



Yemen Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report



Reporting Period: 1 - 29 February 2020

Highlights

- In February, over 1,000 families were displaced in Sana'a, Marib, and Al Jawf following a rapid escalation of armed conflict. UNICEF provided Rapid Response Mechanism kits to 41,664 people and multi-purpose cash assistance to 5,642 people to meet their most critical immediate needs during the displacement.
- 16 incidents of grave violations against children were verified by the United Nations Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting in February. 21 children were killed (12 girls and 9 boys) and 39 children were maimed (16 girls and 23 boys), with one case of abduction involving a boy.
- Nearly 32,800 Acute Watery Disease/cholera suspected cases were identified in February, with five associated deaths recorded (0.02 case fatality rate). UNICEF treated a quarter of suspected cases (8,000) through support to 245 Oral Rehydration Centres and 65 Diarrhea Treatment Centres in 18 governorates.

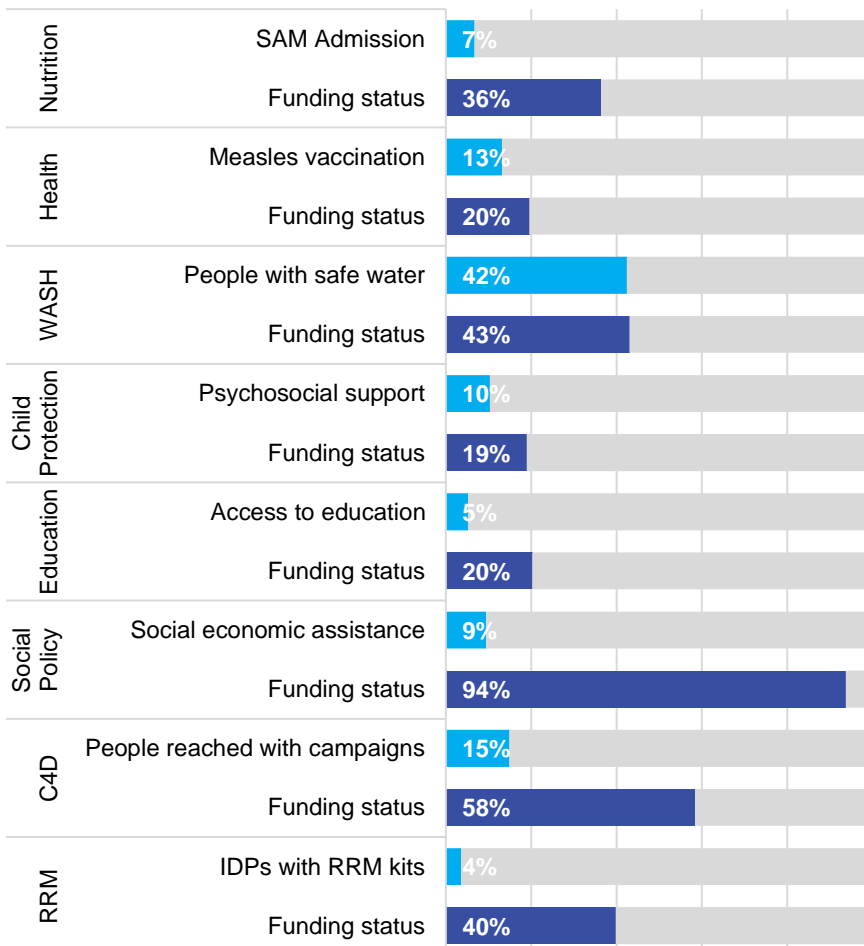
Situation in Numbers

12.2 million
children in need of humanitarian assistance

24 million
people in need
(OCHA, 2020 Global Humanitarian Overview)

1.7 million
children internally displaced (IDPs)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



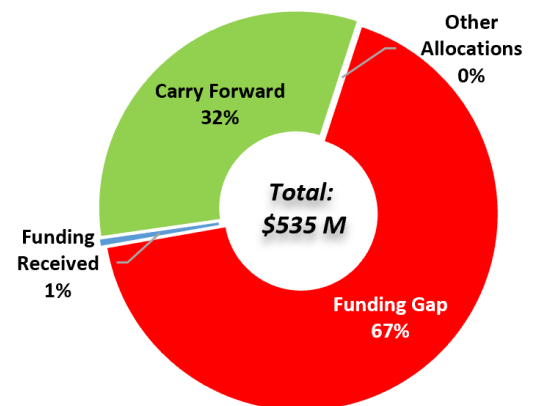
UNICEF Appeal 2020

US\$ 535 million

Funding Available*

\$ 175 million

Overall 2020 Funding Status



* Fund available includes funding received for the current appeal (emergency and other resources), the carry forward from the previous year and additional funding which is not emergency specific but will partially contribute towards 2020 HPM results.

*Response indicators represent only parts of section activities, while funding status represent the sections' entire funding level. While Nutrition, WASH, Social Policy, Communications for Development (C4D), and Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) have more than 30 per cent of its funding requirements to implement Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) activities, the available funding was carry-forwarded from the 2019 HAC funding.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF appealed for \$535 million for the 2020 Yemen Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), which is aligned to the 2019 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). In February, UNICEF received \$2.3 million in generous contributions towards the HAC from Japan, the United States, and the National Committees for UNICEF of the United States, Japan, and Canada.

UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all donors for their contributions and pledges, which make the 2020 response possible. In addition to the resources mobilized, UNICEF has \$173 million of carried forward funds from grants received in 2019. Nevertheless, UNICEF Yemen faces a funding gap of \$360 million in 2020 (67 per cent of the funding requirements).

As part of continuing efforts to strengthen risk prevention and management measures, UNICEF conducted an audit¹ of operations between January 2017 and March 2019. It is actively implementing a series of risk mitigation measures as we continue to deliver for children in a highly challenging and complex environment.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The precarious humanitarian situation in Yemen continues to escalate across the country with the highest intensity in Nihm district of Sana'a, as well as in Al Jawf and Marib. In February, 7,203 people² were displaced within Nihm district in Sana'a and to the other districts of Sana'a and Marib. People from Al Jawf, including those from Al Hazm district, have further been displaced to Sana'a and Marib, following a rapid escalation of hostilities. The total number of IDPs is likely to be higher than reported, as many internally displaced families are scattered in hard-to-reach areas or seeking shelter with host communities.

In February, the United Nations Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (UN CTFMR) documented 18 incidents of grave violations against children and verified 16 incidents. UN CTFMR continues to collect the information to verify the remaining two incidents. The 16 verified incidents of grave violations against children included 21 children killed (12 girls and 9 boys) and 39 children maimed (16 girls and 23 boys), by various parties to the conflict. Hostilities damaged two hospitals in Marib and injured a health worker³. UN CTFMR verified an incident on the military use of the school in Al Mahwit and another case of abduction involving a boy. Most of the documented and verified incidents were in Marib, Al Hudaydah, and Al Dhale'e.

There were 32,768 Acute Watery Disease (AWD)/cholera suspected cases with five associated deaths (0.02 case fatality rate [CFR]) in February⁴. Suspected AWD/cholera cases have reduced since the first week in February, with 212 out of 333 districts reporting suspected cases across the country except for Socotra.

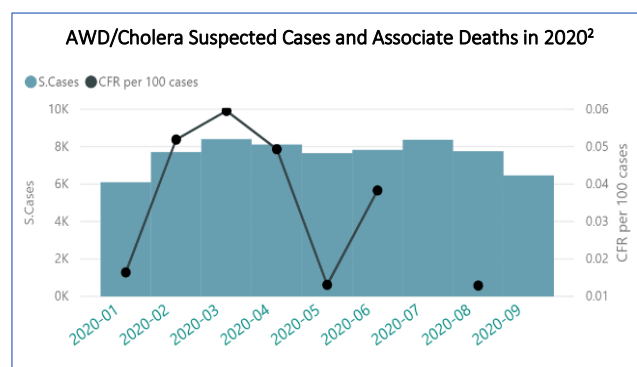
Summary Analysis of Programme Response

AWD/Cholera Response

In 2019, the increase in suspected cases coincided with the onset of the rainy season, starting in February (32,525 suspected cases) and peaking in April (118,934 suspected cases). With this year's rainy season fast approaching, UNICEF continues its support to prevent the spread of AWD/cholera suspected cases.

UNICEF continued to support 245 Oral Rehydration Centres (ORCs) and 65 Diarrhoea Treatment Centres (DTCs) in 201 districts in 18 governorates, treating over 8,000 AWD/cholera suspected cases—or one quarter of the national caseload (32,768). To strengthen the health system and prepare for additional waves of AWD/cholera suspected cases, UNICEF integrated ORCs within primary health care centres, which increase the accessibility and the sustainability of services.

To prevent the spread of AWD/cholera suspected cases, 535 WASH cholera rapid response teams (RRTs) reached over 157,000 people in AWD/cholera outbreak affected areas in 12 governorates⁵. RRTs conducted the chlorination campaigns



¹ Internal Audit of the Yemen Country Office, October 2019. https://www.unicef.org/auditandinvestigation/files/2019_oiai_yemen_country_office.pdf

² IOM. Yemen - Rapid Displacement Tracking Dataset. 1 January 2020 - 29 February 2020. <https://displacement.iom.int/datasets/yemen-%E2%80%94-rapid-displacement-tracking-dataset-01-jan-29-feb-2020>

³ UNOCHA. Briefing to the Security Council on the Humanitarian Situation in Yemen. 18 February 2020.

⁴ Yemen Cholera Outbreak – Interactive Dashboard (<http://yemeneoc.org/bi/>), data as at 20 February 2020.

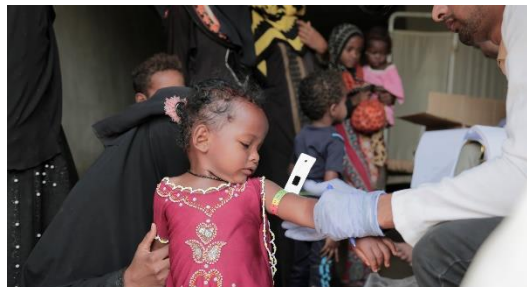
⁵ Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Dhamar, Hajjah, Ibb, Marib, Raymah, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Amanat Al Asimah and Taizz

and provided chlorination tablets. Also, RRT provided consumable hygiene kits and hygiene awareness sessions to establish a firewall at the household level.

As part of the integrated cholera response, community volunteers, religious leaders, and health workers reached 208,652 people with AWD/cholera prevention messages through 22,042 home visits, 339 group discussions, 34 drama shows, 246 mosques events, 200 community meetings and events, and 50 health facility sessions. UNICEF Aden Field Office organized an Open Day Cholera Awareness event for an estimated 3,400 IDPs who learned about cholera and how to protect themselves against AWD/cholera, through various interactive activities.

Health and Nutrition

UNICEF supported a mobile team in Al Jarrahi district in Al Hudaydah to respond to dengue fever, which treated 536 dengue fever suspected cases. 2,889 people learned about dengue fever at awareness sessions provided by the mobile team.



©UNICEF Yemen/2020. A girl is being screened for malnutrition.

UNICEF contributed to improving maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) services in Yemen by providing technical and financial support for the National Symposium of Mother and Newborn Health in Yemen, held between 16-17 February. During the symposium UNICEF and other UN agencies, including UNFPA and WHO, supported the review of the current MNCH services in Yemen and key recommendations for improvement.

In February, 104 Diphtheria suspected cases were reported. UNICEF vaccinated 56,988 children under one with Penta 3 that protects against Haemophilus influenza type B, Whooping cough, tetanus, hepatitis B, and diphtheria. UNICEF also trained 19 cold chain technicians on the installation, commissioning and maintenance of Solar Direct Drive (SDD) fridges, remote monitoring of temperature for vaccines, and vaccine and cold chain management. The trained technicians will install around 1,100 SDD fridges in 2020, to maintain the potency of vaccines using the green energy. In February, GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance, conducted a mission to Yemen and discussed the agenda on immunization and the Health System Strengthening with the Ministers of Health, Deputy and Prime Ministers.

UNICEF and partners continued to support the scale-up of the integrated Community Management of Acute Malnutrition programme. In February, 226,959 children under five were screened for malnutrition, of whom 9,134 were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and admitted for treatment. To prevent malnutrition, 28,753 children received deworming tablets. 29,664 mothers received iron folate supplementation to improve pregnancy outcomes and reduce maternal anemia⁶. UNICEF supported the training on the measurement of Mid Upper Arm Circumference for 200 enumerators. Those enumerators will support the upcoming Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment in the northern governorates.

To inform the nutrition response planning for 2020, Nutrition Cluster reviewed and documented its achievements, lessons learned, and challenges during 2019, through the annual review of the 2019 work plan. During the review exercise, the Nutrition Cluster developed its work plan for 2020. Nutrition Cluster revised the terms of reference for the nutrition cluster co-chairing. Partners expressed their commitment in the Nutrition Cluster's four hubs in Sana'a, Ibb, Al Hudaydah, and Sa'ada

⁶ The data collection for all nutrition interventions has been delayed due to tools set up that are made in the beginning of every year. Final figures for nutrition activities for February will be accumulated in the March situation report.

for 2020. Insufficient data in northern Yemen delayed the projection of the nutrition cluster caseload for 2020, and the preparation of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and HRP for 2020.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

UNICEF continued to support the operation and maintenance of water supply systems both in major cities and rural areas of eight governorates⁷ to ensure the provision of safe drinking water. In February, one million people, including IDPs and host community members, accessed clean drinking water thanks to UNICEF's support to water supply systems.

UNICEF provided fuel, electricity, spare parts, alternative energy options, and disinfectants for bulk and water tanks chlorination. Additionally, UNICEF continued its support to the operation and maintenance of the Waste Water Treatment Plants (WWTPs) and solid waste management by providing fuel, electricity, spare parts, alternative energy options, and emergency maintenance of sewage systems, which benefitted 1.7 million people in high-risk AWD/cholera locations in Al Bayda, Amanat Al Asimah, Dhamar, and Sana'a.



©UNICEF Yemen/2020. Solar panel water systems in Sa'ada.

In addition, UNICEF provided emergency water trucking, constructed 632 communal emergency latrines, distributed hygiene kits, and promoted good hygiene practices to 28,000 IDPs in Aden, Al Hudaydah, and Hajjah.

Child Protection

UNICEF continued to provide life-saving education on the risks posed by mines, unexploded ordnances, and explosive remnants of war. In February, UNICEF provided mine risk education to 115,932 conflict-affected people⁸, including 82,087 children, in schools and child-friendly spaces and through community campaigns in five governorates.

To help conflict-affected people address the immediate and long-term consequences of their exposure to violence, UNICEF provided psychosocial support (PSS) to 20,365 people⁹, including 15,349 children, in 15 governorates via a network of fixed and mobile child-friendly spaces.

UNICEF continued to support the referral and provision of critical protection services to children, including facilitating access to life-saving health services for the most vulnerable children. Trained case managers identified 1,146 children (464 girls and 682 boys) who need critical child protection services. Of those identified children, 1,127 children (454 girls and 673 boys)¹⁰ received child protection services, including victims' assistance, individual counseling, family tracing and reunification, economic empowerment and livelihood support, legal support, and medical services.

Education

The ongoing conflict continues to affect education in Yemen. Teachers in 11 governorates continue to go unpaid. Since January, a teachers' strike in Aden is ongoing due to the unpaid salaries. Damaged schools and shortages in the financial resources to operate schools continue to deteriorate the education system in Yemen.

To respond to the recent escalation of armed conflict in Marib, UNICEF provided 100 school-in-a-box kits for 4,000 children and 6,000 school bags to meet the educational needs of displaced children. An additional 23,000 children in Lahj and Aden received school bag kits. UNICEF provided 827 school desks for 2,481 children in three districts of Al Hudaydah governorate. Construction activities are ongoing to rehabilitate affected schools or repair WASH facilities in 17 schools for 6,800 children in different governorates. The Education Cluster prepared the 2019 Annual Report to inform the HNO and HRP for 2020.

⁷ Aden, Al Hudaydah, Amran, Dhamar, Ibb, Marib, Sa'ada, and Taizz

⁸ Include 16,892 women, 16,953 men, 35,532 girls and 46,555 boys

⁹ Include 3,490 women, 1,526 men, 7,038 girls and 8,311 boys

¹⁰ Victims' assistance to 26 children (13 girls and 13 boys), individual counselling to 567 children (226 girls and 341 boys), family tracing to 100 children (36 girls and 64 boys), reunification to 57 children (24 girls and 33 boys), economic empowerment and livelihood support 75 children (33 girls and 42 boys), legal support 23 children (7 girls and 16 boys) and medical services to 146 children (51 girls and 95 boys).

Social Inclusion

In February, as part of the Integrated Model for Social and Economic Assistance and Empowerment (IMSEA) project¹¹, UNICEF contributed to enhance the National System of Identification of Child Protection Cases and Vulnerabilities in slums in Amanat Al Asimah and Sana'a. 191 IMSEA case managers and supervisors, including 54 females, received five days of training on the "Identification of Child Protection Cases and Vulnerabilities and Psychosocial Support—The first level." Those IMSEA case managers and supervisors were capacitated to identify the children who need critical child protection services in slums and refer them to the National System of Identification of Child Protection led by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL). Referred cases will be managed through the MoSAL national case management system.

In February, UNICEF provided technical support to the monthly meeting of the Community Based Organization (CBO) Network that was established by the Social Welfare Fund. The network aims to enhance the community engagement and its representation in the IMSEA project, build the capacity of local CBOs to facilitate their social protection work in slums. The network will serve as part of the IMSEA exit strategy.

As part of the scaled-up IMSEA project, UNICEF continued to carry out the Vulnerability Need Assessment (VNA) in February. Through the VNA, UNICEF assessed the vulnerability and needs of 8,040 marginalized households in Aden, to determine appropriate interventions for those vulnerable communities.



©UNICEF Yemen/2020. Children are participating peer-to-peer activities raising their awareness on the cholera prevention.

Communication for Development

There were no official cases of COVID-19 reported in Yemen as of end February. Nevertheless, as part of preparedness measures in Aden, Al Dhale'e, Shabwa, Lahj, Hadramout, Al Mahra, and Socotra, the UNICEF Aden Hub conducted an orientation to 30 participants who will further engage with community volunteers, religious leaders, community groups and school children in 66 districts. UNICEF also developed public awareness communication materials on the symptoms of COVID-19, how to prevent infection, and early care-seeking. Mass media materials are being aired through 6 TV and 10 Radio stations as well as placed on social media platforms. UNICEF printed and disseminated the materials in schools, public places, and other high population traffic areas across the country.

UNICEF continued its efforts to promote routine vaccination for tetanus, targeting women of reproductive age. Overall, 312,552 people, including mothers and fathers, were reached with messages on the importance of immunization against tetanus, through 20,591 home visits and 400 community events, in 56 districts of Aden, Al Dhale' e, Shabwa, Lahj, Hadramout, Al Mahra, and Socotra, including 14 districts with low immunization coverage.

To encourage the adoption of essential family childcare practices, prevent and respond to disease outbreaks, UNICEF has set up community-based platforms to engage with pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and mothers of children under five. UNICEF established 43 new Mother to Mother (M2M) clubs and 10 M2M clubs in Socotra. In total, 350 M2M clubs are currently functioning in 17 governorates.

Rapid Response Mechanism

In February, UNICEF, with UNFPA and WFP, reached 5,163 newly displaced families (36,141 individuals) with Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) kits that include essential hygiene items and other supplies. RRM kits have met the most critical immediate needs of displaced families, which are food, family basic hygiene kits, and female dignity kits, as they are uprooted suddenly from their homes without time to take anything with them.

In February, the UNICEF RRM consortium reached 5,642 IDPs (910 families) in Abs district in Hajjah with RRM multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA). MPCA allows displaced families the flexibility and dignity to choose how to cover their needs. UNICEF cash assistance represents 40 per cent of the total cash assistance provided by humanitarian actors in Yemen.

¹¹ IMSEA project is social assistance that is complemented by additional social services, inputs, and linkages to other services to augment income effects.

To ensure an efficient and complementary emergency response, UNICEF partners complemented the response with other life-saving interventions. In Al Hudaydah, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Ibb, and Aden, 5,691 vulnerable IDPs received 813 basic hygiene kits. 77 families (539 people) received non-food items kits, and few families who were affected by flood received emergency shelter kits in Hajjah. Over 278 children under five and PLW were screened for malnutrition in Abyan and Sa'ada. As part of the scaled-up WASH interventions in response to cholera and dengue fever outbreaks, UNICEF partners reached more than 2,225 individuals with latrines and basic washing facilities in Hajjah, Aden, Abyan, and Lahj. More than 13,312 people had access to safe drinking water. Hygiene promotion sessions and key messages reached more than 2,681 people in IDP sites in Al Hudaydah, Aden, Abyan, and Lahj.



©UNICEF Yemen/2020. Construction of emergency latrines in Aden.

In February, the majority of RRM implementing partners continued to face access issues to reach IDPs at the frontlines due to security concerns, the disruption of the verification process on sites and the sub-agreements denied by authorities.

Supply and Logistics

In February, supplies worth more than \$42,000 with total weight and volume of 851 kilograms and 151 cubic meters respectively arrived in Sana'a from Djibouti. The delivery was completed with one chartered air operations to Sana'a. Due to the escalated situation in Marib, there was no supply movement from the Salah hub in Oman to Yemen. In February, \$6 million worth of supplies was delivered from UNICEF warehouses to end-user beneficiaries.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Humanitarian Strategy remained the same as in the situation report for [January](#).

Human Interest Stories and External Media

The friendly mobile teams bringing health direct to homes in Hajjah



Hajjah, Yemen

Hajjah governorate continues to see insecurity causing the displacement of families fleeing to safety. Often isolated by rugged roads and dispersed in hard-to-reach areas they are increasingly vulnerable. The ongoing humanitarian crisis means families are unable to access health facilities to get their children the care they need to survive.

For the full Human Interest Story, click [here](#).

External Media

[Emergency Health and Nutrition](#)

[Project Socotra](#)



[Rapid Response Mechanism](#)



[Statement on attacks in Al Jawf](#)



Next SitRep: 30 April 2020

UNICEF Yemen Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefyemen

UNICEF Yemen Twitter: @UNICEF_Yemen

UNICEF Instagram: UNICEF_Yemen

UNICEF HAC 2020: www.unicef.org/appeals/yemen.html

Who to contact for further information:

Bastien Vigneau
Deputy Representative
UNICEF Yemen
Sana'a
Tel: +967 712 223 150
Email: bvigneau@unicef.org

Bismarck Swangin
Chief of Communications
UNICEF Yemen
Sana'a
Tel: +967 712 223 161
Email: bswangin@unicef.org

Anne Lubell
Partnerships Specialist
UNICEF Yemen
Amman Outpost, Jordan
Tel: +962 79 835 0402
Email: alubell@unicef.org

Annex A

Summary of Programme Results

2020 Programme Targets and Results	Overall Needs ¹	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2020 Target ¹	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼	2020 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲ ▼
NUTRITION³							
Number of targeted children 0-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care	No data available yet	No data available yet	23,946	10,024 ¹ ▲	331,000	22,256	9,134 ▲
Number of children under 5 given micronutrient interventions (Vitamin A)	No data available yet	No data available yet	10,145	4,872 ² ▲	4,400,000	8,801	4,228 ▲
HEALTH							
Number of children under 1 vaccinated against measles (measles-containing vaccine) through routine immunization					700,000	92,166	48,031 ▲
Number of children under 5 vaccinated against polio					5,500,000	-	-
Number of children under 5 receiving primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities					1,700,000	333,264	132,409 ▲
WASH							
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	No data available yet	No data available yet	3,179,326	977,281 ¹ ▲	6,800,000	2,885,924	830,580 ▲
Number of people provided with standard hygiene kit	No data available yet	No data available yet	BHK 316,887	146,701 ² ▲	5,000,000	BHK 23,485	-
			CHK 845,107	367,089 ³ ▲		CHK 551,705	220,388 ▲
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	No data available yet	No data available yet	91,025	20,662 ¹ ▲	874,000	89,983	20,365 ▲

Number of children and community members reached with life-saving mine risk education messages	No data available yet	No data available yet	217,043	115,932 ▲	2,000,000	217,043	115,932 ▲
Number of children and women accessing gender-based violence response interventions	No data available yet	No data available yet	2,557	1,127 ▲	200,000	2,557	1,127 ▲
EDUCATION							
Number of children provided with individual learning materials	No data available yet	No data available yet	227,784	145,623 ▲	1,000,000	163,259	102,059 ▲
Number of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	No data available yet	No data available yet	110,823	50,185 ▲	820,000	43,105	7,600 ▲
Number of teachers receiving teacher incentives each month	No data available yet	No data available yet	-	-	135,000	-	-
Social Policy							
Number of marginalized/excluded people benefiting from emergency and longer-term social and economic assistance (through case management)					85,000	7,992	7,992 ▲
RRM							
Number of vulnerable displaced people who receive RRM kits					1,300,000	46,376	41,664 ▲
Number of vulnerable persons supported with multi-purpose cash transfer					135,000	6,937	5,642 ▲
C4D							
Number of people reached with key life-saving/behaviour change messages through communication for development interpersonal communication interventions					6,000,000	895,536	521,204 ▲
Footnotes							
Overall Needs 1: Figures for needs will be provided once the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview for Yemen is published.							
Target 1: Figures for 2020 Cluster Target will be provided once the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plans for 2020 is published.							
Nutrition 1: The data collection for this activity was delayed. The final figure for January is 13,922.							
Nutrition 2: The data collection for this activity was delayed. The final figure for January is 5,273.							
Nutrition 3: The data collection for all nutrition interventions has been delayed due to tools set up that are made in the beginning of every year. Final figures for nutrition activities for February will be accumulated in the March situation report.							
WASH 1: The data collection for this activity was delayed. The final figure for January is 2,202,045.							
WASH 2: The data collection for this activity was delayed. The final figure for January is 170,186.							
WASH 3: The data collection for this activity was delayed. The final figure for January is 478,018.							
Child Protection 1: The data collection for this activity was delayed. The final figure for January is 70,363.							

Annex B

Funding Status*

Funding Requirements (as defined in the revised Humanitarian Appeal of 2020 for a period of 12 months)							
Appeal Sector	2020 Requirements (\$)	Funding Received Against 2020 Appeal (\$)	Carry Forward From 2019 (\$) ***	Other Allocations Contributing Towards Results (\$)*	2020 Funds Available (\$) **	Funding Gap	
						\$	%
Nutrition	126,103,718	17,583	45,806,122	-	45,823,706	80,280,012	64%
Health	91,190,848	-	17,806,915	-	17,806,915	73,383,933	80%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	135,000,000	-	58,077,601	-	58,077,601	76,922,399	57%
Child Protection	42,800,150	-	8,099,591	-	8,099,591	34,700,559	81%
Education	110,997,852	44,643	22,398,078	-	22,442,721	88,555,131	80%
Social Policy	3,400,000	-	3,187,235	-	3,187,235	212,765	6%
C4D	11,730,000	-	6,850,650	-	6,850,650	4,879,350	42%
RRM	13,760,000	-	5,480,279	-	5,480,279	8,279,721	60%
Being allocated	-	2,640,996	5,028,847	-	7,669,842	7,669,842	-
Total	534,982,568	2,703,222	172,735,317	-	175,438,539	359,544,029	67%

*This includes additional contributions from multi-lateral organizations and other donors that are focused on system-strengthening but have emergency components and will thereby contribute towards 2020 HPM results.

**'Funds Available' as of 29 February, 2020 and includes total funds received against the current appeal plus Carry Forward and Other Allocations. This amount includes 'Cross-Sectoral' costs to support programming in a high-cost operating environment such as Yemen (such as security, field operations, monitoring, communications and visibility. UNICEF Headquarters retain the 'Recovery Cost' for each contribution. Additional resources are also mobilized to strengthen social protection, WASH and health systems for short- and long-term needs, including those arising from humanitarian situations. This includes the Emergency Cash Transfer programme which is mitigating the impact of humanitarian and non-humanitarian shocks on communities.

*** The amount of carry forward from 2019 includes \$7,809,810 of other allocations contributed towards results in 2019.