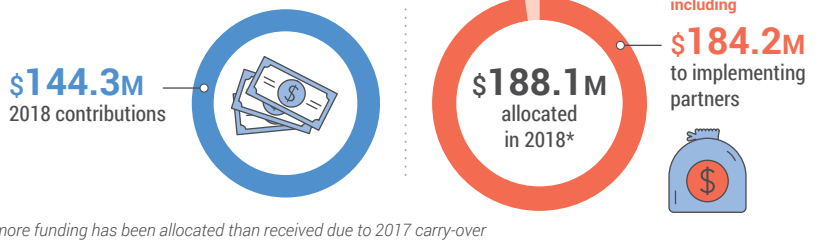


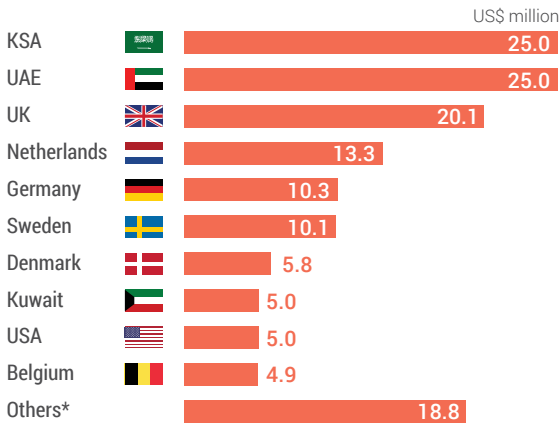


The Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) mobilises and channels resources to humanitarian partners to respond to the critical needs of millions of people affected by the devastating humanitarian crisis in Yemen. Since January 2018, the YHF has channeled over **US\$184 million** towards meeting critical life-saving needs, including through the provision of healthcare, clean water, sanitation services, food, or shelter materials, through **53 partners** implementing **108 humanitarian projects**.

FUNDING AVAILABLE IN 2018

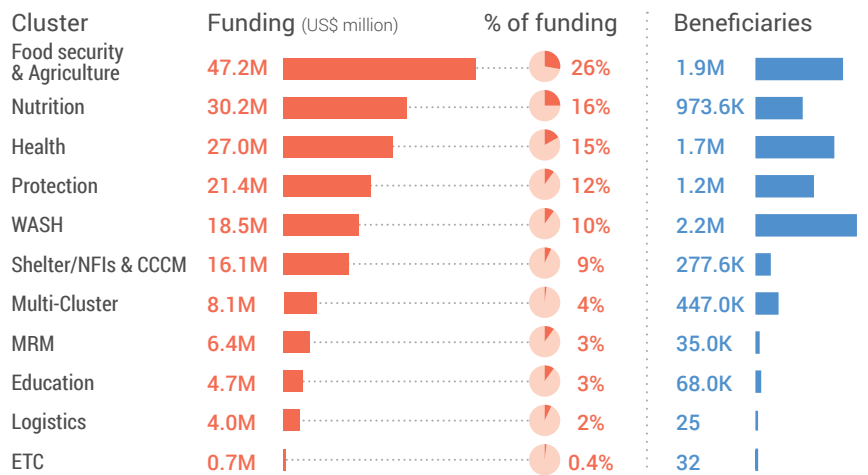


CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR (Jan-Oct 2018)

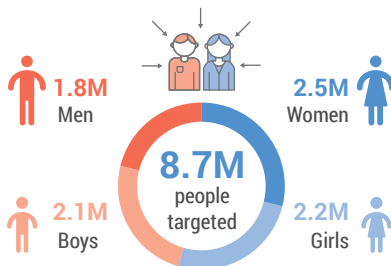


* Ireland, Canada, Norway, Switzerland, Spain, Qatar, Luxembourg, Portugal, Cyprus, Malta, Lithuania, Montenegro, Philippines, Andorra

ALLOCATIONS/BENEFICIARIES BY CLUSTER (Jan-Oct 2018)

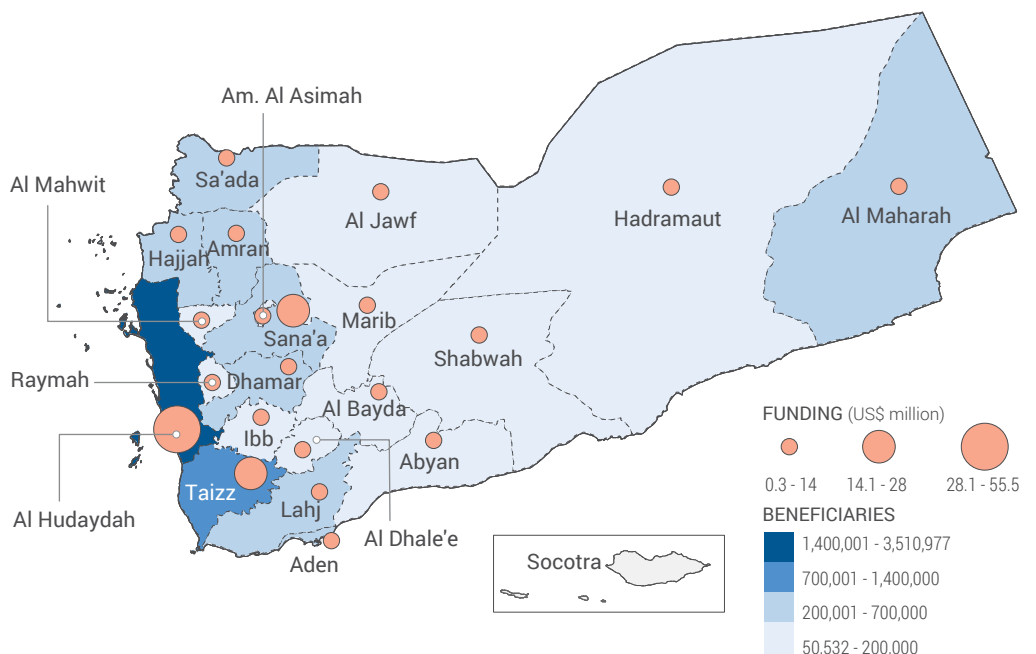


GENDER AND AGE

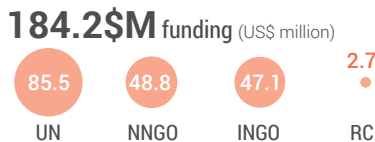


85% projects contribute significantly to or advance gender equality

BENEFICIARIES BY GOVERNORATE



ALLOCATIONS BY PARTNER



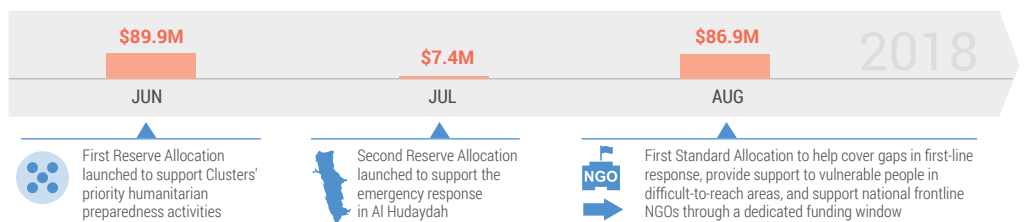
108 Projects



53 Partners



ALLOCATIONS TIMELINE



FACTS AND FIGURES

8.2%

YHF allocations
as % HRP funding received



77

Eligible partners (7 new in 2018)
36 NNGOs, 29 INGOs,
11 UN, 1 RC



143

YHF projects
under implementation



135

Monitoring visits



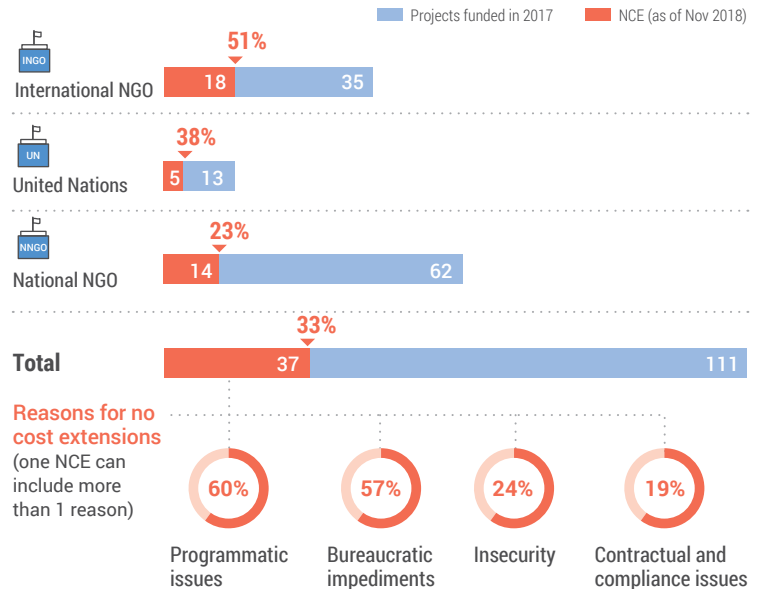
50

Financial spot
checks conducted



IN FOCUS: NO COST EXTENSIONS

In 2017, the YHF funded 111 projects (62 implemented by NNGOs, 35 by INGOs, 13 by UN agencies, and 1 by a Red Crescent). As of October 2018, one third (37) of YHF projects funded in 2017 have requested no-cost extensions (NCEs), 7 per cent more than for 2016 projects. INGO projects are the most affected (51 per cent of INGO projects), followed by 38 per cent of UN projects and 23 per cent of NNGO projects. While the additional implementation time requested in NCEs usually ranged from 1 to 3 months, the associated implementation delays were often longer and affected an estimated 43 per cent of the 6.2 million beneficiaries of YHF-funded projects. The most recurrent bureaucratic issue was a delay in approving sub-agreements. Other bureaucratic reasons for delays included complexity of governmental authorities, access restrictions, or attempts to influence activities. Procurement delays were the most recurrent programmatic reason for a NCE. Other reasons included changes in activities, modalities, location, beneficiaries resulting from the fast-changing operational environment, delayed processes, and coordination issues with other humanitarian actors.



STORY FROM THE FIELD

“Not only do we now drink clean water, but our children can go to school”

Al-Sayahyah Village, Khawlan Sub-District, Hajjah District in Hajjah Governorate.

In Al-Sayahyah Village around 91 households live in poverty; there are few livelihood options and residents have little income. Lack of access to clean water meant residents were exposed to disease and children kept out of school.

“We have suffered all our lives” said Hamid, a village resident, “We are poor people and barely have enough food and water for our families or for our livestock. Our children and women were walking for two hours to collect water from open wells and often had to queue for several hours more because of the demand for water. Drinking dirty water, infested with worms and other impurities, meant many of us got diarrhea.” Ali’s wife, Samia, added. “Our boys and girls were missing school because they left early in the morning to fetch water and were not allowed to go to class because they arrived so late.”

A water cistern has now been installed in the village, the outcome of a project funded by the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) and implemented by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), which holds 260 cubic metres of drinking water. A water filtration pool collects rain water for the cistern, which connects to a manhole channeling water to six distribution valves from which villagers collect water. The cistern is in the centre of the village allowing residents easy access to clean water. All households in the village were provided with ceramic water filters to complement the intervention.

“Not only do we now drink clean water, but our children can go to school,” Samia concluded.

Hamid, Samia and their children are among the 15,590 people who benefitted from improved access to water from site rehabilitation under this project.

*Names have been changed.



DRC Yemen 2018

