

Overview of main development results in Yemen in 2014

Summary Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP)

The transition process Yemen has been undergoing since 2011 is facing major setbacks since war broke out in late 2014. This transitional process which followed the 2011 revolution, took shape in the National Dialogue Conference, and was intended to result in a new constitutional order for the country. The current conflict and fighting has halted the transition, but the Netherlands is ready to help Yemen resume it if and when possible. Support will focus on human security and building stronger state-society relationships as preconditions for long-term stability. In line with the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference, the priority intervention areas will be sexual and reproductive health and rights, water and the rule of law. Special attention is given to gender and human rights.

Priority themes

- Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)
- Water
- Security and rule of law

Embassy contribution to changes at country level

- 108,000 couples were reached by the programme to raise couple years of protection.
- 354 medical staff trained and graduated in emergency obstetric and neonatal care.
- Database platform on irrigation developed (nationwide data on available water resources), but results for 2014 not yet available due to crisis.
- Progress on the embassy's water programme cannot be measured. Implementation of all WASH projects is hampered by the political and security situation.
- NL supported the role of women in the National Dialogue Conference and in drafting the new Constitution. Women participated actively in the Conference and women were included on the Constitutional Drafting Committee.
- The draft text of the new Constitution includes a minimum age for marriage, potentially putting an end to child marriages (mainly for girls).

Clarifications of results achieved

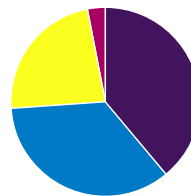
The political transition took much longer than anticipated and was further set back when the transitional government was ousted in September 2014 by Houthi militias supported by former president Saleh. The fragmented political landscape, lack of strong leadership, insecurity, and the inability to reach political consensus on major transition issues (including a federal state structure) are among the challenges that Yemenis are facing. The country is now more divided than ever, strained by armed conflict and civil war. Programme implementation partners have been asked to adapt projects to the changing security environment, to try to keep up support to targeted groups, and to avoid dependence on fraying government structures.

Implications for planning

The embassy has to be flexible in the face of the ongoing conflict and new challenges and delays. Support to implementing partners will be continued as long as the security situation allows. NL has decided to shift part of its development budget to emergency aid to address urgent humanitarian needs.

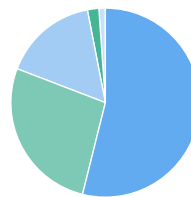
Expenditures 2014 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy €13,694,000



- SRHR 39%
- Water 35%
- Security and rule of law 23%
- Women's rights 3%

Expenditures 2014 per channel



- Multilateral 54%
- NGO 27%
- Government 16%
- Research 2%
- Private sector 1%

Developments in Yemen

- On track
- Progress, but not on track
- No progress

- Improved access to modern contraceptive methods for all women between 15 and 49 ■
- A higher proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ■
- A water basin management plan for every water basin in the country ■
- A higher percentage of the rural population with access to water facilities ■
- More women participating in political decision-making ■
- More inclusive political dialogue for all ■