



World Food Programme



Yemen

2014 Third Quarterly Operational Briefing

Presentation to the
WFP Executive Board

IFAD – 10 July 2014

Humanitarian Situation

- **New displacement in northern Yemen:** Heavy fighting led to 35,000 newly displaced people and periodically interrupted distributions in Amran.
- **Humanitarian assistance ramps up as military offensive slows down in Southern Yemen:** WFP carried out a one-off distribution to 42,000 people to meet their urgent food needs.
- **Fuel crisis and deteriorating living conditions:** Prolonged countrywide fuel shortages led to electricity outages, delayed milling of wheat grain, affected water supply, driven up food prices, and constrained humanitarian operations.
- **The number of severely food insecure people has almost doubled since 2009:** Over five million people are severely food insecure; an additional five million people are moderately food insecure.
- **In June, WFP reached with critical assistance around 3 million beneficiaries.**
- **Some 7.6 million people are targeted under the YHRP at a cost of USD 592 million where USD 224 million is required for food and agriculture needs.**



Political situation

- Yemen is in the midst of a political transition following the successful completion of the GCC-backed National Dialogue Conference and is expecting a new Constitution and elections. The UN, through Jamal Benomar, Special Adviser to Secretary-General, is supporting the political transition.
- On 29 April 2014, a new structure of the Friends of Yemen (FoY) group was approved which now includes three working groups: Political, Security, and Economic.
- There has been slow progress on the policy reform and aid release. Only 35 percent of USD 7.9 billion pledged by the international community in 2012 has been disbursed.

Security Situation

Four main security challenges remain:

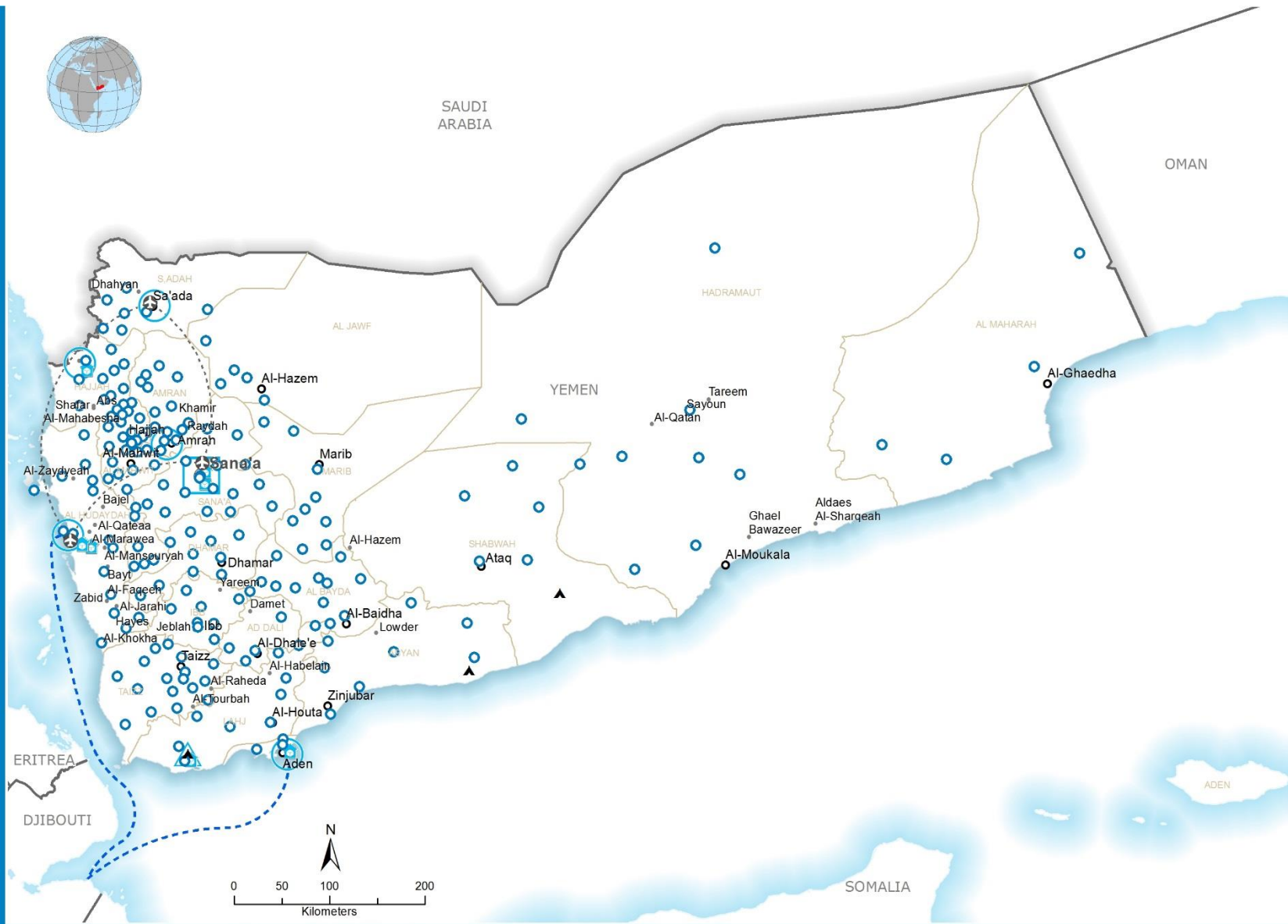
- Terrorism – AQAP
- Civil unrests – separatists/economic implications
- Assassination/Abduction
- Armed Conflict – Al Houthis

In response to the deteriorating security situation UN has taken a number of measures:

- Only critical staff reports to the Country Office.
- Introduction of alternative working modalities for national staff.
- Limited movement of international staff and only in the Avs.

Yemen

Operational Overview - July 2014



Date Created: 04 July 2014
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 Service provided by OMEP GIS

- Country Office
- Sub Office / Area Office
- Field Office

- Warehouse
- ▲ Refugee camps / IDPs
- Food Distribution Point

- ⚓ Port
- ⬇ UNHAS Connection
- UNHAS Route
- Sea Route

- International boundary line
- Governorate boundary

Data Sources: WFP, UNGI, GAUL, UNHCR, Geonames, OCHA
 The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Framework of Interventions

PRRO 200636 – Safeguarding Lives, Improving Food Security and Nutrition, and Building Resilience (July 2014 – June 2016)

PRRO 200305 – Food Relief Assistance to Refugees in Yemen (January 2013 – December 2014)

SO 200130 – Air Passenger Service and Logistics Cluster Coordination in Support of the Humanitarian Response in Sa'ada (May 2010 – December 2014)



Activities under PRRO 200636

- **Relief**

Support for IDPs and returnees: 1.2 million people*

Treatment of acute malnutrition: 550,000 children under five and 436,000 PLW

Periodic ad-hoc emergency assistance: 168,000 people

- **Recovery and Resilience**

Food and cash distributions under protective/productive safety nets and livelihoods: 2.8 million people

Prevention of malnutrition: 785,000 children under two and 341,000 PLW

Education support: take home rations for 215,000 girls and 50,000 former child labourers; school meals for 892,000 children

Over 2014-2016, a total of 6 million beneficiaries will be reached

* Cumulative number of targeted beneficiaries over two years

Operational Priorities

- Continuing to meet the life-saving needs of an evolving IDP situation
- Securing funding in the context when Yemen is becoming a forgotten crisis overshadowed by major emergencies (Syria, CAR, South Sudan, Iraq)
- Ensuring deliveries to the most food insecure populations
- Continuing to meet nutrition needs for malnourished children and PLW
- Implementing recovery/resilience activities in partnership with other actors

Situation monitoring:

- Twice yearly food security monitoring survey
- Monthly market watch analysis

Distribution monitoring:

- Oversight of distribution of household food assistance by partners and WFP dedicated monitors.

Post distribution monitoring (PDM):

- Regular measurement of programme results through a sample survey among beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in all programmes.

Most recent monitoring:

- 2014 CFSS (Comprehensive Food Security Survey)
- May Market Watch
- Nutrition and Food Security Survey with UNHCR (within Refugee Operation) in December 2013; JAM in October-December 2014
- End of 2013 PDM report
- ESN baseline for Food for Assets
- Mid-2013 Food Security Monitoring Survey

Access Constraints

- Armed conflict in the north (Amran Governorate)
- AQAP presence/military operations in the south
- High threat of kidnapping of foreigners
- Illegal checkpoints and criminal acts by tribesman
- Tension between the central and local governments, especially in the south
- Challenge in bringing external missions

DONOR SUPPORT TO WFP YEMEN IN 2013-2014

2013	
Donors	USD
Australia	2,408,478
Canada	9,219,612
Czech Republic	200,300
EC	9,808,901
Finland	2,634,144
France	325,945
Germany	36,600,795
India	1,839,662
Japan	29,620,329
Luxembourg	265,252
Norway	1,053,213
Private Donors	616,100
Switzerland	2,133,470
UN CERF	659,923
UN ERF	488,300
USA	69,345,238
Multilateral	20,168,583
Carryover	52,106,603
Miscellaneous income	1,558,622
Total	241,053,470
Requirements	260,000,000
Resourced %	93%

2014			
Donors	Confirmed	Expected	Con+Exp.
Australia	1,855,288		
Canada	6,283,662		
ECHO	8,163,265		
DEVCO		9,468,333	
Finland	2,051,984		
Germany	13,831,259		
Japan	10,000,000		
Luxembourg	343,879		
Private donors	29,970		
South Korea	300,000		
Switzerland	1,108,647		
UN CERF	1,499,301		
USA	757,000	40,000,000*	
Multilateral	6,099,000		
Total	52,323,255	49,468,333	101,791,588

*US is expected to contribute USD 25 million in-kind and USD 15 million cash.

Gap until the end of 2014 - USD 65 million

Implementing Capacity

Staff:

- 220 staff in-country (31 international and 189 national)

WFP Offices:

- CO in Sana'a
- SO in Aden with a field office in Kharaz
- SO in Amran
- SO in Haradh
- SO in Hudaydah
- Field office in Sa'ada

Warehouses:

- WFP currently has 12 operational warehouses in four locations around the country with the capacity of 50 000 – 60 000 mt of mixed commodities.

Cooperating Partners:

- 7 Government ministries
- 12 NGOs
- 5 UN agencies

Critical Risks

CONTEXTUAL RISKS:

- High levels of insecurity affecting operational capacity and accessibility to reach beneficiaries
- The direct and collateral threat to international community (including UN staff and assets)
- Challenging funding environment
- Increased shocks in food and fuel prices
- Sudden onset natural disaster

PROGRAMMATIC RISKS:

- Lack of partners' capacity to implement programmes at scale and quality
 - Pipeline constraints
- Lack of oversight/monitoring in insecure areas
- Rejection of food with short shelf life
- Reduced communication abilities

INSTITUTIONAL RISKS:

- Reputational risk in failure to fulfill project objectives
- Reduction of humanitarian staff

Mitigation Measures

RISKS

MITIGATION MEASURES

High levels of insecurity affecting operational capacity and access to beneficiaries.

- Use of operational partners with lower risk profile.
- Pre-stocking of NFIs.
- Increased warehouse capacity.
- Ensuring all offices comply with security measures applicable to the threat level.
- Increased level of national staff presence and their capacity

The direct and collateral threat to international community (including UN staff and assets).

- Ensuring all offices comply with security measures applicable to the threat level.
- Dedicated security risk assessment and criticality analysis for WFP operations.

Increased shocks in food and fuel prices.

- Constant monitoring of food and fuel prices in order to offset peak prices.
- Procuring locally when available and competitive.

Lack of oversight and monitoring in insecure areas.

- Use of third-party monitors.

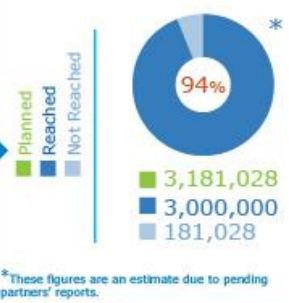
Reputational risk in failure to fulfill project objectives.

- Ensure open communication with Beneficiaries, Cooperating Partners, Donors and Media regarding operational constraints.

Received Requirement
(as of 03 July 2014)



BENEFICIARIES (as of June 2014)



CLUSTERS Requirements & Funding

Source: FTS, 07 July 2014



LOGISTICS CLUSTER (January - June 2014)



UNHAS (June 2014)



UNHRD (Since Jan 2014)



- Country Office
- Field Office
- Refugee / IDP Camp
- National Capital
- International boundary
- Sub Office
- Warehouse
- Road Supply Route
- Major Town
- Port
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- UNHAS Connection
- UNHAS Route



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