



**World Food Programme**



**Yemen**

**2015 Fourth Quarterly Operational Briefing**

Presentation to the  
**WFP Executive Board**

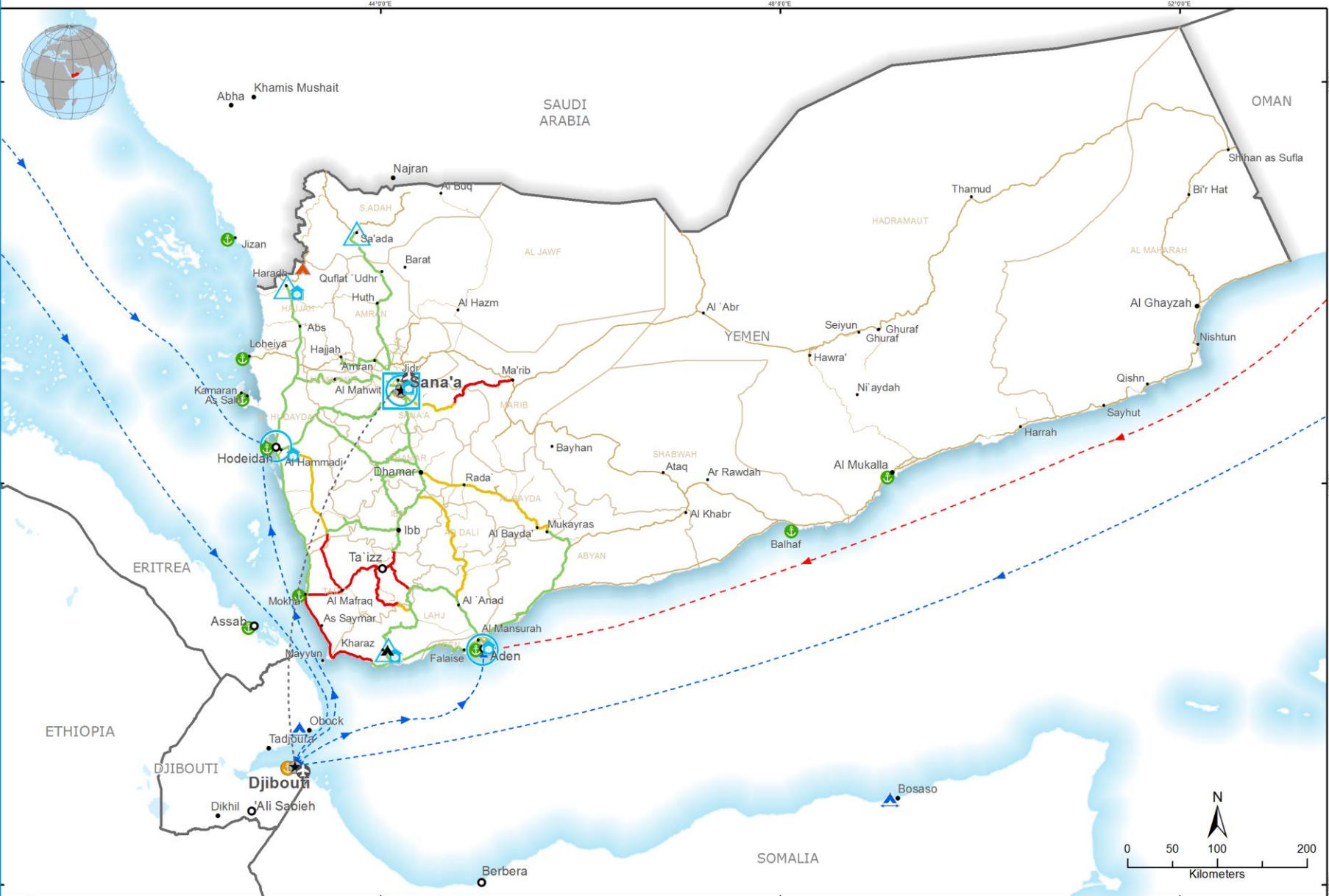
HQ Auditorium - 08 October 2015

# Humanitarian Situation

- An estimated 12.9 million people - almost half of the population - are food insecure, representing a 21 percent increase since 2014. Of these, 6.1 million people are classified as severely food insecure.
- Over one million (1.4 million) people are internally displaced across the country. This number keeps on increasing. In total, 100,660 people have fled the country, according to UNHCR.
- An Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis conducted in June 2015 identified 10 out of 22 governorates as Phase 4 (emergency): Aden, Taiz, Lahj, Al Dhale, Al Bayda, Abyan, Shabwa, Sa'ada, Hudaydah and Hajja. The next IPC analysis is planned to be released in November.
- The nutrition situation has deteriorated significantly: the number of acutely malnourished children increased from 850,000 malnourished children in 2014 to projected 1.7 million children in 2015: 1.2 million moderately malnourished and 0.5 million severely malnourished.
- The September Yemen Market Watch highlights the scarcity of commodities in the markets in the conflict affected areas that has led to a spike in prices across all commodities. The national average price of wheat flour in September is 45% higher compared to the pre-crisis period. In Taiz this increase is 100%.

# Security Situation

- The security situation remains extremely volatile with ongoing fighting on the ground and intensified airstrikes across the country.
- Coalition airstrikes have intensified over the past weeks in Sana'a. There has also been an increase in car and suicide bomb attacks in Sana'a by the Islamic State in Iraq and al Sham (ISIS).
- In recent weeks, the Saudi-led coalition has stepped up its military activities in Marib in an apparent move towards taking over Sana'a. Given this development, the UN presence in Yemen is under pressure to be reduced further.
- The demonstrations with anti-UN sentiments are of a concern.



- |                |                     |                             |                  |             |                |                   |                        |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Country Office | Refugee Camp        | Port Operational            | Warehouse        | Road Open   | Primary Road   | National Capital  | International Boundary |
| Sub Office     | IDP Camp            | Port with Restricted Access | UNHAS Connection | Restricted  | Secondary Road | Major Town        | Governorate boundary   |
| Field Office   | Transit Camp        | Supply Road Open            | Port             | Road Closed | UNHAS Route    | Intermediate Town |                        |
|                | Supply Route Closed |                             |                  |             |                | Small Town        |                        |

Data sources: WFP, UNGWG, GeoNames, GADM, GLCSD, DCHA, UNHCR

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 Map Reference:  
 YEM\_OperationOverview\_A3L

# Framework of Interventions

**EMOP 200890** – Emergency Food Assistance to the Food Insecure and Conflict-Affected People in Yemen (01 October 2015 – 31 March 2016)

**PRRO 200636\*** – Safeguarding Lives, Improving Food Security and Nutrition, and Building Resilience (01 July 2014 – 30 September 2015).

**PRRO 200305** – Relief food assistance to Refugees in Yemen (01 January 2013 – 31 December 2015). A planned budget revision (BR) should extend the project for one more year.

**SO 200841** – Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination to Support Humanitarian Operations in Yemen (25 April 2015 – 31 December 2015). A planned BR should extend the project for one more year.

**SO 200845** – Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Yemen (01 May 2015 – 31 December 2015). A BR should extend the project for one more year.

***\*PRRO 200636 is suspended following the start of EMOP 200890 on 01 October.***

## Highlights

- Between April and 01 October, WFP has assisted **5.6 million** food-insecure and conflict-affected Yemenis with almost 60,300 mt of food in 17 governorates.
- In September, WFP reached 1.5 million people in 13 governorates with almost 15,000 mt of food. During that month, nutrition commodities were provided almost for 100,000 malnourished children and pregnant and nursing women.
- In September, the total tonnage of commodities moved has reached 58,400 mt, out of which 28,703 mt was dispatched to FDPs and the rest was prepositioned in several locations.
- Since the start of the crisis, WFP as a lead agency of Logistics Cluster has brought in close to 4 million liters of fuel for humanitarian activities in Yemen.

# Activities

Under EMOP 200890, WFP will gradually scale up its assistance to reach 4 million people by March 2016.

Month, Year	Total number of target beneficiaries for “in-kind” food assistance	Total number of beneficiaries for cash and voucher assistance	Monthly total target beneficiaries
October 2015	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
November 2015	2,000,000	500,000	2,500,000
December 2015	2,000,000	750,000	2,750,000
January 2016	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
February 2016	2,000,000	1,500,000	3,500,000
March 2016	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000

- **Emergency Food Assistance:**

“In-Kind” Food Assistance	Cash and Voucher “C&V” Transfers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• WFP and partners will deliver food to 2,000,000 beneficiaries per month through March 2016.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• WFP will begin transfers to 500,000 beneficiaries in November, progressively increasing this to 2,000,000 beneficiaries by March 2016.</li></ul>

- **Nutrition:** Nutritional support to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among 235,000 children under 5, as well as 106,200 acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women.
- **Emergency School Feeding:** WFP will provide daily snacks to 500,000 school-age children, prioritizing areas with the highest levels of food insecurity and chronic malnutrition.
- Under **PRRO 200305**, WFP is working with UNHCR to provide General Food Distribution rations (19,000 refugees per month) for the population of the Kharaz refugee camp.



# Operational Priorities

- Reach with life-saving assistance populations in the areas that have been inaccessible so far (Al Bayda) or received limited support due to access constraints.
- Expand coverage of nutrition interventions to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women.
- Re-establish presence of WFP international staff in Hudaydah and Aden.
- Ensure regular monitoring and assessments through remote monitoring and evaluation (rM&E) and mVAM (mobile VAM).
- Launch market-based interventions in November.

- Output level data, such as tonnage distributed and the number of actual beneficiaries, is received and verified on a daily basis and is consolidated on a monthly basis in the Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (COMET).
- WFP is employing two approaches to programme monitoring in the Yemen context in order to overcome challenges in accessing distribution sites for monitoring:
  - Remote monitoring
  - Third party monitoring
- **Remote monitoring** began in September with an Amman-based call centre, and will continue on a monthly basis through live telephone calls with Yemeni beneficiaries. Remote monitoring will focus on beneficiaries' access to distribution sites, beneficiary satisfaction and complaints/comments.
- In addition, WFP is setting up **third party monitoring** in Yemen that will involve WFP outsourcing data collection of assessment and monitoring to an external party. Third party monitoring is envisaged to cover both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, and findings will be used for distribution monitoring as well as outcome-level household surveys.

# Access Constraints

As the cross movement between frontlines is practically not feasible, WFP has to operate two different supply chains: one through Hudaydah and Al Saleef ports and the other through Aden port.

REGION	CONSTRAINTS
Northern and central Yemen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heavy ground fighting between Coalition and Houthi forces in Marib governorate, resulting in the partial closure of the road between Sana'a and Marib.</li><li>• Access is periodically disrupted by destruction of roads and bridges connecting Sana'a and Hudaydah</li></ul>
Southern Yemen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Closure/destruction of roads and infrastructure in Taiz due to heavy fighting.</li><li>• High levels of insecurity in Ibb, Al Bayda, Abyan and Shabwa – blocking road access across southern Yemen.</li><li>• Delays at checkpoints.</li></ul>

# Operational Requirements

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>BUDGET (USD)</b>	<b>PLANNED BENEFICIARIES</b>	<b>RECEIVED * (USD)</b>	<b>CURRENT SHORTFALLS * (USD)</b>
<b>EMOP 200890 (1 October 2015 - 31 March 2016)</b>	<b>320,444,885</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>60,479,515</b>	<b>259,965,370</b>
<b>PRRO 200305 (01 January 2013 to 31 December 2015)</b>	<b>14,208,665</b>	<b>153,800</b>	<b>11,551,651</b>	<b>2,657,014</b>
<b>SO 200841 (25 April 2015 to 31 December 2015)</b>	<b>20,482,060</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,230,680</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SO 200845 (01 May 2015 to 31 December 2015)</b>	<b>7,287,531</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,693,553</b>	<b>2,593,978</b>

As per PGG report on 28 Sep. 2015

# Resource Mobilization

## Donor Support to WFP Yemen in 2015

Sum of Contribution USD in 2015	
DONOR	AMOUNT
Saudi Arabia	111,106,710
USA	57,299,474
Germany	28,662,983
Japan	10,000,000
UN CERF	9,418,451
Multilateral	8,300,000
Canada	5,507,474
European Commission	7,270,694
Iran	3,959,451
Finland	2,120,891
Switzerland	1,902,174
Denmark	1,506,932
UN Other Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	993,335
Republic of Korea	500,000
Private Donors	433,888
United Arab Emirates	152,955
Iceland	75,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>248,940,412</b>

# Resourcing Constraints

- Ensuring the continuity of activities beyond December, given that WFP will run out of current stocks by that time
- Meeting the staggering humanitarian needs with the available funding.
- Securing resources for cash and voucher (C&V) activities.
- Ensuring sustainable and predictable funding.

# Implementing Capacity

## **Staff:**

- 203 staff in-country (186 national and 17 international)
- 17 international staff at the Yemen back-up hub in Amman
- 12 international staff at the logistics hub in Djibouti

## **WFP Offices in Yemen:**

- Country Office – Sana'a
- 3 Sub-Offices in Sana'a, Aden and Hudaydah

## **Government of Yemen partners:**

Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP)

## **Cooperating Partners: 14 (10 international, 4 national)**

CARE International/Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Charitable Society for Social Welfare (CSSW), Field Medical Foundation, Humanitarian Aid and Development, International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Premiere Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale, Save the Children, Society for Humanitarian Solidarity (SHS), Relief International, Islamic Help UK (IHUK), Vision Hope International (VHI), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

# Capacity Constraints

- **Insecurity:** Heavy fighting in Taiz and Marib (outside Sana'a), continued insecurity in northern and central Yemen and intensified air strikes in Sana'a are impacting emergency food deliveries and severely affecting WFP's capacity to assist Yemenis in need.
- **Staff limitations:** UN ceiling on the number of international staff that can be present in Sana'a (as of 01 October: 74 slots across all 6 UN agencies, and 17 for WFP). Intensification of air strikes and an increase in bomb attacks have necessitated tighter security measures that are further limiting the mobility of WFP staff.
- Delays in the processing of Yemeni visas (ranging between 5 days to 3 weeks).
- **In-country partners:** Delays/lack of post-distribution reporting from cooperating partners, with implications for WFP programme implementation. Also, challenges in finding appropriate NGO partners.



# Coordination

WFP leads the Logistics Cluster, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster and co-leads the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster with FAO.

Logistics Cluster	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provides storage, fuel provision and sea/air (via UNHAS) transport services to the humanitarian community.</li><li>• 1,650 m2 of storage capacity at Djibouti Port and 640m2 of capacity at Djibouti Airport.</li><li>• 4 million litres of fuel transported to Yemen since April.</li><li>• More than 1,300 m3 of humanitarian cargo transported since April.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Between April and August, FSAC partners reached 5.4 million beneficiaries in 18 governorates with emergency food assistance, emergency livelihoods assistance and livelihoods restoration assistance.</li><li>• An Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA) is expected to be released in October that will establish the current food security and nutrition status of the Yemeni population.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Activities coordinated under ETC include:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Upgrading telecommunications services for UN agencies</li><li>- Installing internet hubs and charging stations at the DTF</li><li>- Installing an inter-agency radio room in Hudaydah, upgrading the UNDSS central radio room in Sana'a.</li></ul></li></ul>

# Critical Risks

## CONTEXTUAL RISKS:

- Critical incident affecting staff safety and security
- Fluid contextual environment creating additional beneficiaries
- Impacts on food and fuel prices due to conflict

## PROGRAMMATIC RISKS:

- Limited humanitarian access prevents WFP and partners from reaching beneficiaries
- Lack of operational capacity in key locations (Hudaydah & Aden)
- Checkpoints prevent transporters from moving food through the logistics corridors
- Limited capacity/availability of Cooperating Partners
- Limited monitoring of operations

## INSTITUTIONAL RISKS:

- Reputational risk of inability to reach affected populations

# Mitigation Measures

RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Critical incident affecting staff safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensuring compliance with safety and security guidelines</li></ul>
Fluid contextual environment creating additional beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monitoring contextual situation and adapting programme requirements to fit needs</li></ul>
Impacts on food and fuel prices due to conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monitoring of food and fuel prices</li></ul>
Restrictions in humanitarian access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Advocating for access to affected populations</li></ul>

# Mitigation Measures

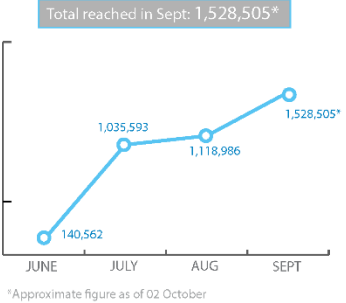
RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Limited capacity/availability of Cooperating Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identifying new partners on the ground able to support immediate response.</li><li>• Capacity-building activities with Cooperating Partners</li></ul>
Limited monitoring of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use of outsourced monitors to boost monitoring capacities</li></ul>
Reputational risk of inability to reach affected populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Need to ensure reporting of programmes and constraints in reaching affected populations</li></ul>

# Residual Risks

- Critical incident affecting staff safety and security
- Fluid contextual environment creating additional beneficiaries
- Restrictions in humanitarian access
- Reputational risk of inability to reach affected populations

## BENEFICIARIES

PRRO 200636

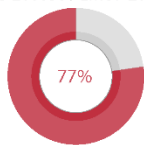


## FUNDING



### NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

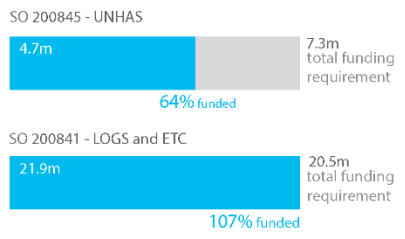
Sept 2015 - Feb 2016  
PRRO 200636 / EMOP 200890\*



Net Funding Requirements: 216.7m  
Total Requirements: 281.4m

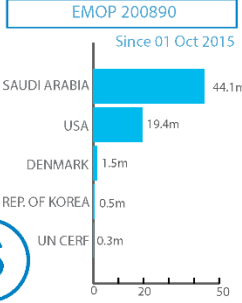
\*EMOP 200890 started on 01 October 2015. PRRO 200636 requirements include new EMOP requirements

### PROJECT FUNDING STATUS



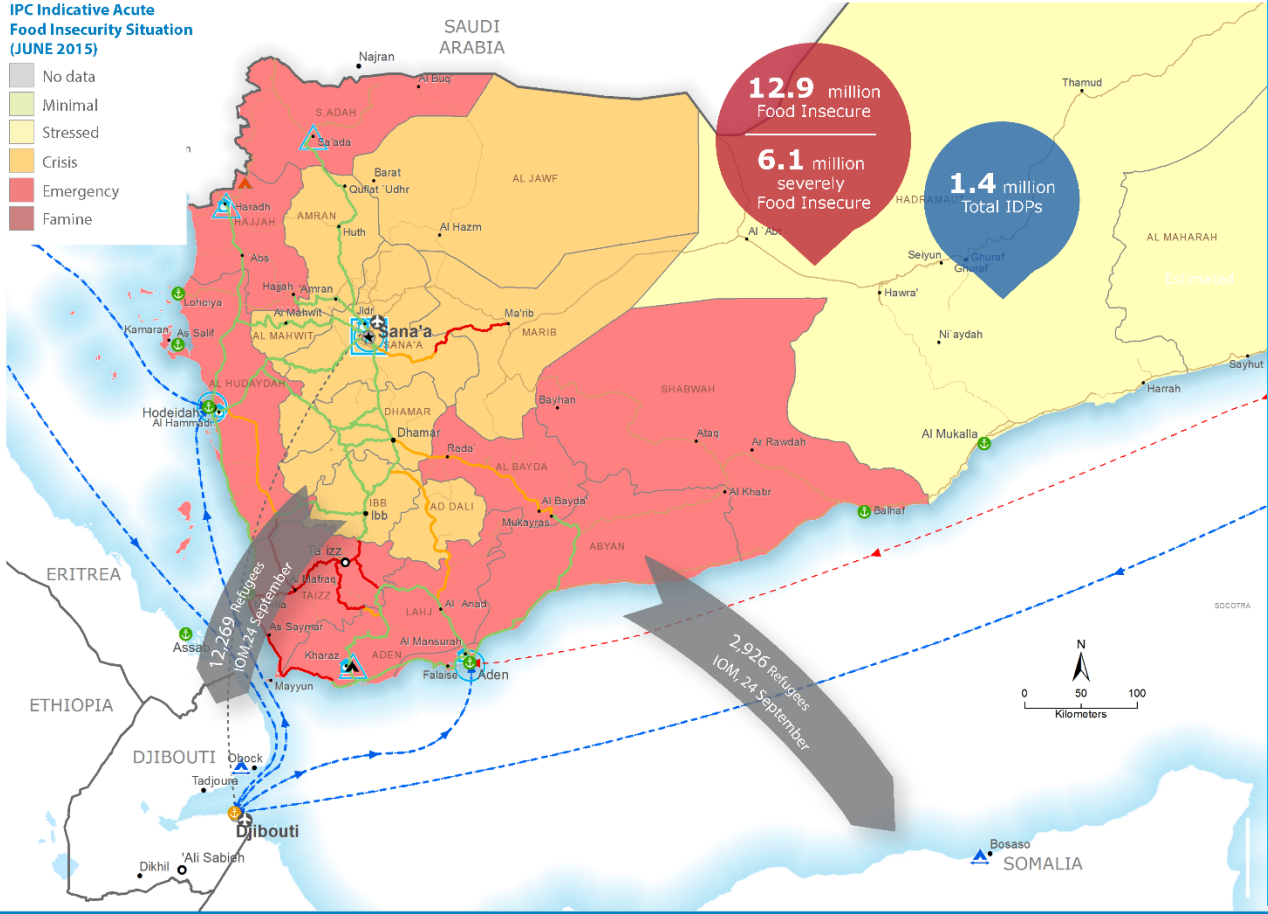
Source: WFP, 09 September 2015

## TOP 5 DONORS



## IPC Indicative Acute Food Insecurity Situation (JUNE 2015)

- No data
- Minimal
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
- Famine

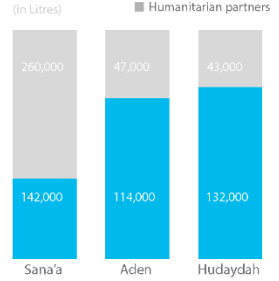


## OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



## FUEL AND FOOD STOCKS

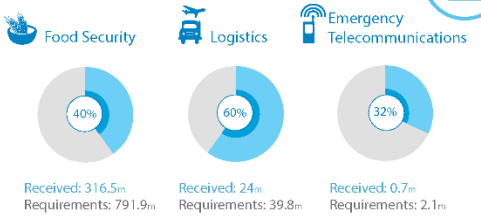
### FUEL STOCKS



### FOOD STOCKS



## WFP-LED CLUSTERS FUNDING



- Country Office
- Warehouse
- UNHAS Connection
- Road Open
- National Capital
- International Boundary
- Sub Office
- IDP Camp
- UNHAS Connection
- Road With Restricted Access
- Major Town
- Governorate Boundary
- Field Office
- Refugee Camp
- Port Operational
- Closed Road
- Intermediate Town
- Primary Road
- Supply Route Open
- Small Town
- Secondary Road
- Supply Route Closed

Source: WFP, UNHCR, GAUL, GLCS, OCHA, UNHCR, IPC  
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Source: OCHA FTS, 02 October 2015