



Dr. Ayda Bin Hawam, a neonatology specialist provides medical attention to a newborn.



Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2

Reporting Period
1 January to 30 June
2023

Yemen

HIGHLIGHTS

- In total 1,224,153 children under five years were vaccinated with Trivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (tOPV).
- UNICEF provided psychosocial support to 184,386 people (74,427 girls, 80,008 boys, 18,472 women, 11,479 men).
- UNICEF screened 2,847,322 children (1,412,568 boys, 1,434,754 girls) under five years for malnutrition. Out of these, 160,603 children (72,483 boys, 88,120 girls) with SAM were identified and admitted in outpatient treatment programmes (OTPs). UNICEF provided monthly cash incentives to 34,830 teachers and school-based staff.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS



11,100,000
Children in need of humanitarian assistance¹



21,600,000
People in need of humanitarian assistance²



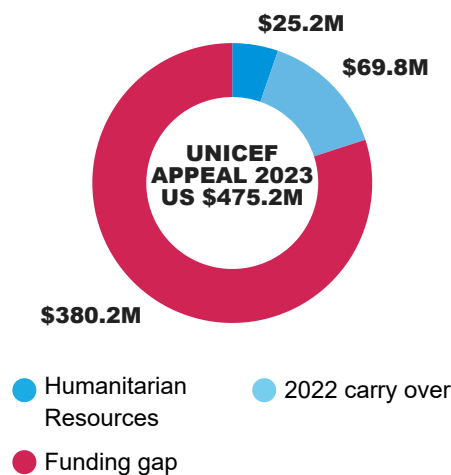
3,100,000
Internally displaced people (IDP) since 2015³

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

	Health	Measles Vaccination	36%
		Funding status	7%
	Nutrition	SAM Admission	32%
		Funding status	25%
	Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA	MPHSS	37%
		Funding status	54%
	Education	Formal or non-formal edu	29%
		Funding status	14%
	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Access to safe water	19%
		Funding status	16%
	Social protection	Cash transfer	0%
		Funding status	15%

* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



** Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

In 2023, UNICEF is appealing for US\$475.2 million to meet the humanitarian needs of children and families and fulfill children's rights in Yemen. The appeal was revised in June 2023 to align it with the 2023 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan.

As of 30 June 2023, UNICEF received a total USD \$29.9 million (USD \$4.7 million being allocated) against the 2023 HAC appeal and a total of \$76.3 million was carried forward from 2022, leaving a funding gap of USD \$ 369 million, or 77.65 per cent of the total amount required to ensure the continuity of UNICEF's life-saving work. During the reporting period, contributions were received from the Canadian National Committee for UNICEF, Gavi the Vaccine Alliance, Irish National Committee for UNICEF, the Government of Japan, the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), United States Government, United States Fund for UNICEF, the Government of Sweden and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Government of Malta, the Government of Australia, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF). Despite the contributions received, critical funding gaps for the response across all sectors are emerging from quarter two of 2023.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS⁴

Throughout the first half of 2023, parties to the conflict continued to make progress in efforts towards ending the nearly decade-long conflict in Yemen, though outstanding issues remain.

In March 2023, in Switzerland, the parties to the conflict agreed under the auspices of the United Nations to release almost 900 conflict-related detainees from all sides. They also agreed to meet regularly to make further progress on their commitment as part of the Stockholm Agreement to release all conflict-related detainees. Further, it was also agreed to undertake joint visits to each other's detention facilities, including in Marib and Sana'a. The release operations took place between 14th and 16th of April, reuniting hundreds of Yemeni families together.

Carrying over 1.1 million barrels of oil, the supertanker FSO Safer was abandoned off Yemen's Red Sea port of Hodeidah after the civil war broke out in the country in 2015. Since then, the vessel, in absence of any servicing or maintenance, deteriorated significantly, prompting fears of a major environmental disaster. On 30 May 2023, the UN-coordinated operation to prevent the Red Sea spill began when experts from a world-leading salvage company arrived on-site to prepare the Safer for the oil transfer. The replacement vessel, Nautica, is expected to sail from Djibouti soon to receive the oil.

Between January and June 2023, more than 15,450 households (108,000 individuals) were affected by active conflict across few active frontlines and extreme weather conditions across Yemen, including heavy rain and floods. The majority of those affected reside in areas that are hard-to-reach and host displaced persons.

The Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) conducted in the southern governorates of Yemen, showed a reduction in the level of food insecurity compared to 2022. However, the number of people facing severe acute food insecurity remains very high and of great concern in majority of the analysed districts. At the same time, the population with severe needs is projected to increase starting June through December 2023, with Yemen remaining one of the most

food-insecure countries in the world. The worsening acute malnutrition situation in 2023 is expected to result in an estimated 500,000 children being acutely malnourished, including 100,000 children who are likely to be severely malnourished and up to a quarter million Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLW&G) acutely malnourished. Child stunting levels are also very high. Overall, the most vulnerable areas are in the lowlands of Abyan, Shabwah, Hodeidah southern lowlands, Taiz lowland, Taiz City, Ad Dhalī', and Lahej Lowland.

Between January to June 2023, a total of 28,063 suspected cases of measles and rubella and 342 associated deaths were reported in the northern and southern governorates. In total 1,554 cases have been confirmed in the laboratory. UNICEF remains concerned with the outbreak and is providing support to the authorities in the southern governorates to conduct an outbreak response and measles vaccination campaign. UNICEF continues to monitor the outbreak in the northern governorates and is advocating for approval to begin the outbreak response and vaccination campaign with the authorities. UNICEF is also providing support to primary healthcare facilities that provide vaccination and conduct outreach sessions to provide care to the most in need.

In 2023, Yemen continued reporting of circulation of vaccine derived polio virus type 2 (cVDP2) declared in November 2021. As of end of June 2023, a total of 227 cases of children with polio paralysis were confirmed across the different northern and southern governorates of Yemen. In the northern governorates, vaccinations administered outside health facilities continued to be banned and the emergence and rise of misinformation and anti-vaccination led to an increase in vaccine hesitancy among the population. As a result, there has been a reduction in vaccination rates, as evident by the increase in the refusals among previously compliant populations.

In addition to outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases (VPD), Yemen is highly prone to cholera and Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) outbreaks. Between January and June 2023, a total of 3,878 cases of AWD/suspected cholera, including four associated deaths, were reported by the World Health Organization (WHO). Given risks associated with the upcoming rainy season, UNICEF is providing support to subnational level authorities through the Governorate Health Offices (GHO) to prepare for a surge in cases. In this regard, UNICEF has prepositioned 590 AWD kits, in event of a surge in cholera or other diarrhoeal diseases.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

In 2023, UNICEF maintained its leadership role in supporting the primary health care (PHCs) system in Yemen. UNICEF provided support to 2,900 PHCs representing almost 58 per cent of the PHCs in Yemen who provide a minimum service package including vaccination, nutrition, maternal and newborn health and the integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI).

UNICEF procured and distributed gloves and masks to over 2,823 health facilities, ensuring that healthcare workers have access to the necessary protective tools to ensure the safe provision of quality health services to the population.

UNICEF continued to scale-up its community level response, with a focus on rural and hard to reach areas. During the reporting period, community systems were strengthened through the deployment of trained, qualified community midwives (CMWs) and community health workers (CHWs). 160 midwives completed the first year of their three-year preservice training on community-based maternal,

neonatal and essential newborn care. This is a critical step in improving access to lifesaving quality maternal and new-born care in hard-to-reach areas that otherwise would not have access to these services.

Between January to June 2023, UNICEF trained over 540 health workers on IMCI and supportive supervision in over 1,600 health facilities. UNICEF also maintained its support to the CHWs who were trained to detect diseases or epidemic threats, cases of malnutrition, pregnancy, and birth complications, focusing on hard-to-reach areas of Yemen⁵. The trained CHWs reached an estimated 2 million people including 516,000 children (254,464 girls) under the age of five and 453,000 women of reproductive age. The CHWs screened 454,000 children (234,000 girls) and 149,881 women for malnutrition and referred 32,000 children (16,000 girls) and 18,000 women to health facilities for further treatment.

UNICEF supported maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) services in 24 hospitals across 17 governorates, enabling the provision of free quality referral level maternal and new-born health services to very sick mothers and new-born babies. With an enhanced focus and strategic shift to support more PHCs and community cadre to reach the most vulnerable, UNICEF scaled down the support to hospitals from 24 to four hospitals in May 2023. In total, 18,134 mothers and new-borns with complications received free of charge, quality MNH services.

To strengthen the immunization programme in Yemen, UNICEF continued to ensure vaccine availability for routine immunization and campaigns in Yemen. Between January and June 2023, UNICEF delivered over 13.4 million doses of vaccines for routine immunization, prevention, and outbreak response to Sana'a and Aden.⁶

To ensure adequate and high-quality vaccine storage and supply chain capacity, UNICEF installed 248 Solar Direct Drive (SDD) refrigerators, three walk-in cold rooms, and two walk-in freezers to strengthen vaccine storage capacity.

UNICEF implemented two rounds of integrated outreach response (IOR), which included provision of vaccination, maternal and new-born care and IOR IMCI. Through the IOR, UNICEF reached over 67,240 people including 36,497 children who were vaccinated -19,473 children received the first dose of measles containing vaccine and 17,024 children received Pentavalent vaccine. The suspension of vaccinations administered outside health facilities in the northern governorates, where over 65 per cent of the population resides, has resulted in missing reaching the individuals in hard-to-reach areas, and further widening the existing equity gap.

UNICEF continued to support COVID-19 vaccine deployment in 114 districts across 13 southern governorates. UNICEF vaccinated a total of 10,439⁷ people above 18 years as part of the IOR conducted in March and April 2023.

In response to the cVDPV2 outbreak, UNICEF in coordination with partners implemented one round of outbreak response campaign in 12 southern governorates of Yemen. A total of 1,224,153 children under five years were vaccinated with Trivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (tOPV), covering 95 per cent of the total campaign target. Vaccination campaigns including the polio campaign have ceased in the northern governorates, despite advocacy efforts at all levels by UNICEF and WHO. The authorities continue to demonstrate hesitancy on resuming polio, measles outbreak response vaccination campaigns and measles campaign. Due to the global discontinuation of the tOPV vaccine, UNICEF will begin introducing the Novel Oral Polio Vaccine (nOPV2) in the southern governorates. UNICEF is providing support to the authorities in Sana'a and Aden to safely dispose the 8.8 million doses of tOPV that were not used and have expired as of June 2023.

Nutrition

In the first six months of 2023, UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) and implementing partners continued to focus on prevention and scale-up of the integrated Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme in response to the malnutrition situation in Yemen through 4,655 Outpatient Treatment Programmes (OTPs), a network of 24,447 active Community Health Nutrition Volunteers and 203 mobile teams. From January to June 2023, a total of 2,847,322 children (1,412,568 boys, 1,434,754 girls) under five years were screened for malnutrition. Out of these, 160,603 children (72,483 boys, 88,120 girls) with SAM – 32 per cent of the annual target and an improvement of 4 per cent from the same period last year- were identified and admitted in OTPs and 13,995 (6,943 boys, 7,052 girls) SAM children with complications were admitted to therapeutic feeding centres (TFC). The low achievement is mainly related to the seasonality of malnutrition, as the bulk of admission is expected between July -October 2023. The quality-of-service delivery was also above the sphere standard with 92 per cent cure rate, 6 per cent defaulter rate and 0.2 per cent death rate.

A total of 661,587 children (330,957 boys, 330,630 girls) received deworming tablets, 829,731 children (417,947 boys, 411,784 girls) received micronutrient sprinkles, 622,065 children (315,847 boys, 306,218 girls) received Vitamin A supplementation and 736,680 mothers received Iron Folate supplementation. To promote and support feeding practices for infant and young children, 1,799,473 mothers received Infant and Young Child feeding (IYCF) consultations through 2,674 IYCF corners.

From January to June 2023, the nutrition cluster partners admitted a total of 20,943 children with SAM with complications and 171,347 children with SAM without complications and reached 484,547 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM U5) and 428,386 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs). The Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) reached 739,831 children U2 and 569,282 PLWs.

The nutrition cluster was part of the Yemen task force, subgroup of the Global Thematic Working group created to provide support to the nutrition information system (NIS). A key achievement of the task force was the development of the Risk Monitoring Framework (RMF), a real time mechanism to monitor the evolving nutrition situation and its associated risk factors. The workshop concept notes were finalized, and the nutrition cluster will be part of this workshop that is planned to be conducted in August 2023. The nutrition cluster led the planning of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) rapid response fund received for Yemen to improve malnutrition and hunger in six identified vulnerable districts in Hajjah, Hudaydah, and Taizz, using nutrition as an entry point to prevent and treat acute malnutrition, though nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific integrated interventions including using the cash plus approach to improve household dietary diversity and access to essential care.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

As an immediate life-saving response in IDP sites, UNICEF supported around 100,000 displaced families (708,878 people, including 188,068 girls, 197,008 boys, 159,953 women and 161,849 men) in 393 IDP sites through the provision of 44 million litres of safe drinking water. In addition, UNICEF provided 166 water tanks and rehabilitated 34 water points, and delivered 76,221 hygiene kits, benefitting 10,801 internally displaced people (2,874 girls, 3,010 boys, 2,444 women, 2,473 men). To enhance access to sanitation, UNICEF provided 338 gender appropriate latrine facilities to 919 IDPs families (6,431 people including 1,712 girls, 1,792 boys, 1,455 women, 1,472 men, and supported desludging latrines for 5,519 internally displaced families (38,636 people including 10,279 girls,

10,768 boys, 8,743 women and 8,846 men). To ensure clean environment, UNICEF supported cleaning campaigns targeting 41 IDPs settlements, which benefitted 8,436 families.

As an exit strategy from water trucking, UNICEF continues to support transition to renewable energy technologies. 21,013 people (5,591 girls, 5,856 boys, 4,755 women, 4,811 men) in 36 IDP sites⁸ benefited from solarization of four water supply system and 129,619 people from supply and installation of solar pumping systems⁹. With respect to water resources management and conservation, UNICEF completed the rehabilitation of Hemaz rainwater harvesting tank, with a capacity of 2,000 cubic meters and conducted two hydrological and geophysical studies covering water basins in Al-Bayda and Amran governorates. It is envisaged that findings of these two studies would identify recommended projects/interventions on underground water recharge which will benefit an estimated 80,000 individuals in the areas.

UNICEF supported the repair, rehabilitation, expansion and maintenance of sanitation systems in 17 locations across eight governorates: Hadhramaut, Hudaydah, Sana'a, Mahweet, Dhamar, Ibb, Saada, Sana'a City, and Taiz as well as 985 latrines in 37 IDP locations, benefitting a total of 73,223 individuals (19,482 girls, 20,407 boys, 16,569 women, 16,765 men). As part of the sanitation response, UNICEF provided support to the desludging of 1,899 latrines in 50 IDPs sites benefitting 33,246 individuals (8,845 girls, 9,266 boys, 7,523 women, 7,612 men), as well as in three rural locations in Saada, benefitting 47,849 individuals (12,730 girls, 13,336 boys, 10,827 women, 10,956 men).

UNICEF supported community-led cleaning campaigns, benefitting 18,487 individuals (4,919 girls, 5,152 boys, 4,183 women, 4,233 men) in Taiz, and rural areas of Al Aeen and Al Nashama. In Sana'a, UNICEF aided in the rehabilitation works at the wastewater treatment plant benefitting an estimated 1,400,028 people (372,476 girls, 390,183 boys, 316,794 women, 320,575 men).

To further enhance the adoption and uptake of positive behaviour change, UNICEF distributed 45,502 hygiene kits and cleaning tools in Hodeidah, Al Mahweet, Aden, Amran, Dhamar, Lahj, Marib, Sana'a and Taiz benefitting 286,238 individuals (76,155 girls, 79,775 boys, 64,770 women, 65,538 men). In parallel UNICEF also conducted 24 hygiene promotion and community engagement sessions in Aden, Hodeidah and Lahj reaching 489,945 individuals (130,352 girls, 136,549 boys, 110,865 women, 112,179 men).

In the first half of 2023, WASH Cluster partners reached an estimated 4,055,320 people (1,078,936 girls, 1,130,225 boys, 917,643 women, 928,516 men). In total, 1,357,375 people (361,136 girls, 379,303 boys, 307,148 women, 310,788 men) were reached through sustainable water interventions including rehabilitation of water sources, construction of water harvesting system, and provision of water treatment systems. Sanitation sustainable activities, such as rehabilitation of sewage systems and wastewater treatment plants, connection of sewage networks to households, construction of sewage lines) were provided to an estimated 1,718,964 people (457,338 girls, 479,079 boys, 388,969 women, 393,578 men). In addition, 822,693 people (218,881 girls, 229,286 boys, 186,160 women, 166,366 men) benefited from emergency response including water trucking, water communal points and provision of water treatment options. In addition, emergency sanitation activities such as emergency latrines were provided for an estimated 409,253 people (108,884 girls, 114,060 boys, 92,606 women, 93,704 men). WASH Cluster partners conducted hygiene promotion and provided hygiene materials activities to an estimated 1,558,136 people (414,549 girls, 434,255 boys, 352,577 women, 356,755 men).

The WASH Cluster in consultation with the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) in Aden and Sana'a, and National Water

Resource Authority (NWRA) in Aden and Sana'a finalised plans to establish the Water Resource Management Technical Working Group for data and information management, groundwater monitoring and assessment, capacity building, resource mobilisation, coordination and planning, and included concerned stakeholders (technical staff from non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, donors and other government institutions). The kick-off meeting is scheduled for mid-July 2023 during which the terms of reference, membership and distribution of tasks will be finalised, and agreement shall be reached on the way forward.

Education

During the reporting period, while continuing to advocate for the resumption of teachers' salaries and the accelerated Education in Emergency response, UNICEF provided monthly cash incentives to 34,834 teachers and school based staff (29,133 males and 5,701 females) in 3 governorates. An additional 2,616 volunteer teachers (586 males and 2,030 females) were supported with incentives in 3 governorates and 2,135 rural female Teachers (RFTs) with allowances in 16 governorates.

To reduce the economic burden for families to send their children to schools, UNICEF provided school bag kits to 18,504 children (8,697 girls, 9,807 boys) in Marib, Abyan, Al Hodeida, and Taiz and hygiene kits to 24,146 children (11,832 girls, 12,314 boys) in Sa'ada, Al Jawf, Ibb and Taiz. To make the learning environment in the classroom to be more conducive, UNICEF provided 152 schools with recreational kits and school-in-box, benefitting 11,006 children (4,843 girls, 6,163 boys) in Marib, Shabwah and Abyan in eight governorates. UNICEF also provided 5,422 school desks, benefitting 15,066 children. In addition, through the establishment of 148 temporary learning spaces, 12,026 children (3,896 girls, 8,130 boys) could continue their learning. To improve school spaces and ensure the safety of children, UNICEF constructed 36 semi-permanent classrooms and rehabilitated 190 schools across Yemen, including WASH facilities, benefitting 117,922 children (56,603 girls, 61,319 boys).

To improve the quality of education, 2,548 teachers (764 women, 1,784 men) in 14 northern governorates were trained on classroom management and active learning along with hygiene and nutrition education and 2,551 teachers (827 women, 1,724 men) were trained on teaching planning and hygiene and nutrition education. In addition, 1,000 members of Father and Mother councils in eight governorates were trained on community participation approached.

The education cluster supported its partners through translating the guidance notes and frameworks into Arabic to ensure an inclusive approach for all national partners. This was topped with the establishment of a new interactive dashboard linked to the framework of Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2023. As part of the social protection thematic area of the cluster framework, education cluster collaborated with Cash consortium Yemen (CCY) and provided technical support and analysis for the cash providers in priority areas to support the back-to-school campaign and to scale up the enrolment for 23-24 school year.

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

UNICEF continues to provide lifesaving child protection services to children of Yemen, including education on the risks posed by explosive ordnances and explosive remnants of war, reaching 295,636 conflict-affected people (104,423 girls, 133,959 boys, 24,589 women, 32,665 men) through activities delivered in schools, child-friendly spaces, and community structures. UNICEF provided psychosocial support to 184,386 people (74,427 girls, 80,008 boys, 18,472 women, 11,479 men) across Yemen to help children overcome the immediate and long-term consequences of their

exposure to violence. Additionally, UNICEF provided case management, including referral and provision of critical services and access to life-saving health services for the most vulnerable children reaching 8,914 children (3,099 girls, 5,815 boys), and among those, 8,539 children (2,967 girls and 5,572 boys) received appropriate services in response to their individual case plan. The services provided include victims' assistance, individual counselling, family tracing, reunification, rehabilitation, birth registration/issuance of birth certificate, economic empowerment and livelihood support, one-to-one/ group therapy, temporary shelter, legal services, education services, and medical services.

Through community engagement and in school clubs, UNICEF reached about 126,197 children, adolescents and caregivers (30,944 girls, 240,781 boys, 22,570 women, and 31,902 men) with gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation and prevention awareness and educational activities as follows: 29,232 people with awareness messages on prevention of child marriage, 31,095 people with awareness sessions on keeping children, especially girls, in schools to prevent child marriage and other harmful practices, 3,254 children and adolescents with GBV response services for different forms of violence, including physical, sexual, emotional and psychological abuse, child marriage and denial of opportunities/resources and 62,616 people with GBV prevention messages.

During the first semester of the year, 18 organisations part of the child protection area of responsibility (CP AoR) reached 205,303 people through critical child protection service, mental health and psychosocial support and capacity building of social workers.

Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)

The crisis in Yemen has exacerbated the pre-existing difficulties faced by vulnerable groups such as the Muhamasheen and children with disabilities. To adequately address the complex facets of poverty and vulnerabilities in the country, a comprehensive social protection strategy is urgently needed. In 2023, UNICEF continued its social protection response to address child multidimensional poverty and strengthen national social protection institutions to reach the most vulnerable children and adolescents and their families.

UNICEF, in partnership with the Social Welfare Fund (SWF), plans to launch a new cycle of Cash Plus in Aden governorate in July 2023 to support children and women through a case management approach and referral to social and basic services.

As part of the support to the Handicap Care and Rehabilitation Fund (HCRF), a total of 3,423 people with disabilities (682 girls, 927 boys, 654 women, 1,160 men) received social and basic services through case management and referral in Amanat Alasamah and Sana'a governorates. In addition, UNICEF continued supporting the national Social Protection Consultative Committee (SPCC) in its role as a key national social protection coordination and advisory platform in both the northern and southern governorates.

UNICEF continues to prioritize evidence generation to better respond to child poverty and vulnerability. In the first semester of 2023, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) in preparing and publishing five editions and two special in-depth publications of the Yemen Socio-Economic Update (YSEU), a key national source of social and economic information in the country. In addition, tracking child poverty in all its dimensions remains a high priority in UNICEF's programming; UNICEF began conducting Multidimensional Child Poverty (MCP) analysis, with the aim of supporting national authorities including MoPIC and the Central Statistics Organization (CSO). Measuring child poverty from a multidimensional perspective to promote a better understanding and more effective response to child poverty, vulnerabilities, and deprivations.

During the first six months of the year, UNICEF continued to focus on creating awareness, driving behaviour change, and promoting the uptake of essential services and interventions.

In the southern governorates, UNICEF continued conducting advocacy, communication, and social mobilization to support four vaccination campaigns and integrated outreaches on polio, COVID-19 and cholera, reaching over 90 per cent of the targeted coverage through house-to-house visits, community gatherings and awareness sessions in mosques carried out by community volunteers, religious leaders, medical doctors, and midwives. In addition, UNICEF used roaming vehicles mounted with megaphones to broadcast the campaigns announcements in the targeted districts, posters and banners placed in strategic locations, and mass media announcements broadcasted through TV channels and local radio stations.

As part of vaccines demand generation efforts, UNICEF continued supporting the "sponsor a child" initiative. In total, over 700 children and adolescents were trained on communication skills, vaccination phases and dosages requirements. Through peer support and community engagement, the trained children and adolescents reached an estimated 7,216 children during the reporting period.

In the northern governorates, awareness sessions in mosques, schools, women social gatherings, and community meetings, religious leaders (Imams and Morshydats) sensitized an estimated 4.21 million people (1.16 million women, 3.05 million men) on key lifesaving practices. In addition, community volunteers conducted house-to-house visits and Mother-to-Mother sessions, engaging 1.27 million people (840,000 women, 430,000 men) on lifesaving practices with focus on childcare and the importance of vaccination.

UNICEF continued supporting the vaccination hotline managed by the MoPHP. The hotline offered people access to health professionals and covered a range of topics, including questions about Polio and Measles vaccines, as well as inquiries regarding vaccine side effects and safety. The health professionals on the hotline not only responded to queries but also offered medical consultations when needed. In total, during this period, the hotline responded to 63,520 calls, helping to ensure that people had access to reliable information and guidance about vaccinations and referred 2,343 cases to health facilities for further assistance.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

560,296 people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms.

During the first six months of 2023, UNICEF received 68,286 inquiries and 7,064 complaints related to health and nutrition programmes and payments to the health workers, teachers, and vulnerable communities in Yemen. UNICEF is currently scaling up the complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) to include education, WASH and child protection programming.

Through partnership with the Executive Unit for IDPs, UNICEF continued its support to the IDPs call centre, enabling displaced people to voice their grievances and concerns regarding humanitarian services provided. During the reporting period, the call centre received 980 calls. The grievances mainly centered around the availability of aid, including shelter, food baskets, non-food items (NFIs), clean water, and health services.

Additionally, complainants reported the spread of measles and skin diseases in some IDP centres, as well as damage to IDP sites caused by flooding and heavy rainfall, further worsening the already challenging living conditions. Callers also raised issues concerning the exclusion of some people faced from receiving essential aid, such as food baskets and cash assistance. The Executive Unit for IDPs acted on the received grievances in coordination with the

relevant agencies.

The Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected Populations (CEAAP) working group (CEAAP WG) continued its efforts to strengthen AAP efforts in Yemen, including the setup of a collective feedback mechanism. This mechanism provides insights on the complaints collected by the participating agencies. Through the development and roll out of a dashboard shared with Inter Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) for more informed policy decision-making and improved operational effectiveness. Furthermore, during the reporting period, the CEAAP WG conducted a community perception survey to assess community perceptions on the quality of humanitarian assistance and to identify needs and gaps in the response. The results of the survey were presented to members of the CEAAP and the HCT to inform and improve humanitarian efforts.

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

Between January and June 2023, UNICEF, as part of the RRM cluster, continued to address the most critical and immediate needs of families internally displaced due to active conflict or natural hazards such as floods and cyclones. Throughout the first half of the year, UNICEF along with UNFPA and WFP reached more than 15,390 newly displaced families (107,730 people¹⁰) with RRM kits including essential hygiene items and other supplies, such as food, family basic hygiene kits, and female dignity kits.

The RRM cluster intensified its response to assist flood-affected families and promptly deployed emergency teams to assess the damage to dwellings and shelters in all 141 districts affected by rains and flooding across 18 governorates in Yemen. Additionally, due to their presence at the frontlines, the RRM cluster partners were able to capture vital findings and identify needs related to WASH, education, and child protection, which were then referred to other clusters in the targeted areas.

Supply and Logistics

During the period of January to June 2023, UNICEF delivered a total value worth 9.6 million in supplies including primary health kits, medicines and medical equipment, AWD kits, PPE, school supplies, school bag kits, tents, recreational kits, hygiene kits, fuel and water and sanitation supplies.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

UNICEF Yemen's HAC is aligned with the 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview, Humanitarian Response Plan and cluster priorities. As the cluster lead for WASH, nutrition, education and the child protection sub-cluster, UNICEF effectively supports sector and inter-sectoral coordination and information management at national and sub-national levels. UNICEF pursues a balanced approach between providing immediate life-saving interventions and investing in systems strengthening. Addressing the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, including the strengthening of multisectoral convergent approaches, required a nuanced strategy in different parts of the country at different paces, as well as dedicated donor support.

UNICEF continues to provide life-saving assistance for girls and boys in some of the hardest-to-reach districts via its robust field presence and network of five field offices. With public services at near collapse, UNICEF continues to provide life-saving health and

nutrition interventions through community-based activities for affected populations, including those who are internally displaced, while sustaining and strengthening access to a set of high-impact preventive and curative services at the community and facility levels.

UNICEF supports the inter-agency protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) network by providing and hosting the network coordinator. The PSEA network, under supervision of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Yemen and co-led by UNHCR, includes focal points from each member agency to ensure active commitments. The network also initiated the UN inter-agency harmonised implementing partners capacity assessment and development to avoid duplication of assessments of civil society organizations (CSOs) that are partnering with multiple UN agencies.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

During the reporting period :

- UNICEF supports maternal healthcare services <https://www.unicef.org/yemen/stories/unicef-supports-maternal-healthcare-services>
- Midwifery training program... a new generation of qualified midwives <https://www.unicef.org/yemen/stories/midwifery-training-program-new-generation-qualified-midwives>
- Empowering Yemen's most vulnerable families: UNICEF's Rapid Response to flooding crisis <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bXnN3EbeKw8>

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Yemen Appeals <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/yemen>
- Yemen Situation Reports <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/yemen/situation-reports>
- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals <https://www.unicef.org/appeals>
- All Situation Reports <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports>

NEXT SITREP: OCTOBER 31

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2023 targets	Total results	Progress*	2023 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health								
Children vaccinated against measles	Total	-	972,142 ¹¹	346,492 ¹²	▲ 36%	-	-	-
Children vaccinated against polio	Total	-	1.3 million ¹³	1.2 million	▲ 98%	-	-	-
Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	2.5 million	1.2 million	▲ 47%	-	-	-
Healthcare workers within health facilities and communities provided with personal protective equipment	Total	-	15,000	-	0% ¹⁴	-	-	-
Nutrition								
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	-	504,116 ¹⁵	160,603	▲ 32% ¹⁶	504,116	160,603	▲ 32%
Children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	Total	-	4.9 million ¹⁷	622,065	▲ 13% ¹⁸	4.9 million	622,065	▲ 13%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA¹⁹								
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	500,000	184,386	▲ 37% ²⁰	1.2 million	192,065 ²¹	▲ 16%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	6 million	561,831	▲ 9% ²²	-	-	-
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	Total	-	1.9 million	1.4 million	▲ 75%	-	-	-
Children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions	Total	-	2.7 million	295,636	▲ 11% ²³	-	-	-
Education								
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	500,000	144,526 ²⁴	▲ 29%	1.1 million	180,110	▲ 16%
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	800,000	29,510 ²⁵	▲ 4%	875,000	147,934	▲ 17%
Teachers receiving teacher incentives each month	Total	-	15,000	34,834 ²⁶	▲ 232%	100,000	37,914	▲ 38%
Water, sanitation and hygiene²⁷								
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	3.7 million	702,898	▲ 19% ^{28,29}	5.7 million	1.7 million	▲ 30% ³⁰

People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	-	2 million	1.9 million	▲ 97%	3.4 million	458,203	▲ 13%	31
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	-	1.5 million ³²	1.2 million	▲ 79%	2.9 million	321,443	▲ 11%	33
Social protection									
Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	Total	-	50,000	0	0%	-	-	-	-
People benefiting from emergency and longer-term social and economic assistance	Total	-	160,000 ³⁵	8,781 ³⁶	▲ 5%	-	-	-	-
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)³⁷									
People who participate in engagement actions	Total	-	10.3 million	7.6 million	▲ 74%	-	-	-	-
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	560,296 ³⁸	160,020 ³⁹	▲ 29%	-	-	-	-
Rapid response mechanism									
Vulnerable displaced people who received rapid response mechanism kits	Total	-	378,000	107,730	▲ 28%	-	-	-	40

*Progress in the reporting period 1 January to 30 June 2023

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

Sector	Requirements	Funding available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023	Resources available from 2022 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	124,000,000	1,837,440	7,416,353	114,746,207	93%
Nutrition	119,000,000	7,217,421	23,114,451	88,668,128	75%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA ⁴¹	37,000,000 ⁴²	1,009,249	19,127,876	16,862,875	46%
Education	55,450,000	577,908	7,152,909	47,719,183	86%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	99,600,000 ⁴³	10,282,665	5,172,335	84,145,000	84%
Social protection	23,000,000	2,091,721	1,243,615	19,664,664	85%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	12,500,000	1,697,213	4,520,095	6,282,692	50%
Rapid response mechanism	2,291,000	41,191	2,077,378	172,431	8%
Evaluation ⁴⁴	2,400,000	16,615	-	2,383,385	99%
Cluster and field coordination	-	428,997	-	-	-
Total	475,241,000	25,200,420⁴⁵	69,825,012⁴⁶	380,215,568	80%

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ENDNOTES

1. OCHA, Yemen: 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan
2. OCHA, Yemen: 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan
3. OCHA, Yemen: 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan
4. RRM Cluster Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) cluster estimates 2023
5. Abyan, Lahej, Taiz, Hadramout – Al Sahel (Al-Mukalla), Hadramout Al-Wadi (Seyoun), Ibb, Amran, Sana'a, Hodeidah and Hajjah Governorates.
6. Routine vaccinations include 1,260,000 doses of measles and rubella (MR); 2,025,200 doses of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV); 1,096,000 doses of Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG); 988,400 doses of Inactivated polio vaccine (IPV); 1,281,600 doses of Pentavalent Vaccine (DTP-HepB-Hib); 936,000 doses of Rota; 915,500 doses Tetanus vaccine (Td); 158,000 doses Hepatitis B vaccine; 4,780,000 doses of bivalent oral polio vaccine (bOPV).
7. 7,874 people receiving the first dose and 3,645 received the second dose
8. Nine IDP sites in Abs and Aslam districts in Hajjah; 11 IDP sites in Adhhihar, Ibb and 16 IDP settlements in Al Mashannah and At Taiziyah districts in Taiz.
9. Two water projects in Ad Dali projects benefitting 7,193 people; three water projects in Al Bayda benefitting approx. 6,700 people; one water project in Al Jawf benefitting 20,000 people; four projects in Marib benefitting 4,983 people, four water projects in Sadah benefitting 27,079 people; five water projects in Sana'a benefitting 8,574 people; seven projects in Hodeidah benefitting 19,782 people; one project in Taiz, benefitting approx. 12,000 people and five projects in Mahweet benefitting 23,308 people
10. RRM assisted displaced population includes: 22 per cent women, 29 per cent girls, 18 per cent men, 31 per cent boys. 66 per cent of the individuals targeted for in-kind RRM assistance during this period were those affected by floods
11. The target is children aged 0-11 months.
12. UNICEF continues to advocate for the increase in measles vaccination.
13. The target is children aged 0-59 months.
14. Due to shortage of funding
15. The target is 90 per cent of the children in need.
16. Low admission rate due to the seasonality of malnutrition.
17. The target is 95 per cent of the children in need.
18. Vitamin A is administered during Polio campaigns which were on hold due to bureaucratic impediments.
19. Due to space constraints, the following acronyms appear here: GBViE (gender-based violence in emergencies); PSEA (prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse); and AAP (accountability to affected populations).
20. Low achievement due to funding and bureaucratic impediments
21. Low achievement due to funding and bureaucratic impediments
22. Low achievement due to funding and bureaucratic impediments
23. Low achievement due to funding and bureaucratic impediments
24. Progress will be updated as the school year begins in August/September 2023
25. Individual learning materials will begin with the 2023-2024 school year in August-September 2023
26. The number of teachers receiving incentives are reported per the activity not year.
27. The number of people to be reached through fuel subsidies has been removed from the programme target, as UNICEF is no longer providing fuel subsidies for the water and sanitation systems.
28. Water projects are under rehabilitation, the beneficiaries will be reported upon completion.
29. WASH has received less than 50% of the funding necessary to reach all targets.
30. WASH cluster is only 27% funded
31. WASH cluster results exclude UNICEF results
32. The population to be reached with WASH supplies will also be provided with hygiene education.
33. WASH cluster results exclude UNICEF results
34. The payment cycle for cash transfers will begin in August 2023.
35. 'Cash plus' also includes referrals to services, social and behavioural change and life skills activities.
36. Next cycle will be launched in July 2023
37. Social and behavioural change and accountability to affected populations are integrated into sectoral responses and interventions.
38. This target is estimated based on the complaints and feedback mechanism 2022 baseline of unconditional cash transfers and other complaints and inquiries (i.e., 460,296), with an assumption that 100,000 complaints and inquiries will be received for other programmes.
39. Progress will scale up in the second half of 2023
40. The active frontlines decreased to 4 from 21 in the previous year, and the flood season began at the end of June 2023 and extended into early July. The set target is formulated based on displacement patterns observed in previous years, in conjunction with the risk analysis established by UNICEF.
41. This includes US\$3 million for gender-based violence interventions; and US\$450,000 for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse interventions.
42. The increased target will be covered through remote programme for mental health and psychosocial support and explosive ordnance risk education
43. The funding requirement for WASH interventions reflects the cost increase for infrastructure interventions.
44. Evaluations will be conducted to demonstrate accountability to affected populations and donors, and for UNICEF and partner learning. Evaluations will be prioritized based on several factors, including potential for programme replication and adaptation in other humanitarian settings globally, the size of the programme budget and programmatic and donor priorities.
45. As of 30 June, USD \$ 4,725,037 is being allocated bringing total funding received to USD \$29,925,456.
46. As of 30 June \$6,512,461, is being allocated bringing the total carry forward to \$76,337,472.