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P. 22 Sebastian Villar, UNDP; P. 24 Mohammed Al-selwy/UN; P. 26 Charlotte Cans, UNFPA; P. 28 Philippe Kropf, OCHA;

P. 30 Alaa Askoal/UN; P. 32 Obaed Baobaed/UN; P. 34 Rashad Al-Samaey/UN; P. 36 Eman Sadeq/UN; P. 38 Maeen Aleryani/UN;

P. 40 UNV; P. 42 Thana Faroq, UN Women; P. 44 Ammar Bamatraf, WFP; P. 46 Ebrahim Al-haifi, WHO.

Resident Coordinator of the United Nations in Yemen

P.O. Box 551, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

Tel: (+967) 1 448605 | Fax: (+967)1 448841

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RC The Resident Coordinator of the UN in Yemen

The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) is the chief of the UN diplomatic mission in Yemen, and the leader of the UN Country Team of Agencies (UNCT). The RC is, together with the UNCT, responsible for preparing policies of joint UN assistance to Yemen.

The RC and his office aim to bring together the different UN agencies to improve the efficiency of UN activities in Yemen. The coordination of development operations promotes stronger strategic support to national plans and priorities, increases the efficiency of operations, and reduces transaction costs.

The RC in Yemen is also the UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), guiding the overall humanitarian response efforts in Yemen. He oversees the coordination of UN agencies and other partners working on the delivery of humanitarian assistance, policy development, and humanitarian advocacy, as well as mobilization of resources to fund the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP). The Humanitarian Coordinator is accountable to the Emergency Response Coordinator primarily for facilitating and ensuring quick, effective, and well-coordinated provision of humanitarian assistance to people affected by humanitarian crisis in Yemen. He oversees the allocation of funding of the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) supported by Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

The current RC/HC in Yemen is also the UNDP Resident Representative (RR), as well as the UN Designated Official (DO), responsible for the security of UN staff in the country, supported by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).









SESG
The Special Envoy to the Secretary-General on Yemen

The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General (SESG) for Yemen, Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed, is leading the UN's efforts to build consensus towards a political agreement in order to end the fighting in the country.

The Secretary General established a Special Political Mission (SPM) for Yemen in 2011 to support the implementation of the GCC Initiative and the National Dialogue. The SPM, now headed by the Special Envoy, is working closely with the Yemeni government, other Yemeni stakeholders,

and Member States in the region, to find ways to stop the outspread violence and bring the country back to a peaceful and orderly political process.

The Special Envoy is working closely with the Yemeni civil society, particularly with youth and women's groups, in order to ensure the viability of the political transition after the war and consensus on the next steps of the transition.









FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN

In line with a resilience based approach, FAO's plan of action for Yemen 2014 - 2018 aims at addressing the food and nutrition insecurity, contributing to the alleviation of rural poverty, and enhancing national capacities to manage and respond to risks and threats in the agriculture, fisheries, and water sectors.

FAO programs target migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees, vulnerable

groups, hosting families, smallholder farmers, fishing communities, also supporting evidence based policy development through strengthening sustainable food security information system in Yemen.

FAO is focusing on mainstreaming peacebuilding and conflict prevention into its strategic approach covering short, medium, and long-term intervention programs.









IFAD was established in 1977 as an international financial institution to mobilize concessional resources for programmes that alleviate rural poverty and improve nutrition. Thus the Fund has a very specific mandate: To combat rural hunger and poverty in developing countries. IFAD's main objective is to provide direct funding and mobilize additional resources for programmes specifically designed to promote the economic advancement of the rural poor, mainly by improving the productivity of farming activities.

IFAD is working in Yemen since 1979, financing to date a total of USD 248 million for 23 programmes directly benefiting 771,000 households (5,83 million people). All the programmes, integrated into country's socioeconomic development plans.

There are four ongoing IFAD-funded programmes and projects in Yemen worth at USD 258.6 million (co-financed by EU, ASAP, IsDB, GEF, AFPPF, GoY, and beneficiaries).

These include: 1) Economic Opportunities Programme; 2) Fisheries Investment Programme, 3) Rural Employment Programme, and 4) Rural Growth Programme. These projects cover the poorest and marginalized regions, and focus explicitly on the creation of economic and employment opportunities for the rural poor through community mobilization, gender mainstreaming, strengthening producer's organizations, improving the management of natural resources, promoting environmental sustainability, building resource-community resilience, and the creation and development of value chains.









ILO International Labour Organization

Established in 1919, the ILO is devoted to advancing social justice for women and men through decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security, and human dignity. As the United Nations agency responsible for international labour standards and the preservation of labour rights, the ILO is made up of 182 member States along with workers' and employers' organizations from around the world. The tripartite nature of the ILO makes the organization the only UN agency where government representatives, workers and employers jointly shape policies and programmes with the aim to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment, promote gender equality, enhance social protection, and strengthen social dialogue.

Since its foundation, the ILO has supported countries hit by conflict or disaster through a variety of policies and approaches. Following the escalation of the conflict in Yemen in March 2015, the ILO programme is focusing on job creation and income earning opportunities for young women and men to restore the livelihoods of the affected populations; Smoothing harmful impact on skills and human capital accumulation through demand-driven education and training measures; Open concrete options for entrepreneurship and self-employment through training on business skills and access to physical, financial, and social capital; Enhance local institutions capacities and improve local labour governance through capacity development and evidence-based policy.









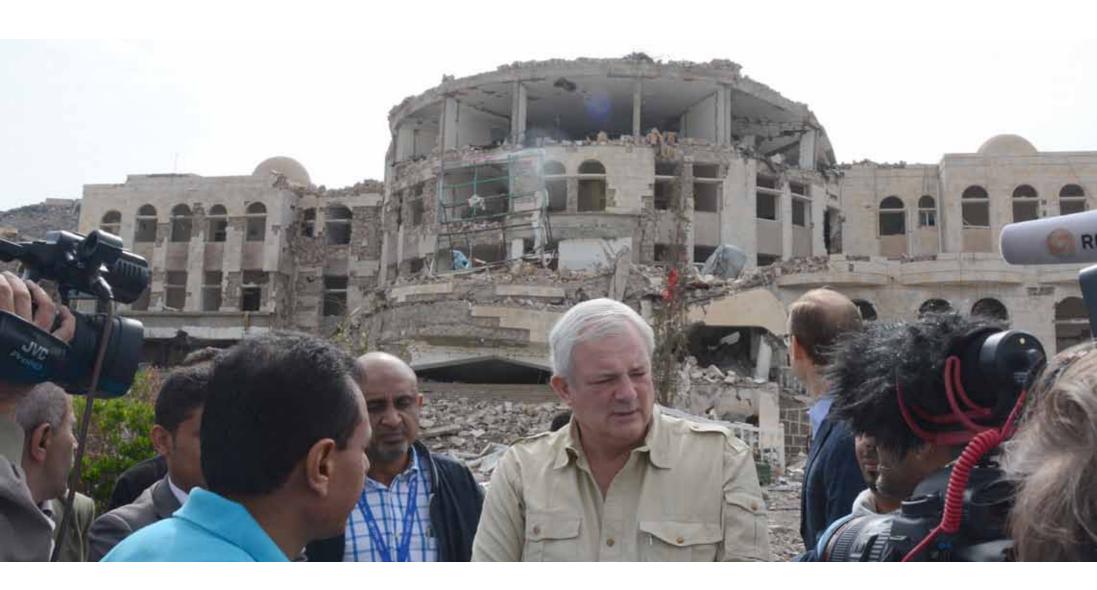
Established in 1951, IOM has grown over the years to become the leading international agency working with governments and civil society to advance the understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration, and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants. As "the Migration Agency", IOM has become the point of reference in the heated global debate on the social, economic, and political implications of migration in the 21st century. IOM counts 162 Member States with Yemen becoming a Member State in 1999.

In Yemen, IOM is engaged across many sectors including humanitarian support to migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and conflict-affected communities; it provides food and non-food items (NFIs), shelter, primary and emergency health care and nutrition, access to critical water resources and sanitation, hygiene awareness, counter-trafficking and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). In coordination with governments, IOM provides voluntary return assistance to individuals or groups willing to return to their countries of origin. In cases of refugees, IOM coordinates with UNHCR on repatriation and resettlement cases.

With the onset of the crisis in Yemen, IOM has assisted thousands of vulnerable migrants stranded in Yemen and has evacuated third country nationals who wished to depart the country and return home. IOM continues to support IDPs and conflict-affected communities with life-saving interventions such as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, primary and emergency health and nutrition, and NFIs. In order to respond more effectively to the growing number of IDPs created by the conflict, IOM launched the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to provide regular, timely, and accurate information on displacement patterns, demographics, and vulnerabilities. The gathered data is meant to assist IOM and its partners to tailor their activities to the humanitarian needs identified among the displaced.

Through its technical cooperation portfolio, IOM continues to support the authorities to identify the most suitable migration management approach through the formulation of national migration policies, enhanced border management, and the identification and protection of vulnerable migrants.

There are 313 staff currently working for IOM throughout the country. Chief of Mission, Mr Laurent De Boeck
Contact: Ms Ahlam Al-Masany, Programme Specialist, aalmasany@iom.int
http://www.iom.int/countries/yemen | @iom_yemen







OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OCHA's mission is to alleviate human suffering through the coordination of effective and principled humanitarian action; advocating on behalf of affected people; collecting, analyzing and sharing information with partners and the public, and mobilizing and organizing humanitarian funding.

Every year, OCHA develops the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) together with humanitarian UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, as well as national and international NGOs, which guides all humanitarian action based on the humanitarian principles, and identifies needs and priorities.

In 2016, the YHRP requires US\$1.8 billion to assist 13.6 million vulnerable

women, men, girls, and boys, out of the over 21 million people in Yemen that are in need of some form of humanitarian assistance.

The strategic objectives of the YHRP are to save lives, protect civilians, promote equitable access to assistance, and to ensure that humanitarian action supports resilience and sustainable recovery.

After the escalation of the crisis in March 2015, OCHA was at the forefront helping coordinate the emergency response for nearly nine million people across the country until the end of the year. The country office in Sana'a is fully operational, with additional staff based in Jordan and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. OCHA's office in Yemen was established in 2010 and supports the Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen.







The mission of OHCHR is to work for the protection of human rights for all people, to help empower people to realize their rights, and to assist those responsible for upholding such rights in ensuring that they are implemented. In carrying out its mission, OHCHR gives priority to addressing the most pressing human rights violations, both acute and chronic, particularly those that put life in imminent peril. OHCHR focuses on those who are at risk and vulnerable to multiple forms of human rights violations, and addresses equally the realization of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, including the right to development.

OHCHR opened its country office in Yemen in 2012 and has since then

supported the transitional justice process, accountability, and the rule of law structures in the country. Furthermore, OHCHR works with the Government, legislatures, courts, national institutions, civil society, regional and international organizations, and the United Nations system, to develop and strengthen capacity, particularly at the national level, for the protection of human rights in accordance with international norms.

Recently, OHCHR has focused its efforts on monitoring allegations of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, to advance the protection of civilians during conflict and post-conflict situations and to ensure justice and accountability.







UNAIDS is an innovative UN partnership that leads and inspires the world in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support. UN AIDS vision is summarized by the three zeros: Zero new HIV infections, Zero discrimination and Zero AIDS-related deaths.

In Yemen, UNAIDS aims to support the national response to reduce sexual transmission of HIV among vulnerable groups and populations most at risk. This is done by conducting comprehensive prevention programmes, raising awareness about HIV/AIDS in communities and emergency setting for internally displaced persons (IDPs), and generate strategic information for better planning for key population interventions and improve monitoring and evaluation.

UNAIDS works with the government, civil society and People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) associations to eliminate stigma and discrimination

against people who are living with, or in various ways are affected by HIV.

UNAIDS also work to improve access to treatment care and support services by advocating for increased resource allocation from government, UN co-sponsors, and donors, as well as facilitating a dialogue addressing human rights-related barriers to HIV and access to justice. This is done by promoting laws and policies that ensure the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for affected people, as well as improved quality of, and increased access to, available treatment and care services.

UNAIDS also works to eliminate gender inequalities, fight gender-based abuse and violence, and to increase the capacity of women and girls to protect themselves from HIV.

UNAIDS has one staff in Yemen, based in Sana'a.

Country Officer, Dr Fouzia Gharamah

Contact: Country Officer, Dr Fouzia Gharamah, gharamahf@unaids.org

www.unaids.org













UNDP works in more than 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty, and reduce inequalities and exclusion.

The unraveling of the political transition into full scale war has effectively diminished investments and developmental gains from the past, leaving the population and Yemen's institutions in severe vulnerability and fragility.

Through its long-standing presence, UNDP supports the people of Yemen in protecting and regaining control of their lives. UNDP priorities for Yemen are:

1) Economic Recovery: UNDP is now helping youth, women and communities restore lost livelihoods and income. UNDP supports social business opportunities responding to people's wartime needs such as waste collection, water and power sources, food production and health services.

- 2) Restoring Basic Services: UNDP will work with communities and local authorities to restore basic services, enhance social cohesion and improve community security and dispute resolution. Restoring government and private sector capacity in relief and recovery efforts is key in this effort.
- 3) Clearing Mines and UXOs: Conflict-affected areas are scattered with unexploded ordnance and mines. UNDP supports national capacity to clear mines and UXOs from critical social infrastructure, residential and farming areas, and to assist victims. Coordination of clearance by international actors is also key in the support.
- 4) Safeguarding Human Rights: UNDP is training local organizations in human rights reporting and psychosocial support.
- 5) Supporting a Peaceful Solution: UNDP facilitates dialogues among community leaders and respected persons from diverse social groups to build trust and peace among society.

UNDP has 120 staff in Yemen, based in Aden, Hajjah, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Socotra and Taizz.

Country Director, Ms Mikiko Tanaka

Contact: registry.ye@undp.org

ye.undp.org | @undpyemen | facebook.com/undpyemen | youtube.com/UNDPYemen









UNESCO contributes to peace building, eradication of poverty, sustainable development, and intercultural dialogue through education, science, culture, communication, and information. Presently, UNESCO's work in Yemen consists of capacity building, technical assistance, and awareness raising.

UNESCO is committed to defending, promoting, and preserving the cultural heritage of Yemen, home to four sites on UNESCO's list of World Heritage sites. UNESCO has launched an emergency response action plan to safeguard Yemeni cultural heritage, and is currently working with partners and strengthening local capacities to guarantee care and preservation of the country's extensive historical and cultural heritage.

UNESCO is also working with other UN local and international partners to assess the present situation of the education system, identify priorities, and devise a plan of action to respond to the immediate education needs in Yemen.

UNESCO seeks to strengthen capacities of Yemeni journalists and support the development of the country's media landscape through awareness-raising, advocacy, and capacity-building. UNESCO initiated workshops on media development and photojournalism, and is working on an Action Plan to strengthen freedom of expression and safety of journalists, and promote media as a platform for peace and dialogue in Yemen.

UNESCO Yemen is covered by the UNESCO Office in Doha which serves as the Cluster Office for the GCC and Yemen.

UNESCO has 22 staff members based in Doha, and one consultant for Yemen, based in Amman.

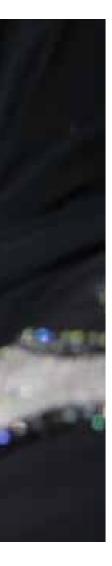
Director, Dr Anna Paolini

Contact: Dr Anna Paolini a paolini@unesco.org

Contact: Dr Anna Paolini, a.paolini@unesco.org http://www.unesco.org/new/en/doha/









UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, expands the possibilities for women and young people to lead healthy and productive lives through our mission in delivery a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

Guided by the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, and the new Sustainable Development Goals, our work aims to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health, promote reproductive rights, and reduce maternal mortality, informed by an understanding of population dynamics, human rights, gender equality, and cultural sensitivities.

In Yemen, UNFPA contributes substantially to improving access to

reproductive health and family planning services and commodities. UNFPA also provides humanitarian assistance pertaining to reproductive health and gender-based violence for internally displaced people and host communities, with a focus on women and girls.

UNFPA helps to deliver quality obstetric care services to pregnant women, providing reproductive health equipment and supplies for antenatal, prenatal and postnatal care to hospitals and primary health care centers. UNFPA works closely with government institutions, civil society, UN agencies, community-based organizations, and other partners, to ensure that the needs of women and girls are integrated into development plans and emergency responses.









UNHCR UN High Commissioner for Refugees

UNHCR is the UN's Refugee Agency and is mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and wellbeing of refugees.

UNHCR has worked in Yemen since 1987. Yemen is the only country in the Arabian Peninsula to have signed the 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol.

With some 2.6 million people of concern to the organization, UNHCR addresses three simultaneous challenges in Yemen: The presence of a protracted, mostly urban, population of over 267,000 refugees – the large majority from Somalia; over 2.5 million internally displaced Yemeni; and the complexities of mixed migration and trafficking, resulting in tens of thousands arriving on Yemeni shores each year.

Following the escalation of the conflict in Yemen in March 2015, UNHCR has engaged in the emergency response to the crisis. UNHCR has been tracking displacement and movement of internally displaced persons (IDPs), monitoring and addressing protection needs, and distributing non-food items and emergency shelter assistance to several tens of thousands of displaced. It has also expanded its refugee protection and assistance services to thousands of vulnerable refugees, including those displaced by the conflict.

UNHCR has a branch office and protection office in Sana'a, and maintains a sub office in Aden, field offices in Kharaz refugee camp, a reception center in Mayfa'a, and a Yemen operational centre in Amman, Jordan. It expects to re-open its office in Sa'ada and establish an international presence in Al Hudaydah and Taizz/Ibb in late 2016.

UNHCR has 142 staff in Yemen
Representative, Mr Johannes van der Klaauw
Contact: Ms Soo Jin Hyung, External Relations Officer, hyung@unhcr.org; Mr Mogib Hassan, Senior Public Information Assistant, abdullmo@unhcr.org; yemsa@unhcr.org
www.unhcr.org | @UNHCRYemen | fb.me/UNHCRYemen









UNIC UN Information Centre

The UN Information Centre in Sana'a was established in 1994 as a joint cooperation between the Government of Yemen, represented by the Ministry of Information, and the United Nations.

The purpose of the centre is to provide timely information about the work of the United Nations.

The main tasks of the centres is to raise awareness about the UN in Yemen, for example around the releases of UN reports such as the annual Human Development Report. The centre also translates press releases and distributes them to all media outlets in Yemen, especially statements by the UN Secretary-General. The Centre works together with the Yemeni government and UN Agencies to mark international days and occasions, as well as organizing workshops for members of media.

UNIC Sana'a produces a monthly newsletter that covers activities of the UN Agencies accredited to Yemen.

The office also hosts an 'internet corner' where researchers and students can learn about the various aspects of the UN.









UNIDO's mandate is to promote and accelerate sustainable industrial development by generating and disseminating industry related knowledge and providing technical support on poverty reduction, inclusive globalization, and environmental sustainability.

UNIDO in Yemen is following up the progress of the Montreal Protocol activities. While primarily concerned with the issue of eliminating ozone depleting substances (ODS), the activities carried out by UNIDO also

enable the industries concerned to achieve increased productivity and improved economic performance in terms of lower operating costs, less maintenance, and higher product quality as well as reliability.

These activities also make a major contribution to generating employment, both by sustaining existing jobs, and by creating new ones.

UNIDO in Yemen is covered by the UNIDO Field Office in Sudan.

Representative, Mr Khaled Elmekwad

Contact: Mr Khaled Elmekwad, K.Elmekwad@unido.org

www.unido.org







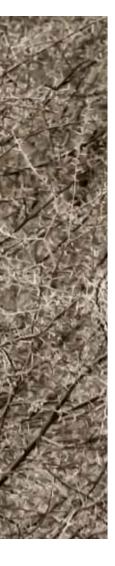


UNICEF promotes the rights and wellbeing of every child, in everything we do. Together with our partners, we work in 190 countries and territories to translate that commitment into practical action, focusing special effort on reaching the most vulnerable and excluded children, to the benefit of all children, everywhere.

In Yemen, UNICEF works to improve maternal health and reduce child and under-5 mortality; to improve nutrition and access to clean water; and to achieve basic rights for children, including addressing child marriage and preventing children from being victims of grave violations and advocating against the recruitment and use of children by armed forces and armed groups.









UNODC is a global leader in the fight against international crime, and is mandated to assist member states in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime, and terrorism.

UNODC Programme in Yemen falls under the Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa. Under its Programme for Drug Prevention, Crime Control and Criminal Justice Reform for the Arab States, UNODC supports the efforts through three sub-programmes: 1) countering illicit trafficking, organized crime and terrorism; 2) promoting justice and building integrity, and; 3) drug prevention and health. UNODC assisted the Government of Yemen in establishing the Strategy on Drug Control,

Crime Prevention, and Criminal Justice Reform 2013-2015.

The strategy is focused on four inter-dependent areas of work, namely: 1) countering illicit trafficking and organized criminal networks; 2) criminal justice reform and integrity; 3) strengthening criminal justice responses to terrorism, and; 4) drug prevention and health. UNODC is assisting the Yemeni authorities in the development of legal and institutional framework to combat human trafficking, and to fight terrorism. It also aims at fostering Yemen's capacity to participate in international cooperation in criminal matters, and at promoting closer regional cooperation.







The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) is an operational arm of the United Nations, supporting the successful implementation of its partners> peacebuilding, humanitarian, and development projects around the world. UNOPS provides project management, procurement, and infrastructure services to governments, donors, and UN organizations.

In Yemen, UNOPS is providing operational support to the Office of the Special Envoy to the Secretary General on Yemen in the context of their work on Yemen's political transition, as well as providing operational support to the Peace Talk Process. As the Local Fund Agent for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in Yemen, UNOPS plays a crucial role in helping the 16 million at risk of malaria in the country. To address the dire humanitarian situation and revive the economy in Yemen, UNOPS has been selected to operationalize and manage the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism on behalf of the UN and the concerned Member States. This will enable the essential facilitation of regular commercial cargo flows into the country.

Currently, UNOPS has about 25 staff working in Yemen.
Head of Office, Mr Farouk Hirzalla
Contact: Ms Huda Badghaish, Coordination and Management Analyst, hudab@unops.org
www.unops.org











The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme contributes to peace and development through volunteerism worldwide.

Based in Bonn, Germany, UNV is active in around 130 countries. UNV has field units in 86 countries, represented worldwide through the offices of UNDP, and reports to the UNDP Executive Board.

Volunteerism is a powerful means of engaging people in tackling development challenges, and it can transform the pace and nature of development. Volunteerism benefits both society and the individual volunteer by strengthening trust, solidarity, and reciprocity among citizens, and by purposefully creating opportunities for participation.

UNV advocates for recognition of volunteers, working with partners to integrate volunteerism into development programming. Globally, UNV

mobilizes a diversity of volunteers, including experienced UN Volunteers. UNV embraces volunteerism as universal and inclusive, and recognizes volunteerism in its diversity as well as the values that sustain it: Free will, commitment, engagement, and solidarity.

The UNV programme in Yemen was established in 1971. The UNV Programme has been steadily growing in a joint undertaking with other UN Agencies as UNRC, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNAIDS, and UNFPA.

The UNV volunteers' team in Yemen have six overarching focuses: Securing access to basic social services, gender, community resilience for environment and disaster risk reduction, peace building, youth, and national capacity development.









UN WOMEN, grounded in the vision of equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, works for the elimination of discrimination against women and girls, the empowerment of women, and the achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace, and security. Placing women's rights at the center of all its efforts, UN Women leads and coordinates United Nations System's efforts to ensure that commitments on gender equality and gender mainstreaming translate into action throughout the world.

UN WOMEN established its presence in Yemen in 2014 working in close collaboration with the UN system providing coordination and programme support to strengthen the UN response in addressing national priorities for gender equality and women's empowerment, in line with UN Women's strategic vision. UN Women in Yemen has entered into a partnership with UN entities in the country to support women's engagement in Yemen's current transition focusing on supporting

women's effective engagement in Yemen's peace processes, and political participation. UN Women also focuses on supporting women's effective engagement in the overall humanitarian response with partners and beneficiaries.

UN Women short-to-medium term response strategy functions through three interrelated tracks: 1) Support for Yemeni women's collective voice and meaningful participation along the political track in close coordination and partnership with the Office of the Special Envoy to the Secretary General (OSESG) and the Office of the Resident Coordinator (RCO); 2) Gender mainstreaming the UN response and addressing information gaps about Yemeni women's needs and vulnerabilities, in close coordination with the HCT, GenCap and INGOs (Oxfam, Care and others); 3) Programmatic Interventions to respond to the immediate protection and livelihoods needs of displaced and marginalized Yemeni women and girls, in partnership with UNDP, OHCHR and UNFPA.

Currently, UN WOMEN has two staff in Yemen, based in Sana›a
Head of Office/ Representative, Ms Dina Zorba
Contact: Dina Zorba, UN Women Representative, Senior Advisor to the RC, dina.zorba@unwomen.org; Bushra Eshaq, Programme
Officer, bushraeshaq06@gmail.com, bushra.eshaq@unwomen.org
www.unwomen.org











WFP is the world's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide. WFP helps meet emergency and protracted relief food needs, supports economic and social development, and promotes food security. In emergencies, WFP gets food to where it is needed, saving the lives of victims of war, civil conflict, economic crisis and natural disasters. Following emergencies, WFP uses food assistance to help restore food security and nutrition, while supporting communities to rebuild shattered lives. It also helps communities to meet their own food needs, reduce malnutrition, and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

In response to the escalated conflict in Yemen, WFP shifted its activities towards life-saving interventions. In October 2015, WFP launched an Emergency Operation (EMOP) that aims to provide food assistance to conflict-affected and food-insecure people in Yemen. The EMOP activities include delivery of assistance through in-kind food and market-based interventions (cash and voucher transfers); nutrition support to

malnourished children and pregnant and nursing mothers. Furthermore, starting from April 2016, the EMOP will incorporate support to refugees from the Horn of Africa in the Kharaz camp. Gradually scaling up its response, WFP plans to reach 5 million people through in-kind food assistance, and 1 million people through market-based intervention, by the end of 2016.

As a lead agency for Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, WFP operates Special Operations (SO) to ensure the required services for the entire humanitarian community. On behalf of Logistics Cluster, WFP delivers inter-agency cargo to Yemen and provides fuel for humanitarian activities. Since 27 April, WFP also launched United Nations Humanitarian Air Service Special Operation (UNHAS SO) that provides three times per week flights to Sana'a for humanitarian workers. WFP, together with FAO, is a co-lead of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster.

WFP Yemen operates with a total of 232 staff and maintains one country office in Sana'a and four field offices in Aden, Al Hudaydah, Sana'a and Sa'ada. Furthermore, WFP is in the process of establishing a field presence in lbb.

Representative and Country Director, Ms Purnima Kashyap

Contact: Ms Regina Bakhteeva, External Relations Officer, regina.bakhteeva@wfp.org; wfp.yemen@wfp.org

http://www.wfp.org/emergencies/yemen/









WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the UN system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, providing technical support to countries, and monitoring and assessing health trends.

Since 1953, WHO country office has been supporting the work of the Ministry of Public Health and Population in health systems development, health protection and promotion efforts, the development of interventions for emerging public health priorities, and in prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, as well

as supporting immunization services and improving maternal and child health. WHO has also supported the efforts of the Ministry to respond to disaster and emergency situations.

Despite deteriorating security situation since March 2015, WHO has substantially contributed to replenishing medical supplies including life-saving medicines; trauma and surgical kits; providing fuel supplies for health facilities; ambulances and the vaccine cold chain; dispatching surgeons and specialized doctors; setting up mobile medical clinics; and ensuring clean water and sanitation services in health facilities, as well as for IDPs and vulnerable people.

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