DONORS TO THE YEMEN HUMANITARIAN FUND IN 2016

Thank you for your generous financial contributions and continued support.
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FOREWORD

More than two years of conflict have devastated Yemen. An estimated 18.8 million people, or 66 per cent of the population are in need of assistance, including 10.3 million persons who are in acute need. In this challenging environment, the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) has been, and continues to be, an invaluable funding mechanism which strengthens the humanitarian response to affected people by utilising the strategic and flexible funding windows available in a timely manner.

I believe that the YHF represents the voices of the humanitarian community as a whole and remains a shared funding mechanism. We have worked hard in 2016 to ensure that the Fund is as transparent and inclusive as possible, acting in complementarity way with the CERF grants for both the IDP response and Cholera interventions. Further strengthening the transparency, accountability and inclusiveness of the YHF is something that I intend to continue to pursue in 2017.

Due to the generosity of our donors, the YHF contributions increased by almost 90 per cent in 2016 as compared to 2015. Eleven donors; the UK, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, Ireland, Canada, Switzerland, Spain, Denmark and the Republic of Korea contributed a total of US$107.2 million to the Fund. This made the Fund the largest Country-Based Pooled Fund globally. Yemen is one of the largest humanitarian crisis and having a large Humanitarian Fund enables humanitarian organizations to respond appropriately, with speed, flexibility and effectiveness. The Fund allows the humanitarian community to target the most affected population with life saving interventions through a strict prioritization process, conducted a national and sub-national level by all stakeholders.

The Fund launched two standard allocations and one reserve allocation in 2016 - targeting more than 7 million individuals with urgently needed life-saving assistance, including healthcare, clean water, sanitation services, and food and shelter materials. In the calendar year 2016 the YHF reached out more the 5.8 million beneficiaries in acute need, through integrated response and life saving services.

In line with the Grand Bargain commitments, channelling funds towards first responders with a strong knowledge of the local context and established presence across the country was a priority in 2016.

67 per cent of all funding was allocated to International and National NGOs, enabling a high number of new partners to become familiar with the fund’s procedures and therefore building capacity with national partners also at district level. The YHF will continue to promote localization of the response by ensuring funds are directly accessible to frontline responders.

The Fund’s relevance is rooted in the flexible funding streams, a strong Advisory Board composed of representatives from NGOs, donors and UN Agencies, rapid implementation of lessons-learned, overall strategic planning and securing adequate staffing of the Humanitarian Financing Unit. OCHA Yemen ensures a quality assurance of the projects, in respect of the CBPFs guidelines and Yemen Operational Manual. Further more the risk management framework is annually updated and a more comprehensive monitoring mechanism is in place since mid-2016.

As the response to the deepening crisis continues undeterred in 2017, the people of Yemen need the collective support of the international community more than ever. I very much look forward to working to ensure that all affected people in Yemen receive the best protection and assistance possible in 2017 through your support and the tireless work of humanitarian partners on the ground.

Jamie McGoldrick
Humanitarian Coordinator
YHF 2016: AT A GLANCE

2016 Yemen Humanitarian Fund - Contributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount (US$ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>53.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Rep. of</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total allocated as % of 2016 HRP requirements

- $1.6BN YHRP 2016
- $94.1M YHF 2016

Implementing partners funded in 2016

- 33 partners
- 73 projects
- $94.1M total allocated

- INGOs: 15 partners, 32 projects, 49% allocation
- NNGOs: 11 partners, 26 projects, 18% allocation
- UN*: 7 partners, 15 projects, 33% allocation

*ICM, UNHCR, UNFPA, WHO, FAO, WFP, UNICEF

Allocations by cluster (in US$ million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>1st Reserve Allocation</th>
<th>1st Standard Allocation</th>
<th>2nd Standard Allocation</th>
<th>Total allocations by cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FSAI(1)</td>
<td>$20.2M</td>
<td>$5.5M</td>
<td>$2.0M</td>
<td>$27.7M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>$20.1M</td>
<td>$5.7M</td>
<td>$2.5M</td>
<td>$28.3M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTRITION</td>
<td>$18.1M</td>
<td>$5.8M</td>
<td>$2.9M</td>
<td>$26.8M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>$16.7M</td>
<td>$5.6M</td>
<td>$3.0M</td>
<td>$25.3M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHELTER(2)</td>
<td>$14.1M</td>
<td>$5.7M</td>
<td>$3.1M</td>
<td>$22.9M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTECTION</td>
<td>$3.5M</td>
<td>$1.4M</td>
<td>$1.0M</td>
<td>$6.9M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGISTICS</td>
<td>$1.0M</td>
<td>$1.1M</td>
<td>$0.5M</td>
<td>$2.6M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD PRO.(3)</td>
<td>$0.34M</td>
<td>$0.1M</td>
<td>$0.3M</td>
<td>$0.74M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Food Security and Agriculture; (2) Shelter; Non-Food Items and Camp Coordination and Camp Management; (3) Child Protection.
YHF 2016: AT A GLANCE

Allocations by governorate (in US$ million)

Total allocations by governorate

No. of targeted beneficiaries by cluster

- PROTECTION: 3,284 (in thousands)
- HEALTH: 1,552
- NUTRITION: 1,129
- WASH: 998
- FSA: 549
- SHELTER: 271
- LOGISTICS: 0.3

No. of targeted beneficiaries by allocation (by sex & age)

1st Standard Allocation
2nd Standard Allocation
1st Reserve Allocation

Women: 1,416
Men: 1,149
Girls: 994
Boys: 963

Total beneficiaries: 7.8M

(As of 2021-03-03)

Note: Please note that the total figure of the targeted beneficiaries includes double counting, in consideration of projects with multi-cluster components. See also the Business Intelligence Website at: [https://yhf.unicef.org/yhf]. Real-time information on these figures online, incl. the 'reached'/reported figures on beneficiaries.
HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Even before the current conflict escalated in mid-March 2015, Yemen faced enormous levels of humanitarian needs stemming from years of poverty, under-development, environmental decline, intermittent conflict, and weak rule of law. The conduct of hostilities has been brutal. As of 31 December 2016, health facilities had reported nearly 48,000 casualties (including nearly 7,500 deaths) as a result of the conflict. These figures significantly underestimate the real extent of casualties given diminished reporting capacity of health facilities and people’s difficulties accessing healthcare. 18.8 million people remain in need of humanitarian and protection assistance of which 10.3 million are in acute need.

Since March 2015, more than 3 million people have been displaced within Yemen, of which 2 million remain displaced as of January 2017. With periods of displacement growing longer, many IDPs have exhausted all resources and are relying on negative coping mechanisms. Despite extreme living conditions, Yemenis do not have another choice than staying in their country moving from one place to another depending on frontline changes and airstrikes’ intensity.

An estimated 4.5 million people (IDPs, host communities and initial returnees) need emergency shelter or essential household items.

In addition, the Yemeni economy is being wilfully destroyed. Logistics and civilian infrastructures, such as bridges, health facilities and schools, are regularly targeted by airstrikes.

The import restrictions imposed by parties to the conflict are still in place preventing the private sector to import basic commodities and humanitarian emergency supplies as needed. Sana’a airport is still closed for non-humanitarian flights, limiting the possibility for Yemeni people to access medical care outside of Yemen. Preliminary results of the Disaster Needs Assessment estimated US$19 billion in infrastructure damage and other losses – equivalent to about half of the country’s GDP in 2013. At the same time, Yemen is experiencing a liquidity crisis in which people, traders and humanitarian partners struggle to transfer cash into and within the country. As a result, prices are rising, basic social services and institutions are collapsing and humanitarian actors face growing pressure to compensate for the entire commercial and social sectors, which is beyond both their capacity and appropriate role.

All sectors face responding to urgent needs and the latest humanitarian assessments highlight an alarming humanitarian situation. The initial results from the Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA) indicate that 17.1 million people are food insecure in Yemen, of which 7.3 million people are severely food insecure. About 3.3 million children and pregnant or lactating women are acutely malnourished, including 462,000 children under 5 suffering from severe acute malnutrition. This represents a 37 per cent increase since late 2015. An estimated 14.8 million people lack access to basic healthcare, including 8.8 million living in severely underserved areas. Medical materials are in chronically short supply, and only 45 per cent of health facilities are functioning. An estimated 14.5 million people require assistance to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Water and sewage systems have been widely damaged or destroyed, waste management is disrupted creating an environment prone to disease outbreaks. An outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and cholera was declared in Yemen in October 2016.

Potential escalation of fighting around Al-Hudaydah port may result in hundreds of thousands of people displaced and severely impact the capacities of humanitarian actors. Since the escalation of conflict in March 2015, close to 80 per cent of the reduced level of imports coming into the country have entered Yemen through this port.

Conflict intensification offers little hope for a conflict resolution in the near future and restrictions imposed on the country could lead to a new deterioration of the humanitarian situation in 2017, putting Yemen at risk of famine.
STRATEGIC FUNDING

First Standard Allocation

Within the overall framework of the HRP and in line with the IDP Strategy adopted by the Humanitarian Country Team, the strategic objectives of the first Standard Allocation were to promote an integrated and coordinated response for IDPs in Yemen, through multi-sector programming while supporting innovation, partnership and learning by investing in strengthening the capacities of sub-implementing partners.

The allocation was launched in April 2016 following the publication of the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). A total of US$33.8 million was allocated to 24 partner organisations to implement 37 projects. The allocation represented 1.6 per cent of the requirements of the 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

As humanitarian needs further increased, CERF bridged a crucial gap in July 2016, complementing the YHF allocation by providing $13 million through its window for underfunded emergencies to sustain critical activities, including an integrated package of assistance to IDPs, host communities and returnees including health and nutrition services, provision of shelter kits and NFI, rehabilitation of water resources and provision of protection services for 775,000 people.

Second Standard Allocation

By September 2016 contributions and pledges of $682.6 million against the 2016 Yemen HRP, represented only 41.8 per cent of the $1.6 billion requested in the August revision of the HRP. The strategic objective of the second Standard Allocation was to promote an integrated multi-cluster programming around nutrition outcomes by ensuring adequate access to nutrition, food, health, shelter / NFI, CCCM services and water and sanitation services to the most vulnerable.

The allocation, which was launched in September 2016, was the largest allocation since the establishment of the Fund allocating $ 58 million to 30 partners implementing a total of 31 projects. The allocated amount represented almost 3.6 per cent of the humanitarian funding requested under the revised 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

Reserve Allocation

The outbreak of cholera and AWD was first reported on 6 October 2016 and immediately triggered the development of a coordinated response. The outbreak posed a significant threat given the drastic deterioration of the health care infrastructure with only 45 per cent of health facilities functional. The Integrated Cholera Response Plan identified a requirement of $22.35 million to scale up the response to cholera by provision of comprehensive health, WASH and
Allocations by governorate (in US$ million)

communication services. OCHA immediately decided to launch a Reserve Allocation to enable pre-selected NGOs to respond to the most affected areas. A total of US$ 2.1 million was allocated to support five projects by five partners focussing on Sana’a, Taiz, Al Bayda, Aden, Lahj and Al Hudaydah.

The CERF Rapid Response window was also activated upon the Humanitarian Coordinator’s request and $2 million was granted to two UN Agencies complementing the NGOs life-saving resources with treatment/case management, surveillance and laboratory services, and prevention activities.

2016 Yemen Humanitarian Fund - Funds Allocated

(in US$ million)

- Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2016 is released
- First Standard Allocation launched in line with the strategic objectives of the Yemen HRP 2016
- CERF Under-Funded Emergencies allocation to Yemen
- Second Standard Allocation launched with the overall strategic objective to support nutrition outcomes

CERF Rapid Response allocation of funds to kick start cholera response
- First Reserve Allocation launched to respond to the cholera outbreak and complement CERF Rapid Response allocation

US$94.1 million

68,000 - 720,000
720,000 - 2,500,000
2,500,000 - 4,600,000
4,600,000 - 6,300,000
6,300,000 - 19,000,000
ROUNDS OF ALLOCATIONS

Allocation Overview

1st Standard Allocation
IDPs Response

- US$33.8 million
- 1.1M Men
- 1.4M Women
- 1.0M Boys
- 1.0M Girls

2nd Standard Allocation
Malnutrition Response

- US$58.2 million
- 447K Men
- 790K Women
- 917K Boys
- 878K Girls

1st Reserve Allocation
Cholera Response

- US$2.1 million
- 66K Men
- 68K Women
- 61K Boys
- 63 Girls

Allocations by cluster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>No. of projects</th>
<th>Funds allocated (US$ million)</th>
<th>% of total allocations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FSA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15% 8.1% 21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23% 7.6% 18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTRITION</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6% 2.0% 28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15% 5.1% 19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHELTER</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18% 6.1% 14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTECTION</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10% 3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGISTICS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3% 1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD PRO.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1% 0.34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Allocations by type of organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Organization</th>
<th>No. of partners</th>
<th>Funds allocated (US$ million)</th>
<th>% of total allocations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24% 8.3% 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGOs</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>48% 16.3% 48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNGOs</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27% 9.2% 12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 1.7 81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 0.41 19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

In 2016, about 20 Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) Implementing Partners (IPs) were trained by the Gender Advisor on the Gender and Age Marker for Monitoring (GAMM).

Around ten (10) GAMM reports were submitted by the partners to the Gender Advisor for projects implemented in 2016. The feedback was very positive, however the use of the GAMM tool is not systematic yet and additional training sessions will be organized focusing on the GAM tool related to the “project design” phase specifically.

Since the Grant Management System is not yet designed for the project to incorporate the Design Phase of the Gender marker, the YHF in collaboration with the Gender Advisor will focus on the GAM Monitoring. In 2017, more systematic training on the GAMM will be conducted, including training of trainers among the OCHA HFU staff. The use of the GAMM tool remains a requirement for the YHF IPs within the Yemen HRP in 2017.

All 2016 projects required engagement with the beneficiaries in the assessments and analysis of the humanitarian needs phase as well as implementation. Of the 73 funded projects, 15 have been ensuring engagement with the community also through the establishment of complaint and feedback mechanisms by the targeted beneficiaries; 4 projects specifically addressed the protection of women and children and most vulnerable with the involvement of local NGO in the Monitoring and Reporting mechanisms on the six violations against children. The Fund has been supporting 11 projects looking at the protection response for a total of US$ 3.9 million and representing the key component of the multi-sectorial approach adopted by the Fund in 2016: legal services have been provided to almost the 100 per cent of the targeted population by the end of the year, and psychic social support to least 5,700 individuals, including GBV survivors.

Gender marker 2016 - Projects

The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.

The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.

Not applicable - Only used for very small number of projects, such as “support services”.

For more specific data results on the Protection interventions, please refer to the Achievement by Cluster paragraph.
In addition to the fundamental humanitarian principles that guide the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) and all humanitarian action, the YHF is grounded in five specific principles: 1) Inclusiveness, 2) Flexibility, 3) Timeliness, 4) Efficiency, and 5) Accountability. These principles support the intended three outcomes below which lead to the overall operational impact of CBPFs, i.e., the provision of timely, coordinated, principled assistance to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity.

**OUTCOMES**

- **Improve the effectiveness of the humanitarian response by directing funding towards priority humanitarian needs**
  
  In the last year the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) provided partners with flexible and strategic funding to respond to emerging needs and crisis under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). In order to improve the effectiveness and impact of donor funds, the fund further strengthened its processes to be more inclusive and collaborative by a prioritization process at national and sub national level with all stakeholder, clusters, and other humanitarian actors. All parties were involved in the assessment, conceptualization, and implementation processes that guided the three allocations of 2016. These were focused on clear tangible objectives (Malnutrition, IDPs, and Cholera) and the response was driven by the highest needs through integrated multi-cluster projects.

- **Strengthen the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC)**
  
  It enabled the Humanitarian Coordinator to coordinate and implement strategic priorities such as strengthening the Humanitarian presence in the field by involving and supporting frontline responders, increasing response in difficult to reach governorates, and to support thematic technical working groups for cash response and gender. As an example, the Humanitarian Coordinator was able to support the IDPs response plan through the first standard allocation ($33.8 million), the nutrition response with the second standard allocation ($58.2 million) and the implementation of the cholera response plan with a reserve allocation ($2.1 million). 86 per cent of the respondents to the 2017 Stakeholder Survey where of the opinion that the YHF has reasonably or completely strengthened the leadership role of the Humanitarian Coordinator - whereas 11 per cent perceived this outcome to have been reached insufficiently.

- **Mobilize resources and support coordination in support of the humanitarian planning framework**
  
  2016 saw a 90 per cent increase in donor contributions, as compared to 2015. This made the Fund the largest country-based pooled fund (CBPF) in the world. 11 donors, including three new donors: Canada, Saudi Arabia, and Spain contributed a total of $107.2 million going well beyond the initial target of $65 million. In the resource mobilization strategy for 2017 the Funding is targeted to increase by roughly 20 per cent to $130 million and efforts will be made to attract two new donors to the Fund. The 2016 contributions represented 11 per cent of all contributions to the 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) as compared to 7.3 per cent in 2015. This strengthened the leverage of the Fund and enabled strong support to the humanitarian coordination structure through the Cluster system by providing strong and well-planned allocations to drive coordination. Respondents to the 2017 Stakeholder Survey corroborated this view. 75 per cent of respondents were of the opinion that the HF had helped strengthen the cluster system and coordination between partners. The CERF underfunded window allocated $12.4 million in July to complement the first YHF allocation in order to assist IDPs, host communities and returnees in line with the IDP response plan endorsed by the HCT. Additionally, $2 million were allocated under the emergency window to complement reserve allocation providing life-saving resources to kick-start the cholera response by providing treatment/case management, surveillance and laboratory services, and prevention activities.
**PRINCIPLE 1: Inclusiveness**

A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies, INGO, NNGOs) were highly involved with Fund at several levels throughout 2016 - from YHF allocation strategy design, technical project reviews and field project monitoring visits. The 2017 Stakeholder Survey results show that close to 85 per cent of the respondents consider the strategic allocation papers and the strategic review processes had a very positive impact on the overall performance of the Fund, and 83 per cent that the YHF promoted diversity in partnership in 2016.

At the strategic level, and in line with the Grand Bargain commitments to promote localization, field offices and sub-clusters played a major role in facilitating the process of identifying the main priorities of the second standard allocation. This was done in very close collaboration with first line responders on the ground and was a departure from the consultation process for the first standard allocation which was largely facilitated at the national level in Sana’a primarily involving the HCT and the ICCM.

At the funding level, 67 per cent of funds were allocated to NGOs (both International and National). A total of 34 partners were supported of which 27 were NGOs and seven UN Agencies. National partners received $77.1 Million in 2016 which is almost four times more than in 2015.

To further promote the principle of inclusiveness, funding and capacity building of National partners remain main priorities for 2017 and beyond. Capacity building of both eligible and ineligible partners will be promoted through partnerships and targeted training sessions. The partnership approach will focus on bringing together non-eligible partners with current implementing partners, and training sessions will specifically focus on project design for partners that have not yet obtained funding.

**PRINCIPLE 2: Flexibility**

The application of the two funding modalities available through the Fund was evenly distributed through the year and the flexibility was duly demonstrated by the rapid response to the cholera outbreak. As the cholera outbreak was confirmed in October the fund immediately launched a $2 million allocation to respond to the needs formulated in the cholera response plan approved by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

This flexible approach balancing strategic and rapid response through the standard allocation and reserve allocation modalities will continue in 2017, particularly in the light of the escalation of the conflict since the end of 2016 this is deemed the most effective and flexible way to address increasingly protracted needs and to respond to emergencies.

66 per cent of respondents to the 2017 Stakeholder Survey perceive that the allocations and funding of the YHF are flexible, whereas 25 per cent considered it to be insufficiently or not at all flexible. Respondents (90 per cent) support the transition from the purely reserve allocation modality to the stronger focus on the standard allocation modality.

**PRINCIPLE 3: Timeliness**

The inclusive processes allowed for the launch of large allocation of funds under the standard allocation modality – over small, repeated reserve allocations which were prevalent in 2015. Each allocation was framed around a participatory planning process with funding focused on addressing specific priorities.

Whilst a nutrition crisis was being projected, the Fund stood ready and an allocation process was subsequently launched for $60 million. Similarly for the cholera outbreak, funds were dedicated and the Fund was ready to respond as soon as an integrated plan for response was published. This enabled timely funding to frontline responders.

While the speed of disbursements to partners improved between the two standard allocations, disbursements of funds remains among the three main challenges as perceived by respondents to the 2017 Stakeholder Survey. Twenty eight per cent of respondents considered the timeliness of processes and disbursements to be insufficient while 64 per cent were satisfied.

The Fund will continue to support surveillance mechanisms, early warning systems, emergency preparedness and response. Both Standard and Reserve allocation processes will be required to provide the most needed assistance in due time.

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1. “The remaining 9 per cent did not express any opinion about the flexibility of the Fund.”

---

**No. of days per allocation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Review &amp; approval</th>
<th>Disbursement</th>
<th>Country Avg.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Allocation</td>
<td>11(1)</td>
<td>29(2)</td>
<td>39(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Allocations</td>
<td>12(3)</td>
<td>68(3)</td>
<td>59(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Avg.</td>
<td>10(1)</td>
<td>10(3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) No. of days from project proposal submission to IP signature of Grant Agreements
(2) No. of days from project proposal submission to cash transfer
(3) No. of days from E/UNDP signature to cash transfer
PRINCIPLE 4: Efficiency

Following the April first standard allocation of 2016, a process review and lessons learned exercise was launched responding to concerns raised by stakeholders to the Fund revolving around the efficiency and general workload generated by current procedures applied in the allocation. The recommendations from the process review were immediately integrated and implemented during the second standard allocation launched in September 2016. The main adjustments promoting efficiency were: 1) limiting the number of clusters and geographical areas targeted, 2) involving hubs, sub-clusters and first-line responders, 3) maximum two project submission per partner, 4) removing the Concept Note phase, and 5) encouraging an integrated multi cluster approach.

The improved efficiency was corroborated by a 100 per cent satisfaction level on the efficiency of the Fund in the 2017 Stakeholder Survey.

PRINCIPLE 5: Accountability and Risk Management

The fragile and dynamic nature of the Yemeni conflict and the increased contributions managed through the YHF exposes the Fund to a number of risks, which were analysed and formulated in the revision of the Fund’s Risk Management Framework.

Five main risks, that required the Fund to reposition and adjust mitigation measures included: 1) Limited OCHA capacity to monitor projects, 2) Lack of tools to mitigate aid diversion and the exposure to fraud and corruption, 3) Limited number of national NGOs that meet eligibility requirements, 4) Lack of understanding of the eligibility process 5) Limited capacity to ensure effective review of proposals.

In order to mitigate these risks mitigation measures and related activities were identified and implemented.

Operational Manual of the Fund was revised and adjusted to align with the operational environment, and the 2017 Stakeholder Survey showed that 86 per cent of respondents considered themselves to be reasonably or completely familiar with the manual.

Revision of the operational modalities to a risk-based approach, adjusting the funding ceiling per partner from a universal $2.5 million per partner, to US$ 5 million, $3.5 million, and $2 million to low, medium, and high risk partners respectively.

Review of the capacity assessment exercise to refocus primarily on identifying National Partners with sufficient capacity to implement projects and to pass the eligibility process. Subsequently, the pool of eligible National NGOs increased by 73 per cent in 2016 with eight new national NGOs, as well as three international NGOs becoming eligible for funding.

Training of YHF implementing partners conducted throughout the year to create awareness of the Fund and its systems, improve the quality of the project proposals and to strengthen the institutional capacity. Thirty-one training sessions, conducted by HFU staff, clusters and technical experts focused on the Grant Management System, project proposal design, reporting, monitoring, and gender mainstreaming.

Strengthening capacity of HFU team through recruitment of additional staff and training participation continued during the year. One international Humanitarian Affairs Officer joined the team in April 2016 to strengthen the monitoring portfolio, and in October the staff member was moved permanently to Sana’a. Amman-based international staff started to rotate to Sana’a for extended field visits from February and on a regular basis from May.

Two additional National staff (M&E officer and Finance Officer) joined the team early 2017, an additional national Grant Manager will be recruited by Q2, and an additional international staff member will be based permanently in Sana’a in 2017.

Review of the YHF Project monitoring strategy based on the lifting of the evacuation status in June 2016 after which OCHA field monitoring could resume. The HFU went through an in depth analysis and lesson learned process from other similar contexts in order to adjust its monitoring strategy.

The HFU has further developed the monitoring framework to include 1) field monitoring visits to project sites accessible by OCHA, HFU and cluster staff, and 2) Third Party Monitoring not limited to areas inaccessible by UN staff.

OCHA monitored 12 projects over the last quarter of 2016 through 18 field visits including 11 projects implemented in 2016 in nine governorates with the highest number of conflict affected populations. OCHA field monitoring requires significant staff capacity, and was severely delayed by access constraints and security issues. About 40 per cent of the field visits were postponed at least once, but were carried out eventually.

A national tender was launched mid-2016 and a contract signed with a Third Party Monitoring company end of December 2016. Third party monitoring visits have started in February 2017.

Sana’a, Bayt Mayad Neighborhood, July 2015/ UNOCHA Credit
DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Eleven donors supported the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) with a total contribution of $107.2 million, making it the largest country-based pooled fund (CBPF) globally. The contributions by donors in 2016 represented a 90 percent increase of the contributions received in 2015.

Of the total contributions received, $94.1 million has been allocated to projects implemented for the 66 per cent by NGOs and remaining 34 per cent by UN Agencies and IOM.

The YHF allocations represented the 6 per cent of the total Yemen HRP requirements in 2016 and 11 per cent of the total funding received by the end of the year towards HRP interventions.

As in 2015, the United Kingdom was the largest donor to the Fund with a total contribution of US$ 53.2 million, representing the 49 per cent of the total. Germany, The Netherlands and Sweden were the following largest donor countries with contributions representing 14 per cent, 10 per cent and 7 per cent of the total contributions respectively. The Fund also received generous contributions from Ireland, Canada, Switzerland, Spain, Korea and the Saudi Arabia through the King Salman Center. The YHF therefore counted on three additional donors in 2016: Canada, Spain and Saudi Arabia.

In 2017 the YHF aims to maintain the donors’ base of 2016, with the prospect of strengthening the collaboration with the existing donors through reinforcing the already functioning Advisory Board (AB), monitoring reporting and accountability.

As in 2016 the Fund has been strategically managed to support life-saving activities and fully complementing the CERF grants, the 2017 YHF will enhance the support to humanitarian critical needs prioritized in collaboration with Clusters and Hubs. The YHF donors remain an invaluable interlocutor for the prioritization processes and the final allocation recommendations through their representation in the Advisory Board.

### Contributions by donor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount (US$ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**US$107.2 million**
Strategic allocations in 2016 were cluster focused and a life-saving approach was adopted in the identification of key areas of interventions resulting in the selection of only seven (7) core Clusters.

Of the total funded projects, Clusters recommended 36 projects designed using a multi-sectorial approach and 37 projects with one core Cluster component: Health (9), WASH (8) FSA (6), Nutrition (5), Protection (3), Logistics (1), ES NFIs (5).

Through the 2016 allocations, the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) contributed 11 per cent to the total YHRP funding received.
The reviewed FSA funding requirement within the 2016 HRP was covered by 62 per cent with more than US$ 450 million received, of which 4 per cent were Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) grants. While most of the projects funded through 2016 allocations are still under implementation at the time of writing, 6 projects reported some progress results (see Indicators/Target table). The FSAC reached a total number of beneficiaries which exceeded the target for 2016, through projects implemented in the calendar year, including 2015 funded projects. A total of 100 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries received cash and unconditional food assistance, had access to livelihood inputs, including women in leadership position within the food management committees.
With the revised funding request of nearly US$ 196 million, the Health Cluster was funded at its 59.5 per cent with more than US$ 180 million. The Yemen Humanitarian Fund contributed for more than 9 per cent of the total received by the Cluster. Of the Health funded projects in 2016, 3 have reported progress results by the beginning of 2017 (see Indicators/Target table). During the calendar year, the Health cluster reached nearly 1 million people, exceeding the initial set target, by providing antenatal cares and skilled birth attendance to more than 600 women, ensuring access to comprehensive primary care to 700,000 individuals, vaccinating and providing de-worming treatment to more than 16,800 children, supporting health facilities with more than 2,400 essential supply kits and training at least 150 female on first aid services. Through the YHF project, not only mobile clinics but also fixed health facilities have been successfully supported in hard to reach areas.

FUNDING BY GOVERNORATE

- 200k - 1M
- 1M - 3M
- 3M - 10M
- 10M - 25M
- 25M - 50M
- >50M

PEOPLE REACHED

- 1,033,556 people reached
- 205,732 Men
- 266,180 Women
- 282,766 Boys
- 278,878 Girls
Resources for the nutrition response have been extremely limited in 2016 and the Cluster decided to concentrate efforts more intensively on the most immediately life-threatening needs. Targets and requirements for treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have therefore increased. Of the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) contributed for 59.5 per cent to the overall funding received by the end of the year, a total of almost US$ 68 million. The projects funded under the 2016 allocation are still on going with two projects reporting some progress results at the time of writing, reaching 30 per cent population targeted in the initial plans.

During the calendar year 2016, the Nutrition Cluster projects funded by the YHF exceeded the initial targeted results, by treating around 4,000 boys and girls under 5 affected by SAM and SAM at the mobile OTP and screening at least 17,000 children and 8,000 PLW.

### Cluster Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Projects Targeted</th>
<th>People Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls 6-59 months with MAM cured</td>
<td>10,400</td>
<td>3,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls 6-59 months with SAM admitted to OTP</td>
<td>6,481</td>
<td>4,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of boys and girls 6-59 months with SAM cured</td>
<td>4,861</td>
<td>2,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of functional Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) centres</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of PLW with MAM cured</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of targeted individuals with Individual Dietary Diversity Score (IDDSS) of at least 5</td>
<td>3,360</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### People Reached

- **Total**: 47,461 people reached
- **Men**: 191
- **Women**: 7,504
- **Boys**: 19,383
- **Girls**: 20,383

### Funding by Governorate

- **Funding in US$ million**
  - 20K - 500K
  - 1M - 3M
  - 4M - 5M
  - > 10M

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**Notes:**

(*) of which 17 are multi-sectoral projects (HEALTH, WASH, FSAC, NUTRITION, ES MNA)
The Protection Cluster was 38 per cent funded in 2016 with a total of US$ 11 million to which the YHF contributed for more than the 12 per cent. While the projects funded through 2016 allocations are still in their final stage of implementation, more than 3.5 million individuals have been reached through interventions, representing the 107 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries (See Indicators/Target table). The total population reached by Protection partners implementing projects within the calendar 2016 was above the target indicator: more than 70 cases of unaccompanied minors were addressed with proper identification and family tracing processes; more than 150 per cent of the targeted IDP returnees and conflict-affected communities received financial, medical and material services; more than 33,000 individuals (child & adult) were reached with information on protecting themselves from physical injury/disease due to mine/UXO/ERW and appropriate referrals to child-friendly Victims assistance provided.
SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEMS & CAMP COORDINATION & CAMP MANAGEMENT

17 Projects(*)
12 Partners
14.2M (US$) Allocated

Allocations (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.1M</th>
<th>8.1M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Standard Allocation</td>
<td>2nd Standard Allocation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLUSTER INDICATOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ppl Targeted</th>
<th>Ppl Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of households assisted with rental subsidies</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of individual IDPs assisted with essential NFI kits</td>
<td>45,721</td>
<td>13,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of individuals from the Host community assisted with essential NFI kits</td>
<td>2,280</td>
<td>1,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of households assisted with cash or vouchers (for shelter / NFI)</td>
<td>2,720</td>
<td>1,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of households assisted with winter NFIs kits.</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of houses repaired</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Note that the reported achievement are based on reports representing 50% of the funded projects in 2016, as projects are still under implementation at the time of reporting.

The ES NFIs Cluster was 15.6 per cent funded in 2016 with a total of US$24.6 million to which the UNF contributed for the 57 per cent. By the mid-year review, the Cluster decided to prioritize immediate emergency response. If the ES NFIs CCCM funded projects, it reported progress results by the beginning of 2017 with more than 80 per cent of the targeted population reached (see Indicators/Target table).

During the calendar year 2016, ES NFIs CCCM interventions fully met their set target through distribution of NFIs, emergency shelters (tents) and emergency helters kits, reaching out more than 47,000 individuals including more than 5,000 females and 6,000 males.

PEOPLE REACHED

89,298 people reached
20,110 Men
21,758 Women
23,434 Boys
23,996 Girls

FUNDING BY GOVERNORATE

Funding in US$ million

40K - 500K
>500K<1M
>1M<2M
>2M<4M
>4M
The WASH Cluster funding requirement, reviewed in mid-2016, was 40 per cent covered by the end of the year, with over US$ 56 million received of which 36 per cent were Yemen Humanitarian Fund grants. Of the WASH funded projects in 2016, 8 projects have reported progress results by the beginning of 2017 with more than 58 per cent of the targeted population reached (see Indicators/Target table). During the calendar year 2016, WASH interventions fully met their set target through distribution of hygiene kits, installation of WASH facilities, provision of ceramic water filters, solid waste collection activities. The access to 15L of water per person per day was ensured to more than 22,000 individuals, representing an achievement beyond the initial set target.