



YEMEN HUMANITARIAN FUND

# 2025

ANNUAL REPORT

### [Credits](#)

This document was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Yemen. OCHA Yemen wishes to acknowledge the contributions of its committed staff at headquarters and in the field in preparing this document.

The latest version of this document is available on the YHF website at [www.unocha.org/yemen-humanitarian-fund](http://www.unocha.org/yemen-humanitarian-fund).

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at [CBPF DataHub](#).

### [About YHF](#)

**Front Cover:** A girl is sitting on an NFI kit received during provision of life-saving shelter and protection assistance to conflict-and flood-affected IDPs in Al Jawf, strengthening resilience, dignity, and safety for vulnerable families.

Credit: HDP

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## LETTER FROM THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

As we reflect on the challenging year of 2025, the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) remained a cornerstone for humanitarian assistance amid hardship and an evolving operational environment. Together with our dedicated partners, we made significant strides in addressing the urgent needs of vulnerable populations while strengthening the foundations for a more locally driven response.

In 2025, the YHF allocated US\$22.6 million to 36 partners, expanding our reach to 663,000 people in need across Yemen. Our continued commitment to an area based, community focused approach enabled local actors to guide priority setting efforts and respond more swiftly to emerging and acute needs.

One of our proudest achievements was the level of support provided to local and national organizations, which accounted for 59 per cent of the total allocations. This not only empowered Yemeni partners but also ensured that interventions were more closely aligned with the local context and the priorities of the communities we serve. Our gender responsive approach yielded notable results, with 24 per cent of funding directed to nine local women led organizations (WLOs), alongside significant investments in gender based violence (GBV) programming. Together, these achievements reflect the Fund's strategic commitment to a locally led response, reinforcing capacity, ownership, and responsiveness across Yemen.

In this context, the Fund's emphasis on local and national partners proved essential, enabling the continued delivery of assistance in areas where international operational presence was constrained.

None of these accomplishments would have been possible without the unwavering support of our donors, our United Nations and non governmental organization (NGO) partners, and the communities we serve. I extend my sincere appreciation for your continued solidarity with the Yemeni people.

These results were delivered despite persistent and, at times, unprecedented challenges. In 2025, an increasingly constrained security and operating environment significantly affected UN presence

and operations, leading to a reorganization of the UN posture in northern-western areas of Yemen. These constraints underscored the critical importance of flexibility, strong local partnerships, and adaptive funding mechanisms in a situation where YHF implementation timelines and delivery modalities were impacted as we ended the year.

At the same time, overall contributions declined from US\$47.9 million in 2024 to US\$38.9 million in 2025, highlighting the urgent need for sustained engagement with funding partners in order to maintain the scale and continuity of life saving assistance.

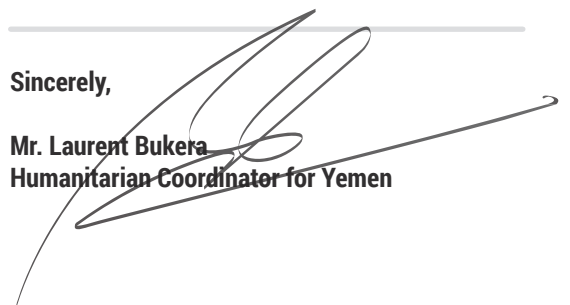
Looking ahead to 2026, and guided by the Humanitarian Reset, our ambition is to further strengthen the YHF as a critical, trusted, and effective financing instrument for emergency response in Yemen. We will continue to expand our partner base, with a particular focus on local actors, while systematically integrating lessons learned to enhance accountability, effectiveness, and overall impact. Building on our experience in 2025, the YHF remains fully committed to ensuring the timely allocation and disbursement of funds, adapting funding modalities where necessary, and supporting partners to deliver assistance even in highly constrained environments.

To conclude, the humanitarian situation in Yemen demands urgent action. In 2025, 19.5 million people required assistance, yet the [2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan \(HNRP\)](#) was only 29 per cent funded. In 2026, needs continue to rise as prolonged conflict, economic deterioration, displacement, and climate related shocks deepen food insecurity and worsen conditions for the most vulnerable people. Nevertheless, through sustained funding, strong partnerships, and collective resolve, we can continue to deliver life saving assistance to those most in need.

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Sincerely,

**Mr. Laurent Bukera**  
**Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen**





“


**“In a year marked by rising needs and shrinking resources, the YHF remained a vital lifeline for Yemen’s most vulnerable communities. Our collective efforts, driven by principled action, by building local leadership and trust with communities we serve—demonstrate that even in the most challenging environments, humanitarian impact is possible when we stand together.”**


”

Mr. Laurent Bukera  
Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen

Photo credit: Nahda Makers Organization (NMO)/ Rami Abdurabbeh

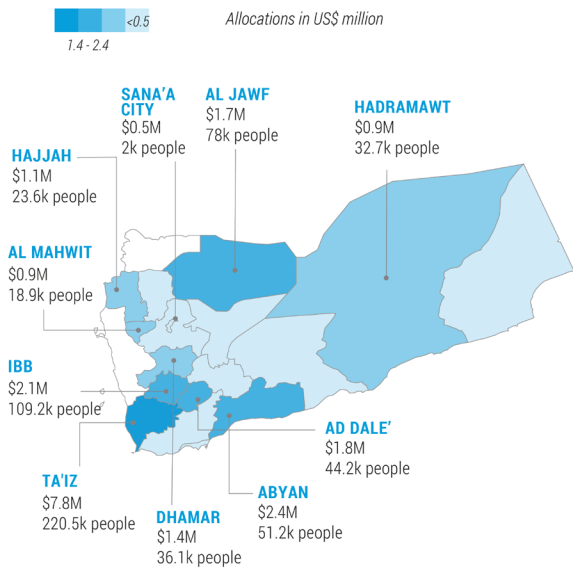
# 2025 IN NUMBERS

 **\$38.9M**  
CONTRIBUTIONS

 **\$22.6M**  
ALLOCATIONS

**663.1k**  
PEOPLE ASSISTED<sup>1</sup>

## ALLOCATIONS AND PEOPLE ASSISTED<sup>2</sup> BY GOVERNORATE




### Other Governorates:

Marib	\$0.5M	7.6k
Amran	\$0.4M	14.1k
Shabwah	\$0.3M	2.1k
Al Bayda	\$0.3M	21.8k
Aden	\$0.3M	0.9k
Sana'a	\$0.02M	0.1k

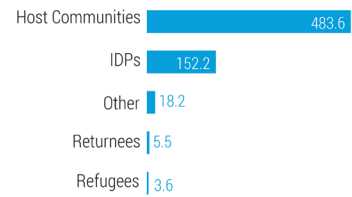
<sup>1</sup>- The Annual Report uses the number of people targeted as a proxy for the number of people reached and henceforth the term people assisted will be used. This approach allows for more timely global reporting as the final data on people reached may not be yet available at time of report.

<sup>2</sup>- The maximum methodology was applied by the Yemen Humanitarian Fund to estimate the number of people assisted in 2025 to avoid double counting of people assisted who may have received aid from multiple cluster/sectors. The total number of people assisted is thus the sum of the maximum number of targeted beneficiaries by gender and age per cluster/sectors and location at admin level three/district.

 **89.9k**  
PERSONS WITH  
DISABILITIES ASSISTED

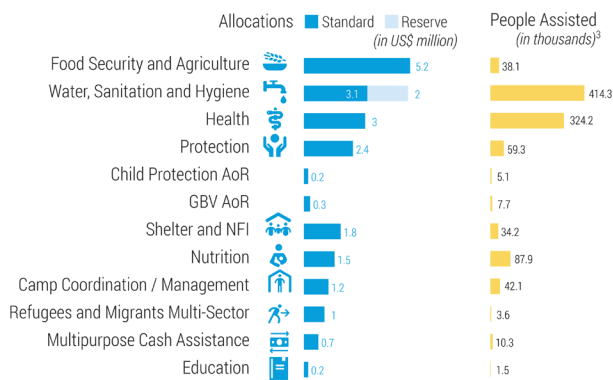
 **335.2k**  
WOMEN AND GIRLS  
ASSISTED  
**51% OF TOTAL PEOPLE  
ASSISTED**

## PEOPLE ASSISTED BY POPULATION GROUP



People assisted in thousands

## ALLOCATIONS AND PEOPLE ASSISTED BY CLUSTER



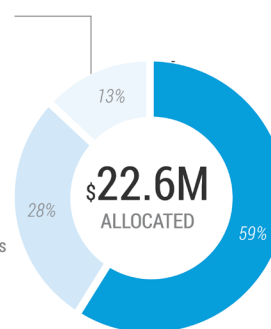
<sup>3</sup>- Figures for people assisted in each cluster are based on the maximum number of beneficiaries from that specific cluster, excluding those from other clusters in the same district. This means individuals receiving assistance from multiple clusters are not double counted in the respective clusters' figures.

 **36**  
PARTNERS

**42**  
PROJECTS

**\$2.9M**  
International  
NGOs  
5 Partners  
5 Projects


**\$6.4M**  
United Nations  
8 Partners  
8 Projects



**\$13.4M**  
National NGOs  
23 Partners  
29 Projects

Allocations in US\$ million

## ALLOCATIONS HIGHLIGHTS

 **295**  
gender segregated  
emergency latrines  
constructed or  
rehabilitated

 **176k**  
healthcare consultation  
provided

 **13k**  
people benefited  
from individual  
case management

 **3.3k**  
Non-Food  
Items (NFIs)  
distributed

# Donor contributions



At its core, the YHF recognizes that local organizations and communities are the true drivers of effective humanitarian response. The Fund empowers locally led action rooted in trust, dignity, and solidarity—ensuring that assistance is not only delivered but owned and sustained by those who understand the context best.”

*Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, YHF Donor and Advisory Board Member.*

In 2025, the YHF secured US\$38.9 million in paid contributions from 14 Member States and private contributors. This represents a decline of US\$9 million compared to 2024, when the Fund received US\$47.9 million. The decline in funding in recent years remains worrying and has impacted the Fund’s ability to deliver life-saving assistance at scale, especially within a dynamic context of increasing humanitarian needs.

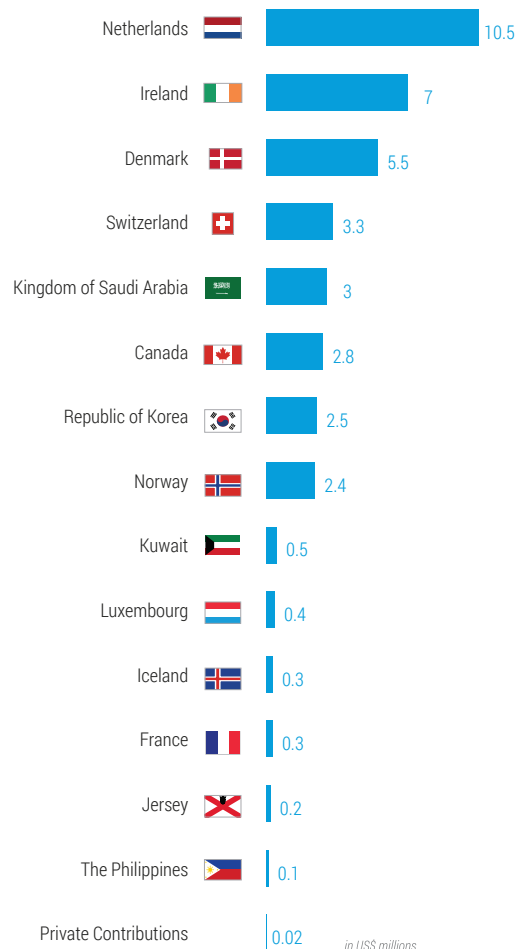
The Netherlands, Ireland, and Denmark remained the Fund’s largest contributors, accounting for over half of the total funding. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait reinforced their engagement in 2025, while contributions from Jersey, Iceland, and the Philippines demonstrated diversification of the Fund’s donor base.

While early contributions helped allocation planning, funding arrived more slowly than in previous years, underscoring the critical importance of predictable and timely contributions for an effective humanitarian response. Reduced funding levels required the YHF to further tighten its prioritization, focusing resources on the most critical life-saving activities, as well as interventions targeting the most vulnerable in underserved areas, allocating US\$22.6 million across 36 partners to implement 42 projects. These efforts directly reached over 663,000 people, including 338,000 women and girls, across 18 governorates.



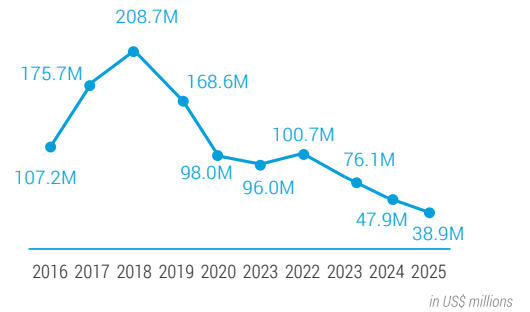
**\$38.9M**

CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2025



Looking ahead to 2026, the YHF remains committed to strengthening its resource mobilization efforts by re-engaging former donors and expanding outreach to regional and emerging contributors. Through reinforced donor engagement and more targeted strategic responses, the Fund will continue to deliver vital support to the people of Yemen.

CONTRIBUTION TRENDS 2016-2025



HUMAN ACCESS, a YHF partner, distribution of consumable and basic hygiene kits in Ash Shihr district, Hadramawt. The project is supported by WASH Cluster pipeline (hosted by IOM).  
Credit: HUMAN ACCESS



# Humanitarian Context and Allocations

In 2025, an estimated 19.5 million people in Yemen required humanitarian assistance and protection services, representing an increase of 1.3 million compared to the previous year, with women and children making up the majority of those in need. Humanitarian needs were driven not only by widespread food insecurity, affecting approximately 17.1 million people, and persistently high levels of malnutrition and health risks, but also by extensive conflict-related displacement, with about 4.8 million people displaced—many multiple times—throughout the protracted crisis.

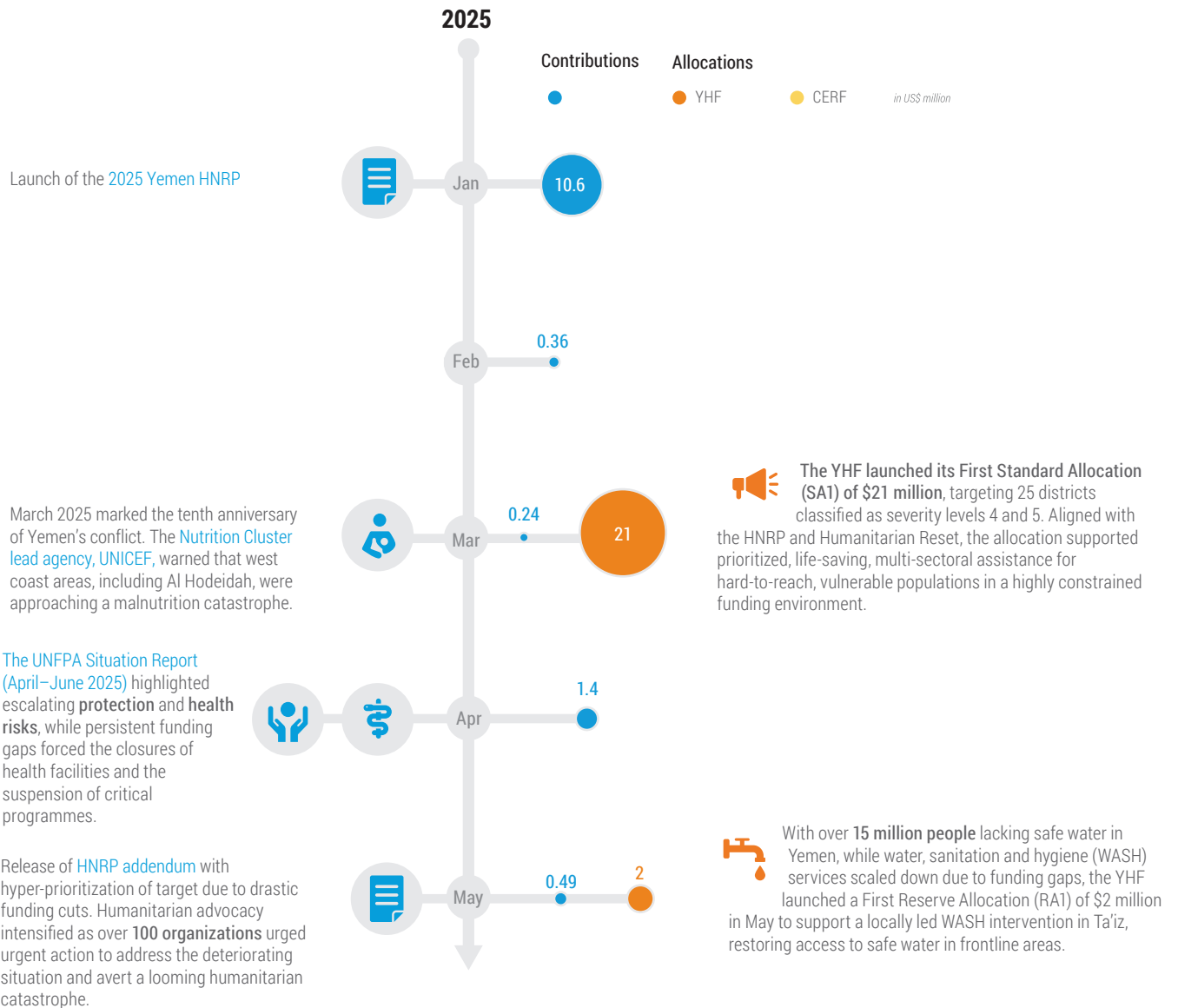
Against a backdrop of increasing needs, the humanitarian response in 2025 operated under severe and unprecedented funding shortages, with the [Yemen 2025 HNRP](#) funded at only 29 per cent, forcing clusters to scale down or suspend critical life-saving services across sectors. This financial strain led the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to issue an [HNRP Addendum](#) in May 2025, refining priorities to focus solely on the most vulnerable populations and further narrowing sectoral targets. Consequently, the scale, reach, and continuity of humanitarian assistance were significantly constrained amid ongoing conflict, climate shocks, and economic decline.

An assisted woman, using the help-desk service, one of the Complaint and Feedback Mechanism channels, to record her complaint/suggestion during the distribution of shelter/NFIs, implemented by DEEM - with YHF support in Al Mudhafar district, Ta'iz.  
Credit: DEEM



In 2025, an increasingly constrained security and operating environment significantly affected UN presence and operations, leading to a reorganization of the UN posture in northern-western areas of Yemen.

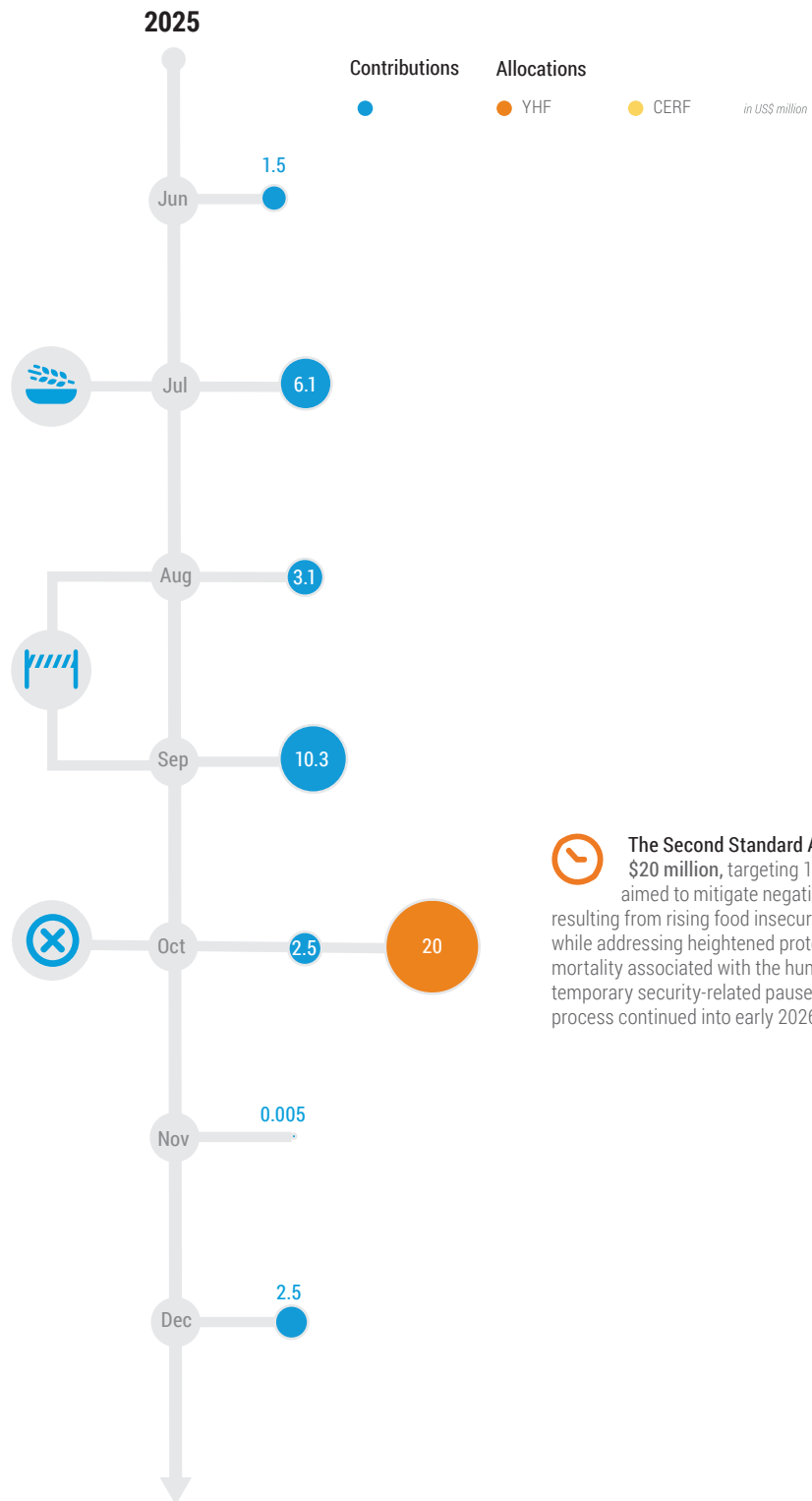
Projections for early 2026 indicated a further deterioration, with more than 18 million people expected to face acute food insecurity, including pockets of communities at risk of catastrophic, famine-like conditions. Women and girls remained disproportionately affected, facing heightened protection risks and reduced access to essential services amid the erosion of community-level coping mechanisms.



Mid-year reports indicated that over **17 million people** were facing hunger, including more than one million children with life-threatening acute malnutrition.

The deterioration of operational environment in DFA-controlled areas, including the detention of UN personnel and seizure of assets, highlighted rising operational risks for aid workers. Combined with funding cuts, those constraints forced humanitarian actors to scale back life-saving programmes, further affecting delivery capacity.

By the end of the year, the humanitarian situation remained extremely strained. An estimated **41,000 people** are projected to face famine-like conditions, while seasonal flooding across the country affected **about 68,000 households in 162 districts**, further intensifying humanitarian needs.



**Overall reflection on allocations**

In 2025, the Fund launched three allocations. A total of US\$22.6 million entered implementation during the year, targeting over 663,000 people across priority geographical areas and sectors. Importantly, 59 per cent of this funding (US\$13.4 million) was channelled through national and local NGOs, including 24 per cent (US\$5.4 million) towards local WLOs. This is a testament of the YHF’s commitment to localization, gender equality, and inclusive humanitarian action.

The standard allocations used an area-based, consultative approach to strengthen local voices in decision-making processes in support of a more inclusive, context-specific, and operationally grounded response. The Regional Coordination Teams (RCTs) played a critical role in prioritizing the response interventions, as well as providing technical insight and guidance on priority activities. To maintain high operational standards, these priorities were further vetted by the national-level cluster coordinators to ensure all proposed activities aligned with established cluster standards.

To ensure collective accountability, the projects’ vetting process involved a total of 142 review members. The review committee consisted of participants from NNGOs, INGOs and UNAs, nominated by cluster coordinators and RCTs. Prior to the review, a comprehensive orientation session was conducted to clarify roles, responsibilities, and the evaluation process, in addition to present the scorecard used to determine project rankings. Ahead of the first and second SAs, the YHF strengthened partner capacity through Proposal Development Training delivered in English and Arabic, complemented by cluster-specific quality clinics led by cluster coordinators. These efforts engaged 300 partner staff ahead of the SA1 and 229 ahead of the SA2, alongside 57 and 104 participants in cluster-specific sessions, respectively, involving more than 110 NNGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies.



The YHF launched the SA2 in October 2025. However, the process was put in hold from mid-November 2025 to mid-January 2026 due to the evolving security situation in DFA-controlled areas. The allocation process was completed in March 2026 and was designed to mitigate the use of negative coping strategies driven by worsening food insecurity and malnutrition, while also addressing heightened protection risks and excess mortality linked to the hunger crisis. It targeted 17 high-severity districts across seven governorates, focusing assistance on communities facing the most acute food insecurity, malnutrition, and protection risks. [The YHF 2025 SA2 Dashboard](#) presents a consolidated overview of this allocation.

# Promoting localization



In 2025, YHF turned localization into action—allocating 63% of SAs to national NGOs and empowering local partners as leaders of sustainable, community-driven response in Yemen.

*Nabilah Al-Kumaim*

*Life Makers Meeting Place Organization (LMMPO), A WLO and YHF Advisory Board Member*

In 2025, the YHF reinforced its commitment to a locally led humanitarian response, in line with the HNRP localization framework, the Humanitarian Coordinator’s Vision Paper, and the YHF Localization Strategy. Significant progress was achieved across the core pillars of localization: exceeding the annual target of the YHF Localization Strategy and improving funding to national actors, strengthening inclusive governance, and diversifying the partner portfolio. Together, these efforts contributed to a more accountable, effective, and context-driven humanitarian operation in Yemen.

The Fund strengthened localization by allocating 59 per cent of total US\$22.6 million directly to local partners, surpassing the 50 per cent annual target. This included \$5.4 million—representing 24 per cent of the total funding—provided to nine local WLOs. Among the 53 eligible NNGOs, 60 per cent (32 partners) received direct funding doubling the 30 per cent target. In addition, under the SA1, two per cent of funding was channelled to five new sub-implementing NNGOs, meeting the annual target. The SA2 further expanded the partner base, with five NNGOs and one INGO receiving direct funding for the first time.

NNGOs maintained active, elected representation within the YHF’s governance structures. During the reporting period, three NNGO representatives, including one from a WLO, were elected. The YHF supported the establishment and operationalization of a National NGO Forum throughout 2024 – 2025. This forum, serving 191 members nationwide, enhanced coordination, information sharing, joint advocacy, and capacity strengthening among national actors, marking clear progress towards the goal of improved participation in coordination and decision-making forums. Key outcomes included transparent elections for NNGO representation on the YHF Advisory Board, inclusive selection

of representatives to the HCT Localization Task Force, and coordinated engagement in high-level forums such as the Senior Official Meeting (SOM) VII. Regular, well-attended coordination meetings and targeted field visits to Hadramawt and Ta’iz ensured that national and sub-national perspectives were systematically integrated into humanitarian dialogue and decision-making processes.

Diversification of the partner portfolio marked another key achievement. Following a rigorous capacity assessment in September 2025, the YHF expanded its partner base by onboarding 19 new NGOs, including 12 NNGOs, six INGOs, and one entity of the Red Crescent Movement. This expansion brought in fresh expertise and strengthened the Fund’s operational reach. Six of these 19 new partners subsequently received funding under the SA2, demonstrating YHF’s commitment to integrating capable and diverse actors into the response.

During 2025, the YHF implemented a structured capacity-strengthening programme, delivering 29 targeted training sessions with the participation of 37 NNGOs. These sessions were developed and implemented in close coordination with clusters and partners, focusing on key technical and operational areas, directly contributing to improved partner performance and accountability. The positive effects of this support were reflected in the 2025 allocations, where partners submitted strong-quality proposals that performed well during both strategic and technical review stages.

Building on the measurable progress achieved in 2025 against the Localization Guidance Note targets, the YHF will intensify its efforts to include:

- Further increasing number of national and local actors, broadening access to the YHF.



**NEW YHF PARTNERS**

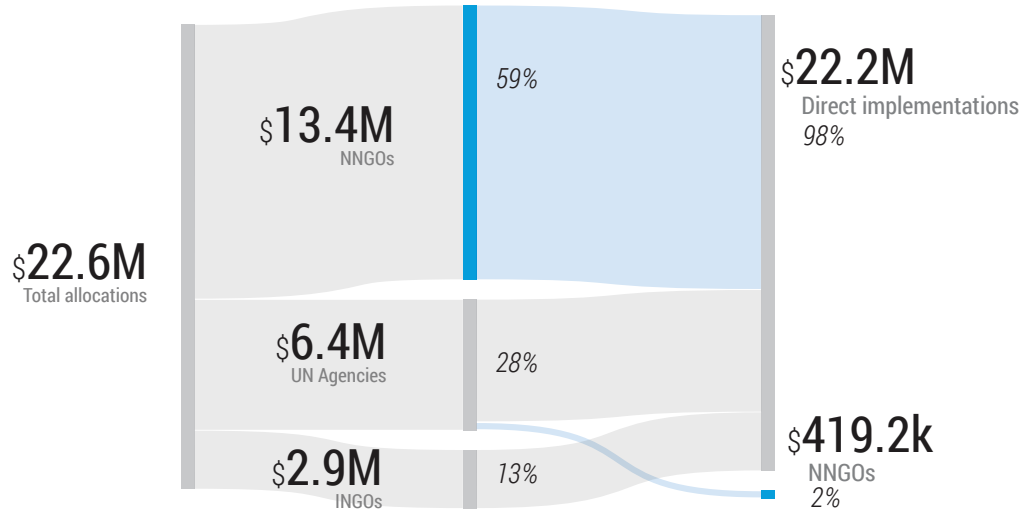
19  
NGOs, INCLUDING  
12  
LOCAL /NATIONAL NGOs



**TRAINING**

29  
TARGETED TRAINING  
SESSIONS WITH THE  
PARTICIPATION OF  
37  
LOCAL /NATIONAL NGOs

**ALLOCATION FLOW BY PARTNER TYPE** *in US\$ million*



- Deepening equitable partnerships through fair cost coverage, joint risk management, and shared learning.
  - Investing in structured, trackable capacity-strengthening initiatives.
  - Enhancing national leadership, with a special emphasis on WLOs and their participation in humanitarian decision-making for example by supporting women networks and advocacy efforts as well as engaging WLOs in the YHF's governance and other activities.
- In one targeted location, a young child suffering from severe acute malnutrition was identified through community outreach mechanisms and promptly referred to a supported health facility. Due to the availability of trained staff, functioning referral systems, and uninterrupted service provision, the child was admitted and received immediate treatment. The timely intervention stabilized the child's condition and prevented life-threatening complications. This case highlights the direct, life-saving impact of localized nutrition responses, where strengthened community-level detection and accessible services ensured that critical care was delivered when it was most needed.

Haneen, a child, received the necessary treatment and post health-care after being fully recovered in Al Mukha district, Ta'iz. Credit: Field Medical Foundation (FMF)



# Programming Highlights

## Promoting the Centrality of Protection

The YHF allocated US\$2.9 million to 18 dedicated protection projects across 12 governorates, directly addressing critical protection needs and reaching over 70,000 people. These projects delivered vital services, including GBV response, legal assistance, housing, land, and property case management, the establishment of community-based protection networks (CBPNs), and Explosive Ordnance Risk Education.

Across the portfolio, partners implemented a wide range of protection-focused and protection-mainstreamed interventions to address the needs of crisis-affected populations. Projects established safe, accessible, and gender-sensitive distribution sites, incorporating measures such as gender-segregated queues, shaded waiting areas, secure site layouts, GBV-sensitive scheduling, and confidential complaint mechanisms. Interventions also strengthened 37 CBPNs and community committees to enhance risk identification, referral pathways, and inclusive decision-making. Community committees are formed by community members to support beneficiary registration, address community-level concerns, and raise complaints or feedback on behalf of the affected population.

Protection considerations were further integrated across multi-sector programming through child safeguarding, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) measures, accountability systems (including hotlines, suggestion boxes, and WhatsApp channels), and supported over 89,800 persons with disabilities with accessible latrines, ramps, priority services, home-based distributions, and adapted communication materials.

Partners conducted safety audits, community consultations, protection risk analyses, and

awareness sessions to ensure that “do no harm” principle guided all stages of the project cycle—from assessment and design to implementation and monitoring. For example, 14 WASH projects conducted safety audits to ensure interventions are safe, functional, inclusive, and compliant with humanitarian standards, as well as to identify and mitigate public health and protection risks. Collectively, these efforts reinforced the centrality of protection by prioritizing safety, dignity, meaningful access, and accountability.

Additionally, the YHF conducted one PSEA session for all YHF partners. Sixty participants from 16 NNGOs, 12 INGOs, and two UN agencies attended the session. This session provided an overview of the foundations of PSEA, including what constitutes sexual misconduct, the root causes of SEA, and the core principles to guide prevention efforts. It emphasized a victim and survivor centred approach, highlighting the serious consequences of SEA, and explained the specific protection needs of child victims. Dedicated protection, GBV, and Child Protection-specific training sessions as well protection-mainstreaming were conducted ahead of the standard allocations to support partners’ proposal development.

The YHF remained committed to promoting integrated, multi-sectoral approaches to address complex humanitarian needs. Monitoring findings affirmed the effectiveness of this model, as demonstrated by a YHF-supported project implemented by the Field Medical Foundation (FMF), an NNGO, that reached about 43,000 people in need in Abyan. The project brought together health, nutrition, and protection services through a single delivery platform, integrating mental health and psychosocial support and referrals from CBPNs within health facilities, alongside complementary protection activities—including

“I once felt overwhelmed by pain, fear, and hopelessness due to the abuse and violence I endured. The constant pressure affected my mental health and my ability to care for my family. Through the support I received, I was able to heal, regain my strength, and rebuild my life. Today, I feel safe, stable, and hopeful, and I can care for my family with dignity and confidence.”  
A. A. S., a GBV survivor, who received a GBV support.

*Name has not been mentioned to protect the person's identity.*

the establishment of CBPNs, awareness-raising, and cash-for-protection—thereby improving coordinated access to services.

### **Addressing Gender Equality and Responding to Gender Based Violence**

The Fund allocated US\$2.8 million to 16 projects that focused on advancing GBV programming and gender mainstreaming, including gender equality activities across Yemen, reinforcing critical protection outcomes in a highly constrained humanitarian environment. These interventions reached over 70,000 women, girls, and other vulnerable groups, including 520 GBV survivors, across multiple governorates. Funded activities included case management, psychosocial support, distribution of more than 1,900 dignity kits and operational support for five women and girls safe spaces, while strengthening GBV prevention and response through trained female caseworkers, GBV risk assessments, referral mechanisms, and access to psychosocial support and emergency medical services at static facilities and UNFPA-supported sites.

Community-based protection approaches were a central pillar of partners response, with 37 volunteers trained to identify GBV risks and raise GBV awareness, while awareness sessions reached over 15,000 people on protection, gender equality, and PSEA, in addition to engaging men and boys to address harmful norms. GBV risk mitigation was also integrated across Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Health, Shelter/NFIs, and WASH activities through safeguarding measures such as dignity kits provision, safer water points, improved lighting, and safer site layouts. Collectively, these interventions reduced exposure to GBV risks and strengthened coordinated, survivor-centred support for vulnerable populations.

### **Advancing Cash and Voucher Assistance**

In 2025, the YHF continued to promote Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) as a core response modality. Of the 42 projects funded, 35 incorporated CVA components, reaching more than 65,800 people with US\$5.9 million in cash assistance – representing 26 per cent of total allocations. While the funding volume and reached people in need were lower than in 2024, this reflected sustained institutionalization of cash programming amid tighter operational and funding constraints

CVA was primarily delivered through MPCA, enabling vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers to meet essential needs, including food, rent, healthcare, and clothing. Monthly transfers helped stabilize living conditions, mitigate shocks, and reduce negative coping strategies, particularly for households excluded from formal social-protection systems. The flexibility of MPCA also allowed affected people to address seasonal and urgent survival priorities. In the words of a person supported through a YHF-funded protection project by Yemen Women Union (YWU) in Al Husha district, Ad Dale' governorate, “This assistance gave me a new chance at life and relieved physical and emotional pain I thought would never end. It was a lifeline that restored hope for me and safety for my family.”

Cash-for-protection interventions supported individuals facing heightened risks, including GBV, lack of civil documentation, and restricted access to services, covering transportation, legal assistance, safe shelter, and psychosocial support. A UNHCR refugees project combined MPCA with protection-linked cash, demonstrating the value of integrating cash assistance within structured protection case management. A person assisted by the project said that “The long-term cash support helped me access treatment, secure shelter, and regain hope while caring for my three children on my own. It gave my family stability during a very difficult time and helped us prepare to return home.”

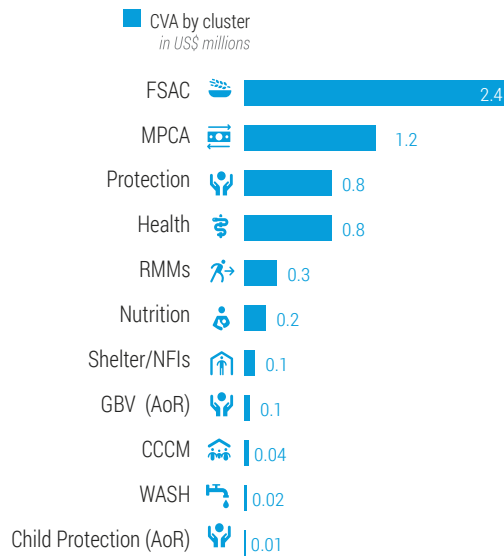


**5.9M**  
TOTAL VALUE OF  
CASH TRANSFERS  
DISTRIBUTED

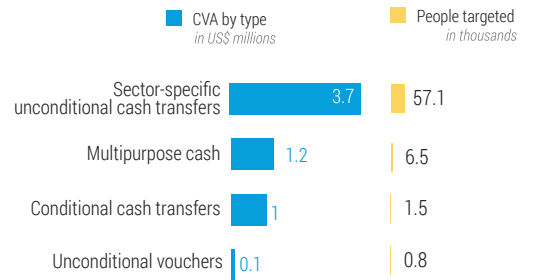


**65.8k**  
TOTAL NUMBER OF  
PEOPLE RECEIVED  
CASH TRANSFERS

**CVA BY CLUSTER**



**CVA BY TYPE AND PEOPLE ASSISTED**



Cash-for-Work intervention improving access to the IDP site through road paving & Constructing a Protective Wall to Protect Shelters from Flooding in Khayran Al Muharraq District, Hajjah.  
Credit: Yemen General Union of Sociologists, Social Workers and Psychologists (YGUSSWP)



Aziza's husband carries out routine daily farming activities on their farm in Sam'an Village in Al-Azariq District, Al-Dhale

Credit: International Medical Corps (IMC)/ Abdullah Nasser



## AZIZA'S FAMILY STORY: A JOURNEY TO RESILIENCE

Aziza, a devoted mother of 12, faced an overwhelming challenge when her youngest daughter, Hindiah, began suffering from severe malnutrition. With her husband, Ahmed, working as a farmer and day-wage laborer, the family's income limitations placed immense strain on their ability to provide adequate nutrition and care. The couple's motivation to seek help was borne from their love for Hindiah, whose health was deteriorating.

"Our greatest joy was overshadowed by fear. I never knew if I could provide for my children," Aziza shared, reflecting on their hardships.

In the small Yemeni village of Sam'an, nestled in Al Azariq district, Aziza and her husband Ahmed's life was shaped by struggle and resilience. Aziza's greatest joy was her family, but she was afraid of not being able to provide for them.

With limited income as a farmer and day-wage laborer in the village, Ahmed's hope began to waver. The weight of his responsibilities and Hindiah's deteriorating condition made every day a battle. But through support from the YHF-funded project, implemented by International Medical Corps Yemen, Ahmed and Aziza found the life-saving care and compassion their family desperately needed.

In 2025, Aziza became a beneficiary of the International Medical Corps' program designed to alleviate food insecurity and malnutrition while providing a pathway to resilience. Aziza's family received four female goats, along with livestock feed, to establish a sustainable source of milk and income, and three rounds of cash plus assistance, which helped cover essential needs and ensured the family had enough food and resources to survive.

Alongside the financial and livestock support, International Medical Corps provided integrated healthcare services at the Sam'an Health Facility, where Hindiah received comprehensive care for her malnutrition. The medical team closely monitored her condition and ensured she had access to treatment and follow-up care.

The support Aziza and Ahmed received came with the opportunity to make important financial decisions that would shape their family's future. After receiving their first cash payment, Aziza and Ahmed decided together how to use the funds wisely. They prioritized buying nutritious food for their children, especially Hindiah, and purchasing basic supplies, which they lacked due to their financial struggles.

As Ahmed worked in the fields, Aziza took on the responsibility of raising the goats and managing the family's resources. She carefully tracked their spending,

Aziza family with their livestock in Sam'an Village.  
Credit: IMC/Abdullah Nasser



ensuring the cash assistance was used effectively. Together, Aziza and Ahmed decided to sell some of the goats' milk to generate extra income while keeping enough for their children's nutrition.

When the second cash payment arrived, Ahmed suggested using part of the money to repair their small home, which had been damaged during years of hardship. Aziza agreed, recognizing the importance of improving their living conditions for the health and safety of their children.

By the time they received their third and final payment, the family had achieved a level of stability they hadn't experienced in years. Ahmed and Aziza decided to save a portion of the funds to prepare for future emergencies, a decision they felt confident about, thanks to the newfound sense of security the project had given them.

The assistance brought profound changes to Aziza and Ahmed's family. The goats provided milk for Hindiah and her siblings, helping to combat malnutrition and improve their overall health. With better nutrition, Hindiah's condition began to stabilize. The cash assistance allowed Aziza and Ahmed to meet their family's immediate needs, while also making thoughtful financial decisions to secure a better future. With their family's basic needs met, both Aziza and Ahmed regained hope, confidence and the tools to rebuild their lives after years of hardship.

Aziza and Ahmed's story is a testament to the power of dedicated humanitarian efforts and the strength it takes to overcome hardship. For families like Aziza and Ahmed's, programmes like the YHF project offer more than just financial and material support—they restore dignity and provide a path forward.

Aziza expressed her gratitude, saying, "With this support, I can now provide for my family and secure a better future for my children. We are no longer just surviving—we are starting to rebuild our lives."



## YHF IN VIDEO

### Paving Roads success story

YGUSSWP restored a critical road in Hajjah, turning a dangerous, isolating route into a safe lifeline—reconnecting families to healthcare, schools, and essential services.

[Check the video here](#)

# Risk Management

## Monitoring

The YHF significantly scaled up its field monitoring activities in 2025, leveraging the field presence of OCHA sub-offices and involving clusters for technical support. A total of 115 monitoring and oversight activities were conducted – 128 per cent of the 90 required visits – with 93 led by the YHF team and 22 conducted by Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) companies expanding access to hard-to-reach areas. Forty-two per cent of YHF onsite visits (39 field visits) were undertaken jointly with relevant clusters, strengthening technical oversight.

The TPM companies also completed Beneficiary Verification Surveys for all six projects planned for the year, reaching 358 affected people (61 per cent female, 39 per cent male). These surveys generated crucial quantitative and qualitative insights from remote and hard-to-access areas, complementing field monitoring and proving particularly effective in verifying distributions such as food baskets, NFIs, hygiene kits, CVA, and incentive payments to health workers and teachers.

Throughout the year, the YHF maintained its Beneficiary Feedback and Complaint Mechanism, operating a toll-free call and SMS channel. A total of 1,009 communications were received and systematically reviewed and resolved in accordance with established procedures.

TPM efforts in DFA-controlled areas remained constrained by significant access and data restrictions, including permit delays and prohibitions imposed on key monitoring activities, such as taking photos, sharing GPS data, collecting qualitative data, and outgoing calls; therefore, limiting verification, feedback, and evidence-based oversight. To mitigate these challenges, OCHA actively supported TPM efforts through sustained

follow-up with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates (MoFAE) to facilitate permit issuance for TPM field visits, helping to preserve monitoring continuity despite the operating constraints.

## Financial Spot Checks

The YHF conducted 54 financial spot checks during the year, exceeding the required threshold and achieving 102 per cent coverage of the checks required. These included 24 spot checks for high-risk projects and 30 for medium-risk projects, reflecting the robust oversight and risk-management measures maintained throughout the year.

## Audit

During the reporting period, the YHF completed 8 of the 77 audits planned for the year. In addition, 79 audits from previous years were finalized, bringing the total number of completed audits to 87. Liquidity constraints affecting several partners, particularly those related to the International Bank of Yemen (IBY), led to delays in the audits of nine projects that were initially scheduled within the reporting period. Despite these operational challenges, audits were successfully conducted on site, including in DFA-controlled areas, demonstrating the Fund's continued focus on timely audit resolution and strengthened financial oversight.

## Risk Management of partners

By the end of 2025, the YHF maintained a diversified portfolio of 102 eligible partners, comprising 53 national NGOs (NNGOs), 35 international NGOs (INGOs), 12 UN agencies, and two Red Crescent Movement actors. In line with its strategy to strengthen and broaden the partner base, the Fund conducted internal capacity



**2**  
REPORTED INCIDENTS  
REMAIN OPEN

assessments of 29 prospective organizations, resulting in the onboarding of 19 new partners, including 12 NNGOs. Assessments focused on financial management, operational capacity, compliance with humanitarian standards, and local implementation capacity, enabling measured expansion while maintaining robust risk controls.

Throughout the year, the YHF strengthened performance monitoring through systematic use of the Partner Performance Index. Based on implementation data, risk classifications were revised for 10 partners: two NNGOs were upgraded from high to medium risk, six partners (two NNGOs and four INGOs) were downgraded from medium to high risk, one UN agency's performance declined from average to poor, and one NNGO was rendered ineligible. By the end of the year, partner risk distribution stood at 5 low-risk, 56 medium-risk, and 41 high-risk.

Funding allocations reflected these profiles, with 73 per cent of funding channelled to 23 medium-risk partners implementing 27 projects, and 27 per cent allocated to 13 high-risk partners across 15 projects, reflecting the Fund's continued commitment to operating in complex environments with strengthened risk-mitigation measures.

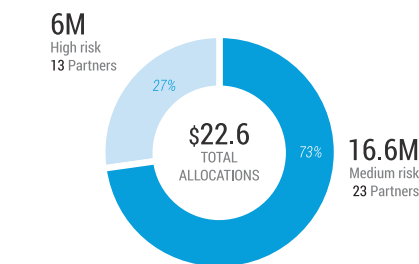
**Risk Management of Funding**

The YHF maintains a dedicated team responsible for project monitoring, reporting, remote verification, and financial spot checks. These internal oversight functions are complemented by independent third-party monitoring and external audits, providing a layered assurance framework that strengthens verification, supports early identification of risks, and promotes timely resolution of non-compliance.

In 2025, two new incidents affecting YHF-funded projects were recorded, alongside the continued management of six ongoing cases from previous years. To strengthen follow-up and accountability, the Fund actively monitored nine action plans developed by partners to address recommendations arising from OCHA assurance measures.

Risk management practices continued to evolve through lessons learned, reinforcing preventive controls and mitigating vulnerabilities. Transparency remained central to the Fund's approach, with regular updates provided to the Advisory Board and donors. Through this proactive and structured system, the YHF upheld strong standards of integrity, accountability, and responsible humanitarian action.

**IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE**



**UPDATED RISK LEVEL BASED ON PERFORMANCE INDEX**

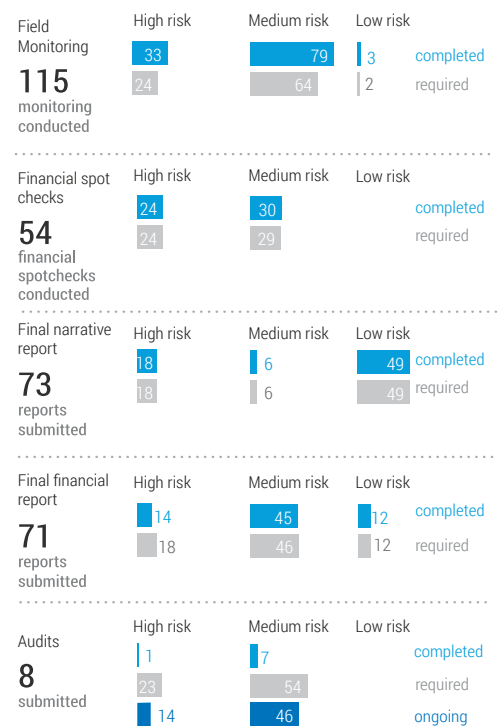


\*One partner became ineligible.

**OVERVIEW 2025**

- 29** PROSPECTIVE PARTNERS UNDERWENT A FULL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT
- 19** PARTNERS PASSED THE ASSESSMENT AND WERE CONFIRMED AS NEWLY ELIGIBLE.
- 1** PARTNER RE-ASSESSED & SUBSEQUENTLY GAINED ELIGIBILITY
- 6** PARTNERS GAINED CONDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY BASED ON ASSESSMENT RESULTS.

**PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**



# Annexes

Annexes list		Annexes title
22	ANNEX A	YHF ADVISORY BOARD
23	ANNEX B	COMMON PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK
24	ANNEX C	ACRONYMS

ANNEX A

## 2025 YHF ADVISORY BOARD

<b>STAKEHOLDER</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Chairperson</b>	Humanitarian Coordinator
<b>INGO</b>	Handicap International (HI) – * replaced by Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
<b>INGO</b>	Solidarites International (SI)
<b>INGO</b>	Relief International (RI) – * replaced by Helpcode Italia
<b>NNGO</b>	Life Makers Meeting Place Organization (LMMPO)
<b>NNGO</b>	Bena Charity for Human Development (BCFHD)
<b>NNGO</b>	Human Access for Partnership and Development (HUMAN ACCESS)
<b>UN</b>	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
<b>UN</b>	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
<b>UN</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
<b>Donor</b>	Netherlands
<b>Donor</b>	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
<b>Donor</b>	Switzerland – * replaced by Ireland
<b>OCHA Secretariat</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

*\*The Country Directors of HI and RI departed the Yemen operation before the end of 2025 and were subsequently replaced by NPA and Helpcode Italia. In line with the agreement among Advisory Board donor representatives, Switzerland was replaced by Ireland after six months.*

ANNEX B

# COMMON PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

The CBPFs measures its performance against a management tool that provides a set of indicators to assess how well a Fund performs in relation to the policy objectives and operational standards set out in the CBPF Global Guidelines. This common methodology enables management and stakeholders involved in the governance of the Funds to identify, analyze and address challenges in reaching and maintaining a well-performing CBPF.

CBPFs embody the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and function according to a set of specific principles: Inclusiveness, Flexibility, Timeliness, Efficiency, Accountability and Risk Management.



[Common Performance Framework Dashboard](#)

ANNEX C

## ACRONYMS

<b>AoR</b>	Area of responsibility
<b>CBPF</b>	Country-Based Pooled Fund
<b>CBPNs</b>	Community-based protection networks
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund
<b>CVA</b>	Cash and Voucher Assistance
<b>DFA</b>	De facto authorities
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team
<b>HNRP</b>	Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan
<b>INGO</b>	International non-governmental organization
<b>MPCA</b>	Multipurpose Cash Assistance
<b>NFIs</b>	Non-food items
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>NNGO</b>	National non-governmental organization
<b>PSEA</b>	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>RA</b>	Reserve Allocation
<b>RCTs</b>	Regional Coordination Teams
<b>SA</b>	Standard Allocation
<b>SA1/SA2</b>	First Standard Allocation / Second Standard Allocation
<b>SEA</b>	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>TPM</b>	Third-Party Monitoring
<b>UNA</b>	United Nations Agency
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WLOs</b>	Women-led organizations
<b>YHF</b>	Yemen Humanitarian Fund



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[ONEGMS.UNOCHA.ORG](https://ONEGMS.UNOCHA.ORG)

[COUNTRY BASED POOLED FUNDS DATA HUB](#)

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