

Yemen

Executive Summary

2015 saw the escalation of conflict and significant deterioration in the situation of children in Yemen. A total of 21.1 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, including 9.9 million children. Throughout the conflict UNICEF has maintained its presence on the ground via its five field offices and, in collaboration with its partners, has delivered life-saving assistance. This results have been achieved by reorienting programme strategy, structure and operations.

Beginning in March 2015, the conflict in Yemen has spread to 20 of Yemen's 22 governorates, exacerbating the already critical humanitarian situation. After nine months of continued air strikes, shelling and ground fighting, social infrastructure and basic services have collapsed, particularly national health, water and sanitation services, with over 15 million people currently lacking access to basic health services and 19.3 million in need of water and sanitation services. The conflict continues to force families to flee their homes, with 2.5 million Yemenis now internally displaced. Following the escalation in conflict, UNICEF Level-2 emergency was declared in April, followed by a United Nations System-wide Level-3 emergency in early July. Although the Country Programme has had a significant emergency component since 2011, following the escalation in conflict, UNICEF revised its strategy to reflect the significant change in context and scale-up of its humanitarian response, in line with the revised inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan.

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy has been focused on delivering lifesaving services and supplies in line with its Core Commitments to Children in Emergencies. In particular, in 2015 UNICEF has ensured that 158,409 children under-five suffering from severe acute malnutrition have been admitted to therapeutic care. The integration of health and nutrition outreach campaigns has allowed 4,089,794 children to be reached with micro-nutrient interventions and 4,685,088 vaccinated against polio. Due to intense fighting in urban areas, UNICEF provided support to local water corporations ensuring access to safe water for 3,761,851 people. Complementing the above, 885,235 people have been reached with critical information on promotion of positive and life-saving behaviours via outreach activities.

The escalation of conflict forced at least 1.8 million school-aged children out of schools due to closure of 3,584 schools for over two months during the 2014-2015 school-year. UNICEF supported government partners to reopen schools, provided catch-up classes and school supplies to 373,487 out-of-school children. Since November, 14,500 schools have been reopened, however 1,500 remain closed due to insecurity, leaving over 383,000 children out of school.

Acknowledging the psychological distress experienced by children, UNICEF provided psychosocial support to 372,965 children through schools and community facilities. Led by UNICEF, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting of Grave Child Rights Violations in Armed Conflicts has monitored, verified, and documented 1,074 cases of grave child rights violations.

Following the escalation of conflict, and subsequent suspension of cash transfers by the Government, UNICEF shifted to service delivery in the form of unconditional humanitarian cash transfers to the most vulnerable families. So far, 66,556 individuals have been reached with cash assistance. UNICEF will scale-up this programme in 2016 while supporting the resumption of the Government programme.

Through its communication efforts, UNICEF has contributed to putting children's rights at the centre of the crisis. 13 million people were reached on social media through 1,120 bilingual posts and tweets. These efforts contributed to over 18,000 UNICEF media mentions in Arabic and English media.

Bottlenecks and challenges have included access restrictions due to security, the continuity of hostilities, and multiple/evolving government authorities. In response, a key achievement has been the establishment of a Logistics Hub in Djibouti to consolidate supplies and equipment in a forward location and ensure uninterrupted transport to different ports of entry into Yemen. This has reduced the need for expensive long-haul air charters requiring permits from different authorities. As a result, UNICEF has been one of the few agencies to deliver supplies to remote and conflict areas, delivering 3,026.7 metric tons of emergency supplies since March.

In order to mitigate the risk associated with access restrictions, UNICEF has partnered with local vendors to put in place third-party monitoring, while at the same time taken measures, such as increased number of armoured vehicles and negotiation with local authorities, in order to enable increased access for staff to monitor programme implementation. Additionally, UNICEF led the reestablishment of UN office premises in Saada and Ibb. A recently completed revision of its human resources structure will see UNICEF increase its staff capacity from 150 to over 195 staff, with focus on increasing presence and capacity in field offices and operations.

Humanitarian Assistance

UNICEF continues to work in coordination with the Yemen Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and is leading the WASH, Education and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster. UNICEF has established Sub-Clusters for WASH, Child Protection and Education in Aden and Nutrition Sub-Clusters in all field office areas, and is an active member of the Health Cluster. UNICEF continued to support those affected by the conflict and supported the HCT Cyclone Chapala response assisting victims on the ground through local partners who delivered WASH and health supplies. In response to the enduring and deepening humanitarian crisis in Yemen, UNICEF's humanitarian strategy remained focused on delivering lifesaving services and supplies in line with UNICEF's Core Commitments to Children in Emergencies. Since 15 November, a humanitarian Hub/ guesthouse was established in Ibb. The reestablishment of the UNICEF and UN office will ensure programmes can reach vulnerable children and families in Taiz and Saada districts that continue to face great vulnerability and crippling blockade. UNICEF advocated for the evacuation status to be lifted in Hodeida, which now allows UNICEF colleagues to more efficiently deliver the needed support to UNICEF beneficiaries.

Health and Nutrition: Two national immunization days for vaccination against Polio (Polio NIDs) conducted targeting all under 5 children in the country (approximately 5 million) reaching 4.3 and 4.6 million children in the 1st and 2nd NID, respectively. Five integrated outreach activities offering populations living far from the health facilities a package of child and maternal health and nutrition activities including (i) immunization, (ii) Vitamin A supplementation, (iii) deworming (iv) screening and treatment of childhood illnesses (v) screening and treatment for malnutrition, (vi) antenatal and postnatal care for pregnant and lactating women. Approximately,

a quarter of a million children are targeted during these outreaches. UNICEF also provided support to functioning of over 570 health facilities in 18 governorates mainly through provision of supplies for maternal, new-born and child health care. Over 236,000 women were provided antenatal and postnatal care through these channels.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): Yemen's WASH programme 2014-15 was designed in alignment of UNICEF SP 2014-17. Outcome and outputs were based on a mixed approach: development programme / humanitarian response. However, 95 per cent of the programme was diverted to pure humanitarian response after March 2015. By the end of 2015, WASH programme has reached out to more than 4 million people with provision of services. A new area of partnership that delivered was the tripartite agreements between UNICEF, the Yemen Petroleum Company and Local Water Corporations in 11 cities. WASH facilities were rehabilitated in 303 schools to serve 311,100 schoolchildren. The most vulnerable IDP's in 8 governorates were reached with improved water and sanitation.

Education: Across the country, 34 per cent of Yemen's school-aged children were forced out of schools since the conflict started. The escalation of the conflict in Yemen forced at least 1.8 million children out of school. Additionally, 1.6 million school-aged children were already out of school before the conflict and are not yet enrolled. UNICEF continues to work with government and NGO partners on B2S activities and supporting strategies to relocate IDPs from schools. UNICEF also continued to support the administration of Grade 9 and 12 for 600,000 children. UNICEF delivered textbook to 300 schools along with 321 tents to be used as classroom and 1,230,000 school bags kit to IDP's, 1,500 teachers were trained in psychosocial support.

Child Protection: Children in Yemen are severely impacted by the ongoing conflict with over 7.3 million children in need of protection services. A total of 128,978 marginalized, disadvantaged and most vulnerable children (72,220 boys, 56,758 girls) were provided with birth certificates through mobile teams in 7 governorates/35 districts. Additionally, 14,983 birth certificates had been issued for children in need, identified and referred through CFSs. At least 372,965 children received PSS support from community volunteers and NGOs' staff equipped with skills and information on how to deliver key MRE messages to children and their families in the communities and schools. At least 469,270 persons received messages on how to protect themselves from the risk of mines.

Summary Notes and Acronyms

BCP - Business Continuity Plan
CBMNC - Community Based Maternal and Neonatal Care
CFS - Child-friendly schools
CHV - Community Health Volunteer
CMAM - Community management of acute malnutrition
CMT - Country Management Meeting
EHA - Evaluation of Humanitarian Action
ERW - Explosive Remnants of War
GARWSP - General Authority for Rural Water Supply Projects
GCT - Gender Core team
HACT - Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HCT - Humanitarian Country Team
HPM - Humanitarian Performance Monitoring
HR - Human resources
IDP - Internally displaced person

IMEP - Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
IYCF - Infant and young child feeding
KPI - Key performance indicators
LTA - Long term agreements
MOSS - Minimum Operating Security Standards
MRE - Mine risk education
NID - National Immunization Days
NSPMS - National Social Protection Monitoring Survey
PBR - Programme and Budget Review
PCM - Programme Coordination Meeting
PSV - Peer Support Volunteers
RWP - Rolling Work Plan
SLWOP - Special leave without pay
SMART - Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SQUEAC - Semi Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage
TPSD - Transitional Program for Stability and Development
UNCT - United Nations Country Team
UN CTF MR - United Nations Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting Child Rights Violations in Armed Conflicts
UXO - Unexploded ordnance
WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
YCO - Yemen country office
YHCT - Yemen Humanitarian Country Team
YHRP - Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan

Capacity Development

Consistent with its pre-crisis approach, building local capacities continues to be a priority for UNICEF YEMEN. UNICEF works closely with local governments to improve their capacity to respond to the ongoing crisis.

In 2015, over 200 new Community Health Volunteers (CHV) were trained on IYCF counselling and hygiene promotion, and received supportive supervision to become active players for implementation and delivery of nutrition, health and hygiene promotion services in prioritized conflict-affected zones.

UNICEF have supported government partners to re-open schools, over 373,000 children out-of-school were supported for reintegration into the education system. More than 372,000 children received psychosocial support and almost 470,000 people were reached with information on protecting themselves from physical injury/death due to mine/UXO/ERW. C4D activities reached about 885,000 people with critical information and promotion of positive behaviours.

By supporting Local Water Corporations, UNICEF's WASH programme has reached about 4 million affected people with provision of safe drinking water, and hygiene materials across the country. UNICEF upgraded the capacity of two GARWSP offices at sub-national level.

In Social protection, UNICEF played a key role in advocating with the Government of Yemen (GOY) to increase the value of SWF cash transfers for 1.5 million beneficiary cases via using the results of the National Social Protection Monitoring Survey (NSPMS) as a key evidence.

UNICEF supported training of all government partners at central level in results-based

management and gender mainstreaming during quarter 1 of 2015. Plans to conduct trainings at decentralized level were interrupted by the escalation of conflict beginning in late March.

Partnerships

2015 began with the Country Office planning multiple partnerships, both with civil society for advocacy on child rights, as well as with implementing partners for programmatic delivery. Unfortunately the armed conflict which escalated at the end of the first quarter of the year, forced the organization to revisit its priorities and reorganise its response keeping the fast unfolding humanitarian crisis as the primary focus.

This realignment of UNICEF Yemen meant that whilst partnerships with the civil society came to a halt because of the worsening security situation in the country, the office embarked on firming up relationships with NGOs that were still functioning on ground for humanitarian supply and service delivery. For e.g. Humanitarian Aid and Development (HAD), Soul for Development, PU-AMI, Intersos, ACF, Save the Children, ACTED, IHUK, NFDHR, YEMAC, among others.

All in all, UNICEF Yemen was unable to nurture any civil society partnerships even though the office did initiate conversations with the Children's parliament and a few educational institutions for inclusion of elements of child rights in their curriculum. Initial discussions were also had with the journalist forum and Wujoh Foundation for Media Development to extend the Yemen Film Festival to 2015. However the escalation in the conflict followed by the evacuation of international UN staff from the country made formalising newer partnerships with likeminded civil society organisations a near impossibility.

However, the scale up of UNICEF humanitarian response has meant strengthened partnerships with implementing partners. The Yemen Country Office implements the majority of its programme through partnerships with local government at the decentralized level, as well as local civil society. All programmatic results described in this report are a direct result of such partnerships.

External Communication and Public Advocacy

As the conflict escalated in March, UNICEF continued to be a lead advocate in engaging with the GOY, development partners and UN agencies. 20 press statements and news notes were produced (English, Arabic). Over 220 interviews were given to international, regional and local news media (i.e. BBC, Aljazeera, DW, France24, New York Times, The Guardian). Interviews were in Arabic language (141), English (70+) and in Dutch, German, French, Japanese.

UNICEF Yemen was widely covered in local and international media, with total mentions reaching up to 18,543 (8,383 in national media, 10160 in the international media), 13,711 in Arabic, 4,832 in English. Over 608 posts on Facebook and tweets in Arabic (45per cent) and English (55per cent). Since March, over 9 million people have been reached on Facebook at an average of 11,000 organic impression per day and 5.2 million people on twitter at an average of 29,000 impressions per day.

16 human interest stories, 8 field diaries and 23 videos were produced on all programmatic themes and shared widely in social media.

After the Level 3 emergency was declared, the section produced weekly SitReps (later changed to bi-weekly). 26 were produced in English and Arabic, making UNICEF the only UN agency issuing regular reports in Arabic. At least 36 donor proposals and 40 donor reports were produced.

UNICEF is positioned as a leading child rights advocate, news stations globally are repeatedly quoting UNICEF, despite the challenge of being one of several severe emergencies in the region, and not one favoured by international media. Products prepared have increased engagement with NatComs, particularly UK NatCom, which is using UNICEF YEMEN materials in advocacy with UK Parliament and with schools. UNICEF's stay and deliver approach documented through the media and donor reporting, have enabled an increase in emergency funding, resulting in total funding of 79 per cent to the revised 2015 HAC.

Identification and Promotion of Innovation

UNICEF's humanitarian cash transfers programme is unique in its innovative systems resilience approach. The Social Welfare Fund's (SWF) national social protection system has been suspended since March leaving around 7 million without an income. UNICEF's programme has been designed and implemented in close coordination with the SWF, by using variations on SWF's targeting methodology and tools. While UNICEF recognizes the institutional weaknesses and challenges in SWF's current system, UNICEF believes that investing in the re-institution and strengthening of the system is a far more sustainable and effective long term approach than implementing standalone interventions that risk undermining the current system. In 2015, UNICEF provided cash transfers to 5,000 of the most vulnerable households in Sana'a and 5,000 households in Taiz, using biometric data recorded on ID cards to ensure correct usage of the system.

Additionally, due to the conflict, most development activities were put on hold and as the education programme is not 'life-saving', fundraising can be difficult. Therefore, UNICEF proposed the reprogramming of US\$17 million in development funds, which was approved by donors EAC and GPE. This strategic decision enabled UNICEF to support rehabilitation of affected schools, provide teaching and learning materials, psycho-social training and support. A specific decentralization strategy adopted in consultation with MoE allows UNICEF to conduct emergency response activities at governorate level, sending funds directly to field offices. Secondly, with a vast number of students unable to physically return to schools due to the ongoing conflict, MoE and UNICEF have agreed to develop a Self-Learning Programme (SLP) to ensure education is not further disrupted.

Support to Integration and cross-sectoral linkages

With over 1,000 schools affected by the conflict including over 260 schools having been used to host IDPs during 2015, UNICEF has played a key role as the co-lead of the education cluster with regard to the importance of returning schools back to their original purpose. The cluster was successful at bringing the shelter cluster on board though the work is still slow. Current piloting in Amanat Al-Asimah, in collaboration with various stakeholders (including MoE but also other government counterparts and other relevant ministries, Mayor's Office, the Executive Unit and the Popular Committee for IDPs and Education and Shelter partners) will be replicated in other governorates if successful.

UNICEF also coordinated with the Early Recovery Cluster to identify and clear schools where dangerous remnants of war and/or unexploded ordinance (UXOs) were suspected to be present. As a result, the Early Recovery Cluster engaged the Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) to screen and clear all suspected schools of UXOs prior to reopening for the exams in September 2015 and onwards. To date, all suspected schools in Alamanah and Amran have been screened and cleared.

Service Delivery

As a consequence of the scale-up of its humanitarian response, service delivery has been one of UNICEF's main implementation strategies in 2015. Two examples:

UNICEF's partner Alamal Bank has made incredible efforts to ensure the delivery of cash assistance to the marginalized communities. The Bank represented itself to the conflict parties as a neutral, non-profit, financial institution and an implementing partner of a humanitarian programme, which aims to assist the most vulnerable and affected population. In doing so, Alamal Bank has built good relations based on trust with all party leaders, ensuring strong and positive coordination during service delivery. In addition, the blockade has added major complications to the delivery of cash assistance. Alamal Bank field teams had to take extreme measures to reach to the Muhamasheen beneficiaries, where no cars or motorcycles were allowed due to the blockade, and had to walk on foot for more than two hours and sometimes use donkeys as a mode of transportation. By the end of December 2015, Alamal Bank managed to reach and deliver cash assistance to 5,000 Muhamasheen households in Taiz.

This year's Back to School (B2S) campaign was developed based on needs gathered by MoE and UNICEF and involved media campaigns, supplies, PSS, MRE, minor repairs and rehabilitation of schools. Advocacy with MoE also resulted in examinations being administered in all governorates and official announcement of the delayed reopening of schools. While tangible outputs such as school bags, kits and tents attracted pupils back to school, advocacy through C4D also contributed substantially to children's return to schools. UNICEF aims to ensure accountability through third party field monitoring and visits by field office colleagues where possible.

Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation

As in the previous years, the Rolling Work Plans of the office are framed around the revised results finalized through the 2014 in depth Mid-Term Review (MTR) and balances humanitarian and development priorities. Capacity building of the duty bearers and service delivery to the vulnerable populations are again emphasized for fulfilment of the rights.

With the escalation of the conflict in late March 2015, the UNICEF's programming context in Yemen changed significantly. A UNICEF level-2 emergency was declared in April, followed by the UN system-wide level-3 emergency in July. Accordingly, the Country Office (CO) revised its 2015-16 Rolling Work Plans (RWP), suspending the majority of its development and upstream activities, and scaling up its humanitarian response in line with the inter-agency Flash Appeal and the revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP). UNICEF's humanitarian strategy focused on delivering lifesaving services and supplies in line with UNICEF's Core Commitments to Children in Emergencies and prioritizing governorates with high levels of population displacement and affected populations. UNICEF and partners scaled up efforts through all field office areas to reach the most vulnerable children and their families especially internally displaced persons which reached 2.3 million (IDPs)—roughly 10 percent of the population. The Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting of Grave Child Rights Violations (CTF MR) expanded its network in June to the affected districts and verified casualties of children. Trained Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) monitors are effective in reporting cases of grave human rights violation.

While relief efforts seek to save children's lives, UN leaders continue to advocate for access to isolated areas, especially where blockades exist. UN leaders at country, region and HQ level

remain committed to a peaceful solution to the conflict and negotiate for the protection of humanitarian supplies and sites.

Gender Mainstreaming and Equality

UNICEF Country Office continued its focus on equity with gender mainstreamed as one of the main elements in each Programme Outcome and the Rolling Work Plan (RWP). In addition, other outputs addressed reaching poorest and most vulnerable families with social transfers often targeting the female care givers. The programme also provides protection services for girls and boys affected by violence, abuse and exploitation, including gender based violence and trafficking, and community engagement for behaviour and social change. Mothers, fathers, caregivers, and community leaders were targeted to improve knowledge and positive attitudes to adopt 14 lifesaving, care and protective practices.

Within the National Planning framework (2016 -2020), the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation with UNICEF's support built the capacity of different sectors of the Government on gender mainstreaming at the national and sub-national level covering (Azal and Tahama Regions). The assessment of the Transitional Program for Stability and Development (TPSD) was completed and lessons learnt and recommendations for incorporation in the coming national 5th year plans (National Development Plan for 2017-2021) was made. The assessment focused on four areas of Security and Political Stability and humanitarian / Economic Empowerment; Infrastructure /Human Resource Development; Social Protection / Good Governance; and Partnership in Development.

Led by UNICEF Yemen's Gender Focal Point, the office Gender Core team (GCT) of 15 members has representation from all the sections and field offices. Only 12 staff members (approximately 10per cent) in the office were trained on gender mainstreaming along with RBM in 2014 and the plan to cover the remaining in 2015 had to be suspended due to the escalation of the conflict. With the changing context of programing towards humanitarian response, the focus in the coming year will be on gender-sensitivity in emergency and humanitarian response.

Environmental Sustainability

Water shortages and drought are persistent risks in Yemen. In addition to the desperate humanitarian situation and ongoing conflict, the country still struggles to recover from the two cyclones that made landfall during the first and second week of November 2015. Emergency interventions are planned for and monitored through the implementation of the Rolling Work Plans under the dedicated outputs on emergency preparedness and response within each sectoral programme outcome for key life-saving and life-sustaining interventions. This ensures efforts are maintained to minimize the negative impact on the environment from programme activities with adequate measures taken to minimize temporary disturbance to the environment, especially during rehabilitation and construction activities.

The WASH section continues to be directly involved in humanitarian and environment related activities. UNICEF works in coordination with the HCT and is leading the WASH Cluster. Since the escalation of the conflict in late March 2015, water supply and waste management emerged as a priority issues. In addition to the traditional rural water projects, UNICEF supported local water corporations in six different governorates, reaching 2,651,987 beneficiaries and water trucking benefitting 26,306 displaced people and their host communities in four different governorates, including Taiz, a city that has experienced some of the worst fighting. For the first time UNICEF in collaboration with partners worked to find solutions to the dire environmental

conditions in urban cities of Aden, Taiz, Hodeida and Sana'a. Fuel support was provided to the Cleaning and Improvement Fund to ensure continued removal of solid waste from the streets and sustain garbage collection services. In Sana'a, UNICEF provided fuel for the operation of a wastewater treatment plant sustaining the services to 1,400,000 beneficiaries. The focus on providing support to existing urban water systems has allowed water trucking, a far less sustainable approach, to be kept to a minimum.

The office also continues its effort of reducing the environment footprint with its waste management system for consumables such as toners and other e-wastes. The refurbishment and restructuring of the office building was suspended following the escalation of the conflict which otherwise would have enhanced efficient energy use and wastage minimization.

Effective Leadership

The office defined its management objectives via the Annual Management Plan as validated by the CMT during the first quarter. The escalation of conflict in March resulting in the evacuation of international staff led to the successful use of the Business Continuity Plan (BCP). The BCP was updated in September 2015 to include a plan of staff relocation to the field, in case the office in the capital is not accessible.

Programme performance, especially since the starting of the crisis in March 2015, focused at ensuring a fast humanitarian response, working closely with beneficiaries in the community.

An emergency PBR was conducted in a participatory and efficient manner in order to strengthen staff capacity and presence in field office and operation.

Despite the challenges, operations focused on maintaining active workflows. Workflows were rolled-out and implemented during 2015 and resulted in the efficient implementation of the programme. Management provided flexibility for national staff to take part on learning opportunities as well as mission assignments, whenever it was possible.

Financial Resources Management

During 2015, the financial system continued to be properly managed, considering the internal control systems adjusted to the financial accountings, in line with UNICEF's policies.

Expenditures were reviewed including DCT for partners, POs, TAs, Consultancies, Reimbursements, External payments, vendors direct expenses, staff benefits, loans and other related payments. The total amount spent was US\$87.97 million and YER18.708 billion, as of December 2015. Cash replenishments requests in US\$ and trade requests for local currency, were created by the Finance team in UNICEF YEMEN and approved by Treasury at HQ, resulting in a total amount of US\$89.6 million and YER 18.997 billion, as of December 2015.

A monthly average of 120 DCT were reviewed and verified in the system, for a total of US\$700,000 / YER 300 million. Based on the HACT approach, UNICEF YEMEN conducted internal audit checking 100per cent.

In 2015, the yearly closure of 2014 was performed and fully completed. Opened items from 40 sub monthly activities were regularly monitored to ensure timely submission to HQ, as required.

Despite the crises, the banking systems were maintained on regular status in the capital city – Sana'a and five field offices. Banks operations continued as normal and responded to required

solutions. During the crisis, funds transfers to Aden for staff and programme purposes, were managed through special arrangements with banks and dealers.

Fund-raising and Donor Relations

With the escalation of conflict in March, the country office's fundraising efforts focused on the humanitarian appeal, which was revised from US\$60 to US\$182million, and reached 79 per cent funding by the end of the year.

The Fundraising and Leveraging committee (FLP) came into full force in 2015, holding meetings up to twice a month. The FLP committee includes representation from all programme sectors and provides an opportunity to review and share fundraising goals and areas of potential overlap. Through this initiative, many new donors were identified and approached to provide flexible emergency funding to address the most urgent needs, as well as more sustainable and longer term funding for the development programme.

The office maintains a funding pipeline matrix, listing all sources of potential funds and ranking them soft, medium, strong or confirmed. The matrix is regularly shared with regional and HQ colleagues to ensure a continued and up to date awareness of the financial position of the office.

The office has also built on efforts begun in the previous year to establish and strengthen partnerships with national committees. UNICEF staff have made visits and presentations to French, UK, Netherlands and Japan NatComs during the year, which have resulted in a boost to media coverage and public interest in the work being done by UNICEF in Yemen.

Donor reporting is coordinated by a Reports Officer in coordination with relevant programmes, which submit draft reports 20 days in advance of the external deadline to allow for quality assurance checking. Due to the conflict, the office was supported by surge reporting specialists focusing on emergency reporting and sitreps, for a total of 4.5 months of the year. The office also hired an additional TA Reports Specialist in December for a period of 12 months.

Evaluation

The evaluation and related analytical activities were severely constrained due to conflict escalation in late March. Following the re-prioritization of the RWPs at mid-year to take into account the scale up of the humanitarian response, the IMEP was similarly revised and endorsed in the July/August CMT. Overall the country office achieved more than 73 per cent implementation rate of the revised IMEP 2015. The two specific planned evaluations could not be completed. The consultants for the Community Based Maternal and Neonatal Care (CBMNC) evaluation could not be engaged after onset of conflict in Aden until late in the year. The report will be finalized by early 2016. The Evaluation of Humanitarian Action (EHA) started in late November with participation in the regional EHA capacity building project rolled out by the Evaluation Office. A draft TOR is now under review within the office and it will be implemented within the stipulated timeframe ensuring adherence to independence principle and follow-up on management responses.

The following studies were completed:

- *Semi Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC) assessment in Hajja
- *Effectiveness of Community Health Volunteers (CHVs)
- *Cost effectiveness Study of Mobile Clinic Versus Fixed Health Facilities in Providing CMAM Services in Hodiedah Governorate
- *SMART survey in Hodiedah, Hajja, Aden, Lahj and Albeidah

With declaration of level-2 emergency in April, followed by system-wide level-3 in July, Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM) was activated. HPM indicators are updated and reported in the fortnightly SitReps. To compliment the constrained access for field monitoring in conflict-affected areas the office has implemented Third Party Monitoring. To cater to the increasing information demand, the number of Information Management Officers (IMOs) through the institutional contract was increased to twelve covering all the UNICEF Clusters, Sections and the Field Offices.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

Through a well-structured BCP, UNICEF YEMEN was able to ensure the continuity of work even though the presence of staff was not regular up to June 2015. Flexible working modality was facilitated to ensure continuity of work. Online training was carried out connecting main office in Sana'a and field offices. Skype for Business has become the main form of communication, virtual meetings are regular.

UNICEF YEMEN used the approach of reducing the recurring operating cost by adopting the fixed price, long term agreements (LTAs) with suppliers, including printing press, office equipment, maintenance, travel agencies, clearing agent and Security. UNICEF YEMEN also observed the benefits of sharing services with other UN agencies. Another approach to reduce the running cost was the use of rented cars whenever it was cost effective. With all the above mitigating measures, UNICEF YEMEN managed and will continue to significantly reduce all the costs of utilities and other services.

Supply Management

2015 Procurement	Value in US\$
Institutional contracts	1,873,437
Consumables	483,388
Admin supplies	195,357
Small value PO	10,062
Local PO	7,276,117
Offshore	23,790,000
Procurement_ services	1,363,422
PSS Gavi	11,874,892
Transport/clearance	2,665,041
Total	49,531,716
*In-country logistics cost	

Following the activation of the L3 procedure, UNICEF YEMEN adjusted its supply strategy. From a country program with a procurement component of US\$52.4 million in 2014 (US\$34.4 million under PSS), the scale up supply response pushed the procurement volume to US\$33 million (US\$3.3 million in PSS). The Procurement Service activity is drying out in 2015 due to conflict.

Because of war and limited access to ports and airports in Yemen by the commercial sea and air shipping, UNICEF YEMEN with support from Supply Division, established a logistics hub in Djibouti, facilitating the re-forwarding of shipments to Yemen, using dhows and charter-flights.

From April to December, the logistics hub have chartered 32 dhows carrying 2,460 Mt / 6,798 cbm of emergency supplies reaching Hodeida, Mokha, Aden and Mukhala ports. With support from SD's shipping unit, 9 charter flights departed from Djibouti to carry most of vaccines requirements.

Due to cost's fluctuation and increase, most of procurements are nowadays processed offshore, UNICEF is handling and looking for local procurement opportunities, especially for construction activities.

The supply scale up required great efforts from the supply team. Limited access of international staff into Sana'a, the on-going air-strikes in Sana'a and other regions, the negotiations with the various parties for facilitating access, challenges in clearing in-coming shipment and the limited access to local markets, affect greatly the supply operation, making necessary the establishment of a new Supply staffing structure.

UNICEF remains one of the few agencies directly delivering supplies in remote and war zones. Since March, around US\$15.8million of supplies were delivered to implementing partners. UNICEF is partnering with the logistics cluster, remains in control of its in-country logistics activities.

Security for Staff and Premises

The start of 2015 was impacted by the sudden onset of war, characterized by the air campaign starting on 26 March. UN's immediate reaction was to evacuate international staff from the country. Many National staff and eligible dependents were similarly forced to evacuate or take refuge away from bigger cities into rural villages. In May, with re-conditions met, the UN international community began a slow and calculated return. UNICEF staff were very much at the forefront of this return. As the situation stabilized in the capital, most National staff and dependents also returned.

However in the proceeding months a significant humanitarian crisis had started to unfold. From this time forward the primary, and very concerted, focus of the security unit was on the safety and security for National staff, with a comprehensive range of new innovative measures; trainings; physical resources provided in order to reduce risk exposure. In recognition of the changed security dynamics, new and additional security enhancements were made to both the Country Office and Hodeida Field Office. Furthermore, with requirements for 'humanitarian hub' to be established in Sa'ada and Taiz, UNICEF took the lead to establish hubs in both locations (however because the security situation in Taiz continued to deteriorate, a temporary hub was established in Ibb). Security enhancements in these locations are ongoing. With comprehensive new security risk management processes (individual mission clearance and de-confliction approvals introduced) limited field missions and presence were still able to be undertaken however in order to expand this presence and missions, additional armoured vehicles were purchased and/or rented to facilitate safer movement. Nevertheless, further efforts to increase presence and field activities will necessitate the importation of yet further security related equipment (more armoured vehicles, protective equipment and communication equipment), however Government importation regulations and restrictions are adversely delaying this.

Human Resources

Despite very difficult circumstances in Yemen in 2015, HR Unit managed to maintain high delivery standards in all areas. Recruitment was again a main task in the 1st half of 2015, by July 95per cent of 2014 PBR posts were completed while 5per cent were kept on "freeze" status due to the war. In addition, 12 non-PBR posts were completed. It was especially challenging the evacuation of the IP staff to Amman, however, was very well managed, within the specified KPI timelines even though remotely. Support staff on Surge/mission was another heavy task for HR, flexible working arrangement continued to be a working modality for UNICEF YEMEN. Despite difficulties and remote access to office during 1st quarter, staff development through the LLTC continued to be active and all cases were properly reviewed by HR and LLTC. In an initiative from HR, the management agreed to facilitate the process of internal UNICEF courses to all staff. A learning database has been kept in place. Weekly learning days were fully reactivated and staff is now eager to it.

To address the wellbeing of staff and manage the stress level within office, the services of the Regional Staff Counsellor and PSVs was heavily activated. Another area that was tackled was the security of staff where all UNICEF premises were maintained fully MOSS compliant and the warden system and communication tree are fully functioning for both national and international staff.

HR actively engaged in Inter-agency Cooperation, Networking and Partnerships with other UN Agencies, as a result many HR proposals were adopted by the whole UN in Yemen like the revised R and R guidelines/practices, the SLWOP for national staff during the crises and others.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

Given the existing ongoing conflict in Yemen and the unavailability of main power system and fuel since March 2015, connectivity and electricity supply, for business and personal use, continues to be one of the major concern for the office management. Public ICT infrastructure is poor and sudden outages of services (Internet, Public telecomm and Electricity) are frequent as a result of sabotage acts against public infrastructure. Therefore, UNICEF YEMEN has enhanced and upgraded its main and secondary Links to assure no single disruption occur in the office business process. At the personal level, office management also provide all SM with a home use solar system, in addition to home use Internet services introduced in 2014. Indeed, these two services enhance staff mobility and help them to respond timely in difficult situations. Furthermore, it has also contributed to its fare extend to elevate Staff morale.

As for Field offices, given the continued emergency situation and political unrest, in addition to the existing SAT and ADSL Links, all field offices are provided with a BGAN service that was intensively used by all Heads of field offices.

For effective communication, ICT also has been leading and advocating for the effective use of all available services. For instance at the topmost of the emergency between March and July, where all staff was authorized for self-evacuation, these services were the only mean available to keep all staff tied and connected to each other and with colleagues evacuated to Amman. ICT has been effectively participating in programme activities related to ICT through providing advice on best technological solutions and specifications required for programme delivery or partners' requirements. Juvenile Justice Project and SMS Based Nutrition Information System are some of the ICT4D initiatives handled in 2015.

ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

OUTCOME 1 Improved and equitable use of high-impact maternal, newborn, child health and nutrition specific and sensitive interventions.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF's programming context in Yemen saw a significant change with the escalation of the conflict in late March 2015. A UNICEF level-2 emergency was declared in April, followed by the UN system-wide level-3 emergency in June. Accordingly, the Country Office (CO) scale down the majority of its development and upstream activities, and scaled up its humanitarian response in line with the revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP), covering July-December 2015).

To address the core commitment for children, UNICEF continued to scale up the nutrition interventions to decrease mortality and malnutrition of children under 5, providing treatment to 158,409 under-5 Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) children enrolment in the Outpatient Therapeutic feeding Programmes (OTPs). In efforts to strengthen infant and young child feeding (IYCF) behaviour and practices, a total of 133,192 women received infant and young child feeding counselling. In addition, children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) also received high impact nutrition interventions including 4,086,627 under 5 Children provided with VIT A and micronutrients supplementation. 175,979 under 5 received deworming drugs and 243,865 PLW received Ferrous/folate. UNICEF also continued the implementation of community based interventions with the objective of reducing stunting in 13 districts.

Health section supported MoPHP in areas of EPI, IMCI and MNC. The EPI Taskforce and HSSCC meetings were held regularly. 331 facility-based health workers were trained in IMCI and community midwives trained in target districts. The skilled community Midwives continued providing antenatal, intra-partum and postnatal care to mothers and new-born at household level. Some 47,592 pregnant and lactating mother received iron-folate supplements from these midwives. Support to child and maternal immunization also continued with measles and other antigens coverage targets met as of end March, 2015. IPV was introduced in Yemen in 2015 and Switch plan was developed and approved by HSSCC.

The number of mobile teams providing maternal and child health and nutrition services was increased from 25 prior to conflict to 94 by end November. They provided treatment to 57,000 children for various childhood illnesses and to some 43,000 women on antenatal and postnatal care. In addition UNICEF provided health supplies and drugs to over 570 health facilities in 17 governorates benefiting an estimated 400,000 persons mainly children and mothers from these PHC services. Frequency of the integrated outreach activities providing an integrated package of health and nutrition service for children and mother in tier 3 and some tier 2 areas was increased to 5 a year and helped reach over 250,000 children with vaccination and other health services. To maintain the Polio free status Yemen had conducted 2 Polio NIDs reaching over 4.6 million of the targeted 5 million under 5 children with OPV. To prevent Measles outbreaks, MR vaccination campaigns were done for IDPs and in all districts with low coverage in 2014 MR campaign and more than 1.8 million children were vaccinated.

OUTPUT 1 Increased national and sub-national capacities to provide equitable access to the nutrition specific and sensitive interventions in CPAP districts (Service Delivery).

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In efforts to decrease mortality and malnutrition of under-5 children, UNICEF scaled up CMAM treatment by establishing 527 new OTPs bringing the total to 2,159 and enabling screening of 693,082 of which 158,409 under-5 SAM children were enrolled in the OTPs. With additional capacity developed in CMAM of 868 new HWs and 877 CHVs; and deployment of 94 Mobile teams through NGOs and government to provide integrated health and nutrition interventions in the hard to reach areas, IDPs settings or to locations where fixed OTPs were not functional, the CMAM programme achieved Cure rate of 72per cent; with defaulters rate down to 26per cent; non-respondent rate down to 2per cent; and no deaths reported.

In the beginning of 2015 UNICEF in collaboration with partners (HAD in Aljouf, PU-AMI in Hodeidah and IMC in Taiz) rolled out community based integrated nutrition sensitive and specific interventions in 13 districts, with the objective of reducing malnutrition rates. 877 CHVs were trained on communication and IYCF counselling with the major component of the programme to build the community capacity to assess the nutrition situation of their children, analyse the causes of malnutrition and come up with concrete actions to address it. Village Development committees were formed to facilitate the implementation of the agreed upon actions. The escalation of the conflict shifted the focus on the implementation of the integrated community based to the emergency response. However, the implementation resumed in Q4 of 2015. In addition, high impact nutrition interventions including MUAC screening and referral, micronutrients supplementation, iron-folate supplementation for PLWs, deworming and Vitamin A supplementation and IYCF counselling were implemented through three integrated outreach services with UNICEF support. Some 4,089,794 under-5 Children were provided with Vitamin A and micronutrients supplementation. 175,979 under 5 received deworming drugs and total PLW received FA is 243,865, as per the data provided from Alhodidah, Hajjah, Almahwit, Ibb, Sa'adah, Aljawf, Raymah, Sana'a, Mareb, Ammran, Albaydha, Aden, Abyan, Shabwah, Lahj, and Hadhramut governorates. To further strengthen IYCF counselling the number of IYCF corners at health facility level was increased from 250 in January to 480. IYCF counselling was added as important component of the integrated outreach activities and Mobile Teams. Some 133,192 women received infant and young child feeding counselling.

OUTPUT 2 Increased national and sub-national capacities to equitable access to essential high-impact maternal, new born, and child health interventions in CPAP districts (Service Delivery).

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Emergency response focussed on preventing deaths and disease in children and mothers by continuing service delivery at community level and where needed at first level referral health facilities. These includes vaccination, screening and treatment of childhood illnesses, and preventing and responding to outbreaks and mothers and new-borns care during and after pregnancy. Strategies include service provisions at household level (through community health workers), at population level (through outreach and mobile teams) and support to health units and facilities. In addition UNICEF also supported health system to prevent its collapse.

Vaccine supply pipeline into and within country and the cold rooms remain functional with provision of fuel and human resources. 246 of the 333 districts have functional vaccine stores and Vaccines from these districts were moved to the nearest district or governorate cold room. Approximately 900 of the 3,652 health facilities (25per cent) can no longer conduct routine vaccinations due to the conflict. Immunization coverage was decreasing, risking vaccine-preventable diseases outbreaks. UNICEF and partners therefore increased mobile teams (from 25 to 95+); the areas covered by outreach activities (the frequency increased from 4 to 5 a

year); and conducted special vaccination campaigns among IDPs to maintain pre-conflict vaccination levels (two National Immunization campaigns against Polio and 2 special campaigns – one for IDPs and the other for high risk districts). Given the risk posed by possible measles outbreak and the importance of maintaining a Polio-free status, UNICEF and partners prioritized and vaccinated some 4,685,088 under-5 children against Polio and Measles. IPV was introduced in Yemen in November 2015 and Plan for Switching from tOPV to bOPV was prepared and approved by HSSCC.

With population displacement the Community midwives providing home based care to pregnant and lactating women and new-borns were also displaced and the MoPHP is trying to establish contact with them. To ensure health facilities remain functional, UNICEF provided supplies to over 570 health facilities and the partner NGOs are undertaking health facility needs assessments for human resources.

Outbreak prevention and response plan was developed for dengue and diarrheal diseases. UNICEF supported communication and supplies in health and also WASH. Dengue outbreaks occurred in Aden, Taiz and Shabwa. Lack of clean water, collapsing sanitation system, displaced populations, and limited healthcare access are likely contributors. UNICEF with WHO and other partners supported provision of essential drugs, and mobile health clinics for communication and detection of dengue cases.

OUTPUT 3 Strengthened government commitment, accountability and national capacity to legislate, plan and budget for high impact health and nutrition interventions (Enabling Environment)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The emergence of the conflict and the split of the government leadership hindered the progress on this output, However, prior to the conflict the Multisector Nutrition Action Plan (MSNAP) was finalized and presented to the ministers of the different sectors. The plan was to translate the MSNAP into national nutrition programme (NNP) and a senior international consultant and a national expert counterpart have been recruited to support the development of NNP which latter was suspended in March at the beginning of the current conflict. The SUN secretariat has been established under a ministerial decree and given a place within MoPIC building with support from UNICEF, however these activities were also suspended. The capacity building of nutrition managers in bottleneck analysis was also postponed to 2016 due to other competing priorities in responding to the current emergency.

Part of the MSNAP is the implementation of integrated community based programme that includes an integrated package of high impact interventions prepared in close coordination with MOPH. It was rolled out in 13 priority districts, but the implementation slowed down post conflict and is now planned to continue in 2016.

EPI Task force was established following advocacy by UNICEF and the meetings were held regularly. An IMCI task force was also established. Health System Strengthening Coordination Committee meets regularly and its main objective is to ensure proper planning, oversight, accountability and coordination. UNICEF supported operation room at central and governorate levels for monitoring and coordination with field.

OUTPUT 4 Increased country capacity and delivery of services to ensure prevention of excess mortality among children and women and protection of their Nutritional status in Emergencies.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

As of December 2015, over 2,500 metric tons of nutrition supplies were delivered in the country since the beginning of conflict covering the needs of 171,000 severely malnourished children and was distributed to health facilities in 305 districts in 20 governorates. In addition, 370 metric tons of FF, deworming, micronutrients and Vitamin A were procured and distributed. There has been no interruption of the nutrition supplies pipeline. To counter difficulties in moving supplies in the country, UNICEF established a logistic hub in Djibouti from where supplies are transported to different ports in Yemen in smaller manageable quantities. This helped in reducing the in country transportation cost and risk of insecurity. No supply stock outs are reported from the health facilities. However, due to electricity cut and insecurity in certain districts only 40 per cent of the reports were received. UNICEF introduced SMS system to improve the reporting on nutrition data and supplies stock at health facilities.

Nutrition cluster partners with support from UNICEF implemented nutrition SMART surveys in five out of the ten highly affected governorates by the current conflict in Hodeidah, Hajja, Aden, Lahj and Albaida. The survey results indicated a GAM rate above 15 per cent in Hodeidah, Aden, Hajja low land and Lahj low land. The result also indicated significant deterioration of GAM rates in Hodeidah and Aden compared to 2014 and the loss of gain in reducing malnutrition that was observed in 2014. The pre and post conflict GAM rates in Hajja and Lahj shows no significant changes. In addition four nutrition coverage surveys (SQUEAC), three nutrition operational researches and the Iodine Deficiency Disorder survey have been conducted. These surveys reflect the effect of the current situation on the Under-5 child nutrition status and enable partners to conduct evidence based planning and estimation of caseload of malnourished children in these priority governorates.

OUTPUT 5 Increased capacity of Government and Partners at all levels to identify and respond to inequities and gender dimensions of MNCH and Nutrition.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

EPI programme focused on provision of services to marginalized communities. Polio and MR campaigns services were provided to all communities in high risk areas with focus on population in remote, hard to reach and inaccessible areas. During integrated outreach rounds sessions arranged for deprived communities e.g. Muhamasheen which is 4-6 per cent of the Yemen population. Beside this services were provided to refugees, Somalian population and Badwins.

OUTCOME 2 Improved and equitable use of safe drinking water, sanitation, with improved hygiene practices and healthy environments.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF's programming context in Yemen changed significantly with the escalation of conflict in late March 2015. A UNICEF level-2 emergency was declared in April, followed by the UN system-wide level-3 emergency in June. Accordingly, the Country Office (CO) revised its 2015-16 Rolling Work Plans (RWP), suspending the majority of its development and upstream activities, and scaling up its humanitarian response in line with the inter-agency Flash Appeal (covering April-June 2015) and the revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP, covering July-December 2015). Prior to the escalation of conflict, WASH program, in collaboration with its partners, managed to undertake the software components particularly of the Community Led Total Sanitation activities.

The escalating conflict resulted in a devastating toll with 20 out of Yemen's 22 governorates affected with massive destruction of the country's infrastructure and collapse of public services,

particularly health and WASH. As of December 2015, up to 2.5 million children are at risk of waterborne diseases and 19.3 million people are in need of water and sanitation assistance. The humanitarian response continues to be constrained by access challenges due to widespread insecurity. UNICEF provided about 3.3 million litres of fuel to the Local Water Corporations of 11 cities for pumping water benefiting around 1.2 million people. Additionally, water was trucked for IDPs and host communities in Lahj, Amran, Abyan, Amanat Al-Asama and Taiz. Garbage that has been accumulating on the streets is of great environmental health risk and UNICEF supported with fuel to run garbage trucks of the Cleaning and Improvement Funds of Hodeida and Sana'a.

Reacting to the changed humanitarian situation in the country at the mid-year 2015, WASH work plan was revised. At the end of the year 2015, the revised work plan of WASH remained on track in terms of reaching out to number of people in development as well as humanitarian response. In Tehama region, 72 open well protection projects are completed with GARWSP providing improved sources of drinking water to 21,966 people. A total of 1,022 villages were identified and assessed in 10 districts out of which 873 villages were triggered and 323 are declared Open Defecation Free. Five partners collectively worked on CLTS.

Overall on humanitarian response out of the total target of 3,971,800 people to be provided with clean water, WASH program until December 15, 2015 has reached to 3,761,851 (94.7 per cent). Similarly for a total target of 650,000 about 416,321 affected IDPs are provided with hygiene kits and ceramic filters.

OUTPUT 1 Community Action for Total Sanitation triggered to achieve Open Defecation Free status for villages in target districts

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The implementation of five agreements with the partners on CLTS continued in 2015 in the nine districts of four governorates (Taiz, Amran, Al-Dhalea and Al-Mahweet) and the set targets achieved. Out of the 1,022 villages selected in 2014, a total of 937 villages were assessed to be triggered in 2014 and first quarter of 2015. About 513 villages were triggered in the first quarter of 2015. With achievement of 259 villages declared as Open Defecation Free in 2014, an additional 64 were declared in 2015 reaching to a total of 323 villages. Conflict remained the key factor for low progress in current year. A total of 60 master trainers were trained in two phases on the newly developed CLTS package. The new CLTS package for community mobilization consists of the National CLTS guidelines, the Trainers' Manual and the IEC materials to be used by CLTS facilitators in the field. Communication materials have been developed, pre-tested and rolled out nationwide.

OUTPUT 2 Improved National Capacity to provide access to sustainable safe drinking water and adequate sanitation.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

During 2015, rural water supply rehabilitation and improvement continued. 186,133 people have access to water supply in 200 villages in 8 districts (Sawada, Soud, Makha, Mozaa, Makbana, Khamis Bani Saad, AlAzraq and AlHasha). WASH facilities were rehabilitated in 303 schools serving 311,100 school children. For 2015, WASH program had set a target of 70 health facilities to be provided with access to improved water sources and sanitation facilities. The achievement recorded is higher than the target as 78 Health facilities are provided with service delivery. These facilities are now serving 85,000 SAM and MAM children.

OUTPUT 3 Strengthened political commitment to legislate, plan, budget to scale up access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and improved hygiene practices.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The output activities were postponed during the mid-year review of the RWP due to recent conflict and unavailability of legitimate government. However, before the conflict started, UNICEF advocated and initial understanding with GARWSP was reached on budget allocation for rural WASH. The Minister agreed to take up the issue at cabinet level. The review of Yemen Water Quality Standards is planned for next year which might come up with recommendations for adjustments of the standards. Similarly the Capacity gap assessment for GARWSP is planned for next year as well.

OUTPUT 4 Improved emergency preparedness and partners capacity to immediately respond to humanitarian situations.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF provided fuel to the Local Water Corporations to pump water for around 1.2 million. Additionally water trucking continued in Lahj, Amran, Abyan, Amanat Al-Asima and Taiz covering IDPs and host communities. UNICEF provided fuel support to Local cleaning funds and financing to partners for Solid waste collection and disposal in Aden, Hodeida and Sana'a. About 3,452,200 people were provided with access to clean water in urban areas while (WASH) supplies were prepositioned for 100,000 people in governorates of Aden, Abyan, Hajjah Sa'ada, Amran, Marib and Al Dhale. Rapid needs assessments conducted during the pause identified a total of 5,100 IDP families in Hajjah (1,000), Amran (850), Sa'ada (3,000) and Marib (250) in need of critical WASH services. This case load was targeted and community water tanks were installed in schools with IDPs in Amran and Sana'a city. In Hayran and Abs districts of Hajjah governorate hygiene kits and ceramic water filters were distributed to the displaced families. In Amran, Hajjah and Abyan, Hygiene promotion activities are implemented for displaced families. UNICEF also supported the construction of temporary zinc latrines for 181 marginalized displaced families living in open areas of Al Dahad in Khamer town and in Al Madan district, both in Amran governorate. UNICEF also distributed water purification tablets to internally displaced families in Hajjah and Amran. Overall on humanitarian response out of the total target of 3,971,800 people to be provided with clean water, WASH program has reached to 3,761,851 (94.7per cent). Similarly for a total target of 650,000 some 416,321 affected IDPs were provided with hygiene kits and ceramic filters.

OUTPUT 5 Government and partners, as duty-bearers, identify and respond to key human rights and gender equality dimensions of water, sanitation and hygiene practices in Yemen

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The activities were not implemented during the year. Based on the prioritization of WASH humanitarian response following the escalation of the conflict and declaration of the L3 emergency it was decided to suspend all the planned activities under this output. However, 408,454 most vulnerable including IDPs in humanitarian situation were reached with improved water and adequate sanitation in the governorates of Hajjah, Hodiedah, Sana'a, Amran, Abyan, Lahj, Taiz and Al-Dahle.

OUTCOME 3 Improved access for girls and boys in targeted communities to equitable and inclusive education opportunities of good quality

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF's programming context in Yemen saw a significant change with the escalation of conflict in late March 2015. A UNICEF level-2 emergency was declared in April, followed by the UN system-wide level-3 emergency in June. Accordingly, the Country Office (CO) revised its 2015-16 Rolling Work Plans (RWP), suspending the majority of its development and upstream activities, and scaling up its humanitarian response in line with the inter-agency Flash Appeal (covering April-June 2015) and the revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP, covering July-December 2015).

The ongoing conflict resulted in the devastated situation in the education sector partly due to the forced closure of schools and education offices in the field level, resulting in much less activities implemented partly due to the less fund available for emergency particularly in the first half year or so. Almost 3,600 schools were closed down as a result of the conflict, and 785 schools have been partially or completely damaged. Over 400 schools have been used by internally displaced people (IDPs) at a peak time prior to the official school opening in October in the south and in November in the rest of the country, while 68 schools have reportedly been occupied by armed groups. Schooling of over 1.8 million children was disrupted, wasting over two months of the school year 2014/2015 (i.e., April and May) and another two months of the school year 2015/2016 (i.e., September and October).

Despite the challenges, the section managed to directly reach at least 219,200 children through development programme and over 520,000 children through emergency programme. For development activities through Output 1-3, 5 and 6, the section contributed to 1) Better quality of education for almost 168,000 pupils through provision of capitation grant, school bags, training of teachers, parents, supervisors, school development teams and administrators, improved WASH facilities and provision of hygiene kits as well as ECD services for over 4,200 3-6 years children; 2) Provision of access to education for over 47,000 conflict affected and other vulnerable out of school children through education programme for out-of-school children (OOSC) including Muhamasheen children; 3) Preparatory work for the provision of school grant to 420 schools and classroom constructions and rehabilitation including assessment made; 4) 700 female teachers were transferred under GPE programme from BEDP-II programme as World Bank (WB) postponed funding and the recruitment of another 1,600 female teachers have been completed; 5) Curriculum revision of 3 subjects under way. On the other hand, emergency programme (Output 4) has contributed to 1) Cleaning up and repairs of 113 schools in Alamanah, Amran, Albayda, Dhamar and Sana'a, benefitting 55,575 children; 2) Reintegration of 314,398 OOSC to education through assisting the MoE administer exams and provide catch up classes; 3) 6,147 IDP children having received PSS and 1,482 teachers having been trained for PSS to 20,000 other children; 4) Procurement of tents and school bag kits to reach 373,487 children in affected areas; 5) Financial support for MoE to administer the exam for grade 9 and 12 – as a result almost around 640,000 children sat for the exams (results will be announced soon).

OUTPUT 1 Improved quality in education services at early childhood and basic levels (grades 1-9).

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Most of the achievements were made prior to the escalation of the conflict in late March 2015. Most of the 475 targeted schools were transformed into a healthy, safe and inclusive learning environment which supports holistic quality education benefiting in total 167,983 children (82,311 girls). This was brought about through a combination of different interventions of teacher, supervisor and school development training, creation of school development plans and

utilization of the capitation grants, WASH in schools, supervision and ECD support. ECD services reached 4,202 children (1,842 girls) in the 3-6 age group. 300 schools had active Father and Mother Councils with 752 members empowered to take on active roles. The provision of capitation grant to 152 schools reached 74,334 children through promoting school based development. 40,000 children (in Hodeida) were provided with school bags. More than 1,401 teachers and education managers were trained on various aspects of the CFS programme.

Meanwhile, major progress was seen in pre-primary school and primary school level in terms of peace-building concept. Materials for non-formal ECD programme sensitive to conflict is ready for piloting in 2016. Likewise, most of the materials under violence reduction at school programme were developed, ready to be finalized in 2016 through training and outreach campaign.

OUTPUT 2 Enhanced support to targeted communities with disadvantaged and excluded girls and boys to access basic education opportunities, including promotion of on-time enrolment.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Despite armed confrontations in number of governorates that were targeted under the access program, the section managed to reach over 383,000 pupils through the activities under this output. More than 22,000 vulnerable and disadvantaged out-of-school children (OOSC) in 3 governorates were given access to formal and non-formal education. Planning and preparatory work for major activities to integrate more OOSC to education was achieved within the first quarter of the year. Some 8,800 out-of-school children (80per cent girls) were enrolled and retained in formal and non-formal education in Taiz, Hodeida and Hajjah governorates. In addition 13,461 vulnerable children in Haradh and Taiz were supported with enrolment and are continuing their education supported with the provision of volunteer teachers and basic stationery. As part of this initiative, 461 Muhamasheen children in Taiz were provided with preparatory classes so that they will be ready to begin formal schooling in new school year. By end of February 2015, locations for school constructions were identified and the section was ready for developing Bill of Quantity (BoQs) and proceeding with the construction work. However, due to the escalation of violence and the airstrikes since 26 March, most planned activities were postponed. Reprogramming of activities that aren't feasible in the current emergency situation, such as the construction of 200 classrooms within 2015 was made. As a result, the section procured 200 tents to establish Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) to affected areas, provided classroom supplies for 123,000 children who left schools; and has printed and distributed 260,000 manuals for catch-up classes to all schools. FMC Manual is under preparation to establish 100 FMCs as well.

OUTPUT 3 Improved school WASH facilities and hygiene practices among girls and boys in Yemen.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

A total of 82,677 children (46,566 males; and 36,111 females) in Hodeida, Dhamar, Al-Bydha'a, Amran, Mareb, Taiz and Ibb Governorates now have access to better WASH facilities with completion of rehabilitation and/or construction of WASH facilities in 138 schools achieving almost 31per cent of the 448 target schools. A total of 52,348 children in Mareb, Sana'a, Taiz and Ibb governorates were provided with hygiene Kits. The targeted support to 40,000 children of Taiz and Ibb were fully achieved despite the access difficulty due to the ongoing conflict. Materials for Hygiene education have been printed and will be soon distributed to the schools. Some of the WASH activities in the targeted schools were implemented but supervision of the

WASH in School programme and hygiene education for the targeted schools could not be achieved as desired.

OUTPUT 4 Children in affected communities in humanitarian situations supported to access education opportunities.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

With the rehabilitation of 113 partially damaged schools, 55,575 affected children in five governorates of Amran, Sana'a, Amanat Alasimah, Dhamar and Albayda got access to safe and suitable learning environment of which, 10,000 children in Amanat Alasimah also received school bags. A local NGO partners named NFDHR, worked along with UNICEF in Amran governorate to identify the most in-need affected children and planned for coordinated intervention using the education cluster as a platform for planning and fundraising. As a result, NFDHR applied for and received fund to rehabilitate 9 schools benefiting another 7,013 children. Many Schools were damaged by the continued fighting and airstrikes throughout the year. UNICEF supported the MoE to assess the damages in all affected governorates in preparation for rehabilitation of the affected schools. Assessment has been completed in 6 governorates and is still ongoing in the rest of the affected governorates. Besides, tents have been provided to be used as temporary classrooms benefiting 17,677 IDP and other affected children.

In order to support the MoE restore functionality of the education system, UNICEF assisted the MoE in printing, administering and scoring the National Exams. UNICEF also coordinated with other cluster partners to develop and set up for a compensational learning program through catch-up classes for children who have missed significant time of their learning. UNICEF printed 260,000 teacher guides for the provision of catch-up classes. The National Education Cluster Coordination mechanism includes more than 12 member agencies and works closely with the MoE's Education in Emergency (EiE) committee towards prioritizing interventions based on identified needs. For the first 40 days after the onset of the crisis, the education cluster wasn't able to meet. However, from May 10, bi-weekly meetings have been conducted and contributed to positive influence on MoE in terms of alternative location for IDPs in schools in light of school opening, exams for grade 9 and 12, revision of YHRP 2015 and development of YHRP 2016.

To support the reintegration of affected out of school children, UNICEF has procured school bags with learning supplies to be distributed to 373,487 of the most vulnerable IDP and other children. Psychosocial support (PSS) was provided to 6,147 IDP children while a large-scale training for social workers and school teachers on the provision of PSS has been launched reaching 1,482 teachers/social workers as of date. These trained teachers/social workers will provide PSS to over 20,000 children.

OUTPUT 5 Strengthened political commitment, accountability and national capacity to legislate, plan and budget for scaling-up quality and inclusive education

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Progress against this output is limited due to the ongoing conflict and unavailability of allocated funds. The record books for annual statistic survey were printed but printing of the statistic books could not be completed due to insufficient fund. Thirty officials from the technical departments of MoE improved their communication and networking skills with completion of the English Language training at Yemen American National Institute in Saan'a. This skill is crucial for their work especially with regard to coordination and collaboration with partners. MoE was able to conduct the review of their programs in a Joint annual national review (JAR) meeting

between central and governorate levels. The review was attended also by other stakeholders including donors and other ministries having relevance with MoE programs such as Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Local Administration.

OUTPUT 6 Effective management of and support for the implementation of the Global Partnership for Education programme assured by UNICEF Yemen.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Despite the constrain of insecurity throughout the reporting period and especially since March 26 when conflict escalated, UNICEF Yemen through the Global Partnership for Education Unit (GPEU) of the MoE, managed to implement many of its activities. These include preparatory work for provision of school development grant, curriculum development for several subjects, supervision visits, training on school management for more than 1,600 participants including 154 female and on community participation for almost 400 social workers including 69 female), preparatory work for construction and rehabilitation work (both pre and ongoing conflict period), recruitment of 1,600 female teachers as well as provision of salary for 700 female teachers who were originally trained and hired under World Bank programme BEDP-II and assist hard to reach affected students with 37,500 school bags.

Furthermore, activities worth approximately US\$ 10 million were reprogrammed from its original plan for rehabilitation of 420 schools, literacy and adult education, decentralized quality and school accreditation activities and decentralized educational information system. Considering the emergency situation of Yemen and desperate support required for education sector, the above activities were reprogrammed to 1) Refurbish 150 conflict-affected schools, with segregated WASH facilities for 37,500 girls; 2) Provide classroom and office furniture for 150 schools replacing items looted or damaged during conflicts and/or IDP use; 3) Provide psychosocial support to the 37,500 affected children of 150 schools; and 4) provide basic learning supplies to support 90,844 affected children. These reprogramming proposal from UNICEF was discussed, reviewed and recommended by the Local Education Group (LEG) and Ministry of Education (MoE) in the LEG meeting held in May and accordingly it was approved by the GPE secretariat.

The inadequate coordination within MoE regarding which sector to lead some activities and several waves of conflict especially the ongoing current war situation significantly contributed in slow implementation of the programme. However, UNICEF has continuously provided technical support to MOE's technical unit to enhance their capacity on effective management and implementation of the planned activities. One tangible output is the standardized template of the revised plan and progress report, which is expected to improve programme management of GPE programme.

OUTCOME 4 Improved and equitable preventive and responsive services addressing violence, abuse and exploitation of children

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF's programming context in Yemen saw a significant change with the escalation of conflict in late March 2015. A UNICEF level-2 emergency was declared in April, followed by the UN system-wide level-3 emergency in June. Accordingly, the Country Office (CO) revised its 2015-16 Rolling Work Plans (RWP), suspending the majority of its development and upstream activities, and scaling up its humanitarian response in line with the inter-agency Flash Appeal (covering April-June 2015) and the revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP, covering July-December 2015). Further refining and alignment with the 2016 YHRP was taken

up in the RWP planning of 2016.

Prior to the escalation of conflict, as of end March, the section in collaboration with its partners managed to undertake rapid campaigns on birth registration in many areas of the country and 71,265 children were given birth certificates in February as mobile teams visited seven governorates for the first time. Partners in the Civil registration Authority returned to duty towards the end of 2015 and rapid campaigns for Birth Registration are being planned.

The incessant conflict is taking a devastating toll on children and women. Reports of child rights violations have increased dramatically since March 2015, and children have been facing significant psychosocial stress inflicted by prolonged violence, instability and displacement. The CP programs shifted to emergency response focusing on psychosocial support, Mine Risk Education and Monitoring and Reporting on grave child rights violations.

UNICEF-supported psychosocial activities, have reached 348,182 children (139,272, boys: 208,910 girls) through child friendly spaces and community based activities. Similarly, awareness raising sessions on Child Protection issues in Emergencies (CPiE) were implemented in Amran, Hajjha, Hodeidha, Saada, Mareb, Taiz Ibb, Hadramout (Mukalla), Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Dhale, Al-Baydah, Sanaa/AL-Amanah.

Mine risk education (MRE) sessions were conducted for communities and Internally Displaced Population (girls: 97,932, boys: 146,898, women: 65,288, men: 97,932) in Amran, Hajjha, Hodeidha, Saada Mareb, Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Dhale, Al-Baydah, Sanaa/AL-Amanah. Since the beginning of the year a total of 1,074 violations of child rights have been monitored, verified and documented representing 87per cent of the total violations received. Towards the second part of the year governmental technical counterparts resumed their regular functions and UNICEF Child Protection managed to re-start dialogue and joint programming for the remainder of the year as well as for 2016.

OUTPUT 1 A minimum package of child social welfare and protection services is available for girls and boys affected by violence, abuse and exploitation, including gender based violence and trafficking.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Prior to the escalation of conflict, as of end March, the section in collaboration with its partners managed to undertake birth registration rapid campaigns in many areas of the country and 71,265 children were given birth certificates in February as mobile teams visited seven governorates for the first time. UNICEF-supported psychosocial activities, have reached 372,965 children through child friendly spaces and community based activities. Similarly, awareness raising sessions on Child Protection issues in Emergencies (CPiE) were implemented in Amran, Hajjha, Hodeidha, Saada, Mareb, Taiz Ibb, Hadramout (Mukalla), Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Dhale, Al-Baydah, Sanaa/AL-Amanah.

Mine risk education (MRE) sessions were conducted for communities and Internally Displaced reaching a total of 469,270 in Amran, Hajjha, Hodeidha, Saada Mareb, Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Dhale, Al-Baydah, Sanaa/AL-Amanah. Since the beginning of the year a total of 1,074 violations of child rights have been monitored, verified and documented representing 87per cent of the total violations received.

Nationwide, 5 TV channels, 11 local radio stations, 1 newspaper and social media networks are disseminating and broadcasting safety guidance messages, avoiding injury from unexploded

ordinances and on how to act during and after an airstrike, reaching over 3 million at risk and affected population.

New up to date MRE material has been developed together with UNICEF counterparts to better inform children and communities of risks associated with mines, unexploded ordonnance (UXOs) and remnants of war.

Jointly with Education Section, UNDP and YEMAC, at least 81 schools had been screened from mines, UXOs and ERW to ensure that schools are safe for children to resume schools.

OUTPUT 2 All children vulnerable to violence and abuse at are better protected by institutional and legislative framework (legislation, policies, strategies, services and systems).

Analytical Statement of Progress:

No significant or further achievements could be registered in this output as it deals with institutional and legislative framework. Policy makers, Government and Parliament have not been regularly functioning since the beginning of the year due to scale up of tensions and soaring of the political environment.

OUTPUT 3 National systems are generating and analysing equity-focused and gender-sensitive data on children affected by armed conflict, Birth Registration, children in conflict with the law and child victims of trafficking and SGBV.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The MRM mechanism continued to be functional since the beginning of the year monitoring the six grave child rights violations. The mechanism has been active in 17 of the 22 governorates. Reports of child rights violations have increased dramatically since March 2015, and children have been facing significant psychological stress inflicted by prolonged violence, instability and displacement. Between January and November, the total verified number of child casualties was 1,804 (725 killing and 1,079 maiming). This represents a five-fold increase over all of 2014 killing and maiming figures. The ratio of boys killed to girls is 2:1 while the ratio of boys maimed to girls is 3:1. The majority of the incidents verified are in Amanat Al Asimah (23per cent), Sa'ada (13per cent) and Aden (12per cent). Additionally, 676 children (all boys) were verified as recruited by armed forces and groups which is a four-fold increase compared to the total figure for 2014. There has been an over 9-fold increase in the abduction of children (133) compared to 15 such verified cases in 2014. All children verified as abducted are boys and were abducted on suspicion or well-grounded knowledge of them fighting for the opposing faction. In total, 127 attacks on schools and hospitals were verified in which 45 per cent of these incidents took place in Taizz followed by 16 per cent in Sa'ada. Moreover, 15 incidents of denial of humanitarian access was document and verified in Aden, Al Dhale'e, Sa'ada and Taizz. Numerous public and private advocacy with parties to the conflict have been undertaken.

OUTPUT 4 Increased preparedness to deliver quality services for emergency affected children and primary care givers to address and prevent violence and abuse.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In the first three months of the year the child protection sub- cluster finalized its training and Child Protection Minimum Standards training plan. The plans could not be implemented since the onset of the crisis in March. The Child Protection sub-cluster however has been active and continue to be active throughout the crisis. A capacity building, coordination and preparedness sub-cluster plan has been finalized at the end of 2015. including CPMS, GBV, Humanitarian

project cycle (assessment, project designing- log frame, project proposal writing, monitoring and reporting), ActivityInfo, GMS-OCHA, Case management, International Humanitarian Law (IHL), Convention on the rights of Children (CRC), Mental and psychosocial health, MRE)

At least 5,428 children victims of gender based violence had been identified in the CFSs and communities and referred to services.

For activities implemented since the escalation of the conflict in late March, refer analytical statements reported against output 4.1 and 4.3 above.

OUTCOME 5 Yemen's policy environment, legislation and systems are strengthened to protect and promote children's rights, especially the most disadvantaged.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF's programming context in Yemen saw a significant change with the escalation of conflict in late March 2015. A UNICEF level-2 emergency was declared in April, followed by the UN system-wide level-3 emergency in June. Accordingly, the Country Office (CO) revised its 2015-16 Rolling Work Plans (RWP), suspending the majority of its development and upstream activities, and scaling up its humanitarian response in line with the inter-agency Flash Appeal (covering April-June 2015) and the revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP, covering July-December 2015).

The Social Inclusion outcome has been severely impacted by the deterioration of the security and political situation. The current situation is not an enabling environment for any social policy work. In fact, the key gains that has been made over the last couple of years, especially in relation to social protection and the Social Welfare Fund (SWF) have been severely impacted. UNICEF played a key role in advocating with the Government of Yemen (GOY) to increase the value of SWF cash transfers for 1.5 million beneficiary cases via using the results of the National Social Protection Monitoring Survey (NSPMS) as a key evidence. The GOY endorsed a 50 per cent increase in the quarterly benefits, and was implemented for the quarter four cash transfers disbursed in January 2015. However, no more quarterly disbursements were done since then, as the Ministry of Finance is facing a major fiscal crisis. NSPMS results have also provided the evidence on the importance of conducting a National Recertification Survey to improve SWF targeting by excluding non-eligible cases and enrol new poor cases. However, the 12 million US\$ survey was suspended due to the withdrawal of World Bank from Yemen.

The trend of collapsing gains is not only for SWF. The equity-focused social and financial inclusion project for Muhamasheen households in Taiz, where concrete results were achieved for Muhamasheen children, has been suspended due to the critical security situation. The changing situation has called for a drastic change in this outcome, mainly to focus on output 5.1 and to respond to the current emergency through implementing humanitarian cash transfers to most vulnerable households in most affected districts. It should be noted that the key results for 5.2 has been the finalization of the NSPMS and finalization of MIS support to SWF at governorate and district level. For 5.3, the key result has been related to the finalization of the Child Budget Analysis. Both outputs results for 5.2 and 5.3 were finalized in quarter 1 of this year.

The key results since the Mid-Year review have been the launching of the Humanitarian Cash Transfers to target 15,000 Muhamasheen and poorest households in Sana'a and Taiz. So far, around 8,000 households have been reached.

OUTPUT 1 Enhanced support for disadvantaged and marginalized children and families to demand and use social protection systems and participate in decision-making processes affecting them (Social Protection Demand)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The first phase of Muhamasheen social and financial inclusion project in Taiz delivered a set of integrated inclusion, education, and child protection interventions. Bank savings accounts were opened for 21,756 parents and children, and 7,111 participated in financial education training. After extensive advocacy, civil registration authorities in Taiz issued and waived off cost of national ID cards for parents and child birth registration certificates for Muhamasheen communities. To retain Muhamasheen children in schools registered for the 2014-2015 school year, advocacy and awareness sessions were conducted for education district officers and school head masters. The second phase planned for early April was suspended due to security challenges.

The Frontline Social Work is integrated with the Beneficiary Development Network (BDN) and their Training Manuals were launched and rolled out at national level with two master trainer workshops for 55 SWF staff from 22 governorates. Subsequently 132 SWF staff were trained at district level in Sana'a Secretariat, Taiz, Hajja, and Hodeida. The network's key objective is to monitor the living conditions of poorest households and ensure basic social services. After the conflict escalated, SWF was not operational and no further trainings implemented.

The design of the Humanitarian Cash Transfers Programme was finalized for 35,000 Muhamasheen and poorest households in Sana'a City, Taiz, Amran, Hodeida, Hajja, and Saada. But only Sana'a City and Taiz Governorate were prioritized due to funding constraints and infrastructure complexities.

In Sana'a City, the humanitarian cash transfers started in October 2015 with the Muhamasheen Communities Mapping Survey (MCMS), a household survey conducted by the SWF staff and Prodigy, a national research institute. Around 6,000 households were surveyed in targeted areas and about 5,000 poorest households with children were registered based on SWF proxy-means testing formula. The actual humanitarian cash transfers was launched in Sana'a City (for 5,000 households) in mid-November and was scaled up to Taiz in the third week of December covering 10,000 households. Two monthly disbursements of 100 US\$ per family was implemented for 5,000 households in Sana'a and 3,273 households in Taiz covering 63,518 people. A key aspect of the intervention is gender empowerment with primary beneficiary as the mother or the female care-taker. The cash is disbursed through Alamal Bank while the complaints and appeals are handled by the SWF offices in Sana'a and Taiz. To augment Prodigy's third party monitoring role a national NGO, Hemmat Shabab foundation is conducting social accountability functions in Taiz.

OUTPUT 2 Increased national capacity to provide access to inclusive systems that protect children and adolescents from poverty and promote social inclusion. (Social Protection Access)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The National Social Protection Monitoring Survey (NSPMS) was Finalized. The final report and database was launched online in a dedicated website (<http://nspms-yemen.ipc-undp.org>) to allow researchers globally to access NSPMS raw data base as well as the final report. The NSPMS is a longitudinal household national survey covering a broad spectrum of areas including social protection, WASH, maternal and child health, nutrition, education, child protection, food security, and work and income; and was conducted with the technical support

of the International Policy Center for Inclusion growth, a UNDP research institution based in Brazil. The NSPMS Arabic translated report has been finalized and will be posted on-line. The NSPMS outcomes were the key evidence on the importance of increasing the value of SWF cash transfers. The survey points out that the number of beneficiary has increased by 33per cent and the estimated poverty rate is 45per cent. In addition to very poor status on almost all the social and economic indicators, an area of concern for UNICEF is in birth registration with only 17per cent of the children registered at birth and high stunting rate of 45per cent.

The institutional capacity strengthening of SWF in the area of Management of Information Systems continued in the first quarter of 2015. Training on using IT equipment was finalized for 35 IT focal points at governorate level. Capacity building of SWF branches on SWF by-laws and operational manual, which was initiated in 2014, was finalized in the first quarter of 2015.

One key activity that was put on hold is the National SWF Recertification Survey planned for April 2015 for which UNICEF committed to contribute 1 million US\$; WB with 12 million US\$; and 1 million contribution from the Government of Yemen. However, World Bank officially withdrew its funding from Yemen on March 11th of this year, and officially announced suspension of any technical and financial support to the recertification survey. As a result, UNICEF and SWF agreed to suspend the preparatory works related to the survey.

OUTPUT 3 Strengthened political commitment, accountability and national capacity to budget for protection and promotion of child rights (Child Budgeting)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The Child Budget Analysis (CBA) study that was initiated in 2013 was finalized in the first quarter of 2015 and now both English and Arabic versions are available. The CBA was finalized by a multi-ministerial steering committee and a technical research team lead by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and Co-Chaired by Ministry of Finance. The CBA was planned to be endorsed by the Cabinet, and to be used as a key advocacy tool to increase public allocations and expenditures on children in the areas of health, nutrition, education, child protection and social protection. However, this was not possible given the resignation of the Cabinet and the deteriorating security and political situation. The CBA revealed that basic education receives 12per cent of GDP, while child health; and child and social protection receives 1.2per cent and 0.75per cent of GDP respectively.

The Yemen Socio-Economic Update was launched mid-March of this year. The YSEU is a collaborative effort between UNICEF and the Economic Studies and Forecast Sector in the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. The monthly updates aim to provide routine data on the current socio-economic situation with special focus on social protection, economic indicators and trends, and Consumer Price Index (CPI); and updates on the price of basic commodities: food, water and fuel. Nine YSEU editions were supported in 2015, starting from March 2015. In 2016, YSEU, will not be the key supporting agency, rather, will provide technical feedback as needed.

OUTCOME 6 Adolescent girls and boys, mothers and fathers, and community leaders in 106 districts adopt 11 key life-saving, care and protective behaviours for children and women

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF's programming context in Yemen saw a significant change with the escalation of conflict in late March 2015. A UNICEF level-2 emergency was declared in April, followed by the UN system-wide level-3 emergency in June. Accordingly, the Country Office (CO) revised its

2015-16 Rolling Work Plans (RWP), suspending the majority of its development and upstream activities, and scaling up its humanitarian response in line with the inter-agency Flash Appeal (covering April-June 2015) and the revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP, covering July-December 2015).

Despite the challenges, C4D programme reached and engaged with approximately 1,351,321 individuals around 22 critical lifesaving, care and protective behaviours (including emergency related) using a variety of interpersonal (face to face) activities including individual and group counselling, focus group discussions and community meetings and interactive community media. This is a marked increase from the approximately 1,249,794 individuals reached in 2014 through the same approaches. .

The onset of emergency necessitated a rapid reassessment of key social and behaviour change practices. This led to prioritization of 8 key additional practices (in addition to the previously agreed 14 core practices) including prevention, management and response to disease outbreaks, – especially Dengue, diarrhoea, measles, malaria, pneumonia, household food safety, prevention of malnutrition, safe household water storage and use, human waste disposal, prevention of injury and separation of children, as well as promotion of back to school for learners affected by conflict.

Through partnerships with 37 CSOs and 15 government departments, 5,689 community volunteers were reoriented on key practices and community engagement processes during emergency. They proved crucial in linking communities to services and service providers in addition to disseminating critical information and messages.

A KAP survey was completed providing baseline data across the 14 key care practices. The comprehensive C4D package developed and produced in 2014 provided essential resource pack for staff, partners and other agencies working with communities, including for other UNICEF offices, notably Djibouti, working with Yemeni refugees, and was the basis of engagement with 53 partners around key social and behaviour practices.

Over 212 staff from UNICEF and partner agencies were trained various C4D processes including access and acceptance strategies, C4D planning and monitoring, monitoring and coordination.

OUTPUT 1 Government departments (HEC, MoI mother and Child Programme) local authorities and partner NGOs in 106 target districts have improved capacity to design, implement, monitor and evaluate community- level C4D interventions (Policy, Capacity Building and Systems Strengthening)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The C4D programme managed 52 partnerships through PCAs/SSFAs with 37 local and international NGOs. In addition the section has collaboration with 17 government departments, mostly the Health Education Centre of the Ministry of Health and the Higher Council for Motherhood and Childhood and the Mother and Child Programme of the Ministry of Information at the national and district level. This wide partnership ensured in implementing community based C4D programmes in 106 districts (up from 76 districts in 2014).

A total of 212 staff from UNICEF, Government and CSO partners were trained in various aspects of C4D interventions. Prior to the outset of conflict 26 (20 UNICEF and 6 from other UN agencies) were trained in Community Access and Acceptance strategy resulting in better

understanding of community power dynamics and points of influence for effective delivery of UNICEF supported programmes. A total of 12 districts were context and stakeholder analysed for influence and sensitivity to UNICEF programmes. This activity could not be continued and hence suspended after the outbreak of conflict. 35 staff and partners from Sa'ada Field office were trained in C4D planning and implementation, 26 staff from Health Education Centre (MOH) were trained in C4D in performance monitoring, coordination and reporting, while 125 staff (including from government and CSO partners) were oriented in C4D interventions in emergency response. In addition all together these training resulted in better planning, targeting and reporting of C4D response, more so within the Humanitarian Programme Monitoring framework. UNICEF Yemen was better able to quickly assess and respond to emerging social and behaviour practices that need needed intervention during the emergency including prevention, response and reporting disease outbreaks such as Dengue, Malaria and measles and to more effectively engage with affected communities to plan response to the crisis.

OUTPUT 2 50 per cent of individual rights holders and duty bearer in 106 target districts have increased knowledge and positive attitudes to adopt 11 key life-saving, care and protective behaviours for children and women in Yemen. (Community Engagement for Behaviour and Social Change)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

As of December 2015, approximately 1,351,321 (of which 561,496 were women, 318,852 men 204,927 girls, 188,172 boys, 5,689 community volunteers, 10,326 community leaders, 3,434 religious leaders) have been reached and engaged around 22 critical lifesaving, care and protective behaviours (including emergency related). A variety of interpersonal (face to face) activities were used which includes individual and group counselling, focus group discussions and community meetings and interactive community media. It is a marked increase from the approximately 1,249,794 individuals (918,489 mothers, 236,285 men, 51,651 girls, and 43,369 boys) reached in 2014 through the same approaches.

Working through 52 implementing partners deploying 5,689 trained community volunteers, the programme effectively engaged with care givers and decision makers in promoting critical lifesaving care and protective behaviour practices in regular and conflict affected settings. These includes prevention, management and reporting of disease outbreaks (dengue, diarrhoea, malaria, measles and pneumonia), awareness of and uptake of health and nutrition services (antenatal care, routine and supplemental immunization schedules and services, etc.), promotion of infant and young child feeding, household water chlorination/treatment, storage and use, safe (human) waste disposal, prevention of injuries and mine risk awareness.

Over 100,000 copies of comprehensive C4D resource package (manuals, posters, wall-charts, comic stripes) were distributed to implementing partners to facilitate community outreach activities, as were ready to print soft copy versions.

Partnerships with 5 radio stations (Sanaa Radio, Aden and Sayoun Radio, Taiz and Hodeida) produced 75 interactive radio programmes on the 15 key practices including a 25 part radio series reaching an estimated, 2.8 million listeners (or 30per cent of target population).

OUTCOME 7 Government and other partners at central and governorate level are undertaking equity focused, and evidence informed planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF's programming context in Yemen changed significantly with the escalation of conflict in late March 2015. A UNICEF level-2 emergency was declared in April, followed by the UN system-wide level-3 emergency in June. Accordingly, all 2015-16 Rolling Work Plans (RWP) were revised suspending majority of its development and upstream activities, and scaling up humanitarian response in line with the inter-agency Flash Appeal (covering April-June 2015) and the revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP, covering July-December 2015).

Before escalation of the conflict, the office managed to finalize and sign all 2015-16 rolling Work Plans (RWPs) by February 2015, a significant improvement compared to 2014 when the RWPs were signed as late as end April. As of March 2015, the relevant programme managers and officials from the ministries of Education, Health and Water and Environment and the regions of Tehama and Aden were trained by the Master Trainers on integrated Results Based Management and Gender mainstreaming. Four Technical Team of Planning (TTOP) were formed covering Education, Health, Tehama Region, and Aden Region. TTOP of Education and Health were provided with advance training on Planning and Gender. Preparations to initiate trainings for regions of Al-Ganad and Azzal, TTOP of Tehama and Aden regions and UNICEF staff were completed but were suspended following the escalation of the conflict. In order to ensure critical programmes are implemented within levels of acceptable risk the section took the lead on finalising Programme Criticality for the office and managed to justify in retaining the four activities of Health, Nutrition, WASH and Child Protection at PC level 1 or as highly critical.

UNICEF Yemen was not implementing HACT in 2014. In 2015, the Country office implemented HACT via an Assurance Plan. All UNICEF staff and more than 90per cent of the IPs were trained on HACT and the use of FACE form. Despite the conflict, 33 Micro-assessments were initiated, of which 10 were finalized. A vendor was selected and trained and 15 staff members were also trained on spot checks. Spot checks were begun in quarter 4, with 4 completed by the end of the year. This will be taken to scale in 2016.

In order to monitor programmes in conflict affected areas, the office implemented Third Party Monitoring (TPM). TPM monitoring tools were developed and tested. TPM visits began in November and 56 were completed by end year. With the declaration of UNICEF level-2 emergency in April, the Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM) was activated. The section coordinated the fortnightly update of sectoral data from the Clusters and Sections against the HPM indicators ensuring their inclusion in the SitReps. The HPM indicators for 2016 are finalized in close collaboration with all head of sections and incorporated in HAC/YHRP 2016 to avoid inconsistencies in reporting.

As a regular monitoring function the Programme Coordination Meeting (PCM) indicators were updated and presented to the monthly PCM covering progress on implementation, fund usage, grant expiry and also progresses at the field level. Programme related supply indicators were also included since June. The number of Information Management Officers (IMOs) through the institutional contract was increased to twelve covering all the UNICEF Clusters, Sections and the Field Offices. The finalisation of the RAM inputs for 2014 and the mid-year was coordinated by the section and completed. The Mid-Year Review was maintained as a light internal review exercise with review/reprioritisation of the 2015-16 RWPs, while the End-Year Review sessions were undertaken with full participation of the Implementing Partners at both central and field office levels despite the continuing hostilities. A realistic costed IMEP has been framed and endorsed in the July/August CMT meeting. The Evaluation of Humanitarian Action (EHA) started in late November following the participation in the regional EHA capacity building project of the Evaluation Office. A draft TOR is now under review and will be implemented ensuring

adherence to independence principle and follow-up on management responses.

At the field level following several initiatives in the last part of the year most of the offices are functional again with Ibb Hub fully operational and Saada about to start its operations. The evacuation status in Hodeidah is lifted and the office is working on lifting the evacuation status in Ibb area and Sanaa. However, the internal constraints imposed by the situation and processes requiring involvement of UNDSS are time consuming and impacting staff movements.

OUTPUT 1 Government at central and governorate levels has the capacity to undertake equity focused and evidence informed planning.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The Planning exercise was initiated towards end of 4th quarter 2014 and thus managed to finalize all the 2015-16 Rolling Work Plans (RWPs) in time with signing completed by February 2015 -a significant improvement compared to 2014. However, the field RWPs took more time due to lengthy discussions between the central programmes and field offices. Following the escalation of conflict in late March, RWPs were prioritized on monthly basis and in mid-2015, a comprehensive revision was completed, with humanitarian activities scaled up in line with the revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP).

On Planning and Programme management it was envisaged to train all the central government ministries and 6 regions on the integrated RBM and Gender mainstreaming. As of March 2015, the relevant programme managers and officials from the Ministries of Education, Health, Water and GARWAP; and Tehama and Aden regions were trained by the Master Trainers. Four Technical Team of Planning (TTOP) capable to develop plans which are result based and gender sensitive were formed from Education, Health, and Tehama and Aden Regions. Preparatory works for trainings in Regions of Azzal and AlJanad; TTOP of Tehama and Aden regions; and UNICEF staff were completed but suspended following the escalation of the conflict. The RBM/GM guidebooks and the training manuals are under final review by the Ministry of Planning and International Corporations (MoPIC).

In view of protracted progress on developing Government's new plan, the UNCT and subsequently UNICEF Executive Board extended the current country programme to 2016. With the ongoing security crisis, the UNCT decided to extend the country programme by yet another year to 2017 pending approval from the headquarters. As a part of the joint UN-WB-EU development of the Yemen Damage and Needs Assessment (DNA), UNICEF led the drafting of the chapter on the social sector.

To ensure critical programmes are implemented within levels of acceptable risk the section took the lead on finalisation of the Programme Criticality exercise with other UN agencies and the Resident Coordination Office. The office managed to justify and retained the four activities on Health, Nutrition, WASH and Child Protection at PC level 1 or as highly critical.

OUTPUT 2 Increased capacity of government and partners to effectively monitor programme implementation in compliance with HACT.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Despite the conflict, UNICEF Yemen made major strides in implementing the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT). All UNICEF staff and more than 90per cent of the IPs were trained on FACE form. Micro-assessments, spot checks and programmatic visits were

begun according to the HACT Assurance Plan. Micro-assessments were initiated for 33 partners, of which 10 were finalized by end of 2015. Due to security situation no spot checks were undertaken for the first three quarters. However, in quarter four, fifteen staff members were trained and can undertake spot checks. A vendor was hired to conduct spot checks in areas not accessible to UNICEF Staff. Of the 51 planned spot checks 4 were completed by end of year. This will be scaled up in 2016. 100 of 136 staff Members completed the HACT E-Course and individual sessions with each section were held to further expound on the CSO and HACT Procedures, FACE Form use and DCT payment, and liquidation processes. An SOP on the maintenance and management of the Vendor Master database was developed to streamline and ensure proper management in the system.

The PCM indicators were presented to the monthly Programme Coordination Meeting (PCM) helping to review implementation, fund usage, grant expiry and progresses at the field level. Programme supply indicators were also included since June.

With level-2 emergency declared in April, the Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM) was activated. The HPM indicators were reported in the fortnightly SitReps. To compliment the constrained field monitoring in conflict affected areas, Third Party Monitoring (TPM) was implemented with sector-specific tools and clear workflows of accountability. 56 TPM visits were conducted in November and December. To meet the demand for increased information management capacity as a part of the scale up of the humanitarian response, the number of Information Management Officers (IMOs) through the institutional contract was increased to twelve covering all the UNICEF Clusters, Sections and the Field Offices.

A comprehensive mid-year review process was conducted following the crisis, suspending most development and upstream activities, and scaling the humanitarian response in line with the inter-agency Flash Appeal (covering April-June 2015) and the revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP, covering July-December 2015). HPM indicators for 2016 are aligned with YHRP indicators and are replicated in HAC 2016 avoiding duplication of data collection and reporting.

OUTPUT 3 Child focused knowledge is generated, disseminated and used to ensure evidence based programming.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The evaluation and related analytical activities were severely constrained due to conflict escalation in late March. Following the escalation of the conflict in late March, the office conducted monthly prioritisation of RWPs. Following the mid-year review, a realistic costed IMEP was framed and endorsed in the July/August CMT meeting. Overall the country office achieved more than 73 per cent implementation rate of the revised IMEP 2015. The two specific planned evaluations could not be completed. The consultants for the Community Based Maternal and Neonatal Care (CBMNC) evaluation could not be engaged after onset of conflict in Aden until a month ago. The report will be finalized by early next year. The Evaluation of the Humanitarian Action (EHA) was initiated in late November with participation in the regional EHA capacity building project rolled out by the Evaluation Office. The draft TOR is now under review with the Regional Office and will be implemented ensuring adherence to independence principle and follow-up on management responses. The finalisation of the RAM inputs for the year 2014 and the mid-year RAM input for 2015 was coordinated by the section and completed within the given deadline.

OUTPUT 4 Increased capacity of UNICEF and Government line ministries to effectively mainstream gender equity in programme design and implementation.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The escalation of conflict in March caused a number of planned activities related to gender to be suspended. Nevertheless, a group of qualified master trainers in gender mainstreaming in programmes was formed at the national level after receiving a series of trainings on Basic principles of Monitoring and Evaluation, analysis and integration, and methods of integrating gender in the report writing. By end of March 2015, relevant programme managers and officials from the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, GARWAP, and the Ministry of Water were trained on mainstreaming of gender as a package with the Results Based Management Training (already reflected under the Output 7.1 above). A Technical Team from each ministry is constituted chaired by the planning sector which will ensure the Gender component is mainstreamed in their plans as part of RBM approach.

The assessment of the Transitional Program for Stability and Development (TPSD) was completed and lessons learnt and recommendations for incorporation in the coming national 5th year plans (National Development Plan for 2017-2021) was made. The assessment focused on four areas of Security and Political Stability and humanitarian / Economic Empowerment; Infrastructure /Human Resource Development; Social Protection / Good Governance; and Partnership in Development. Following the escalation of the conflict most of the planned activities could not be implemented and most of the activities were suspended.

Given the significant context change in 2015, efforts have begun to integrate gender consideration in UNICEF's humanitarian response. This will be the major focus in 2016.

OUTPUT 5 UNICEF Field Offices have appropriate capacity (human, funds, management systems) to deliver and monitor programme effectively.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The escalation of conflict across Yemen and the subsequent declaration of Level 3 Emergency in March 2015 has significantly impacted UNICEF's five field offices' capacity to deliver and monitor programmes. Several steps were taken in the last part of the year and now most of the offices are functional again with Ibb hub fully operational and Saada on the verge of restarting its activities. The security vacuum in the south is the most challenging and Aden office has a reduced capacity. Access remains a daily challenge and it impacts on most of the activities across the country. The Emergency response has placed additional demands on field offices including more frequent communication and regular reporting of the situation on the ground. Procedures (SOPs) faced challenges since March with monthly monitoring plans suspended in some offices and irregular submission in others. New planning measures are in place to address the fact that monthly monitoring activities were behind schedule and started to impact badly on the implementing partners especially from a financial point of view; but corrective measure have been put in place with a third party monitoring now operational in most of the offices.

Despite challenges in access, improvements are seen with the lifting of the evacuation status in Hodeidah. The office is now working towards lifting of the evacuation status in Ibb area and Sanaa. However, the internal constraints imposed by the situation and the procedural requirements of the UNDSO are time consuming in terms of movement (SOP's) and limits staff mobility/movements.

The implementation and absorption capacity of decentralised funds was reduced by the wide spread conflict. Follow up on financial disbursements and delays in liquidation of DCT is evident in financial tracking. Mitigating measures have been put in place and liquidation should not be an issue anymore.

UNICEF continues to provide cluster leadership in the field for the current emergency for WASH, Nutrition, Education and sub cluster of Child Protection. Field Offices have implemented previously developed standby arrangements with partners in hard to reach area. The new modality has proven somewhat effective in the recent emergency. Capacity of some new partners will require further strengthening in the new year.

OUTCOME 8 UNICEF is positioned as a Leading Child Rights Advocate in the humanitarian and development landscape, with adequate funding in support of the country programme.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF continued to be a lead advocate in engaging with the Government of Yemen, development partners and UN agencies over key issues concerning children. As the conflict escalated, UNICEF's focus shifted to emergency response but with continued efforts to highlight and advocate for the worsening and urgent issues of concern, including malnutrition, child recruitment, vaccination and grave child rights violations.

After the escalation of conflict on March 26, 20 press statements and news notes were produced (the same number is released in Arabic language). More than 220 interviews were given to international, regional (MENA) and local news media including BBC, Aljazeera, DW, France 24, New York Times, The Guardian etc. The interviews were in Arabic language (141), English (70+) and the rest are in Dutch, German, French, and Japanese.

UNICEF Yemen has been widely covered in local and international media, with total mentions of 18,543 in local (8,383) and international media (10,160) in both Arabic (13,711) and English (4,832).

In the area of social media, more than 608 Facebook posts and tweets in both Arabic (est. 45per cent) and English (est. 55per cent) have been published. An average of 14 posts were posted per week on Facebook and 14 tweets on twitter. Since March, more than 9 million people have been reached on Facebook at an average of 11,000 organic impression per day and 5.2 million on twitter at an average of 29,000 impressions per day.

16 human interest stories and 8 field diaries were produced during the reporting period and since March, 23 videos were produced on all programmatic themes and shared widely in social media.

The section has produced and disseminated 26 situation reports (internal and external) and the same number in Arabic, making UNICEF the only UN agency issuing regular situation reports in Arabic. At least 36 donor proposals were sent to various donors, and around 40 donor reports were prepared.

With the above media presence, UNICEF is positioned as a leading child rights advocate in the context of Yemen, with many news stations across several countries repeatedly quoting UNICEF statements and staff in their reports. This is despite the challenge of being only one of several severe emergencies in the region, and not one favoured by international media. The products prepared have led to increased engagement with the national committees, particularly UK NatCom, which is using UNICEF YEMEN materials with schools in the UK as well as in

advocacy with UK Parliament. UNICEF's stay and deliver approach, documented through the media as well as donor reporting, has enabled an increase in emergency funding from established as well as new donors, resulting in total funding of 79per cent to the revised 2015 HAC.

OUTPUT 1 Programme sections are supported with evidence based advocacy efforts (SitAn, base line, SPMF) in the promotion of children rights especially the most vulnerable.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Programme sections were continually supported by the Communication section in the development of stories, advocacy and media products, and advocacy relations with external partners, governments and donors. In the first few months of the year, section briefs were updated and briefing materials prepared for a series of media interviews and donor visits by the Rep. A social media pack was also prepared for the UK NatCom to use with their good will ambassadors.

Once the conflict escalated, the section concentrated on strategic emergency communications work, such as time sensitive press statements and in-depth reports and social media development. During the period from April to December 2015, 20 press statements in English (the same number were released in Arabic language) and 17 human interest stories were issued, leading to 220 media interviews including with top networks in English, Arabic, Japanese, Dutch and French. Additionally, 23 videos were created and over 150 professional photos filed. Photos and blogs produced by UNICEF Yemen featured in the top 25 most watched and read features on the global UNICEF websites, which in itself is quite a feat.

Social media also saw increases during this period. The year began with two Facebook pages but these were combined to produce one page in both languages. More than 608 Facebook posts and tweets in both Arabic (est. 45per cent) and English (est. 55per cent) have been published which is an average of 14 posts on Facebook and 14 tweets on twitter. Since March, more than 9 million people have been reached on Facebook at an average of 11,000 organic impression per day and 5.2 million on twitter at an average of 29,000 impression per day. Total number of fans on Facebook has increased to 90,000 from 35,000 in 2015 which is over 250per cent increase in fan-base. Similarly on Twitter, there has been an increase of 280per cent with followers increasing from 4,000 to 11,200 in the reporting year.

UNICEF is recognized by the active social media users as well as the media outlets as the lead agency campaigning children issues in emergency and development contexts. This is reflected in their tweets, comments, support and criticism alike.

OUTPUT 2 Increased capacity of media to report ethically on the rights of children (both boys and girls).

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In spite the limitation of movement and literally no transport facilities available in the country for most part of the year, UNICEF managed to train 30 journalists from across the country on ethical reporting of children. These journalists were also provided with an orientation on the CCC.

Over the year, 35 journalists were briefed on UNICEF programming and its work, this included leading social media bloggers, top news anchors and senior journalists. These journalists went on to produce stories and articles specifically about children in Yemen. The aim with such

training is to equip journalists with an increased ability to report ethically on children and to raise issues related to children and their rights, where the tendency otherwise is to report on the political situation without regard to its effect on children.

Informal press meetings and pitches to the media continued. UNICEF also attempted to provide logistical support to international journalists trying to enter Yemen but that was not successful.

International journalists were briefed at the Palais in Geneva, in the UK, France, Holland and Japan on a regular basis by staff visiting these countries. Such briefings resulted in a spike in UNICEF mentions in the international media. Gulf media was approached proactively.

As a result of media engagement and development, international and local media coverage reporting issues relevant to UNICEF programmes reached 18,543 in 2015 compared with 10,684 references during 2014, 5,784 in 2013 and 4,518 references received in 2012.

OUTPUT 3 Increased participation of children and adolescents in the promotion of child rights with equitable involvement of both boys and girls.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Due to the escalation of conflict, only initial discussions were held with partners towards the fulfilment of this output, including a potential partnership with the Yemen Children's Museum.

However, previous years' activities for the CRC 25th anniversary and San Marino Award, continued to yield results this year. The year began with one of the children from 2014's activities in this output winning first prize for his short film at the Yemen Film Festival. Other children involved in these projects have continued to be actively involved in documenting their lives and what matters to them and sharing with the Communications Section. These resulting photographs and stories have been shared on social media and picked up by other UNICEF offices including UK NatCom, Dutch NatCom, Japan NatCom and the global UNICEF team.

Three of the children involved in the 2014 activities produced additional stories during the second half of the year in collaboration with the UK NatCom. Their involvement developed into an innovative digital campaign where more than 2,800 messages were received from children and teachers in the UK addressed to the children of Yemen. The participants expressed their solidarity with Yemeni children. Celebrity ambassadors and high profile supporters were involved in promoting the campaign which was launched in November.

Five videos filmed and produced by child reporters during 2014 as part of the project described above were released in 2015. These videos were a reflection of the tough existence, hardships, dangers and uncertainty faced by Yemeni children in their daily lives.

OUTPUT 4 Increased contribution to resource mobilisation efforts in support of the country programme.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

33 out of 37 reports due were submitted on time during 2015. A new humanitarian appeal was created for US\$182million in total for 2015 following the escalation of conflict. By 31 December 2015, this stood at just 79 per cent funded. The entire country programme had achieved US\$150.3 million in funding, or 66per cent of the planned figure of US\$ 228 million.

The Fundraising and Leveraging committee (FLP) came into full force in 2015, holding meetings

up to twice a month as the conflict escalated. The FLP committee includes representation from all programme sectors and provides an opportunity to review and share fundraising goals and areas of potential overlap.

Though some amount of development funds were received by the start of 2015, the escalation of conflict resulted in the development programme being put on temporary hold while the office placed more focus on the immediate lifesaving needs of the programme. The Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2015 was revised in June, reaching triple the original emergency appeal. Consequently, the appeal reached 79 per cent through funding from both established and new donors. Meanwhile over US\$12 million that had been made available for the development programme in 2015, (such as for education) were rephrased for use in 2016.

The office also built on efforts begun in the previous year to establish and strengthen partnerships with national committees. UNICEF staff have made visits and presentations to French, UK, Netherlands and Japan NatComs during the year, which have resulted in a boost to media coverage and public interest in the work being done by UNICEF in Yemen. In addition to media interest the country office relationship with the UK NatCom has involved inputs to parliamentary debate as well as inclusion in schools packs to teach UK children about children affected by war, and an ongoing project to send a message of solidarity to Yemeni children, which will also be shared with the UK prime minister early in 2016.

OUTCOME 9 Programme Support

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Despite the challenges and the escalation of the conflict in March 2015, Operations Section continues to provide efficient and catalytic supportive role to the implementation of the country programme. All the 14 office committees are fully functioning. BCP has been updated in September based on emergency/security situation in Yemen and since March 2015 real scenario was tested/implemented more than once during the year. All the staff members have been trained on VISION and the newly recruited staff members were learning through the on-line sessions in addition to on-the-job practice. The office will also benefit from the super users to conduct sessions to newly recruited SMs.

Despite the conflict severely affecting country economics, the office managed providing supplies continuously in response to urgent emergency as well as the routine programme implementation. The annual procurement value doubled as compared to last year's procurement of US\$ 18 million. Efforts are continued in 2015 to facilitate access to learning opportunities especially with the difficult circumstances local staff are passing through. The management encouraged and supported local staff to avail courses and facilitated their travel outside via UNHAS flights. Also the Tuesday learning days have been activated and is well functioning as a tool of staff development. So far over 10 such sessions are conducted on program and Operation topics.

Like in the past years recruitment was again a major task in the 1st half of 2015. By July 2015, 95per cent of 2014 PBR posts were completed while 5per cent were kept on "freeze" status due to the war. In addition to 12+ non-PBR posts were completed. Despite the challenging situation especially with the evacuation of the IP staff to Amman, it was well managed within the specified KPI timelines remotely.

On the recruitment against the vacant positions, the rate of vacant posts beyond three month was sustained at 0per cent except for few posts affected by the freeze decision due to the war.

Despite the difficulties and the inaccessibility of staff, the HR unit had followed up the completion of the PAS/e-PAS. 92per cent of 2014 PER are in staff files, and 63per cent of 2015 MYR are on staff files. By Feb. 2015 the percentage of PAS/e-PAS completed stands at 52per cent.

OUTPUT 1 Governance and Systems

Analytical Statement of Progress:

All office committees are fully functioning (especially CRC, PCARC, CMT, ICT governance, PSB and CRB) despite some constraints of attendance and meeting the quorum. BCP was updated taking into consideration emergency/security situation in Yemen. However, testing could not be conducted this year and will be done in first quarter of 2016. The newly recruited staff members were encouraged to do the on-line VISION and SAP sessions in addition to the on-the-job practice. It is planned in 1st Quarter of 2016 for the super users to provide briefing practical sessions in VISION to newly recruited SMs.

OUTPUT 2 Financial Resources and Stewardship

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Only one Property Survey Board (PSB) meeting was conducted during 2015 and all the PSB recommendations are implemented on time and shared with Audit. The office maintains good track record of maintaining and monitoring all its assets. During the year all the asset reports were updated and submitted to HQ before the deadline.

Despite the conflict severely affecting country economics, the office managed providing supplies continuously in response to urgent emergency as well as the routine programme implementation. The annual procurement value doubled as compared to last year's procurement of US\$ 18 million. Supplies were distributed to across Yemen using UNICEF contracted transporters. The management and the Supply Division were supportive and thus facilitated in running the supply operation without major problem except for some challenges in logistics, clearances and in local procurements of goods and services.

OUTPUT 3 Human Capacity

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The rate of vacant posts beyond three month was sustained at 0per cent except for few posts which includes the six posts in Mukallah and drivers affected by the freeze decision due to the war. About 80per cent of the learning activities of the office learning plan were completed as of 28 Dec, 2015. Despite the difficulties and the inaccessibility of staff, the HR unit had followed up the completion of the PAS/e-PAS. 92per cent of 2014 PER are in staff files, and 63per cent of 2015 MYR are on staff files. By Feb. 2015 the percentage of PAS/e-PAS completed stands at 52per cent.

Document Center

Evaluation and Research

Title	Sequence Number	Type of Report
Child Budget Analysis in Yemen 2015	2015/011	Study

Yemen National Social Protection Monitoring Survey (NSPMS): 2012-2013	2015/010	Survey
Nutrition and Mortality Survey in Hodeidah Lowland	2015/003	Survey
Nutrition and Mortality Survey in Aden Governorate	2015/002	Survey
SQUEAC Investigation in Jabal Ras District of Hodeidah Governorate	2015/004	Study
Nutrition and Mortality Survey in Mountainous and Lowland Ecological Zones of Hajjah Governorate	2015/009	Survey
SQUEAC Investigation into the Coverage of the ACF CMAM Programme of SAM in Aslam District of Hajjah Governorate	2015/008	Study
SQUEAC Assessment in Kuaidinah district, Hajjah Governorate	2015/007	Study
SAM and MAM Therapy Provided by public / CSOs Fixed Health Facilities vs Mobile Clinics	2015/006	Study
Factors Associated with Defaulting of Children 6 to 59 Months from CMAM Programme	2015/005	Research
YEMEN COUNTRY REPORT ON OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN	2015/001	Study

Lessons Learned

Document Type/Category	Title
Lesson Learned	Gender empowerment in a complex humanitarian situation