THE YHF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2021

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

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

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Front Cover
Young girl plays with a deflated balloon in a displacement camp in Aden.

Photo credit: NRC

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We are pleased to present the 2021 Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) Annual Report. The report provides a detailed overview of YHF expenditure, management and accountability. It shows how the Fund helped to address the needs of the most vulnerable people in Yemen, which remains one of the world’s worst humanitarian crises.

Twenty-five donors generously contributed over US$96 million to the Fund in 2021, making it one of the largest OCHA-managed country-based pooled funds (CBPFs) in the world. The funding made it possible to allocate more than $109 million to support almost 5.8 million people in need through 106 projects implemented by 51 partners across 21 governorates in Yemen.

Humanitarian needs continued to deepen in 2021, driven by escalating conflict and a spiraling economic crisis. The situation was made worse by torrential rains and flooding, a protracted fuel crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. The YHF was central to an efficient and well-coordinated, multi-cluster humanitarian response and a catalyst for change. The Fund helped sustain life-saving basic services and supported the delivery of food, nutrition assistance, protection and other critical supplies to millions of destitute people. The Fund focused on the most vulnerable people, including minority groups and persons with disabilities. It strive to leave no one behind. The Fund’s flexibility enabled it to quickly inject funding to support the response to new displacement in Ma’rib Governorate, provide fuel to critical health services and water networks, and sustain common humanitarian emergency services such as UNHAS.

The YHF support was complemented by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which mobilized resources to meet priority needs. The two Funds provided $149 million for life-saving assistance in 2021. For instance, in May, a CERF rapid response allocation of nearly $40 million supported UN agencies and partners’ response to large-scale displacement and worsening living conditions of displaced populations in Al Jawf and Marib Governorates. It enabled the immediate scale-up of the response capacity by providing air transport and logistics support for humanitarian partners and delivering life-saving, multi-sectoral services. This was complemented by the first YHF allocation of $50.4 million in June, which supported life-saving shelter and NFI assistance, the provision of rental subsidies for vulnerable displaced people and minority groups, and gender-based violence prevention and response interventions in the two governorates. The YHF continued implementing an area-based and integrated response, focusing on multi-cluster interventions in Tai’z, Al Hodeidah and Ma’rib Governorates. This approach has strengthened planning and complementarity among clusters and partners who joined up forces to maximize the impact of their interventions. These three governorates, which combine multiple levels of vulnerabilities, received $103 million out of the joint $149 million allocated by YHF and CERF.

In 2022, the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) requires $4.27 billion to reverse a steady deterioration of the humanitarian situation. It targets 17.3 million out of the 23.4 million people - or almost three-quarters of Yemen’s population - in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection services. A record 19 million people are projected to require food assistance in the second half of the year with vulnerable population groups such as women, children, displaced people and persons with disabilities being the hardest hit. Extremely worrying projections indicate that the number of people experiencing catastrophic levels of hunger could increase five-fold, from currently 31,000 to 161,000 people over the second half of 2022 unless immediate action is taken, and funding provided to avert the imminent disaster.

The YHF will continue to be a fast, lean and flexible funding mechanism for front-line partners, used strategically to mitigate the effects of the crisis. It will remain a strong supporter of localization and strategically allocate funds based on its comparative advantage. But to do so, the YHF must receive donor funding in 2022 that is commensurate with the scale of needs in Yemen, enabling it to continue delivering its unique mandate.

As Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen, I would like to thank all YHF donors, the Advisory Board, Cluster Coordinators, national and international NGO partners, Red Crescent Society partners as well as UN agencies, funds and programmes for their tremendous efforts in enabling YHF to continue its critical work to save lives and alleviate the suffering of millions of people in need in Yemen.

William David Gressly
United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
Yemen

1 This figure refers to Member States/Other donors (AGFUND and Jersey) but does not include Private donations (through UNF).
The YHF supported people living in areas with intense fighting and sustained critical life-saving services when no other funding was available.

DAVID GRESSLY
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR YEMEN
2021 in Review

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Humanitarian situation in 2021
Seven years into the conflict, Yemen remained one of the world’s worst humanitarian crises, with 20.7 million people – 71 per cent of the total population – in need of humanitarian assistance. Of these, 12.1 million people are in acute need. As 2021 began, more than half of the population faced acute levels of food insecurity, and nearly 50,000 people were living in famine-like conditions. Another 5 million vulnerable people faced the risk of slipping into famine-like conditions. Throughout 2021, humanitarian needs continued to deepen in Yemen, driven by escalating conflict and a spiraling economic decline. Torrential rains and flooding, a protracted fuel crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic worsened the situation. While there were marginal gains in humanitarian access, the operating environment was highly restricted, hindering a principled aid operation, and overall funding shortfalls negatively affected aid delivery.

Conflict and impact on civilians
The protracted conflict is the major driver of humanitarian need and has devastated the lives of civilians. In 2021, the conflict escalated in several areas along fluid lines of control, with breaches of International Humanitarian Law and consequent implications for the protection of civilians. Conflict intensified in Ma’rib, Al Jawf, Al Bayda, Shabwah, Ta’iz and Al Hodeidah Governorates, and clashes in Hajjah and Ad Dali Governorates challenged the humanitarian response, including access, and resulted in aggravated needs and further displacement. By the end of the year, some 45 districts across Yemen were directly affected by active frontlines, down from 49 districts at the end of 2020, but significantly more than 35 districts at the end of 2019. Some 45 per cent of informal settlements hosting displaced persons are within 5 kilometres of an active frontline. In 2021, armed violence resulted in 2,508 civilian casualties, including 769 fatalities and 1,739 injuries, an average of nearly seven civilian casualties a day. Over 25 per cent of all casualties were children and women, with 130 children and 57 women killed, and 291 and 155 respectively injured, according to the Civilian Impact Monitoring Project (CIMP).

Fuel crisis and economic decline
In 2021, Yemen’s economy was subject to further shocks and was highly unstable. Three issues combined to further destabilize Yemen’s macroeconomic position: currency collapse in Government of Yemen (GoY) controlled areas in the south, escalating economic warfare over monetary policies between the north and south, and restrictions on workers in Saudi Arabia. Before it improved in December, the value of the Yemeni riyal in the GoY-controlled areas reached an all-time low of YER1,600/US$ in November, down from YER717/US$ in January 2021. As a result, food prices have more than doubled across much of the country, making basic food unaffordable for ordinary people. With some 90 per cent of food and other essential items imported, the currency collapse has driven up prices, leaving millions more people unable to meet their basic needs. The protracted fuel crisis, which started in June 2020, continued in areas controlled by Ansar Allah, compounding a difficult humanitarian situation. According to UNDP estimates by the end of 2021, the conflict has cost Yemen US$ 126 billion in lost production since it broke out.
Internal displacement
As a result of the protracted and escalating conflict, Yemen faces the fourth largest internal displacement crisis globally. There are at least 4 million people displaced within Yemen. In 2021, some 320,000 people were newly displaced, with a third of these in Ma’rib where hostilities intensified since February 2021. IDP sites, where very few services are available, have some of the highest levels of vulnerability. Most IDPs have been displaced for two years or longer, stretching their resilience and resources and putting an additional burden on host communities, who also have humanitarian needs. In addition, an estimated 280,000 migrants and 141,000 asylum-seekers and refugees in Yemen are at extreme risk and depend on humanitarian aid.

COVID-19
The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic placed additional pressure on a health system weakened by seven years of conflict. By the end of the year, COVID-19 cases started to spike, with nearly 11,000 cases of COVID-19 reported in the GoY-controlled areas, including almost 2,000 deaths. These figures greatly underestimate community spread, given the lack of testing capacities across the country, and completely exclude cases in DFA-controlled areas in the north. Vaccination is ongoing, but the vaccines available for Yemen in 2021 fall far short of what is needed. Only two per cent of the population has been vaccinated, mainly in GoY-controlled areas.

Natural disasters
Yemen remains prone to natural disasters. Flooding in 2021 devastated southern communities and fueled the spread of diseases like cholera, dengue, malaria, and diphtheria. More than 34,000 families, most of them IDPs who fled conflict areas, lost their shelters and livelihoods in the floods. Floods are becoming an annual occurrence that requires contingency planning and response. Flooding in 2021 followed several years of abnormally intense cyclonic activity. While the 2021 agricultural season did not see significant locust outbreaks, swarms of desert locusts are a recurrent threat to agriculture-based livelihoods and food security, leaving households, especially agriculture- and livestock-dependent households, vulnerable to significant crop or pasture losses.

Food insecurity and malnutrition
Food insecurity and nutrition concerns remained widespread across Yemen in 2021. The December 2020 IPC analysis of acute food insecurity projected that 16.2 million people faced high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above), driven by a range of factors, including escalating conflict, environmental shocks, and weak social, economic and governance systems. According to the IPC acute malnutrition analysis, nearly 2.3 million children under five and more than a million pregnant and lactating women were projected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2021.

While a surge in donor funding mid-2021 enabled partners to scale up response, by December aid agencies were warning that funding shortages are threatening to cut life-saving assistance for millions of vulnerable people across Yemen. Funding gaps caused the closure of almost two-thirds of major UN aid programmes. Further cuts were expected in the first quarter of 2022, leaving over 11 million people without access to life-saving assistance.

Security and access constraints
The operating environment in Yemen remained challenging throughout 2021. Notwithstanding marginal improvements in 2021, the operating environment has remained restrictive since 2019. Although humanitarian partners are active in all 333 districts of Yemen, a combination of access-related constraints continued to impede the ability of humanitarian partners to reach people in need in a timely manner. Partners reported about 870 cases of bureaucratic impediments during this period, including arbitrary attempts to interfere in aid delivery. Partners reported some 800 incidents of movement restrictions and 73 incidents of aid interference.
VISION STATEMENT

Seven years of conflict have pushed millions of Yemenis to the edge of famine, uprooted more than four million people from their homes, and fostered the spread of disease, including COVID-19. Floods worsen the situation by increasing the threat of diseases like cholera, dengue, malaria, and diphtheria. Meanwhile, economic breakdown and the collapse of basic services compound people’s suffering in Yemen, while humanitarian funding remains insufficient to meet their needs. Recognized as one of the world’s worst humanitarian emergencies for the past half a decade, Yemen entered 2021 at high risk of descending into deeper crisis. 20.7 million people, or some 71 per cent of the total population, needed humanitarian assistance. Of these, 12.1 million people were in acute need. Sustained humanitarian assistance helped avert the worst, yet the underlying drivers of the crisis persist.

Against this challenging backdrop, the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF), one of the world’s largest country-based pooled funds, will serve as a catalyst for change and strengthen the humanitarian response. In 2021, the Fund had three strategic priorities: i) responding to acute vulnerabilities identified by the YHRP; (ii) covering critical interventions in hard-to-reach areas; and (iii) leaving no one behind by focusing on needs and vulnerabilities specific to different population groups.

Looking ahead, and in line with global commitments on localization, the Fund will continue to increase its engagement with Yemeni organizations to broaden partnerships and strengthen the capacity of national NGOs, especially women led organizations. A consultative approach to the strategic prioritization of funding will be enhanced to ensure that it reaches those partners best placed to respond. In addition, the YHF will emphasize an integrated and multi-cluster approach to programming in its allocation strategies and enhance inclusion of different perspectives in humanitarian programming. While keeping accountability to affected people and risk management at the center of its strategic approach.

Children at Haratha IDP camp, Ibb Governorate. © IMC
Intense clashes in Ma’rib Governorate continue, leading to the displacement of more than 8,000 civilians.

Virtual High-Level Pledging Event for Yemen, co-hosted by UN and the Governments of Sweden and Switzerland ($1.87 billion pledged)

Persistent fuel shortages undercut humanitarian operations and exacerbate humanitarian needs.

Conflict escalates in Ma’rib leading to increased displacement.

Flooding causes multiple large-scale damage in Aden, Abyan, Al ‘Oah, Lahj, Hadramaut, Ma’rib and Ta’iz.

Deadliest month for civilians in nearly two years, with hostilities killing or injuring 249 civilians*.

Critical funding pipeline breaks and fuel shortages in WASH and health projects.

Renewed hostilities in Ma’rib cause massive displacement of 10,000 people – the highest monthly figure in 2021.

General Assembly side event on Yemen.

* According to the Civilian Impact Monitoring Project (CIMP).

Contributions

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Allocations

In US$ million

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YHF Second Reserve Allocation ($3 million) for RRM assistance in response to conflict-induced displacement in Ma’rib and neighboring governorates

YHF Second Standard Allocation ($44.5 million) for underserved or new IDP sites, sustainable interventions, mine action and RRM support

YHF Third Reserve Allocation ($2.1 million) to support UNHAS operations in Aden, Hadramawt, Ma’rib and Sana’a due to a significant pipeline break

YHF Fourth Reserve Allocation ($3.6 million) for IGP response in Al Bayda Governorate and Al Abdiyah District in Ma’rib and mine action in Al Hudaydah.

**ANNUAL REPORT YHF 2021**

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2021 IN REVIEW
The Annual Report will use the number of people targeted as a proxy for the number of people reached and henceforth the term people assisted will be used. This approach allows for more timely global reporting as the final data on people reached only becomes available over a year after the allocation of CBPF funds. The reported outcomes will be available on https://cbpf.data.unocha.org and the CBPFs will continuously monitor if targets are reached.

Figures for people assisted may include double counting as individuals often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors. The maximum methodology was applied by the Yemen Humanitarian Fund to estimate the number of people assisted in 2021. The total number of people assisted is thus the sum of the maximum number of targeted beneficiaries by gender and age per cluster/sectors and location at admin level 2.

$26.7M
National NGOs
23 Partners
50 Projects

$54.1M
International NGOs
20 Partners
38 Projects

$24M
United Nations
7 Partners
15 Projects

$4.3M
Others
1 Partner
1 Project

$109.1M
Allocations in US$ million

> 5
5 - 10
10 - 15
< 5

$27.4M
1.63M people
AL HOODEIDAH

$2.1M
0.47M people
SHABWAH

$10M
0.19M people
AL JAWF

$10M
0.23M people
LAHJ

$3M
0.08M people
TAIZ

$3.4M
0.14M people
ABYAN

$3.1M
0.23M people
AL BAYDA

$21.6M
1.63M people
MA’RIB

$20.5M
0.36M people
HAJJAH

$10M
0.19M people
AL HODEIDAH

$22.1M
0.47M people
SHABWAH

$21.6M
0.47M people

1.5M
Boys
0.18M Boys with disability

1.4M
Women
0.20M Women with disability

1.6M
Girls
0.17M Girls with disability

1.3M
Men
0.24M Men with disability

5.8M
PEOPLE ASSISTED

0.79M
PEOPLE ASSISTED WITH DISABILITY

51
PARTNERS

106
PROJECTS

5.8M*
PEOPLE ASSISTED

Others*
France
Korea, Republic of
Switzerland
Norway
Denmark
United States
Belgium
Sweden
Ireland
Canada
Netherlands
Germany

29
14.1
8.7
7.2
6.3
6.1
5.8
5.7
4.2
3.3
2.5
1.2
1.9

2021 IN NUMBERS

$96M
CONTRIBUTIONS

in US$ million

Germany
Netherlands
Canada
Ireland
Sweden
Belgium
United States
Denmark
Norway
Switzerland

Korea, Republic of
France
Other*

*Others: Jersey; Luxembourg; Iceland; Private donations (through UNF); AGFUND; Lithuania; Malaysia; Malta; Monaco; Botswana; Andorra; Greece; Cyprus; Philippines
In December 2020, the Yemen Humanitarian Fund Advisory Board endorsed the Fund’s resource mobilization strategy for 2021, setting a target of $100 million in donor contributions in line with the 2020 target. Despite a challenging operational and funding environment, 25 donors generously contributed more than $96 million between January and December 2021. With carry-over and refunds from 2020, the YHF was able to allocate more than $109 million for life-saving activities in 2021.

Early and predictable contributions are crucial as they provide the Humanitarian Coordinator, the YHF Advisory Board, the OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit, and in-country clusters and partners time to strategically prioritize funds and complement other available funding, while maintaining the ability to allocate urgent funding as needs arise. Despite delays – only 1 per cent (approximately $1 million) of funding disbursed in 2021 was available by the end of the first quarter – donors’ commitments and contributions early in the second quarter of 2021 enabled the Fund to plan for and allocate resources strategically for the First Standard Allocation launched in June in line with YHRP objectives. Overall, 60 per cent of 2021 contributions ($57.2 million) reached the Fund in the first half of the year.

The YHF and CERF jointly provided approximately $149 million for life-saving assistance in Yemen in 2021. Funding was allocated through a CERF Rapid Response (RR) allocation in May, as well as two YHF Standard Allocations and four Reserve Allocations launched between June and December. The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) strategically prioritized CERF and YHF funding to cover the needs of almost 6 million vulnerable people, many of whom are living in hard-to-reach and front-line areas. Combined, the pooled funds were the sixth-largest source of funding to the YHRP, representing 6.2 per cent of the $2.4 billion raised overall. By the end of 2021, funding channeled through the YHF accounted for 4.5 per cent of total YHRP funding, far from the global target of 15 per cent.
While the YHF was pivotal in addressing critical humanitarian needs in Yemen, the adjusted fundraising target of $100 million set by the Advisory Board for 2020 and 2021 reflects the challenging operating and political environment on the humanitarian response, and the associated decline in donor contributions for the overall Yemen humanitarian response. In 2018, funding to the Yemen HRP reached $2.51 billion against a $3.11 billion appeal, equivalent to almost 81 per cent of requirements, while in 2021 donors contributed $2.4 billion against requirements of $3.85 billion - some 62 per cent. This trend is reflected in contributions to the YHF—decreasing from $208.7 million in 2018 to $168.6 million in 2019, and to just under $100 million in 2020 and 2021.

Since 2018, 39 donors have contributed $571.3 million to the YHF. Of these, 14 donors have contributed a combined amount of $379.7 million or 66 per cent. Germany has been the top YHF donor with $141.6 million in contributions, followed by the UK with $112 million and the Netherlands with $61.3 million.

In 2021, the YHF successfully increased and diversified its donor base, reaching the same number of donors as 2019. Another positive trend observed in 2021 was the increase in contributions from 18 donors, by $15.9 million compared with 2020. Meanwhile, seven donors decreased their contributions by $18.1 million compared with their 2020 funding levels. These reductions can in many cases be attributed to exchange rate fluctuations.

Five donors who did not contribute to the Fund in 2020 (Brunei, France, Iceland, Mexico, and the US) resumed their support to the YHF in 2021 with a combined
A donation of $7.3 million. Conversely, two donors (Bulgaria and the UK) contributed $13.1 million each in 2020 but did not make any contributions in 2021. The absence of any contribution from the UK in 2021, down from $13 million to the YHF in 2020—due to a global reduction in its Official Development Assistance (ODA)—was significant in being the first time since 2010 that the UK did not contribute to the YHF.

Eight donors contributed $5 million or more. Combined, these contributions represented 86 per cent of all YHF contributions ($82.8 million). The top three donors—Germany, the Netherlands and Canada—contributed $51.7 million, or 54 per cent of all YHF contributions in 2021.
Allocations overview

STRATEGIC STATEMENTS

First Standard Allocation: supporting the most vulnerable groups in hard-to-reach areas
In June 2021, five million people were at the brink of famine and the Yemen humanitarian response remained underfunded. YHF released in June $50.5 million to respond. The timing of the allocation was contingent on donor funding and the November 2020 launch of the First Standard Allocation. To leave no one behind, the Fund allocated more than $32 million for life-saving assistance and protection to the most acutely vulnerable IDPs, refugees, migrants, and host communities affected by recent conflict and displacement. Over $11 million was allocated for the life-saving integrated response for people in acute need in four hard-to-reach, front-line and under-served districts in Al Bayda, Hajjah, and Al Hodeidah Governorates.

First Reserve Allocation: mitigating the negative effects of the fuel crisis on WASH and Health facilities
In late July, UNICEF and WHO reported a critical lack of funding to projects providing fuel to WASH and Health facilities. Fuel shortages prevented partners from providing critical water and sanitation services, reducing the spread of diseases and providing medical services to millions of people in need across Yemen. Within days, the YHF allocated $5.4 million to UNICEF and WHO to mitigate the negative effects of the fuel crisis on critical water, sanitation and hygiene, and health services. Activities included the provision of daily safe water supply in 14 governorates and ensuring access for more than one million people to safe sanitation services in Sana’a city as well as

Provision of water trucking at Haratha Camp, Ibb Governorate. © Sakhar Hazem/IMC

2. The 2021 First Standard Allocation (SA1) was launched only in June to ensure a substantial amount to be allocated as a large proportion of donors disbursed their funding to the YHF in late Q1-2 of 2021. Only 1 per cent (approximately $1 million) of funding disbursed in 2021 was made available by the end of Q1 with the bulk of contributions being made only in April. Overall, 60 per cent of 2021 contributions ($57.2 million) reached the Fund in the first half of the year. In addition, the 2020 SA1 of $75.8 million was launched only in November that year. Some time before the next standard allocation was thus needed to allow for the finalization of the allocation processes as well as for partners to secure their sub-agreements from authorities before initiating implementation.
the sustained operation of over 180 health facilities for IDPs and host communities. Ensuring timely and flexible funding as needs arise demonstrated the added value of the Fund.

Second Reserve Allocation: RRM assistance in response to new displacement
The Fund launched the Second Reserve Allocation in November to respond to new conflict-induced displacement, especially in Ma’rib and the neighboring governorates of Shabwah, Al Bayda, Al Jawf, Amant Al Asimah, and Hadramawt. Some $3 million was allocated to UNFPA to provide life-saving assistance through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). By the time the allocation was launched, the RRM was less than 20 per cent funded. The YHF acted quickly to bridge this gap. Funding was extended to partners within days, allowing for warehousing and the quick transportation and distribution of RRM assistance, including Basic Hygiene Kits, Immediate Ready Rations as well as Transit Kits to 147,000 people facing the prospect of displacement within Ma’rib, or to neighboring governorates.

Second Standard Allocation: ensuring dignified conditions for IDPs and supporting durable interventions
Amid a deteriorating humanitarian situation and funding crisis that continued to impede the scale-up of life-saving aid to avert the risk of famine, the YHF released $44.5 million in November. Funding supported three strategic priorities: (i) improving dignified living conditions for the most vulnerable IDPs in under-served sites and new sites lacking services in prioritized sub-districts; (ii) supporting durable interventions through innovative programming and localized solutions in Amran, Ta’iz, Al Hodeidah and Al Jawf Governorates; and (iii) supporting civilian movement and access to services through mine action clearance and RRM kits given the recent wave of IDPs movement throughout the country, especially in Ma’rib. The Fund allocated $11.7 million for Ma’rib to respond to escalating conflict that led to displacement and increased humanitarian needs.

Third Reserve Allocation: UNHAS support to sustain the humanitarian response
In December, the YHF launched an allocation disbursing some $2.1 million to support the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operations in Aden, Hadramawt, Ma’rib and Sana’a Governorates for three months because of significant funding pipeline breaks. Funding supported air services for humanitarian organizations in Yemen, the transportation of light cargo on behalf of the humanitarian community, and the provision of efficient medical and security evacuations out of the country.

Fourth Reserve Allocation: multi-sector response to increased needs and support to mine action
In the last quarter of 2021, the humanitarian needs in Al Bayda Governorate and Al Abdiyah District of Ma’rib Governorate increased due to new fighting and shifts in line of control of contested areas. In response, the YHF launched its fourth reserve allocation of $3.6 million in end December with the aim to provide life-saving education, health, WASH and protection assistance in Al Bayda Governorate and Al Abdiyah district of Ma’rib Governorate. The allocation strengthened mine action services in Al Hodeidah Governorate, allowing people affected by conflict to move freely.

### 2021 ALLOCATIONS

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**ANNUAL REPORT YHF 2021**

**Allocations**

- **Total allocations**: $109.1M
- **Standard allocations**: 95M (87%)
- **Reserve allocations**: 14.1M (14%)

**UN Agencies**: $26.7M (24%)

**NNGOs**: $54.1M (50%)

**INGOs**: $4.3M (4%)

**Red Crescent Society**: $24M (22%)

**S01** Preventing disease outbreaks and reducing morbidity and mortality.

**S02** Preventing famine, malnutrition and restoring livelihoods.

**S03** Protecting and assisting civilians.

**Allocations by Yemen HRP Strategic Focus**

- **SO1**: $34.8M
- **SO2**: $17.8M
- **SO3**: $56.5M

**People assisted by type**

- **Host Communities**: 4M
- **IDPs**: 17M
- **Others**: 0.07M
- **Returnees**: 0.03M

**People assisted by cluster**

- **WASH**: 3.2M
- **Health**: 1.6M
- **Protection**: 0.9M
- **CCCM**: 0.2M
- **Shelter/NFI**: 0.2M
- **Food Security**: 0.2M
- **RRM**: 0.1M
- **Protection**: 0.1M
- **Nutrition**: 0.1M
- **Logistics**: 0.001M

The sum of the total number of people assisted by cluster might include double-counting as the number was calculated separately by using the maximum methodology. The overall number thus varies from the total number of people assisted of almost 5.8 million used elsewhere in the report.

**Allocation flow by partner type**

- **Total allocations**: $109.1M
  - **INGOs**: $54.1M (50%)
  - **NNGOs**: $26.7M (24%)
  - **UN Agencies**: $24M (22%)
  - **Red Crescent Society**: $4.3M (4%)

- **Direct Implementations**: $99.4M
  - **INGOs**: $7.4M
  - **NNGOs**: $2.3M

- **Sub-granting**: $4.7M
HIGHLIGHTED ACHIEVEMENTS

PROMOTING LOCALIZATION
The YHF is one of the largest direct funding sources for national NGOs in Yemen, with some $221 million allocated to national organizations since 2015. Of the $109 million allocated from the YHF in 2021, $26.7 million went directly to national NGOs (24 per cent). In addition, national NGOs received YHF funding of $2.3 million as sub-implementing partners of international NGOs and UN agencies. Hence, in 2021, the YHF fulfilled the Grand Bargain localization target of providing at least 25 per cent of funding directly, and through sub-granting, to national responders. National NGOs are equally represented on the YHF Advisory Board and in allocation Review Committees, giving them an active voice in the YHF’s governance and decision-making processes.

The YHF continued to increase its strategic engagement and partnership with national organizations by proactively reaching out to frontline responders, increasing its pool of eligible NGOs from 10 in 2015 to 35 in 2021. In addition, the YHF encouraged all eligible YHF partners to partner with local women-led organizations to broaden partnerships and include different perspectives in humanitarian programming. In late 2021, the YHF Advisory Board endorsed a comprehensive localization strategy to anchor its support for NGOs over the long term, including a commitment to strengthen the capacity of national partners. Great efforts were already made on this front in 2021. The YHF introduced a capacity enhancement plan to train newly eligible partners, and partners that marginally failed the capacity assessment, improving their chance to successfully apply for the next call for eligibility.

EFFECTIVE PROGRAMMING
KEY PRINCIPLES FOR INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING
Strengthening Accountability to Affected People Building on previous years’ focus on accountability to affected populations (AAP), the YHF ensured that each YHF-funded project included a concrete plan to promote the YHF Beneficiary Feedback and Complaints Mechanism (BFCM) among its beneficiaries. The YHF introduced a mandatory outcome focusing on AAP and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) that partners must include in the Logical Framework of each proposal for YHF funding. This outcome contains specific indicators on AAP and PSEA that partners will have to track and report on under each YHF-funded project. As such, the new mandatory outcome further operationalizes YHF’s commitment to advancing AAP and PSEA.

Promoting the centrality of protection
In line with the Yemen Humanitarian Country Team’s Protection Strategy adopted in 2018, the YHF allocated $13 million towards protection interventions, including for response to GBV and child protection, out of the total $109 million allocated. More than 1.1 million people received protection services. Under the $50.5 million First Standard Allocation, the Fund disbursed almost $5 million to support partners’ protection interventions. It allocated funding to six partners implementing seven projects assisting more than 184,500 people across 11 governorates. Recipient partners included four International NGOs ($2.8 million), one national NGO ($750,000), and one UN agency ($1.3 million). The YHF provided training to YHF partners on protection mainstreaming in programming and PSEA.

Addressing gender equality and responding to Sexual-and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)
The YHF promoted gender mainstreaming as a cross-cutting issue in all 2021 allocations. Partners were requested to give specific attention to women, girls, men and boys’ different needs in their submissions. Furthermore, the Fund advised partners that all proposals for YHF funding must ensure that gender considerations are integrated throughout all phases of the project cycle, from project assessment to the final review of the results achieved. All YHF partners must consider the Gender with Age Marker (GAM) in their project submissions. Out of 106 projects funded in 2021, partners’ self-reported GAM scores indicated that 55 projects, equivalent to 53 per cent of the projects, were likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups. 45 projects, or some 41 per cent, were likely to contribute to gender equality, but without attention to age groups. Only 4 per cent, or five projects, were unlikely to contribute to gender equality. One project was allocated to support critical services interventions for which GAM was not applicable.

The Fund also allocated some $1.8 million to partners’ life-saving multi-sectoral services and cash support in response to gender-based violence (GBV) for almost 40,000 GBV survivors. More than 47,000 persons were also reached with information about GBV-issues.
Including persons with disabilities
In 2021, YHF continued to prioritize and target persons with disabilities (PwD) in its allocation strategy papers. Proposals demonstrating clear efforts to include cross-cutting issues such as specific measures to target persons with disabilities were given additional points in the project scorecard by Strategic Review Committees, making them more likely to receive YHF funding. For example, under the First Standard Allocation, one strategic priority specifically focused on improving living conditions and access to assistance and protection for PwDs, among other vulnerable groups. In 2021, the Fund organized two dedicated awareness sessions on PwDs’ vulnerabilities and specific needs, targeting 38 partners.

AREAS OF CONTEXTUAL PROGRAMMING

Improving humanitarian access
In 2021, the YHF increased efforts to promote an area-based response in hard-to-reach and front-line areas, injecting needed funding into new front-line areas to scale up partners’ response. In particular, priority two under the SA1 allocated almost $11.6 million to four front-line districts in Al Hodeidah Governorate. More than 567,000 people in acute need were targeted with life-saving integrated health, nutrition, WASH, education and shelter response, and food security and protection services for host community households and IDPs living in sites. Through the third Reserve Allocation (RA3), funding for critical humanitarian services was allocated for WFP to mitigate disruption of partners’ access to key operational areas. The allocation supported UNHAS services in Aden, Hadramawt, Ma’rib and Sana’a Governorates, including passenger and light cargo transportation on behalf of the humanitarian community.

Enhancing complementarity with CERF and other funding streams
In 2021, the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) jointly provided approximately $149 million for life-saving assistance in Yemen. Funding was allocated through a CERF Rapid Response (RR) allocation in May, followed by two YHF Standard Allocations and four Reserve Allocations launched between June and December. CERF and YHF prioritized funding to cover the needs of almost six million vulnerable people, many of whom were living in the hardest to reach and front-line areas. YHF and CERF funding was jointly prioritized and allocated in a complementary manner. In May, the CERF RR allocation of nearly $40 million went to UN agencies and partners in response to large-scale displacement and further deterioration of living conditions of already displaced people in Al Jawf and Ma’rib Governorates. It enabled an immediate scale-up of response capacity through the provision of air transport and logistics support for humanitarian partners, and the delivery of life-saving, multi-sectoral services for over 768,000 people in need. CERF funding supported UN agencies’ Shelter/Non-Food Item (NFI) assistance for vulnerable displaced families in Ma’rib Governorate, the provision of emergency reproductive health services, and rapid response mechanism (RRM) support for the most vulnerable people in the two governorates, among other interventions. Illustrating the complementarity of the two funds, the YHF First Standard Allocation of $50.5 million in June provided critical multi-sectoral funding of which 92 per cent went to NGOs and Red Crescent Partners for people in need across 16 governorates, of which $7.1 million was specifically allocated to support more than 290,000 people in need in Ma’rib and Al Jawf Governorates also targeted by CERF funding. This YHF funding supported, for example, NGO partners’ life-saving shelter assistance, NFI distribution, the provision of rental subsidies to vulnerable displaced persons as well as minority groups, and gender-based violence prevention and response interventions.

This pooled funding represents approximately 6.2 per cent of the $2.4 billion contributed to the 2021 YHRP in 2021, making it the sixth-largest source of funding. Out of the total pooled funding allocated in 2021, $85.1 million (57.1 per cent) went to NGOs and Red Crescent Society (RCS) partners.

Resilience and durable interventions
Considering the protracted nature of the crisis in Yemen, the YHF allocated a small proportion of overall funding under the First and Second Standard Allocations (SA1 and SA2) to support sustainable services adapted to the operational context and people’s needs beyond immediate emergency assistance. Under the SA1, one allocation priority prioritized life-sustaining food security and agriculture, WASH, shelter, protection, RRM and education interventions to support the long-term needs of IDPs. The SA2 encouraged innovative programming and localized solutions in a few select districts and governorates to support durable interventions for vulnerable people who had returned or were trying to return and re-establish themselves in their areas of origin, or were trying to return and re-establish themselves in their areas of origin.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women, men, boys and girls</td>
<td>2.5M</td>
<td>Supported with access to at least 7.5 litres per day of safe water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAM and MAM cases referred</td>
<td>138,955</td>
<td>for treatment by community health and nutrition volunteers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical consultations</td>
<td>135,186</td>
<td>Conducted in HF for communicable disease for host community and IDPS separately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRM kits distributed</td>
<td>62,394</td>
<td>to the newly displaced families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women, men, boys and girls</td>
<td>59,538</td>
<td>Supported with access to a safe and functioning latrine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women, men, boys and girls</td>
<td>135,186</td>
<td>Provided with a basic hygiene kit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children benefiting</td>
<td>26,081</td>
<td>from school furniture and including desks, boards, in formal and non-formal education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRM kits distributed</td>
<td>50,869</td>
<td>To the newly displaced families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency food assistance</td>
<td>59,538</td>
<td>(unconditional cash transfers) on a monthly basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons directly consulted or</td>
<td>15,658</td>
<td>Assessed through protection, human rights and IHL monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons assessed or assessed</td>
<td>10,615</td>
<td>for treatment by community health and nutrition volunteers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households receiving bedding</td>
<td>58,854</td>
<td>Kits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal and child health</td>
<td>5,044</td>
<td>Kits and mosquito nets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children benefiting</td>
<td>18,984</td>
<td>From school furniture and including desks, boards, in formal and non-formal education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of the projects funded</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24 per cent ($26M) of all projects funded was allocated for local NGOs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of YHF funding</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53 per cent of all 2021 projects contributed to gender equality including different age groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLUSTER ACHIEVEMENTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lessons learned and best practices

Integrated approach to programming

Building on lessons learned from previous allocations and the identified need to strengthen the provision of comprehensive assistance to people in need, the YHF emphasized integrated programming in the Second 2021 Standard Allocation. The partners were advised the Fund would consider only projects providing comprehensive multi-cluster response – or those with clearly documented complementarity with other projects. As a result, out of 38 projects funded through this allocation, 26 were multi-cluster. Whereas the remaining 12 were single cluster, they demonstrated documented interlinkages with other projects. The approach shifted the proportion of multi-cluster projects in YHF allocations. The percentage of multi-cluster projects increased from almost 30 per cent under the First 2021 Standard Allocation to 68 per cent under the Second Standard Allocation. This approach required strong inter-cluster coordination, joint prioritization and analysis of needs, and increased support to partners in the development of their projects.

In the lessons learned session after the allocation, Cluster Coordinators agreed that the approach improved the engagement between clusters in jointly defining allocation priorities, improved the interaction between partners, and increased integration in the projects that the Fund selected for funding. Cluster Coordinators and the YHF agreed that the Fund should continue to promote integrated response while ensuring a common understanding of integration across all clusters and partners. It was agreed that the approach could be replicated beyond the YHF to strengthen the delivery of comprehensive assistance to people in need throughout Yemen.

Children running to water point to collect water at Haratha Camp, Ibb Governorate. © Sakhar Hazem/IMC
Monitoring
The YHF continued to improve its monitoring mechanisms in 2021. With over 100 monitoring missions a year and extensive monitoring coverage, the Fund collects a wealth of information on the implementation of YHF-funded projects throughout Yemen. YHF uses this information for internal project management and makes additional efforts to share it widely within the humanitarian community. The monitoring information collected by the Fund is often indicative of broader trends and challenges in delivering humanitarian assistance in the country. Hence, the availability of this information allows cluster coordinators and other humanitarian partners to gauge the status of implementation of aid activities beyond YHF-funded projects. In this way, the Fund adds valuable knowledge to the humanitarian operation in Yemen.

YHF shares this information through real-time monitoring summaries shared with Cluster Coordinators and hub managers immediately after the completion of monitoring missions. Including key findings of each YHF monitoring mission, these updates allow humanitarian partners to stay continuously updated on the implementation status. YHF publishes annual monitoring reports with analysis of monitoring findings from all missions, with summaries of key findings for each cluster, ensuring that Cluster Coordinators are well-informed on key common challenges in the implementation of YHF-funded projects. Moreover, the Fund regularly follows up with Cluster Coordinators on actions taken to address these challenges.

Accountability to Affected Populations
In 2021, YHF introduced a mandatory outcome for all partners to include Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in each project proposal. It is an innovative approach taken by the Fund to operationalize the AAP and PSEA commitments in all YHF-funded projects in line with global commitments to these principles. It further enables the Fund to track, monitor and report outcomes, and draw lessons learned. In addition, globally, YHF is one of the few CBPFs with a Beneficiary Feedback and Complaints Mechanism (BFCM) in place for the whole Fund. It allows community members to directly call or send a text message through a toll-free phone number and WhatsApp to file complaints or provide feedback regarding YHF-funded projects. The BFCM complements the beneficiary complaints mechanisms that partners have in place and allows people to provide confidential feedback directly to YHF. Overall, community members provided 1,460 feedback comments or complaints on 95 YHF-funded projects through the BFCM in 2021. The Fund shared these inputs with implementing partners and tracked actions taken by partners until they resolved the complaints. Most complaints received were concerning minor dissatisfaction with the assistance received.

Programmatic guidance, training and capacity-building
To strengthen the quality of YHF projects, the Fund developed a set of guidelines for partners on the development of YHF project proposals. The Fund shared the guidelines widely with partners and cluster coordinators, resulting in improved proposal quality in the Second 2021 Standard Allocation compared with previous allocation rounds. In 2021, the Fund continued to expand its efforts to engage and inform partners on project cycle and programmatic issues, ensuring that all partners have an equal chance of accessing YHF funding. As an integral part of this approach, the Humanitarian Financing Unit trained over 1,000 partner staff on YHF allocation processes, eligibility, Operational Manual, narrative and financial reporting, as well as cross-cutting programmatic issues including the Gender and Age Marker, PSEA, protection i and inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian programming. The HFU also launched an annual partner survey on Fund performance and processes as well as a training specific survey to draw lessons and ensure continual improvement in meeting partners’ needs. Following the First Standard Allocation, a survey was shared with Cluster Coordinators to get their feedback on the overall process and consider improvement going forward.

Localization
In 2021, the YHF developed a comprehensive localization strategy to anchor its support for national NGOs over the long term, including a commitment to strengthen the capacity of national partners. Great efforts were made early in 2021 as YHF introduced a capacity enhancement plan to train newly eligible partners and those who marginally failed the capacity assessment to strengthen their chances of successfully applying for the next call for eligibility. The YHF Advisory Board approved the localization strategy to anchor its support for national NGOs in 2022 and it will guide the Fund in further advancing localization in 2022.

Recognizing the importance of strengthening the capacity of national NGOs and the need to further augment their front-line and first-line capabilities, in 2020, the YHF allocated $2.3 million to a capacity-building project implemented by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) for 24 months. The project was designed to enhance the programmatic scope, support systems, and resource mobilization of national NGOs in Yemen. This longer-term project enabled DRC to partner with 23...
organizations in Yemen to develop internal processes and support staff to coordinate and implement high-quality humanitarian programming. As a result, several participating organizations based in GoY-controlled areas received funding through the project and partnership opportunities. DRC has supported several organizations in GoY-controlled areas in applying for YHF partnership, including on policy development and document support. In addition, changes in knowledge and skills stemming from capacity-building trainings have met or exceeded all targets in all parts of the country where the project was implemented. YHF is drawing lessons learned from the implementation and outcomes of the project for future funding considerations.

Public information and analysis
YHF continued to re-think and enhance its public information products and the presentation of analyses on results and achievement to help inform decision-makers and humanitarian responders in Yemen. These products served as an accountability mechanism towards donors, providing an overview of how partners used funding. The Fund published four dashboards on YHF allocations and two on YHF and CERF assistance to Yemen. The dashboards included details on aid recipients, allocation priorities, cluster breakdowns, etc. The dashboards included sections on achievements, priorities and targeted geographical locations. Piloting a new product in 2021, the Fund published two dashboards on YHF-funded projects and partners, reflecting geographical coverage of ongoing projects. The dashboards were widely shared with humanitarian partners, the YHF Advisory Board and donors. They were published on the OCHA Yemen website.

Several other products were produced, including a 'Stories from the Field' booklet, published in the lead-up to the General-Assembly side-event on Yemen in September 2021. The booklet, featuring 10 human interest stories showcasing the achievement of YHF-funded projects, was widely disseminated to partners, published on ReliefWeb, and promoted through social media campaigns. A detailed analytical dashboard on funding under the 2020 Standard Allocation 1 to four hard-to-reach districts of Ta'iz Governorate was published. Moreover, the Fund published the 'YHF in Brief' booklet, providing a brief overview of 2021 achievements, key figures and the added value of the Fund. It served as an advocacy and fundraising product.
Discussion with women in an IDP camp receiving cash assistance for food during an YHF monitoring visit, Al-Mokha district, Ta'iz Governorate. © OCHA YHF.
HOMES ARE WHOLE AGAIN

REHABILITATION OF DAMAGED HOMES IN TAI’Z

Zainab Ahmed Abdullah was born and raised in a village in Ta’iz’s As Silw District. After her husband passed away two decades ago, she became responsible for providing for herself and her children. Zainab raised goats and worked at the farm. It was not always easy, but she could put food on the table. But three years ago, Zainab fled her home in Ta’iz when her village was bombed, and many buildings were damaged, including her home.

“I wasn’t inside when my house was hit. One of my neighbors, Mohammed, called me and said that it was damaged,” she says. Next door, a whole family did not have the same luck. Twelve of them were killed in the attack.

Zainab moved to Sana’a, where one of her sons had lived for a year. But as soon as hostilities moved away from her village, she came back, even though she could not return to her damaged house. Thanks to the funding from the YHF, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) helped 75 families, including Zainab’s, return to their homes. NRC rehabilitated damaged homes in As Silw, a front-line district in recent years, to help displaced residents who could not afford to pay for rehabilitation return.

“When I heard that an NGO was ready to help me to rehabilitate my home, I was delighted. I even returned to live inside it during the day and went to sleep in friends’ homes at night, while waiting for rehabilitation work to be completed,” she says.

NRC also provided essential items such as mattresses, blankets, and kitchen tools to help families return to their homes and restart their lives.
**Fund performance**

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

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

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**Principle 1**

**INCLUSIVENESS**

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

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**Principle 2**

**FLEXIBILITY**

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

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**Principle 3**

**TIMELINESS**

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

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**Principle 4**

**EFFICIENCY**

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

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**Principle 5**

**RISK MANAGEMENT**

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of accountability tools and measures.
**1 PRINCIPLE 1**

**INCLUSIVENESS**

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

**Target**
Each constituency has four seats (33 per cent each)

**Results**
The YHF met its target of four seats per constituent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN representatives</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor representatives</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGOs representatives</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNGOs representatives</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis and follow-up**
Score: 5/5 (very high): In 2020, the YHF Advisory Board (AB) agreed to increase the number of representatives per stakeholder type from three to four. In 2021, all constituencies had increased their membership representation while the UN remained at four members throughout the year. The Humanitarian Coordinator chairs the YHF AB, and the OCHA Head of Office and Fund Manager serve in secretariat functions to the Board. International and national NGOs are represented at (Deputy) Head of Agency or (Deputy) Country Director level. Donor representatives join the meetings from Amman or capitals. The Advisory Board (AB) membership will rotate in the second quarter of 2022, in line with the new CBPFs Global Guidelines and requirements to identify thematic experts and WLO/WRO organizations. The rotation process will be staggered as much as possible to keep the institutional memory. Appropriate gender balance among the AB members will continue to be encouraged for each stakeholder constituency. Four meetings occurred in 2021.

Despite the continued movement restrictions due to COVID-19, all constituencies actively engaged in the Advisory Board via online meetings and bilateral communications throughout the year to direct the strategic use of the Fund.

**Target**
A diverse and balanced representation among UN agencies, INGOs and NNGOs, and HFU participation are maintained in review of project proposals.

**Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REVIEW COMMITTEES</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Agencies</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGOs</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNGOs</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Coordinator</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Advisor</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Advisor</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis and follow-up**
Score: 5/5 (very high): After the initial eligibility screening by the Fund to ensure that all minimum criteria are met, the combined strategic and technical review committees (STRCs) reviewed the submitted proposals. Multi-cluster projects were reviewed by multi-cluster review committees comprising up to six clusters involved in the specific project proposal, to ensure a comprehensive review of the proposed interventions. In particular under the Second Allocation where 26 of 38 projects were multi-cluster, this approach was of high strategic relevance and added value ensuring adequate integration between respective clusters. Most STRCs met virtually to enable to multitude of meetings and the required presence of several members in back-to-back meetings. Members’ technical comments to proposals were provided prior to the meetings and the score cards were filled in online during the meeting, consolidating review members’ strategic, programmatic technical scoring on the proposals. This approach decreased the duration of the review committee meetings and contributed to a more strategic discussion of the proposals against the allocation priorities. All review committee members signed a Code of Conduct prior to the meetings. All STRCs comprised a Cluster (Co)-Coordinator relevant for the particular project as well a representative from the UN, INGO, and NNGO respectively as well as two OCHA representatives performing secretariat functions. Multi-cluster project proposals were vetted in the respective review committees and clusters coordinated to ensure the quality and complementarity of different cluster components within these projects. The Fund encouraged the involvement of the HCT Gender Advisor, Cash Advisor and PSEA Advisor in the review of proposals in 2021. As a result, the Gender and Cash Advisors each participated in a select number of meetings. Going forward, the YHF will continue to encourage the participation of these experts and work on formalizing their roles in the process.
Target
Leveraging the comparative advantage of the best placed actors by diversifying the allocations when possible and ensuring that clusters vet project proposals.

Results
Score: 5/5 (very high).

Analysis and follow-up
In 2021, the YHF allocated $109.1 million to 106 humanitarian projects implemented by 51 partners. This included $85 million (78 per cent) to NGOs and Red Crescent Society (RCS) partners. $26.7 million (24 per cent) was allocated directly to national and local NGOs, while $4.3 million (3.9 per cent) was allocated to Red Crescent Society partners. An additional $2.3 million in YHF funding reached NNGOs indirectly through sub-granting by UN agencies and International NGOs. This brought the total YHF funding to NNGOs to almost $29 million or 26.6 per cent of all 2021 YHF allocations. The YHF made all allocations in line with the Yemen HRP strategic objectives and clusters’ priorities.

All approved proposals were coordinated with and endorsed by the respective clusters to ensure that the best placed responders were identified to deliver a coordinated and needs-based response.

Allocations were made leveraging the comparative advantage of each type of partner to respond to critical needs in hard-to-reach areas and to respond to emerging needs as they arose. National NGOs and RCS partners are often the best positioned partners to deliver front-line response. For example, funding was mainly allocated to NGOs and Red Crescent Society organizations to respond to critical needs in hard-to-reach areas, cover gaps for people in acute need in the ongoing emergency response and scale-up the response to new or underserved IDP sites. On the other hand, funding towards countrywide responses was mainly allocated to UN Agencies due to the scale of their operations, response capacity and comparative advantage in these areas. This included fuel support to sustain critical WASH and Health services, humanitarian air service, as well as replenishment of the rapid response mechanism to respond to new displacement.
PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

Target
10 training rounds and briefings (with multiple sessions and locations) for partners to ensure understanding of the CBPF process and procedures and improve their management and implementation of YHF projects. Over 500 partner staff trained.

Results
In 2021, the YHF Humanitarian Financing Unit conducted 18 thematic training rounds and briefings (with several of these comprising multiple sessions and locations amounting to 27 sessions) for UN, INGO, NNGOs and Clusters to ensure understanding of the CBPF process and procedures and improve their management and implementation of YHF projects. Over 1,000 partner staff were trained. The HFU conducted the following training sessions for all partners:

Analysis and follow-up
Score: 5/5 (very high): The YHF nearly doubled its planned training sessions and doubled the planned number of partner staff to engage in training. Based on the feedback from the survey conducted on all 2021 training sessions provided to partners, 95 per cent of respondents indicated that the trainings were good or very good. Due to COVID-19, almost all training was conducted online by either OCHA/ YHF staff and/or by specialized staff from other organizations. To expand the pool of qualified applicants and increase chances of accessing YHF funding, in 2021 the OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit trained over 1,000 staff from its partners on YHF procedures eligibility process, allocation processes, its Operational Manual, narrative and financial reporting as well as cross-cutting programmatic issues including the Gender and Age Marker, PSEA, Protection mainstreaming and inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian programming.

INCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT

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

TRAININGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAINING NAME</th>
<th>TRAINING ROUNDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YHF Eligibility Process</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>BFCM Training (GRM) Clinic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Briefing on the 2021 YHF Standard Allocations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Budget Preparation</td>
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<td>Gender in Humanitarian Action: application of the IASC Gender with Age Marker (GAM) tool</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender in Humanitarian Projects/Programs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with Disabilities’ needs in Humanitarian Programming</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Revision</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal Development</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection Mainstreaming</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNGO dialogue</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAINING NAME</th>
<th>ORGANIZATIONS TRAINED</th>
<th>PEOPLE TRAINED INCLUDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>27 TRAINING SESSIONS</strong></td>
<td><strong>71</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,035</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRAININGS FOR WOMEN-LED ORGANIZATIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>398 PEOPLE FROM NNGOS</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

Target
100% of proposals scored and reviewed clearly articulate how accountability to affected population (AAP) will be implemented and have set up AAP mechanisms. 100% of third-party monitoring (TPM) visits that have a Beneficiary Verification Survey component include consultation with beneficiaries.

Results
Score: 5/5 (very high). 100% of proposals submitted and TPM visits incorporated considerations for AAP and consultation with beneficiaries.

Analysis and follow-up
Out of the total 106 projects funded in 2021, 99 projects that were funded through the two 2021 Standard Allocations (SAs) were scored on the inclusion of the AAP during the strategic and review stage. Of these 99 SA projects, 81 of the proposals (82 per cent) included, or partially included AAP in their first submissions. The YHF commented on the remaining 18 project proposals and partners revised them to improve their respective AAP sections. The score cards used for review of projects funded through 2021 Reserve Allocations were simplified and did not include AAP scoring. Hence seven projects amounting to almost $14.1 million funded through these allocations were excluded from this analysis but reflected in the pie chart. As part of the Fund’s strategic objectives in 2021, the YHF promoted AAP throughout the partner project cycle. The HFU conducted an online training (2 sessions) for eligible NNGO, INGO and UN partners on protection mainstreaming. 65 people from 41 partner organizations were trained to support the inclusion of considerations for AAP in their project development in preparation for the first Standard Allocation. Further, the Strategic and Technical Review scorecards for the two Standard Allocations launched in 2021 included a specific question about the inclusion of partners’ information on the participation of affected people in the design of the project, partners’ operational feedback and complaint mechanisms, and effective mechanisms to communicate with people receiving assistance. This ensured that projects with accessible and functioning feedback/complaint mechanisms received the most funding. In 2021, the YHF introduced a mandatory outcome on AAP and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in the YHF proposal log frame that partners are requested to fill when applying for YHF-funding. This will ensure greater accountability and facilitate tracking and reporting on partners’ commitment to these principles.

The HFU instructs all partners to promote the use of the YHF Beneficiary Feedback and Complaints Mechanism (BFCM) in all YHF-funded projects and to continually incorporate and implement a plan to ensure AAP through project reviews, monitoring and reporting. In 2021, the HFU further strengthened its BFCM, developed specific guidance for partners on mainstreaming AAP in project proposals and implemented stricter criteria for reviewing AAP sections. The HFU is committed to strengthening the mainstreaming of AAP across all YHF-funded projects. All TPM missions complemented by the Beneficiary Verification Surveys (BVS) included consultation with beneficiaries. The surveys were conducted according to structured questionnaires. The survey respondents were randomly selected from beneficiary lists and constituted representative samples of all people receiving assistance among the surveyed projects. Accordingly, 90 per cent of 5,202 people interviewed via BVS indicated that they were satisfied with services they received through YHF-funded projects. Moreover, 1,460 people provided feedback via BFCM. The Fund followed up with implementing partners on the feedback provided to ensure that adequate corrective actions were undertaken.
**PRINCIPLE 2**

**FLEXIBILITY**

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

---

**FLEXIBLE ASSISTANCE**

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

---

**FLEXIBLE OPERATION**

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

---

**CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING**

Score: 5/5 (very high): In 2021, 16.9 per cent of all YHF funding was allocated towards cash-based programming, far exceeding the target of 10 per cent of the total allocations. Cash assistance was used the most in Food Security and Livelihoods interventions and as hazard allowances for health workers prioritized under standard allocations.

**Results**

5/5 (very high): In 2021, almost $18.4 million was allocated through cash modalities, of which $11.95 million was unrestricted cash assistance.

---

**Target**

Cash as a response modality will be strategically prioritized and operationally considered, where appropriate, as per CBPF cash guidance note. 10% of the allocations include cash-based programming.

**Analysis and follow-up**

Score: 5/5 (very high): In 2021, 16.9 per cent of all YHF funding was allocated towards cash-based programming, far exceeding the target of 10 per cent of the total allocations. Cash assistance was used the most in Food Security and Livelihoods interventions and as hazard allowances for health workers prioritized under standard allocations.

---

**CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING**

BY ORGANIZATION TYPE

1.2M United Nations 10%
0.6M ICRC 5.6%
12M unrestricted 65%

BY RESTRICTIONS

5.7M NGOs 30.8%
10.3M INGOs 55.7%
6.4M restricted 20%

---

**ALLOCATION THROUGH COMMON SERVICES**

$2.1M Coordination
$107M Non-common services

---

**Results**

Score: 3/5 (medium): In 2021, 2 per cent, equivalent to $2.1 million, of the allocated funding was made available for common services, which fell below the 4 per cent target. The Fund financed common services through the Third Reserve Allocation, which focused on bridging critical gaps in funding for UNHAS.

The allocation enabled increased access for humanitarian partners to Ma’rib and surrounding governorates given intensified population displacement and increasing humanitarian needs due to conflict escalation. The funding for UNHAS was critical to scaling up the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Ma’rib. In addition, under the Second Reserve Allocation, the YHF co-funded Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), which enabled the procurement and distribution of over 20,000 Transit Kits. The allocation allowed local partners to respond quickly to the increased displacement in Marib and surrounding governorates. By the time the Fund launched the allocation, the RRM cluster was less than 20 per cent funded.
PRINCIPLE 2
FLEXIBILITY

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

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation by Modality</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard allocations</td>
<td>$95M</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve allocations</td>
<td>$14.1M</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis and follow-up
Score: 5/5 (very high): In 2021, 87.1 per cent of the YHF funding was allocated through Standard Allocations, surpassing the 60 per cent target, while 12.9 per cent was allocated through the Reserve Allocations. The Fund launched two Standard Allocations (SAs) and four Reserve Allocations (RAs) between June and December. The Fund used the reserve modality to help mitigate the fuel crisis, expand humanitarian access through UNHAS, bridge the funding gaps for RRM, and strengthen multi-sector integrated response in underserved areas. The Fund will continue working flexibly through these two modalities as the context requires.
FLEXIBLE IMPLEMENTATION
CBPF funding is successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address operational and contextual changes.

Target
100% of the revision requests are processed

Results
Score: 5/5 (very high)

Analysis and follow-up
Based on the advice of the YHF AB, the Fund continued to exercise maximum flexibility in reviewing revision requests and processed 100 per cent of all requested revisions in 2021. The Fund processed 72 revision requests for 60 projects, with some projects undergoing multiple revisions. The main reasons for revisions were programmatic delays caused by delays in receiving sub-agreements for project implementation from the authorities. Hence, most revisions included no-cost extensions and budget revisions. Other types of revisions included change in location, outputs and bank information of the partner. Other main reasons for revisions were access constraints and insecurity, procurement delays and delays in recruitment processes. This is in line with earlier observations on extensive sub-agreement processes and access negotiations, which affect nearly all projects. While partners factor sub-agreement delays into planning of their projects as much as possible, further delays are unavoidable in the current operational environment. It took the Fund on average 27 working days to process revision requests, which indicates the delicate balance between timeliness and ensuring the revisions are in line with minimum standards and based on independently assessed needs. Some revision and no-cost extensions were not approved after due consideration due to poorly justified programmatic changes, non-approval of sub-agreements, lack of access or other programmatic and financial challenges.
**PRINCIPLE 3**

**TIMELINESS**

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

**Target**

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

**Results**

4/5 (high)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milesstones</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From allocation closing date to HC signature of the grant agreement</td>
<td>Standard Allocations</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reserve Allocations</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis and follow-up**

In 2021 the average duration of processing Reserve Allocations (RA) was 8 days and thus being on average two days faster than the target of 10 days. In particular, the Fund’s First Reserve Allocation was processed very quickly - within 3 working days from proposal deadline to HC approval.

The average duration of processing Standard Allocations in 2021 increased by 4 days as compared with 2020, surpassing the target of 37 days by one day. Most projects funded through the Standard Allocations required several rounds of revisions after the strategic and technical reviews before they were approved, which affected the timeliness of the allocations. In addition, the Second Standard Allocation (SA2) was processed over the holiday period in December and RA4 was launched before the SA2 was completed adding to the delays. Despite trainings on project proposal and budget development, as well as the launch of a proposal development guidance prior to the SA2, significant follow-up is needed to meet the minimum requirements for project proposals. Over the course of 2022, the Fund will thus continue providing trainings to partners to improve the quality of the project proposals. Concurrently, the Fund will continue to engage with the OCHA CBPF Section in New York to improve and simplify the project proposal template.

Children at IDP camp captured during an YHF monitoring visit, Al-Mokha district, Ta’iz Governorate. © OCHA YHF.
**PRINCIPLE 3**

**TIMELINESS**

**11**

**TIMELY DISBURSEMENTS**

Payments are processed without delay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>10 days from Executive Officer signature of a proposal to first payment.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>The average number of days for Standard and Reserve Allocations: 6 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Average number of working days from ED signature of a proposal to first disbursement](chart)

**12**

**TIMELY CONTRIBUTIONS**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>75% of funding paid within one month of pledge, 5% of funding paid between 1-3 months of the pledge and 20% paid beyond 3 months of the pledge. Overall, 50% of contributions received before mid-year.</th>
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<td>Score: 5/5 (very high) In 2021, 60 per cent of the funding was received between January and June 2021.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Contributions Timeliness](chart)

**Analysis and follow-up**

The target of maximum 10 days was greatly improved in 2021, with an average of six days for Standard Allocations (SAs) and Reserve Allocations (RAs). Disbursements made under the SA modality were faster for the third consecutive year, reflecting efforts to streamline processes. This result demonstrates the efforts to strengthen the financial management of the YHF and ensure an increase in the quality of the projects submitted to headquarters allowing for efficient clearance process. While projects funded under the RA modality received timely disbursements allowing for a rapid response to needs, there was a slight increase in the duration of processing payments for RAs.

**PRINCIPLE 3**

**TIMELINESS**

**11**

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The Fund's annual resource mobilization target will continue to be based on the operating environment and its capacity to allocate funding in an accountable and principled manner. Over the course of 2022, the YHF will continue to advocate sustained funding levels to reach the 2022 fundraising target of $100m; encourage donors who contributed in the past to the YHF to re-engage with the Fund at a critical time of increasing humanitarian needs and requirements in Yemen; and note the negative effects on the Fund of varying and unpredictable funding levels, in particular from its top three donors.
PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

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

13

EFFICIENT SCALE

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

Target

Global target: 15 per cent of HRP funding received.

YHF target: Given the size of the Yemen HRP since 2018, it was decided to set a realistic target of 6 per cent.

Results

The YHF almost reached the adjusted target of 6 per cent, as almost 5 per cent of overall contributions to the Yemen HRP were channeled through the Fund in 2021.

Analysis and follow-up

Score: 2/5 (low): In 2021, the YHF received 4 per cent of the total HRP funding totaling $2.4 billion compared to 2.7 per cent in 2020. The low proportion of YHF funding reflects the overall reduction of funding to the Yemen humanitarian operation over the past few years. Despite the 2021 YHF funding significantly falling short of the global aspirational target of 15 per cent of the HRP funding received, funding to the YHF is in line with the Fund’s resource mobilization target of $100 million. Over the course of 2022, the Fund will continue to monitor Yemen’s operational environment, partners’ ability to implement projects in a principled manner, and its capacity to implement its financial and programmatic monitoring and independent audit activities. In addition, the YHF will continue to inform its donors about opportunities and constraints. The 2022 YHRP will require $4.27 billion, and in line with the 2021 target set for the YHF, the Fund does not anticipate that 15 per cent will be channeled through the Fund next year.

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EFFICIENT PRIORITIZATION

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

Target

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

Results

All 106 YHF-projects in 2021 contributed to the three Yemen HRP objectives.

Analysis and follow-up

Score: 5/5 (very high): In 2021, all YHF-funded projects aligned with the HRP strategic objectives and cluster-specific priorities. Proposals submitted under the two Standard Allocations and four Reserve Allocations were, in addition to the strategic priorities presented in the allocation strategy, reviewed based on their alignment with cluster priorities and cluster standards. Proposals were pre-endorsed by the cluster coordinators ahead of their submission to ensure a coherent and coordinated response towards prioritized interventions. posed a difficulty in efficiently aligning priorities with the country-based targets.
EFFICIENT COVERAGE
CBPF funding effectively assisted people in need.

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

Results
YHF assisted almost 5.8 million people in need in 2021.

Analysis and follow-up
Score: 5/5 (very high): In 2021, the YHF assisted almost 5.8 million people in need under both allocation modalities, and all YHF-funded projects address the YHRP strategic priorities. This included 1.3 million men, 1.4 million women, 1.5 million boys, and 1.6 million girls. The reported results reflect the maximum number of people assisted at the district level in efforts to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries to the extent possible. In 2021, YHF-funds were critical to support partners’ scale up of the response to displacement due to conflict escalation in and around Ma’rib Governorate. In January 2022, reflecting the second Standard Allocation projects approved late December/early January, 146 YHF projects funded under the YHF standard and reserve allocations since 2019 were being implemented by 53 partners in 154 districts across all 22 governorates in Yemen. Ta’iz Governorate has the highest proportion of YHF-funded projects with 56 project activities currently being implemented in 20 districts by 28 partners. Over the course of 2022, the Fund will continue to refine the accuracy of figures by distinguishing between direct and indirect beneficiaries based on activity type, with a view to minimize duplication per district by applying the maximum methodology approach to estimating numbers of people targeted.

Distribution of hairdressing and tailoring kits combined with vocational training for women in Khanfar district, Abyan Governorate. © Hussain Alqubati/YFCA
Target
HFU total expenditures of HFU direct cost (execution of cost-plan) account for less than 4% of overall utilization of funds (allocations + operations costs).

Results
In 2021, the YHF HFU direct costs were $3.5 million against total allocations of $109.1 million. The HFU cost constituted 3.2 per cent of the total funds utilized, surpassing the target.

Analysis and follow-up
Score: 5/5 (very high): In 2021, the cost of the YHF staff is within the set target of less than 4 per cent of the overall allocations. In addition, the HFU direct costs compared with the overall utilization of funds is 3.2 per cent, almost 1 per cent below its target. In 2021, the team consisted of 18 staff, six international professionals, namely a fund manager, a deputy fund manager, a risk management and compliance professional, a finance professional, two programme professionals; and 12 national professionals, namely three national finance professionals, eight national programme professionals, of which two are based in Aden, and one driver. The Fund allocated $240 million to 154 projects in 2019, almost $99 million to 62 projects in 2020, and $109 million to 106 projects in 2021. Due to tightening of the risk management measures, over 100 per cent decrease of funding allocated by YHF between 2019 and 2021 resulted in only 31 per cent decrease in the number of projects funded in these years. In addition, the strengthening of risk management measures resulted in increased reporting and monitoring requirements for high- and middle-risk projects. Consequently, the workload for the HFU remained similar in 2021 as it was in 2019. The cost plan for 2021 increased compared with 2020 to accommodate the increased number of field monitoring visits and associated travel costs. The increase was also driven by YHF’s reliance on third party monitoring companies to conduct the majority of the monitoring missions in view of access constraints and travel limitations of OCHA staff.
Target
YHF Operational Manual is based on the latest version of global CBPF guidelines and derogations to the and change to capital Global CBPF Guidelines endorsed by the HC/AB and EO.

Results
Score 5/5 (very high): The YHF updated the Operational Manual in June 2021 in line with the Global CBPF Guidelines and was fully implemented throughout 2021. The updated operational manual reflects the risk calibration approach and adjusted operational modalities and risk management in light of the challenging operating environment.

Analysis and follow-up
The Fund updated the Operational Manual in 2021 and went through an iterative and consultative process throughout the year. The operational modalities and the risk management elements of the Operational Manual were updated, and the annual report was fully compliant with the Global Guidelines. In addition, the YHF 2021 allocation strategies were in full compliance with the Operational Manual. However, as in previous years, the strategic and technical review committees were merged to ensure a timely and comprehensive review of the large YHF allocations.
PRINCIPLE 5
RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

Results
Score 5/5: (very high): The YHF was 100 per cent compliant with programmatic monitoring in 2021. Moreover, the YHF conducted 13 additional monitoring missions beyond the requirements stipulated by the operational modalities. Likewise, the checks and conducted three additional spot checks beyond the required number. In 2021, the YHF was 100 per cent compliant with final narrative reports and 99 per cent compliant with final financial reports. The one case of missed final financial report was beyond the Fund’s control. It related to a complex compliance case in which the partner was not responsive despite the intensive follow-up. The YHF continues following up on the case in 2022. The audit compliance rate in 2021 reflects the challenging operating environment in Yemen and very limited audit capacity in the country. The situation was worsened by access challenges for one of the two globally contracted audit firms, poor quality of some of the audits, which required intensive follow-up and clarifications, and the need to conduct some audits remotely due to COVID-19 related restrictions.

Analysis and follow-up
In 2021, the YHF continued its very high performance on programmatic monitoring, financial spot checks, final narrative reporting and final financial reporting. Despite seeking ways to strengthen its audit capacity in 2021, the Fund did not manage to process the backlog of audits and remained with over 147 delayed audits at the end of the year. The YHF will continue prioritizing audits of high-risk partners in 2022 and will continue seeking ways to increase the auditing capacity.
Target
HFU focuses on partners likely to pass the capacity assessment after initial screening on minimum eligibility criteria with more than 50% of assessments approved against the number of assessments conducted.

Results
The number of eligible partners remained largely the same as in 2020. The Fund did not suspend any partners in 2021 due to suspicion of fraud, while five partners were reassessed after being suspended, and three of them passed the capacity re-assessment and were reinstated bringing the total number of eligible partners to the YHF to 82.

Analysis and follow-up
4/5 (high): In 2021, the Fund continued the same approach to the capacity assessment process as in 2020. Accordingly, the YHF accepted applications based on an annual call for expressions of interest, which was launched in October 2021. The process included enhanced minimum criteria and financial threshold. Of the 91 organizations that applied, 12 passed to the next stage. These 12 organizations are currently in the final stages of the capacity assessment process, i.e. the programmatic and financial desk reviews, and office visits. In addition, the YHF finalized the 2020 capacity assessment cycle where nine organizations were assessed. Moreover, seven partners were reassessed and in advance of the First Standard Allocation, the Fund also reviewed partners to ensure that the risk level was adjusted if needed, in line with the latest financial and programmatic monitoring results. Accordingly, the YHF changed the risk level of six partners. The Fund will aim to increase the frequency of updating the partners’ performance index to ensure that their risk levels match the realities on the ground and the quality of delivery.

By end of 2021, the Fund had 82 eligible partners, consisting of 37 NGOs, 31 INGOs, 12 UN Agencies, and two Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In 2021, the YHF allocated $15.2 million to high-risk partners, $37 million to medium-risk partners, and $56.9 million to low-risk partners. The allocations to high-risk partners had an average grant size of approximately $400,000 and, in line with the operational modalities, the highest grant of $750,000.

Follow-up actions
The YHF will keep prioritizing funding to the best positioned partners in 2022, while considering the risks associated with the modalities selected and the targeted locations. The Fund will strengthen its Partners Performance Index (PPI) system to update partners risk level on a real-time basis. Furthermore, the YHF will continue to strive to shorten the assessment review timeline by adjusting its review modalities.

UPDATED RISK LEVEL BASED ON PERFORMANCE INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partners with no required changes</th>
<th>Partners with adjusted risk level as per the performance index recommendation</th>
<th>Partners with recommendation but not adjusted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>35*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some partners’ risk level was not adjusted up or downwards despite the recommendation to do so. This was due to a variety of reasons including insufficient capacity to absorb additional YHF funding or positive trends of improved performance.

IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE

- **$109.1 million** total allocation
  - **$52%** low risk
    - 32 Projects
    - 56.9M
  - **34%** high risk
    - 38 Projects
    - 15.2M
  - **14%** medium risk
    - 36 Projects
    - 37M

1. Capacity assessment is created and conducted in 2021
2. Capacity assessment is only revised in 2021, regardless of what year it was created
3. Capacity assessment is created, conducted and revised in 2021
PRINCIPLE 5

RISK MANAGEMENT

Target
100 per cent of compliance cases are treated in full compliance with CBPFs SOPs on fraud management.

Results
Score: 5/5 (very high): In 2021, the Fund identified five compliance-related cases, resulting from several assurance activities, including performance and compliance monitoring, financial controls, and information received through confidential feedback. The newly identified cases pertained to several issues, including malpractices in implementation, financial management and procurement. As of 31 December 2021, four incidents and seven cases remained open, three suspended partners were reinstated, while five were temporarily suspended. Donors were informed at the country level during the different stages of the process.

Analysis and follow-up
Compared with 2020, the number of reported incidents to HQ decreased in 2021 mainly due to strengthened risk management systems. The Fund was able to identify implementation challenges at an earlier stage and measures have been put in place to mitigate incidents more effectively. The HFU uses all accountability measures to identify any issues related to mismanagement of resources. The Fund developed its capacity assessment process for new partners to check on the institutional, financial, and technical capacity of the organization to implement the projects and better prevent conflict of interest. A thorough update of the partners’ due diligence has thus been carried out. For the existing partners, the HFU conducts field visits, remote calls, and financial spot checks to assess the performance of the organizations. The HFU has a dedicated communication channel with people receiving assistance and other stakeholders in the form of the Beneficiary Feedback and Complaints Mechanism and a feedback e-mail address to enable tracking of any possible fraudulent activities. In addition, the Fund conducted close field monitoring, spot checks and audits of projects, resulting in five reported cases. The HFU hired an Arabic-speaking international Risk Management and Compliance Officer to improve the oversight of funding allocated to the partners.

Follow-up actions
The Fund and the strong commitment of the humanitarian leadership will continue to ensure that all instances of potential misconduct are treated in compliance with the SOPs on fraud management and promptly. The Fund will continue to improve its approach to risk management and compliance, which includes strengthening its assurance mechanisms, financial and programmatic monitoring, and audit capacity. The YHF team will further continue to have dedicated monitoring staff and Third-Party Monitoring experts to verify timelines and adequacy of delivered projects.

In addition to maintaining the existing complaint mechanism e-mail, hotline and WhatsApp numbers will continue to be provided to community members, partners, and stakeholders to report any concerns, thus complementing feedback mechanisms developed by partners. Efforts to scale up and diversify fraud awareness and prevention activities amongst the HFU staff, partners and stakeholders will also be pursued with further case reporting advocacy. Risk management and mitigation will remain a priority in 2022. The HFU will continue to have dedicated monitoring and oversight staff to verify the reports and to keep close contact with the people receiving assistance. The assessment process has been further developed to check on the organizations’ institutional, financial, and technical capacity to implement the projects and better prevent conflict of interest.

Reported cases: # of incidents (allegation, suspected fraud, confirmed fraud, theft, diversion, looting, destruction, etc.) in 2021, either open or closed.
Ongoing cases: # of incidents for which measures (inquiry, assurance, measures, settlement etc.) were still on going as of 31 December 2021.

5 REPORTED INCIDENTS/CASES
- 5 open
- 0 closed

11 ON GOING INCIDENTS/CASES
- 4 incidents
- 7 cases
LIFE AWAY FROM HOME

In Hajjah Governorate, in north-western Yemen, the conflict has had major humanitarian consequences. Many families have been forced to abandon their homes to seek safety in nearby areas. Internal displacement has further increased pressure on scarce services and resources shared by the already vulnerable local, and now host communities of Hajjah.

Most displaced people are women. Over 70 per cent of Yemen’s more than 4 million people displaced since the conflict broke out are women and children. Nearly 30 per cent of displaced households are headed by women. Older people suffer some of the most intense consequences of displacement and are often left behind when others are on the move. Their special needs, coupled with a lack of access to information and services increase their vulnerabilities.

80-year-old Mehsana, a mother of three sons and one daughter, lived peacefully with her children in Hayran district of Hajjah Governorate. But three years ago, Mehsana’s life dramatically changed when the fighting erupted in her area.

Mehsana cannot recall what exactly happened the day she fled her home. It was Eid and her family members were preparing themselves for Eid prayers when they heard the horrifying sounds of explosions. Due to her inability to walk, Mehsana struggled to catch up with others fleeing the area. Later, the family sold their cow at a low price to pay for a rented car and traveled to a neighboring district for safety.

After settling in the new area with her daughter, Mehsana’s health started to worsen, and she suffered a stroke that left her paralyzed. With little money, Mehsana’s family could not afford her treatment costs. “It breaks my heart to see my beloved mother suffer every day without being able to help her,” says Fatima, Mehsana’s daughter.

80-year-old Mehsana suffered a stroke that left her paralyzed. © Ola Fattah/CARE Yemen

Thanks to the monthly cash aid we receive, we can now buy medicine and nutritious food.

© Ola Fattah/CARE Yemen
I miss my house and my calm life in Hayran,” says Abdo. I’ve been looking for work since I arrived in Shafer, but I couldn’t find any. My family depends on the food assistance we receive from aid organizations and philanthropists to survive.

Like Mehsana, 38-year-old Abdo had to flee his house in Hayran district of Hajjah Governorate with his wife and their three children in search of safety. Abdo used to collect firewood and sell it in the market to provide food and basic needs for his family.

“"I miss my house and my calm life in Hayran, says Abdo. I’ve been looking for work since I arrived in Shafer, but I couldn’t find any. My family depends on the food assistance we receive from aid organizations and philanthropists to survive.”

With funding from Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF), CARE provides cash assistance to help the most vulnerable displaced families in Hajjah meet their basic needs and reduce their reliance on negative coping mechanisms.

Thanks to the cash aid, both Mehsana and Abdo have been able to improve their living conditions. As soon as Mehsana’s family received their first monthly cash aid, they took her to the hospital for treatment. Mehsana started to recover from the stroke and can now talk. The family is grateful for the monthly cash aid that they use to buy medicine and nutritious food.

Abdo says: “A friend advised me to buy a motorcycle in installments and work as a motorcycle taxi driver. He provided a guarantee to the trader in order for me to buy the motorcycle. Now I use my monthly cash aid to buy food for my family and pay the motorcycle installments. Also, my work as a motorcycle taxi driver provides me with a daily income that helps cover the needs of the family. Many things have improved in my life, thanks to the support from the YHF and CARE.”
I used to work in a small farm all day long to make a living and support my large family.

Due to the conflict, Ali Maki and his 18 family members fled from the affected areas of Al Hodeidah to Sana’a to seek safety.

“I used to work in a small farm all day long to make a living and support my large family. I could afford only half of the things my family needed” Ali says. “But since the war started, I have been struggling to support my family with basic food, which no longer meets their needs”, he added.

Since Ali and his family were displaced to Sana’a, they have faced a lot of difficulties including finding shelter to protect them.

Having no money to rent a house, Ali had to build his own house out of the bricks and material he could find on the street.

“That helped us for a while but then our lives got worse because we did not have a bathroom or water supply and the size of our shelter was too small to fit all of us”, he adds.

“But luckily, with the support from the Yemen Humanitarian Fund and YGUSSWP, our hope for a better life was restored when we received money to rent a small place to protect us from all the dogs, insects, heat, and the cold. And the best part is that it has a bathroom”, he added.
I have two sons but the one son I depended on the most was killed and now I am powerless because of my disability.

Nasser’s disability has made displacement even more challenging. ©Mohammed Adel/YGUSSWP

Nasser Ali Al-shihari is an elderly man who never imagined he would have to leave his home at this stage in life. But when the conflict and unrest in Al Hodeidah threatened the safety of him and his family, he had no choice but to flee immediately to survive.

Nasser fled his home for Sana’a with his remaining family members but was unable to take anything with him. “I left my home and all my belongings in order to survive,” he says. “I am empty-handed. I have two sons but the one son I depended on the most was killed and now I am powerless because of my disability” he adds.

Nasser and his son share the one blanket they have at home. But one blanket is not enough to keep them warm, and they struggle through the long winter nights without enough warm clothes to keep them warm.

The YHF and the Yemeni General Union of Sociologists, Social Workers, and Psychologists (YGUSSWP) responded to Nasser’s needs and provided him with money to buy winter clothes. He and his son can now stay warm at night.
Annexes

- Annex A: Acronyms and Abbreviations
- Annex B: YHF Advisory Board
- Annex C: Reference Map
- Annex D: Allocations by recipient organizations
## ANNEX A

### ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAP</td>
<td>Accountability to Affected Populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>Advisory Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>Action Contre la faim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td>Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADRA</td>
<td>Adventist Development and Relief Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL TWASUL</td>
<td>Al-Twasul for Human Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>AOBWC</td>
<td>Al-Aman Organization for Blind Women Care</td>
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<td>AYF</td>
<td>Abyan Youth Foundation</td>
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<td>Bena Charity For Human Development</td>
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<td>BDF</td>
<td>Building Foundation for Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARE</td>
<td>CARE International Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERF</td>
<td>Central Emergency Response Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEEM</td>
<td>Deem for Development Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Danish Refugee Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>FHD</td>
<td>For Human Development Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMF</td>
<td>Field Medical Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>GAM</td>
<td>Gender with Age Marker</td>
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<tr>
<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-based violence</td>
</tr>
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<td>GWQ</td>
<td>Generations Without Qat</td>
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<td>The HALO Trust</td>
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<td>Humanitarian Financing Unit</td>
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<td>HI</td>
<td>Handicap International</td>
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<td>HQ</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
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<tr>
<td>HUMAN ACCESS</td>
<td>Human Access for Partnership and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMC</td>
<td>International Medical Corps UK</td>
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<tr>
<td>INGO</td>
<td>International Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERSOS</td>
<td>INTERSOS</td>
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<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<td>Islamic Relief Yemen</td>
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<td>Life Maker Meeting Place Organization</td>
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<td>Millennium Development Foundation</td>
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<td>MEDAIR</td>
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<td>Mayar Foundation for Development</td>
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<td>NCE</td>
<td>No-Cost Extension</td>
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<td>Nahda Makers Organization</td>
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<td>National Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
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<td>PWD</td>
<td>People with Disability</td>
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<td>Qatar Charity</td>
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<td>QRCs</td>
<td>Qatar Red Crescent Society</td>
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<td>RA</td>
<td>Reserve Allocation</td>
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<td>RDP</td>
<td>Relief and Development Peer Foundation</td>
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<td>RI</td>
<td>Relief International</td>
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<td>SA</td>
<td>Standarded Allocation</td>
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<td>SCI</td>
<td>Save the Children Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDHGF</td>
<td>Social Development Hodeidah Girls Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>SI</td>
<td>Solidarities International</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUL</td>
<td>SOUL for Development</td>
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<td>STRC</td>
<td>Strategic and Technical Review Committee</td>
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<td>Tamdeen Youth Foundation</td>
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<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<td>World Food Programme</td>
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<td>World Health Organization</td>
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<td>YFCA</td>
<td>Yemen Family Care Association</td>
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<td>Yemen General Union of Sociologists, Social Workers &amp; Psychologists</td>
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<tr>
<td>YHF</td>
<td>Yemen Humanitarian Fund</td>
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<td>YHRP</td>
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## YHF ADVISORY BOARD

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

ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

In US$ millions

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<th>National NGO</th>
<th>Others</th>
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<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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</table>

**United Nations**
- IOM
- UNICEF
- UNFPA
- WHO
- WFP
- UNDP
- UN-HABITAT

**International NGO**
- DRC
- NRC
- CARE
- OXFAM
- SCI
- IMC
- ACF
- HALO
- HI
- ADRA
- INTERSOS
- PAH
- SI
- ACTED
- Medair
- RI
- WC
- QC
- ZOA
- IRY

**National NGO**
- NFH
- YFCA
- BCFHD
- AOBWC
- YGUSWP
- NMO
- YDN
- Human Access
- RDP
- TYF
- Alwasul
- FMF
- BFD
- SOUL
- MFD
- GWQ
- LMMPO
- AVF
- MDF
- FHD
- YARD
- DEEM
- SDHGF
- QRCS

See Annex A for acronyms.