Yemen
Operational Update

Presentation to the

WFP Executive Board

2013 Third Quarter Operational Briefing

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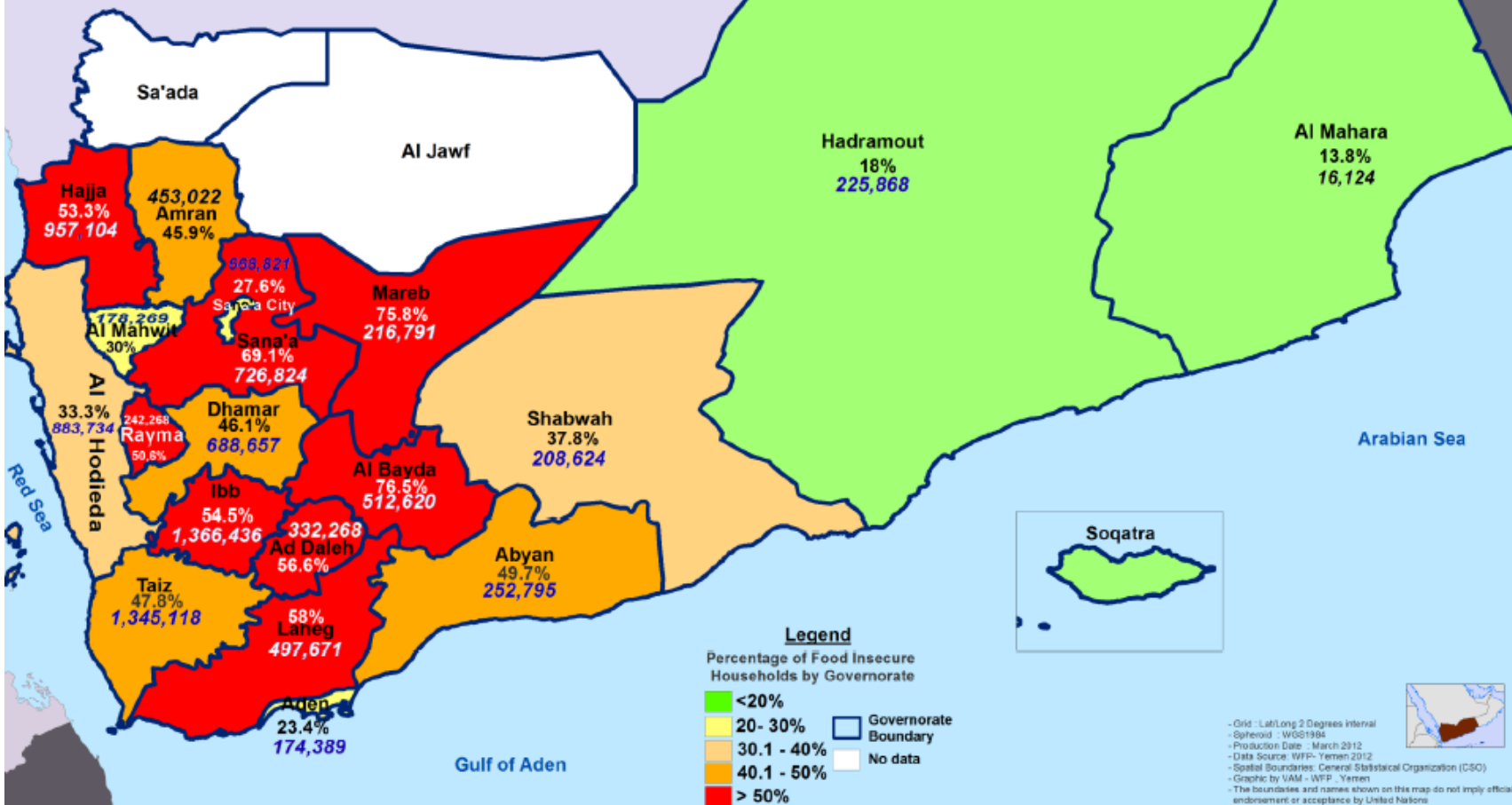WFP Yemen Country Director

Background

- Yemen is in the midst of a political transition with the six-month GCC-backed National Dialogue Conference ending on 18 September.

- Yemen continues to face a humanitarian crisis, with more than ten million people—almost half the country's population—either food insecure or on the edge of food insecurity.

- Child malnutrition rates are among the highest in the world with close to half of Yemen's children under five years—two million children—stunted and one million acutely malnourished.

- According to the 2012 Comprehensive Food Security Survey conducted by WFP, it is estimated that 44.5 percent of the population is food-insecure and 22 percent of the population (5.3 million people) is severely food insecure. Just over half the rural population (51 percent) is food-insecure compared to 27 percent in urban areas. An updated 2013 food security survey is currently under preparation and results should be finalised by mid-September.

Food Insecure Populations in Yemen
By Governorates Level
2012 CFSS

Sa'ada

Al Jawf

Hadramout
18%
225,868

Al Mahara
13.8%
16,124

Hajja
53.3%
957,104

453,022
Amran
45.9%

568,821
27.6%
Sana'a City

Mareb
75.8%
216,791

178,269
Al Mahwit
30%

Sana'a
69.1%
726,824

Al Hodieda
33.3%
883,734

242,268
Rayma
50.6%

Dhamar
46.1%
688,657

Shabwah
37.8%
208,624

Arabian Sea

Al Bayda
76.5%
512,620

Ibb
54.5%
1,366,436

332,268
Ad Daleh
56.6%

Abyan
49.7%
252,795

Soqatra

Taiz
47.8%
1,345,118

58%
Laheg
497,671

Aden
23.4%
174,389

Red Sea

Gulf of Aden

Legend
Percentage of Food Insecure
Households by Governorate

🟩	<20%
🟨	20- 30%
🟧	30.1 - 40%
🟧	40.1 - 50%
🟥	> 50%

☐ Governorate Boundary
☐ No data

- Grid : Lat/Long 2 Degrees interval
- Spheroid : WGS1984
- Production Date : March 2012
- Data Source: WFP- Yemen 2012
- Spatial Boundaries: General Statistaical Organization (CSO)
- Graphic by VAM - WFP , Yemen
- The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by United Nations

Framework of interventions in 2013

EMOP 200451 – Emergency Food and Nutrition Support to Food-Insecure and Conflict-Affected People

Operation: January 2013 – December 2013
Total budget: US$ 249.6 million (Budget Revision 1)
Beneficiaries targeted: 4,526,426 (August)
Food requirements: 229,097 mt

Specific intervention areas under EMOP 200451:
1) Food assistance under an emergency safety net (ESN) programme to 3.8 million food insecure people;
2) Food assistance to around 600,000 internally displaced people, returnees and conflict affected populations;
3) Preventative nutrition support for 325,000 children under two; nutrition treatment for 200,000 children under five; and nutrition support for 157,000 pregnant and lactating women.

Framework of interventions in 2013 *(continued)*

PRRO 200305 – Relief food assistance to refugees in Yemen

- Assisting an average of 29,100 refugees per month with 333 mt.
- Total budget: US$ 9.76 million

DEV 200432 – Food assistance to promote girls education in Yemen

- Project approved by the Executive Board in June 2013. The first distribution will take place at the end of 2013.
- Targeting 35,000 primary and secondary school girls per year.
- Total budget: US$ 8.89 million.

Operations and Requirements

Project	Budget	Beneficiaries		Received	Current shortfalls (to project end)
	Total Cost (US$)	Planned (2013)	Planned (Sept)	US$	US$
EMOP (2013)	249,607,288	4,915,500	4,479,562	170,343,411	79,263,877
PRRO (2013-2014)	9,760,314	72,780	38,750	4,451,728	4,689,377
DEV (2013-2015)	8,899,912	35,000	N/A	2,040,176	6,192,273
SO (2010-2013)	4,910,807	N/A	N/A	3,167,857	108,845
Total	273,178,321	5,023,280	4,518,312	180,003,172	90,254,372

EMOP Activities

Emergency Safety Net (ESN):

- 3.8 million planned beneficiaries: 3.4 million with food transfers totaling 95,901 mt and 400,000 with cash transfers. To date, WFP has reached 3.76 million beneficiaries with 36,000 mt.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):

- 600,000 planned beneficiaries in six governorates. 50% female, 50% male. Each month, WFP is reaching an average of 520,000 people.

Nutrition:

- 620,000 planned beneficiaries. Each month, WFP is reaching an average of 70,970 people through three interventions.

Key partners:

Ministry of Education's School Feeding Unit, IDPs Executive Unit, Charitable Society for Social Welfare, GAIN, International Medical Corps, Mercy Corps, Merlin, Islamic Relief Yemen, PU-AMI, Save the Children International, Solidarity for Humanitarian Society, Vision Hope International, Yemen Post, FAO, IFAD, UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO.

Implementation of Yemen Operations

Staff: 202 (171 national and 31 international)

WFP offices (01 September):

- **Sana'a CO**
- **Amran SO** covering Sana'a, Dhamar, Mareb, Amran
- **Aden SO** covering Aden, Laheg, Taiz, Ad-Daleh, Al-Bayda, Ibb
- **Haradh SO, Hodeidah SO and Sa'ada Field Office** covering Haradh, Sa'ada, Hodeieda, Hajja, Al-Mahwit, Rayma
- **Kharaz Camp Field Office**

Warehouses: WFP has 12 warehouses in Yemen with a total capacity of over 50,000 mt.

Key operational constraints

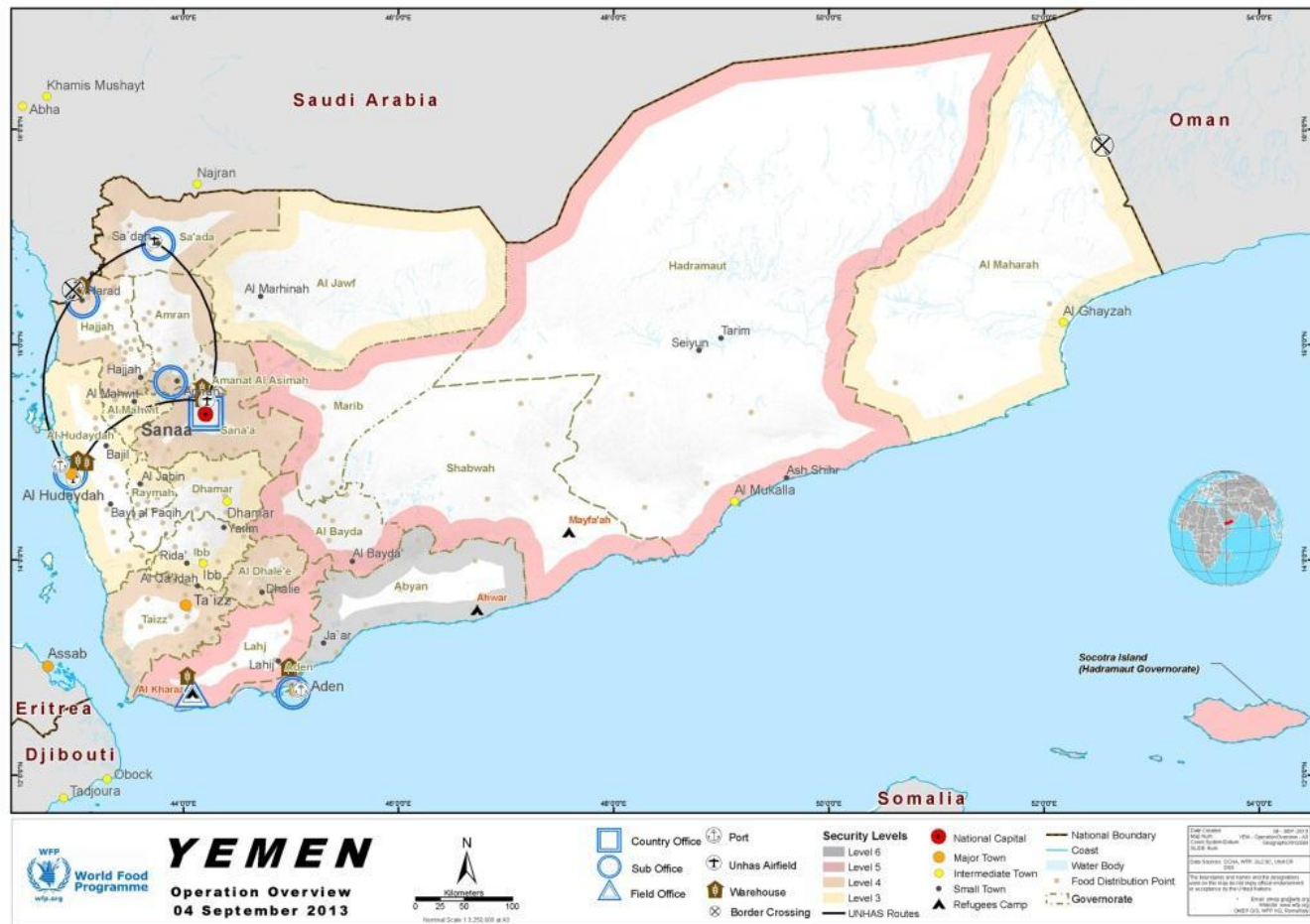**1. Fragile and unpredictable security situation**
- WFP's operations remain fully operational amid an extremely fragile security environment. Kidnappings, particularly of internationals, remain a high risk.
- On 18 September, the six-month National Dialogue Conference will end, leading to a new constitution and elections in February 2014. The dynamics of the how the new political sphere will evolve however remain unclear.

2. Funding Concerns
- Significant shortfalls at the beginning of 2013 resulted in necessary reductions in beneficiaries and rations, notably in the EMOP. At the start of September, the overall operation is 70 percent funded, meaning a shortfall of US$80 million remains.
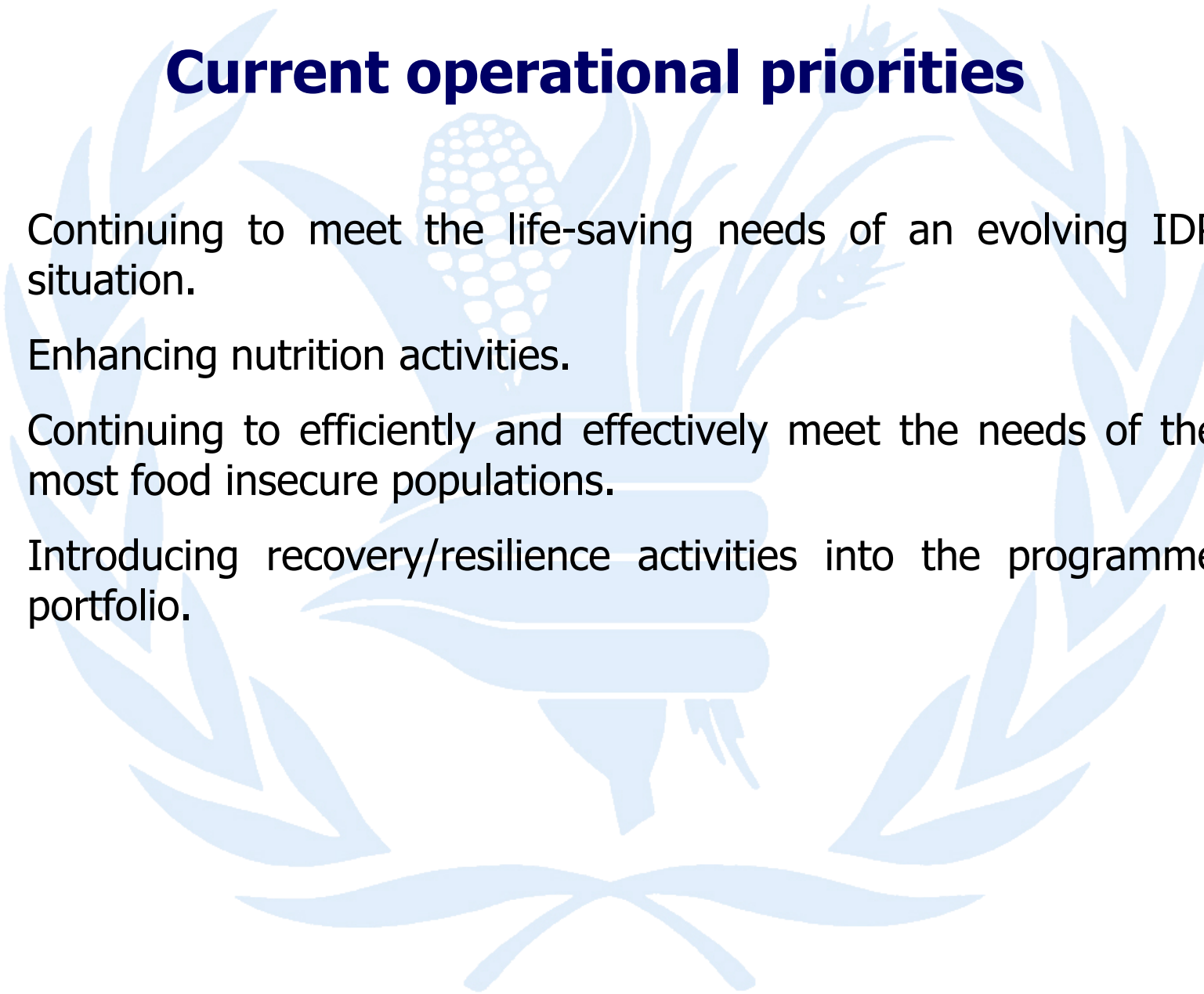
Yemen Security

Three significant security challenges remain: al-Houthi militants in the north, southern secessionists, and the increasing presence of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) militants throughout large portions of the country.

Current operational priorities

- Continuing to meet the life-saving needs of an evolving IDP situation.

- Enhancing nutrition activities.

- Continuing to efficiently and effectively meet the needs of the most food insecure populations.

- Introducing recovery/resilience activities into the programme portfolio.

Monitoring

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:

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

Most recent monitoring:

- Mid-2013 Food security survey report available in mid-September.
- End of 2012 PDM report available. The mid-2013 PDM report will be available in early October.
- ESN baseline conducted in June
- WSB acceptability survey conducted in June.
- Baseline for Cash intervention conducted in August.

Resource Status
Top Ten Confirmed Contributions to Yemen Operations in 2013

Multilateral   US$ 17.9 million

UN CERF   US$ 0.6 million

DONOR	**AMOUNT (US$ million)***
USA	48.8
Japan	25
European Commission	9.8
Canada	7.8
Australia	2.4
Switzerland	2.1
India	1.8
Germany	1.3
Finland	1.3
France	0.3

Pending proposals:

- Germany
- Japan
- KSA
- Russia
- UAE

*as of 05 September2013

Critical Risks in Yemen

Contextual Risks:

- Increasing levels of insecurity affecting accessibility to reach the most vulnerable

- Increasing direct and collateral threat to international community (including UN staff and assets)

- Challenging funding environment

- Increased shocks in food and fuel prices

- Sudden onset/recurrent natural disaster

Programmatic Risks:

- Lack of partner capacity to implement programme 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

The Country Office continues to look into and evaluate these risks on a daily basis, alongside the comprehensive mitigation measures listed in the Risk Register and the Emergency Preparedness and Response Package.

Risks	Mitigation measures
Increasing levels of insecurity affecting accessibility to reach the most vulnerable.	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.
Increasing 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.
Challenging funding environment.	Development of resource mobilisation strategy.
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.

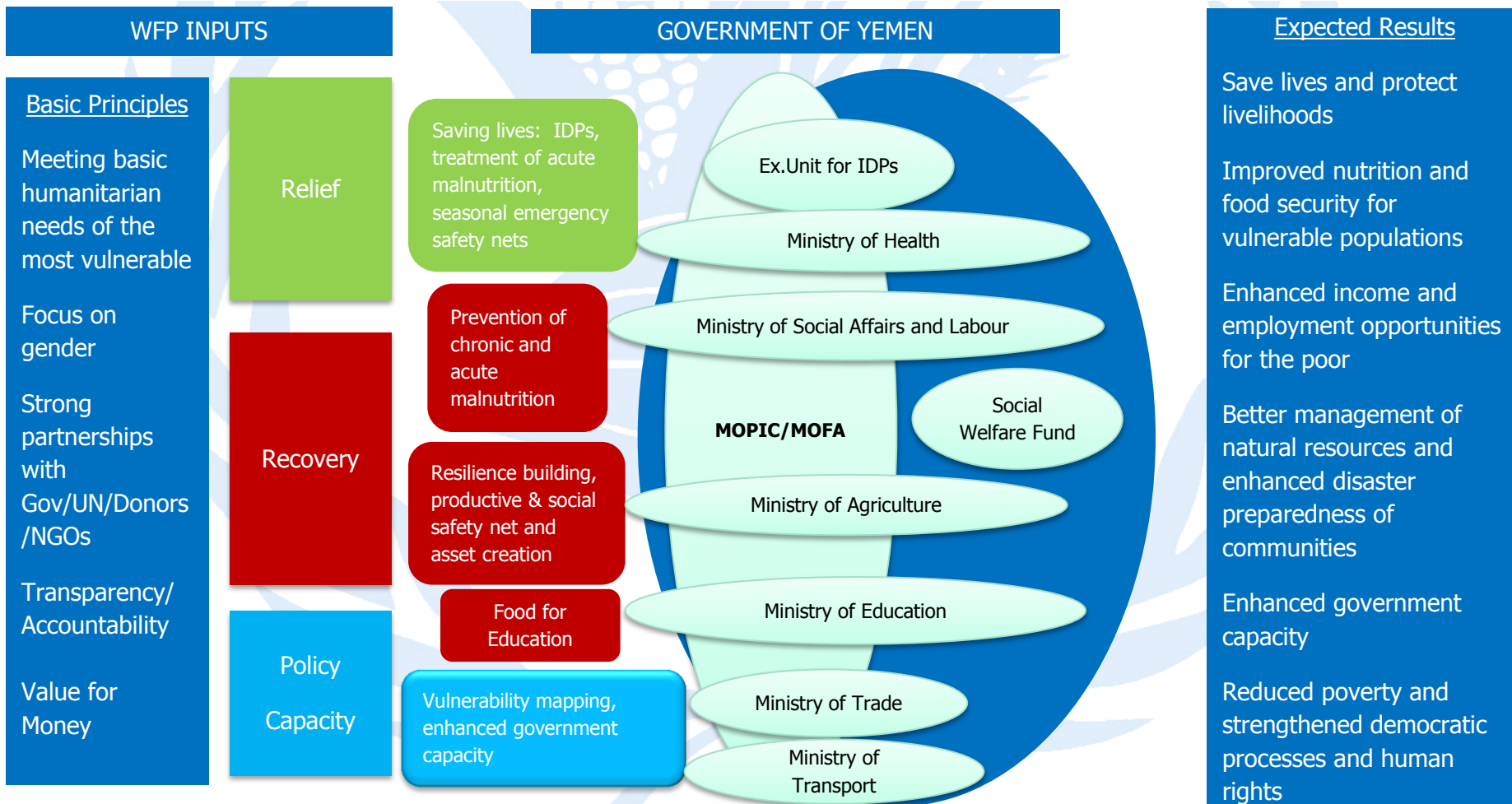| Risks	Mitigation measures
Lack of partner capacity to implement programme at scale and quality.	Coordination and capacity building of partners.
Pipeline constraints.	Targeting of vulnerable feeding (specialised nutritional support activities).
	Proactive highlights of upcoming shortfalls and consequences.
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.
Reduction of humanitarian staff levels.	Advocacy for critical project functions.
	Ensuring that key staff profiles are identified and available.

WFP's Draft Vision for Yemen: PRRO July 2014 – June 2016

GOAL: Save lives and protect livelihoods; improve food security and nutrition; reduce risk and enable people to meet their own food and nutrition needs; break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

STRATEGY: A gradual shift from relief to recovery and resilience to help people help themselves to withstand natural disasters and shocks; to strengthen national capacity to assist vulnerable populations and address hunger.

WFP INPUTS

Basic Principles

Meeting basic humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable

Focus on gender

Strong partnerships with Gov/UN/Donors /NGOs

Transparency/ Accountability

Value for Money

Relief

Recovery

Policy

Capacity

Saving lives: IDPs, treatment of acute malnutrition, seasonal emergency safety nets

Prevention of chronic and acute malnutrition

Resilience building, productive & social safety net and asset creation

Food for Education

Vulnerability mapping, enhanced government capacity

GOVERNMENT OF YEMEN

Ex.Unit for IDPs

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour

MOPIC/MOFA

Social Welfare Fund

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Trade

Ministry of Transport

Expected Results

Save lives and protect livelihoods

Improved nutrition and food security for vulnerable populations

Enhanced income and employment opportunities for the poor

Better management of natural resources and enhanced disaster preparedness of communities

Enhanced government capacity

Reduced poverty and strengthened democratic processes and human rights

USE OF TOOLS: food; cash and vouchers; technical assistance; robust monitoring system to measure results and impact

Thank You!