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# UN YEMEN

Country Results Report

2021



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# Participating Agencies



## UN Country Team

The Yemen UNCT consists of 19 team members and are presented by the head of agencies in country. Out of the 19 UNCT members five members do not have physical presence in country. Below table summarizes the agencies by their physical presence in country.

Agency	Presence in country
FAO - FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	YES
IFC - INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION	NO
ILO - INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION	YES
IMF - INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND	NO
IOM - INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	YES
OHCHR - UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	Yes
UNDP - UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	YES
UNDSS - UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY	YES
UNESCO - UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION	NO
UNFPA - UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND	YES
UN HABITAT - UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENT PROGRAMME	YES - Separate liaison office/project office
UNHCR - UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	YES
UNICEF - UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	YES
UNOCHA - UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS	YES
UNODC - UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME	NO
UNOPS - UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES	YES
UN WOMEN - UN WOMEN	YES - Separate liaison office/project office
WB - THE WORLD BANK	NO
WFP - UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	YES
WHO - WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	YES





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## Key developments in the context of Yemen

Yemen remains one of the world's worst humanitarian crises, with 20.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance or protection. COVID-19, and escalating hostilities have only exacerbated the situation.

Yemen is now in its seventh year of conflict, with a complex security, political, and humanitarian operating environment. Despite ongoing peace-making efforts and the need for a political settlement, recent geopolitical developments, and entrenched positions by the main parties to the conflict, have impacted the peace process.

The conflict and lack of political settlement has resulted in severe food insecurity, critical infrastructure damage, the collapse of essential services, and over 377,000 deaths, including 10,000 children. Over four million people have

been displaced, 54 percent of the population's livelihoods have been destroyed, the social fabric has been ripped apart, population and institutional resilience has been weakened, and 15.6 million people have fallen into extreme poverty.

The 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview estimated at the start of the year that 66 percent of the 30 million population relied on humanitarian assistance for daily survival. This included four million internally displaced people; a figure that increased significantly during the year due to the forced displacement of approximately 157,000 people, as well as 142,000 refugees and asylum seekers.

In 2021, more than 34,000 families, the majority of whom were IDPs fleeing conflict zones, lost



their homes, incomes, and livelihoods, primarily in southern communities.

As the economy continued to deteriorate, food prices more than doubled across much of the country, making basic food unaffordable for most people. The protracted fuel crisis, which began in June 2020, has also become worse. Seasonal flooding has also continued to kill, injure, and evict people from their homes, as well as destroy property, crops, and livelihoods.

The current operating environment creates significant barriers to the advancement of the peace and development agendas. Attacks on, or use of, public facilities such as schools, hospitals, and water and sanitation infrastructure continue to jeopardize International Humanitarian Law.

There is a plethora of armed actors in Yemen including the Government of Yemen supported by the Saudi-led Coalition, the Southern Transitional Council, non-state armed groups such as Ansar Allah, various regional militias, terrorist organizations including Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, and the Islamic State.

The UN recorded nearly 600 airstrikes per month by the Saudi-led coalition across Yemen in 2021, as well as 340 missile and drone attacks by Ansar Allah against Saudi Arabia. At the end of 2021, hostilities escalated.

Further, measures employed by the Saudi-led Coalition in the pursuit of the conflict including the long-standing blockade of Hodeidah port, and closure of commercial and civilian air traffic at Sana'a International Airport, has impact the day to day lives of ordinary Yemenis. The airport's closure has prevented persons being able to obtain specialist and life-saving medical treatment abroad.

### COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated humanitarian needs across Yemen. It resulted in loss of income, remittances, and access to basic services. It has had an ongoing impact on Yemen's economy through supply and demand shocks, resulting in low production and job

losses, as well as a decreased humanitarian response, that is slowly starting to recover.

Interventions for Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) as well as Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) were designed and implemented to support vulnerable communities and help them respond to disease outbreaks such as COVID-19, Cholera/AWD, measles, and polio.

As an example, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Population, the IOM launched a COVID-19 vaccination campaign for migrants stranded in Yemen, with the goal of immunizing approximately 7,500 people at its Migrant Response Points in Aden and Ma'rib.

The UNCT continued to advocate for increased efforts to protect vulnerable populations, including increased vaccination efforts for people on the move.

### Economy

Yemen presents a fragmented State, with a de-facto authority (DFA) based in Sana'a and an Internationally Recognised Government (IRG) based in Aden. Poor economic conditions persist between the two regions, albeit to varying degrees. The Yemeni Rial's in IRG controlled areas depreciation has been unabated, with the currency continued to fall to 1,200 Rials per US dollar in December 2021.

Foreign reserve depletion, combined with rising global commodity prices, hampered food imports, which are critical for a country that relies heavily on imports. The already low purchasing power of the average Yemeni household was eroded further as the value of the Yemeni riyal fell significantly, foreign remittances fell, and food prices rose, putting further strain on livelihoods already strained by years of conflict and limited job opportunities. Further, the fuel crisis, which has been ongoing since mid-2020, deteriorated significantly in 2021, with official fuel imports through Hodeidah port falling by 69% since 2020. This has had a significant impact on the availability and price of fuel, increased transportation costs,



pushed up food prices, impacted medical services, and impacted clean water and electricity supply.

### Food Security and Malnutrition

The economic deterioration has significantly impacted food availability, access, and affordability. As a result of the crisis completely obliterating livelihoods and forcing households to exhaust coping strategies, extremely high levels of food insecurity persisted throughout Yemen.

As traders pass on the increased cost of importation to consumers, the price of the Minimum Food Basket (MFB) has steadily risen. This year, the cost of the MFB has risen in both the southern and northern governorates, with the rate of increase being faster in IRG areas.

Even with current levels of humanitarian assistance, 13 of the 22 governorates have large food consumption gaps, with forty percent or more of the population having inadequate food consumption, and 5 having very large food

consumption gaps (20 percent or more of the population with poor food consumption score - FCS). Four governorates in IPC Phase 4 have been identified as High Risk, indicating prolonged distress. Two of these had IPC Phase 5 populations (Catastrophe).

Over 2.25 million children aged 0 to 59 months were expected to be malnourished in 2021. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was estimated to affect nearly 400,000 children aged 0 to 59 months.

Yemen's high prevalence of chronic and acute malnutrition is supported by a complex set of structural causes, including widespread poverty, food insecurity, and insufficient access to clean water and sanitation, as well as a high prevalence of diarrhoeal disease and suboptimal Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.



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## FSO SAFER

As of October 2021, the FSO Safer was reported to be in imminent danger of sinking, fire, or explosion. A significant environmental, socioeconomic, and humanitarian threat might be caused in the event of an oil spill or fire. An oil spill could have disastrous environmental and economic consequences, particularly for coastal populations whose primary source of income is fishing. The UNRCO in providing UN system-wide leadership and coordination of all efforts to mitigate the threats posed by the FSO SAFER.

## Education

Attacks on or use of public service facilities such as schools, hospitals, and water and sanitation services continue to put International Humanitarian Law in jeopardy. During the reporting period, nine school attacks and five hospital attacks were confirmed. Six incidents of military use of education or health facilities were also confirmed.

Children's access to education has been hampered because of the conflict. Two million of the ten million school-aged children (5 to 17 years old) are estimated to be absent. Since 2016, approximately 171,600 teachers (equivalent to 64% of Yemeni teachers) have not been paid on a regular basis; schools lack adequate textbooks and other educational supplies.

Children face educational barriers not only in terms of physical access, with an estimated 2,000 schools unfit for purpose (destroyed, damaged, or occupied), but also in terms of quality, with some schools only operating for one or two hours per day. Further, there is still a significant gender gap in enrolment, with a Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.84 in 2015/16. (0.72 for secondary level).

Yemen will have a 20% rise in school-age population (aged 5-17 years) by 2030, necessitating the enrollment of an additional two million children in the educational system. If this additional flood of children and adolescents in the educational system is not addressed, an

additional 0.7 million children aged 5-17 years may be out of school, representing a 22 percent rise.

## Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms (MRM)

Yemen remained a country where all types of human rights violations occurred at the hands of all conflict parties. Civilians continue to endure the brunt of the conflict parties' widespread violations of International Humanitarian Law.

Displaced women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups facing increased protection risks because of the conflict, weak rule of law, and the deterioration of their socioeconomic condition.

Yemen's children suffered because of the country's limited basic social services. Children face a number of hardships, including limited access to social services, violence, abuse, exploitation, recruitment into the conflict, and child marriage, all of which have a negative impact on their physical and psychological well-being.

Assessments of displaced Yemeni households revealed evidence that separated children were frequently torn apart from families during flight; they are more vulnerable to severe distress because of the conflict; they exhibit a lack of sense of normalcy; and they sometimes must assume responsibilities as heads of households, which puts them at a higher risk of exploitation and abuse.

Displaced children are also more likely to be denied access to education, and with their families' economic resources depleted, they are especially vulnerable to forced recruitment, early marriage, and child labour.

The UN Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (UNCTFMR) documented 2,350 incidents of grave violations against children between January and September 2021, with 92% of reported incidents being verified. The number of child casualties has remained high, with 386 children killed or maimed by various parties to



the conflict. Over 10,000 children have been killed or injured since the conflict began.

### Conflict Displacement

Yemen remained the world's fourth largest displacement crisis in 2021, with an estimated 4 million internally displaced people, including at least 320,000 in 2021.

Whilst opportunities for safe and dignified returns of IDPs may emerge in stable areas, the current socioeconomic and security situation, as well as a lack of public services, raise concerns about the voluntary and sustainable nature of returns.

Conflict intensified in Ma'rib, Al Jawf, Al Bayda, Shabwah, Ta'iz, and Hodeidah governorates, as well as in Hajjah, Ad Dali', Ta'iz City, and surrounding areas, posing a challenge to humanitarian and development responses, and resulting in increased needs, displacement and widespread damage to homes and public infrastructures such as hospitals and schools. These areas are expected to remain hotspots in 2022, triggering new displacements, impeding sustainable returns, and reaffirming internal displacement as a key feature of the Yemen crisis.

As of the end of 2021, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster estimated that approximately 1.6 million displaced Yemenis lived across 2,200 IDPs sites

across the country, with less than 25% of them receiving humanitarian assistance and many of them located within five kilometres of major frontlines.

The findings of UNHCR's rapid needs and vulnerability assessment revealed a significant increase in IDP vulnerabilities. UNHCR assessed over 237,000 households, of which 89 percent reported having at least one family member vulnerable, including 23 percent of children at risk (unaccompanied and separated children, out-of-school children, child labour, and children exposed to neglect, abuse, and exploitation), mirroring findings reported by child protection actors; 44 percent of women at risk, including women heading households (one out of every five) and single women with no children.

IDPs, refugees, and asylum seekers were particularly vulnerable due to poor living and sanitary conditions, limited access to health facilities for timely assistance, and rising stigma associated with the disease. The lack of preventive measures implemented across the country, as well as the inability of most displaced individuals to stay at home due to a lack of financial resources and the need to continue earning a living, puts them at greater risk. People living in overcrowded shelters were also more vulnerable to diseases due to a lack of access to basic services such as water.

**Socio-Economic Impact**

-  • 10.2 million people involved in behavioural change.
-  • Yemeni Riyal fall from 900 – 1200 per USD.
-  • 10 million children do not have access to education.
-  • 4 million internally displaced people.
-  • 2.25 million malnourished children.



# UN Support to national priorities

## Overview of Cooperation Framework

In early 2021, the UNCT began work on a new Cooperation Framework to replace the UNDAF, which had been continually extended since 2015. The process began with the development of a Common Country Analysis (CCA).

The CCA examined progress, gaps, opportunities, and bottlenecks vis-à-vis the country's commitments to achieving the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), UN norms and standards, and the principles of the UN Charter.

In developing a vision for the UNSDCF 2022-2024, the UNCT were asked to "consider the upcoming peace agreement and the possibility of revising the outcomes to reflect not only on durable solutions but on building resilience, peace, reconciliation and recovery in Yemen".

The discussion on a robust and forward-looking shared vision for the UNSDCF 2022-2024 reflected on key development priorities within the Yemeni national context, as well as areas where the UN has traction, comparative advantage, and sees opportunities for potential transformational shifts in strategy. The focus is on operationalizing the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus and enabling human development in a complex crisis country environment where emergency/humanitarian responses are still required and hopes for a peace agreement and peace process are possible but not guaranteed.

The discussion focused on a vision that has the potential to enact and embed the United Nations' guiding programming principles, particularly those that allow for the application of human rights-based approaches, gender equality, and women's empowerment, as well as the principles of leave no one behind, sustainability, and resilience.

The vision's agreed elements sit within a context of ongoing emergency/humanitarian response, where Yemen's human development problems will benefit from targeted and localized opportunities to build resilience and sustainable livelihoods around key areas of support, resulting in: increased food security and livelihood, production, and self-sustainability; developed national institutions and systems; stabilized economy and; opportunities for resilient growth within it and strengthened social support/social protection.

The UNSDCF takes into account the CCA conclusion that the best opportunity for the UN in Yemen is to continue its engagement in the country and respond to the needs of the Yemeni people through an integrated set of gender responsive programming priorities that advance the humanitarian – development – peace nexus, embed a conflict sensitive approach that aims to address the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized, and remain committed to leaving no one behind through an integrated set of gender responsive programming priorities that take forward the humanitarian – development – peace.

The UNSDCF aims to improve Yemen's human development status by ensuring that all Yemenis of all ages who are affected by the conflict and living in poverty in all its forms see a significant improvement in their quality of life.

The UNSDCF will also build on successful partnerships with civil society, including the local media, NGOs, civil society, think tanks, women and youth-led organizations, movements and networks, and the private sector, which have investment in gender-sensitive and age-responsive infrastructure development and local service delivery.



## Priorities, outcomes, and outputs

### COVID-19 Response

COVID-19 spread throughout Yemen in 2021, with approximately 10,000 confirmed cases, 1,958 associated deaths, and 7,030 reported recoveries by the end of the year. Given Yemen's insufficient testing capacity and unreported cases in northern governorates, the numbers are likely much higher. Last year, the country's few COVID-19 isolation centres were overcrowded.

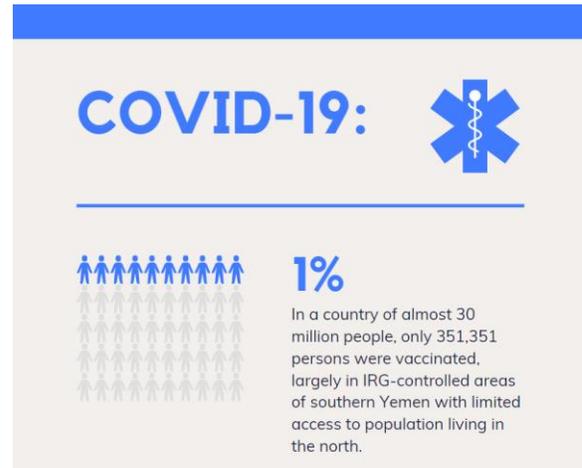
COVID-19 was top priority in 2021, with rapid response teams (RRTs) strengthened in all 333 Yemeni districts to investigate and respond to the pandemic and other outbreaks. The RRTs worked to ensure that suspected cases were tested, isolated, and properly treated, as well as those contacts were traced.

Meanwhile, COVID-19 vaccination rates were low. Only 351,351 people were vaccinated in a country of nearly 30 million people and primarily in areas of southern Yemen controlled by the IRG. Vaccination coverage was extremely limited in areas under the control of the DFA where approximately 70 percent of the population lives.

As part of its 2021 COVID-19 response in Yemen, WHO provided life-saving medical equipment, supplies, medications, oxygen refilling, and therapy to 48 COVID isolation units.

UNICEF-led efforts, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) and other partners, ensured the adaptation of service delivery protocols for facility and community-based services to ensure the continuation of routine essential life-saving services in the COVID-19 context.

UNESCO assisted Yemeni communities through awareness-raising efforts, focusing on the most vulnerable segments of the Yemeni population and relying on the involvement of youth and local associations to disseminate accurate information and COVID-19 related health education messages.



UNESCO created a short awareness-raising video aimed specifically at the Socotri audience. The short video in Socotri language highlighted key messages and COVID19 protection measures based on WHO guidelines, as well as the island's potential consequences. Socotra's youth and health teams also assisted in spreading the video via WhatsApp. Friends of Socotra and RNW media collaborated on the creation of this video.

### Priorities Implementation

The UNCT continued to diversify its resource and partnership base to achieve Yemen's priorities through mechanisms that support a multi-pronged approach.

### Livelihoods

UNDP, in collaboration with national institutions increased economic recovery and resilience-building initiatives, directly and indirectly benefiting over 352,000 vulnerable and conflict-affected people across the country. These initiatives improved access to critical social services and productive assets to revitalize the local economy.

Additionally, cash for nutrition was provided to 22,000 households with lactating and pregnant women, as well as children under the age of five. This contributed to progress toward achieving SDGs 1 and 2.

A largescale vaccination and deworming campaigns were conducted to prevent major pests and diseases in small ruminants, as well as to improve animal nutrition, with a much larger



group of households benefiting from animal vaccination services to improve livestock health and productivity.

FAO has been trying to assess the impact of COVID-19 on smallholder farmers' livelihoods since the disease first appeared in early 2020.

The UNCT worked on Promoting sustainable livestock feeding systems to reduce feed losses and animal feeding costs, improve nutritional and production efficiency, and increase milk and meat productivity as well as household income generation.

### Agriculture

Yemen's economy has been impacted by the COVID-19 epidemic due to supply and demand shocks, resulting in poor production and employment losses.

FAO Yemen implemented emergency and resilience-focused interventions in 2021. These interventions have helped small-scale farmers, pastoralists, and Agri-pastoralists whose food security and livelihoods are still being harmed by the ongoing conflict, which has hampered access to essential inputs and markets, as well as

natural disasters like floods, droughts, transboundary animal diseases, and desert locust infestations.

Further, an important intervention was to strengthen Yemen's Desert Locust Management System by building the capacity of government agencies to implement effective and efficient preventive control strategies for improved desert locust surveillance, inspection, and control.

FAO Yemen was particularly successful in piloting and scaling up innovative practices and technologies to increase productivity in a sustainable manner. This was accomplished by assisting existing seed production institutions, establishing community-based seed production systems, and promoting public-private-community seed supply partnerships.

FAO Yemen was also successful in promoting improved post-harvest management (PHM) and value chain development approaches for sustainable small-scale family farming and micro and small agri-food enterprises for commodities such as fruits, vegetables, coffee, live animals,



meat, dairy, poultry, and honey, to help develop efficient and sustainable agricultural and food value chains.

FAO provided agriculture inputs (vegetable and cereal seeds, drip irrigation kits, tools), animal feeds, live animals, cash+, cash-for-work, cash vouchers, coffee value chains, livestock fattening inputs, farmer field schools (FFS), and irrigation systems to 125,000 households in Yemen to increase their production, productivity, food consumption, nutrition, income, and/or employment opportunities.

In terms of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) interventions, FAO installed climate-resilient infrastructures aimed at reducing household and community vulnerability to natural hazards such as drought, floods, pest, and disease outbreaks.

Further, FAO contributed to the identification of models and approaches that integrate DRR into ongoing resilience-building work in conflict-affected communities. The projects conducted three vulnerability and disaster risk reduction assessments, which resulted in the design of context-specific pilot interventions that were

piloted and documented in three targeted areas. FAO had successfully developed evidence-based models that will be replicated in similar contexts by the end of the projects.

### Food and Nutrition

Effective mechanisms have been put in place to ensure the integration, interconnection, and coordination of food security monitoring and reporting systems at all levels, as well as to strengthen relevant institutional capacity to conduct food and nutrition security response analysis. A concentrated coordination effort has also been made with the line ministries to identify the country's food and nutrition priorities.

FAO concentrated its efforts on three key intervention areas 1) improving nutrition levels in households experiencing severe malnutrition by increasing local food availability through kitchen gardening; 2) raising awareness about food security and nutrition practices through agri-food systems; and 3) coordinating first responder services in cases of natural and



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## Food and Nutrition



- Cash for work – 125,000 household
- Cash for nutrition – 22,000 household



- Micronutrient supplementation – 2.6 million children
- Nutrition Assistant – 1.5 million children
- School Feeding – 1.4 million children

climate-related disaster emergencies in food systems that could jeopardize food and nutrition security.

WFP implements a nutrition activity that provides nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition. The activity is consistent with SDG 2. In total, WFP provided nutrition assistance to three million people in Yemen in 2021 (1.5 million children and 1.5 million PLWG).

WFP continued to expand the school feeding programme, reaching 1.4 million children in 3,846 schools across 80 districts in 19 of Yemen's 22 governorates. This is the highest number of children ever assisted by WFP in Yemen under the school feeding program in a single year, representing a 20% increase over the number of children assisted in 2020.

Working with the national government's Civil Aviation and Meteorological Authority (CAMA) and other partners, FAO has helped to institutionalize early warning systems. FAO Yemen has organized several coordination meetings with key stakeholders to support the Early Warning System (EWS) and provide regular food security updates, such as Monthly Price Monitoring Bulletins and EW bulletins.

FAO has continued to facilitate the formation of partnerships with national and international organizations to provide early warning information on food security and nutrition, such as the Integrated Food Security Phase

Classification (IPC) and the Quarterly Food Security Report (QFSR). A number of UNCT agencies, including FAO, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO, are now supporting the IPC.

### Malnutrition

Nutrition-sensitive interventions were put in place to supplement nutrition-specific life-saving interventions in households with cases of acute malnutrition, particularly for children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating mothers. These nutrition sensitive interventions are also linked to and/or complement nutrition activities implemented by other stakeholders that focus on the establishment of safety nets and nutrition specific interventions, and thus contribute to freeing up humanitarian resources for severe cases of acute malnutrition.

By the end of 2020, a multi-sectoral accelerated nutrition response was launched. The response focused on 209 priority districts identified by the IPC 2 Acute Malnutrition 2021 analysis. Over 2.6 million children were reached with micronutrient supplementation, representing a 90 percent coverage; and nearly 2.5 million children were dewormed.

During 2021, expansion of a CMAM (Community Management of Acute Malnutrition) programme continues through mobile and fixed Outpatient Therapeutic Programs (OTPs), a total of 273,049 children with SAM were reached.



The Nutrition Voucher Scheme (NVS), which was implemented in 2021, helped to reach a greater number of children with SAM by covering the costs of transportation and upkeep for caregivers who stayed at Therapeutic Feeding Centers (TFC). A total of 2,500 children were reached with a USD 50 voucher.

### Health Care

Access to healthcare was severely limited, with only 51% of health facilities fully/partially operational. Lack of pay for health-care workers, damage to health-care facilities, and difficulties importing medicines and medical supplies all contributed to the accelerated decline of affordable public health services for millions of vulnerable people because of high prices.

WHO collaborated closely with the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MOPHP) to prepare for the rapid detection and response to cases or clusters at the country's main points of entry (PoE). In addition, 1,991 active sentinel sites were identified and electronically reported on 28 reportable/notifiable diseases.

Yemen's devastating cholera epidemic, which began in 2016, continued to pose a major public health risk in 2021. Yemen's health authorities reported 40,227 suspected cholera cases and 16 deaths in the first nine months of 2021. However, there was an 80 percent decrease in cases when compared to the same period in 2020.

In response to a vaccine-derived polio outbreak in Yemen in November, WHO conducted a thorough risk assessment and outbreak response to prepare for the roll-out of high-quality vaccination campaigns. WHO personnel responded to critical health needs near and on the front lines of conflict in Marib, Hodeida, Ibb, Taiz, and other hotly conflict areas. WHO implemented new plans and repositioned new supplies to address conflict and health needs primarily in and around Marib City and Hodeida.

UNICEF focused on providing life-saving interventions through community-based activities and ensuring access to a set of high-impact preventative and curative services at the community and facility levels to reduce mortality



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among children and women. More than half of UNICEF's health investments remained at the Primary Health Care (PHC) level through the implementation of a Minimum Service Package (MSP) in more than 50 per cent of the PHC facilities.

WHO addressed the serious issue of unpaid healthcare workers' salaries, which affected nearly 75,000 health ministry employees, primarily in areas under the control of the DFA. Starting January 2021, WHO provided nearly USD 4.72 million in incentives and hazard payments to 2,184 health care workers and technical staff in COVID-19 isolation units. In addition, the WHO provided nearly USD 6.45 million to 4,983 health care workers in other health facilities and TFCs throughout Yemen.

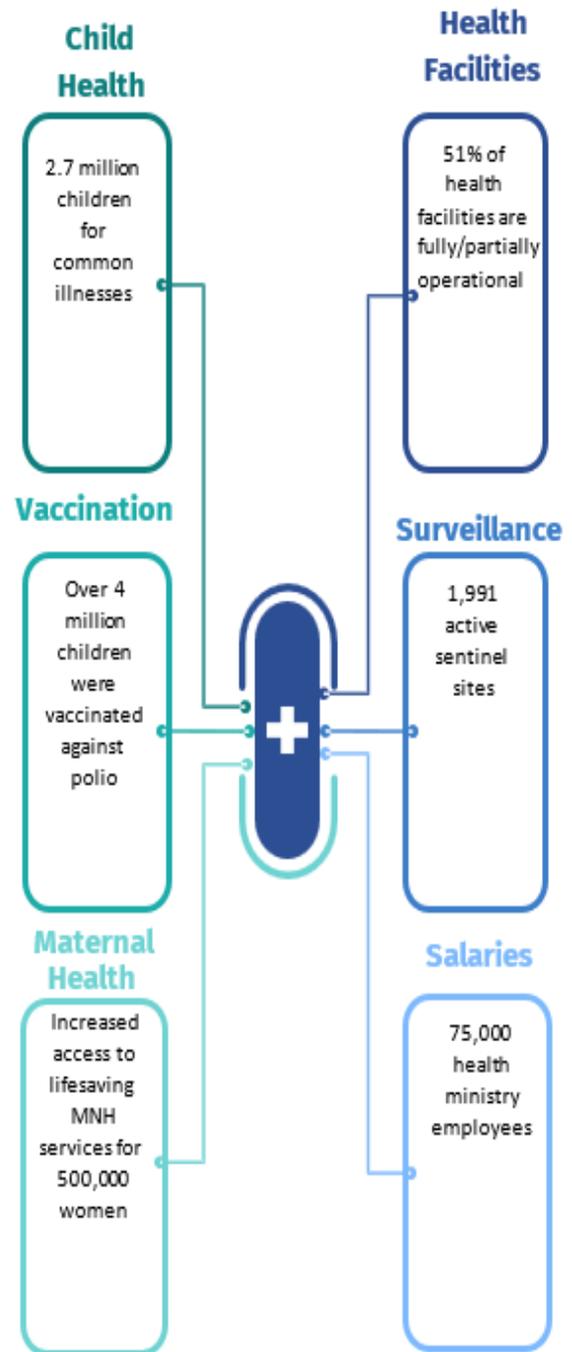
UNICEF funded the treatment of over 2.7 million children for common illnesses such as pneumonia and diarrhoea, meeting 80% of national needs. Community midwives helped over 520,000 PLW and new-borns through outreach. By paying the service delivery costs of 23 Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and New-born Care institutions, UNICEF increased access to lifesaving MNH services for 500,000 women.

Four rounds of Integrated Outreach campaigns were completed, resulting in the vaccination of nearly 580,000 children under the age of one and 133,700 PLW. Over 4 million children were vaccinated against polio.

UNICEF supported the training of more than 1,130 data focal points in 15 governorates using the District Health Information Software (DHIS-2). Only 2,000 of Yemen's 4,894 health facilities are now reporting through DHIS-2.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) reached a total of 416,428 persons. MHPSS was delivered via fixed and mobile service modalities at health institutions, schools, community centres, and IDP camps. A total of 1,300 personnel were trained and equipped to provide children and caregivers with high-quality, structured MHPSS services

## HEALTH CARE



An integrated package of appropriate water and sanitation interventions was designed by UN-Habitat to ensure a comprehensive, appropriate, and timely response to the prevailing cholera outbreak, where access to clean water, safe sanitation, and satisfactory hygiene conditions



ensured and sustained, contributing to the reduction of Cholera outbreaks, other water-borne diseases, and Covid 19 for more than 74,000 individuals.

## Education

Even though the educational sector has been suffering, with over two million school-age girls and boys have dropped out due to poverty, conflict, and a lack of opportunities, a needs assessment was conducted to inform the design of the future EMIS and its appropriation by the Ministry of Education, which resulted in a situation analysis and recommendations for EMIS solutions. UNICEF, WFP, and UNESCO worked on developing the Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) for Yemen.

The needs assessment is a good starting point for national policymakers to come to an agreement on what to do to improve the EMIS's effectiveness, serve country needs in the education sector and beyond, and generate momentum for reforms. The Ministry of Education's technical capacities, human resources, legal framework for EMIS, physical

infrastructure, and data architecture were all examined as part of the needs assessment.

UNESCO assessed the needs, produced policy guidelines tailored to the emergency context, is developing the software solution, and implemented various capacity building trainings for Ministry of Education (MOE) officials and schools as an essential tool to inform MOE and developing partners' actions in the field of education.

As a result of this work, UNESCO proposed software solutions that will be developed in 2022, subject to Ministry of Education approval, so that the first data collection exercise can take place.

The WFP's school feeding program seeks to increase school enrolment, increase and stabilize school attendance, and support children's food and nutrition security.

As part of its Local Education Group (LEG) coordination role, and halfway through the Transitional Education Plan (TEP) implementation, UNESCO mapped partners' TEP implementation efforts. The mapping exercise



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was designed to help the government and partners understand the status of the TEP implementation, the areas covered, and, ultimately, to identify the gaps that require additional efforts by the government and partners to overcome the country's challenges.

UNESCO also assessed capacity-building requirements in preparation for training a core team of 15 EMIS officials in 2022.

Throughout the crisis, UNICEF continued to work directly with schools to ensure that the school system remained operational. Preparation for the school grants program, which targeted 7,383 schools (50 percent of all schools) with grants used for school environment improvement.

UNICEF also trained 6,090 teachers, principals, students, and parents (30% of whom were female) on safe school protocols. WASH facilities in 188 schools were renovated, resulting in a better learning environment for children.

UNICEF provided a monthly cash incentive of USD 145 to 2,162 Rural Female Teachers (RFT). This is expected to increase enrolment and retention for girls in rural areas. In Yemen, there is a large gender disparity among female teachers, which serves as a deterrent to girls' education because parents do not allow females to be taught by male teachers. The payment to RFTs aids in the retention of female instructors in conservative rural areas where there is a severe shortage.

## Children

UNICEF provided one million birth certificate forms to the Civil Registration Authority to increase the number of children registered at birth (CRA). CRA reported that in 2021, it issued 312,594 birth certificates to children through routine registration.

Evidence on issues affecting children with disabilities was given special attention. This includes a map of available resources and assistance to children with disabilities in Yemen, as well as the creation of a roadmap to guide coordinated and harmonized programming for

people with disabilities in general, and children in particular. Linked with this, UNICEF offered humanitarian cash assistance as well as capacity building to the Disability Care and Rehabilitation Fund (DCRF) to enable it to reach out to more persons with disabilities with various social services.

Through the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee for Justice for Children, a total of 6,277 children at risk and in contact and conflict with the law received a variety of services, including legal support, cash assistance, reintegration services, and direct assistance.

Through ILO, project to protect children and youth in Yemen from recruitment and usage in armed conflict (CRUCSY). The project attempted to prevent children and youths from being recruited as child soldiers and to rehabilitate children who had been formally involved in the conflict. The project increased the ability of Yemeni local actors and communities in their communities for reintegration, prevention, usage, and recruitment of child soldiers.

## Gender Responsive Governance

As part of laying the groundwork for long-term peace, justice, and effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions, UNDP, in collaboration with local and international CSOs, improved the capacity and performance of 220 police officers, 20 social and health workers (all women), and Yemen Coast Guards through dedicated capacity-building initiatives. In addition, the program provided case referral services to 204 survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) (82 percent of whom were female) in Aden and Mukalla.

Through its support to gender-sensitive prioritization of local district development plans in 24 districts, UNDP enabled 14,603 people (45 percent female, 55 percent male) to access basic health and 8,090 learners (88 percent female, 12 percent male) to access education services in collaboration with a local institution (SMEPS), district authorities, and civil society organizations (CSOs).



One UNESCO project 'Gender equality and youth inclusion', focused on encouraging women to participate online, as they face greater barriers to accessing and using technology. The gender sensitive engagement strategy yielded positive results for the project, with women constituting an average of 56% of visitors to the project website. Out of the 74 reports and articles written by the trainees, 40 were written by women, accounting for approximately 54% of the total results. Giving women space to reflect on their community's needs resulted in gender-focused activities, such as the Humans of Taiz campaign, which highlighted women's success stories in peacebuilding.

UN Women Yemen, in collaboration with ESCWA, completed a comprehensive assessment of the conflict's and COVID-19 pandemic's impact on Yemeni women and girls, focusing on i) women's political participation and engagement in peace negotiations and peacebuilding, ii) women's economic empowerment, and iii) Yemen's social protection policies and gender equality.

The assessment:

- a) identified the factors at work in determining the nature and level of Yemeni women's participation and engagement;
- b) identified any potential opportunities made available by the conflict and pandemic to enhance women's effective participation in responding to the pandemic, as well as in peacemaking and peacebuilding processes; and
- c) provided concrete recommendations for policymakers and international community members to take advantage of and support the findings.

The innovative information obtained as a result of the assessment initiatives undertaken is expected to improve the gender responsiveness of the COVID-19 response and the implementation of CEDAW, Beijing Pfa, UNSCR 1325, and the WPS Agenda by informing future gender-responsive normative and programmatic

efforts, as well as coordination for GEWE at the country level and within the UN System.

UN Women, in close collaboration with OESGY and UN partner agencies, Yemeni women peace and political actors, women and youth civil society in Yemen and diaspora, advanced the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the WPS Agenda in 2021.

UN Women enhanced knowledge management and strategic planning at the country level by actively involving women and youth-led CSOs, national and international partners in assessing the efforts made and results achieved to date in Yemen for the promotion of UNSCR 1325 and the broader WPS Agenda, identifying opportunities and priority areas for action, and preparing for the elaboration of Yemen SN in 2022.

UN Women's resource mobilization efforts to boost WPS programming in Yemen have been informed by a shared civil society vision, which will be incorporated into the upcoming UN Women Yemen SN (2022-2024).

UN Women established the International Gender Coordination Group (IGCG) in 2020, and it has been operational since then. The group is currently co-chaired by UN Women and the European Union Delegation to Yemen. It represents a new and sustainable international coordination mechanism for WPS work in Yemen, with members including women's rights advocates and activists, CSOs, NGOs, UN AFPs, and Ambassador-level members of the international community.

During 2021, UN Women Yemen increased CSOs' and service providers' knowledge and skills for gender-responsive humanitarian support, GBV protection, and service delivery, resulting in increased access to high-quality protection services for women and girls who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing GBV.

FAO Yemen's work to promote gender equality has continued. Gender markers were used in all projects funded by the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) and other mechanisms. FAO projects



have continued to promote equal access for different gender groups. Gender is taken into account in the creation of economic opportunities and the enhancement/creation of livelihoods. Women accounted for at least 20% of those receiving emergency livelihood assistance, and women accounted for more than 80% of those receiving cash+ interventions. Equality, participation, and beneficiary empowerment are principles that FAO's partners have incorporated into all stages of implementation of any intervention/activity, program, project, or intervention.

### Human rights

Following a lengthy hiatus imposed by COVID-19, OHCHR began detention monitoring. It tracked the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic epidemic on human rights and gave frequent updates on access to information and treatment rights, including to the UNOCC mechanism.

Through its human rights field monitors, the OHCHR monitored and documented hundreds of claims of International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law violations by all parties to the war. It attempted to use its

monitoring activities to strengthen advocacy by engaging directly with authorities. It also aided the High Commissioner, other UN human rights mechanisms, as well as the Special Envoy, Emergency Relief Coordinator, Secretary-General, and UNCT, in making statements and other interventions. Through a referral mechanism with humanitarian partners, OHCHR works to assist victims of IHRL/IHL violations.

OHCHR submitted its first case to the Joint Impact Assessment Team of the Saudi-led Coalition, and it will continue to refer cases for explanation, restraint, and assistance to victims and families seeking redress.

OHCHR worked to develop the capacity of the National Commission to Investigate Allegations of Human Rights Violations (NCIAVHR) to perform its duty of impartial human rights investigation, monitoring, and reporting.

OHCHR offered technical assistance to NCIAVHR commissioners by building capacity, conducting meetings, providing resources and technical advice, and facilitating a mission to Geneva.



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To strengthen human rights interventions and strategic initiatives, OHCHR collaborated with the Ministry of Human Rights (MoHR) in Sana'a and the Ministry of Human Rights and Legal Affairs (MoHRLA) in Aden. In October/November, it led and facilitated the UNCT's involvement in the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women's (CEDAW) consideration of Yemen's report.

OHCHR also aided the UN Human Rights Council's processes, such as coordinating and assisting Special Procedures and the Group of Eminent Experts. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights collaborated with the Panel of Experts reporting to the Security Council's Sanctions Committee.

OHCHR maintained regular contact with representatives of big and small minorities and assisted them in actions linked to the specific violations they experience, ranging from discrimination to asset seizure to arrest and detention. By late 2021, efforts for the formation of a Coordination Council of Yemeni Minorities, which is scheduled to take place in 2022, were well underway.

## Leaving No One Behind

In 2021, UN Women put the principle of Leaving No One Behind into action by reaching out to diverse population groups and addressing the basic and practical gender needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, such as youth and young women, internally displaced women and girls, returnees, and host communities.

Special consideration was given to the rights of widows, women with disabilities, and female-headed households, who were identified as priority beneficiaries of activities conducted under the project "Empowering and protecting women leads to societal development." UN Women Yemen was able to reach out to various population segments, particularly those in vulnerable groups, by effectively utilizing its strong network of community-based organizations.

IOM targeted the most vulnerable groups, reaching 7.66 million individual beneficiaries, including displaced people, host community members, and migrants.



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IOM provided health services to 5,093,223 people, shelter/NFI assistance to 911,253 people, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to 319,767 people, cash assistance to 209,664 people, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) assistance to 149,000 people, and migrant assistance and protection to 127,840 people.

In addition, the IOM tracked 213,092 migrants, IDPs, and returnees in 2021 through Flow Monitoring, Rapid Displacement Tracking, and Area Assessments.

UNHCR provided sanitary supplies and resources to 70,500 refugees and asylum seekers, and health and hygiene initiatives reached a total of 55,000 refugees.

Further, UNHCR hosted awareness-raising events on COVID-19 prevention and other infectious diseases, reaching approximately 540,000 IDPs.

UNHCR also worked closely with authorities to ensure that vulnerable displaced groups, including as refugees and asylum seekers, were included in national preparedness and response plans, and received adequate healthcare services as needed, including virus vaccination under the COVAX scheme.

### Mine Clearance

UNDP cleared more than 2.6 million square meters of previously mine-contaminated land in collaboration with mine-clearing authorities and civil society organizations, improving people's security and allowing aid organizations to provide humanitarian assistance.

UNICEF provided Explosive Ordinance Risk Education (EORE) to a total of 5,537,257 conflict-affected people, including 2,921,125 children through schools and community-based sessions. UNICEF and Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC) collaborated to create audio-visual content for mass media platforms such as TV, radio, and SMS.

### Climate actions

A growing human population in the World Heritage Site of the Socotra Archipelago (Yemen) is threatening traditional land use systems and biodiversity. Increased pressure on available natural resources is on the horizon, fuelled by the effects of global warming. Water is a vital natural resource that connects the island's fragile ecosystems to human health and long-term development. To that end, the UNESCO conducted activities with the goal of engaging communities and raising awareness on the sustainable use of natural water resources in Socotra Island.

The activities involved youth and local communities in assessing and discussing water sustainability visions. Around 160 Indigenous inhabitants from the districts of Hadiboh and Qalansiyah were directly involved in the education and awareness activities. In addition, 10 samples from various areas on Socotra Island were tested for basic water quality to aid future awareness efforts.

### Challenges

Since March 2015, the existence of two authorities, the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) and the De Facto Authorities (DFA), as well as the Southern Transitional Council (STC), has complicated the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Funding for the humanitarian response in Yemen remains elusive, despite the critical need to save lives and enable rehabilitation. Yemen's partners faced considerably fewer funding resources in 2021 than they did in 2020. Other humanitarian crises throughout the world, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic's compounded needs, have drawn resources away from Yemen to the disadvantage of a country already on the verge of collapse.

Changing donor priorities because of operational restrictions in areas under the control of the DFA added to the difficulty of getting financing for implementation across Yemen.



The movement and travel of UN workers (national and international) to and within the country was further restricted due to restrictions and precautionary measures linked with the COVID 19 epidemic. This slowed the procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs, limited face-to-face meetings and workshops, and created delays in implementing partners' delivery of support to beneficiaries.

The persistence of the COVID-19 outbreaks in Yemen in 2021 strained the country's already overburdened health system, clogging hospital beds and endangering the lives of Yemen's most vulnerable citizens, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, and families without access to safe shelter.

The already dire humanitarian situation has been exacerbated by the decline in funding available to humanitarians for the Yemen response.

The ongoing conflict, bureaucratic impediments, and access constraints on cargo movements, visas, and residencies, in country missions/travel, etc. particularly in northern governorates hampered programme implementation. Further, many field missions (particularly in the north) have been cancelled or delayed and scheduled meetings have been disrupted.

The financial system's volatility, which has resulted in a changing currency exchange rate and two separate currency notes, has hampered monetary transfers and cash disbursements, causing delays in implementation of cash programmes.

The extended conflict has harmed the technical governmental partners' ability to handle the speedy implementation of highly specialized works, causing further delays and necessitating additional investments in capacity building.



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## Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

Even before the escalation of armed conflict in 2015, Yemen was lagging in meeting the SDGs. As a result, the armed conflict has not only disrupted Yemen's development trajectory; it has reversed development gains made in key sectors up to 2014, leaving Yemen as the poorest country in the Middle East.

The ongoing conflict, lack of coordinated national leadership, and lack of strategic planning continue to stymie progress toward the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. With the country divided between competing and warring parties, humanitarian, development, and peace efforts face significant obstacles.

Government donors remained important partners, and agencies continued to emphasize robust and bidirectional communication with their donor partners, as well as responsibility by proving results and creating evidence.

For the UNOPS, The World Bank remains an important strategic partner, having given more than USD 280 million, of which more than USD 195 million has been released.

Strengthening Resilience by Enhancing Health Service Facilities in Yemen, a three-year project

worth Euro 70 million, is being led by KfW, with Euro 36 million set aside for COVID-19. Japan for a USD 10 million response under COVID-19.

From 2020 through 2021, donor partnerships mobilized USD 428 million in funding from all donors. The WHO Yemen Country Office working towards Sustainable Development Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being, while mobilizing USD18 million in support of activities that contributed to SDG 3.

Despite that fact that programmes in Yemen are primarily life-saving and humanitarian in nature, agencies have been trying to accomplish the 2030 agenda by incorporating the SDGs into their projects.

### SDG 1

In line with agencies contribution towards the achievement of SDGs, agencies started projects and programmes in the context of the implementation of SDG 1. Activities such as cash-based initiatives reach out to vulnerable people. Beneficiaries were chosen based on socioeconomic and protective vulnerabilities.

Through the Food Security Information Systems (FSIS) project, FAO helped to the formulation of



policy briefs, created the IPC and numerous associated food security briefs and market bulletins, and assisted DRR by making information on food security and nutrition available for decision-making. Water-climate smart agriculture was improved, as was sustainable water management

## SDG 2

Despite the volatile and complex climate, agencies continued to provide a comprehensive aid package in 2021 to help prevent famine and promote the accomplishment of SDG 2. The WFP extended Yemen's intermediate country strategy plan (ICSP) by one year in 2021.

Agricultural production was increased through providing livestock and crop inputs, as well as enhancing water harvesting and management in the targeted areas, all of which contributed to improved agricultural yields.

## SDG 3

UNHCR continued to assist several primary health care centres (PHCC) in areas with a high refugee population density. These PHCCs aided both displaced Yemenis and the host community.

## SDG 4

Through the Educate a Child program and partner projects that support the enrolment of young refugees in formal national institutions for certified skills training, UNHCR has assisted over 15,000 refugees in gaining access to primary and secondary education, as well as providing entrepreneurship and business skills training to 200 young refugees.

## SDG 5

In efforts to agencies contribution to SDG 5, UN Women Yemen assisted several local partners, including women and youth-led civil society organizations and networks, as well as GBV service providers, in contributing to the SDGs through the implementation of project activities aimed at ensuring that women and girls affected by the crisis in Yemen lead, participate in, are

empowered by, and benefit from response and recovery efforts.

Further, UNHCR strengthened GBV case management capability, ensuring that uniform criteria are in place and that any multi-sectoral response is driven by survivors' informed decisions.

FAO Yemen carried out gender mainstreaming advocacy and lobbying actions among key stakeholders, ensuring that food security and nutrition updates and analyses included the gender dimension, and that data was disaggregated by gender. FAO also ensured that gender issues were considered in its famine risk assessments, agricultural production evaluations, and value chain studies.

## SDG 6

On clean water and sanitation, SDG 6, UNHCR has out rapid impact projects concentrating on the reconstruction of essential infrastructures in IDP camps and surrounding areas, primarily WASH networks, schools, and health facilities. These interventions included a sustainability component, such as the restoration of WASH networks, which was mostly accomplished using solar-powered water pumping equipment.

Similarly, UNDP worked on the rehabilitation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities in Aden and Mukalla cities, which improved institutional capacities in the two municipalities and resulted in improved water and sanitation services.

FOA also focused on improving existing agricultural irrigation systems, which resulted in water resource conservation, increased water productivity, nutrient management measures, and crop production yields.

## SDG 7

In collaboration with local district authorities, CSOs, and the private sector, and as part of a joint program with FAO, WFP, and ILO, UNDP provided over 156,000 people with access to reliable and renewable energy options through solarization of critical facilities, the development



of community-level solar microgrids connected to public facilities, and the waste-to-energy initiative, all of which contributed to SDGs 7.

### SDG 8

The Water and Natural Resource Management programs' cash-for-work component provides much-needed livelihood support to already vulnerable communities, thereby contributing to decent work possibilities at the community level.

### SDG 10

In its actions in support of refugees, asylum seekers, internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and host communities, UNHCR used Age Gender Diversity (AGD) and community-based approaches. UNHCR supported equitable and unfettered access to all services for women, men, girls and boys, older people, and people with disabilities.

IOM, on the other hand, contributed to SDG 10 by implementing a migration management initiative in close collaboration with the Yemeni government to strengthen capacities for rights-based border control.

### SDG 12

FAO contributed to the attainment of SDG 12 through Food loss index and Food waste index by focusing on training farmers on appropriate sustainable agricultural practices, particularly post-harvest processing. The programs increased resource efficiency by reducing over-extraction of water resources and hence the destruction of environmental resources by

promoting water-smart approaches and better water harvesting.

### SDG 13

FAO contributes to SDG 13 by conducting farmer capacity building trainings. The training's goal is to adapt recognized DRR good practices to the local environment and guarantee that communities, particularly women and youth, are capable of mitigating climate change risks at the local level.

### SDG 16

Peace and justice were also included in the contributions and efforts of a number of organizations. This was accomplished in collaboration with the OSESGY and other organizations such as the OHCHR, FAO, UNESCO, UN Women, UNHCR and UNDP.

### SDG 17

In accordance with UNCT's commitment to achieving SDG 17, agencies continued to exhibit their work cooperation and partnership with one another. WFP, for example, reinforced its place as the humanitarian community's preferred service provider in Yemen through the efforts of the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), the WFP-led Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, and on-demand bilateral service supply. In addition to similar initiatives, such as IOM's implementation of a migration management project in close collaboration with the Government of Yemen to strengthen capacity for rights-based border control.



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## UN working together

The humanitarian response in Yemen has remained consistent this year, despite financial cuts. Throughout the year of 2021, the UN continues to collaborate to enhance its response, operational footprint, and humanitarian access. While progress has been made, the environment remains difficult to navigate and the operational footprint is limited.

Expanding presence beyond important hubs and into field sites is a top aim for 2022, to boost coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency even further. This will be essential for guaranteeing needs-based responses and access to independently assess needs, as well as enhancing quality and oversight. Some of these examples are:

- Yemen's public health issue is linked to both conflict and non-conflict variables, such as

natural catastrophes, the impact of climate change, COVID-19, and food and nutrition insecurity. Given the requirements of impacted communities, the four health clusters (Food Security, Health, Nutrition, and WASH) agreed on an inter-sectoral response plan, which included integrated programming for famine risk reduction (IFRR) in 107 priority districts of Yemen in 2021.

- Under the leadership of the UNRC, UNDP and UNOCHA commissioned a study to better understand and make key recommendations to address famine threats. The report provided an overview of import restrictions and their implications for the entry, shipping, and pricing of essential items in Yemen. It investigated the potential benefits of full or partial relaxation of restrictions, with the goal of informing ongoing efforts to address the



country's ongoing food security crisis. Efforts are being made to put the key findings and recommendations into action.

- In 2021, FAO Yemen continued to collaborate with other UN agencies to enhance food security and improved nutrition through the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach. In this regard, it is worthwhile to note the some of the successful UN Joint Programmes such as ERRY II (UNDP, FAO, WFP, ILO) with a total budget USD 50.5 million, PROACT II (FAO led + WFP and UNICEF) Euro 10 million, Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP) involving FAO, WFP, and UNDP USD 61.3 million.
- The ILO is collaborating with FAO, UNDP, and WFP to improve resilience and food security. The joint program, funded by the EU and SIDA, provides sustainable livelihood, employment and job creation, skills development, solar energy, and agricultural inputs in six governorates, with a total budget of USD 140 million.
- UN-Habitat has also actively coordinated with WASH, Shelter, and Protection clusters and member agencies, contributing to cluster objectives by enhancing system-wide readiness, technical capacity to respond to humanitarian catastrophes, predictability, and more effective inter-agency responses.
- Based on their unique comparative advantages, UNICEF continued to work closely with WHO, WFP, and UNFPA to ensure the continuity of crucial health services. UNICEF and UNFPA worked closely together to ensure that MNH services were provided in both primary care and hospitals. Partnerships with UNOPS and UNDP were also investigated for electricity supply in PHC facilities, including solarization of health facilities and the cold chain.
- A joint UN project (Joint Actions for Food Security and Nutrition in Yemen - PROACT) was launched in 53 districts across ten selected governorates in 2021. A joint programme to strengthen Yemen's justice system was also established by the UNDP, UN-Women, and UNICEF. The program began with capacity-building initiatives aimed at the justice workforce, as well as direct service support for children and women who come in contact with the law.
- The Restoring Education and Learning (REAL) initiative (2021-2024) was created and endorsed by the World Bank, UNICEF, WFP, and Save the Children International (SCI). The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) program also supports this collaboration.



## Evaluations and Lessons Learned

Despite the highly difficult operational environment, the UNCT Yemen successfully built on prior years' achievements and recognized new lessons learned to maximize impact for Yemen in 2021.

Accountability to the impacted people remained key to the initiatives of UNCT and partners. UNCT is accountable to all individuals of concern in all parts of its work, including recognizing and analysing their needs and the dangers they confront, as well as designing, implementing, and assessing its operations.

House Land and Property (HLP) concerns are becoming more of a problem, exacerbating humanitarian needs and perhaps impeding long-term solutions to displacement. Due to codification issues and the predominance of customary standards, HLP legislation remains weak, poorly known and analysed, and very complex.

Many elements of the population, particularly women, children, people with disabilities, and marginalized groups like the Muhamasheen, continue to be denied access to rights due to socio-cultural norms and practices profoundly founded in tribal institutions. As a result, the most vulnerable people are excluded from public services and the formal labour market, where they face deep-seated discrimination. Displacement exacerbates those problems further.

Water is the single most important factor threatening Yemen's food security. Natural resource management that integrates surface and ground water resources for diverse uses (domestic and productive) is critical and must be prioritized to preserve Yemen's food security and decrease conflict over this valuable resource.

Agro-business groups/centres' capacities are in their infancy and will require additional entrepreneurship and business development skills, as well as links with markets, microfinance institutions, and other private sector operators, to be viable. To secure financial and organizational sustainability, FAO must consider improving these critical commercial enterprises in the new Food Security Resilience Response Project.

To encourage beneficiaries' self-sufficiency, FAO proposes a graduation model with a specific sort of help offered in a phased method. The intervention combines livelihood humanitarian support with systemic capacity development (both technical and institutional) to transition recipients from a vulnerable state to a more sustainable route to resilience and food security.

Engaging community leaders and prominent local personalities, in addition to local authorities and designated focal points, made it much easier to reach underserved and rural communities, as well as the most vulnerable people within those communities. These significant community members also assisted the field teams with beneficiary registration and seed distribution.

Creation of a strategy to support IDPs who have expressed a desire to return to their place of origin or who have already returned but have been unable to fully reintegrate, keeping in mind the needs for voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable returns.

Adapting UNHCR initiatives to the context of return, especially through an area-based strategy. Inter-agency advocates for greater emphasis on long-term solutions to internal displacement.





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## Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

The UNCT Yemen maintained close and meaningful partnerships with donors while adhering to accountability; value for money; transparency; timely and impactful reporting and visibility; and governance and compliance systems.

The 2021 HRP obtained only 59% of the anticipated funding and faced a \$1.58 billion financial gap. Following the high-level pledging conference co-hosted by the governments of Sweden and Switzerland in March, humanitarian agencies were able to scale up food and nutrition assistance and push back the risk of famine. A high-level side event on Yemen at the United Nations General Assembly in September also drew significant humanitarian donations. The Famine Relief Fund provided \$581 million of the \$2.27 billion collected in 2021.

While these resources made a significant difference, some critical priorities such as water and sanitation, healthcare, education, IDP support, and shelter and protection services remained severely underfunded, limiting aid agency's ability to provide a holistic and comprehensive response at a time when internal displacement was on the rise.

Aid groups raised the alarm towards the end of 2021, warning that funding constraints are threatening to withdraw lifesaving support for millions of vulnerable people across Yemen. Due to financial deficits, nearly two-thirds of key UN aid programs had already been decreased or discontinued by December, with further cuts projected in the first quarter of 2022.

The UNCT will continue to explore new channels for donor support and will continue to publish



findings on a regular basis to motivate current contributors. This includes attempting to balance financing from many sources, including bilateral and multilateral sources on a national, regional, and global scale.

In response, the UNCT solicited funds for humanitarian and development efforts from both existing and new donors. Some examples include:

- In 2021, UNICEF mobilized USD 548 million through a variety of partnerships. The exact cost for 2021 was USD 561 million. The resources gathered for the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal totalled USD 211 million, accounting for 41% of the appeal's target, USD 508.87 million.
- The IOM spent a total of USD 85,056,679. Throughout the year, the IOM worked with donors to support its humanitarian and transitional recovery efforts in Yemen.
- The overall spending of UNOPS was USD 195 million. UNOPS continues to engage with donors to secure financing to meet the most critical needs of Yemen's vulnerable communities, as well as to expand

transition and recovery programming in areas of relative stability.

- WHO Yemen maintained close and meaningful partnerships with donors. The World Bank, King Salman Relief, Islamic Development Bank, USAID, OCHA/CERF, and Germany were the main contributors, mostly to Yemen emergency response and COVID-19 preparedness and response, with total funding of USD 428 million mobilized.
- UNDP had a budget of USD128 million for its programs and delivered \$94.5 million. With several promising pipelines by the end of the year, UNDP hopes to mobilize more than US\$150 million in 2022.
- Last year, UNESCO mobilized EUR 10 million for the project "Cash for Work: Promoting Livelihood Opportunities for Urban Youth in Yemen." Further, the UNESCO GCC and Yemen office received an additional EUR 20 million in funding from the EU for its efforts in Yemen. The Project has also expanded its collaboration strategy by engaging with a greater number of Yemeni cultural associations.





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## UNCT Key focus for 2022

Unless there is a de-escalation of the conflict, an improvement in the economy, and accessible funding for humanitarian response sectors, Yemen's needs are likely to become more severe in 2022.

The UNCT will continue to work with all stakeholders to ensure principled and accountable humanitarian response in accordance with the four guiding humanitarian principles. Key priorities include:

- The UNCT will work to improve its multisectoral, needs-based, and area-based approach to respond effectively to the most pressing needs in Yemen
- The economic situation of the affected people is expected to worsen by 2022. In response the UNCT will work to create decent

job opportunities, with a focus on youth and women; improve labour market governance; strengthen social protection and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour; and promote the employment intensive investment programme (EIIP).

- Increased access to life-saving basic health service packages, as well as adherence to the continuum of care for mothers, babies, and children in need, are priorities.
- In most impacted governorates, the WHO is presently facilitating the installation of oxygen stations for important referral hospitals. As a long-term and sustainable investment, such interventions will assure the continuity of services and functionality of operating rooms, intensive care units, and



COVID treatment facilities. The UNCT will further improve COVID testing capabilities by establishing gene sequencer laboratories.

- Strengthening resilience, with a focus on vulnerable groups' inclusion. Agencies will focus their abilities to reach vulnerable populations in underserved regions and enhance their living situations through dignified and principled service delivery as part of this area-based approach.
- Support resource mobilization efforts, as well as strengthen effective and accountable humanitarian response, increase monitoring and oversight, improve quality, and respond quickly, with an emphasis on root causes of vulnerabilities and strengthening the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.
- The UNCT will continue to focus on the thematic objectives of civilians and civilian objects affected by conflict and terrorism, rule of law and accountability, discrimination, and civic space protection and promotion.
- Interventions to foster the Women Peace and Security (WPS) and Youth Peace and Security (YPS) Agendas, as well as to strengthen initiatives on women's economic empowerment and GBV prevention and response, will be prioritized in the context in Yemen, with a focus on joint programming and the enhancement of strategic collaborations.
- Through the provision of safe and conducive surroundings, the support to education initiative to guarantee that conflict-affected children have continued access to learning opportunities.
- Continue to document and verify reported cases of significant human rights breaches, as well as give psychosocial help to the children who are most impacted, to avert serious mental health impacts.



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