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# Yemen Country Office Humanitarian Situation Report



Reporting Period: 1 – 30 November 2020

## Highlights

- The first round of the nationwide polio vaccination campaign was implemented with COVID-19 precautionary measures between 28 and 30 November 2020 in 13 northern governorates. The campaign targeted 4.1 million children under five years of age and a total of 3.8 million children (91%), were vaccinated. The next polio campaign is planned for 5 and 7 December 2020 in 10 southern governorates and will target 1,100,151 children.
- UNICEF Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) reported 259 cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD)/cholera in eight governorates in the Aden Hub. RRTs response included the surrounding 21 households (HHs) with 5,439 families. RRTs distributed 4,287 Consumable Hygiene Kits (CHKs), consisting of 12,891 chlorine tablets 1.67g, 5,250 chlorine tablets 33mg, and 437 jerry cans.
- 5.8 million students in Yemen remain in need of sustained support to access quality education. More than 2 million children continue to be out of school nationwide. Despite the resumption of the school year in Q3, children still require support in establishing safe learning environments and continuing their education.

## Situation in Numbers



**12.2 million**  
children in need of  
humanitarian assistance

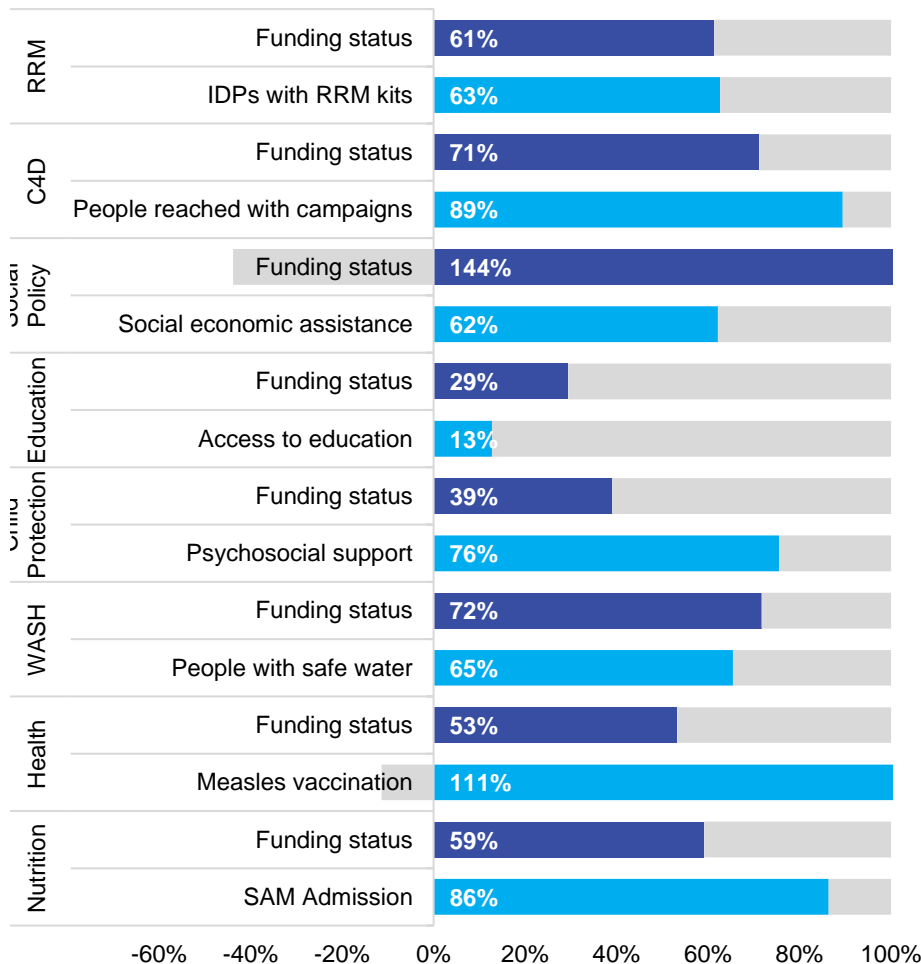


**24.3 million**  
people in need  
(OCHA, 2020 Humanitarian Response  
Plan)



**1.71 million**  
children internally displaced  
(IDPs)

## Funding Status

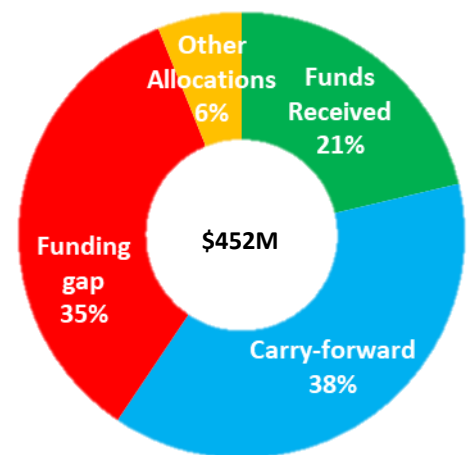


## UNICEF Revised Appeal 2020

**US\$ 452 million**

**Funding Available**

**\$296 million**



## Funding Overview and Partnerships

As part of the 2020 Yemen Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), which is aligned to the 2019 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP), UNICEF has revised its appeal to \$452 million, from the original \$535 million. A separate, dedicated HAC on COVID-19 is also activated in Yemen, with its reporting mechanism. As of 30 November 2020, UNICEF has an overall funding gap of \$242 million. A total of \$173 million was carried forward from 2019. While UNICEF continues fundraising for its 2020 HAC appeal, it has received only \$96 million to date for a total of \$296 million funds available. The YHRP has received a total of \$1.6 billion from donors, or 49% of the total \$3.38 billion funding requirements for humanitarian and relief assistance in Yemen for 2020.

Despite the funding gaps and operational constraints, UNICEF continued to implement its responses using COVID-19 adapted modalities, including vaccinating over 3.8 million children during the first nationwide round of the polio campaign. As of 30 November, UNICEF has received \$78 million against the \$103 million appeal for the COVID-19 response in Yemen.

As part of continuing efforts to strengthen risk prevention and management measures, UNICEF continued to implement recommendations from the 2019 Office of Internal Audit and Investigation's internal audit report. As a result, UNICEF actively implemented a series of risk mitigation measures to effectively deliver for children in a highly challenging and complex environment. UNICEF implemented the enhanced Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT Plus). HACT Plus is a risk management framework that goes beyond the regular HACT framework adopted along with other UN agencies. It transcends the minimum prescribed assurance activities in HACT, a decision that is determined by the inherent risk exposure and operating environment.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

While available data shows that the cholera trends are still stable, UNICEF closely monitored cholera suspected cases and associated deaths given the ongoing heavy rains and floods. Between 1 January and 30 November, 215,766 AWD/cholera suspected cases and 77 associated deaths were reported, with a 0.04 per cent case fatality rate (CFR), which is a significant decrease compared with the same period of 2019 (817,046 suspected cases and 1014 associated deaths, with a 0.12 per cent CFR).

As of 30 November, 2,267 COVID-19 officially confirmed cases with 627 associated deaths and 1,534 recovered cases were reported in Yemen, with a 27.7 per cent CFR. This means more than a quarter of Yemenis confirmed to have the disease have died, which is five times the global average. The officially confirmed cases were reported in 11 governorates. The level of transmission at the community level remains unknown.

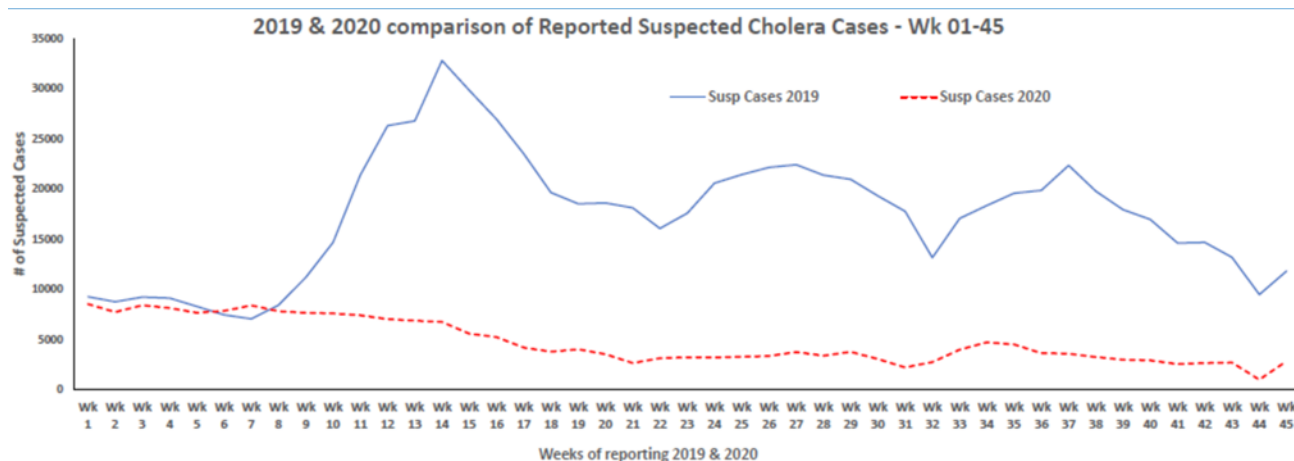
During November, the UN Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (UNCTFMR) documented 29 incidents of grave violations against children, 93 per cent of which were verified. There continued to be a high number of verified child casualties, including four children killed (3 boys and 1 girl), and 27 children maimed (12 boys and 15 girls), by various parties to the conflict, and one boy was abducted this month. There were no verified cases of recruitment and use of children or rape, but there was one case of an attack against a hospital. Most of the incidents documented and verified were in the governorate of Al Hudaydah, followed by Taizz, reflecting the intense fighting in these areas. These are only figures that the UN has been able to verify to date. The actual number of incidents may be higher than reported. With the deteriorating context, increased risk of violence and exploitation, including violence against children, gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, is expected, although reporting has been limited.

With the increase this year from 35 to 49 active frontlines, the conflict continues to affect the neighbouring populations, especially around Marib and Al-Jawf. As frontlines and areas of control continue to shift, thousands are fleeing conflict-affected parts in the south of Al-Jawf, and north and west of Marib. The deteriorating security situation in these areas is leading to further displacements and exacerbating already widespread needs. Humanitarian access to some of the most vulnerable communities near to conflict points remains limited. According to the International Organization for Migration, more than 9,700 internally displaced persons (IDPs) left their home. The majority of displacement occurred within Marib, Al Hodeidah, Al Dhale and Al-Jawf, where people took refuge in safer districts. A multisectoral response to the most vulnerable through accessible corridors in the southern governorates is needed.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### AWD/Cholera Response

As part of the integrated AWD/cholera response, UNICEF supported 179 (out of 321) Oral Rehydration Centres (ORCs), and 45 (out of 206) Diarrhoea Treatment Centres (DTCs) in 201 districts in 17 governorates. In November, a total number of 1,665 cholera suspected cases were treated in the ORCs and DTCs.



The three governorates of Abyan, Aden, and Al Dhale continued to have the highest number of cases of AWD/cholera, compared to the other rural governorates of Hadramout, Shabwah, and Al Mahwra. The trend of new infections remained generally constant throughout November. The major risk factor in the urban areas is the poor state of sanitation, which requires a great amount of resources for both improvement and maintenance. Though the problem remains unchanged, UNICEF continues to support the rehabilitation and restoration of wastewater treatment systems in urban areas and the construction and rehabilitation of emergency latrines as part of the emergency response. UNICEF is working with the World Bank and Qatar Fund for Development to address the sanitation challenges in urban areas for 3.2 million Yemenis.

The Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) reported 259 cases AWD/cholera in Aden Hub (eight governorates). RRTs distributed 4,287 Consumable Hygiene Kits (CHKs), consisting of 12,891 chlorine tablets 1.67g, 5,250 chlorine tablets 33mg, and 437 jerry cans. The targeted households (HHs) received hygiene awareness messages through the RRTs via house-to-house visits, including the use of disinfectants and the distribution of non-food items (NFIs).

### Health and Nutrition

Between 28 and 30 November, the first round of the nationwide polio vaccination campaign targeting 4.1 million children under five years of age in 13 governorates was implemented with COVID-19 precautions. A total of 3.8 million children, accounting for 91 per cent, were vaccinated. The next polio campaign, targeting 1,100,151 children, is planned to take place between 5 and 7 December in 10 southern governorates.

The first round of the integrated outreach strategy in response to the circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) and Measles and Diphtheria outbreaks will commence on 2 December in the Sa'ada governorate, targeting 199,601 children under five years of age and 512,972 children between six months and fifteen years respectively. To date, 231 diphtheria cases were reported from Sa'ada governorate. This is 15% of the 1,590 diphtheria cases reported in Yemen in 2020).

UNICEF continued to provide vaccines for routine immunization services through fixed and outreach Expanded Programme on Immunization service delivery points. A total of 53,198 children under the age of one received their third doses of Penta, and 49,559 children received their first doses of measles vaccines. As of November 2020, 436,548 (44% coverage) children received the second doses of measles. 56,985 women of childbearing age also received Tetanus Containing Vaccines.

As part of the ongoing COVID-19 preventive initiative, planning for the orientation of a further 1,000 health workers is ongoing and personal protective equipment (PPE) was provided to 2,024 health facilities in 220 districts within all

governorates except Socotra. These PPE will cover over 31,243 healthcare facility staff and community health workers. UNICEF plans to establish 60 triage areas in 60 health facilities located in 10 governorates in the south.

UNICEF and partners continued to support the scale-up of the integrated Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme despite the spread of COVID-19, which has significantly affected the delivery of health and nutrition services. Since the beginning of the year, a total of 3,072,407 children under five years of age were screened for malnutrition, out of which, 227,502 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted for treatment (86 per cent of annual target). On the prevention side, 396,843 children received deworming tablets and 661,914 children received micronutrient sprinkles (35 per cent of annual target). 1,177,653 children were also reached with Vitamin A (65 per cent of annual target) mainly through the polio vaccination campaign conducted in 13 southern governorates in July. A sum of 1,034,266 mothers received iron folate supplementation, and 2,107,714 mothers received infant and young child feeding consultations, exceeding the annual target by 57 per cent.

By the end of November, a total number of 7,244 health workers (facility and community-based) were trained on Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Results of the IPC acute malnutrition analysis for the southern part of the country reveal a deterioration in the nutrition situation during the period from August to November 2020. Therefore, accelerated multi-sectoral nutrition response plans are being developed for the 49 high priority districts identified. Based on these findings and preliminary findings of the IPC acute malnutrition analysis for the north, 2,194,409 cases of acutely malnourished children under five years of age which include 368,713 cases of SAM and 1,825,696 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) are expected for 2021.

The Nutrition Cluster initiated service mapping and identified about 108 priority districts with either low treatment coverage for SAM and MAM or high/very high acute malnutrition or deteriorating nutrition situation. This supported fundraising efforts for cluster partners.

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

UNICEF continued its support to IDPs in Marib during November. In partnership with Charitable Society for Social Welfare (CSSW), UNICEF supported the distribution of basic hygiene kits (BHKs), hygiene promotion, desludging of existing latrines, and held a cleaning and solid waste management campaign which benefited 22,455 people. A total of 15,444 people (11,276 IDPs and 4,168 host communities) in Al-Hazm, Al-Maton, Al-Ghayl, and Al-Khaleq districts in Al-Jawf Governorates benefitted from a UNICEF-supported emergency safe-water supply. All water supply deliveries were conducted through water trucking, which provided 50 litres per capita. UNICEF is working to support the construction of sustainable water supplies for host communities and IDPs in the areas where the construction of new water supply systems and rehabilitation or extension of the water supply system is feasible. Al-Jawf is one of the governorates where this intervention is ongoing. Overall, 19,550 IDP families in 129 IDP settlements located in Abs, Kua'aydenah, Aslam Hajjah, Al-Zuhrah and Al-Qanawis in Al Hodeidah have benefitted from UNICEF-supported water trucking.

UNICEF, in partnership with Taybah Foundation, provided safe water and adequate sanitation through trucking to an estimated 400 IDP families and conducted the desludging of sanitary facilities via cleaning campaigns for the disposal of solid waste, which benefited additional 1,100 families. To ensure sustainability of water supply for both IDP sites and host communities, UNICEF completed the repair and rehabilitation of three water projects by installing solar pumping systems and connecting to water points. Two of the three projects were in Al-Tuhaytah district and one in Al-Khawakha district in Hodeida governorate, which reached a total of 1,950 IDP families (13,650 individuals). Similarly, one water scheme was rehabilitated, benefiting 700 IDP households of 4,900 individuals. UNICEF also installed 16 water points with 2,000-litre capacity tanks in the West Coast (Al-Khwakah and Hayes districts) and in Aden (Al Buraiqah district) benefiting a total of 421 IDP families (2,947 individuals).

In response to COVID-19, UNICEF, in partnership with Taybah Foundation, distributed hygiene kits (2856 CHKs, 1911 BHKs) and 5,000 20-litre jerrycans to IDPs affected communities in West Coast, Hodeida, Lahj and Aden governorates benefiting 5,000 families. UNICEF also supported 26,4774 people with the distribution of BHKs & CHKs in IDPs sites and host communities in Amran, Dhamar, Sana'a and Amanat Al Asima.

A total of 2.2 million people benefitted daily from access to safe water with UNICEF's fuel support to Local Water and Sanitation Cooperation's (LCs) in 11 governorates (Amanat Al Asimah, Al Hodeidah, Hajjah, Ibb, Taizz, Dhamar, Al Bayda, Amran, Sa'ada, Al Mahwit and Al-Mahwit Shibam). 908,239 people in Sana'a city were also provided with access to safe water through electricity power supply which operates 47 water supply wells. For the continued operationalization of

the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) in Sana'a city, UNICEF supported the provision of electricity, which allowed 1.4 million people to continue using basic sanitation.

In November, UNICEF in collaboration with the National Water Resources Authority (NWRA), continued the Water Quality Monitoring programme in four governorates in Sana'a Hub and Al-Jawf Governorate. Water quality monitoring activities, which focus on the collection and testing of water samples from water sources used by the communities, were conducted in 10 districts of Amanat Al Asimah (Sana'a city), five districts in Amran governorate, five districts in Dhamar governorate, seven districts in Sana'a governorate, two districts, including 15 IDP informal settlements and collective centres, in Marib governorate and one district in Al-Jawf governorate. A total of 3.7 million people benefited from these activities which ensured safe water provision.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Water and Environment and the WASH cluster in the south to organize three workshops in November. The first workshop supported the government to conduct an internal analysis of the humanitarian needs overview in Aden, and the other two workshops were for the WASH cluster and UNICEF to respectively finalize the review of the 2020 annual work plan and set priorities for 2021. Participants came from various government institutions from ministry and governorate levels, UN agencies and NGOs, including GARWSP, NWSA, EU, PIU, WHO, OCHA, NRC, and Taybah Foundation.

### **Child Protection**

Despite the ongoing challenges, 6,049 conflict-affected people, including 3,028 children (1,710 boys and 1,318 girls) and 3,021 adults (1,863 males and 1,158 females) in Taizz and Al Hodeidah provinces, were reached through Mine Risk Education (MRE) activities. MRE was delivered in schools and child-friendly spaces, as well as through community campaigns with COVID-19 preventative measures. However, MRE achievements were significantly lower compared to the same month in the previous year. This was due to the COVID-19 related restrictions on public gatherings.

Through a network of fixed and mobile child-friendly spaces, UNICEF provided psychosocial services (PSS) to 38,740 people across 11 out of the 21 targeted provinces, which included 30,110 children (9,302 boys and 20,808 girls) and 8,630 adults (2,179 men and 6,451 women). Through the case management programme, UNICEF continued to support the referral and provision of critical services to children who are victims of exploitation and violence, such as gender-based violence.

In coordination with Save the Children, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) in the south will soon a child protection services mapping initiative to develop a referral pathway. Four trainings were conducted on protection mainstreaming, child safeguarding, safe programming, psychological first aid in time of COVID-19, adolescents and girls centred designing, and child and adolescent participation.

### **Education**

A total of 5.8 million students in Yemen remain in need of sustained support for access to quality education. Approximately 2 million children nationwide are out of school. Despite the resumption of the school year in October, children still require support in establishing safe learning environments and continuing their education. An estimated 160,000 Yemeni teachers and school-based staff have not received regular salary payments since 2016. As of November, UNICEF concluded the final payment cycle of incentives for 114,112 teachers and school-based staff funded through the Education Teacher Incentives (ETI) project for the 2019/20 school year. Additionally, the final payment cycle is being finalized for 2,212 Rural Female Teachers eligible for salary allowances in the 2019/20 school year.

UNICEF has also ensured that approximately 17,000 children benefited from the distribution of 6,650 school desks in Al-Jawf, Sa'ada, and Amanat al Asimah. Further distribution is ongoing nationwide.

Finally, to understand the impact of COVID-19 on education, the cluster lead has completed the assessment of the online Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA) in November, which targeted caregivers and children in Aden. Data collection is still ongoing in Sana'a. The cluster is finalizing the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan. To date, there have been no preliminary findings. In the south, data collection has been completed and analysis is ongoing whereas in the north data collection is pending SCMCHA clearance. Key observations on children's attendance, learning loss, and remedial support will be analysed pending the JENA assessment.

## Social Inclusion

In November, the first payment cycle of the Humanitarian Cash Transfers (HCTs) initiative within the Integrated Model for Social and Economic Assistance and Empowerment (IMSEA) was completed. The payments were done using UNICEF's established Project Management Unit (PMU) that delivers cash assistance. In this cycle, 5,499 households (30,245 people) from IMSEA beneficiaries benefitted from the HCTs as a response to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. A grievances redressal mechanism was established and continued to be operational, which allowed people to submit their grievances and queries through the hotline. The total number of grievance cases received and addressed were 314. 58 per cent of them were appeals while 42 per cent were complaints.

Within the IMSEA project, the community engagement component continued. In Amanat Al-Asimah and Sana'a, approximately 6,000 males and 5,900 females from Muhamasheen received messages on the importance of immunization, education, and hygiene. In addition, 131 voluntary cleaning campaigns were conducted in 35 slums in Amanat Al-Asimah and Sana'a, and around 341 students returned to schools in Sana'a governorate with the support of the community volunteers. 35 participants, including 40 per cent of those from Muhamasheen, and 14 Social Welfare Fund (SWF) staff were trained to be national trainers on community engagement in Amanat Al Asimah and Sana'a. Similarly, 26 adolescent peer educators were trained to be young social change agents within their communities.

For November, social policy teams supported the drafting and publishing of the [52<sup>nd</sup> edition of the Yemen Socio-Economic Update](#) (YSEU) titled "Yemen in International Reports and Indexes". The report focuses on the status of Yemen in international reports issued by international agencies. Yemen was ranked 177<sup>th</sup> out of 189 countries for the Human Development Index among listed countries, 162<sup>nd</sup> out of 198 for the Gender Inequality Index, 116<sup>th</sup> out of 117 for the Global Hunger Index, 146<sup>th</sup> out of 153 for the World Happiness Index, 187<sup>th</sup> out of 190 for the Global Doing Business Index 2020, and 132<sup>nd</sup> as the lowest-ranked country in the Global Talent Competitiveness.

## Communication for Development

The nationwide polio vaccination campaign conducted in the north received support from Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization (ASCM). The ASCM interventions were started several days before the campaign with various activities to sensitise eligible households, including advocacy meetings at the governorate level. 2,110,635 people were reached by community volunteers through 466,720 house-to-house visits while 6,001,662 people were reached by religious leaders through 29,408 community meetings, 30,820 women gatherings, 30,195 sessions in over 5,000 mosques as well as 3,021 health facility sessions and 1,681 sessions in schools. 25,444 people were from the IDP population and 37,495 people were from marginalized communities.

Community volunteers also motivated people in 2,483 households who refused or were hesitant to vaccinate their children. These interpersonal communication activities were supported by over 397 roaming vehicles mounted with megaphones. Communication materials, including 63,000 posters and 1,200 banners were placed in strategic locations to support the visibility of the campaign. 11 TV channels and 16 radio stations broadcast the campaign messages through flashes, public service announcements and dedicated discussion programmes on polio, reaching some 13 million people.

Complying with COVID-19 preventive measures, community engagement volunteers, continued interpersonal communication interventions, reaching 140,701 people through 25,582 house-to-house visits and mother-to-mother sessions. Imams and Morshydats sustained community engagement interventions on COVID-19 preventive practices at gatherings and social events, reaching 63,865 people in 780 community gatherings and 670 women's social events.

To support feedback and accountability, health experts and workers responded to questions and concerns on COVID-19 from 6,662 people through hotlines and phone-in programmes on local radio stations.

Communication and community engagement partners continued to support interventions for AWD/cholera, reaching 279,219 people through 60,188 house-to-house visits, 40 puppet shows, 600 community meetings/events, 558 sessions in schools, and 420 sessions in health facilities. Of the beneficiaries reached, 20,481 people under the Saadah Field Office were also reached with polio vaccination messages.

## Rapid Response Mechanism

In November, UNICEF, with UNFPA and WFP, continued to reach the displaced population at frontlines with a first-line response package. The RRM reached more than 8,029 newly displaced families (56,203 individuals) with Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) kits that include essential hygiene items, such as jerry cans and bars of soap. RRM kits are designed to meet the most critical immediate needs of displaced families, such as food and hygiene of women and family, as they are suddenly uprooted from their homes without time to take anything with them. While UNICEF does not directly include direct messages on accessible services or the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), the cluster lead ensures measures related to PSEA are implemented through the management of distribution sites.

### Supply and Logistics

Offshore/cross border movement of supplies requires double customs clearance. Crossing between the north and south causes notable delays in delivering supplies.

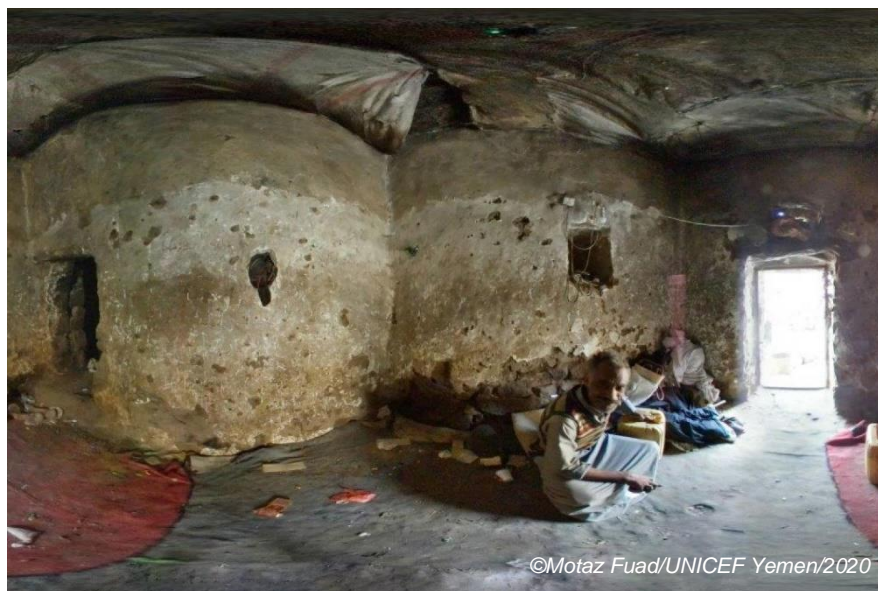
Yemen Metrology and Standards Organization (YSMO) at Hodeida port prohibits importation of supplies with less than 50% of their remaining half shelf life and requires the submission of a list of countries of origin for all components comprising of education and recreation kits packed at UNICEF Supply Division in Copenhagen. It rejects items mentioning Israel, such as world maps and globes.

### Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The humanitarian strategy remained the same as in the [situation report for January 2020](#). The UNICEF COVID-19 preparedness and response plan also remained the same as described in the [situation report for April 2020](#).

### Human Interest Stories and External Media

Field Update: Rain threatens families living in Sana'a slums



Heavy rains – the worst in over ten years – threaten 180 families living in the slums of Sana'a, whose housing situation is untenable regardless of the weather. WASH, in response, has rehabilitated various facilities in Sana'a through the Sana'a field office.

To read about several families affected by these heavy rains, click [here](#).

## External Media

[Back to School](#)



[For every child, clean water](#)



[World Children's Day](#)



## Next SitRep: 31 December 2020

UNICEF Yemen Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicefyemen](https://www.facebook.com/unicefyemen)

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UNICEF HAC 2020: [www.unicef.org/appeals/yemen.html](https://www.unicef.org/appeals/yemen.html)

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## Annex A

### Summary of Programme Results<sup>1</sup>

2020 Programme Targets and Results	Overall Needs <sup>1</sup>	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2020 Target <sup>1</sup>	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼	2020 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼
<b>NUTRITION<sup>1</sup></b>							
Number of targeted children 0-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care	325,209	263,430	233,783	68,163▲	263,430	227,480	67,374▲
Number of children under 5 given micronutrient interventions (Vitamin A)	4,766,718	4,528,383	1,178,871 <sup>3</sup>	7,591▲	1,800,000	1,177,527 <sup>2</sup>	7,591▲
<b>HEALTH</b>							
Number of children under 1 vaccinated against measles (measles-containing vaccine) through routine immunization					500,000	556,786	37,153▲
Number of children under 5 vaccinated against polio					1,500,000	5,014,062 <sup>1</sup>	3,827,189▲
Number of children under 5 receiving primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities					1,700,000	2,344,455	286,950▲
<b>WASH</b>							
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	No data available yet	10,700,000	6,014,720	100,428▲	6,800,000	4,450,343	-
Number of people provided with standard hygiene kit	No data available yet	5,500,000	2,088,927	54,912▲	5,000,000	1,720,066 <sup>1</sup>	34,888▲
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
Number of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	No data available yet	No data available yet	483,588	39,638▲	517,077	390,517	38,740▲
Number of children and community members reached with life-saving mine risk education messages <sup>1</sup>		1,684,106			1,054,008	265,832	6,049▲
Number of children and women accessing gender-based violence response interventions <sup>2</sup>					55,000	29,174	25,964▲
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Number of children provided with individual learning materials	No data available yet	No data available yet	515,021	96,210	1,000,000	414,322 <sup>1</sup>	17,000▲
Number of children accessing formal and non-formal education, including early learning	No data available yet	No data available yet	297,105	16,397	350,000	44,772 <sup>2</sup>	-
Number of teachers receiving teacher incentives each month	No data available yet	No data available yet	231,656	117,554▲	120,000	117,554 <sup>3</sup>	2,939▲
<b>Social Policy</b>							
Number of marginalized/excluded people benefiting from emergency and longer-term social and economic assistance (through case management)					150,000	93,248	-
<b>RRM</b>							
Number of vulnerable displaced people who receive RRM kits					945,000	592,115 <sup>1</sup>	56,203▲
Number of vulnerable persons supported with multi-purpose cash transfer					TBD	58,751 <sup>2</sup>	-
<b>C4D</b>							

<sup>1</sup> These figures were updated to reflect the revised 2020 HAC

Number of people reached with key lifesaving/behaviour change messages through communication for development interpersonal communication interventions		4,500,000	4,026,351	279,282 ▲
<b>Footnotes</b>				
<b>Overall Needs 1:</b> Figures for needs will be provided once the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview for Yemen is published.				
<b>Target 1:</b> Figures for 2020 Cluster Target will be provided once the Yemen HRP for 2020 is published.				
<b>Nutrition 1:</b> The data collection of nutrition figures was delayed for two months.				
<b>Nutrition 2:</b> The immunization campaign planned was not materialized, representing under-achievement. Vitamin A was distributed with the Polio campaign conducted in southern governorates.				
<b>Nutrition 3:</b> The vitamin A supplementation under-achievement reported in November is based on the routine health facility updates where UNICEF normally does not expect big numbers, as it is based on the children that have access to nutrition sites. Good coverage for vitamin A supplementation is expected during measles or Polio campaigns that reach most of the under-five children. The cluster target is usually expected to achieve through mass campaign and not through routine programmes.				
<b>Health 1:</b> The polio vaccination campaign has been conducted in southern governorates only. No integrated outreach rounds have been conducted yet in 2020 and resumed in October.				
<b>WASH 1:</b> Due to a potential risk of increasing suspected cholera cases following the rainy season during summer, hygiene kits will be distributed during the second half of 2020.				
<b>Child Protection 1:</b> This indicator is not tracked by the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, as it is being tracked by the Protection Cluster.				
<b>Child Protection 2:</b> The under-achievement for the child protection activities is due to the COVID-19 suppression measures, including the closure of schools and child-friendly spaces, restricted movement between governorates and a ban on meetings and public gathering. This affected mobility of partners and implementation of mine risk education awareness-raising campaigns in communities and schools. Both fixed and mobile psychosocial support activities were equally affected as child-friendly spaces should have to be closed, and public gatherings were prohibited.				
<b>Education 1:</b> The under-achievement against these indicators is due to teachers' strike in Aden, which prevented children to continue with the education programme, as well as early closure of schools across the country as of 16 March as the COVID-19 suppression measures. An education authority requested to resume the distribution of supplies from the school year 2020/2021.				
<b>Education 2:</b> The under-achievement against these indicators is due to teachers' strike in Aden, which prevented children to continue with the education programme, as well as early closure of schools across the country as of 16 March as the COVID-19 suppression measures. An education authority requested to resume the distribution of supplies from the school year 2020/2021.				
<b>Education 3:</b> Please note this is not an accumulative target. this is teacher incentives that occur periodically.				
<b>RRM 1:</b> The under-achievement of this indicator is attributed to the fluctuating security situation at frontlines and denied sub-agreements and approval for implementing partners to implement the activity.				
<b>RRM 2:</b> To ensure the 'do no harm' principle, consistency and continuity of the response, UNICEF consulted with other cash providers in Yemen and handed over the caseload to the new cash consortium.				

## Annex B

### Revised HAC 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	
						\$	%
<b>Nutrition</b>	105,018,000	21,094,239	46,535,761	6,966,519	74,596,519	30,421,481	29%
<b>Health</b>	37,682,933	13,150,208	18,079,959	17,341,097	48,571,264	-10,888,331	-29%
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	162,420,298	35,470,963	59,008,959	2,242,957	96,722,879	65,697,419	40%
<b>Child Protection</b>	15,337,294	6,021,453	10,455,243	216,588	16,693,284	-1,355,990	-8%
<b>Education</b>	112,185,184	9,917,450	22,741,710	-	32,659,160	79,526,024	71%
<b>Social Policy</b>	2,527,471	1,654,251	3,235,903	-	4,890,154	- 2,362,683	-93%
<b>C4D</b>	3,895,000	507,961	6,961,935	878,068	8,347,964	-4,452,964	-114%
<b>RRM</b>	13,760,000	2,875,651	5,565,699	-	8,441,350	5,318,650	58%
<b>Being allocated</b>	-	5,732,448			5,732,448	- 5,732,448	
<b>Total</b>	<b>452,826,180</b>	<b>96,424,624</b>	<b>172,585,169</b>	<b>27,645,229</b>	<b>296,655,022</b>	<b>156,171,158</b>	<b>34%</b>

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

\*\*'Funds Available' as of 30 November 2020 and includes total funds received against the current appeal plus Carry Forward and Other Allocations. This amount includes 'Cross-Sectoral' costs which are vital to support programming in a high-cost operating environment such as Yemen (such as security, field operations, monitoring, communications and visibility), as well as the 'Recovery Cost' for each contribution which is retained by UNICEF Headquarters. 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.