



World Food Programme



Yemen

2015 Third Quarterly Operational Briefing

Presentation to the
WFP Executive Board

HQ Auditorium - 10 July 2015

Humanitarian Situation

- Yemen is on the brink of humanitarian catastrophe as the collapse of basic services and extreme shortages of food and fuel have a devastating impact across the whole country.
- Food security situation has continued to deteriorate at an alarming rate. As of June, 13 million people were found to be food insecure which is an increase of 20 percent in the three months since the start of the conflict. The June 2015 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis identified 10 out of 22 governorates in phase 4 "Emergency" level.
- Nutrition situation has exacerbated as well. More than 500,000 children under five-years-old are at risk of "developing severe and acute malnutrition" in the next year. Hospital admissions for malnutrition have increased by 150 per cent since March.
- There are now almost 1.3 million internally displaced people, a 24 percent increase since mid-June.

Security Situation

- Continued coalition airstrikes and intense fighting on the ground render security situation extremely volatile.
- 06 July marked the highest death toll of civilians in one day since the start of the conflict. Nearly 200 people were killed in airstrikes that day with many of them being at the market areas.
- On 07 July, the Yemeni capital Sana'a and the southern city of al-Bayda were hit by two car bombs. Islamic State in Yemen claimed responsibility in a statement posted online for the Sana'a attack.
- Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula takes advantage of the situation to expand its presence in Yemen. It continues its anti-Houthi operations in al Bayda, Abyan, Shabwah, Ma'rib, Ibb, Lahij, and Hodeidah.

Framework of Interventions

PRRO 200636 – “Safeguarding Lives, Improving Food Security and Nutrition, and Building Resilience” (01 July 2014 – 30 June 2016). With the escalation of the conflict, its activities have been re-prioritized for life-saving interventions. It will be put on hold with the start of the EMOP in September.

PRRO 200305 – “Relief food assistance to Refugees in Yemen” (01 January 2013 – 31 December 2015) Monthly general food distributions are continued to be provided to the refugees residing in the Kharaz camp.

SO 200841 – Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination to Support Humanitarian Operations in Yemen (25 April 2015 – 31 December 2015).

SO 200845 – Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Yemen (01 May 2015 – 31 December 2015).

- In response to the escalating humanitarian crisis, WFP launched emergency food assistance for conflict-affected and food-insecure people.
- Since mid-April, WFP has delivered life-saving assistance to 1,910,890 beneficiaries through distributions of 25,651 mt of food in 13 governorates (Abyan, Aden, Al Dhale, Al Mahwit, Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Hudaydah, Lahj, Sana'a, Taizz, Sa'ada, and Shabwa).
- So far in July **5,867 mt** of food was loaded for around **551,000 people** in Aden, Hajjah, Sa'ada, Sana'a and Taizz governorates. This represents a **55% achievement** against the July plan to reach 1 million beneficiaries.

Operational Priorities

Scale Up of Emergency Assistance

In the coming months WFP is gradually scaling up the number of beneficiaries from 2.5 million in August to 4 million people by December. Starting from October, market –based interventions (cash and vouchers) are to be introduced as part of the emergency response.

Here is a breakdown of beneficiaries by month until the end of the year:

Month	Food beneficiaries	C&V Beneficiaries	Total ben
August	2,000,000		2,000,000
September	2,500,000		2,500,000
October	2,500,000	1,000,000	3,500,000
November	2,500,000	1,500,000	4,000,000
December	2,500,000	2,000,000	4,500,000

- WFP is in the process of launching the mobile VAM system with the primary focus on tracking/ monitoring food security situation/changes. As part of this process, the data for the Food Security Monitoring Survey are to be collected through live calls. A pilot has been successfully tested.
- Market situation is being closely monitored from all the governorates of the country and information is being released on a weekly basis.
- Post-distribution Monitoring (PDM) is to be conducted to measure operational outcomes regarding household food security and dietary diversity.

Humanitarian Access and Insecurity

- As WFP and its partners faced severe constraints in reaching the South either by land or sea routes, a convoy was arranged for Aden. 34 trucks carrying 1,285 mt of food from Hodeidah and Sana'a warehouses should cover the July ration for 117,000 people in Aden and 12 trucks carrying 420 mt of food will be enough to feed 38,000 people in Sa'ada.
- However, numerous checkpoints coupled with broken chain of command result in the delays in the original plan for distribution that was scheduled for 08 July in the South.
- Damaged infrastructure affects truck movement to Sa'ada. WFP had to replace the convoy trucks with smaller trucks.

Operational Requirements

PROJECT	BUDGET (USD)	PLANNED BENEFICIARIES	RECEIVED (USD)	CURRENT SHORTFALLS (USD)
PRRO 200636 (Jul 14– June 16)	510 853 748	6 000 000	232 161 662	278 692 086
PRRO 200305 (Jan 13– Dec 15)	14 208 665	153 800	11 551 651	2 657 015
SO 200841 Log.Cluster and ETC (Apr 15 – Dec 15)	20 482 060	n/a	3 260 680	17 221 380
SO 200798* (Jan 15– Dec 15)	2 267 379	n/a	1 255 166	1 012 213
SO 200845 UNHAS (May 15 – Dec 15)	7 287 530	n/a	3 780 904	3 506 627

*This SO will be discontinued

Resource Mobilization

DONOR	AMOUNT (USD million)
Multilateral	1.3
UN CERF	8.4
UN ERF	0.5
UN other funds	0.5
Canada	5.5
EU	4.5
Finland	2.1
Iceland	0.075
Japan	10
Private donors	0.4
Switzerland	1.9
UAE	0.153
USA	37.8
TOTAL	72.622

Resourcing Constraints

As WFP proceeds with a scale-up, the resource requirements increase with every month:

Month	Food requirement USD	C&V requirement USD	Total requirements
August	29,961,554		29,961,554
September	37,093,122		37,093,122
October	41,342,518	20,576,903	61,919,421
November	41,342,518	30,865,354	72,207,872
December	41,342,518	41,153,805	82,496,323
Total	191,082,230	92,596,062	283,678,292

Resources are urgently needed for the implementation of C&V. At present, no funds are available for C&V intervention.

Implementing Capacity

Staff:

- In view of scaling up its response WFP is looking into a new staffing structure in 5 out of 6 operational hubs (Sana'a, Hodeidah, Aden, Mukallah, Sa'dah, and Ta'izz)

Hub	Total	National Staff	International Staff
Sana'a	175	150	25
Sada'a	14	10	4
Taiz	20	15	5
Aden	52	40	12
Hudaydah	65	50	15
TOTAL	326	265	61

Warehouses:

Currently, WFP has 64,000 mt of its own warehouse capacity. Coupled with the storage of the cooperating partners, this capacity exceeds 77,000 mt.

Cooperating Partners:

Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health and Population, CARE/DRC, ACT, VHI, RI, IRY, PU-AMI, ACTED, NRC, SCI, IMC, Society for Humanitarian Solidarity, Charitable Society for Social Welfare, Field Medical Foundation, Humanitarian Aid for Development

Capacity Constraints

- Ceiling on the presence of the UN international staff in Yemen (currently at 70 people for all agencies)
- Difficulties in bringing the IT and security equipment to the country
- Limited number of local NGOs
- Lengthy/restricted visa procedures
- Widespread insecurity
- Restricted movement

- UNHCT has moved back to Yemen. SMT, HCT, and Cluster activities are continuing from Sana'a..
- With the complexities of the situation, WFP is actively engaged with the Civil-Military Coordination Cell that has been established in Riyadh and Djibouti.
- **Logistics Cluster** Hub is established in Djibouti.
- UNHAS has been set up in Djibouti providing regular flights Djibouti-Sana'a-Djibouti three times per week.
- **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)**, activated on 28 April, works with 50 humanitarian partners.

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

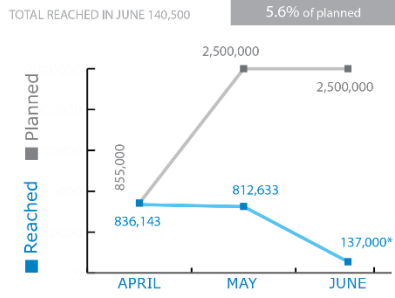
RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Critical incident affecting staff safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensuring compliance with safety and security guidelines
Fluid contextual environment creating additional beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitoring contextual situation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

Mitigation Measures

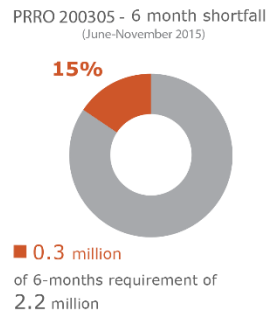
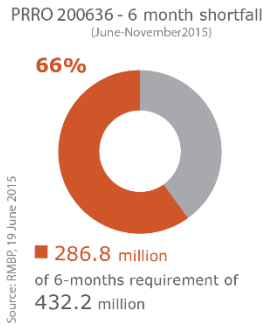
RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Limited capacity/availability of Cooperating Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifying new partners on the ground able to support immediate response.• Capacity-building activities with Cooperating Partners
Limited monitoring of operations	<ul style="list-style-type: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

Residual Risks

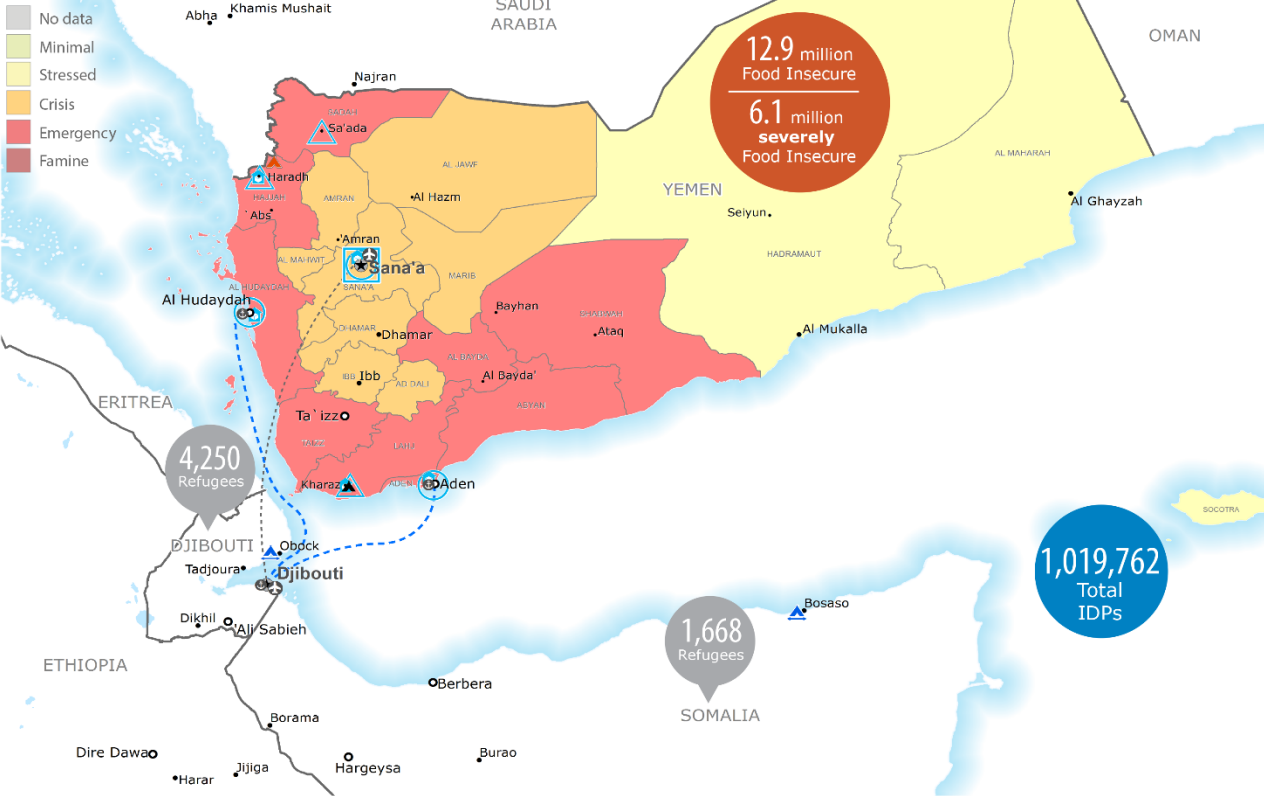
- Critical incident affecting staff safety and security
- Fluid contextual environment creating additional beneficiaries
- Restrictions in humanitarian access
- Reputational risk of inability to reach affected populations



FUNDING



IPC Indicative Acute Food Insecurity Situation (JUNE 2015)



CHALLENGES

Insecurity	Congestion at Djibouti and Hudaydah Ports
Limited access	Limited availability of fuel

WFP FUEL STOCKS

as of 02 July 2015

19,800 Liters of petrol and diesel in stock

75,000 Liters of petrol and diesel consumed

UNHAS (Since 27 April 2015)

as of 25 June 2015

344 PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED

27 ORGANISATIONS from Djibouti - Sana'a

LOGISTICS CLUSTER

as of 02 July 2015

The Logistics Cluster has made available two mobile storage units with 640m2 storage capacity at Djibouti airport for the storage and handling of cargo transiting through Djibouti destined for Yemen.

- ▲ Refugee Camp
- ▲ IDP Camp
- ▲ Transit Camp
- Country Office
- Sub Office
- △ Field Office
- 🏠 Warehouse
- 🚢 Port
- 🌐 UNHAS Connection
- UNHAS Route
- - - Sea Route
- 🌐 National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International Boundary
- Governorate boundary
- 🌊 Surface Waterbody

Sources: WFP, UNGI, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, IPC
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