2021. The next rotation of the Advisory Board membership is staggered, with NGOs expected to rotate by mid-2021 and donors by the end of the year.

2 Inclusive programming

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different partner constituencies and cluster representatives

Target

The strategic and technical review committees consist of six members: one cluster coordinator or co-coordinator, one NNGO, one INGO, one UN and two OCHA representatives.

Results

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REVIEW COMMITTEES

of representatives that participated in average in Strategic Review Committee



of representatives that participated in average in Technical Review Committee



Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) - After the initial eligibility screening by the Fund to ensure that all minimum criteria are met, the combined strategic and technical review committees reviewed the submitted proposals. Multi-cluster projects were reviewed by multi-cluster review committees comprising clusters involved in the specific project proposal, to ensure a comprehensive review of the proposed interventions. Due to COVID-19, all reviews were conducted virtually, and online tools were used to consolidate review members’ feedback on the proposals, which decreased the duration of the review committees and contributed to strategic and technical discussions. All review committee members sign a no-conflict-of-interest declaration.

Follow up actions

While eligible partner staff have received trainings in areas including gender, PSEA and providing assistance to people with disabilities, in future allocations the Fund could strengthen the involvement of the HCT Gender Advisor, Cash Advisor and/or the PSEA Advisors in the review of proposals, as this will strengthen the quality of the review in these areas.

PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

3 Inclusive implementation

CBPF funding is allocated to the best-positioned actors, leveraging the diversity and comparative advantage of eligible organizations.

Target

Leveraging the comparative advantage of the best placed actors by diversifying the allocations when possible and ensuring that clusters vet project proposals.

Results

All YHF allocations were made against HRP strategic objectives and/or the COVID-19 response plan, and in line with clusters' priorities. Last year, 68 per cent of the allocated funding went to NGOs and Red Crescent Society organizations including 13 per cent directly to national partners, leveraging the comparative advantage of each type of partner to respond to critical needs in hard-to-reach areas, filling critical gaps in the humanitarian response, and to respond to emerging needs as they arose. In 2020, this was demonstrated through a Reserve Allocation which provided short-term funding for the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) – All approved proposals were coordinated with the respective clusters and received pre-approval from the clusters to ensure a coordinated response and identify the best placed actors for the identified priorities. For example, funding was mainly allocated to NGOs and Red Crescent Society organizations to respond to critical needs in hard-to-reach areas and cover gaps for people in acute need in the ongoing emergency response. On the other hand, funding towards countrywide responses was mainly allocated to UN Agencies due to the scale of their operations, response capacity and comparative advantage in these areas. This included support of critical services for humanitarian organizations, country-wide COVID-19 response and the country-wide rapid response mechanisms to respond to new displacement.

Follow up actions

N/A




4 Inclusive engagement

Resources are invested by OCHA's Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) in supporting the capacity of local and national NGO partners within the scope of CBPF strategic objectives.

Target

10 training rounds and briefings (with multiple sessions and locations) for partners to ensure understanding of CBPF process and procedures and improve their management and implementation of YHF projects. Over 250 partner staff trained.

Results

TRAININGS	
 17 trainings	 1,001 total people trained
 75 partners trained Including 29 NNGO's	
Name / Purpose	Training Rounds
YHF reporting, budget rules, proposal development, and monitoring	9
Briefing on revised grant agreement and operational modalities	1
People with disabilities in humanitarian programming	1
Gender in humanitarian programming and response and applying the gender and age marker (GAM), and PSEA	3
Common mistakes in proposal development	2
YHF first Standard Allocation 2020 - partners briefing and online clinics	1

Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) – The Fund nearly doubled its planned trainings and quadrupled the planned partner staff trained. Based on the feedback during the YHF annual survey, 41 per cent of respondents indicated that the trainings were very useful, 48 per cent indicated that they were useful, while 11 per cent considered the trainings not very useful. Due to COVID-19, all the trainings were conducted online by either OCHA/YHF staff and/or by specialized staff from other organizations. New approaches and online tools introduced to ensure that the trainings were interactive. Aside from the regular trainings on the Fund's programme cycle, trainings were conducted on gender and protection mainstreaming, assistance to people with disabilities and PSEA.

Follow up actions

In 2021, the Fund will continue to offer a broad range of trainings, including more specialized trainings by inviting other stakeholders. Based on feedback from mainly national partners, additional in-depth trainings on monitoring and financial processes will be planned.

PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

The programmatic focus and funding priorities of CBPFs are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts. CBPFs are able to adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

5 Flexible assistance

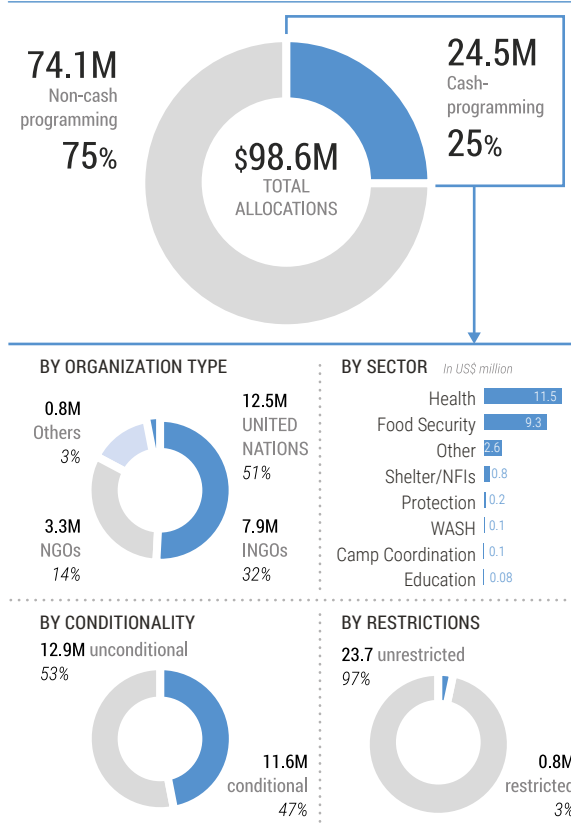
CBPF funding for in-kind and in-cash assistance is appropriate.

Target

Cash as a response modality will be strategically prioritized and operationally considered, where appropriate, as per the CBPF cash guidance note. Ten per cent of the allocations include cash-based programming.

Results

CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING



Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) – In 2020, 25 per cent of the funding was allocated towards cash, far exceeding the indicator of 10 per cent of the grant value. One of the main contributors to the prioritization of cash was the Reserve Allocation towards health hazard allowances for more than 2,800 COVID-19 front-line health workers and the prioritization of cash and/or voucher for the food security and livelihoods interventions under the first Standard Allocation.

Follow up actions

N/A

6 Flexible operation

CBPF funding supports projects that improve the common ability of actors to deliver a more effective response.

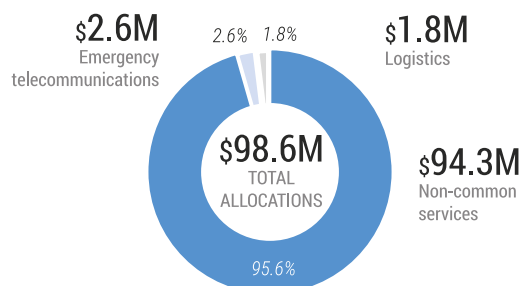
Target

Global: CBPF funding supports an enabling operational environment through funding allocated to common services.

YHF: Common services (telecommunications, logistics including UNHAS, security, data tracking) and needs assessments can be eligible for funding when critical importance and a funding gap coincide. Up to 4 per cent of the allocations.

Results

ALLOCATION THROUGH COMMON SERVICES



Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) – In 2020, 5 per cent of the allocated funding was made available for common services exceeding the benchmark of 4 per cent. The allocations focused on bridging critical gaps in funding for UNHAS and emergency telecommunications services – supporting the broader humanitarian community to deliver. Especially during COVID-19, both UNHAS and emergency telecommunications services were critical to continue the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Follow up actions

N/A

PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

7 Flexible allocation process

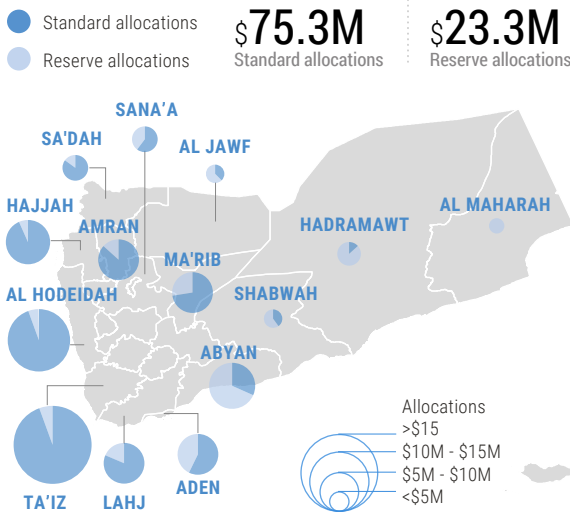
CBPF funding supports strategic planning and response to needs identified in the HRP and sudden onset emergencies through the most appropriate modalities.

Target

At least 60 per cent of funds allocated through Standard Allocation modality and up to 40 per cent kept in reserve. The Fund responds to changes in the humanitarian context, making it agile and flexible.

Results

ALLOCATION TYPE BY REGION



Other regions: Al Dhale'e 4.5; Ibb 3.3; Dhamar 2.3; Amanat Al Asimah 2.2; Al Mahwit 1.1; Al Bayda 1; Raymah 0.1; Socotra 0.01

Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) – In 2020, 76 per cent of the funding was allocated via the Standard Allocation, surpassing the 70 per cent threshold for this score, and 24 per cent was allocated through reserve modalities focusing on critical services, the COVID-19 response and support to the rapid response mechanism to quickly respond to new displacement.

Follow up actions

N/A

8 Flexible implementation

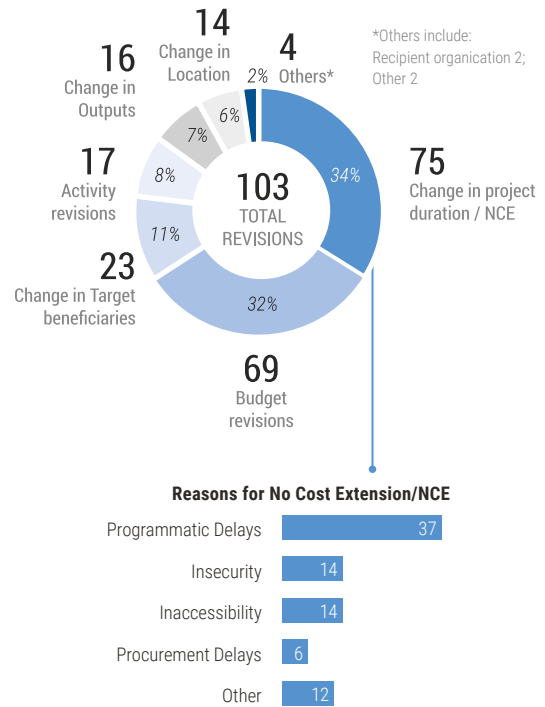
CBPF funding is successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address operational and contextual changes.

Target

100 per cent of the revision requests are processed.

Results

NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2019



PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) – Based on the advice of the YHF AB, the Fund continued to exercise maximum flexibility in processing revision requests and processed nearly 100 per cent of revisions requested in 2020. The Fund processed 103 revision requests for 81 projects, with some projects undergoing multiple revisions. The main reasons for no-cost extension requests were programmatic delays, followed by insecurity and access constraints. This is in line with earlier observations on extensive sub-agreement discussions and access negotiations which impact nearly all projects. While partners factor sub-agreement delays into the planning of their projects as much as possible, further delays are unavoidable in the current operational environment. It took the Fund on average one month to process revision requests, which indicates the delicate balance between timeliness and ensuring the revisions are in line with minimum standards and based on independently assessed needs. Some revision and no-cost extensions were rejected as requests were not based on independent assessments and/or the financial and/or programmatic monitoring revealed some concerns in the implementation.

Follow up actions

In 2021, the Fund will continue to exercise maximum flexibility in processing revision and no-cost extension requests to support partners as much as possible to continue operations. In December 2019, the YHF AB endorsed the concept that allows partners to charge the Fund for critical staffing and operational costs during the sub-agreement negotiations to maintain operational presence. The YHF continues to seek ways to improve the timeliness of processing revision requests.



Location Shaab IDP settlement, Aden, Yemen. November 2020.
Credit: OCHA/GILES CLARKE

PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

CBPFs allocate funds to save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

9 Timely allocation

CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

Target

The average number of working days from the closing date of the allocation (submission deadline) to HC approval of selected projects by allocation type is 37 days for Standard Allocations and 10 days for Reserve Allocations.

Results

Milestones	Category	2018	2019	2020
From allocation closing date to HC signature of the grant agreement	Standard Allocations	31	34	34
	Reserve Allocations	8	11	7

Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) – In 2020 the average duration of processing Reserve Allocations was reduced by four days while the average duration of processing Standard Allocations was in line with the previous year, both well in line with the target. Notably, after the strategic and technical reviews, most project proposals required several rounds of revisions before they were approved, affecting the timeliness of the allocations. Despite trainings on project proposal and budget development, the existence of detailed budget guidelines, significant follow-up is needed to meet the minimum requirements for project proposals.

Follow up actions

The Fund will continue providing trainings and strengthen its guidance materials with partners to improve the quality of the project proposals. Concurrently, the Fund will continue to engage with the OCHA CBPF section in New York to improve the proposal template and make it as straightforward as possible.

10 Timely disbursements

Payments are processed without delay

Target

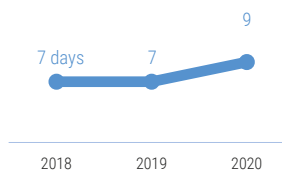
10 days from Executive Officer signature of a proposal to first payment.

Results

Average number of days for standard/reserve allocations: **9** days

AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF PAYMENT PROCESSING

Average working days from EO signature of a proposal to first payment



Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) – While the average number of working days to process the first payment increased from seven to nine working days between 2019 and 2020, this average is in line with the globally set target of 10 days. The main reason for this change comes from the designation of Ansar Allah as a Foreign Terrorist Organization by the US Administration on 19 January 2021 – subsequently revoked on 16 February 2021 – which required the Fund to evaluate the potential impact of the designation before disbursing.

Follow up actions

N/A

PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

11 Timely contributions

Pledging and payment of contributions to CBPFs are timely and predictable.

Target

75 per cent of funding paid within one month of pledge, 5 per cent of funding paid between one and three months of the pledge and 20 per cent paid beyond three months of the pledge. Overall, 50 per cent of contributions received before mid-year.

Results

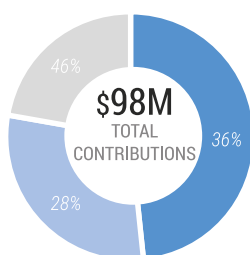
CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINESS

28.7M

contributions longer than 3 months from pledges

22M

contributions between 1 - 3 months from pledges



47.2M

contributions in less than 1 month from pledges

Analysis

Score: 1/5 (very low) – Donor contributions towards the YHF were affected by the general funding situation and restrictive operational environment in Yemen. By the end of June 2020, only 29 per cent of the YHF funding had been received and almost half of the pledges were paid between one and three months of the original pledge. Contributions to the HRP reduced by almost 50 per cent compared to the previous year. In April 2020, the Fund adjusted its resource mobilization target from \$180 million to \$100 million. The implementation of the \$110 million that was allocated through the second Standard Allocation at the end of 2019 and implemented in 2020 was significantly delayed due to the lengthy sub-agreement negotiations and restrictive operational environment. It resulted in delayed donor contributions as they were reviewing whether partners could implement and absorb additional funding. The delays in sub-agreements are mostly affecting activities implemented by NGOs which are considered priority recipients by donors to the Fund.

Follow up actions

The Fund will continue to engage donors and keep them informed about the progress of sub-agreements, the operational environment and potential restrictions in project implementation and conducting independent financial and programmatic monitoring. The Fund’s annual resource mobilization target will continue to be based on the operating environment and its capacity to allocate funding in an accountable and principled manner.

PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

Management of all processes related to CBPFs enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs. CBPFs seek to employ effective disbursement mechanisms, minimizing transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

12 Efficient scale

CBPFs have a significant funding level to support the delivery of the HRPs.

Target

15 per cent of HRP funding received.

Results

2.7 per cent of HRP funding received.

Analysis

Score: 2/5 (low) – In 2020, the YHF received 2.7 per cent of the total HRP funding in 2019 compared with 7 per cent the year before. The reduction in funding is related to the overall reduction of funding to the Yemen humanitarian operation due to the complex operating environment. Despite the global aspirational target of 15 per cent of the HRP funding received, the funding received is in line with the resource mobilization target set at \$100 million.

Follow up actions

The Fund will continue to monitor the operating environment, the ability of partners to implement projects in a principled manner and its capacity to implement its financial and programmatic monitoring and independent audit activities. The YHF will continue to inform its donors about opportunities and constraints. The 2021 HRP will require \$3.85 billion and, while targeted, it is not anticipated that 15 per cent will be channelled through the Fund.

13 Efficient prioritization

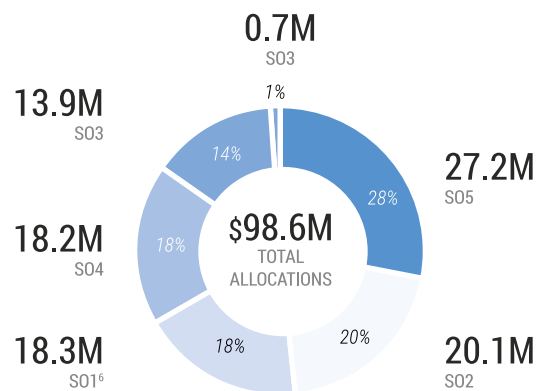
CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

Target

100 per cent of funded projects address HRP strategic priorities and are disaggregated by gender, age, disability and geographic areas (district level).

Results

ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



SO1 (GHRP) Contain the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic and decrease morbidity and mortality.

SO2 (HRP) Help millions of destitute Yemenis overcome hunger by providing food and nutrition assistance, increasing household incomes and advocating for measures that bring economic stability.

SO3 (HRP) Promote the dignity of displaced families living in emergency and IDP settlements by upgrading sub-standard sites and providing services and shelter.

SO3 (GHRP) Protect, assist, and advocate for refugees, IDPs, migrants and host communities particularly vulnerable to the pandemic

SO4 (HRP) Reduce the risk of displacements and violence against civilians and facilitating the recovery of people traumatized by the conflict by advocating for adherence to international humanitarian law.

SO5 (HRP) Preserving the capacity of public sector institutions to deliver life-saving basic services by providing key inputs and support.

Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) – All projects are in line with the HRP strategic objectives and/or the COVID-19 response plan and in line with cluster-specific priorities. Proposals were reviewed based on their alignment with cluster priorities, cluster standards and pre-endorsed by the cluster coordinators ahead of their submission to ensure a coherent and coordinated response towards prioritized interventions.

Follow up actions

N/A

5 \$337,793 of HRP SO1 added to the SO1 COVID-19 objective: Mitigate the impact of COVID-19 and reduce outbreaks of infectious diseases by helping to suppress the factors that lead to epidemics, upgrading treatment capacities and expanding epidemiology.

PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

14 Efficient coverage

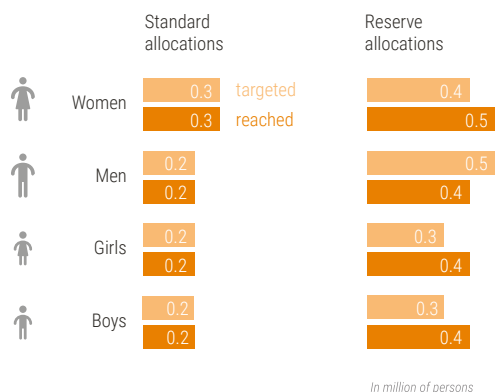
CBPF funding reaches people in need.

Target

100 per cent of funded projects address HRP strategic priorities and are disaggregated by gender, age, disability and geographic areas (district level).

Results

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY GENDER AND AGE



Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) – Despite the complex operational environment, 100 per cent of the targeted people were reached with assistance. Cumulatively, 6.7 million people were targeted and 8.1 million people were reached with assistance. For reporting purposes and to minimize double counting of beneficiaries in the same district receiving multiple types of assistance, the consolidated maximum⁶ figure per district is applied; it is thus estimated that 2.4 million people were targeted and 2.8 million people received assistance. While there is an underachievement of men reached compared to the target, assistance to women, boys and girls exceeded the original targets.

Follow up actions

The Fund continues to refine the accuracy of beneficiary figures by distinguishing between direct and indirect beneficiaries based on activity type, and aims to minimize duplication per district by providing cumulative and maximum beneficiary numbers.

⁶ The maximum number indicates the highest number of people targeted and/or reached with certain interventions in specific areas based on results reported in 2020.

PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

15 Efficient management

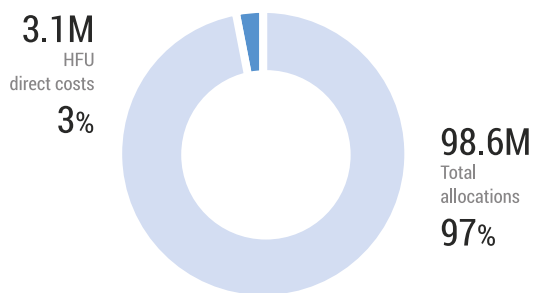
CBPF management is cost-efficient and context appropriate.

Target

Total expenditures of HFU direct costs (execution of cost-plan) account for less than 4 per cent of overall utilization of funds (allocations plus operations costs).

Results

HFU DIRECT COSTS AGAINST TOTAL ALLOCATION



Analysis

Score: 4/5 (high) – The cost of the humanitarian financing staff is within the set target of less than 4 per cent of the overall allocations. In addition, the HFU direct costs compared to the overall utilisation of funds is 3 per cent, 1 percentage point below its target (see for a breakdown the figure on page 19). The HFU reviewed its cost plan in the third quarter of 2020 due to reduced monitoring and travel expenditures. The team consists of 18 staff, namely a fund manager, a deputy fund manager, four international programme professionals, three national finance professionals, eight national programme professionals – two of them based in Aden, and one driver. While in 2019 the Fund allocated almost \$240 million to 154 projects which were mostly implemented in 2020, in 2020 the Fund allocated almost \$99 million to 62 projects. This allows the Fund to focus on more in-depth follow-up and impact analysis of ongoing projects.

Follow up actions

The Fund will continue to review its staff capacity and profile in line with the funding and partner portfolio and seek possibilities to expand its pool of third-party financial and programmatic monitoring capacities.

16 Efficient management

CBPF management is compliant with management and operational standards required by the CBPF Global Guidelines.

Target

YHF Operational Manual based on the latest version of global CBPF guidelines and derogations to the CBPF guidelines endorsed by the HC/AB and OCHA Executive Officer by mid-year.

Results

The YHF Operational Manual was updated in June 2020 in line with global CBPF guidelines. The updated operational manual reflects the risk calibration approach and adjusted operational modalities and risk management in light of the challenging operating environment.

Analysis

Allocation strategies show full compliance with the Operational Manual. However, as in previous years, the strategic and technical review committees were merged to ensure a timely and comprehensive review of the large YHF allocations.

Follow up actions

N/A

PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of ac-countability tools and measures.

17 Accountability to affected population

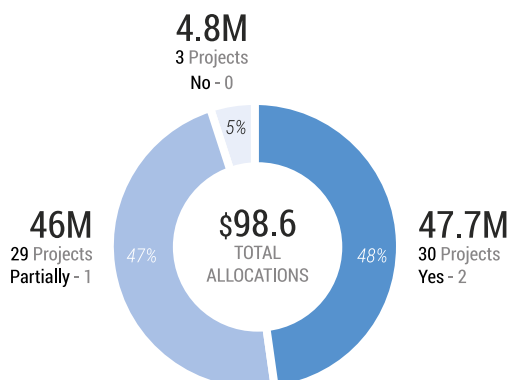
CBPF-funded projects have a clear strategy to promote the participation of affected people.

Target

Eighty per cent of proposals scored and reviewed clearly articulate how accountability to affected population (AAP) will be implemented and have set up AAP mechanisms. The TPM Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism indicates that on average more than 50 per cent of beneficiaries are aware of partners' AAP mechanisms.

Results

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE



- 2 The project **includes** the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or mechanisms for beneficiaries
- 1 The project **partially** includes the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or mechanisms for beneficiaries
- 0 The project **does not include** the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or mechanisms for beneficiary

Analysis

Score: 4/5 (high) – Accountability to affected population is a priority area for the Fund in both the project development phase and the implementation of project activities. While 95 per cent of the project proposals included or partially included AAP in their proposals, the Fund's third-party field monitoring noted that on average only 49 per cent of the beneficiaries were aware of the implementing partner's feedback and complaint mechanisms. Furthermore, 96 per cent of 12,302 people interviewed via beneficiary verification surveys indicated that they were satisfied with services they received through YHF-funded projects. Notably, only 7 per cent of the first Standard Allocation in 2020 made a reference to the YHF feedback and complaint mechanism. However, while limited references were made in the proposals, to date 1,775 people provided feedback via this mechanism and the Fund.

Follow up actions

Further efforts are needed to adequately implement feedback and complaint mechanisms and increase awareness among beneficiaries. The Fund is also reviewing the YHF-specific feedback and complaint mechanism to strengthen the adequate follow-up of feedback by implementing partners.

PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

18 Accountability and risk management for projects

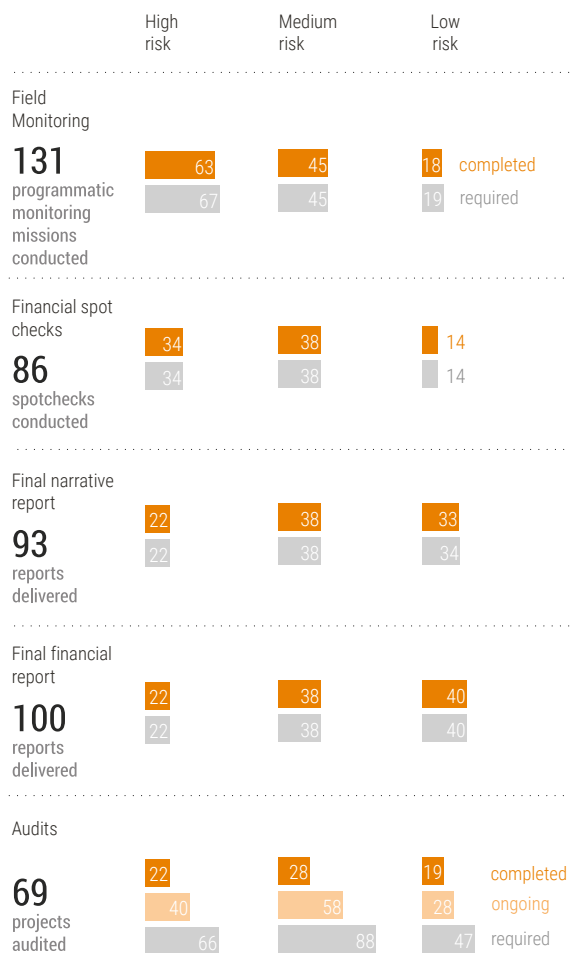
CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

Target

Set at global level: 100 per cent (operational modalities are defined at country level and set a minimum standard of monitoring; therefore, the target is 100 per cent).

Results

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



Note: several waivers have been provided for monitoring / financial spot-checks which are included in the number of completed monitoring missions / financial spot-checks. The audit information is representing the status of all audits that were pending at the beginning of 2021.

Analysis

Score: 4/5 (high) – The Fund is nearly 100 per cent compliant with its financial and narrative reporting requirements, and monitoring and financial spot-check requirements. It initiated 97 per cent of the required audits due between 1 January and 31 December 2020. Six additional field monitoring and two additional financial spot-checks were conducted to obtain additional verification of previous findings although these were not required by the operational modalities. In 2020, the Fund increased its review of audits and processed 69 of the 201 pending audits. The Fund prioritized audits for high-risk partners and audits for projects ending before 2020. While progress has been made in reducing the overall number of pending audits, audits have been affected by access challenges for one of the two globally contracted audit firms for the region, and at times, poor quality which required clarifications.

Follow up actions

Due to the specific context in Yemen and limited audit capacity, the Fund will continue to focus on seeking ways to strengthen its audit capacity and prioritize audits based on risk level. In addition, the YHF will focus on strengthening the quality of its monitoring capacity to ensure that projects are adequately monitored in line with the operational modalities and that the response is in line with global standards, and will prioritize monitoring of main interventions.

PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

19 Accountability and risk management of implementing partners

CBPF Funding is allocated to partners as per the identified capacity and risk level.

Target

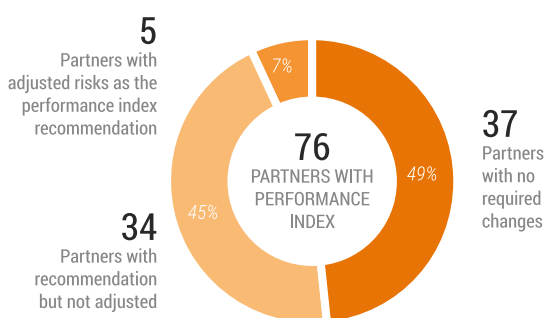
HFU focuses on partners likely to pass the capacity assessment after initial screening on minimum eligibility criteria with more than 50 per cent of assessments approved against the number of assessments conducted.

Results

IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE



UPDATED RISK LEVEL BASED ON PERFORMANCE INDEX



OVERVIEW 2020



Analysis

Score: 3/5 (medium) – In 2020, the Fund changed its capacity assessment process from accepting applications on a rolling basis to an annual call for expressions of interest, which was launched in September 2020 with enhanced minimum criteria and financial threshold. Of the 130 organizations that applied, some 10 per cent passed to the next stage. Of those, four organizations did not pass the due diligence submission stage and eight organizations are currently in the final stages of the capacity assessment process, i.e. the programmatic and financial desk reviews and office visits. In 2020, five organizations became eligible; two NNGOs for which funding was subject to a development improvement plan, two INGOs (of which one was a re-assessment) and one UN Agency. Three organizations (of which one was a re-assessment) did not pass the capacity assessment process and two organizations are currently in the last stage of the assessment – the field visit – which was postponed due to COVID-19. Furthermore, in advance of the allocation the Fund conducted its annual comprehensive review of partners to ensure that the risk level was adjusted if needed, in line with the latest financial and programmatic monitoring results. As of March 2021, the Fund has 73 eligible partners, consisting of 29 NNGOs, 29 INGOs, 13 UN Agencies and two Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The volume of allocations to high-risk partners reduced. In 2020, \$4.4 million went to high-risk partners, with an average grant of \$400,000 and the highest grant \$700,000, compared to \$32 million in 2019 with an average grant of \$700,000 and the highest grant \$1.5 million.

Follow up actions

The average time for a full capacity assessment process is at least 6 months for organizations to become eligible for funding. The Fund will continue to strive to shorten the review timeline by adjusting its review modalities and investing more staff capacity focusing on the capacity assessment process.

PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

20 Accountability and risk management of funding

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is administered through CBPFs.

Target

100 per cent of compliance cases are treated in full compliance with CBPF standard operating on Response to Concerns of Fraud or Misuse of Funds by Partners.

Results



11

Reported incidents

8 open cases

3 closed cases



19

Open incidents cases

14 open cases

5 open incidents

Reported cases: # of incidents/cases (allegation, suspected fraud, confirmed fraud, theft, diversion, looting, destruction, etc.) reported by HFU to OCU in 2020, either open or closed

Open incidents/cases: # of incidents/cases for which measures (assurance measures, inquiry, settlement, etc.) were still ongoing as of 31.12.2020

The numbers above show cases which include potential fraud and compliance incidents, and security and/or other incidents which may have financial implications. New compliance-related cases and incidents were identified from several assurance mechanisms, including programmatic and financial monitoring. In 2020, the Fund had to terminate a few projects, and temporarily suspend several partners pending results of audits and/or potentially a re-assessment. There are official investigations ongoing. In line with the SOPs, donors were informed both at capital and country-level during the different stages of the process.

Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) – Since January 2020, the YHF has taken steps to strengthen its risk management approach and improve its oversight and compliance. These measures, validated by the YHF AB in April 2020, allowed the Fund to mitigate and reduce risks while continuing to support the best-placed actors to deliver life-saving assistance to millions of people in need across Yemen. As part of these measures, the Fund lowered its resource mobilization target for 2020 from \$180 million to \$100 million. This allowed the Fund to strengthen its oversight measures, including reducing its pending audits, improving monitoring, and strengthening capacity assessment requirements for organizations that wish to become eligible partners, while simultaneously focusing on allocations addressing the most urgent needs in prioritized hard-to-reach areas and leveraging the comparative advantage of the Fund.

Aside from the adjusted resource mobilisation target, the YHF introduced several mitigation measures. Firstly, it temporarily suspended partners with financial and/or programmatic monitoring concerns subject to the results of past and ongoing project audits. It also included a requirement to re-assess the partner prior to potentially reinstating its eligibility status. Secondly, the YHF did not provide additional funding to high-risk partners without a finalized audit and applied procurement limitations for high-risk partners. Lastly, the Fund revised its minimum criteria for the capacity assessment to mitigate capacity issues once organizations become eligible partners. Compliance cases and incidents were dealt with in line with the global guidelines. The CBPF section Oversight and Compliance Unit was consulted on compliance cases and incidents.

Follow up actions

The Fund will continue to improve its approach to risk management and compliance, which includes strengthening its assurance mechanisms, financial and programmatic monitoring as well as its audit capacity. The Fund is also reviewing its capacity assessment procedures to reinstate (temporarily) suspended partners once the minimum conditions have been met. It will also increase capacity building for partners in areas of programmatic and financial monitoring.

YHF 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the YHF allocations per cluster, targets and reported results, as well as lessons learned from 2020.

The cluster level reports highlight indicator achievements against planned targets based on narrative reports submitted by partners within the reporting period, 1 February 2020 to 31 January 2021. The achievements indicated include reported achievements against targets from projects funded in 2016 (when applicable), 2018, 2019 and/or 2020, but whose reports were submitted between 1 February 2020 and 31 January 2020. The bulk of the projects funded in 2020 are still under implementation and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in the subsequent YHF reports.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Increase access to food for highly vulnerable families across the country.

Objective 2: Increase rural household incomes and rehabilitate food security assets in areas with high levels of food insecurity.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WFP, FAO

Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$15.2M	10	9

TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
150,050	36,087	37,140
	GIRLS	BOYS
	39,575	37,248

In response to the growing famine risk in Yemen, 15 per cent of the YHF funding was allocated to food security and livelihoods in 2020, complementing a \$30 million CERF allocation. The YHF-funded activities focused on providing immediate life-saving emergency food assistance to acutely food insecure displaced persons living in collective centres and hosting sites or with host families. Assistance was provided in the form of cash or value vouchers for six rounds (six consecutive months) to the same households, allowing them to meet their basic food needs. The cluster targeted the most vulnerable groups and made concerted efforts to support female-headed households by including a target of at least 30 per cent in almost all project interventions.

Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2019 \$8.1M	13	12

PEOPLE TARGETED

78,493

PEOPLE REACHED

113,724

	Targeted	Reached
Women	18K	33K
Men	17K	22K
Girls	22K	29K
Boys	21K	30K

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of individuals provided with emergency food assistance (unconditional voucher / cash transfers) on a monthly basis.	Women	16,347	16,662	102
	Girls	17,376	14,695	85
	Men	28,607	14,769	52
	Boys	16,260	15,199	93
% of Female Headed Households that have benefitted from emergency food assistance (C&V)	Women	200	215	108
	Men	200	215	108

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of individuals provided with emergency food assistance (unconditional voucher / cash transfers) on a monthly basis.	78,590	73,981	82

¹ Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

NUTRITION



Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$9.6M	12	8
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
384,582	113,530	72,607
	GIRLS	BOYS
	98,159	100,286

Results reported in 2020

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2018	\$3.9M	2	2
2019	\$4.4M	9	8

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Reduce the prevalence of and prevent acute malnutrition among children under five, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and other vulnerable population groups.

Objective 2: Expand coverage of nutrition services and remove the barriers that prevent families from using them.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF

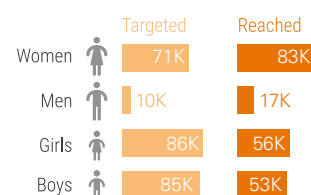
Malnutrition rates in Yemen are at record highs. In 2021, nearly 2.3 million children under age 5 are at risk of acute malnutrition. The previous year, 10 per cent of the YHF funding was allocated to nutrition activities focusing on integrated responses, including health interventions and optimizing the funding impact to address the widespread malnutrition rates. Funding was provided for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition for children under age 5, the treatment of pregnant and lactating women, counselling on infant and young child feeding in host communities and IDP sites. Priority areas included districts with high to very high prevalence of acute malnutrition and districts with low treatment coverage. Under the first Standard Allocation, over 400 nutrition workers were targeted to be supported by nutrition worker allowances.

PEOPLE TARGETED

250,412

PEOPLE REACHED

209,781



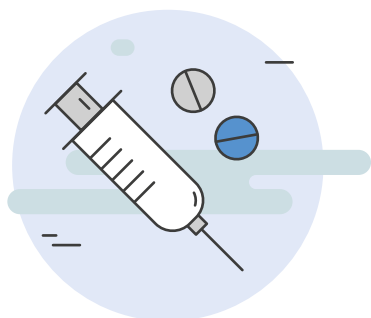
OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of boys and girls aged 6-59 months admitted for MAM treatment	<i>Girls</i>	81,904	45,436	55
	<i>Boys</i>	35,102	47,291	135
# of boys and girls aged 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition and referred for treatment if needed	<i>Girls</i>	33,130	36,732	111
	<i>Boys</i>	35,890	39,793	111
# of PLW with acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	<i>Women</i>	35,250	35,902	102

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of boys and girls aged 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition and referred for treatment if needed	69,020	76,525	111
# of boys and girls aged 6-59 months admitted for MAM treatment	117,005	92,727	79
# of children receiving deworming	31,993	15,008	47
# of PLW with acute malnutrition admitted for treatment	35,250	35,902	102

¹ Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

HEALTH



Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$29.5M	19	16
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
2,211,749	789,868	748,206
	GIRLS	BOYS
	323,880	349,795

Results reported in 2020

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2018	\$4.3M	3	3
2019	\$37.6M	25	18

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Improve access to primary, secondary and tertiary health care, including district hospitals, in priority districts.

Objective 2: Help ensure that health facilities in priority districts are able to respond to outbreaks and public health events.

Objective 3: Help restore the functionality of closed or damaged health facilities in high priority districts.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WHO

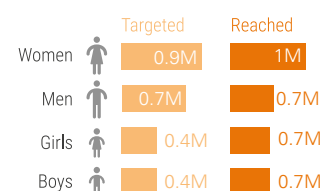
With only half of the health facilities fully functioning and the COVID-19 pandemic affecting the already dire health situation in the country, 30 per cent of the YHF funding was allocated to health. This focused on the COVID-19 response and support for the public health system, complementing a \$35 million CERF allocation. Under the second Reserve Allocation, the COVID-19 response focused on payments of hazard allowances to more than 2,800 health workers and supported 10,000 community volunteers in their risk communication and community engagement to increase awareness about COVID-19. Under the Standard Allocation, funding was allocated to support life-saving essential health services based on the minimum service package, which includes general health services, communicable disease prevention and control, the minimum initial service package for reproductive health and inpatient care for severe acute malnutrition, health hazard allowances and operational costs for health facilities. Under the first Standard Allocation, over 1,400 health workers were targeted to be supported by health hazard allowances.

PEOPLE TARGETED

2.4M

PEOPLE REACHED

3.3M



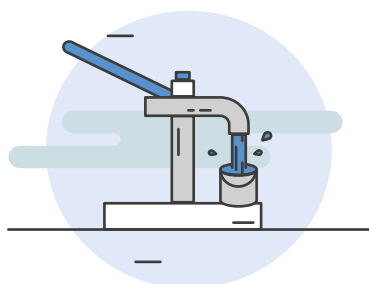
OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# consultations (HFs)	Women	687,197	1,111,446	162
	Girls	349,140	690,565	198
	Men	1,030,083	816,747	79
	Boys	391,485	677,594	173
# of pregnant women receiving antenatal care	Women	117,189	153,302	131

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# consultations (HFs)	2,457,905	3,296,352	134
# of boys and girls 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition	12,000	5,374	45
# of children under 5 immunized	3,000	4,086	163
# of deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	34,619	43,051	124
# of health staff received incentives	5,254	4,984	95
# of health staff trained	663	575	87
# of pregnant women receiving antenatal care	117,189	153,302	131

¹ Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$11.6M	16	15
TARGETED PEOPLE¹	WOMEN	MEN
601,861	135,730	141,972
	GIRLS	BOYS
	167,885	156,274

Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2018 \$9.1M	8	8
2019 \$29.9M	32	24

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide emergency water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services and assistance to highly vulnerable people.

Objective 2: Restore and maintain sustainable water and sanitation systems, particularly in high-risk areas.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF

Assessments indicate that only 9 per cent of IDP hosting sites have adequate water, sanitation and hygiene services, and only 6 per cent have waste disposal. According to the 2021 HRP, about 35 per cent of sites report open defecation due to lack or inadequacy of facilities. Last year's YHF allocations towards WASH focused on providing comprehensive interventions for IDPs and vulnerable host communities and addressing critical gaps in IDP sites, aiming to reduce severe malnutrition and reduce risks of exposure to WASH-related diseases. Interventions included the rehabilitation of water supply systems, establishment and training of water management committees, hygiene promotion including the distribution of hygiene kits, construction and rehabilitation of latrines, and cleaning campaigns. Geographical priority districts were those with high and very high nutrition severity and areas with high incidents of WASH-related diseases.

PEOPLE TARGETED

2.9M

	Targeted	Reached
Women	761K	927K
Men	561K	683K
Girls	771K	921K
Boys	387K	952K

PEOPLE REACHED

3.5M

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# people of in priority districts of AWD/ Cholera outbreak with access to improved emergency and sustained safe water supply	Women	3,468	11,309	326
	Girls	5,304	9,341	176
	Men	3,332	9,739	292
	Boys	4,896	8,685	177
# Cleaning and insect spraying campaigns done in 38 high risk districts	Women	991,900	702,909	71
	Girls	446,355	316,309	71
	Men	686,700	486,629	71
	Boys	694,330	492,036	71
# of individuals to benefit from access to at least 15 lpd of drinking water (through water trucking or public water tanks).	Women	767	820	107
	Girls	1,151	1,104	96
	Men	737	778	106
	Boys	1,106	1,140	103
# of people provided with Cholera Kit	Women	32,340	30,036	93
	Girls	48,509	43,743	90
	Men	26,460	29,306	111
	Boys	39,691	44,016	111

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# people of in priority districts of AWD/ Cholera outbreak with access to improved emergency and sustained safe water supply.	17,000	39,074	230
# Cleaning and insect spraying campaigns done in 38 high risk districts	2,819,285	1,997,883	71
# of beneficiaries targeted through IEC materials distributions	28,000	38,560	138
# of households assisted with cash for hygiene and dignity kits	8,576	8,945	104
# of households receiving Aquababs 33mg	21,000	20,994	100
# of people provided with a consumable hygiene kit	1,106,923	1,018,659	92
# of people provided with Cholera Kit	147,000	147,101	100
# of individuals to benefit from access to at least 15 lpd of drinking water (through water trucking or public water tanks).	3,761	3,842	102

¹ Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

PROTECTION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide specialized protection services that help to reduce the factors forcing highly vulnerable people into unsafe and undignified practices.

Objective 2: Support community-based mechanisms that promote social cohesion and dignity and help to identify and address protection risks.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, DRC

Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$6.5M	7	6
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
169,455	79,825	20,791
	GIRLS	BOYS
	46,643	22,196

The protection situation in Yemen is characterized by widespread violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and high levels of internal displacement. In 2020, funding was allocated to stand-alone and integrated protection, child protection, GBV and mine risk awareness interventions, which included the provision of community-based or peer-to-peer mental health and psychosocial support programmes, referral and specialized protection services for adults and children injured as a result of armed conflict, case management – including for unaccompanied and separated children and survivors of violence – and comprehensive services for GBV cases.

Results reported in 2020

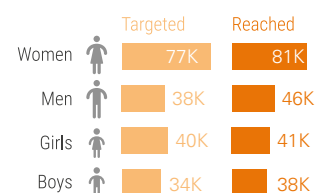
	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2018	\$6.9M	6	6
2019	\$5.9M	8	7

PEOPLE TARGETED

188,918

PEOPLE REACHED

206,926



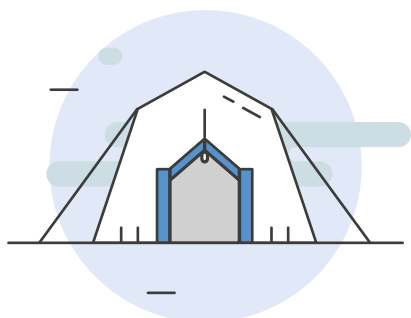
OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# children and women who have received support services.	Women	937	2,992	319
	Girls	2,670	3,227	121
	Men	899	2,335	260
	Boys	3,236	3,634	112
# of children and caregivers in conflict affected areas benefiting from resilience building activities	Women	438	1,872	427
	Girls	12,683	11,357	90
	Men	375	1,422	379
	Boys	13,741	11,119	81
# of children and community members reached with life-saving mine risk education messaging	Women	9,331	4,613	49
	Girls	6,762	4,093	61
	Men	9,669	5,250	54
	Boys	7,360	4,933	67

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# children and women who have received support services.	7,742	12,188	157
# of children and community members reached with life-saving mine risk education messaging	33,122	18,889	57
# of GBV beneficiaries reached with lifesaving GBV multi-sectoral services and support	28,648	28,589	100
# of persons benefiting from legal assistance	13,651	18,950	139
# of persons benefiting from protection cash assistance	12,495	14,462	116

¹ Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS



Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$8.3M	7	6

TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
366,118	92,441	80,289
	GIRLS	BOYS
	92,819	100,569

Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2018 \$4.2M	3	3
2019 \$7.6M	6	5

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide safe, appropriate shelter and essential household items to highly vulnerable families.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR

At least 4 million Yemenis are displaced, with 172,000 people displaced in 2020. In addition to the displacement, torrential rains and flooding caused more than 300,000 people – most of them IDPs living in sites – to lose their homes, incomes and livelihoods. To contribute to these staggering needs, the YHF funding under the first Standard Allocation focused on the provision of essential household items and enhanced emergency shelter kits for newly displaced and supported IDPs in protracted displacement with transitional shelter. The Fund also focused on provision of flood mitigation solutions to alleviate the impact of flooding and contribute to building the resilience of communities living in flood-prone areas. Furthermore, the YHF allocated funding to support the common shelter pipeline with enhanced emergency shelter kits and core household and bedding kits to respond to new displacement and floods, complementing ongoing interventions under the multi-cluster contingency project to be able to rapidly respond to new displacement and/or natural hazards.

PEOPLE TARGETED

236,983

PEOPLE REACHED

291,888

	Targeted	Reached
Women	62K	78K
Men	60K	71K
Girls	58K	71K
Boys	57K	72K

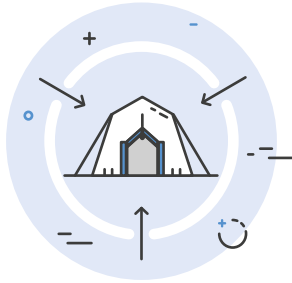
OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# of beneficiaries supported with cash for NFIs assistance	Women	756	760	101
	Girls	756	591	78
	Men	616	816	132
	Boys	672	647	96
# of beneficiaries supported with cash for shelter assistance	Women	756	760	101
	Girls	756	591	78
	Men	616	816	132
	Boys	672	647	96

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of beneficiaries residing in IDP Hosting Sites (and Transit Sites) with established Site Management Structure	7,950	21,410	269
# of families benefited from the rehabilitation of their transitional shelter	1,172	965	82
# of families received NFIs	7,330	7,230	99
# of people assisted with emergency shelter kits	11,705	14,428	123
# of people assisted with household items	114,628	132,675	116
# of people supported with new transitional shelter	5,121	4,662	91
# of beneficiaries supported with cash for shelter assistance	2800	2814	101

¹ Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT



Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$3.2M	5	5
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
103,956	21,621	20,965
	GIRLS	BOYS
	36,699	24,671

Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2019 \$0.3M	1	1

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Improving the living conditions of displaced families living in IDP hosting sites.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, IOM

Over 1 million IDPs are living in almost 1,600 IDP sites, with 48 per cent of IDPs in hosting sites living within 5 km of active hostilities. Most of the IDP sites are informal settlements and lack basic services such as water, food and health care. In 2020, the YHF funding under the first Standard Allocation towards camp coordination and camp management focused on site-level supervision and coordination, strengthening of community self-organization and community cohesion, improving access to information for displaced people and feedback systems, and maintenance, development and care of sites and surrounding areas. The Fund targets an estimated 12 per cent of the 2020 HRP Extension target of 800,000 people.

PEOPLE TARGETED

21,245

PEOPLE REACHED

14,289

	Targeted	Reached
Women	5K	4K
Men	5K	3K
Girls	5K	3K
Boys	6K	4K

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# IDPs living at managed sites (disaggregated)	Women	595	860	145
	Girls	768	948	123
	Men	563	812	144
	Boys	811	1,086	134

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# IDPs living at managed sites (disaggregated)	2,737	3,706	135
# of families benefited from solar energy for lighting	500	500	100
# of IDP and host community households targeted through IEC materials	21,245	14,289	67

¹ Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

EDUCATION



Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$2.1M	5	5
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
59,483	6,552	6,108
	GIRLS	BOYS
	22,133	24,690

Results reported in 2020

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2018	\$2.3M	1	1
2019	\$3.9M	10	8

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Help maintain basic education services, particularly in areas where schools are damaged, closed or unable to fully operate because of budget, payroll and other conflict-related constraints.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF

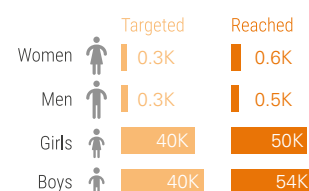
The protracted crisis has left an estimated 2.05 million children without access to education. The shortage of teachers, irregular payments to teachers of stipends and incentives, attacks on schools and the military use of some education facilities hamper access to education. Last year, the YHF allocated funding towards education activities aimed at increasing school age children's access to education in districts characterized by the highest severity needs and most significant gaps, including through small-scale rehabilitations, establishment of safe temporary or alternative learning spaces through a gender-and-disability-sensitive approach, teacher incentives, learning supplies, provision of hygiene and health education in schools, and setting up preventive measures to ensure physical distancing in the crowded schools.

PEOPLE TARGETED

91,805

PEOPLE REACHED

115,293



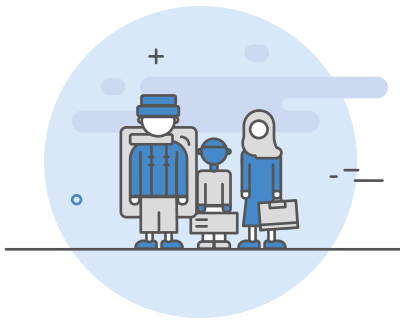
OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of boys and girls that access safe, quality learning opportunities in formal education.	<i>Girls</i>	7,052	11,968	170
	<i>Boys</i>	8,516	12,009	141
# of students (boys and girls) receiving school bags and any other essential learning materials	<i>Girls</i>	28,506	26,607	93
	<i>Boys</i>	31,343	28,618	91
# of students (boys and girls) benefited with School Desks (Repaired or New)	<i>Girls</i>	6,088	10,234	168
	<i>Boys</i>	7,337	9,951	136
# of students benefiting from school feeding support	<i>Girls</i>	6,996	6,996	100
	<i>Boys</i>	8,044	8,044	100

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of boys and girls that access safe, quality learning opportunities in formal education.	15,568	23,977	154
# of students (boys and girls) benefited with School Desks (Repaired or New)	13,425	20,185	150
# of students benefiting from school feeding support	15,040	15,040	100
# of students (boys and girls) receiving school bags and any other essential learning materials	59,849	55,225	92
# of teachers receiving teacher kits	1,377	1,682	122

¹ Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM (RRM)



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide immediate, life-saving emergency assistance to families who are newly displaced and in hard-to-reach areas.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

IOM, UNFPA

Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$8.2M	5	4

TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
564,723	184,235	127,148
	GIRLS	BOYS
	152,839	100,501

In 2020, the YHF contributed 32 per cent of the funding received for the rapid response mechanism. Funding was provided to respond to the needs of newly displaced households by providing life-saving assistance within the first 72 hours of displacement. IDPs will be provided with in-kind assistance (transit kits and hygiene kits) and multi-purpose cash targeting the most vulnerable displaced persons to ensure access to basic needs for one month, to cover the gap until the full cluster response is activated. The YHF has been a strong supporter of the RRM since 2019 and has funded that response each year since then for a total amount of \$15.2 million.

Results reported in 2020

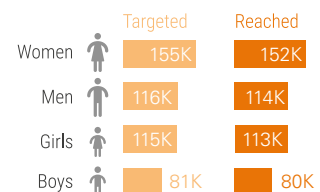
ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2019 \$5.5M	2	2

PEOPLE TARGETED

468,000

PEOPLE REACHED

460,000



OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of newly displaced persons and returnees receive RRM kits	Women	60,000	60,000	100
	Girls	60,000	60,000	100
	Men	30,000	30,000	100
	Boys	30,000	30,000	100
Number of women and girls receiving transit kits	Women	60,000	60,000	100
	Girls	60,000	60,000	100

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of hygiene kits procured and pre-positioned	40,000	40,000	100
# of newly displaced persons and returnees receive RRM kits	180,000	180,000	100
# of transit kits procured and pre-positioned	65,200	65,200	100
Number of women and girls receiving transit kits	120,000	120,000	100

¹ Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

Reem when arrived to Al-Berar HU and measuring her blood pressure.

Credit: YDN



A life-saving referral for a pregnant mother

In conflict-torn Yemen, many pregnant women face delivery complications that threaten their and their babies' lives. Many families cannot afford to seek basic health care services, including prenatal care for pregnant women. To help address these issues, with funding from the Yemen Humanitarian Fund, the Yemeni Development Network (YDN) initiated a project to provide primary health services in Amran Governorate.

On 30 December 2020, Reem, a 23-years-old mother who suffered from severe pain, reached Al-Berar Health Unit in Raydah District. She was diagnosed with obstructed labor and needed a cesarean section. She was transferred to Amran maternal and child hospital and supported with referral transportation cost. Reem was escorted by a health worker from the health necessary tests and examinations were completed, the surgery

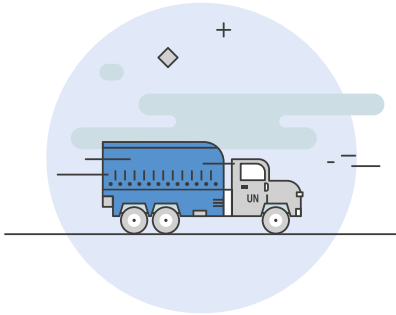
was completed successfully, and she delivered a beautiful and healthy baby. The mother and baby received appropriate follow-up care.

She was grateful for the support she received from health workers in the Al-Berar Health Unit. *"I am thankful to YDN and YHF for the support and providing the needed medicines and medical services and I hope the project continues," Reem said.*

The Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) supported the Yemeni Development Network for NGOs (YDN) to implement a \$322,000 Primary Health Services Project in six health units in Kharif and Raydah districts of Amran Governorate.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

LOGISTICS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide a full range of logistics support and services to humanitarian partners throughout the country, including cargo and passenger transport and storage.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WFP

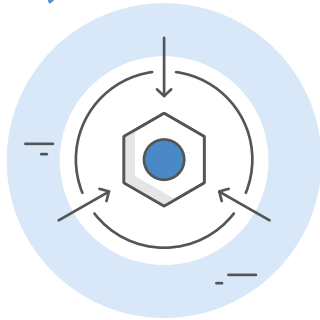
Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	TARGETED ORGANIZATIONS ¹
\$1.8M	1	1	50

Under its first Reserve Allocation, the YHF allocated funding to avoid a gap and to ensure that UNHAS services could continue to serve the humanitarian community with flights in and out of Yemen.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS (ETC)



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian partners throughout the country.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WFP

Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	TARGETED ORGANIZATIONS ¹
\$2.6M	2	1	82

Last year, the YHF contributed 20 per cent of the funding for emergency telecommunication services. Funding was allocated under two allocations to avoid a breakdown of services and maintain internet services to common UN hubs and accommodations and security operations centres managed by UNDSS across the country. Funding was also allocated to maintain staffing capacity for existing and recently opened hubs, as well as maintenance of equipment.

¹ Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.



Water is life: Safe drinking becomes easily accessible to remote areas

Qadria, is a seventy-four-year-old woman living in Khayran Al Muharraq District of Hajjah Governorate in Yemen. Hajjah has been one of the areas hardest hit by the ongoing conflict and it is known for its grinding poverty and lack of clean water. Hundreds of families struggle to reach and bring home clean water from unprotected wells and it takes them two hours to get there by foot across a long mountainous road. It is a journey that even a donkey has difficulties maneuvering and endure while carrying water jerry cans.

“I don’t have children, but I had a nephew who fell into a borehole at the age of ten while trying to fetch water. The bucket fell from his hands and when he tried to reach out to take it, he fell into the borehole, and no one was able to save him. Since then, I have been fetching water myself, even though I do not have the energy to walk long distances. at this very age. I wish to have a house adjacent to water well,” said Qadria.

In January 2020, the Relief and Development Peer Foundation (RDP) started implementing a project aimed to improve easy access to safe and clean drinking water targeting 25,226 individuals through the rehabilitation of water schemes and the construction of two main water tanks in Khayran Al Muharraq District. The project has helped thousands of people get adequate access to safe drinking water. They no longer have to travel long distances across mountainous roads to get jerry cans filled with unsafe water. Most of all, the provision of clean water helped minimize the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera.

The Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) supported the Relief and Development Peer Foundation (RDP) to implement a \$930,000 WASH response project for IDPs and the most affected population in Khayran Al Muharraq District of Hajjah Governorate and Al Qafr District of Ibb Governorate in Qafr District of Ibb Governorate in Yemen.

Location Hajjah Governorate.
Jul, 2020.
Qadria fetching water from an unprotected well located down the valley before implementing the WASH response project.
Credit: RDP

YHF 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

ANNEXES

Annex A About the Yemen Humanitarian Fund

Annex B Allocations by recipient organization

Annex C YHF-funded projects

Annex D YHF advisory board

Annex E Acronyms & abbreviations

ANNEX A

ABOUT THE YEMEN HUMANITARIAN FUND

The YHF is the second largest multi-donor Country-Based Pooled Fund (CBPF). It mobilizes and channels resources to humanitarian partners to respond to the critical needs of millions of people affected by the humanitarian crisis in Yemen. The Fund operates under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), within the parameters of the HRP and in accordance with priorities identified by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). Since 2015, the Fund allocated some \$800 million to more than 580 projects implemented by humanitarian partners, comprising national NGOs (NNGOs), international NGOs (INGOS), United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes (UN), and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

YHF objectives

The Fund aims to support life-saving and life-sustaining activities by filling critical funding gaps, ensuring that humanitarian needs are addressed in a collaborative manner, fostering cooperation and coordination within and between clusters and humanitarian organizations, contributing to improving needs assessments, enhancing the HRP as the strategic planning document for humanitarian action, strengthening the leadership of the HC, expanding the delivery of assistance in hard-to-access areas by partnering with the best placed actors, and contributing where possible to key Grand Bargain commitments such as localization.

YHF management

The Fund operates under the leadership of the HC supported by the OCHA country office in Yemen that manages the Fund on a day-to-day basis, with strategic guidance from the YHF Advisory Board (AB) and technical guidance from the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM) and Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Cluster Coordinators.

Allocation modalities

There are two types of allocations, namely a Standard Allocation and a Reserve Allocation. The Fund holds a Standard Allocation once or twice a year through a call for proposals for collectively identified strategic needs in the HRP. Reserve allocations are launched in response to sudden onset humanitarian needs and specific crises.

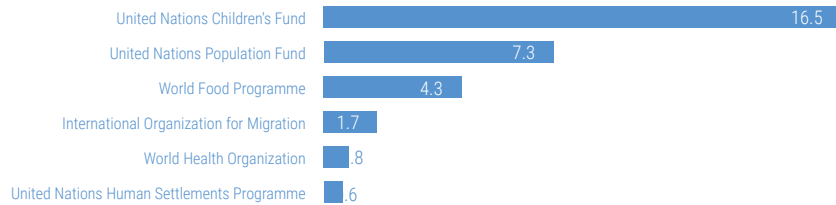
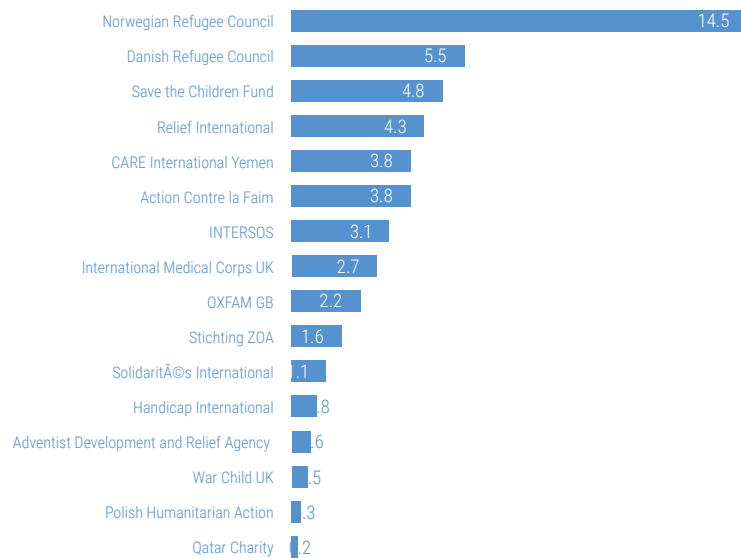
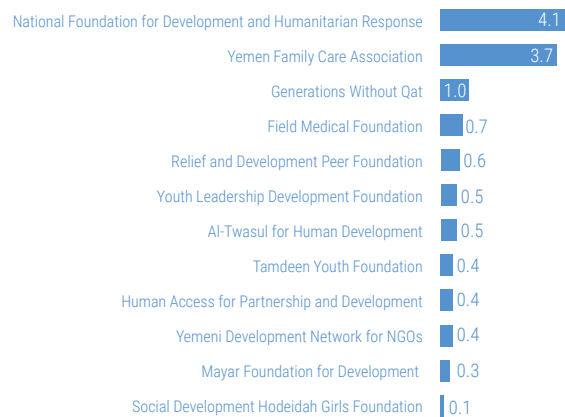
Cluster coordinators drive the prioritization exercise, while the HC in consultation with the YHF AB determines the amount available for each allocation. This approach ensures that funding is prioritized at the local level by those closest to the people in need, which empowers the leadership of the humanitarian operation and fosters collaboration and collective ownership of the emergency response.

To ensure fairness, project proposals are assessed by an inclusive strategic and technical review committee based on a pre-defined scorecard. Funding levels and assurance mechanisms applicable to each successful project are guided by the partner's risk level, which is determined by a capacity assessment and past performance.

ANNEX B

ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

In US\$ million

United Nations 31.2 31.6%**International NGO** 49.8 50.5%**National NGO** 12.7 12.8%**Others** 4.9 5.1%

See Annex D for accronyms

ANNEX C

YHF-FUNDED PROJECTS

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
1	YEM-20/3420/RA/Health/UN/17170	Health	World Health Organization	\$798,316
2	YEM-20/3420/RA/Health/UN/17178	Health	United Nations Children's Fund	\$15,999,548
3	YEM-20/3420/RA/RRM/UN/17179	RRM	United Nations Population Fund	\$3,000,000
4	YEM-20/3420/RA1/Logistics-ETC/UN/15362	Emergency Telecommunications (43.00%), Logistics (57.00%)	World Food Programme	\$3,500,022
5	YEM-20/3420/SA1/CCM-SHNFI-WASH/INGO/17939	Shelter/NFIs (21.00%), WASH (26.00%), CCM (53.00%)	Danish Refugee Council	\$2,999,278
6	YEM-20/3420/SA1/ETC/UN/17894	Emergency Telecommunications	World Food Programme	\$849,720
7	YEM-20/3420/SA1/FSAC/INGO/17842	Food Security	Stichting ZOA	\$1,551,396
8	YEM-20/3420/SA1/FSAC/NGO/17888	Food Security	Youth Leadership Development Foundation	\$483,001
9	YEM-20/3420/SA1/FSAC/NGO/17908	Food Security	Mayar Foundation for Development	\$313,253
10	YEM-20/3420/SA1/FSAC/NGO/17930	Food Security	Field Medical Foundation	\$725,987
11	YEM-20/3420/SA1/FSAC-Education/NGO/17890	Education (11.28%), Food Security (88.72%)	National Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Response	\$1,699,920
12	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health/INGO/17904	Health	Polish Humanitarian Action	\$279,999
13	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health/INGO/17935	Health	Qatar Charity	\$205,850
14	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health/NGO/17861	Health	Human Access for Partnership and Development	\$375,035
15	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health/NGO/17876	Health	Relief and Development Peer Foundation	\$306,932
16	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health-Nutrition/NGO/17913	Nutrition (11.00%), Health (89.00%)	National Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Response	\$881,680
17	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health-Nutrition/O/17849	Nutrition (10.00%), Health (90.00%)	Qatar Red Crescent Society	\$1,674,621
18	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health-Nutrition/O/17850	Nutrition (10.00%), Health (90.00%)	Qatar Red Crescent Society	\$1,698,573

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
19	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health-WASH/NGO/17907	WASH (15.00%), Health (85.00%)	Yemeni Development Network for NGOs	\$361,631
20	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Protection/INGO/17877	Protection	War Child UK	\$543,884
21	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Protection/INGO/17910	Protection	INTERSOS	\$649,949
22	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Protection/INGO/17924	Protection	Danish Refugee Council	\$1,532,292
23	YEM-20/3420/SA1/RRM/INGO/17916	RRM	Danish Refugee Council	\$971,365
24	YEM-20/3420/SA1/RRM/UN/17858	RRM	International Organization for Migration	\$1,699,998
25	YEM-20/3420/SA1/RRM/UN/17879	RRM	United Nations Population Fund	\$2,016,349
26	YEM-20/3420/SA1/SHNFI/NGO/17931	Shelter/NFIs	Al-Twasul for Human Development	\$478,814
27	YEM-20/3420/SA1/SHNFI/O/17886	Shelter/NFIs	Qatar Red Crescent Society	\$1,624,558
28	YEM-20/3420/SA1/WASH/NGO/17837	WASH	Relief and Development Peer Foundation	\$319,884
29	YEM-20/3420/SA1/CCM-SHNFI/NGO/17889	Shelter/NFIs(46.00%), CCM (54.00%)	Generations Without Qat	\$282,147
30	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Education/NGO/17882	Education	Generations Without Qat	\$286,546
31	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Education-Protection- WASH/INGO/17856	Education (33.00%), Protection (33.00%), WASH (34.00%)	Save the Children Fund	\$1,571,567
32	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Education-WASH-SHNFI/ INGO/17836	Education (26.00%), WASH (30.00%), Shelter/NFIs (44.00%)	Norwegian Refugee Council	\$3,927,114
33	YEM-20/3420/SA1/FSAC/INGO/17834	Food Security	Norwegian Refugee Council	\$4,569,779
34	YEM-20/3420/SA1/FSAC/INGO/17859	Food Security	CARE International Yemen	\$3,013,345
35	YEM-20/3420/SA1/FSAC/INGO/17919	Food Security	OXFAM GB	\$556,688
36	YEM-20/3420/SA1/FSAC/INGO/17920	Food Security	OXFAM GB	\$949,154
37	YEM-20/3420/SA1/FSAC/NGO/17898	Food Security	Yemen Family Care Association	\$1,519,683
38	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health/INGO/17901	Health	International Medical Corps UK	\$348,000
39	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health-Nutrition/ INGO/17909	Health (24.00%), Nutrition (76.00%)	Action Contre la Faim	\$1,800,000
40	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health-Nutrition/ INGO/17915	Nutrition (15.00%), Health (85.00%)	INTERSOS	\$390,634

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
41	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health-Nutrition/ INGO/17926	Nutrition (35.00%), Health (65.00%)	Save the Children Fund	\$2,066,359
42	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health-Nutrition/ INGO/17933	Nutrition (24.00%), Health (76.00%)	INTERSOS	\$2,016,628
43	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health-Nutrition/ INGO/17940	Health (46.00%), Nutrition (54.00%)	Relief International	\$4,298,590
44	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health-Nutrition- Education/NGO/17884	Nutrition (9.00%), Education (22.00%), Health (69.00%)	Tamdeen Youth Foundation	\$437,066
45	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Health-SHNFI/NGO/17899	Shelter/NFIs (35.00%), Health (65.00%)	Yemen Family Care Association	\$1,244,080
46	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Nutrition/INGO/17902	Nutrition	International Medical Corps UK	\$1,600,001
47	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Nutrition/INGO/17911	Nutrition	Action Contre la Faim	\$1,993,205
48	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Nutrition-Health- Protection/INGO/17932	Protection (20.00%), Health (35.00%), Nutrition (45.00%)	Save the Children Fund	\$1,186,570
49	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Protection/INGO/17855	Protection	Handicap International	\$792,460
50	YEM-20/3420/SA1/Protection/UN/17881	Protection	United Nations Population Fund	\$2,236,799
51	YEM-20/3420/SA1/RRM/UN/17936	RRM	United Nations Children's Fund	\$534,979
52	YEM-20/3420/SA1/WASH/INGO/17833	WASH	Solidarites International	\$1,051,922
53	YEM-20/3420/SA1/WASH/INGO/17860	WASH	CARE International Yemen	\$798,775
54	YEM-20/3420/SA1/WASH/INGO/17896	WASH	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	\$645,438
55	YEM-20/3420/SA1/WASH/INGO/17903	WASH	International Medical Corps UK	\$732,428
56	YEM-20/3420/SA1/WASH/INGO/17921	WASH	OXFAM GB	\$718,684
57	YEM-20/3420/SA1/WASH/NGO/17918	WASH	Social Development Hodeidah Girls Foundation	\$112,121
58	YEM-20/3420/SA1/WASH/NGO/17927	WASH	Generations Without Qat	\$388,756
59	YEM-20/3420/SA1/WASH/UN/17943	WASH	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN- HABITAT)	\$551,764

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
60	YEM-20/3420/SA1/WASH-CCM/NGO/17897	CCM (9.00%), WASH (91.00%)	National Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Response	\$1,471,170
61	YEM-20/3420/SA1/WASH-CCM/NGO/17900	CCM (27.00%), WASH (73.00%)	Yemen Family Care Association	\$973,816
62	YEM-20/3420/SA1/WASH-SHNFI-CCM/INGO/17835	CCM (12.00%), WASHw (30.00%), Shelter/NFIs(58.00%)	Norwegian Refugee Council	\$6,018,028

ANNEX D

YHF ADVISORY BOARD

STAKEHOLDER	ORGANIZATION
Chairperson	Humanitarian Coordinator
INGO	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
INGO	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
NNGO	Yemen Family Care Association (YFCA)
NNGO	Field Medical Foundation (FMF)
UN	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
UN	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
UN	World Health Organization (WHO)
Donor	The United Kingdom / Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)
Donor	The Netherlands
Donor	Germany
Donor	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
FUND	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
FUND	YHF Fund Manager
Observer	Switzerland

ANNEX E

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Advisory Board	ICCM	Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism
AAP	accountability to affected populations	ISAC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
BVM	Beneficiary Verification Mechanism	IOM	International Organization for Migration
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	NGOS	Non-Governmental Organizations
CBPF	Country-Based Pooled Fund	NINGOS	National Non-Governmental Organizations
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	OM	Operational Modalities
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications	PI	Performance Index
EO	OCHA Executive Officer	PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster	RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	SA1	First Standard Allocation
GMS	Grant Management System	SO	Strategic Objectives
GAM	Gender and Age Marker	S/NFI	Shelter and Non- Food Items
GBV	Gender-based violence	TPM	Third Party Monitoring
GENCAP	Gender Standby Capacity Project	UN	United Nations
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
HFU	OCHA Somalia Humanitarian Financing Unit	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IPC	Integrated food security Phase Classification	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
IDPS	Internally displaced persons	WHO	World Health Organization
INGOS	International Non-Governmental Organizations	WFP	World Food Programme
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	YHF	Yemen Humanitarian Fund



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