**Yemen**

Children in Yemen face a consistently poor humanitarian situation exacerbated by political instability, expanding localized conflicts, and decades of chronic underdevelopment and socio-economic crisis. Over 61 per cent of the population is estimated to be in need of some kind of humanitarian assistance. The level of malnutrition among children and women nationally remains alarming, with 1.6 million people affected, of whom an estimated 847,445 children under 5 suffer from acute malnutrition, including 160,629 with severe acute malnutrition. An estimated 7,500 children are expected to contract vaccine-preventable diseases with serious consequences, and many more children suffer repeated bouts of diarrhoea and respiratory infections. An estimated 13.4 million people have no access to safe drinking water, and 12 million people are without proper sanitation facilities. The overall basic services infrastructure in Yemen is near collapse, with 8.4 million people lacking access to basic health care services. The multiplicity of localized conflicts is having a negative impact on children's access to education, with an estimated 200,000 children affected by attacks on schools, as well as by the occupation or closure of school facilities. In affected districts the dropout rate among children (mainly girls) is over 20 per cent. Child labour and child marriage are also growing concerns. Child rights violations continue to be on the rise with alarming trends related to the recruitment and use of children in conflict. By August 2014, 133 children were killed or maimed, and a further 26 were verified as recruited or used by armed forces and armed groups. Due to the humanitarian situation in Yemen, an estimated 400,000 children are in need of psychosocial support.

**Humanitarian Strategy**

In 2015, UNICEF will continue its efforts to save lives in conflict-affected governorates and in areas still experiencing high levels of vulnerability and displacement. UNICEF will continue taking a leading role in the nutrition, WASH and education clusters, as well as in child protection activities. All programmes will be implemented alongside early recovery and community resilience-building efforts. In nutrition, UNICEF will continue to support community-based management of acute malnutrition, with an emphasis on community-based approaches for the provision of nutrition services. This includes providing a comprehensive package of curative and preventative activities in districts with serious levels of wasting and stunting. Community volunteers and health workers will also be trained to provide an integrated, quality, life-saving essential health service package in maternal, newborn and child care. In WASH, UNICEF will continue to support IDPs and host communities with a focus on implementing a full WASH package, including improving water quality, access to water sources, and basic sanitation as well as hygiene promotion. UNICEF will also support IDP reintegration efforts. The number of children in need of child protection services is expected to rise due to increased localized conflicts. The UNICEF-supported community-based child protection approach will continue to address child trafficking, gender-based violence, monitoring and responding to grave violations of child rights, and mine-risk education. Focus will be given to preventing and responding to the recruitment and use of children under the age of 18 years by armed forces and armed groups including through the signature and implementation of Action Plans with relevant parties. In education, UNICEF will improve access to safe learning environments and provide education supplies, psychosocial support and peacebuilding activities to 170,000 affected school children, in addition to bolstering psychosocial support at the community level.

**Results from 2014**

UNICEF appealed for US$65 million in 2014, and at mid-November approximately US$41.5 million was available, of which US$11.8 was carried forward from 2013. UNICEF continued to support and build the Government’s capacity to provide sustainable, gender-sensitive and equitable basic services, and to build systems and support preparedness. Psychosocial support was provided to 262,795 children (119,068 girls and 143,727 boys), of whom 3,645 (1,293 girls and 2,352 boys) were treated appropriately using IMCI strategy.
identified as in need of specialised service and referred to appropriate providers. At least 406,000 people were reached with mine risk education. Some 1,011 unaccompanied and separated children (984 boys and 27 girls) were identified, out of which 752 (748 boys and 4 girls) were safely reunited with their families and communities. Centres providing nutrition interventions increased in number and enrolled 111,554 children with severe acute malnutrition. Of these children, there has been a 69 per cent cure rate and 0.3 per cent mortality rate to date. In education, UNICEF reached 193,000 children with interventions to improve their learning environment through the rehabilitation of 37 affected schools in 5 governorates, through the provision of school supplies, school bags and stationery to 150,000 children, and by engaging approximately 43,000 children in peacebuilding activities in 6 governorates. UNICEF support also increased access to education for 8,800 out-of-school children (80 per cent girls). In WASH, over 192,000 people in rural areas, including 96,000 children were reached with chlorination of 142 rural water projects and training of water committees, while 295,467 IDPs and affected people have access to safe water and 74,315 IDPs (including 14,114 schoolchildren) have access to adequate sanitation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 PROGRAMME TARGETS AND RESULTS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted children access infant and young child feeding counselling for appropriate feeding and early childhood development services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted children with SAM who are admitted to programmes for management of acute malnutrition and recover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted children access a multi-micronutrient supplementation programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and women access life-saving interventions through population-based/community-based activities, e.g. measles campaigns; integrated outreach activities; etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted population access sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted population practice appropriate hygiene: hand-washing with soap at critical times and menstrual hygiene management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and reporting on grave violations and other serious protection concerns for children and women is undertaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key child protection mechanisms are strengthened in emergency-affected areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted separated and unaccompanied children receive appropriate alternative care services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted children benefit from psychosocial support</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict-affected children benefit from improved learning environment and basic education supplies and service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-school children access formal or non-formal education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results are through end of October 2014 unless noted otherwise.

* Low results in reaching the target for micronutrient supplementation based on supplies being recalled due to quality concerns that are being addressed.
Funding Requirements
UNICEF is requesting US$60.1 million to meet the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable children in Yemen in 2015. Without additional funding at such a critical time and given the current political instability and insecurity across the country, UNICEF and its partners will be unable to contribute to meeting the needs of Yemen’s children in a meaningful way, particularly in sustaining the gains made in nutrition and other sectors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2015 Requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>12,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>10,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60,100,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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