



World Food Programme



Yemen

2015 Second Quarterly Operational Briefing

Presentation to the
WFP Executive Board

05 May 2015 – WFP Auditorium

Humanitarian Situation

Conflict is Worsening Food Insecurity and Displacement

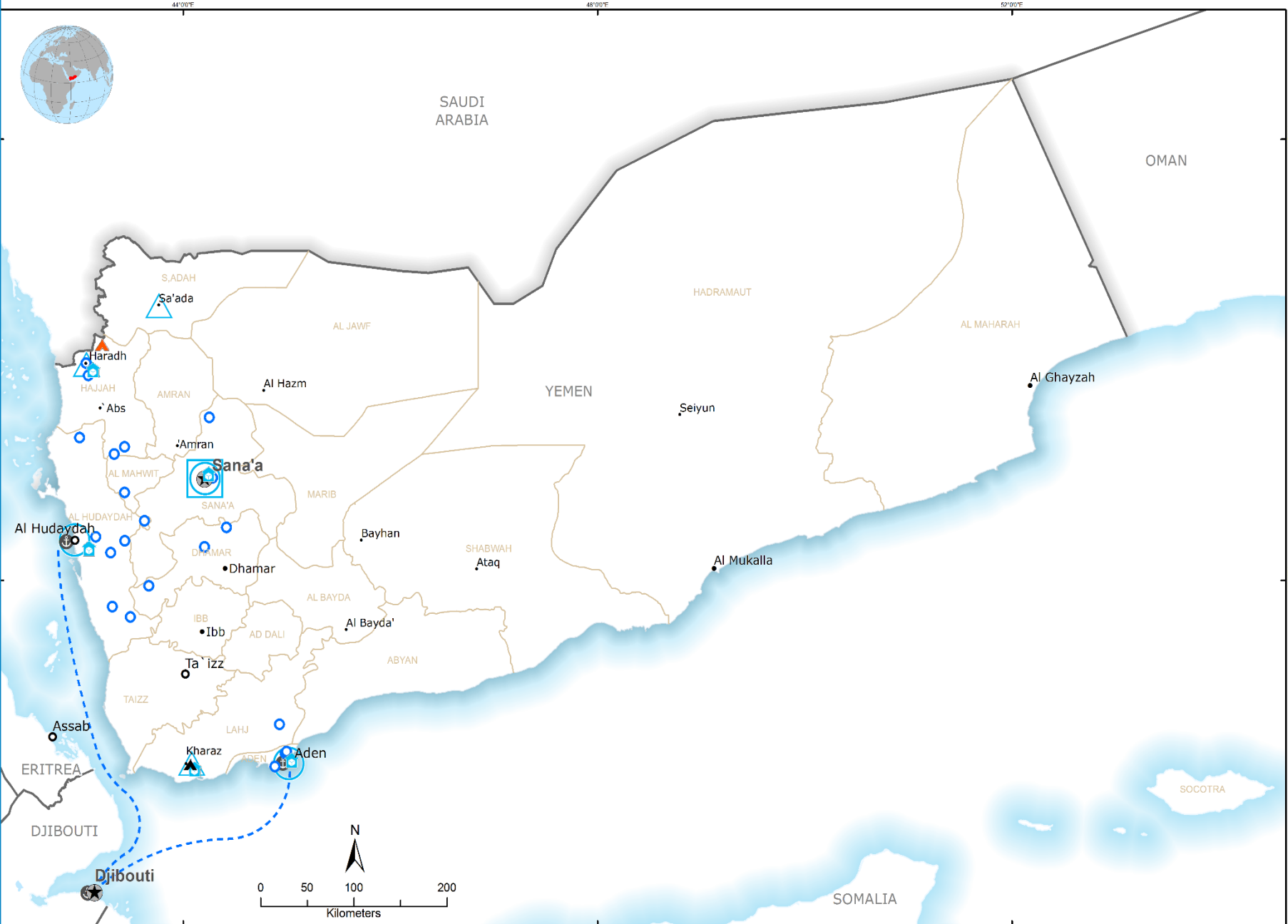
- Escalated conflict now affects 19 out of the 22 governorates.
- WFP estimated 12 million food insecure people in early April, a 13 percent increase from 2014 assessment data that identified 10.6 million food insecure people in the country or 41 percent of the population.
- 300,000 people are estimated to have been displaced since end of March 2015.
- 1,039 Yemeni refugees have been registered in Djibouti and Somalia as well.
- Yemen depends almost entirely on imports to meet its most basic needs, mainly food and fuel. The conflict has led to acute fuel shortages that in addition to the naval blockade affect food prices.
- Among the main challenges caused by insecurity and continuous airstrikes are the access for humanitarian supplies and staff into the country as well as the difficulties of movement for humanitarian supplies and staff within the country.

Security Situation

- Saudi-led coalition commenced airstrikes in Yemen on 26 March. Intense fighting between rival armed groups (Houthis, pro-Saleh forces, pro-Hadi forces, local tribes, etc.) continue in the south of the country.
- The presence of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) is another significant security concern.

WFP Staff Security

- Following the rapid deterioration of the security situation in mid-March, international staff from the UN and INGOs (including all WFP international staff) were temporarily relocated from Yemen at the end of March.
- WFP Yemen international staff, along with the rest of the UNHCT, are currently operating from Amman, and will return to Yemen as soon as possible. WFP local Yemeni staff continue to operate in country, but face difficult challenges with insecurity, as well as lack of fuel.



	Country		Refugee Camp		National		International Boundary
	Sub		IDP Camps		Major		Governorate boundary
	Field		Sea		Food Distribution Point (15 to 27 April 2015)		

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Data sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL, GISC, OCHA, UNHCR
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Framework of Interventions

WFP is re-prioritizing immediate life-saving component of its activities. The shift from resilience to emergency response is accommodated within the existing project (PRRO 200636).

PRRO 200636 – Safeguarding Lives, Improving Food Security and Nutrition, and Building Resilience

PRRO 200305 – Relief food assistance to Refugees in Yemen

SO 200841* – Logistics Cluster reinforcement and Emergency Telecommunications augmentation. This replaces SO 200798.

SO 200845* – UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) for WFP and the wider humanitarian community.

*These SOs were launched in response to this current crisis.

- In response to the escalating humanitarian crisis, WFP is planning, from May to July, to provide emergency food assistance to 2.5 million conflict-affected people throughout the country. In the immediate phase to this scale-up, WFP distributed emergency food assistance to 1,075,000 million people through communities and schools (483,975 number of women/girls and 191,913 children under 5).
- All 1,925 schools in the WFP school feeding programme are currently functioning despite present levels of fighting. WFP continues to provide date bars to 225,000 school children attending schools. During the escalation of the conflict, family take-home rations were integrated into General Food Distribution to serve communities.
- Nutrition support was provided to 97,288 beneficiaries (children < 5 and PLW) during March and April.

Operational Priorities

Scale Up of Emergency Assistance

Providing life-saving emergency food assistance during May - July to 2.5 million conflict-affected people. Will be done by reorienting the PRRO activities.

- Identifying additional implementing partners who have the on-ground capacity to support emergency distributions of food assistance.
- Facilitating WFP-led Logistics Cluster hub in Djibouti, including the provision of UN common services via the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) from Djibouti to Yemen. Currently, a sea route is being explored via Hudaydah for cargo and staff.



Monitoring and Assessments

Immediate phase of emergency response and during the scale up to 2.5 million beneficiaries over the next three months:

- EFSA (Emergency Food Security Assessment)
- Weekly market monitoring
- Pre-assistance baseline survey (PAB)
- Distribution Monitoring/Beneficiary Outreach Monitoring
- Exploring use of mVAM technology.
- **Main Constraint at present:** Identifying third-party monitors.

Longer-term strategy once the situation allows for increased response:

- FSMS (Food Security Monitoring Survey)
- Weekly market monitoring
- Distribution Monitoring/Beneficiary Outreach Monitoring
- Post-distribution monitoring (HH survey with systematic sampling)
- Biometrics

Humanitarian Access and Insecurity

- The persistent armed conflict and airstrikes are continuing to interrupt distributions. On a daily basis, new airstrikes are being reported in the most heavily affected governorates. Furthermore, armed groups continue to fight in many cities, including Aden and Taizz.

Fuel

- WFP continues to face urgent fuel supply constraints. WFP is in process of delivering fuel for humanitarian partners.

Partnerships

- At the moment, airstrikes are unpredictable and have frightened many of the staff on the ground. Truck transporters have expressed fears to report to work because of the threat of airstrikes. This is hampering WFP's ability to reach beneficiaries quickly. The insecurity is also presenting difficulties for WFP to identify new partners on the ground.

Operational Requirements

PROJECT	BUDGET (USD)	PLANNED BENEFICIARIES	RECEIVED (USD)	CURRENT SHORTFALLS (USD)
PRRO 200636 (Jul 14– June 16)	510 853 748	6 000 000	224 670 011*	286 183 737
PRRO 200305 (Jan 13– Dec 15)	14 208 665	153 800	11 877 949	2 330 716
SO 200841 (Apr 15 – Dec 15)	20 482 060	n/a	0**	20 482 060
SO 200798*** (Jan 15– Dec 15)	2 267 379	n/a	1 330 939	936 440
SO 200845 (May 15 – Dec 15)	7 287 530	n/a	0	7 287 530

*Without the expected contribution of USD 126 million from the KSA.

**This SO will be discontinued with the rollout of SO 200841 and resources under it transferred to the new SO.

** *The resource transfer from SO 200708 to SO 200841 is expected.

Resource Mobilization in 2015

Contributions received in 2015

PRRO 200636	
DONOR	AMOUNT (US\$ million)
Multilateral	1.3
USA	37.8
Japan	10
Canada	5.5
Finland	2.1
TOTAL*	56.7

* The donation of Saudi Arabia through the Yemen Humanitarian Pooled Fund of USD 126 million is expected to be confirmed by mid-May.

Resourcing Constraints

- Sustainable funding is required to ensure a scale-up of the emergency response and its continuity beyond July 2015.
- With the launch of two new SOs, an additional USD 10 million will need to be mobilized to cover these operational needs until the end of 2015.

Implementing Capacity

Staff:

- 185 Yemeni national staff in-country;
- All 27 WFP international staff were temporarily relocated in Amman at the end of March due to the escalating insecurity. The Country Director and various units are now operating out of Amman, along with the entire UNHCT.
- Following the evacuation of Logistics Cluster staff from Yemen, a Logistics Cluster coordination cell has been established in Amman and a hub in Djibouti. ETC was activated.

WFP Offices in Yemen:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| • Sana'a CO | Sa'adah Field Office |
| • Sana'a SO | |
| • Aden SO | Kharaz Camp Field Office |
| • Hudaydah SO | Haradh Field Office |

Warehouses:

- WFP currently has 12 operational warehouses in the country.

- UNHCT has relocated to Amman. SMT, HCT, and Cluster activities are continuing from Amman, linking in staff in Yemen as well.
- With the complexities of the situation, WFP is actively engaged with the Civil-Military Coordination Cell that has been established in Riyadh.
- **Logistics Cluster** Hubs established in Amman and Djibouti.
- UNHAS is being setup in Djibouti when the situation improves and humanitarian flights are possible to Yemen. Sea route is being explored.
- **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)** has been formally activated as Telecommunications in the country continue to be difficult with the ongoing conflict and fuel shortage.

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 fuel for WFP operations
- Insecurity prevents 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

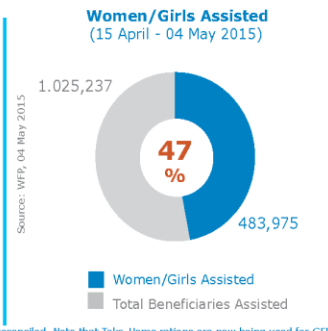
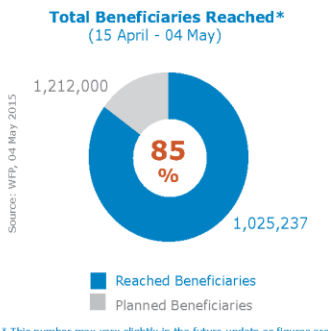
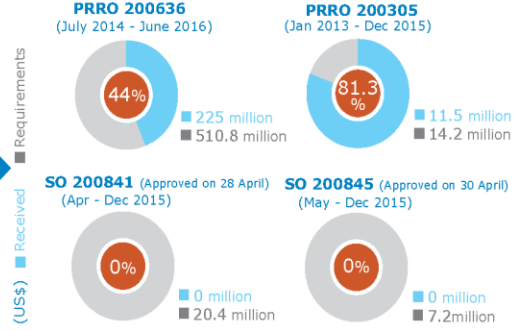
Mitigation Measures

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

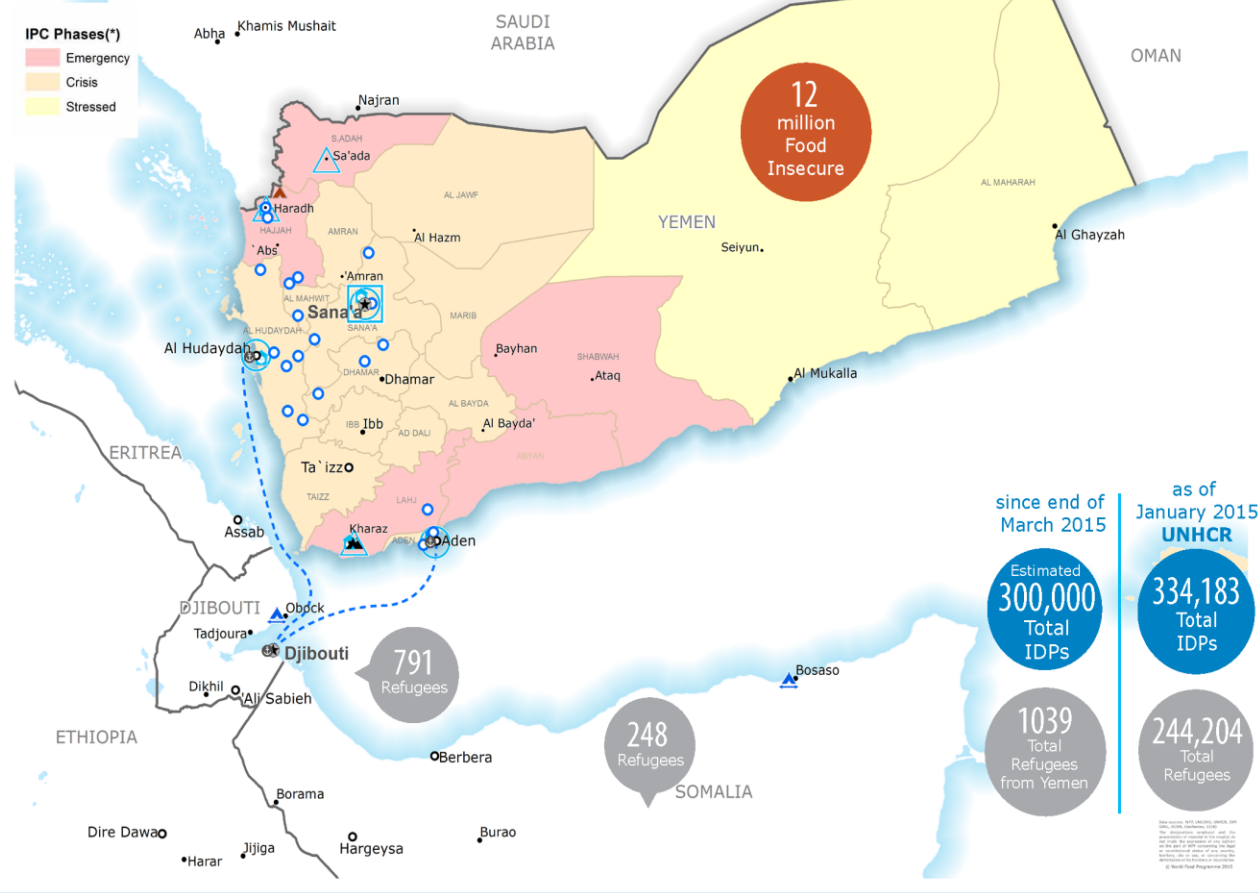
Residual Risks

- 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



(*) The FSIS IPC Analysis dates back to Sept 2014 and food insecurity conditions may have changed significantly since then given the current volatilities



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

DISPATCHES

15 April - 04 May 2015

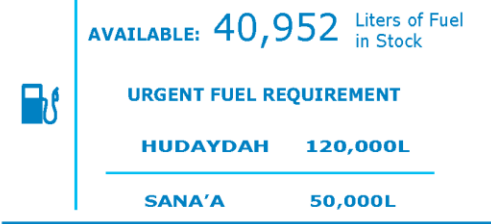


CHALLENGES

- Insecurity from ongoing armed clashes and unpredictable airstrikes are disrupting distributions. Transporters express fears from reporting to work because of insecurity.
- No additional dispatches are possible in Aden as emergency food stocks have been depleted. No dispatches are possible in Hudaydah due to fuel unavailability. No dispatches has been possible since 29 April in Haradh due to insecurity. Only Sana'a is currently able to dispatch food assistance

WFP FUEL STOCKS

(03 May 2015)



LOGISTICS CLUSTER

(03 May 2015)

PROVIDED: to 28 Organisations

AVAILABLE: 132,000 Liters of Fuel in Stock

IM and Coordination cell established in Amman Logistic hub established in Djibouti
250,000 litres of fuel as well as 500 m³ of cargo for four partners on chartered vessel (Dubai to Yemen)
120,000 litres of fuel on aircraft from Mogadishu to Djibouti (for onward sea transport to Hudaydah Port)
First UNHAS flight Djibouti to Sana'a (27 April).

WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY
SINCE 30 July 2012

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