



YEMEN HUMANITARIAN FUND

ANNUAL REPORT

2018



YHF

Yemen
Humanitarian
Fund

THE YHF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2018



CREDITS

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

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

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

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Front Cover

IDP SETTLEMENT, DAR SAAD, ADEN. MARCH 25th 2019.

Safia is 12 years old and now lives in a former school that houses 280 IDP families all of whom fled Al Hudaydah when the fighting broke out in mid 2018.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its

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 of Humanitarian Affairs

FOREWORD

We are pleased to share with you the 2018 Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) Annual Report. The document reviews YHF operations and demonstrates how the Fund was used strategically to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Yemenis in 2018. It provides an update on the management and accountability of the Fund, and a brief overview of results by cluster.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to the Fund's donors for their long-standing partnership and support. Their strong commitment continues to empower us to coordinate with our partners, so we can jointly deliver and respond to the highest priority needs on the ground. In 2018, their contributions exceeded \$208 million, making it the largest Country-Based Pooled Fund in the world for a third consecutive year. Our collective thanks go to all 26 donors for their generous support and advocacy to sustain life-saving response through the YHF.

We wish to commend the efforts of our partners, the recipients of YHF funding – national and international NGOs and UN agencies, funds and programmes – and cluster support staff for their dedication and tireless commitment to addressing the unfolding humanitarian tragedy in Yemen. The YHF funds enabled them to respond in a timely and effective manner to the impact of large-scale conflict in Hudaydah. They also were instrumental in significantly reducing the incidence of cholera and in assisting internally displaced people in the worst areas affected by the conflict. The individual YHF reserve allocations were also a vital enabler of humanitarian response in critical moments, when other funds were scarce or unavailable.

The added value and comparative advantages of the YHF continued to be demonstrated in 2018, as the Fund supported response to numerous emergencies differing in scale, nature and location. Combining flexibility and strategic focus with a robust accountability system, the YHF supported collective prioritization, helped ensure timely allocation of scarce resources, enabled urgent humanitarian interventions and ultimately led to a more effective humanitarian response through strengthened humanitarian coordination and leadership.

As parts of Yemen face a near famine-like situation, we continue demonstrating the Fund's added value in 2019 by placing additional emphasis on direct implementation and integration of response in the worst-affected areas. Today, the YHF remains one of the effective tools to support the world's largest humanitarian response, not least because of its support for local partners and its unique placement within the humanitarian coordination structure.



Sanaa, Yemen Children watch a mini tornado whip up sand as it travels across the desert landscape near the town of Huth situated about 80km north of Yemen's capital of Sanaa.
Credit: OCHA/Giles Clarke

YHF 2018 ANNUAL REPORT

2018 IN REVIEW

This Annual Report presents information on the achievements of the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) during the 2018 calendar year. However, because grant allocation, project implementation and reporting processes often take place over multiple years (the YHF is designed to support ongoing and evolving humanitarian responses), the achievement of the YHF are reported in two distinct ways:

1. **Information on allocations for granted in 2018 (shown in blue).** This method considers intended impact of the allocations rather than achieved results as project implementation and reporting often continues into the subsequent year and results information is not immediately available at the time of publication of annual reports.
2. **Results reported in 2018 attributed to allocations granted in 2018 and prior years (shown in orange).** This method provides a more complete picture of achievements during a given calendar year but includes results from allocations that were granted in previous years. This data is extracted from final narrative submitted by partners in 2018. As a result, achievements from 2018 allocations will be reported in 2019 and subsequent years.

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

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

2018 IN REVIEW

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Humanitarian situation in 2018

During the year in review, Yemen continued to be the world's worst humanitarian crisis, driven by conflict, economic collapse and the continuous breakdown of public institutions and services. Seventy-five per cent of the entire population, 22.2 million people required some form of humanitarian or protection assistance, including 11.3 million who were in acute need – an increase of more than one million people in acute need since June 2017. The escalation of the conflict since March 2015 had dramatically aggravated protection risks for millions.

Malnutrition crisis

At the beginning of 2018, humanitarian partners estimated that due to reduced availability and constrained purchasing power, approximately 10.4 million people living in 107 of 333 districts were facing heightened risk of sliding into famine. At the end of the year and following the Integrated Phase Classification assessment, two hundred and thirty of Yemen's 333 districts are now food insecure. This includes 148 districts which are classified as phase 4 under the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) system, 45 districts with families in IPC phase 5, and 37 districts which have global acute malnutrition rates above 15 per cent. For the first time in Yemen, assessments confirm the presence of catastrophic levels of hunger. At least 65,000 people are already in advanced stages of extreme food deprivation and 238,000 people living in districts with IPC 5 areas will face similar conditions if food assistance is disrupted for even a few days.

Overall, seven million, four hundred thousand people, nearly a quarter of the entire population, are malnourished, many acutely so and the IPC estimates that 20.1 million Yemenis (67 per cent of the entire population) are food insecure. Acute malnutrition rates exceed the WHO emergency threshold of 15 per cent in five governorates and close to 30 per cent of all districts record critical levels of malnutrition. Two million malnourished children under five and 1.1 million pregnant and lactating women require urgent treatment to survive.

Between January to December 2018, FSAC partners assisted an average of 7.4 million people with regular monthly emergency food assistance (in-kind, cash transfers, & voucher transfers).


Cholera crisis

The worst cholera epidemic in modern history hit Yemen in 2017. Because of this, prior to 2018's cholera season, humanitarian partners came together and adopted a focused plan with 26 high priority activities including vaccinating 274,650 people in five high risk districts in Aden and 388,000 people in Hudaydah and Ibb, chlorinating water sources in 21 districts and repairing water and sanitation grids in 197 districts, pre-positioning 1,400 cholera kits, water tanks, chlorine and supplies in 238 districts, retraining health and WASH rapid response teams in all districts and establishing and supporting 91 Diarrhea Treatment Centres and 216 Oral Rehydration Corners. As a result of these interventions, the number of cholera cases and associated deaths reported have decreased from 900,000 suspected cholera cases and 2,192 associated deaths reported in 2017 to 280,198 cholera cases reported with 372 associated deaths in 2018 (January to November 2018).

Humanitarian Response Plan

 **22.2M** People in need

 **11.3M** People in acute need

 **13.1M** People targeted

 **\$3.1B** Funding requirement

Displacements

Since 2015, nearly 15 per cent of the entire population, 4.3 million people, have been forced to flee their homes; 3.3 million people are still displaced today. More than 685,000 people have been newly displaced in the past year, the majority by fighting in Hodeida and along the western coast. Close to 74 per cent of displaced families outside hosting sites are living in rented accommodation; 22 per cent are being hosted by families.

Nearly 300,000 of the most destitute and vulnerable IDPs are living in 1,228 collective sites; 83 per cent of these sites have no health services, 39 per cent report water deficits and 43 per cent have no toilets. Nearly one-third of all IDPs live in the 104 districts across the country with the highest convergence of complex, multi-dimensional problems including food insecurity, insufficient protection safeguards, governance deficits, disease outbreaks and the widespread lack of basic public services including health care, water, sanitation and electricity.

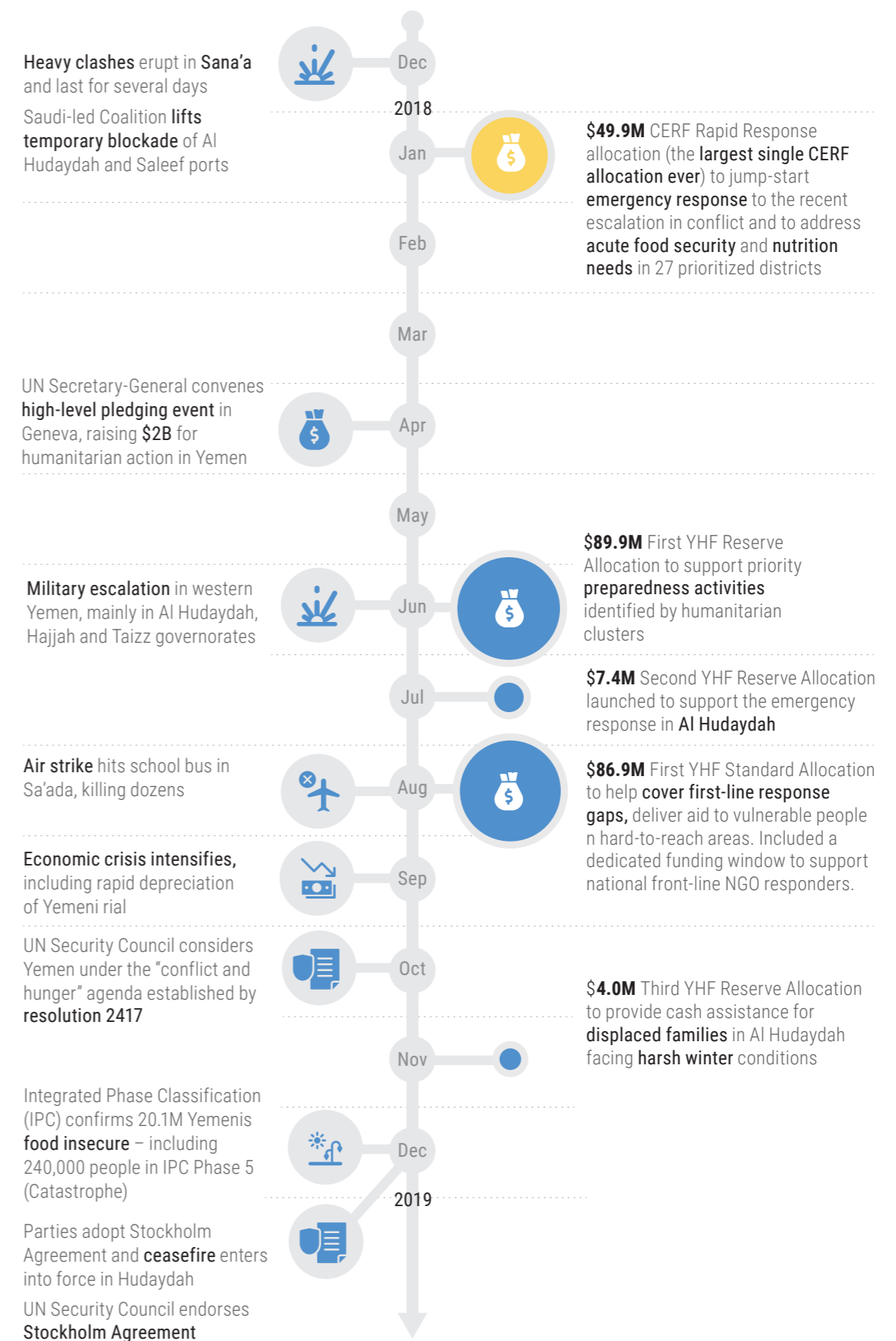
Economic crisis

The unprecedented rapid and uncontrolled depreciation of the Yemeni Riyal (YER) across the country during September and October 2018 worsened the economic crisis, resulting in soaring prices of basic commodities. At its highest the exchange rate was 860 YER /USD in Aden, a 300 per cent depreciation compared to the pre-crisis rate (215 YER /USD). The average cost of the monthly minimum food basket in October 2018 rose by 15.7 per cent from September (increase from 4,840 YER in September to 5,600 YER in October 2018 – in August it was 4,229 YER). Moreover, the cost of food basket in October 2018 is 137 per cent higher than in the pre-crisis period. Due to all these persistent price increases, hundreds of thousands of families are being forced out of local markets, unable to purchase the basic necessities required to survive. More people are vulnerable now than at any time during the recent conflict.

Scaling up

During 2018, the humanitarian operation in Yemen has undergone a step-change, becoming one of the largest, most impactful operations managed by the UN anywhere in the world. Working under increasingly difficult conditions, 254 international and national partners have delivered food assistance, health care, nutrition support, protection, shelter, education, water and sanitation and livelihood support, reaching nearly 8 million people each month. Millions of lives have been saved and hundreds of thousands of Yemeni families have been helped to survive one of the most difficult periods in their country's history. The YHF played a key role as enabler of the humanitarian response by funding the entire humanitarian preparedness plan of the Clusters, empowering partners delivering assistance on the frontlines of the conflict, and scaling-up assistance for displaced people fleeing the conflict areas.

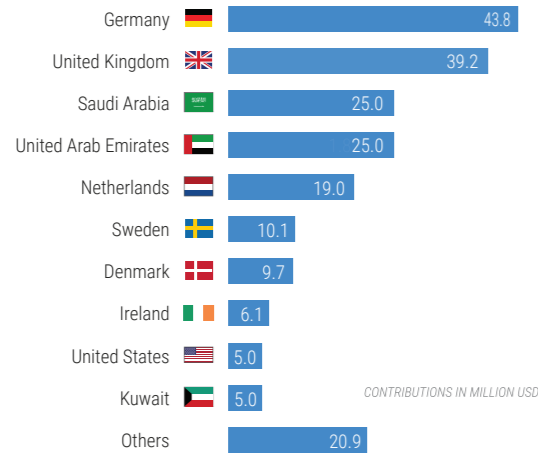
ALLOCATIONS TIMELINE



YHF HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

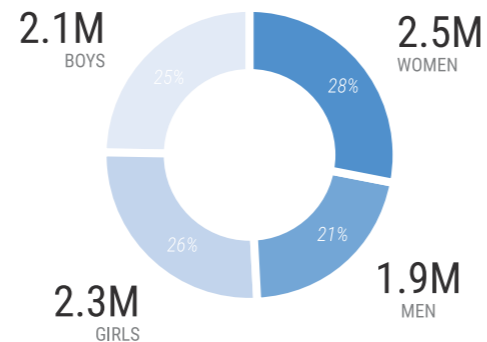
2018 ALLOCATION

\$208.7M
CONTRIBUTIONS



8.8M
PEOPLE TARGETED*

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



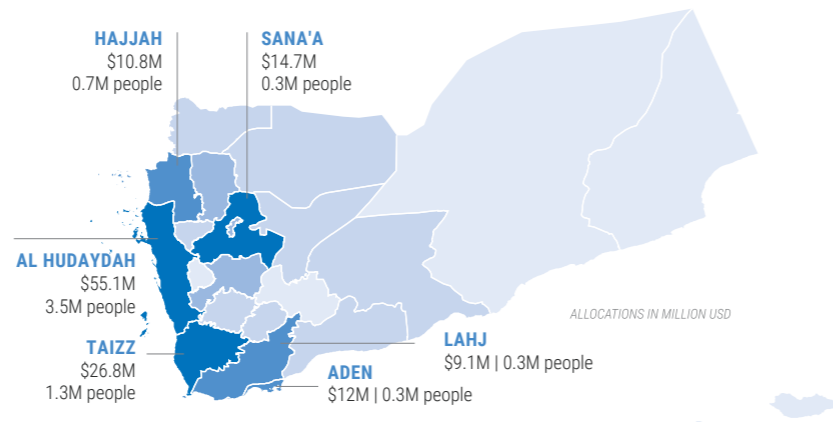
*may include double counting

\$188.2M
ALLOCATIONS

8.8M
PEOPLE TARGETED*

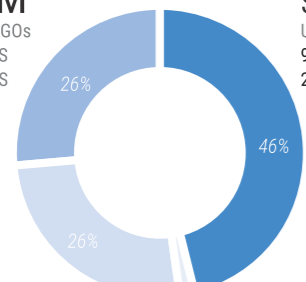
Allocations in other region: Amran 9.1; Dhamar 8.2; Amanat Al Asimah 7.6; Sa'ada 6.0; Ibb 5.6; Al Dhale'e 5.1; Al Jawf 3.4; Al Mahwit 3.4; Abyan 3.3; Marib 2.0; Shabwah 1.9; Hadramaut 1.4; Al Bayda 1.4; Raymah 1.0; Al Maharah 0.3

*may include double counting



53 PARTNERS | **112** PROJECTS

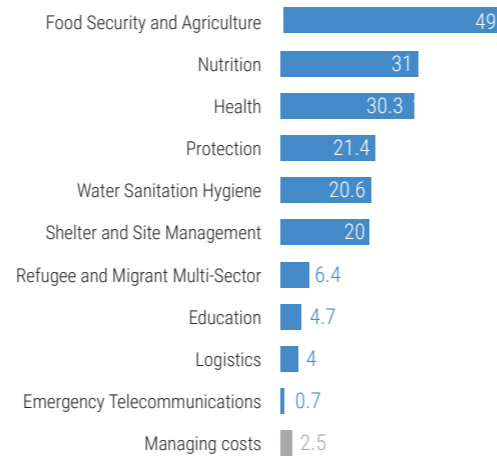
\$49.3M NATIONAL NGOS
29 PARTNERS | 58 PROJECTS



\$48.5M INTERNATIONAL NGOS
14 PARTNERS | 31 PROJECTS

ALLOCATIONS IN MILLION USD

ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER 7% OF HRP REQUIREMENTS



See explanatory note on p.6

YHF HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

RESULTS REPORTED IN 2018

\$119.7M
ALLOCATIONS

Year	Allocations	Projects	Partners
2015	\$0.5M	1	1
2016	\$56.1M	31	24
2017	\$63.1M	66	40

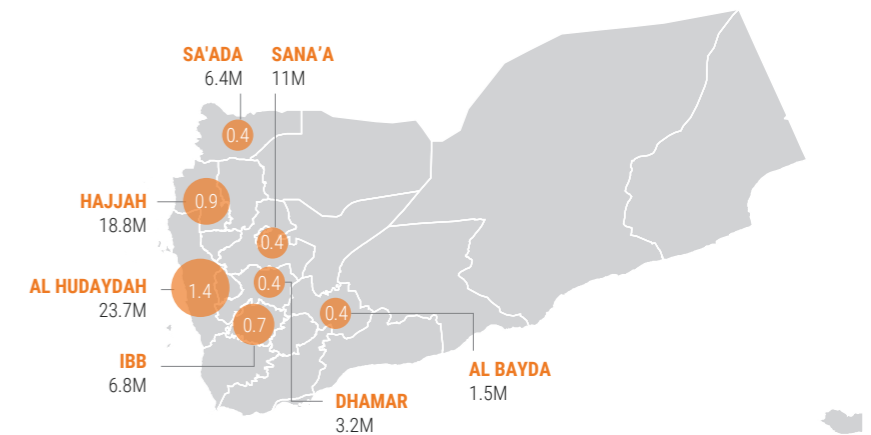
6.6M PEOPLE TARGETED | **7.4M** PEOPLE REACHED

Category	People Reached	People Targeted
Women	2.3M	1.9M
Men	1.4M	1.4M
Girls	1.9M	1.6M
Boys	1.8M	1.6M

PEOPLE REACHED AND FUNDING BY REGION

People reached (orange circle) | Region Funding amount (grey circle)

People reached and funding in other region: Abyan 0.3M, \$4.8M; Amran 0.3M, \$4.1M; Lahj 0.3M, \$6.6M; Al Dhale'e 0.2M, \$2.3M; Al Jawf 0.2M, \$2.5M; Al Mahwit 0.2M, \$2M; Hadramaut 0.2M, \$3.1M; Aden 0.1M, \$2.7M; Amanat Al Asimah 0.1M, \$1M; Raymah 0.1M, \$1M; Shabwah 0.1M; \$1.5M; Marib 42.3K, \$2.3M.



PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY TYPE

Type	People Reached	People Targeted
Host communities	3.9M	3.1M
IDPs	1.0M	1.1M
Others	0.1M	1.0M

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY CLUSTER

Cluster	People Reached	People Targeted
Water Sanitation Hygiene	2.3M	2.2M
Health	2.4M	1.9M
Nutrition	1.2M	1.1M
Food Security and Agriculture	1.1M	0.9M
Shelter and Site Management	0.3M	0.2M
Protection	0.2M	0.2M
Logistics	2.6K	1.8K

Results are based on data reported in final reports submitted in 2018 and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year.

2018 IN REVIEW

ABOUT THE YEMEN HUMANITARIAN FUND

What is the YHF?

The YHF is a multi-donor country-based pooled fund (CBPF) established in early 2015 to support the timely allocation of donor resources to a wide range of humanitarian partners operational in Yemen with the aim of addressing the most urgent humanitarian needs and provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people.

Who manages the YHF?

The YHF operates under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) for Yemen and within the framework of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP).

The HC is supported by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) that manages the Fund on a day-to-day basis, the YHF Advisory Board and the Yemen cluster coordination structure – cluster coordinators and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Meeting (ICCM).

What does the YHF fund?

The YHF funds activities that have been prioritized as the most urgent and strategic to address critical humanitarian needs in the country in close alignment with the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP); and funds interventions in support of immediate response to the sudden onset crises or at the time of rapidly deteriorating humanitarian conditions in the country.

Who can receive YHF funding?

The Fund channels funding to the eligible national and inter-national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and Red Cross Red Crescent movement organizations best placed to deliver humanitarian programs in Yemen.

To be eligible to receive YHF funding, NGOs need to undergo a rigorous capacity assessment to ensure they have in place the necessary structures and capacity to meet the Fund's robust accountability standards and efficiently implement humanitarian activities in Yemen.

In 2018, 78 partners were eligible to receive YHF funding (36 NNGOs, 29 INGOs, 11 UN entities, and 2 Red Crescent societies) and 53 of them received funding (29 NNGOs, 14 INGOs, 9 UN entities, and 1 Red Crescent society).

Who sets the YHF's priorities?

The HC, in consultation with the YHF Advisory Board and upon recommendation by the ICCM, decides on the most critical needs to be funded. Cluster coordinators work with their sub-national counterparts and partners to define the YHF cluster-specific priorities in prioritized geographical areas, which are reflected in individual allocation strategies.

How are projects selected for funding?

The YHF has two allocation modalities: **Standard Allocation:** Standard Allocation are issued once or twice per year through a call for proposals open to all eligible partners and aim to address collectively identified strategic needs within the context of the YHRP. Partners submit proposals responding to priorities defined in the allocation strategy through an online grant-management system. To ensure fairness, project proposals are assessed by inclusive strategic and technical review committees (S-TRCs) based on pre-defined criteria summarized in a scorecard. Projects recommended by the S-TRCs are then presented to the HC and AB for endorsement and refined by partners based on comments from the S-TRCs before final approval

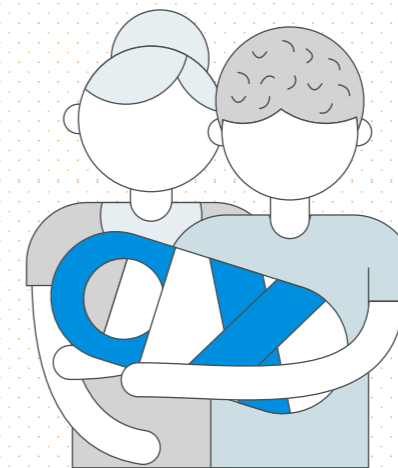
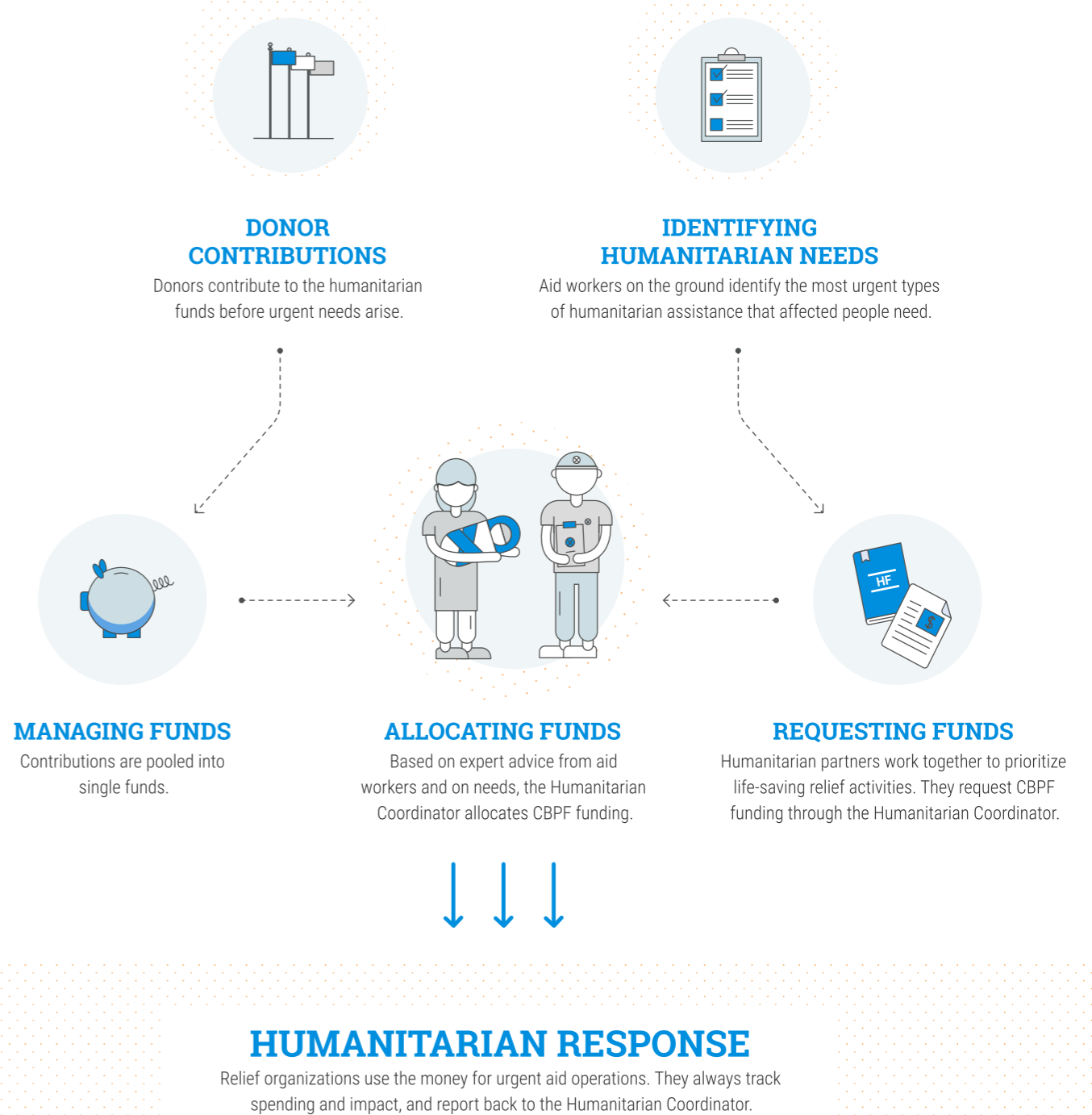
Reserve Allocations: Reserve Allocations are launched in response to sudden onset humanitarian needs and specific crises. Calls for proposals can be either open to all or restricted to partners pre-selected by Cluster Coordinators in order to fast-forward the process when the response is urgent. The review process, similar to Standard Allocations, is condensed in a shorter timeframe.

Funding levels and assurance mechanisms applicable to each successful project are guided by the partner's risk level, which is determined based on capacity assessment and past performance.

How is the YHF funded?

The YHF accepts un-earmarked contributions from public and private donors. In 2018, the Fund remained the largest worldwide for the third consecutive year with US\$209 million in contributions received.

HOW DOES THE YEMEN HUMANITARIAN FUND WORK



2018 IN REVIEW

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The YHF is accountable on the use of resources entrusted by donors to not only the donors but first and foremost to beneficiaries. In a country where 24 million people are in need of assistance, ensuring available funds reach the most vulnerable is vital. The YHF accountability framework takes a risk-based approach to grant management as its starting point and is tailored to address needs for accountability specific to the Yemen context. The accountability framework is composed of four pillars:

- Fund-level risk management (see Common Performance Framework section, p. 15)
- Due diligence, capacity assessment and performance review
- Monitoring and Reporting
- Financial controls and auditing

Due diligence and capacity assessment

The YHF developed a thorough eligibility process in order to ensure organization who can access YHF funding have the necessary institutional, technical, managerial and financial capacity to handle the grants awarded by the YHF, which, given the overall size of the YHF, are typically larger than in other CBPFs:

1. To become eligible in 2018, prospective partners first had to meet minimum criteria including being registered as an NGO for at least two years, having a programmatic expenditure equal to or exceeding \$200,000 over the last two years, and being recommended by at least one Cluster who can confirm technical capacity. Partners who qualify are invited to submit a statement of interest.
2. NGOs who can demonstrate that they meet the minimum requirements are granted access to the Grant Management System to provide due diligence information and documentation such as governance documents, manuals and policies, annual reports, financial statements and audit reports.
3. Once they complete the due diligence, NGOs undergo an internal capacity assessment conducted by OCHA, which consists of a visit to the NGO office and sometimes of a field visit to ongoing projects with the aim to assess how the information submitted at due diligence process translates in practice. An overall 'score' is given using a scoring and weighting system to each organization assessed.

Organizations who pass the capacity assessment become eligible to receive YHF funding and are assigned a risk-level (low, medium, or high) which in turn determines the operational modalities applicable to the organization such as grant ceilings, disbursement tranches, number of progress reports and monitoring visits.

New in 2018

Prior to 2018, adherence to minimum requirements was verified as part of the due diligence process. However, 2017 revealed that a significant number of interested NGOs submitting their due diligence for review did not meet the minimum requirements, causing the HFU to lose precious time assessing organizations who were ineligible to begin with. Starting in March 2018, minimum requirements verification was separated from the due diligence process and checked by email instead as a first step to the eligibility process. The HFU was able to use the freed-up time to provide more comprehensive feedback to both newly-eligible and rejected partners on the outcome of the assessment to further support them in building their capacity. Meanwhile, verification visits to partner offices, which were not systematic in 2017 due to movement restrictions, became mandatory in 2018 and facilitated a more comprehensive capacity assessment. Finally, the introduction of field visits to existing projects implemented by the interested NGO as part of the capacity assessment enabled the HFU to identify more easily those organizations which met the requirement standards in principle, but not in practice.

A girl washes clothes in the Dharwan IDP camp in Sana'a. USG Mark Lowcock visited the camp on 29 November 2018. Credit: OCHA/Giles Clarke

Partner performance index (PPI)

The initial risk-level for each YHF eligible partner is based on the Capacity Assessment score. In 2017, a new performance tool standardized across all CBPFs worldwide – the partner performance index (PPI) was rolled out. Each project is scored in six areas: (i) the quality of project document and timeliness of the response to comments during the review process; (ii) implementation status (monitoring and spot checks); (iii) quality and timeliness of narrative reporting; (iv) timeliness, frequency, and justification of project revisions; (v) financial reporting performance; and (vi) audit findings.

The mathematical formula is used to aggregate the project ratings for each partner together with the capacity assessment to form the PPI, which reflects partner performance at a given time. Based on the assumption that the most recent project is the best indicator of competency, the most recent projects are given more weight for the combined score than older projects; while the capacity assessment score gradually has less weight. The HFU will use the PPI to adjust, when necessary, partner risk levels either downwards to reward sound implementation, or upward when past project implementation suggests that control mechanisms need to be strengthened. If a partner consistently performs poorly and its risk rating score moves from high risk to the threshold of ineligibility it will be rendered ineligible based on poor performance.

New in 2018

As projects funded in 2017 came to an end, PPI scores were reviewed and risk levels of several partners adjusted either up or down for the first time in 2018, allowing partners who demonstrated good implementation to access larger amounts of funding in future projects, while enabling the HFU to exercise tighter control on other partners who demonstrated weaknesses in either implementation or adherence to YHF rules and regulations

Monitoring and Reporting

Partners are required to submit narrative and financial reports together with supporting documents to keep the YHF informed of project implementation status. The number of reports required depends on the partner risk level as well as the size and duration of the project. All funded recipient organization, UN agencies and NGOs, have been monitored by the fund according to its operating modalities. YHF monitoring modalities are implemented through

OCHA field monitoring and Third-Party Monitoring (TPM). These modalities provide the Fund with a flexible tool box adjusted to the Yemen context. Monitoring visits are used to collect information that i) assesses the timeliness of overall project implementation; ii) verifies reported results; iii) assesses progress on key project activities; iv) assesses the monitoring and reporting set-up of the partner.

New in 2018

Monitoring modalities were strengthened through the recruitment of a second TPM company to mitigate possible conflicts of interest, access or other constraints a single contractor could face. The YHF was also the first CBPF to incorporate a Beneficiary Verification Mechanism (BVM) as a standard activity accompanying all TPM monitoring reports. The BVM is designed to reach out to more beneficiaries, in remote villages and eventually increase the volume of beneficiaries interviewed in order to verify the quality of services provided by YHF partners. Through this mechanism, the YHF was able to flag to partners when beneficiaries commented on the quality of assistance and requested partners to improve their beneficiary feedback mechanism. Another innovation was the introduction of quality control visits towards the end of 2018 aimed at assessing the quality and methodology used by partners in their own monitoring. This will help the YHF identify how to better train its partners in 2019. Finally, the HFU created a monitoring matrix that can generate dashboards informing the YHF on outcomes of monitoring visits or providing an overview of monitoring visits per location and month. OCHA is looking to make this tool available to other CBPFs. These monitoring modalities served as 'early warning mechanism' and in several instances led the HFU to trigger a different accountability modality such as financial spot-checks to ascertain the initial findings.

Financial controls and auditing

Financial controls are exercised by 1) making disbursement of instalments contingent on the submission of financial statements; 2) making project closure contingent on the submission of a final financial report, completion of the audit process and, when applicable, refund of unused or ineligible costs; 3) requesting financial projections in support of no-cost extension requests; 4) conducting financial spot-checks to assess the soundness of internal controls and the accuracy of the financial records for cash transfers of partners; and 5) systematically auditing NGO projects through an external company.

New in 2018

Financial spot-checks were rolled out in January 2018. These checks were applied throughout the year to projects implemented by INGOs, NNGOs and Red Crescent Movement organizations in accordance with the operational modalities. Budget guidelines for partners were further contextualized to the Yemen context and revised to reflect the lessons-learned from the previous allocations, while an asset management policy was developed as an annex to the YHF Operational Manual to ensure any asset purchased under YHF-funded projects, such as medical equipment for health facilities or laptops for the implementing partner itself, are utilized for their intended humanitarian purpose.

In November 2018, the HFU analyzed most recent external audit reports to identify the most prevalent findings that could potentially pose risks to the Fund. The sample data was collected from 42 projects (Nine INGOs and 12 NNGOs) audited in 2017 and 2018 and a total of 208 findings were categorized and analyzed. Key findings included insufficient project documentation, inadequate procurement procedures, and irregularities in exchange rates. The entire accountability framework has benefitted from the findings: capacity assessment scoring is being revised to place additional attention on critical points revealed by audits, monitoring and financial spot-checks visit checklists have been updated accordingly, and partner trainings tailored to address recurring issues identified. For example, trainings on the YHF grant agreement provisions, exchange rates and procurement good practices were conducted in December 2018 for new partners and January 2019 for all partners.

2018 IN REVIEW

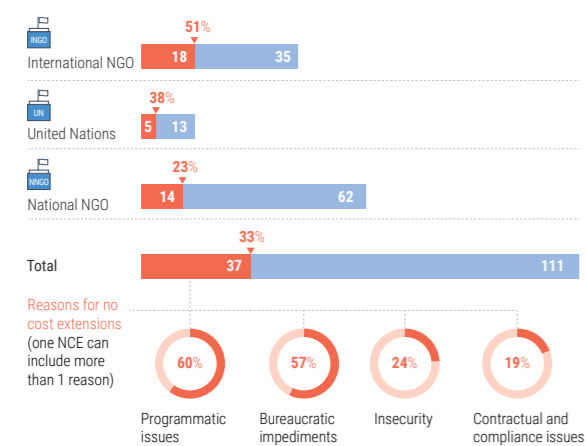
INCREASED ANALYTICAL CAPACITY TO INFORM FUND MANAGEMENT

In 2018, the YHF increased its staff to 14, up from 9 at the beginning of 2017, and made data analysis to identify trends and inform fund management a priority.

Reasons behind no-cost extensions

Changes in ongoing project may be required due to various reasons and may have different consequences to the project's scope, duration and budget¹. In response to a noticeable increase in requests for no-cost extensions (NCE) of projects, the HFU conducted an analysis of the NCEs requested for projects funded in 2017.

In 2017, the YHF funded 111 projects. As of November 2018, one third of these projects had requested an NCE, 7 per cent more than for 2016 projects. INGO projects were 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 targeted through 2017 allocations. NCEs were often requested for more than one reason ranging from programmatic reasons such as procurement delays (23), bureaucratic impediments (21) insecurity (9), to contractual issues (6) and delayed implementation due to compliance issues (1).



Facilitation of sub-agreement negotiations with authorities: a new role for the YHF

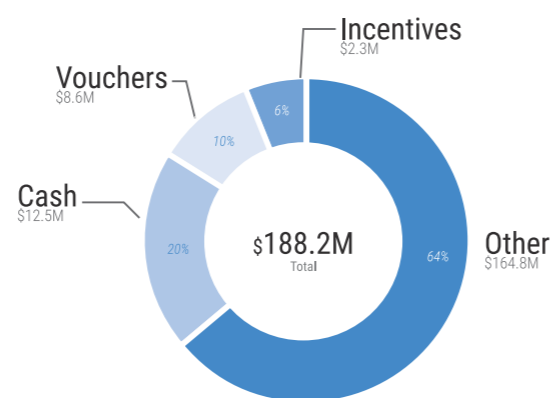
Each of these overarching reasons was further analyzed and confirmed anecdotal evidence that delays in signature of sub-agreements² by authorities were the most recurrent bureaucratic impediment leading to project delays. Building on the initial analysis, the HFU reviewed sub-agreement sta-

tus of projects funded under the First Standard Allocation, which revealed that one and half months after disbursement, more than half of the projects had not yet secured sub-agreements, delaying the start-up of activities with dramatic consequences for people in need. Next, the HFU initiated a constructive dialogue with the authorities to explain YHF rules and regulations and facilitate sub-agreement signature, with regular meetings held from December 2018 onwards. As a direct result, pending sub-agreements from the time-sensitive Third Reserve Allocation for winterization were signed within 72 hours of the meeting, alongside two thirds of pending SA1 agreements. Acknowledging the positive impact of regular meetings between authorities and the YHF on the implementation of funded activities, the practice will continue in 2019.

Use of cash & voucher modality in YHF projects

The conflict in Yemen can pose supply chain challenges for humanitarian partners and negatively impact procurement timeframes. Instability in and around Al Hudaydah city for example caused most humanitarian and commercial sea shipments to be redirected towards Aden seaport, which suffered from major congestion³. In this context, assistance in the form of cash can offer a prime alternative to ensure people in need receive timely humanitarian support. While the YHF does not impose intervention modalities on partners, justification of modality choice must be based on a market assessment and is verified in proposal review committees.

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS



To assess the extent to which YHF partners are using cash and vouchers (C&V) in their interventions, the HFU conducted a detailed analysis of SA1 proposals. It revealed that as much as 84 per cent of SA1 projects (63 out of 75) included C&V or cash incentives and that over one third of the amount allocated (\$31.7m out of \$87m) went directly to beneficiaries/workers⁴ in the form of C&V and incentives.

The extensive use of C&V and cash incentives by YHF partners highlights the importance of a tailored risk management approach, which considers risks specific to these modalities such as corruption at targeting stage, security risks to beneficiaries transporting the cash, or risks of collusion in tender processes for voucher programming. Taken this into account, starting in 2019 the YHF will systematically request partners to describe the beneficiary selection and verification mechanism in project proposals and verify it at monitoring stage. Procurement guidelines will also be developed to clarify minimum requirements for tendering processes. Location of distribution sites will be further scrutinized and systematic inclusion of and reporting on an indicator measuring beneficiary satisfaction closely monitored. The C&V analysis also confirmed that while some Clusters have standard rates for their cash interventions, standardization is needed for others in order to ensure fairness of assistance and prevent delays in sub-agreement signatures due to inconsistent rates between partners. Starting in 2019, the Fund will be able to conduct more regular and in-depth data analysis as C&V will be automatically tracked in the Grant Management System.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND VISIBILITY

YHF dashboards

In the second half of 2018, the YHF developed improved dashboards, providing comprehensive information on allocations and including stories from the field and analysis as part of quarterly dashboards. All dashboards can be downloaded on OCHA YHF webpage: <https://www.unocha.org/yemen/about-yhf>

Visibility guidelines

Visibility guidelines and branding for YHF projects were also developed and widely circulated in early 2018. The guidelines require partners to submit a least one human-interest story and four pictures for each project funded and encourage them to feature the YHF wordmark at project sites and in communication and online materials. The YHF uses human-interest stories and photos not only for public information purposes, but also as an additional reporting tool.

YHF Stories from the field

In late 2018, the YHF began preparing a publication of stories from the field to provide an additional insight for donors into the humanitarian projects funded by the YHF thanks to their support. The stories published in February of the following year ahead of the 2019 Yemen Pledging Conference and can be downloaded here: <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/yemen-humanitarian-fund-stories-field>

YHF Twitter

In 2018, the YHF launched its own Twitter account (@YHF_Yemen) to provide visibility for donors and share updates from the YHF and its partners with them. Tweets included thank you messages for contributions received, success stories and photos from YHF-funded projects, and funding information. The YHF encourages donor representatives to follow the account for regular updates.

¹ All changes must be justified and endorsed by both the HFU and the relevant Clusters

² NGOs operating in Yemen are required to obtain a sub-agreement from authorities for all humanitarian projects

³ To overcome this, a CERF Rapid Response grant was approved in early 2019 for logistical augmentation of air and seaports in Sana'a, Aden, and Al Hudaydah.

⁴ Public servants such as health workers and teachers in Yemen have not received salaries since the conflict started. The YHF supports incentives under some projects to ensure continuity of service for affected populations.

2018 IN REVIEW

PARTNERSHIPS AND CAPACITY BUILDING

While the YHF is not a funding instrument for capacity building per se, the Fund has a responsibility to ensure partners who receive funding understand YHF rules and regulations and implement projects in an accountable and transparent manner. While monitoring, financial spotchecks, and audits ensure controls are exercised throughout and after project implementation, providing capacity support to partners can prevent issues from happening in the first place. Capacity building is all the more important as the YHF is one of the largest funding providers for Yemeni NGOs, which are not always familiar with international standards and have limited access to training opportunities. In this context and in line with international commitments on localisation⁵, the HFU increased its outreach to partners and scaled up the provision of trainings and resources for partners.

Monthly trainings and new resources for partners

In 2018, the YHF introduced monthly trainings open to all YHF partners: 14 trainings were conducted in Sana'a, 5 in Aden, 1 in Ibb and 1 in Sa'ada reaching over 600 staff members⁶. Topics covered the YHF project cycle (proposal development, narrative and financial report preparation, project revisions, monitoring and auditing) as well as ad hoc training topics such as the Gender and Age Marker (GAM), which will become mandatory for YHF projects in 2019. New partner staff members also benefitted from bilateral trainings on the Grant Management System, and briefings on the YHF eligibility process were also conducted for prospective partners. Conducting some of the trainings in Arabic helped maximize understanding of training content among NNGO staff. Meanwhile, YHF partner resources were upgraded with the introduction of a YHF proposal development guide, visibility and story writing guidelines.

Mentorship for first-time partner NNGOs

In 2018, the YHF piloted a dedicated funding window for NNGOs (see p. 27). To support successful implementation and ensure accountability of funds disbursed, the HFU developed a mentorship plan for NNGO window partners. The plan included an introductory workshop on YHF project cycle management in December 2018, followed by a financial training in January 2019, both of which were extended to all new YHF partners, regardless of whether they received funding under the dedicated NNGO window or through regular funding channels. Partners will be closely accompanied by the HFU throughout their first YHF programme cycle throughout 2019, with robust preparation and feedback ahead and following first progress reports, monitoring visits and financial spotchecks. The initial workshop was timed to take place shortly before first progress reports were due and included a dedicated session on report submission. Initial feedback from review of reports submitted in early 2019 suggest this approach is effective as the first two reports submitted scored full mark – which is uncommon for first-time partners.

Dedicated HFU staff in the Aden hub

The YHF hired a dedicated staff in Aden to ensure tailored support to the increasing number of partners based there. In 2019, the YHF will place a second HFU staff in Aden to align itself with the evolving humanitarian situation and needs in southern Yemen, and intensity HFU missions to other hubs⁷.



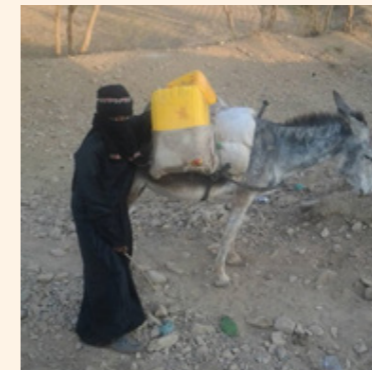
⁷ The HFU already visits the hubs often as part of monitoring visits. In 2019, missions will increase focus on meeting/training current and prospective partners in these areas and build the capacity of non-HFU OCHA staff on YHF matters to empower them to support partners.

A Field Medical Foundation (FMF) mobile clinic visits the Al Sha'ab IDPs collective center in Aden, Yemen. 16 August 2018. Credit: OCHA/Matteo Minasi

⁵ As part of the Grand Bargain on humanitarian efficiency, which was launched at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, donors and aid organizations committed to increase support and funding tools for local and national responders, and channel 25 per cent of global humanitarian funding through them.

⁶ Sum of attendees, includes double counting of staff members who attended multiple trainings.

“Since the arrival of the water, I don’t miss school anymore”



Picture 1 Amani with her donkey carrying water for the family before ARD installed a water network in her village



Picture 2 Ghadah in clean clothes telling ARD staff that she is now able to go to school



Picture 3 Ghadah bring water for her household with her donkey before the project

In Alzubiah sub-district, Almagrabah village, girls live a difficult life in harsh conditions. Water shortages in the small village are very severe. It takes hours to get to the nearest source.

Ghadah⁸, a 10-year old girl lives here. She is the oldest of her siblings and studies in Grade 4. On many days, she can be seen leading her donkey loaded with water jerry cans. Her mother, who leads another donkey, accompanies Ghadah and her three younger sisters.

“I study in the fourth grade,” she explains. “I know that I am the smartest student in all the stages. Unfortunately, I could not get the first place among my classmates because I am so absent. I have to help my mother bring water whenever I get out of the house. I miss school two or three days a week to bring water from the well. I try to compensate by asking my teachers and colleagues.”

Ghadah’s village was in the area selected by Al-Atta Relief & Development (ARD) to install a water network with funding from the Yemen Humanitarian Fund. When told about a project that in the near future will bring water to her house, she said she would be able to stick to her school work every day and be the most outstanding.

After the installation of two water networks in Alzubiah, which connected 858 families (over 6,000 people) to water, ARD reconnected with Ghadah as she ran out of her house when she saw the organization staff passing close to her house. She was wearing clean clothes and thanked them for fulfilling their promise: “Since the arrival of the water, I

have not lost a single hour on collecting water and I don’t miss school anymore!”

Amani is a 9-year old girl from a marginalized group living in Shareef, a village of Alzubia which suffers from drought most of the year and is far away from the nearest water well. People use donkeys or travel long distances on foot to fetch water.

Amani⁹ told us how she would feel sad seeing young girls wearing school clothes and laughing on their way to school while she was walking long distances with her daily companion, the family donkey, to look for water: “

“If my family did not need me to collect water every day, I could go to school and prove that marginalized people can study and succeed like the rest of the children”.

Amani’s village was also part of the villages selected to be equipped with water networks as part of the YHF-funded project. ARD explained to her that the project would bring water to the village and promised her to help her to enroll in the school despite her late age. Amani was shocked and did not believe this was possible.

During the project implementation, ARD staff got in touch with Amani’s family and the village school, and they were able to persuade the school to accept her as a regular student.

Amani is now studying in the first grade and no longer dreams of wearing school uniform and going with her classmates on the school road. Now her dream is to continue studying as a doctor in the future to prove that marginalized girls can do just as well as other girls.

Story and Photo Credit: ARD

⁸ Names have been changed
⁹ Names have been changed

“Since the project started, I can buy medicine when my children fall ill and take them to hospital”



Amal¹⁰ is a 40-year-old widow who lives with her father and five children in Al Suqnah District, Al Hudaydah Governorate and the sole bread-winner for her family. She struggles to find ways of meeting her family’s needs and works hard when opportunities arise. Yet however much Amal tries, what little she earns each month is barely enough to feed her family. “When one of my children got sick, I couldn’t afford medicine because the money I earn is only just enough to buy the flour we need every month” said Amal.

With funding from the Yemen Humanitarian Fund, national NGO Life Maker Meeting Place Organization (LMMPO) provided Amal’s family with food in three consecutive food distributions and with a hygiene kit.

The project has made a clear difference to Amal and her family: not only does the family now have more food, but the increase in their disposable income means they have been able to afford medicine and improve their shelter. The family house used to have no roof and Amal could not afford to buy a cover for it. She explained: “Our living conditions have improved since the project started: I can buy medicine when my children fall ill and take them to hospital, and I can afford to buy clothes and shoes for them. [...] When it rained, we used to go to shelter in our neighbour’s house, but now I have been able to buy a roof cover so we don’t need to run to my neighbour anymore.”

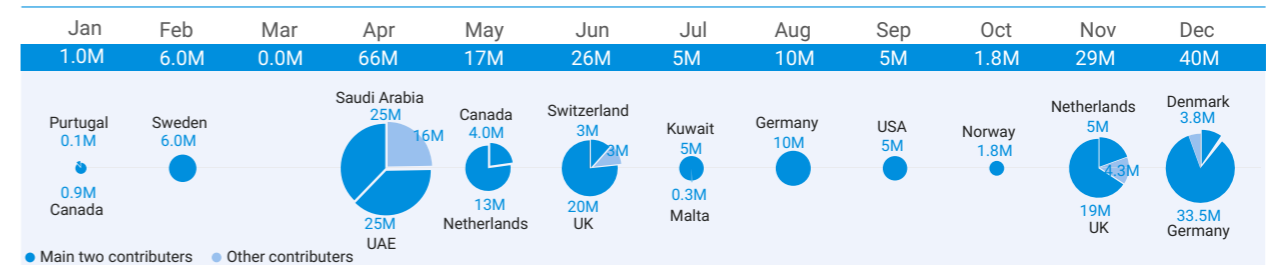
Over 25,500 vulnerable people like Amal benefitted from emergency food assistance and hygiene kits in AL-Suqnah and Al-Qanawes districts of Al Hudaydah Governorate through this project.

Story and Photo Credit: LMMPO, Amal is preparing henna for sale

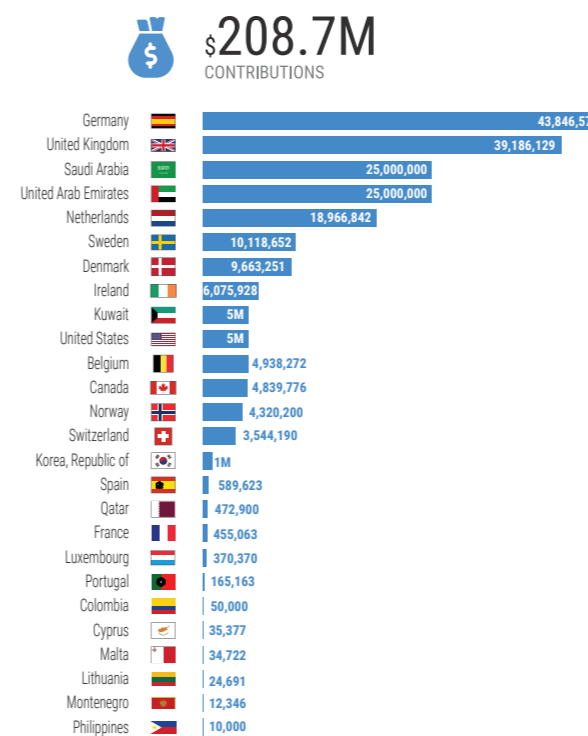
10 Name changed to protect privacy

2018 IN REVIEW DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINE (TOP TWO)



DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS



Overview

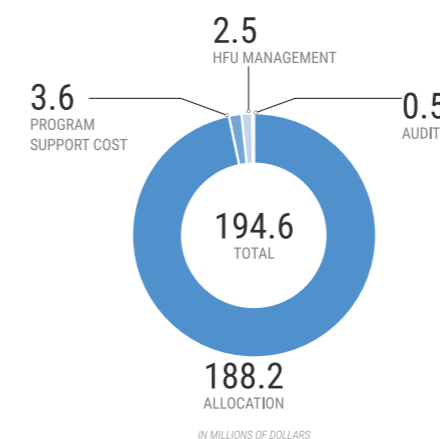
In 2018, the YHF remained the largest CBPF worldwide for the third consecutive year with US\$209 million in contributions – seven per cent of the YHRP total requirements. This record amount was made possible by 26 donors, with 73 per cent coming from the top five donors: Germany, the United Kingdom, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and the Netherlands.

Timing

Over half (56 per cent) of 2018 contributions were received in the first half of the year, allowing the YHF to fully cover the Clusters’ humanitarian preparedness plan through a \$90m allocation in June, immediately followed by a \$7m allocation in response to the crisis in Al-Hudaydah in July. While only 10 per cent of contributions were confirmed in the third quarter, a significant 34 per cent of contributions came in the fourth quarter, enabling the Fund to launch its first 2019 Standard Allocation in February 2019 with as much as \$80m available.

A striking 98 per cent of 2018 contributions were paid by donors within a month of pledge signature, giving the YHF great predictability of funding availability for upcoming allocations. Predictability was further reinforced thanks to two multi-year contributions from Belgium and the United Kingdom. Finally, 2018 demonstrated the power of international conferences to raise resources for humanitarian action: almost a third (\$65.1M) of contributions received during the year were the result of pledges signed in the lead up to or right after the 3 April 2018 Pledging Conference for Yemen¹¹, during which 13 donors expressed support for the YHF.

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS



11 31% of 2018 contributions were received between two weeks before and four weeks after the Pledging Conference.

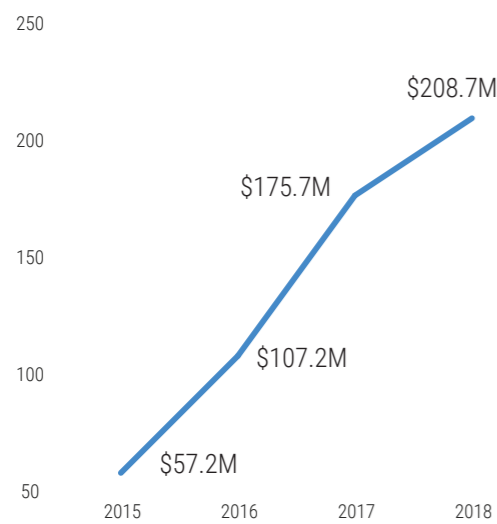
Trends

Since its establishment in 2015, the YHF has tripled its donor base (from 8 to 26 donors) and almost quadrupled contributions levels (from \$57m to \$209m), a testimony of donor confidence in the YHF as an efficient needs-based funding instrument and a reflection of the scale of the humanitarian crisis. Out of the \$549m received by the Fund over the four-year period, over 80 per cent (\$443m) came from the original eight donors: The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Ireland, Germany, and the Republic of Korea.

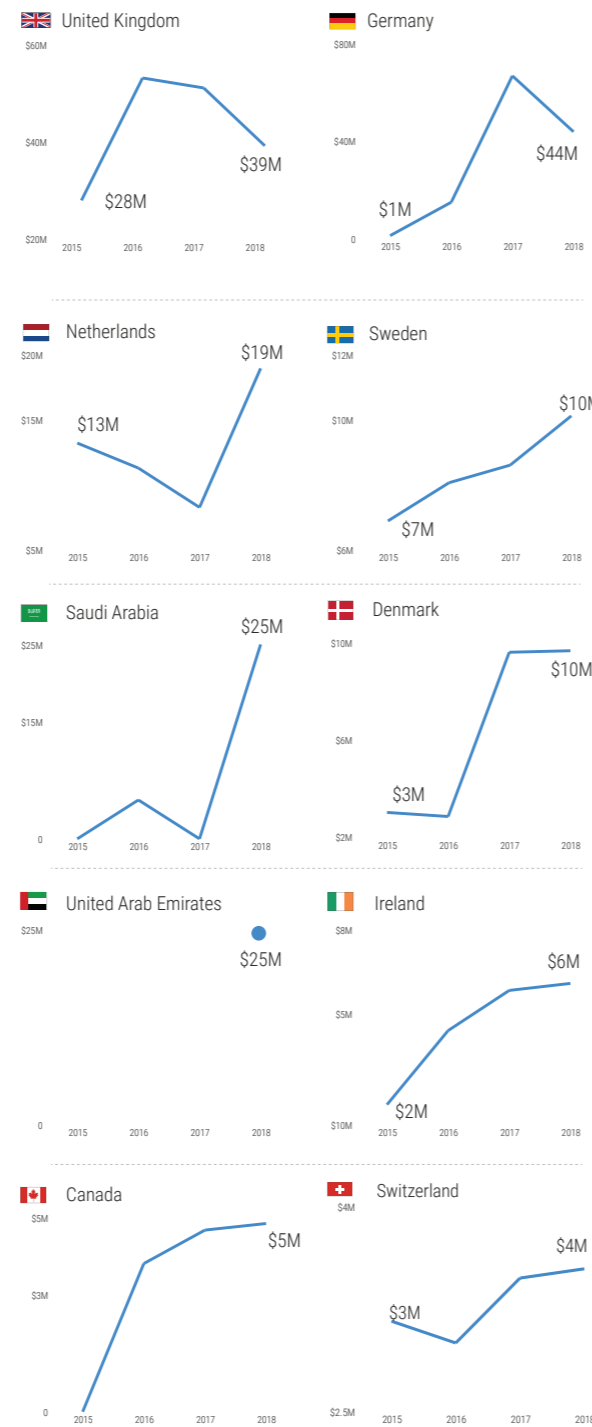
In 2018, contributions increased by \$33m compared to 2017, thanks to 13 donors increasing their contributions compared to 2017 and nine donors contributing for the first time: The United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, France, Luxembourg, Portugal, Colombia, Montenegro and the Philippines. In contrast, nine donors reduced their contributions by a cumulative \$36m, including three donors which contributed in 2017 but not in 2018.

In December 2018, the YHF AB endorsed its resources mobilization strategy for 2019, setting a goal of \$200m in donor contributions and hoping to attract at least two new donors to the Fund.

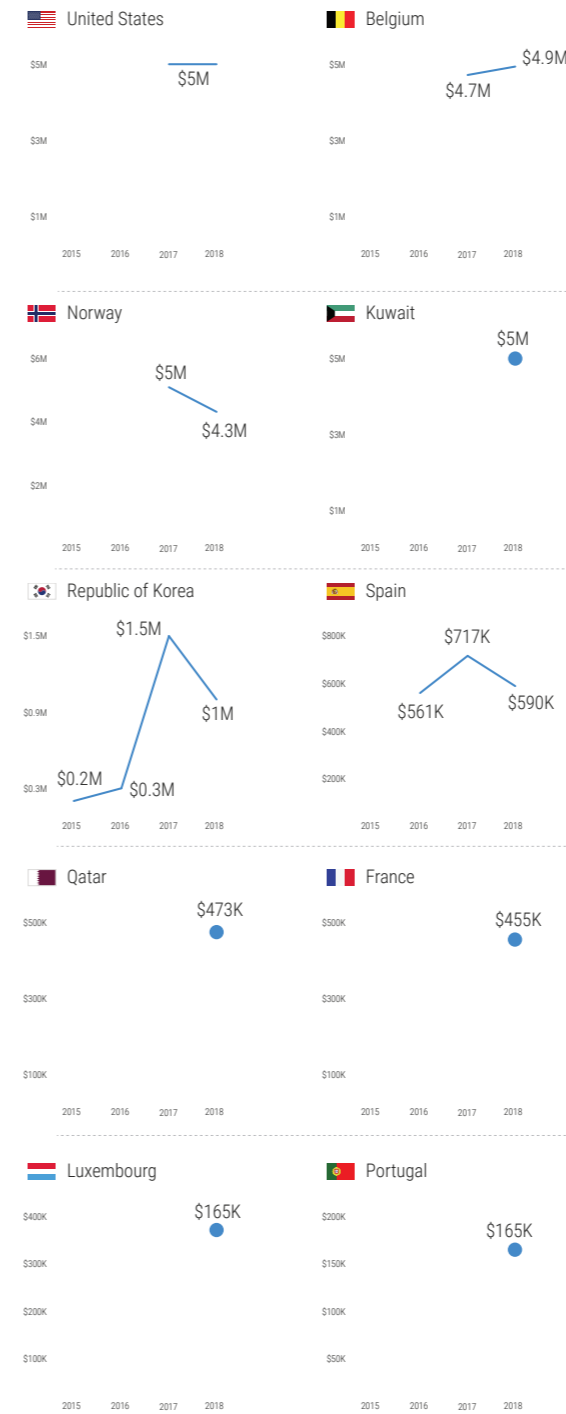
DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS



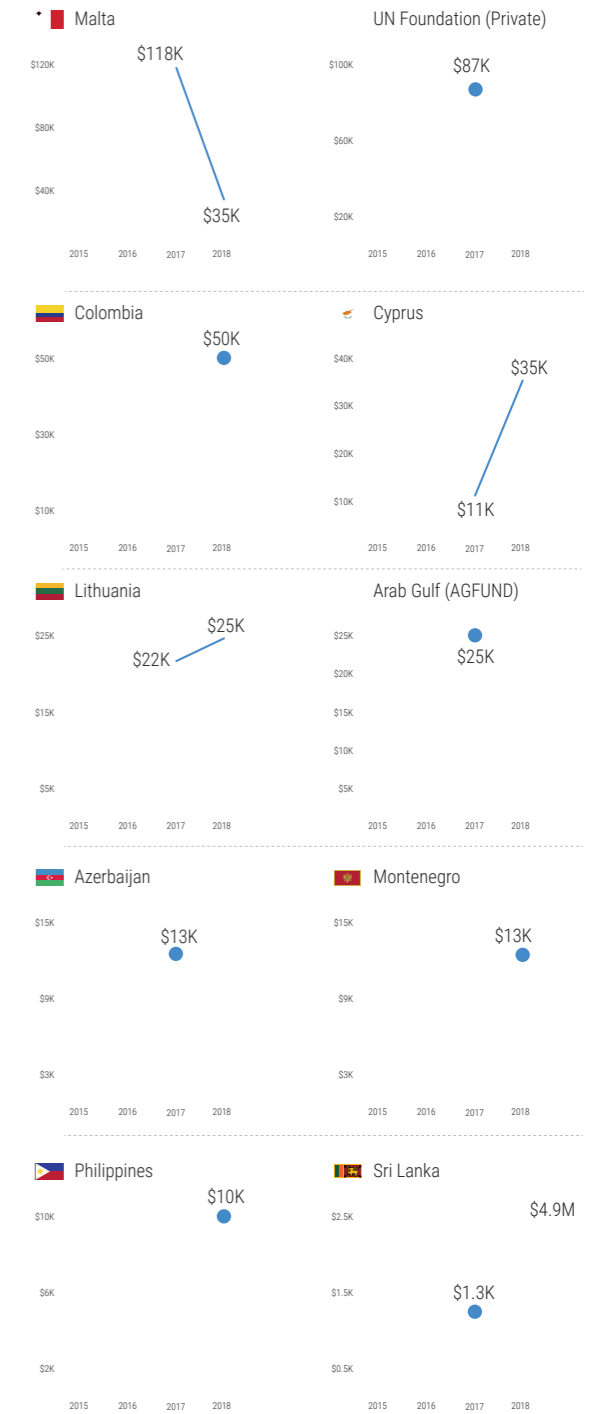
DONOR TREND



DONOR TREND



DONOR TREND



2018 IN REVIEW

ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Saving lives through preparedness

In June 2018, the YHF launched a \$90m First Reserve allocation (RA1) - the largest allocation ever launched by a CBPF - to cover the entire gap of the Clusters' Preparedness Plan for the whole country. Considering the urgent needs on the ground and fighting escalation in Al Hudaydah Governorate, the reserve modality was chosen to accelerate the process. Only proposals from partners with proven large-scale procurement capacities, existing supply-chain channels and contractual arrangements with vendors were considered.

Core emergency supplies such as food, medicine, or shelter kits were rapidly pre-positioned by partners, preventing pipeline breaks and ensuring continuity of humanitarian services, especially in areas under conflict such as Al Hudaydah. Acting upon the alarming results of 2018 SMART nutrition surveys, the HC awarded \$25m to nutrition partners - \$5m for the prepositioning of supplies for severe acute malnutrition treatment and \$20m for the immediate scale-up of moderate acute malnutrition treatment country-wide. Within three months, the number of treatment centers in the country had increased from 1,900 to 2,400. During the same period, health partners, which received \$15m, ensured emergency health services for conflict-affected populations in Al Hudaydah, delivering over 95,000 consultations and performing 6,400 lifesaving surgeries through mobile teams and fixed health facilities.

Emergency support for Al Hudaydah

With a staggering two thirds of Yemen's 28 million people dependent on humanitarian assistance to survive, Al Hudaydah's port constitutes a lifeline for the population as 70 per cent of humanitarian and commercial goods enter the country through the city. Its strategic location made Al Hudaydah the epicenter of the Yemen crisis when conflict escalated in the Governorate in June 2018, resulting in 511,000 people displaced in the months that followed and in dire need of assistance.

Building on RA1, which channelled \$37m for the prepositioning of supplies and scale-up of trauma care, the YHF immediately launched a Second Reserve Allocation in July dedicated to respond to the escalation of fighting in Al Hudaydah. Based on critical gaps in the response identified by the clusters, the HC allocated \$7.4m towards emergency transportation cash to help over 440,000 people escape to safer areas, civil documentation services and protection cash assistance for people at very high risk, IDP site management, emergency reproductive health services, and mine clearance.

Another 15,100 Al Hudaydah IDP families who fled to other Governorates received a one-time cash grant, as part of a third Reserve Allocation of \$4m launched in November, to buy clothes, blankets, and heating equipment in order to survive the extreme winter cold.

As of December 2018, there were 37 YHF-funded projects being implemented by 27 humanitarian partners in Al Hudaydah and benefitting a cumulative 3.7m beneficiaries¹².

Since the beginning of the Yemen conflict in 2015, the YHF has allocated \$96.8 million for humanitarian activities in Hudaydah Governorate (over half of which in 2018), benefitting a cumulative 5.5 M people¹³. This amount does not include funding for IDPs from Al Hudaydah supported in other Governorates.

¹² Includes double counting between clusters and years. Please note that 5.5m is equivalent to almost twice Al Hudaydah's population, estimated at 2.6M in 2011

¹³ Idem

Expanding first-line humanitarian activities in difficult-to-reach areas

The YHF launched its first Standard Allocation (SA1) in August 2018, after the finalization of the fast-tracked YHRP. The objectives of the Allocation were based on the priorities of the revised YHRP and were to bridge gaps in the first-line response of Cluster partners, increase humanitarian service delivery in difficult-to-reach areas across the country, and strengthen cooperation with national front-line NGOs through a dedicated allocation window of US\$5.2 million.

A total of US\$86.9 million was allocated to 75 projects targeting 3 million people in need in 19 Governorates across seven Clusters and seven Multi-Cluster projects. In recognition of their access and capacity advantages, national NGOs received 50 per cent of the total funding allocated.

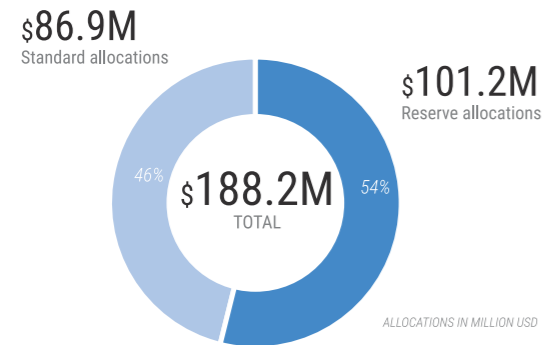
The YHF specifically encouraged NGOs with presence and experience in newly accessible and difficult-to-reach areas, or willing to quickly provide such capacity, to apply. As a result, over half (52 per cent) of projects funded under SA1 included interventions in areas classified as 2 or 3 on the access severity scale and two of seven NNGOs funded through the dedicated NNGO window are delivering services in areas of reported conflict where little or no humanitarian aid had been reaching beneficiaries previously.

Dedicated funding window for NNGOs

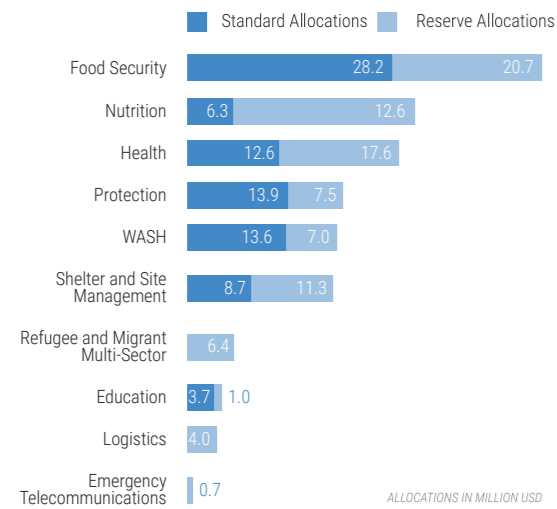
At the initiative of the HC, SA1 2018 saw the introduction of a dedicated funding window for NNGOs at the frontline of the response. The window only amounted to \$5.2m (6 per cent of total SA1 funding) and did not prevent NNGOs from receiving funding outside of this window. Instead, it was meant as an opportunity to support those NGOs whose ability to develop a strong project proposal was hindered by the fact that they were a newly eligible partner or had limited proposal writing skills, but whose proposed intervention were considered vital to save lives. With dedicated support from Clusters and the HFU, weaknesses in proposal design would be mitigated. Seven NNGOs, including three first-time partners, received a combined \$5.2m under this window¹⁴. Two of the seven projects targeted conflict frontline areas, where little or no assistance had reached populations in months.

¹⁴ Overall, NNGOs received 50 per cent of the \$87m allocated under SA1.

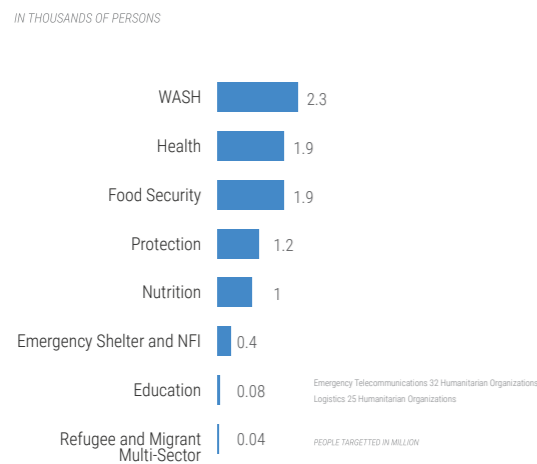
ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE



ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER



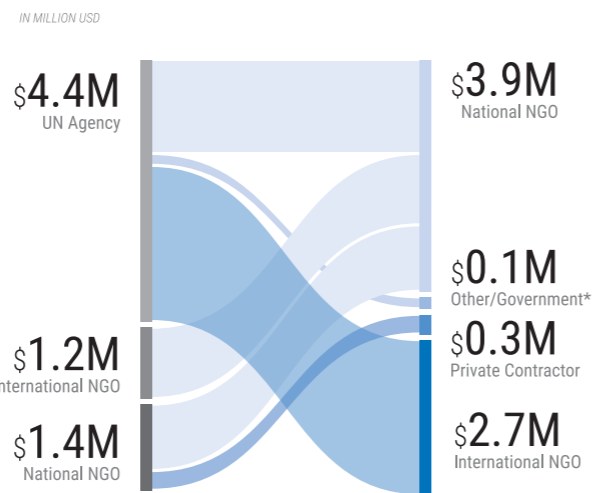
PEOPLE TARGETED BY CLUSTER



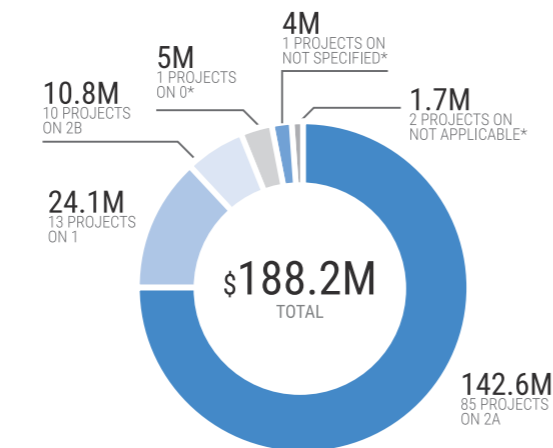
ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS



SUBGRANT BY PARTNER TYPE



GENDER MARKER PROJECTS



*Procurement of supplies for the humanitarian community project where implementation will be done outside this project by other partners who will be in charge of ensuring gender considerations
 *One common services project with no direct beneficiaries and one project where N/A was selected by error but gender consideration were included
 *Common services project with no direct beneficiaries

YHF 2018 ANNUAL REPORT
FUND PERFORMANCE

With the introduction of the Common Performance Framework (CPF) in 2018, OCHA has added a new tool to the set of management, reporting and accountability instruments for the Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs).

The CPF provides Humanitarian Coordinators (HC), Advisory Boards, OCHA and other stakeholders a way to monitor and improve the performance of CBPFs. The tool is built on the five fundamental principles (below) that guide the management of CBPFs: Inclusivity, flexibility, timeliness, efficiency and accountability, and risk management.

The CPF applies a common methodology and set of indicators based on the five principles to measure Fund-management performance (Fund Management Level) and the extent to which the use of the Fund adds value to the quality of response (Response Outcome Level).

PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

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

1 Inclusive governance

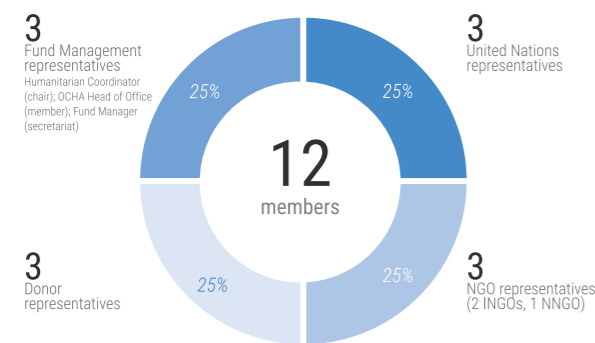
The Advisory Board has an appropriate size and a balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

Target

1(9%) HC; 1(9%) OCHA HoO; 3 (27.3%) UN; 3 (27.3%) NGOs; 3 (27.3%) donors

Results

COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD



Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) - Each of the stakeholder's type (NGOs, UN Agencies and Donors) has equal representation, has 3 seats and are high representative (country director or Head of agency). While UN and NGO representatives attend AB meeting in Sana'a, the donor representatives join from Amman, which sometimes create connection issues. However, all stakeholders actively participate in the meetings, which always conclude by a round-table on lessons learnt and how to improve the YHF internal processes.

Follow up actions

N/A

2 Inclusive programming

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different organizations.

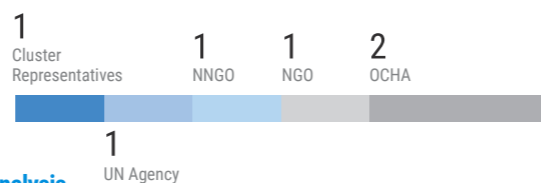
Target

The size of the Review Committees (SRC) has been clarified in the new operational manual. The SRC is composed of 6 members (1 cluster lead or co-lead, 1 NGO rep, 1 INGO rep, 1 UN rep, 2 HFU staff) OCHA Yemen HFU actively participates in, facilitates and supports the work of the SRC and may, at times, take part in decision-making.

Results

The size of SRC has been clarified as per above in the YHF Operational Manual updated in February 2018 and has been respected throughout the year¹⁵.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE SRC



Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) - Each of the stakeholder's type (INGOs, NNGOs, UN Agencies, OCHA, cluster coordinators) has equal representation with 1 seat, are all technical experts and OCHA and cluster leads are playing an active role.

Follow up actions

In 2018, Clusters did not use the Grant Management System (GMS) and relied on the HFU to enter comments throughout the proposal review process. The lessons-learned exercise from the 2018 First Standard Allocation suggested that the technical review stage could benefit from direct engagement of the Clusters through the GMS. In Q4 of 2018, the HFU began training Cluster Coordinators on the GMS in time for the 2019 First Standard Allocation. Other Cluster members (co-coordinators, sub-cluster coordinators) were included in an effort to overcome challenges posed by Cluster staff turnover and punctual absences during leave.

Another lesson learned from the 2018 First Standard Allocation was that due to the size of the Fund and number of funding proposal submissions per Standard Allocation, three days between proposal submission deadline and the beginning of the review process was not enough for the members to prepare, weakening the review quality. As a mitigation measure, the Standard Allocation timeline will be revised in the 2019 Operational Manual to include five days instead of three for proposal review ahead of the review meetings, not only to give additional time for members to prepare, but also allowing the HFU to have time to consult geographical hubs on the local pertinence and feasibility of the projects proposed.

The added-value and possible downsides of the above changes to the process will be evaluated after the 2019 First Standard Allocation¹⁶.

¹⁵ The YHF Operational Manual does not require a specific membership for TRCs.

¹⁶ As of March 2019, initial observations from the 2019 SA1 review process showed that increasing the proposal reading time by 2 days resulted in a significantly higher number of members coming prepared with comprehensive comments on the proposals compared to 2018.

PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

3 Inclusive implementation

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

Target

2018 Allocation Principles

- 70% of the fund allocated to NGOs
- 100% in support of life-saving and life-sustaining activities while filling critical funding gaps;
- 100% to promote needs-based assistance in accordance with humanitarian principles;
- 100% to strengthen coordination and leadership primarily through the function of the HC and by leveraging the cluster system;
- 100% to improve the relevance and coherence of humanitarian response by strategically funding priorities as identified under the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP);
- To expand the delivery of assistance in hard-to-reach areas by partnering with NGOs

Results

NGOs received 52% of funds allocated, UN received 46% and Red Cross/Red Crescent 2%.

Analysis

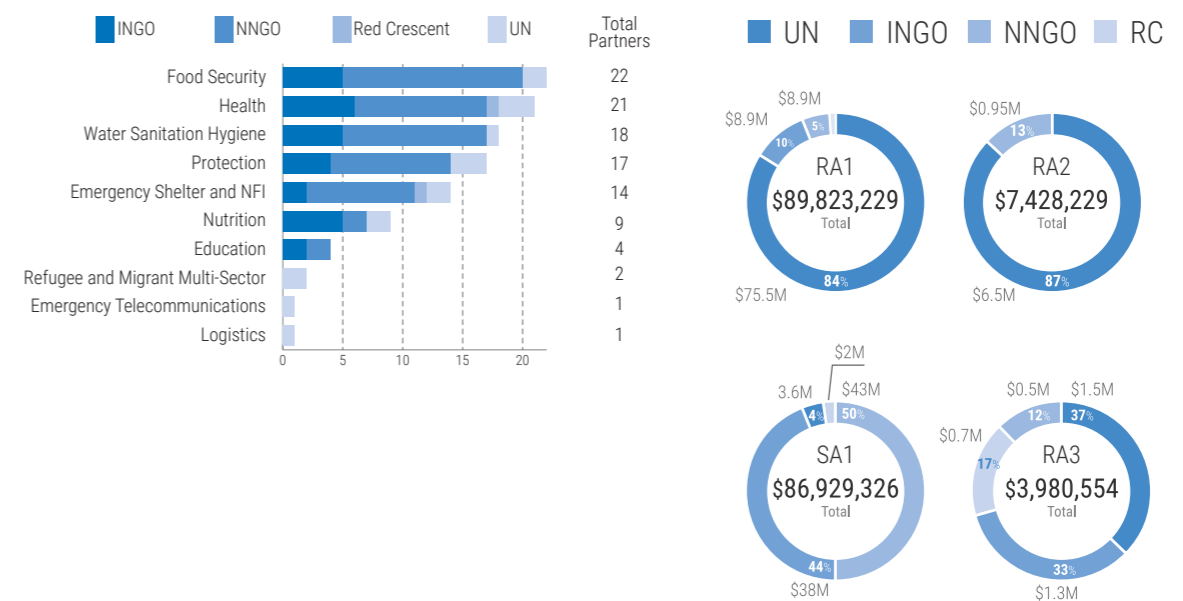
Score: 4/5 (high) - There is full alignment with the allocation principles (6), with 5% to 25% margin from suggested per centages.

While all allocation principles were respected, the target of channelling 70 per cent of funding through NGOs was not reached. This is largely due to the priorities of the First Reserve Allocation, which required the YHF to rely at 87 per cent on UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes to preposition emergency supplies due to their unrivalled large-scale procurement capacities. In contrast, NGOs directly received as much as 94 per cent of the funding allocated under the First Standard Allocation.

Follow up actions

One of the Fund's priorities in 2019 will be to continue expanding the delivery of assistance in hard-to-access areas by partnering with the best placed actors.

TYPE OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNER BY SECTOR



PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

4 Inclusive engagement

Resources 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, for example through trainings, workshops, communication material to national partners.

Target

- 3% of the fund allocated for supporting capacity building of NNGOs through mentoring activities or institutional and technical capacity trainings.
- Three training rounds (with multiple sessions and locations) for partners focused on building their capacity to manage and implement YHF projects. Combined 150 HFU staff hours.
- 45% funding target for NNGOs, paired with respective partner-focused assurance activities, positions YHF as supporter of localization of aid.

Results

The HFU conducted 21 training sessions for 607 partner staff (cumulatively) in 2018. Topics ranged from the grant management system, operational manual, programme management topics, audit, eligibility process, gender and age marker, to pre-allocation briefings. Most trainings were conducted in Sana'a, with dedicated training weeks in Aden and ad-hoc trainings in other hubs. A mentorship programme was also introduced for new partners at the end of the year (see p.27).

Analysis

Score: 4/5 (high) - All planned activities took place (100%), with positive partner feedback.

While the per centage of funding channeled directly to NN-GOs decreased from 41 to 26 per cent between 2017 and 2018, the actual dollar amount remained within the same range (\$51m in 2017 and \$49m in 2018). With the introduction of monthly clinics, the training target was largely exceeded. The 3% of funding towards capacity building target, however, proved inadequate. HFU's stakeholders survey conducted in June noted that 90 per cent of the respondents found the overall HFU support to be satisfactory (excellent, very good or fair).

Follow up actions

In 2019, the HFU will continue investing in partners' performance and conduct regular trainings.

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 can adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

5 Flexible assistance

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

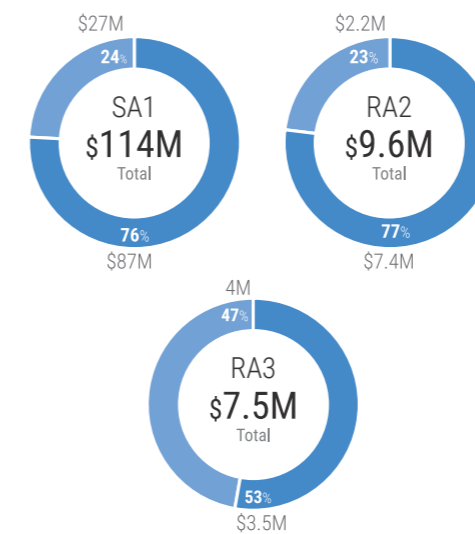
Target

Cash as a response modality will be strategically prioritized and operationally considered, where appropriate, as per CBPF cash guidance note.

Results

Excluding RA1 whose focus on preparedness and pre-positioning of emergency supplies by nature excludes cash as a potential modality, a noteworthy third (33 per cent) of funding allocated through SA1, RA2 and RA3 went directly to beneficiaries in the form of C&V. RA3 specifically funded urgent winterization assistance through cash. These figures do not include cash incentives provided to individuals supported as part of broader interventions such as health workers who have not received salaries since the beginning of the conflict or voluntary teachers.

CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE



Does not include cash incentives provided to individuals' such as unpaid health workers and voluntary teachers

Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) - Cash is considered, prioritized and used when considered viable, usage above 25% of grant value.

Follow up actions

See p. 18 - Use of cash & voucher modality in YHF projects

6 Flexible operation

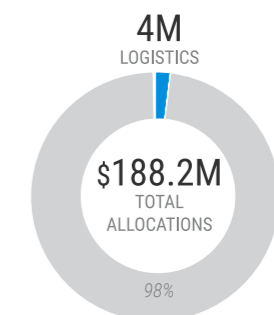
CBPF funding supports an enabling operational environment (common services).

Target

Support funding for enabling programmes and other support services provided by UN agencies or/and NGOs, up to a maximum of 5% of annually available funds (not taking into consideration sustaining pipelines).

Results

ALLOCATION THROUGH COMMON SERVICES



Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) - Funding made available for common services / enabling programmes, strategically, up to 5% of all allocations and covering critical gaps.

In addition to allocating two per cent of funding towards ETC and Logistics common services, the YHF also supported the recruitment of sub-cluster coordinators, the lack of which in some hubs had been identified as a weakness for the Yemen humanitarian response.

Follow up actions

N/A

PRINCIPLE 2 FLEXIBILITY

7 Flexible allocation process

CBPF funding supports strategic planning and response to sudden onset emergencies and applies the most appropriate modality based on the objectives of each allocation to generate operational impact at the right time.

Target

At least 80% of funds allocated through Standard modality and up to 20% kept in reserve. The Fund responds to changes in humanitarian context, as well as based on funding situation allows.

Results

54% allocated through reserve allocations and 46% allocated through standard allocations.

Analysis

Score: 1/5 (very low) - Less than 50% of the fund allocated through standard allocations.

This ratio is attributable to RA1, which supported country-wide preparedness efforts across clusters. RA1 coincided with the beginning of conflict intensification in Al Hudaydah governorate. Had the standard modality been used, pre-positioning of emergency supplies and scale-up of trauma care in Al Hudaydah could not have been delivered in time, prompting the HC to use the reserve modality to fast-track the allocation process.

Follow up actions

With Standard Allocations more closely aligned with the HRP planning cycle, the ratio is expected to improve in 2019.

8 Flexible implementation

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

Target

Project revision requests processed within 10 working days.

Results

Project revision requests were processed within 8 days on average¹⁷.

Analysis

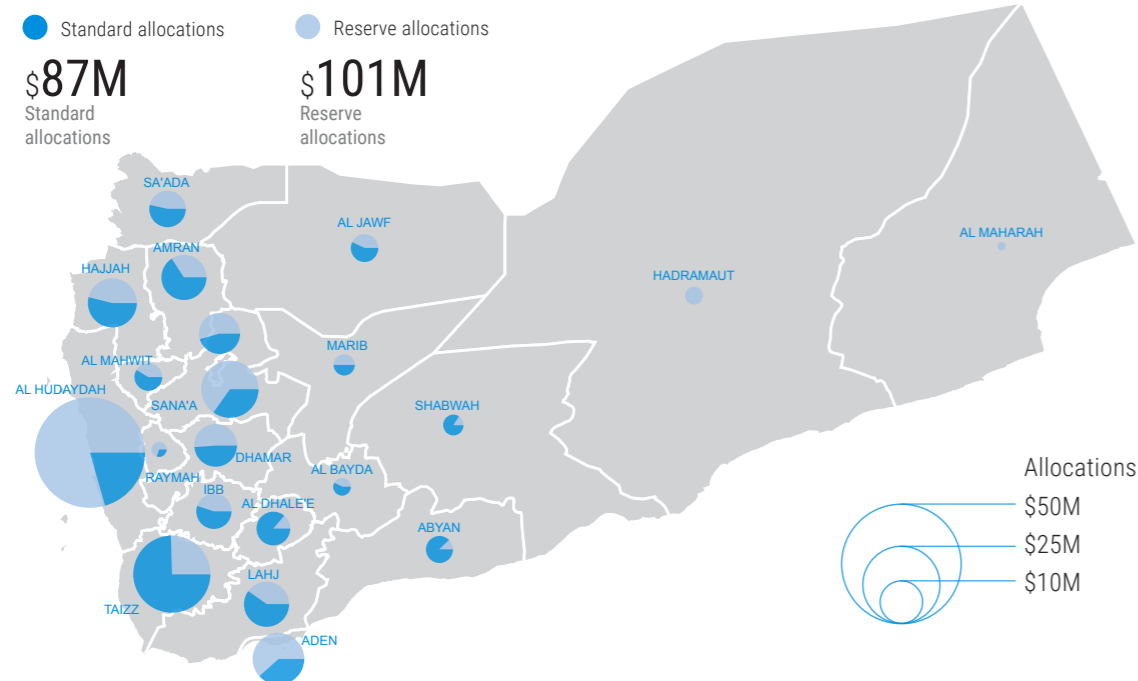
Score: 5/5 (very high) - Revision requests processed within 10 days, on average

The vast majority of revision requests were either approved or rejected within 10 days of submission by partner in the GMS. However, 3 of the 33 revision requests processed in 2018 took over a month. Delays were typically due to difficulties faced by partner in securing the necessary supporting documents or providing adequate justification for the changes requested required by the HFU to approve the revision.

Follow up actions

Not all revisions have the same time-sensitiveness. One category of revisions which is particularly time sensitive is no-cost extensions (NCE), which must be requested at a minimum four weeks before the end of a project. In 2018, most NCEs were requested exactly four weeks before and several them coincided with end of year holidays. While the HFU had multiple staff able to process revisions at any given time of the year, partners often relied on a single staff member to access the GMS, resulting in several NCEs finalized after the project end date around the holidays. In 2019, the HFU will encourage partners to submit NCE earlier in the project cycle and ensure tight follow-up and support to partners as soon as the request is initiated.

ALLOCATION TYPE BY REGION



¹⁷ It took on average 8 days to approve or reject revision requests by partners. The actual process of changing the project information in the GMS, and when applicable generating and signing a new grant agreement, often took more time.

PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

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

9 Timely allocation

Allocation processes have an appropriate duration vis-à-vis the objectives of the allocation timeline.

Target

The average duration of all launched standard allocation is 58 days for allocation less than USD 50 million and 63 days for an allocation over USD 50 million including 10 days strategy development and 10 days disbursement.

The average duration of all launched reserve allocations is 20 days including 1-day strategy development and 10 days for fund disbursement.

Results

The average duration of standard allocations from project submission to partner signature of grant agreement was 46 days. On average, disbursement took 7 days. Strategy development took less than 10 days.

The average duration of reserve allocations from project submission to partner signature of grant agreement was 8 days with an additional 9 days for disbursement.

Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) - The average duration of all launched standard is in line with the Operational manual.

The YHF managed to reach its target despite a very large First Reserve Allocation which was unusual in its scope and scale and took slightly longer than smaller-sized Reserve Allocations. The target, which was based on allocations of under or around \$50m, was not adapted to the size of large YHF 2018 allocations which neared a record \$90m (RA1 and SA1).

Follow up actions

The targets will be reconsidered for 2019 to ensure they are realistic given the expected large allocations. Additionally, lessons-learned from the First Standard Allocation 2018 suggested that the allocation strategy, which focused on gaps in Clusters' first line response, would benefit from a narrower thematic and geographical scope. Following consultation with the Humanitarian Coordinator and the OCHA Head of Office, the YHF will pilot a new approach to strategy development in 2019 in which specific programmes and geographical priorities for the First Standard Allocation will be approved by the YHF Advisory Board alongside YHRP defense and prior to the development of the allocation strategy paper.

10 Timely disbursements

Payments are processed without delay

Target

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

Results

On average, first disbursement happened 8 days after signature of the grant agreement by the OCHA Executive Office.

Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) - The average duration from Executive Officer clearance to first payment is 10 days or less.

Follow up actions

N/A

11 Timely contributions

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

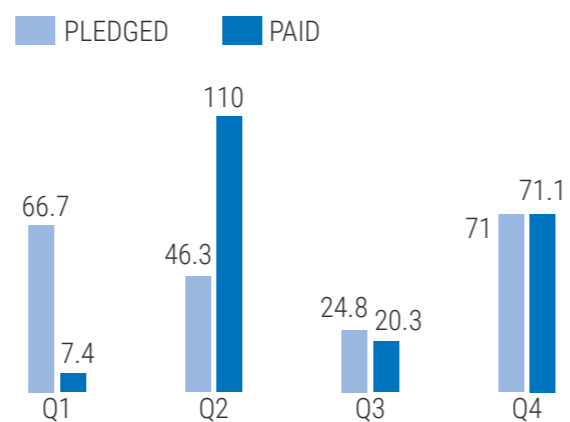
Target

Two thirds of annual contributions committed before the end of the first half of the year.

Results

56 per cent of 2018 contributions were committed before the end of the first half of the year, falling short of the target by 10 percentage points.

CONTRIBUTIONS PAID AND PLEDGED TIMELINE



Analysis

Score: 4/5 (high) - Between 46% and 66% of contributions committed before the end of the first half of the year.

Follow up actions

See p.24-25, contribution trends

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 trans-action costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

12 Efficient scale

CBPFs have a critical mass to support the delivery of the HRP.

Target

Following the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, the previous UN Secretary-General called for an increase in the proportion of humanitarian appeal funding channeled through CBPFs to 15 per cent by 2018 as part of his Agenda for Humanity to support localization¹⁸. This call was reiterated by current Secretary-General Antonio Guterres. However, due to the sheer size of the YHRP, the YHF Advisory Board set a more realistic target: YHF allocations amount to more than 10% of the received HRP funding.

Results

YHF allocations amounted to 7.1% of the received HRP funding.

Analysis

Score: 3/5 (medium) - YHF allocations amount to between 5% and 7.5% of the received HRP funding.

The YHRP requirements were revised upwards from \$2.9B to \$3.1B mid-year. YHRP funding requirements were met at 85 per cent, showing donors' continued commitment to alleviating the suffering of Yemeni people. While the YHF was not able to reach the 10 per cent target, the sheer value of allocations increased by almost 50 per cent from \$126m in 2017 to \$188m in 2018 – the largest amount ever allocated by a CBPF within a calendar year.

Follow up actions

The YHF will continue demonstrating the added value of channeling funding through the YHF and advocating with donors.

The 2019 target has been endorsed by the YHF AB at 5 per cent of HRP requirements channeled through the YHF or \$200m, as part of the 2019 YHF Resource Mobilization Strategy.

This lower target acknowledges the 2019 HRP requirements of \$4.2b, whereby a YHF funding target of 15 per cent, equivalent to \$630m, would be unrealistic.

13 Efficient prioritization

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

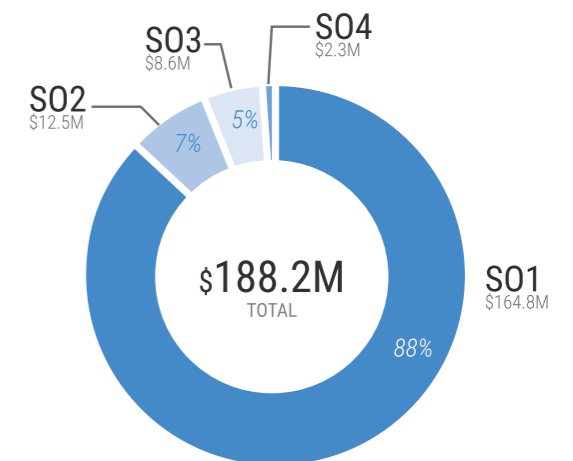
Target

90% of funded projects address HRP strategic priorities and are disaggregated by gender, age and geographic areas (district level)

Results

- 100 per cent of projects funded addressed YHRP strategic priorities.
- 100 per cent of projects were disaggregated by gender and age.
- 81 per cent of projects were disaggregated by geographical area at district level.

ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



Analysis

Score 5/5 (very high). All or almost all projects address HRP strategic priorities and are disaggregated by gender, age and geographic areas (district level).

The overwhelming majority of YHF funding went towards life-saving assistance, in line with the YHF 2018 strategy and bearing in mind the deteriorating humanitarian situation throughout the year. Projects without district-level geographical information were mainly implemented by UN agencies under the RA1 and included country-wide procurement activities, allowing them to maintain flexibility based on evolving needs on the ground.

Follow up actions

N/A

¹⁸ Country-Based Pooled Funds constitute the largest source of direct funding for national NGOs and as such constitute a primary funding vehicle to promote localization of aid.

PRINCIPLE 4 EFFICIENCY

14 Efficient coverage

CBPF funding reaches people in need.

Target

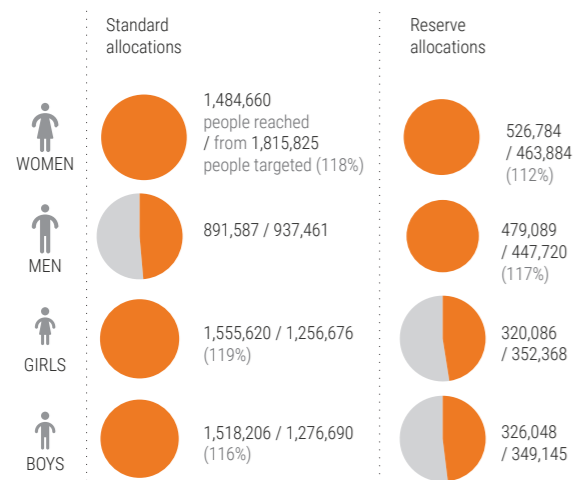
100% of targeted people in need have reportedly been reached

Results

Results extracted from final narrative reports processed in 2018 show that the YHF partners reached more people than targeted under these projects as per graph below. Overall results from specific allocation years, regardless of date of final narrative report processing date are as follows:

- 2016 allocations: 111% of targeted people reached
- 2017 allocations: 99% of targeted people reached
- 2018 allocations (estimated): 36% of targeted people reached ¹⁹

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY GENDER AND AGE



Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) - More than 100% of targeted people have been reached.

While it is too early to review results from 2018 allocations, targeted beneficiaries of 2016 and 2017 allocations were either reached or exceeded. Overachievement was often due to savings made by partners in procurement processes or due to exchange rate fluctuations, which they were able to repurpose to reach more people.

Follow up actions

N/A

¹⁹ As per results reported in progress reports approved by 1 March 2019. Since not all projects had reports due yet as implementation continued into 2019, preliminary 2018 allocation results are both underestimated.

15 Efficient management

CBPF management is cost-efficient and context-appropriate.

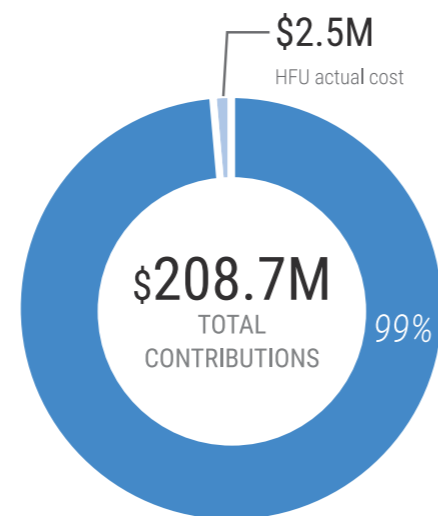
Target

HFU operations costs (execution of cost-plan) account for less than 5% of overall utilization of funds (allocations + operations costs)

Results

The cost of running the HFU was only 1.3 per cent of 2018 allocations, making the YHF the most cost-efficient CBPF in the world due to its size. This goes to show that by providing sizable contributions to a country-based pooled fund, donors are maximizing their return on each dollar invested.

HFU COST AS PER CENTAGE CONTRIBUTIONS



Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) - HFU operations costs (execution of cost-plan) account for less than 3% of overall utilization of funds (allocations + operations costs).

Follow up actions

The YHF leadership and HFU will continue donor outreach activities to maintain or increase funding levels and sustain the current value for money.

PRINCIPLE 4 EFFICIENCY

16 Efficient management

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

Target

YHF Operational Manual based on the latest version of global CBPF guidelines and derogations to the CBPF guidelines endorsed by the HC/AB and EO by end of Quarter 1.

Results

An updated Operational Manual, aligning the YHF with the latest version of global CBPF guidelines, was endorsed in February 2018.

Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) - 100% of the allocation papers are compliant with the operational Manual. However, in light of the record size of YHF allocations in 2018 and in the interest of disbursing emergency funds in a timely manner, SRC and TRC processes were merged for the First Standard Allocation 2018.

Follow up actions

The YHF Operational Manual will be reviewed and updated in the first quarter of 2019, based on lessons learnt from 2018, and to ensure that it remains adapted to the changing operating environment in Yemen.

PRINCIPLE 5 ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

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

17 Accountability to affected people

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

Target

All proposals are required to indicate the plan on the accountability to affected population (AAP).

All monitoring instances include the consultation with beneficiaries component.

Results

The YHF systematically verified that projects receiving funding included a plan to ensure beneficiaries are consulted and that a complaints and feedback mechanism was in place. Beneficiary awareness and efficiency of the complaints and feedback mechanism was tracked through project indicators and systematically checked during monitoring visits.

Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) - All project proposals indicate AAP and all associated monitoring instances include consultation with beneficiaries component (if applicable).

Follow up actions

Looking ahead, in 2019 the YHF will establish a complaint mechanism that beneficiaries, partner employees and potential "whistle-blowers" can use through calling a toll-free number. It will be operated by one of the TPM service providers. This mechanism will offer an opportunity for anyone to provide feedback not captured during regular monitoring field visits or through the BVM to be reported here. It will maintain confidentiality of data and sensitive information, whereby only the TPM service provided and designated HFU staff will have access to the information collected. The HFU already has a complaint email in place - yemenhpfcomplaints@un.org - that can be used complementarily.

PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

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

18 Accountability and risk management for projects

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

Target

100% compliance with operational modalities, as per OCHA assurance dashboard (may not be applicable for audits falling outside of the reporting time-frame).

Results

80% compliance with operational modalities

Analysis

Score: 4/5 (high) - Between 75% and 99% compliance with operational modalities, as per assurance dashboard.

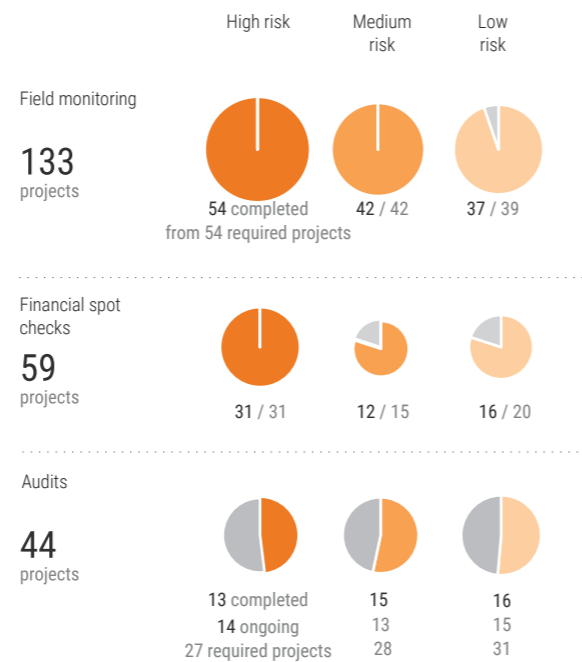
Monitoring was 99 per cent compliant with operational modalities. Two of the 135 planned monitoring visits²⁰ did not take place due to access constraints in high-risk areas (Hajjah and Taizz). At the same time, 19 monitoring visits which were not required as per Operational Modalities were added and conducted in most cases due to the geographical spread of a project which required more than one visit.

Financial spot-checks were 89 per cent compliant with operational modalities overall, and 100 per cent compliant with operational modalities for projects funded in 2017 and 2018. Compliance for projects funded in 2016 was 0 per cent as because the YHF began the financial spot check practice in 2018, by which time most 2016 projects had ended.

Audits were 51 per cent compliant with operational modalities: 44 of the 86 audits required have been completed and cleared, and 42 were ongoing (out of which 23 with the audit firm and 19 with OCHA Headquarters for clearance).

The average compliance rate (combining monitoring, financial spot-checks and audits) was 80 per cent.

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

19 Accountability and risk management of implementing partners

CBPF funding is allocated to partners with demonstrated capacity.

Target

The number of new eligible partners increased by 50% in comparison to the number of new eligible partners in the previous year.

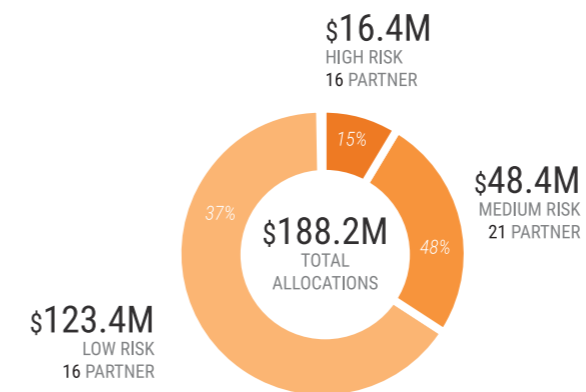
Results

8 new partners became eligible in 2018 (compared to 18 in 2017), bringing the total number of eligible partners to 78.

Analysis

Score: 4/5 (high) - The number of eligible partners increased by almost 50% in comparison to the number of new eligible partners in the previous year. The decrease in the number of newly eligible partners (8) compared to 2017 (18) is due to the fact that most NGOs who have the minimum capacity necessary to implement YHF projects are already eligible.

IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE



While only 8 partners became eligible, in 2018 the HFU:

- Reviewed minimum requirements of at least 115 interested organizations of which 30 passed so far (step 1 of the eligibility process).
- Reviewed and approved due diligence of the 30 interested organizations who met minimum requirements (step 2 of the eligibility process).
- Conducted capacity assessment of 22 prospective partners – 8 passed and 14 rejected (8 to be assessed in 2019).

Follow up actions

2019 target should focus on number of potential partners assessed instead of number of new eligible partners. Additionally, while most Sana'a and Aden based partners have been identified, the YHF recognizes that there are strong national NGOs in other hubs who would add value by strengthening the reach of the YHF locally. The HFU will work with OCHA hubs to ensure outreach to these partners. A tailored approach will be required from the HFU to ensure these partners receive the necessary trainings and support without representation in Sana'a or Aden.

²⁰ Three M&E visits required for two partners who were made ineligible and one project which was cancelled have been excluded from this analysis.

20 Accountability and risk management of funding

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding channeled through CBPFs.

Target

Compliance with CBPFs Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on fraud management.

Results

Three cases of potential aid diversion/fraud were discovered through the YHF's Financial Spot-Checks, monitoring, and whistleblowers which contacted the HFU through the YHF complains and feedback mechanism and are being investigated. In addition, nine partners received letters from the Humanitarian Coordinator following audit findings, requesting them to strengthen their internal procedures. These partners' performance is being closely monitored by the HFU. Analysis of potential cases is done on a rolling basis and in close coordination with the Oversight, Compliance and Fraud Management Unit in OCHA Headquarters.

Analysis

Score: 5/5 (very high) - All potential diversion or fraud cases are treated in line with the CBPF SOPs on suspected fraud and misuse of funds by partners (Annex 22B of the Operational Handbook).

Follow up actions

In 2019, the HFU will:

- Encourage self-reporting of suspected fraud and other incidents such as diversion by third party or looting with a view to continuously create stronger and transparent relationships with partners.
- Recruit an additional finance officer to increase HFU capacity to conduct Financial Spot-Checks.
- Continue the strong training regime rolled out in 2018 – building partner capacity to identify and prevent potential challenges and aid diversion.
- Roll out the YHF Complaints Mechanism (see p.34).
- Strengthen the use of information collected on partners and projects to identify, prevent and response to fraud and other incidents in a timely manner.
- Utilize forensic audits, through a new global audit contract, where relevant and feasible.

YHF 2018 ANNUAL REPORT**ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER**

This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the YHF allocations per cluster, targets and reported results, as well as lessons learned from 2018.

The cluster level reports highlight indicator achievements against planned targets based on final narrative reports submitted by partners in 2018. The achievements indicated include reported achievements against targets from projects funded in 2015 (when applicable), 2016 and 2017 but whose reports were cleared in 2018. The bulk of the projects funded in 2018 are still under implementation and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in the subsequent YHF annual reports.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER EDUCATION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

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

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF

Allocations in 2018

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN 19,607	MEN 19,794
\$5.5M	15	12	147,804	GIRLS 54,234	BOYS 54,169

The YHF provided funding for the Education cluster for the first time since 2014, meeting 7.3 per cent of the Cluster's annual requirements. Most of the funding was provided under SA1 and covered 10 per cent of needs for temporary/

alternative learning classrooms, 12 per cent of the needs for school desks, and 2 per cent of the needs for school supplies. Projects also covered incentives for voluntary teachers who are not on the Ministry of Education payroll.

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS (ETC)



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

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

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WFP

Allocations in 2018

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	TARGETED USER ORGANIZATIONS
\$0.7M	1	1	32

The YHF provided 32 per cent of the ETC Cluster annual requirements through one project funded under RA1 in sup-

port of ETC service provision in three emergency sites in the Sana'a, Ibb, and Al Hudaydah governorates for six months.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE (FSAC)



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

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

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

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WFP and FAO

Allocations in 2018

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN 424,560	MEN 404,803
\$49.0M	22	22	1,897,576	GIRLS 545,635	BOYS 522,478

Over a quarter of YHF 2018 allocations went to support food security and agriculture activities. Due to the sheer volume of FSAC annual requirements (\$1.35BN in 2018), this translated to only 0.4 per cent of overall Cluster needs. However, the funding was strategically used to preposition emergency food rations through RA1 for over 1 million peo-

ple and ensured funding for food assistance through NGO partners targeting people in areas not covered by WFP, who were at risk of falling deeper into malnutrition, through SA1. SA1 covered 4 per cent of people targeted by the Cluster with emergency food assistance.

Results reported in 2018

ALLOCATIONS ²	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED	Reached	Targeted
2016 \$15.8M	13	11	881,852	Women 272K	236K
2017 \$16.7M	18	17	PEOPLE REACHED	Girls 280K	222K
			1,063,551	Men 229K	199K
				Boys 283K	224K

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# of individuals acquiring new knowledge and skills	Women	23,952	23,423	98
	Girls	5,258	3,938	75
	Men	6,954	11,117	161
	Boys	5,052	3,783	75
# individuals benefitting from food assistance (in-kind or C&V)	Women	73,649	182,194	247
	Girls	75,102	94,819	126
	Men	63,500	67,104	106
	Boys	76,579	96,483	126

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of households provided with access to emergency agricultural inputs and assets (seeds, tools, fertilizer etc.)	52,730	54,697	104
# of households provided with access to longer term livelihood inputs/assets	2,230	1,088	49

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

HEALTH



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Improve access to primary, secondary and tertiary health care, including district hospitals, in 149 high priority districts

Objective 2: Help ensure that 70 per cent of health facilities in 149 high priority districts are able to respond to epidemics and outbreaks

Objective 3: Help restore the functionality of at least 50 per cent of the closed or damaged health facilities in 149 high priority districts

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WHO

Allocations in 2018

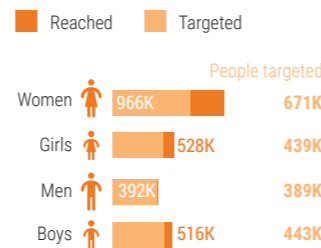
ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
\$30.2M	25	21	1,904,769	605,263	374,919
				GIRLS 472,997	BOYS 451,590

YHF allocations covered 5.1 per cent of overall health requirements in 2018. Priority interventions such as the scale-up of trauma care and provision of reproductive health services in Al Hudaydah governorate were supported. The YHF covered

12 per cent of needs for rehabilitation of health facilities and included incentives for health care staff who have not received salaries since the beginning of the conflict in projects to ensure continuity of services for affected populations.

Results reported in 2018

ALLOCATIONS ²	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED
2015 \$540,627	1	1	1,942,224	
2016 \$7,647,037	13	11		
2017 \$12,499,655	27	18	2,402,325	

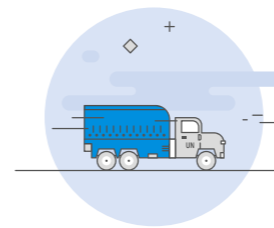


OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of children vaccinated	Girls 361,584	436,856	121
	Boys 371,560	446,437	120
# of affected people provided with health promotion messages	Women 233,737	368,960	158
	Girls 155,635	191,352	123
	Men 207,114	229,037	111
	Boys 154,482	188,883	122

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of health facilities supported with drugs and medical supplies	404	351	87
# of patients provided with healthcare services	1,402,709	1,241,139	88
# of mothers provided pre-natal care or post-natal care within 48 hours of delivery	228,867	87,017	38

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

LOGISTICS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

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

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WFP

Allocations in 2018

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	TARGETED USER ORGANIZATION
\$4M	1	1	25

The YHF contributed 6.5 per cent of Logistics Cluster annual requirements through one logistical preparedness project which sought to preposition an aircraft in Djibouti to carry out urgent humanitarian cargo airlifts, increase the volume of cargo transiting through the airport by upgrading

handling capacity, and procure 15 Mobile Storage Units to be distributed equally amongst Sana'a, Al Hudaydah and Aden to ensure that additional temporary storage capacity is available to be deployed to strategic response locations where storage space is scarce and prepositioning is needed.

Results reported in 2018

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017 \$1,777,884	1	1

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of passengers served by UNHAS	Women 623	892	143
	Men 1,210	1,732	143

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of agencies registered for UNHAS services	66	68	103
# of locations served by humanitarian flights	3	4	133

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER NUTRITION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under five and pregnant and lactating women

Objective 2: Strengthen preventive nutrition services for vulnerable population groups

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF

Allocations in 2018

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN 395,404	MEN 24,337
\$31.3M	10	9	1,023,654	GIRLS 309,394	BOYS 294,519

The YHF covered a significant 14.9 per cent of overall funding requirements of the Nutrition Cluster, the bulk of which (\$25m) was provided as part of RA1 for the repositioning of

nutrition supplies and immediate scale-up of malnutrition treatment in 107 priority districts across the country, in response to alarming SMART survey results.

Results reported in 2018

ALLOCATIONS ²	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED
2016 \$13,422,636	13	12	1,143,873	
2017 \$4,496,851	10	10		1,233,348

Legend: Reached (dark orange), Targeted (light orange)

People targeted:

- Women: 322K Reached, 263K Targeted
- Girls: 386K Reached, 419K Targeted
- Men: 62K Reached, 82K Targeted
- Boys: 430K Reached, 413K Targeted

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# of health workers trained in the management of acute malnutrition	Women	529	623	118
	Men	411	543	132
# of boys and girls 6-59 months with MAM admitted to Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme	Girls	62,975	64,889	103
	Boys	66,294	65,336	99
# of boys and girls 6-59 months with MAM admitted to Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme	Girls	41,606	41,156	99
	Boys	42,438	42,302	100
# of boys and girls 6-59 months with SAM admitted to Outpatient treatment programme	Girls	43,476	43,266	100
	Boys	48,161	42,999	89
# of boys and girls 6-59 months with SAM cured	Girls	31,500	31,487	100
	Boys	31,860	30,328	95

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of boys and girls 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition	216233	304867	141
# of boys and girls 6-24 months at risk of malnutrition reached with Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme	14962	10061	67
# of mothers that received Infant Young Child Feeding (IYCF) support	67859	100113	148
# of PLW screened for acute malnutrition	22183	37757	170
# of PLW with MAM admitted in Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP)	70698	77937	110
# of PLW with MAM cured	13304	6538	49

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER PROTECTION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide specialized assistance to people with specific protection needs, including the victims of violence

Objective 2: Support community centres, programmes and protection networks

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR and Danish Refugee Council

Allocations in 2018

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN 323,559	MEN 272,052
\$21.4M	21	17	1,211,672	GIRLS 340,723	BOYS 275,338

The YHF provided 16.4 per cent of annual requirements of the Protection Cluster (including Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection sub-Clusters). Protection was the second-largest funded Cluster under SA1, which covered 71 per cent of the Cluster's original needs for dignity kits and 12 per cent of child protection services requirements, funded

legal assistance for 44 per cent of the people targeted by the cluster and protection cash assistance for 22 per cent. It also funded the entire gap in gender violence response (32 per cent). The YHF also supported the expansion of international humanitarian law and human rights monitoring across the country.

Results reported in 2018

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED
2016 \$10,619,299	16	15	183,560	
2017 \$18,325,793	40	25		159,961

Legend: Reached (dark orange), Targeted (light orange)

People targeted:

- Women: 44K Reached, 59K Targeted
- Girls: 44K Reached, 32K Targeted
- Men: 37K Reached, 61K Targeted
- Boys: 35K Reached, 31K Targeted

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# of individuals receiving information on available protection services	Women	5,457	7,292	134
	Girls	6,383	5,931	93
	Men	4,718	3,781	80
	Boys	4,057	3,855	95

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of conflict affected persons monitored for human rights violations and protection challenges	6,720	7,427	111
# of children in conflict areas who are covered by the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) net-work	60,000	89,734	150
# of children in conflict-affected area receiving psycho-social support	22,400	27,868	124
# of individuals receiving financial and/or material services	21,200	21,200	100

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

REFUGEE AND MIGRANT MULTI-SECTOR (RMMS)



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Ensure emergencies and crisis-affected children and youth have access to safe and protective learning environment.

Objective 2: Ensure vulnerable children and youth are engaged in life-saving learning that promotes personal well-being and social cohesion

Objective 3: Strengthened capacity to deliver effective and coordinated education system

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF, and IOM

Allocations in 2018

ALLOCATIONS \$6.4M	PROJECTS 2	PARTNERS 2	TARGETED PEOPLE 35,000	WOMEN 4,500	MEN 23,300
				GIRLS 2,400	BOYS 4,800

YHF allocations contributed 6 per cent of RMMS annual requirements. Funding was channeled through two projects. One aimed at prepositioning life-saving supplies to provide multi-sectoral assistance including shelter, food and water

to vulnerable migrants across Yemen, and provide them with transportation from conflict-affected areas to safety including organizing voluntary returns. The second project ensured protection services in response to an influx of refugees in Kharaz camp, in Lahj Governorate.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

SHELTER AND SITE MANAGEMENT



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

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

Objective 2: Help ensure that hosting, emergency and transit sites meet minimum standards for safety and dignity

Objective 3: Identify gaps in service provision in hosting, emergency and transit sites and facilitate actions to address these

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR

Allocations in 2018

ALLOCATIONS \$20M	PROJECTS 15	PARTNERS 14	TARGETED PEOPLE 387,584	WOMEN 92,195	MEN 88,162
				GIRLS 104,663	BOYS 102,564

The YHF covered 10.2 per cent of Shelter and Site Management 2018 requirements. Through RA1, the YHF funded the prepositioning of 9,300 non-food items kits and 5,900 emergency shelter kits in 8 of Yemen's 22 Governorates. RA2 supported the rehabilitation of and services in emergency

transit sites for IDPs from Al Hudaydah. SA1 covered 13 per cent of the Cluster needs for transitional shelter, while RA3 focused on the provision of winterization assistance through cash for over 15,000 Al Hudaydah IDP families.

Results reported in 2018

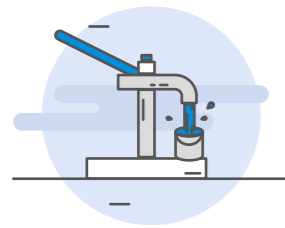
ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED 219,064	Legend: Reached (dark orange), Targeted (light orange)	
				2016	\$8,051,268
2017	\$7,239,048	11	8	82K (Reached) / 64K (Targeted)	59K (Reached) / 46K (Targeted)
			PEOPLE REACHED 286,211	75K (Reached) / 55K (Targeted)	

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of individuals (NGO staff) receiving Shelter/CCCM training	10	35	350
	10	35	350

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of emergency NFI kits procured and distributed	15,261	15,294	100
# of individuals assisted with emergency shelter kits	53,900	26,549	49
# of households assisted with cash or vouchers (for shelter / NFIs)	3,540	2,890	82
# of households assisted with cash assistance for rental subsidies	731	939	128
# of households assisted with return kits	15,133	13,256	88

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide emergency water sanitation and hygiene services and assistance to highly vulnerable people

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

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF AND OXFAM GB

Allocations in 2018

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
\$20.6M	19	18	2,277,428	675,308	673,645
				GIRLS	BOYS
				467,033	461,442

YHF allocations covered 6.9 per cent of WASH 2018 funding requirements. Under RA1, WASH partners were able to preposition hygiene kits for over a million people, while

SA1 covered water needs of 11 per cent of people targeted by the Cluster.

Results reported in 2018

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Reached Targeted </div>	
2016 \$10,619,299	16	15	2,196,216		
2017 \$18,325,793	40	25	2,285,245		

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of individuals reached with hygiene promotion activities			
Women	101,424	76,305	75
Girls	68,375	45,913	67
Men	98,541	75,780	77
Boys	70,579	47,323	67

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of households provided with access to at least 15 lpd of drinking water (from water trucking or public water tanks)	403,282	263,086	65
# of communal or house-hold latrines built or reha-bilitated	3,106	4,247	137
# of households assisted with hygiene kit (in-kind or cash & vouchers)	160,589	122,877	77
# of households assisted with ceramic water filters	13,057	13,594	104
# of households reached with solid waste disposal activities	18,504	37,762	204

ANNEX A

SECTORAL CONSIDERATIONS

UN Agencies, Funds, and Programmes

WFP	48,114,633
WHO	10,000,000
UNFPA	7,235,211
IOM	7,032,324
UNICEF	6,179,528
UNHCR	3,879,459
UNDP	2,934,229
FAO	1,050,000
OHCHR	567,462

International NGOs

NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)	8,290,484
CARE (CARE International Yemen)	7,000,000
SC (Save the Children Fund)	6,047,534
OXFAM GB (OXFAM GB)	5,053,845
DRC (Danish Refugee Council)	5,018,256
ACF (Action Contre la faim)	4,069,645
RI (Relief International)	3,267,160
IRY (Islamic Relief Yemen)	3,153,772
SZOA (Stichting ZOA)	1,906,941
INTERSOS (INTERSOS)	1,803,827
HA (Human Appeal)	819,228
WC (War Child UK)	807,269
IMC UK (International Medical Corps UK)	669,655
ADRA (Adventist Development and Relief Agency)	552,136

Red Cross / Red Crescent movement organizations

QRCS (Qatar Red Crescent Society)	3,392,926
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National NGOs

YFCA (Yemen Family Care Association)	4,550,159
BFD (Building Foundation for Development)	3,454,250
GWQ (Generations Without Qat)	3,402,026
NFDHR (National Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Response)	3,305,356
LMMPO (Life Maker Meeting Place Organization)	3,295,893
BFD (Building Foundation for Development)	3,454,250
GWQ (Generations Without Qat)	3,402,026
NFDHR (National Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Response)	3,305,356
LMMPO (Life Maker Meeting Place Organization)	3,295,893
BCFHD (Bena Charity For Human Development)	2,869,379
SOUL (SOUL for Development)	2,384,129
TYF (Tamdeen Youth Foundation)	2,258,823
SDF (Sustainable Development Foundation)	2,046,873
SHS (Society for Humanitarian Solidarity)	2,021,118
FMF (Field Medical Foundation)	1,898,294
YWU (Yemen Women Union)	1,553,353
SAMA (Sama Al-Yemen Development Foundation)	1,550,093
CSSW (Charitable Society for Social Welfare)	1,449,570
AOBWC (Al-Aman Organization for Blind Women Care)	1,428,498
YDN (Yemeni Development Network for NGOs)	1,414,998
ABS (Abs Development for Women & Children)	1,220,238
IYCY (International Youth Council - Yemen)	1,197,942
ARD (Al-Atta for Relief and Development)	1,045,000
YLDF (Youth Leadership Development Foundation)	999,931
MFD (Mayar Foundation for Development)	986,390
AGFD (All Girls Foundation for Development)	934,966
NMO (Nahda Makers Organization)	800,000
MDF (Millennium Development Foundation)	699,922
DS (Democracy School)	699,530
NPF (National Prisoner Foundation)	691,859
MMF (Medical Mercy Foundation)	497,970
CDF (Civic Democratic Initiatives Support Foundation)	350,010
YGUSSWP (Yemen General Union of Sociologists, Social Workers and Psy-chologists)	309,251

ANNEX B

YHF-FUNDED PROJECTS 2018

#	Fund Code	Cluster	Organization	Budget	Sub Im-ple-menting Partner
1	YEM-18/3420/SA1/FSAC/NGO/10365	FSAC	ABS	726,830	
2	YEM-18/3420/RA3/SHNFICCM/NGO/11183	Shelter and Site Management	ABS	493,408	
3	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Nutrition/INGO/10293	Nutrition	ACF	1,313,300	
4	YEM-18/3420/SA1/WASH/INGO/10391	WASH	ACF	1,422,144	
5	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Health/INGO/10392	Health	ACF	1,334,202	
6	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/Protection/INGO/9540	Protection	ADRA	552,136	
7	YEM-18/3420/SA1/SHNFICCM/NGO/10339	Shelter and Site Management	AGFD	934,966	
8	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Protection/NGO/10340	Protection	AOBWC	664,004	
9	YEM-18/3420/SA1/SHNFICCM/NGO/10402	Shelter and Site Management	AOBWC	764,494	
10	YEM-18/3420/SA1/WASH/NGO/10274	WASH	ARD	696,854	
11	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Health/NGO/10400	Health	ARD	348,146	
12	YEM-18/3420/SA1/FSAC/NGO/10239	FSAC	BCFHD	1,600,243	RDP
13	YEM-18/3420/SA1/SHNFICCM/NGO/10249	Shelter and Site Management	BCFHD	899,207	CHR
14	YEM-18/3420/SA1/WASH/NGO/10289	WASH	BCFHD	369,930	SULWA
15	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/Health-Nutrition/NGO/9538	Health	BFD	699,994	
16	YEM-18/3420/SA1/FSAC/NGO/10354	FSAC	BFD	498,794	
17	YEM-18/3420/SA1/SHNFICCM/NGO/10382	Shelter and Site Management	BFD	991,842	YARD
18	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Health/NGO/10384	Health	BFD	1,263,619	
19	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/WASH/INGO/9530	WASH	CARE	1,999,999	

#	Fund Code	Cluster	Organization	Budget	Sub Im-ple-menting Partner
20	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ WASH/INGO/10260	WASH	CARE	1,500,001	TYF
21	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ FSAC/INGO/10261	FSAC	CARE	3,500,001	
22	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ Protection/NGO/10254	Protection	CDF	350,010	
23	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/ SHNFICCM/NGO/9520	Shelter and Site Management	CSSW	499,955	Private Contractor
24	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/ Health/NGO/9556	Health	CSSW	499,797	
25	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ Protection/NGO/10316	Protection	CSSW	449,817	
26	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/ SHNFICCM/INGO/9518	Shelter and Site Management	DRC	5,018,256	
27	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ Protection/NGO/10351	Protection	DS	699,530	
28	YEM-18/3420/RA1- 2018/FSAC/UN/9557	FSAC	FAO	1,050,000	DGAHVQ
RADF					
29	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/ Protection/NGO/9568	Protection	FMF	698,645	
30	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ FSAC/NGO/10408	FSAC	FMF	1,199,648	
31	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ SHNFICCM/NGO/10342	Shelter and Site Management	GWQ	1,162,646	AHDAF
32	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ FSAC/NGO/10366	FSAC	GWQ	1,525,066	
33	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ WASH/NGO/10367	WASH	GWQ	714,314	
34	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ FSAC/INGO/10409	FSAC	HA	819,228	
35	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ Health/INGO/10416	Health	IMC UK	669,655	
36	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ Protection/INGO/10275	Protection	INTERSOS	846,402	
37	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ Health/INGO/10276	Health	INTERSOS	957,425	
38	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/ Health/UN/9543	Health	IOM	1,182,251	
39	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/ MSREFMIG/UN/9553	RMMS	IOM	4,000,000	

#	Fund Code	Cluster	Organization	Budget	Sub Im-ple-menting Partner
40	YEM-18/3420/RA2/ SHNFICCM/UN/9950	Shelter and Site Management	IOM	1,850,073	
41	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ WASH/INGO/10243	WASH	IRY	594,814	
42	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ Nutrition/INGO/10259	Nutrition	IRY	2,558,958	
43	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/ Health/NGO/9561	Health	IYCY	497,756	
44	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Health- WASH/NGO/10417	Health (70%), WASH (30%)	IYCY	700,186	
45	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ Protection/NGO/10286	Protection	LMMPO	1,093,762	TATWEER
46	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ FSAC/NGO/10383	FSAC	LMMPO	1,202,131	
47	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ WASH/NGO/10395	WASH	LMMPO	1,000,000	
48	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ Education/NGO/10376	Education	MDF	699,922	LIFD
49	YEM-18/3420/SA1/FSAC- WASH/NGO/10380	FSAC (75%), WASH (25%)	MFD	986,390	
50	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ Health/NGO/10421	Health	MMF	497,970	
51	YEM-18/3420/RA2/ Health/NGO/9865	Health	NFDHR	455,350	
52	YEM-18/3420/SA1/WASH- FSAC/NGO/10309	WASH (35%), FSAC (65%)	NFDHR	1,500,000	MOZN
53	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ Education/NGO/10310	Education	NFDHR	750,000	AfRD
54	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ Protection/NGO/10311	Protection	NFDHR	600,006	Gold Spring Foundation
55	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ FSAC/NGO/10393	FSAC	NMO	800,000	
56	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ WASH/NGO/10298	WASH	NPF	691,859	NADA
57	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/ Education/INGO/9529	Education	NRC	974,496	NNGO TBD
58	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ FSAC/INGO/10387	FSAC	NRC	4,000,000	
59	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ SHNFICCM/INGO/10388	Shelter and Site Management	NRC	2,000,000	
60	YEM-18/3420/RA3/ SHNFICCM/INGO/11169	Shelter and Site Management	NRC	1,315,989	

#	Fund Code	Cluster	Organization	Budget	Sub Im-ple-menting Partner
61	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Protection/UN/10240	Protection	OHCHR	567,462	
62	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/Protection/INGO/9563	Protection	OXFAM GB	308,090	GWQ
CHR					
63	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Protection/INGO/10182	Protection	OXFAM GB	945,755	ALAI DAROOS BAADER
64	YEM-18/3420/SA1/WASH/INGO/10320	WASH	OXFAM GB	1,000,000	
65	YEM-18/3420/SA1/FSAC/INGO/10322	FSAC	OXFAM GB	2,800,000	CHR
66	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/Health/O/9558	Health	QRCS	698,558	
67	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Health/O/10290	Health	QRCS	1,999,168	
68	YEM-18/3420/RA3/SHNFICCM/O/11167	Shelter and Site Management	QRCS	695,199	
69	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Health/INGO/10332	Health	RI	1,988,754	BFD
70	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Nutrition/INGO/10333	Nutrition	RI	1,278,406	BFD
71	YEM-18/3420/SA1/SHNFICCM/NGO/10303	Shelter and Site Management	SAMA	950,048	
72	YEM-18/3420/SA1/WASH/NGO/10398	WASH	SAMA	600,045	
73	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Education/INGO/10280	Education	SC	2,247,920	
74	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Protection/INGO/10281	Protection	SC	2,799,682	KARAMA
75	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Health-Nutrition/INGO/10283	Health (75%), Nutrition (25%)	SC	999,933	
76	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/Health/NGO/9554	Health	SDF	699,049	
77	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Protection/NGO/10431	Protection	SDF	498,877	
78	YEM-18/3420/SA1/FSAC/NGO/10446	FSAC	SDF	848,947	NFDHR
79	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Health-Nutrition/NGO/10241	Health (50%), Nutrition (50%)	SHS	1,033,942	
80	YEM-18/3420/SA1/SHNFICCM/NGO/10257	Shelter and Site Management	SHS	987,176	

#	Fund Code	Cluster	Organization	Budget	Sub Im-ple-menting Partner
81	YEM-18/3420/SA1/WASH/NGO/10405	WASH	SOUL	1,384,166	
82	YEM-18/3420/SA1/FSAC/NGO/10413	FSAC	SOUL	999,963	BFF
83	YEM-18/3420/SA1/WASH/INGO/10279	WASH	SZOA	1,500,069	MFD
ENJAZ					
SSF					
84	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Health/INGO/10345	Health	SZOA	285,500	
85	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Nutrition/INGO/10361	Nutrition	SZOA	121,372	
86	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Health-Nutrition-WASH/NGO/10338	Health (40%), Nutrition (30%), WASH (30%)	TYF	968,506	
87	YEM-18/3420/SA1/FSAC/NGO/10355	FSAC	TYF	1,290,317	RDP
88	YEM-18/3420/RA2/Protection/UN/9864	Protection	UNDP	1,787,874	
89	YEM-18/3420/RA2/Protection/UN/9881	Protection	UNDP	1,146,355	
90	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/Protection/UN/9551	Protection	UNFPA	2,546,600	IRC
91	YEM-18/3420/RA2/Health/UN/9846	Health	UNFPA	1,688,582	BFD
YFCA					
92	YEM-18/3420/SA1/Protection/UN/10420	Protection	UNFPA	3,000,029	ADRA; DRC;
93	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/MSREFMIG/UN/9559	RMMS	UNHCR	2,403,501	
94	YEM-18/3420/RA3/SHNFICCM/UN/11189	Shelter and Site Management	UNHCR	1,475,958	
95	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/WASH/UN/9523	WASH	UNICEF	4,998,484	
96	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/Nutrition/UN/9573	Nutrition	UNICEF	1,181,045	
97	YEM-18/3420/SA1/FSAC/INGO/10377	FSAC	WC	807,269	
98	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/FSAC/UN/9514	FSAC	WFP	19,699,899	

#	Fund Code	Cluster	Organization	Budget	Sub Im- ple-menting Partner
99	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/ Nutrition/UN/9515	Nutrition	WFP	3,800,717	
100	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/ Logistics/UN/9516	Logistics	WFP	3,967,127	
101	YEM-18/3420/RA1- 2018/ETC/UN/9517	Emergency Telecommunications	WFP	667,723	
102	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/ Nutrition/UN/9534	Nutrition	WFP	19,979,167	ADO,BFD, CCSW, DHO, FMF, GHO, HAD, IMC, IRY, MC, MMF, RI, SAWT, SCI, SHS, VHI, YDN, YFCA
103	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/ Health/UN/9519	Health	WHO	10,000,001	HAI; IRC
104	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/ Health/NGO/9564	Health	YDN	499,998	
105	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ FSAC/NGO/10371	FSAC	YDN	915,000	
106	YEM-18/3420/RA1-2018/ Health/NGO/9527	Health	YFCA	699,994	
107	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ FSAC/NGO/10343	FSAC	YFCA	1,952,878	
108	YEM-18/3420/SA1/WASH- Health/NGO/10368	WASH (43%), Health (57%)	YFCA	1,897,287	YAD
109	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ Protection/NGO/10336	Protection	YGUSSWP	309,251	
110	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ FSAC/NGO/10350	FSAC	YLDF	999,931	
111	YEM-18/3420/RA2/ Protection/NGO/10013	Protection	YWU	499,995	
112	YEM-18/3420/SA1/ Protection/NGO/10271	Protection	YWU	1,053,358	

ANNEX C

YHF ADVISORY BOARD

Stakeholder	Organization
CHAIRPERSON	Humanitarian Coordinator
INGO	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
INGO	Stitching ZOA (SZOA)
NNGO	Yemen Family Care Association (YFCA)
UN	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
UN	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
UN	World Health Organization (WHO)
DONOR	United Kingdom / Department for International Development (DFID)
DONOR	Germany
DONOR	United States / Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
FUND MANAGEMENT	OCHA Head of Office
FUND MANAGEMENT	YHF Fund Manager

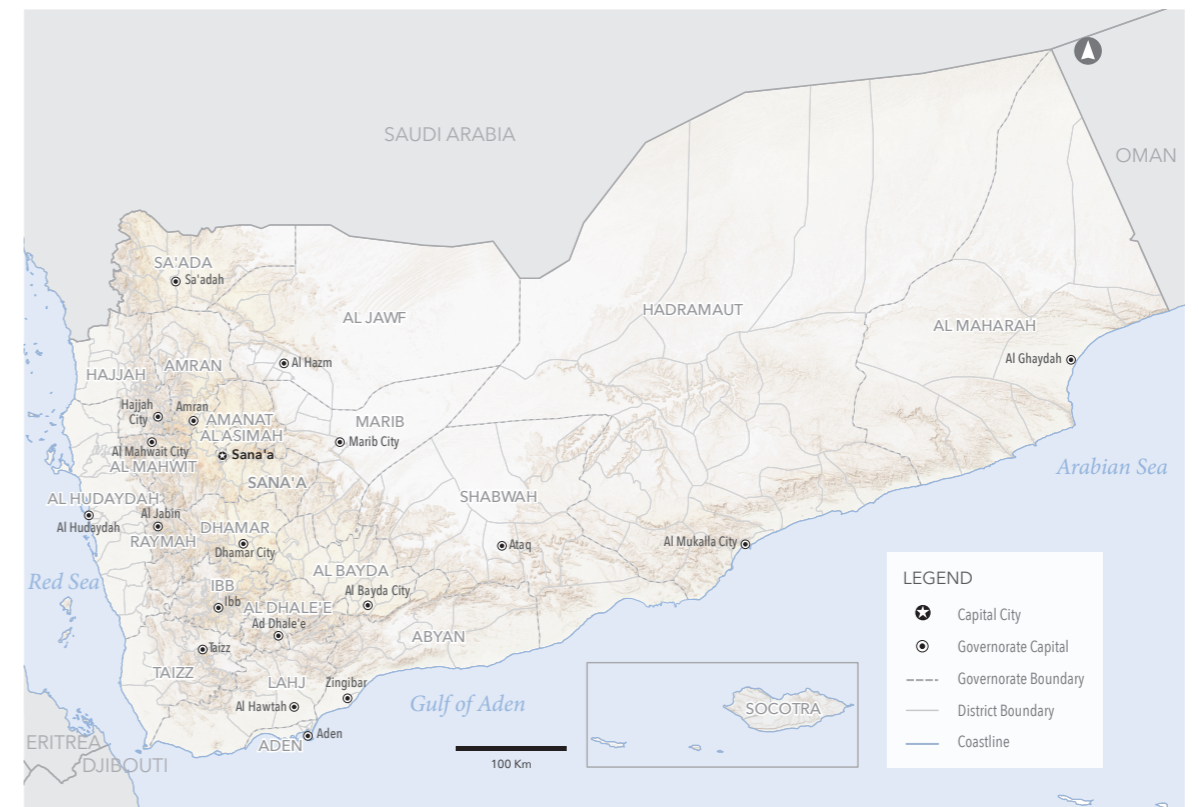
ANNEX D

ACCRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AB	Advisory Board
BVM	Beneficiary Verification Mechanism
CBPF	Country-Based Pooled Fund
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CPF	Common Performance Framework
C&V	Cash and Vouchers
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
GAM	Gender and Age Marker
GMS	Grant Management System
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HFU	Humanitarian Financing Unit
ICCM	Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism
IDP	Internally Displaced People
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
NCE	No-Cost Extension
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
RA	Reserve Allocation
SA	Standard Allocation
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRC	Strategic Review Committee
TPM	Third-Party Monitoring
TRC	Technical Review Committee
YHF	Yemen Humanitarian Fund
YHRP	Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan

ANNEX E

REFERENCE MAP





WEB PLATFORMS

unocha.org/yemen
unocha.org/yemen/about-yhf
gms.unocha.org
fts.unocha.org



SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

 [@YHF_Yemen](https://twitter.com/YHF_Yemen) | [@unocha](https://twitter.com/unocha)
 facebook.com/UNOCHA



Yemen
Humanitarian
Fund