



Mawada washes her hands from one of the water taps connected to water wells through a UNICEF water project in Sa'ada, Yemen.

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for every child

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 4

Reporting Period
1 January to 31 December 2023

Yemen

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2023, UNICEF vaccinated 1,154,919 children between 6 months and 10 years with measles rubella (MR) vaccine.
- UNICEF screened 2,322,268 boys and 2,357,589 girls under five for malnutrition.
- UNICEF reached 2,030,283 million people, including over 1.1 million children, across Yemen with provision of safe drinking water.
- To enable students to continue their education and reduce the economic burden on their families, UNICEF distributed learning material kits that benefited 1,233,177 children across the country.
- A total of 845,094 people, including 567,220 children received critical explosive ordnance risk education (EORE).
- UNICEF, along with UNFPA and WFP, provided Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) kits to a total of 313,056 newly displaced people.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS¹



11,100,000
Children in need of humanitarian assistance

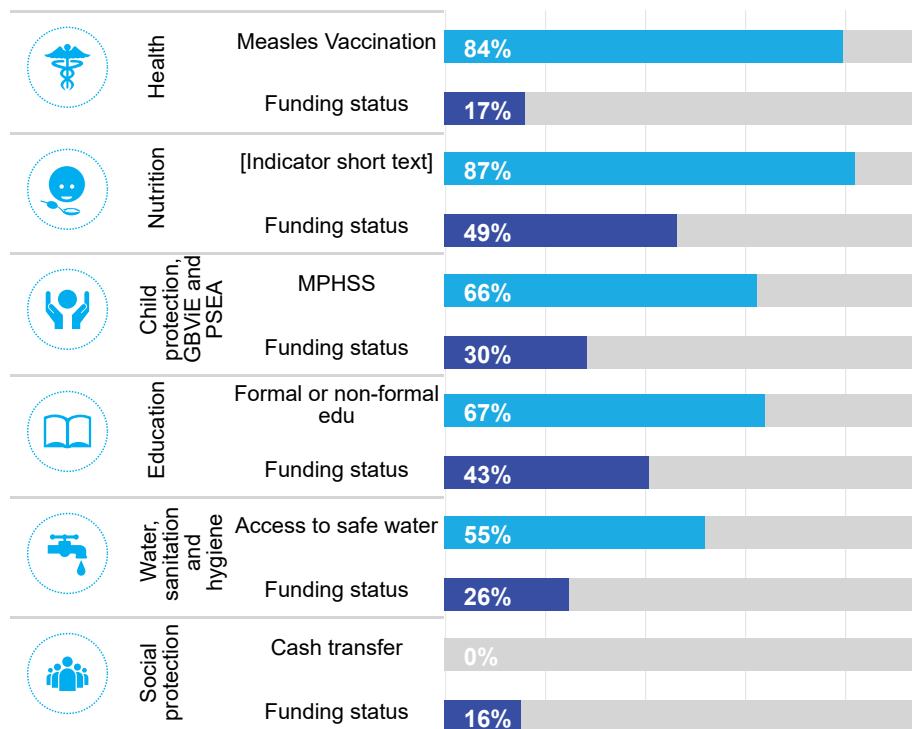


21,600,000
People in need of humanitarian assistance

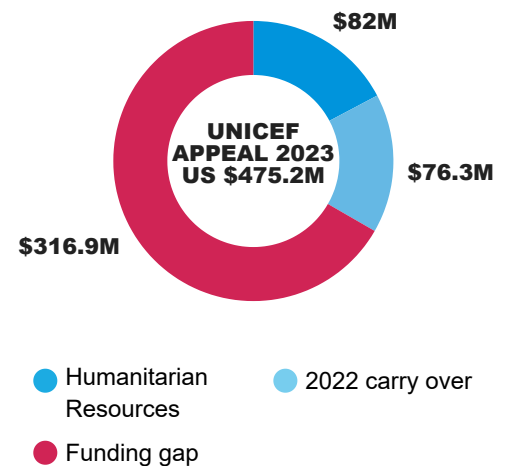


4,500,000
Internally displaced people (IDP) since 2015²

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*



FUNDING STATUS (IN US\$)**



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

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

FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

The Yemen Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) is aligned with the revised 2023 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP), which appealed for USD \$ 475.2 million in 2023. UNICEF's humanitarian strategy in Yemen focuses on providing direct life-saving assistance and building systems to strengthen the link between humanitarian action and development/resilience programming. As of 31 December 2023, UNICEF received a total of US\$ 101.1 million against the 2023 HAC appeal and a total of US\$76.3 million was carried forward from 2022, leaving a funding gap of US\$ 297.8 million (63 per cent of the total amount required) to continue UNICEF's life-saving work in Yemen. This represents an increased gap over the same period in 2022, when the US\$484.4 million HAC was funded at 40 per cent by end of the year. UNICEF wishes to express its deep gratitude to all donors for their generous contributions, which made the 2023 response possible.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In its ninth year of conflict, the national socioeconomic systems of Yemen remain on the edge of collapse. In 2023, more than 21.6 million people, including 11.1 million children, required humanitarian assistance and protection³ and 4.5 million people were estimated to be internally displaced⁴. Despite truce-like conditions, which have reduced civilian casualty numbers significantly, intermittent fighting and exchanges of fire continue in many areas. While the high levels of humanitarian response to-date have been extremely effective in protecting millions of children, the lack of a comprehensive political resolution to the country's conflict, amid deteriorating economic situation, means that the needs of children and their families continue to increase.

In 2023, the protracted conflict in Yemen, climate change-induced natural disasters such as cyclones, floods, and heavy rains, forced 319,445 people to flee their homes, many of whom were already displaced multiple times or living in rural communities. In October 2023, a tropical cyclone struck the eastern coast of Yemen, affecting over 10,000 households in Al Mahrah, Hadramawt and Socotra, and destroying, damaging, or flooding homes and sites for internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Yemen faced a significant drop in immunization rates among children. In 2022, 123,500 more children received their first dose of penta compared to 2023. Lack of immunization has left millions of children without routine immunization, leading to a resurgence and rise in vaccine-preventable diseases and associated deaths among children. Over 53,000 suspected cases and 2,347 confirmed cases of measles were reported across Yemen in 2023. Furthermore, there were 1,978 suspected cases of diphtheria. The circulation of polio virus type 2 continued, with an additional three confirmed cases in 2023, bringing the total number of confirmed polio cases to 239 since the beginning of outbreak in November 2021. The suspension of the integrated outreach programme in the northern governorates, where over 65 per cent of the population of Yemen lives, presented a significant challenge in responding to these outbreaks. Yemen also witnessed an outbreak level increase in AWD/cholera cases since November 2023, with 8,425 AWD/suspected cholera recorded in 2023 in Yemen.

The ongoing fragility of Yemen's economy in 2023 – manifesting in the depreciation of its currency, macroeconomic instability, diminishing purchasing power and the de facto bifurcation of economic institutions by competing factions – heightened the

vulnerability of poor families and communities, and around 17.3 million people experienced high level of food insecurity in 2023⁵. Access to water and safe WASH services lacked for 15.3 million people, including 7.8 million children⁶. The protracted humanitarian crisis in Yemen has increased the vulnerability of children and women to exploitation, violence, and abuse. Negative coping mechanisms are on the rise, including increased gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, child marriage, child labour, military recruitment of children and interruption of education. Nine million children required child protection services. 8.6 million children, including 2.7 million out-of-school children, required educational assistance (e.g., reintegration into formal education), due to conflict related damage and disruption to education facilities and services⁷. As a result of the widespread poverty in Yemen and large disparities, the demand grew for integrated social protection aimed at supporting poor families to overcome vulnerability and enhance their access to services.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

In 2023, UNICEF focused on enhancing the well-being of children, adolescents, and women focusing on lowering rates of morbidity and mortality while ensuring equity and social justice in accessing quality services. Overall, in 2023, UNICEF's efforts in Yemen focused on supporting the PHC system, strengthening community-level response, providing maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) services, ensuring vaccine availability and responding to outbreaks. These initiatives aimed to improve access to essential healthcare services and improve the health and well-being of women, children and communities in Yemen.

UNICEF maintained its leadership role in supporting the primary health care (PHC) system in Yemen. Through UNICEF's emergency response, 775 PHC (out of 3,127 PHC supported by UNICEF throughout the country, representing 63 per cent of all PHCs in Yemen) were supported and could offer a minimum service package to children and women, including vaccination, nutrition, MNCH, and the integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI). In addition, UNICEF launched a mentorship programme by deploying medical doctors to selected PHCs to provide curative care and on-the-job training and mentoring to the health workforce. The support to the PHCs included the provision of medical supplies and equipment (PHC kits), allowance to 3,273 health workers (out of 16,000 health workers overall supported through UNICEF programming) and operational costs to PHCs to cover electricity, cleaning, water, minor rehabilitations, and routine utilities.

To prepare for cholera and other public health crises, UNICEF strategically prepositioned supplies, including 843 Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) kits in the northern and southern governorates. Despite challenges in data collection, due to the evolving security and political dynamics, UNICEF used the supplies to swiftly respond to a cholera outbreak reported in Shabwah and Hadramawt.

As part of the ongoing efforts to strengthen healthcare practices and combat infectious diseases, in 2023 4,307 healthcare providers in Yemen (2,525 men, 1,782 women) received training on infection prevention and control (IPC). By adhering to proper IPC protocols and practices, healthcare providers can minimize the risk of healthcare-associated infections, protect themselves and their patients, and contribute to overall patient safety. In addition, UNICEF procured and distributed personal protective equipment (PPE) to over 2,823 health facilities. The provision of PPE is critical, particularly given the significant challenges faced by healthcare

workers in Yemen and the rise in diseases. In 2023, UNICEF trained over 1,000 health workers (40 per cent women) on IMCI and supportive supervision in over 2,000 health facilities. UNICEF also maintained its support to the CHWs who were trained to detect diseases or epidemic threats, cases of malnutrition, pregnancy, and birth complications, focusing on hard-to-reach areas of Yemen.

To reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality, in 2023, UNICEF continued to strengthen the provision of oxygen to newborn children and mothers at hospitals and PHC level by completing the site preparation for four oxygen plants, which contributed to the scale up of the oxygen production capacity in Yemen. In addition, UNICEF provided training to 1,240 health workers throughout Yemen (519 men, 721 women) on oxygen therapy. UNICEF provided hospitals with equipment such as monitors devices, regulators, and oxygen cylinders.

UNICEF supported MNCH services in 24 hospitals across 17 governorates across Yemen, enabling the provision of free quality referral-level maternal and newborn health services to 20,218 very sick mothers and newborn babies. With an enhanced focus on supporting more PHCs and a community cadre to reach the most vulnerable, in May 2023, UNICEF scaled down the support to hospitals from 24 to four hospitals and continued to scale up its community-level response, with a focus on rural and hard-to-reach areas. Trained, qualified community midwives (CMWs) and community health workers (CHWs) were deployed to strengthen community systems. In addition, 160 midwives completed the first year of their three-year preservice training on community-based maternal, neonatal, and essential newborn care, 686 CMWs were trained on community-based maternal and neonatal service provision and 416 CMWs were trained on essential new-born care. This is a critical step in increasing the number of quality midwives in the country and improve access to lifesaving quality maternal and newborn care in areas that otherwise would not have access to these services.

To strengthen the immunization programme in Yemen, in 2023, UNICEF ensured vaccine availability by delivering over 26 million doses of vaccines for routine immunization, prevention, and outbreak response. To ensure adequate and high-quality vaccine storage and supply chain capacity and strengthen vaccine storage capacity, UNICEF delivered 793 Solar Direct Drive (SDD) refrigerators, five walk-in cold rooms, and three walk-in freezers and 516,489 liters of diesel to central and governorate cold stores to maintain the functionality of the cold chain system. In addition, during 2023, UNICEF supported the training of 888 health workers on Cold Chain and Vaccine Management (CCVM) practices in 14 governorates.

UNICEF implemented five rounds of integrated outreach response (IOR) in the southern governorates that included provision of vaccination, maternal and newborn care, and IOR IMCI. Through the IOR, UNICEF reached over 238,520 people, and 45,090 and 42,250 children were vaccinated with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine and Pentavalent 3 vaccines respectively.

UNICEF continued to support COVID-19 vaccine deployment in 114 districts across 13 southern governorates. UNICEF vaccinated a total of 18,969 people above 18 years as part of the IOR conducted in 2023.

A measles rubella (MR) vaccination campaign was carried out in the southern governorates to address the measles outbreak, reaching a total of 1,154,919 children from 6 to 59 months, covering 91 per cent of the campaign target for 2023.

In response to the cVDPV2⁸ outbreak, UNICEF in coordination with MoPHP and WHO implemented one campaign in 12 southern governorates. A total of 1,224,153 children under five years were vaccinated with Trivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (tOPV), covering 95 per

cent of the total campaign target. Vaccination campaigns, including the polio campaign, were stopped by the authorities in the northern governorates. Despite advocacy efforts by UNICEF and WHO, the authorities continue to demonstrate hesitancy on resuming polio, measles outbreak response vaccination campaigns and measles campaigns. In the southern governorates, UNICEF supported the introduction of new vaccine by leading the vaccine management and social mobilization component of the nOPV2 introduction criteria and ensuring the readiness of the vaccine deployment into Yemen.

In 2023, UNICEF, together with WHO, worked with the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) in the northern and southern governorates to develop the first-ever National Child and Adolescents Health (CAH) strategy. The development of the CAH strategy is a significant step towards enhancing the overall health of children and adolescents in Yemen. UNICEF supported the updates of IMCI national guidelines adding for the first time childcare and development. Furthermore, UNICEF was involved in the development of the National Immunization Strategy in the southern governorates. UNICEF jointly with UNFPA, WHO and MoPHP updated the national Maternal and Newborn Strategy and developed the first National Midwifery Strategy.

In partnership with the MoPHP, UNICEF actively facilitated the implementation of the DHIS2 platform for the national health information management system, deploying it successfully across all Yemeni governorates. During the year, over 600 district health offices received a comprehensive training on utilizing DHIS2 for monthly reporting. The number of enrolled health facilities saw a significant increase, rising from 3,321 in 2022 to 4,800 in 2023, particularly in the southern governorates. UNICEF distributed over 270 laptops to district health data officers to enhance timely access to health and nutrition data. The scaling up of DHIS2 to health facilities started in 2023, with successful training sessions in Socotra governorate.

Nutrition

In 2023, UNICEF in partnership with MoPHP and nutrition implementing partners continued focusing on scaling up the integrated Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme and providing preventative interventions in response to the malnutrition situation in Yemen. Throughout the year, 4,679,857 children (2,322,268 boys, 2,357,589 girls) under five years old were screened for malnutrition. Out of these, 436,798 children (197,246 boys, 239,552 girls) with SAM were identified and admitted in Outpatient Treatment Programmes (OTPs). For the second consecutive year, the quality of SAM treatment remained above Sphere standards with 92 per cent cure rate and 6.9 per cent defaulter rate.

UNICEF continued delivering routine malnutrition prevention activities through 4,570 OTPs, along with the work carried out in the communities by 21,788 community health and nutrition volunteers (CHNVs), 269 mobile teams, 2,674 infant and young child feeding (IYCF) corners, and integrated outreach rounds and polio and measles campaigns both conducted in the southern governorates. 1,376,732 children (692,398 boys, 684,334 girls) received deworming tablets, 2,004,481 children (1,005,460 boys, 999,021 girls) received micronutrient sprinkles and 2,495,180 children (1,264,709 boys, 1,230,471 girls) received Vitamin A supplementation. In addition, 1,688,930 mothers received Iron Folate supplementation, and 2,854,664 mothers received IYCF consultations.

UNICEF technical and financial support provided for nutrition assessments and analysis enabled timely evidence generation and planning. UNICEF supported the data collection for the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification -Acute Malnutrition and the implementation of 14 SMART surveys 2023 in the southern

governorates. UNICEF continues strengthening the District Health Information Software (DHIS2) to improve the scope and quality of information collection in the nutrition information system by strengthening basic routine data collection and assessment. In 2023, the proportion of health facilities providing monthly routine data remained high at 92 per cent, an increase from 91 per cent achieved in 2022.

From January to December 2023, the nutrition cluster partners admitted a total of 384,803 children with SAM and SAM complications and reached 885,326 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 821,775 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs). The Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) reached 949,194 children and 728,301 PLWs.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Overall, in 2023, UNICEF provided access to safe drinking water to 2,030,283 people (464,858 men, 459,415 women, 565,844 boys, 540,166 girls) and appropriate sanitation services to 2,072,399 people (474,501 men, 468,945 women, 577,582 boys, 551,371 girls). In addition, 1,350,692 people (310,659 men, 297,152 women, 378,194 boys, 364,687 girls) including 756,388 displaced people (173,969 males, 166,405 females, 211,789 boys, 204,225 girls) were reached with hygiene messages and critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies including 49,864 Basic Hygiene kits and 108,704 Consumable Hygiene kits.

To achieve the abovementioned results, throughout the year, UNICEF carried out a wide spectrum of activities to improve the availability and quality of water and sanitation services. 404,099 IDPs (92,942 men, 88,902 women, 113,148 boys, 109,107 girls) were reached through water trucking, improved water sources, installation of communal water points and distribution of water tanks in 173 IDP sites across Yemen⁹. UNICEF improved water treatment units in pumping stations through calcium hypochlorite solution injections units, providing aqua tabs and providing water systems at the household level, benefitting 870,865 people (200,299 men, 191,590 women, 243,842 boys, 235,134 girls) internally displaced or living in AWD/cholera high risk areas in nine districts in Hadramawt, Sa'ada, and Marib. 1,555,849 people (357,845 men, 342,287 women, 435,638 boys, 420,079 girls) in 15 governorates across Yemen¹⁰ benefitted from 42 water supply projects – 30 in rural areas and 12 in urban settings – including repair, rehabilitation, augmentation, maintenance of water supply systems and provision of spare parts. Furthermore, UNICEF supplied and installed solar pumping stations for 61 water projects¹¹, benefitting 480,743 people (110,571 men, 105,763 women, 134,608 boys, 129,801 girls).

UNICEF installed family/gender appropriate latrines and dislodged existing latrines in 92 IDP sites across Yemen¹², reaching 142,348 IDPs (32,740 men, 31,317 women, 39,857 boys, 38,434 girls). Through community-led cleaning campaigns, members of local communities and IDPs participated in hygiene and solid waste disposal campaigns in 32 districts in Marib, Taizz, Dhamar, Aden, Lahj, Al Hodeidah, Sana'a, Sana'a City and Al Bayda. Through these campaigns, 127,321 people (29,152 men, 28,810 women, 35,485 boys, 33,874 girls) benefitted from a safer and more hygienic environment, with reduced pollution and waste. In addition, 7,419 people (1,699 men, 1,679 women, 2,068 boys, 1,974 girls) in Al Hodeidah, Marib and Sana'a governorates were reached with community-led to total sanitation (CLTS) projects. The CLTS process involves all community members throughout the project cycle including assessment of the community sanitation coverage, identification of families without latrines and handwashing facilities, selection of families for the distribution of sanitation and hygiene kits, monitoring, and reporting on the progress of construction of household latrines and use to achieve open defecation free (ODF) villages.

Throughout the year, the WASH Cluster's partners reached a total of 6,894,457 people (1,585,725 men, 1,516,781 women, 1,930,448 boys, 1,861,503 girls) with one or multiple water and sanitation interventions. 3,117,208 people benefitted from sustainable water projects, including rehabilitation of water sources, construction of water harvesting systems and provision of water treatment systems. 2,097,469 people were reached with emergency water activities, including water trucking, installation of water communal points and provision of water treatment options. In the efforts to increase access to safe sanitation, 2,240,603 people benefitted from sustainable sanitation activities, including emergency sanitation activities for 1,526,963 people. Furthermore, 2,177,281 people were reached with hygiene promotion and provision of hygiene material and supplies.

The Yemen WASH Cluster provided their inputs for the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2024 through a consultative process involving partners and stakeholders. Additionally, in collaboration with iMMAP, the WASH Cluster conducted six training sessions, enhancing the capacity of 151 members of the WASH Cluster in basic and advanced Excel functions and on the Power BI software, focusing on analysis skills.

Responding to a surge in AWD/cholera cases in specific districts during the fourth quarter of 2023 that was identified through WHO Surveillance unit data, the WASH Cluster mobilized partners to adjust ongoing activities and formulate a scale-up plan. Nine cluster partners promptly responded to the outbreak, targeting the most affected locations. Simultaneously, the WASH Cluster developed a cholera strategy/plan to guide stakeholders and partners in designing response plans, identifying gaps, and mobilizing resources.

Education

In 2023, UNICEF continued focusing on supporting continuity of learning, with a special emphasis on the most vulnerable children in the country. To enable students to continue their education and reduce the economic burden on their families, UNICEF distributed learning material kits¹³ that benefitted 1,233,177 children (47 per cent girls) across the country and hygiene kits that benefitted 24,146 children (49 per cent girls) in Sa'ada, Al Jawf, Ibb and Taizz. To give children better and more conducive learning environments, UNICEF provided 8,242 new school desks, benefitting 23,526 children (12,983 boys, 10,543 girls) in the governorates of Abyan, Aden, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Hajjah, Lahj, Ma'rib, Sa'dah, Taizz, Ibb. New learning spaces were created by installing 360 temporary learning spaces (TLSSs), benefitting 20,524 children (7,930 girls, 12,594 boys) in Abyan, Dhamar, Marib, Sa'ada, Shawbah and Taizz governorates. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and education sector partners, UNICEF rehabilitated 350 water and sanitation facilities, separated for girls and boys, in 193 schools, provided minor and major rehabilitation in 405 schools – including the rehabilitation of 4,157 classrooms and construction of 29 semi-permanent schools, reaching 303,521 children (47 per cent girls) in the governorate of Al Hodeidah, Amran, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Sana'a City, Taizz, Abyan, Aden, Hadramawt.

In light of the many difficulties that may hinder families from sending children to school, and to mitigate the risk of children dropping from school, at the beginning of the school year 2023/2024, UNICEF prioritized a nationwide back-to-school campaign across all 22 governorates in Yemen. The activities included a comprehensive campaign on radio and television to raise awareness on the importance of learning, safe learning environments and how to address challenges during the registration/enrolment. As part of the campaign, audio-visual awareness-raising materials (e.g., posters, videos, and broadcasts) were distributed through five TV channels,

14 radio channels, social media, newspapers and Ministry of Education (MoE) websites, reaching 6,360,000 people across Yemen. To reinforce the awareness campaign, 250 volunteers (100 per cent women) conducted door-to-door outreach activities, reaching 45,733 people in Amanat Alasimah, Sana'a, Dhamar, Hajjah, Al Hodeidah and Ibb with key messages on the importance of education and returning to school. Furthermore, UNICEF scaled up engagement with religious leaders establishing a mobilizers network of Imams and Morshydat to use mosques to raise awareness of the importance of education and return children to school. In addition, UNICEF engaged with teachers, school management teams and Parents and Teachers Associations (PTAs). UNICEF involved 420 local leaders, religion leaders, private sector, and influential personalities (40 per cent women) in six workshops in Taizz, Amanat Alasimah, Sa'ada, Al Bayda, Ad Dali, and Amran governorates. The workshops focused on identifying barriers and bottlenecks to school enrolment and roles and responsibilities in children education. As part of the back-to-school campaign, 500 children participated in a marathon competition and 800 children attended a drawing competition.

In a multipronged approach to provide a package of integrated education interventions and ensure that students have access to quality learning¹⁴, UNICEF trained 12,613 teachers (8,151 men, 4,462 women), 1,000 (146 women, 854 men) members of Father Mother Councils (FMC) and 543 (170 women, 373 men) members of school councils were trained on active learning, hygiene practices, nutrition, psychosocial support (PSS), Safe school, distance learning and community participation in 20 governorates.

With the aim of re-mainstreaming out-of-school children back to formal education, in 2023 UNICEF supported 37,108 (48 per cent girls) children in Marib, Taizz, Ibb, Al Hodeidah, Hajjah, Amran, Sa'ada, Amanat Alasimah governorates in accessing nonformal education opportunities, such as the Basic Literacy and Numeracy (BLN) programme and the Accelerated Learning Programme. In addition, UNICEF collaborated with the MoEs in Sana'a and Aden and different UN agencies, international and local NGOs, schools, teachers, parents and children, to draft a nationwide Out-of-School Children Strategy, expected to be concluded in 2024. The strategy aims to understand the current status of out-of-school children in Yemen, as well as the underlining root causes leading to the phenomenon. The strategy builds on the data collected through the Yemen Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICs) in 2022/2023, as well as other data sources availed through the national Education Cluster, MoEs and development partners. The final strategy will include a roadmap on key interventions to comprehensively address the issue of out-of-school children in Yemen.

The Yemen Education Cluster (YEC) provided needs-based analysis for the 2024 HNO, based on the data received from the MoE, UNOCHA population data and a secondary data review of the assessments conducted by partners throughout 2023. In preparation for the 2024 HNO and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), YEC conducted a workshop in Aden to discuss achievements and gaps of 2023. In addition, the YEC initiated consultations with the MoE, Governorate Education Offices (GEOs), and strategic partners to discuss educational data, key priorities, needs, and critical interventions for 2024. Furthermore, YEC conducted a series of capacity developments at national and sub-national levels, reaching more than 130 education actors from the MoE and partners with trainings on education in emergencies (EiE) standards, APP, planning, data collection, and reporting at the central and local levels.

Ten additional partners joined YEC in 2023, and all 93 partners, including UNICEF, contributed to reaching 4.5 million girls, boys, and caregivers, mainly with school feeding and learning materials.

Lastly, the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) was conducted by the Global Education Cluster. 67 per cent of active partners evaluated YEC performance against the six core functions, and all responses ranged as good.

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA

In 2023, UNICEF continued to provide quality education on the risks posed by mines, unexploded ordnances and explosive remnants of war to children and caregivers in Yemen, reaching 845,094 conflict-affected people, including 567,220 children (262,409 girls, 304,811 boys) and 277,874 adults (130,514 women, 147,360 men) across Yemen.

Providing Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services has been a crucial aspect of UNICEF's efforts to improve the well-being of children and their caregivers affected by the humanitarian emergency in Yemen since the start of the conflict in 2015. UNICEF has adopted a community-based approach to MHPSS, reducing post-traumatic stress disorder among children and engaging them in regular, structured activities to help children and adolescents build their resilience, regain their self-esteem, and cope with difficult situations. In 2023, UNICEF reached 328,898 people across Yemen, including 284,071 children (140,528 girls and 143,543 boys) and 44,827 adults (28,814 women and 16,013 men) with the provision of MHPSS services. MHPSS was through peer-to-peer groups, recreational activities, sports, and life skills in various settings, including health facilities, schools, community centers, and IDP sites.

The case management approach of the social work method adopted by UNICEF in Yemen has proven to be a critical tool in delivering customized services to children in need of care and protection. Through the case management programme, UNICEF continued to support the referral to and provision of critical services to the most vulnerable children. In 2023, UNICEF provided case management services to 17,446 children (6,361 girls and 11,085 boys). Those services include victims' assistance, individual counseling, family tracing, reunification, rehabilitation, birth registration, economic empowerment and livelihood support, interim care, temporary shelter, legal aid, education, and medical services.

Notwithstanding, from January to September of 2023, the United Nations Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (UN CTFMR) documented 594 incidents of grave violations against children committed by various parties to the conflict, of which 96 per cent of the incidents occurred were verified, including 374 confirmed child casualties, 86 children killed (70 boys, 16 girls), and 288 children injured (221 boys, 67 girls) mainly due to explosive devices, including unexploded ordnance. Most incidents documented and verified were in Al Hodeida and Taizz governorates.

In Yemen, gender inequality is deeply entrenched and rooted in a patriarchal society with rigid gender roles. Providing age-appropriate and gender-sensitive prevention, mitigation and response services to women and girls is challenging. UNICEF nonetheless continued to prevent and support survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). GBV risk mitigation was also mainstreamed across UNICEF's humanitarian response and development interventions, particularly in education, WASH, health, nutrition, social protection, and child protection. In 2023, UNICEF and partners reached 1,375,968 people (64 per cent women and 36 per cent men) with GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response activities. To prevent and respond to child marriage, UNICEF implemented interventions that empowered vulnerable, at-risk adolescent girls and their families and communities. A total of 37,612 people (9,634 girls, 11,103 boys, 8,525 women, 8,350 men) were reached with awareness messages on preventing child marriage. Through schools, community peer to peer youth education, social centers and community dialogue,

UNICEF engaged 55,632 children, parents, and caregivers (14,750 girls, 17,407 boys, 10,981 women, and 12,494 men) in keeping children in schools, especially girls, to prevent child marriage and other harmful practices. About 7,608 children and adolescents received GBV response services to different forms of violence, which include physical, sexual, emotional, and psychological abuse, child marriage and denial of opportunities/resources.

UNICEF provided technical leadership to the Child Protection Areas of Responsibility (CPAoR) by placing a dedicated Child Protection Sub-Cluster Coordinator and Information Management Officer in Sana'a, Yemen. The CPAoR contributed to the Humanitarian Needs Assessment Overview, collaborated with the partners to finalize the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring, and developed the CPAoR 2023 Plan. The CPAoR collaborated with Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster and Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) leads, as well as other critical actors, to organize a series of workshops aimed to improve the knowledge of CCCM and FSL actors in child protection mainstreaming and identify the associated risks in their specific sectors. Furthermore, under the guidance of CPAoR, child protection mainstreaming guidelines and checklists were developed to support FSL, CCCM and other actors in mainstreaming child protection for better outcomes for children.

Social protection

In 2023, UNICEF continued to support the national Social Protection Systems to maintain and enhance its capacity to lead the social protection landscape at different levels; starting from policy to programme implementation.

At the policy level, UNICEF supported the national authorities to develop a national Social Protection Strategic Framework (SPSF). The framework, led by the Social Protection Consultative Committee (SPCC¹⁵), aims to advance shared priorities and put forward a roadmap for a leveraged response to humanitarian needs and for the recovery of the social protection system, incorporating a humanitarian-development nexus approach by emphasizing the role of national and international partners. This is an important step for Yemen to advance the recovery and sustainability of social protection in the country.

There is lack of updated data on poverty and social economic vulnerabilities in Yemen at sub-national level. UNICEF continued providing evidence generation to monitor the impact of socio-economic situation on children and analyze multidimensional poverty to inform policy and programming for the most vulnerable. National institutions were supported to produce and publish on a bi-monthly basis six issues of the Yemen Socio-Economic Update (YSEU), covering different themes including child poverty, health system, malnutrition in Yemen, education system, economic and social fragility, and the role of microfinance in development. The YSEU is published and shared widely on different UN websites. In addition, three special in-depth analyses studies were prepared and published during the year, covering different issues including: social investments in Yemen, the energy crisis and its social-economic impacts on Yemen and social protection and its role in recovery and development. In addition, UNICEF supported the process of conducting the Multidimensional Poverty Analysis (MDP), which will rely on the results of the MICS published in 2023.

In addition, UNICEF supported the generation and analysis of equity in public expenditure data, focusing on the distributional equity of social spending, through Public Finance for Children (PF4C). Primary health care was chosen as the first sector to focus on due to the critical obstacles faced by PHCs in ensuring long term sustainability, as they mainly rely on external funding to deliver basic services.

Capacity building to enhance evidence generation was also

prioritized in 2023 to strengthen national partners' staff capacities and skills and strengthen the monitoring social economic issues that affect child poverty in all dimensions. 60 staff from the Ministry of Planning and Central Statistic Organization were trained in several areas including monitoring, analysis and reporting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) progress, and analysis of equity in development. Furthermore, as part of the evidence generation to increase the data available on people and children with disabilities, UNICEF, in partnership with Handicap Care and Rehabilitation Fund (HCRF) conducted a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study on Social Inclusion of Children with Disabilities in the southern governorates of Yemen. The study had an emphasis on children with disabilities and assessed perceptions of community stakeholders on access children with disabilities had to institutions that offer social protection, health, education and child protection services. The results of study highlight the concerning situation faced by persons and children with disabilities in Yemen, showing limited knowledge, negative attitudes and a significant lack of available services and support for children with disabilities.

The multiple crises resulted in further worsening the already challenging situation of vulnerable groups including Muhamasheen and children with disabilities. This highlighted the need to continue implementation of integrated social protection response to the multidimensional poverty and vulnerabilities which UNICEF aims to address via the Cash Plus approach. This approach is successful as it relies on strong coordination and harmonization among different sections and sectors. UNICEF continued leveraging social protection responses to address child multidimensional poverty and strengthening national social protection institutions to reach the most vulnerable children, adolescents and their families.

UNICEF and Social Welfare Fund (SWF) implemented the seventh cycle of the Cash Plus initiative in the districts of Al Tuwahi and Al Mualla in Aden governorate and will continue to target the same districts in the eighth cycle, which began in December 2023 and will expand to new governorates (Al Hodeidah and Hajjah). The Cash Plus targets vulnerable households and aims to maximize the benefit of the cash by linking it to information and by facilitating access to services including health, nutrition, education, and protection. During the year, UNICEF in partnership with SWF and HCRF, successfully reached 30,985 people (5,237 girls, 6,661 boys, 9,582 women, and 9,505 men) in Aden, Amanat Alasimah, and Sana'a governorates with the Cash Plus initiative, out of whom 45 per cent were persons and children with disabilities. Overall, as part of Cash Plus, 118 children and women (33 boys, 22 girls, 63 women) were referred to receive vitamin A supplementation, 161 children and babies (101 boys, 60 girls) were referred for vaccination, 116 children (38 boys, 78 girls) were referred to receive micronutrients, 55 children (21 boys, 34 girls) were identified for malnutrition treatment, 67 children (38 boys, 29 girls) out of school were referred and supported to rejoin schools and 630 primary students (346 boys, 284 girls) from grade first to third were referred to receive school bags. Furthermore, 9,927 people (812 boys, 821 girls, 2,913 men, 5,381 women) received key messages on hygiene promotion practices, cholera prevention measures, adequate infant and child feeding practices, the importance of vaccination and education for children, and the importance of obtaining birth certificate for children / new babies, etc. Working with and through the existing systems such as SWF and HCRF has provided better access and responsiveness to the needs of vulnerable children and their families. However, there is a need to continue investing in partners' capacity in the coming years.

UNICEF supported HCRF to continue assisting and supporting children with disabilities with improved access to basic services via case management and referral pathways. While the case management system in HCRF HQ in Sana'a was established in

2022, the establishment of the case management system in Aden is ongoing. In this regard, 17 staff members from HCRF and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) received a training on case management, which will be used to support persons with disabilities access HCRF services. Furthermore, UNICEF supported an open day for more than 3,500 children with disabilities in Amanat Alasimah and Aden governorates as part of its contribution to Persons with Disabilities International Day.

Key social protection institutions, especially SWF Social Fund for Development (SFD), Social Protection Consultative Committee (SPCC) and Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL) received training and institutional assistance. As a result, 452 national staff increased their knowledge on social protection issues, cash transfer programming, cash plus as well as environmental and social safeguarding. SWF also received laptops, computers desktop, printers, tablets and mobile phones, conference meeting room, and furniture and other related supplies to enhance its capacity to implement the Cash plus programme and support the implementation the Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT).

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

In 2023, UNICEF continued integrating social mobilization and community engagement support into its programmes utilizing community-based human resources and diverse communication approaches. Through a network of community-based resources and influencers, UNICEF reached about 9 million people (3.8 million women, 5.2 million men) with messages on the lifesaving practices through house-to-house visits, social gatherings, school-based activities and awareness sessions in mosques. The interpersonal communication activities were reinforced by mass and social media activities. A variety of audio-video awareness content focusing on key maternal and child health and nutrition practices, as well as immunization messages were developed and broadcasted on eight TV channels and 26 radio stations.

In the southern governorates, advocacy, communication and social mobilization support contributed to the successful implementation of four vaccination campaigns and integrated outreaches on polio, COVID-19, cholera, and measles rubella (MR), which all reached over 90 per cent of targeted coverage. The interpersonal communication activities were reinforced with roaming vehicles mounted with megaphones to broadcast the campaigns announcements in the targeted districts. To support the visibility of the campaigns, UNICEF disseminated communication material, including posters and banners, in strategic locations. As part of vaccines demand generation efforts, UNICEF continued supporting the “sponsor a child” initiative to engage adolescents as agents for social and behaviour change among their peers and families. Since the beginning of this initiative, over 21,000 children who were not on track with their vaccination schedule were motivated to complete their vaccination doses through the support provided by the adolescents involved in the initiative.

As part of the system strengthening efforts, UNICEF supported the development of the communication strategy for polio cVDPV outbreak response and nOPV introduction, as well as the demand generation component of the National Immunization Strategy. To institutionalize social and behaviour change in Yemen, UNICEF supported Aden University to establish a partnership with other renowned universities in the region offering globally recognized SBC academic programmes. In addition, to strengthen interagency coordination, UNICEF continued to facilitate the SBC Working Group, which aims to harmonize and localize community engagement efforts in the south and co-led the inter-agency Community Engagement and AAP Working Group. Furthermore, UNICEF conducted studies to inform its programming, including a KAP study on malnutrition and utilization of micronutrients,

community perceptions survey on the humanitarian response in Yemen, and a behavioral assessment on routine immunization.

Accountability to affected populations (AAP)

In 2023, UNICEF scaled up its Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to the WASH, education, and child protection programmes. To raise community awareness on CFM, UNICEF displayed banners in health facilities and programme sites along, used radio campaign for WASH interventions and sent SMS containing CFM messaging - including the Call Centre number - to recipients of the various cash transfer projects. SBC community volunteers and partners were also trained on AAP to raise the community awareness. In 2023, 115,165 calls were received and served, out of which 104,680 were inquiries, 10,250 complaints and 235 feedback. A total of 113,897 calls were handled and closed, while 1,268 are still under process. These calls were related to activities funded by both emergency and development funds.

UNICEF also supported the Government IDPs call center and dialogue sessions in the southern governorates which enabled the IDPs to voice their concerns about the humanitarian services provided to them. Through this mechanism, several issues raised were addressed resulting in tangible improvements in the conditions of the IDPs.

UNICEF continued building the capacity of implementing partners by training 1,150 staff on the Global framework of AAP and its principles, and the CFM, setting the basis for applying the humanitarian AAP commitments in programming and at community level. In addition, UNICEF also trained its colleagues, partners (governmental and CSOs) and service providers, both at central and decentralized levels (all the 5 Field Offices were covered), on the available CFM mechanism and on the importance of receiving stakeholders' feedback and complaints to improve programmes.

To strengthen AAP at the interagency level, UNICEF continued co-chairing the Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected Populations (CEAAP) Working Group (WG) which serves as a platform to coordinate the AAP and community engagement interventions across humanitarian sectors in Yemen. The activities that were implemented through the CEAPP WG included implementation of a new round of community perceptions survey on the humanitarian response in Yemen. Findings of the survey were shared with the humanitarian agencies and coordination structures to inform and improve humanitarian efforts. The CEAAP WG also continued supporting the collective feedback mechanism which is based on the existing complaints and feedback mechanisms managed by humanitarian agencies. The collective feedback mechanism provided key highlights on feedback and complaints gathered by the member agencies to inform the field operations and policy decisions.

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

In 2023, UNICEF and its Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) partners provided rapid delivery of lifesaving assistance to people affected by harsh climatic conditions and the ongoing armed conflict in 20 severely affected governorates. The RRM partners enrolled 319,45 individuals and life-saving assistance was provided to 312,690 individuals (98 per cent) with a notable focus on addressing the specific vulnerabilities faced by women and girls, who received essential supplies - including dignity kits and basic hygiene kits - to address their unique needs. 75 per cent of those assisted through the RRM were displaced due to climate-related natural disasters in Al Hodeidah, Hajjah, Mahra, Al Jawf, Ibb, Hadramawt, Taizz, Shabwah, Raymah, Al Mahwit and Socotra, while 25 per cent were individuals displaced due to the conflict. As a response to the feedback provided by the affected people throughout 2023, in 2024, UNICEF is planning to include more lifesaving items to its kit.

Supply and Logistics

In 2023, UNICEF ensured effective implementation of health, nutrition, WASH, child protection and education programmes by delivering supplies worth \$59.97 million to implementing partners from UNICEF warehouses and direct deliveries. Supplies included vaccines, primary health kits, medicines, medical equipment, AWD kits, PPEs, therapeutic milk, ready to use therapeutic food (RUTFs), stationeries, school bag kits, tents, recreation kits, hygiene kits, fuel, and water and sanitation supplies.

In addition, the strategic shifts in increasing the number of long-term agreements (LTAS) for transportation, in-country logistics, and customs clearance helped increase supply chain agility and efficiency in logistics operations.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

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

Throughout the year, UNICEF continued to provide life-saving assistance for girls and boys in some of the hard-to-reach districts via its robust field presence and network of five field offices. With public services at near collapse, UNICEF continued to provide life-saving health and nutrition interventions through community-based activities for affected populations, including internally displaced people, while sustaining and strengthening access to a set of high-impact preventive and curative services at the community and facility levels.

UNICEF continued supporting the inter-agency protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) network by providing and hosting the network coordinator. The PSEA network, under supervision of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Yemen and co-led by UNHCR, includes focal points from each member agency to ensure active commitments.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

- Training Midwives to Improve Maternal Health Outcomes in Remote Areas
<https://www.unicef.org/yemen/stories/training-midwives-improve-maternal-health-outcomes-remote-areas>
- Transforming the fight against severe malnutrition
<https://www.unicef.org/yemen/stories/transforming-fight-against-severe-malnutrition>

HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

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

NEXT SITREP: 30 MAY 2024

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

Consolidated Programme Results

Sector			UNICEF and IPs response			Cluster/Sector response		
Indicator	Disaggregation	Total needs	2023 targets	Total results	Progress*	2023 targets	Total results	Progress*
Health								
Children vaccinated against measles	Total	-	972,142 ¹⁶	815,675 ¹⁷	▲ 84%	-	-	-
Children vaccinated against polio	Total	-	1.3 million ¹⁹	1.2 million	▲ 98%	-	-	-
Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	Total	-	2.5 million	3 million	▲ 119%	-	-	-
Healthcare workers within health facilities and communities provided with personal protective equipment	Total	-	15,000	16,746	▲ 112%	-	-	-
Nutrition								
Children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplementation	Total	-	4.9 million ²¹	2.5 million	▲ 51%	4.9 million	2.5 million	▲ 51%
Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	Total	-	504,116 ²³	436,798	▲ 87%	504,116	436,798	▲ 87%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA²⁴								
Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	Total	-	500,000	328,898	▲ 66%	1.2 million	380,707 ²⁶	▲ 31%
Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	Total	-	6 million	1.4 million	▲ 23%	-	-	-
People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	Total	-	1.9 million	1.4 million	▲ 75%	-	-	-
Children provided with landmine or other explosive weapons prevention and/or survivor assistance interventions	Total	-	2.7 million	845,094	▲ 32%	-	-	-
Education								
Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	Total	-	500,000	337,067	▲ 67%	1.1 million	831,192	▲ 74%
Children receiving individual learning materials	Total	-	800,000	1.2 million	▲ 154%	875,000	1.6 million	▲ 178%
Teachers receiving teacher incentives each month	Total	-	15,000	40,381 ²⁹	▲ 269%	100,000	55,023	▲ 55%
Water, sanitation and hygiene³⁰								
People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Total	-	3.7 million	2 million	▲ 55%	5.7 million	4.7 million	▲ 83%

People accessing appropriate sanitation services	Total	-	2 million	2.1 million	▲ 104%	3.4 million	3.3 million	▲ 96%
People reached with critical WASH supplies	Total	-	1.5 million ³²	1.4 million	▲ 90%	2.9 million	1.7 million	▲ 58%
Social protection								
Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	Total	-	50,000	-	0%	-	-	-
People benefiting from emergency and longer-term social and economic assistance	Total	-	160,000 ³³	41,162	▲ 26%	-	-	-
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)³⁴								
People who participate in engagement actions	Total	-	10.3 million	9.1 million	▲ 89%	-	-	-
People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	Total	-	560,296 ³⁵	115,165	▲ 21%	-	-	-
Rapid response mechanism								
Vulnerable displaced people who received rapid response mechanism kits	Total	-	378,000	312,690	▲ 83%	³⁶	-	-

*Progress in the reporting period 1 January to 31 December 2023

ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

Consolidated funding by sector

Sector	Requirements	Funding available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023 ³⁷	Resources available from 2022 (carry over)	Funding gap (US\$)	Funding gap (%)
Health	124,000,000	13,472,698	8,108,064	102,419,238	83%
Nutrition	119,000,000	33,609,713	25,270,297	60,119,990	51%
Child protection, GBViE and PSEA³⁸	37,000,000	3,363,332	7,820,049	25,816,619	70%
Education	55,450,000	2,932,134	20,911,900	31,605,966	57%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	99,600,000 ³⁹	20,371,814	5,654,750	73,573,436	74%
Social protection	23,000,000	2,229,766	1,359,605	19,410,629	84%
Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)	12,500,000	4,065,616	4,941,676	3,492,708	28%
Rapid response mechanism	2,291,000	1,444,744	2,271,131	-	0%
Evaluation⁴⁰	2,400,000	49,558	-	2,350,442	98%
Cluster and field coordination	-	492,485	-	-	-
Total	475,241,000	82,031,860	76,337,472	316,871,668	67%

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ENDNOTES

1. OCHA, Yemen: 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan
2. 4.5 million were estimated to internally displaced people in Yemen in 2023, of whom humanitarian aid agencies estimated 3.1 million requiring assistance
3. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2023, OCHA, January 2023.
4. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2023, OCHA, January 2023.
5. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2023, OCHA, January 2023.
6. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2023, OCHA, January 2023.
7. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2023, OCHA, January 2023.
8. Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2
9. 34 in Marib, 27 in Al Hodeidah, six in Aden, five in Al Bayda, 11 in Amran, four in Dhamar, 76 in Hajjah, three in Lahj, two in Taizz, three in Sana'a, two in Amanat Alasimah.
10. Sa'ada, Dhamar, Sana'a, Hadramawt, Al Bayda, Sana'a City, Marib, Al Dhali, Al Jawf, Taizz, Al Mahwit, Hajjah, Al Hodeidah, Ibb and Amran.
11. 17 projects in Al Hodeidah, 2 projects in Ad Dhali, 3 projects in Al Baydah, 2 projects in Al Jawf, 7 projects in Hajjah, 7 projects in Marib, 8 projects in Sa'ada, 8 projects in Sana'a and 7 projects in Taizz
12. 19 in Marib, 12 in Al Hodeidah, 9 in Aden, 9 in Al Bayda, 12 in Amran, five in Dhamar, six in Lahj, two in Sa'ada, 14 in Taizz, three in Sana'a, one in Amanat Alasimah.
13. School bag kit with stationary, recreational kits, and school-in-a-box
14. Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit Amran, Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Raymah, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Sana'a City, Shabwah, Socotra and Taizz.
15. The SPCC is a national coordination and advisory platform that UNICEF supported establishing and activation. It is chaired by MoSAL , co-chaired by MoPIC with membership of social ministries and key social protection institutions.
16. The target is children aged 0-11 months.
17. UNICEF continues to advocate for the increase in measles vaccination.
18. Low achievement due to funding and bureaucratic impediments.
19. The target is children aged 0-59 months.
20. Low achievement due to funding and bureaucratic impediments.
21. The target is 95 per cent of the children in need.
22. Vitamin A is administered during Polio campaigns which were on hold due to bureaucratic impediments.
23. The target is 90 per cent of the children in need.
24. Due to space constraints, the following acronyms appear here: GBVIE (gender-based violence in emergencies); PSEA (prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse); and AAP (accountability to affected populations).
25. Low achievement due to funding and bureaucratic impediments
26. Low achievement due to funding and bureaucratic impediments
27. Low achievement due to funding and bureaucratic impediments
28. Low achievement due to funding and bureaucratic impediments
29. The number of teachers receiving incentives are reported per the activity not year.
30. The number of people to be reached through fuel subsidies has been removed from the programme target, as UNICEF is no longer providing fuel subsidies for the water and sanitation systems.
31. The significant funding gap impacted the achievement of the planned results
32. The population to be reached with WASH supplies will also be provided with hygiene education.
33. 'Cash plus' also includes referrals to services, social and behavioural change and life skills activities.
34. Social and behavioural change and accountability to affected populations are integrated into sectoral responses and interventions.
35. This target is estimated based on the complaints and feedback mechanism 2022 baseline of unconditional cash transfers and other complaints and inquiries (i.e., 460,296), with an assumption that 100,000 complaints and inquiries will be received for other programmes.
36. The active frontlines decreased to 4 from 21 in the previous year, and the flood season began at the end of June 2023 and extended into early July. The set target is formulated based on displacement patterns observed in previous years, in conjunction with the risk analysis established by UNICEF.
37. USD 19,115,978 is being allocated bringing the total funds received in 2023 to USD 101,147,838.
38. This includes US\$3 million for gender-based violence interventions; and US\$450,000 for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse interventions.
39. The funding requirement for WASH interventions reflects the cost increase for infrastructure interventions.
40. Evaluations will be conducted to demonstrate accountability to affected populations and donors, and for UNICEF and partner learning. Evaluations will be prioritized based on several factors, including potential for programme replication and adaptation in other humanitarian settings globally, the size of the programme budget and programmatic and donor priorities.