



2015 YEMEN

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

— REVISION —

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Coordination Saves Lives

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PART ONE

SUMMARY

PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED

(JUNE 2015)

	TOTAL POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS)	PEOPLE IN NEED (IN THOUSANDS)	TOTAL TARGETED (IN THOUSANDS)	MEN TARGETED (IN THOUSANDS)	WOMEN TARGETED (IN THOUSANDS)	BOYS TARGETED (IN THOUSANDS)	GIRLS TARGETED (IN THOUSANDS)
 ABYAN	534	 427	 256	53.8	51.3	76.9	74.3
 ADEN	835	 835	 800	168.0	160.0	240.0	232.0
 AL BAYDA	714	 595	 237	49.8	47.4	71.2	68.8
 AL DHALE'E	835	 835	 589	123.6	117.7	176.6	170.7
 AL HUDAYDAH	2,917	 1,547	 969	203.5	193.8	290.7	281.0
 AL JAWF	552	 455	 275	57.8	55.0	82.5	79.8
 AL MAHARAH	133	 51	 13	2.8	2.7	4.0	3.9
 AL MAHWIT	643	 500	 43	9.0	8.5	12.8	12.4
 AM. AL ASIMAH	2,824	 2,543	 2,000	420.0	400.0	600.0	580.0
 AMRAN	1,013	 882	 486	102.1	97.2	145.9	141.0
 DHAMAR	1,761	 1,593	 351	73.7	70.2	105.3	101.8
 HADRAMAUT	1,309	 569	 261	54.8	52.2	78.3	75.7
 HAJJAH	1,959	 1,752	 976	205.0	195.2	292.9	283.1
 IBB	2,659	 2,140	 618	129.9	123.7	185.5	179.3
 LAHJ	917	 825	 548	115.2	109.7	164.5	159.0
 MARIB	306	 238	 142	29.9	28.5	42.7	41.3
 RAYMAH	521	 445	 44	9.3	8.8	13.3	12.8
 SA'ADA	976	 976	 649	136.2	129.7	194.6	188.1
 SANA'A GOV	1,095	 1,034	 399	83.8	79.8	119.7	115.7
 SHABWAH	591	 434	 275	57.7	55.0	82.5	79.7
 SOCOTRA	59	 14	 4	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1
 TAIZZ	2,984	 2,686	 1,784	374.7	356.9	535.3	517.5
TOTAL	26.0 M	21.1 M	11.7 M	2.5 M	2.3 M	3.5 M	3.4 M

FOREWORD

by the Humanitarian Coordinator

Conflict in Yemen since March has had a devastating impact on the lives of all Yemeni people and migrants and refugees. The Yemeni people are resilient, but their coping mechanisms have been stretched by years of instability, poor governance, lack of rule of law and widespread poverty. Before the recent intensification of conflict, almost half of all Yemenis lived below the poverty line, two-thirds of Yemeni youth were unemployed and basic social services were on the verge of collapse. Years of internal conflict, endemic poverty and weak institutions had left 61 per cent of Yemen's population in need of some form of humanitarian assistance. That number has now increased to 80 per cent as a result of conflict and a drastic reduction in commercial imports.

The disregard for international humanitarian law by parties to the conflict has come with a high human toll. Over a million people have had to flee their homes due to conflict. Nearly 2,800 people have been killed – half of whom are civilians – and almost 12,000 injured. The use of explosive weapons in populated areas and the targeting of civilian infrastructure, such as hospitals, schools, power stations and water installations, which are indispensable for the lives and livelihoods of the civilian population, are unacceptable, and are further impacting on their wellbeing.

People across the country are struggling to access food, fuel and medicine. Drastically reduced imports have limited the availability of these commodities, and the lack of fuel – coupled with ongoing fighting and insecurity – is preventing available supplies from being distributed to the people who need them most. Basic services are collapsing all over the country. Nationwide, millions of people no longer have access to clean water, proper sanitation or basic healthcare. Outbreaks of deadly communicable diseases – including dengue and malaria – have already been reported. Supplies for acute trauma care are running dangerously low, and medicines for chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer and hypertension have already run out. Additional supplies of medicines and food as well as fuel to generate electricity, pump water, operate hospital generators and mill food grains, are urgently needed. Continued hostilities are generating displacement inside and outside the country, and at the same time, there have been new arrivals to Yemen of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

The needs of the Yemeni people are urgent, but the impact will be long term. Damage to civilian infrastructure, including private homes, mean that even if the conflict were to end tomorrow, it will take years to undertake the repairs necessary for basic services to resume, for urban and rural livelihoods to be restored, for internally displaced people to return to their homes and for the threat of unexploded ordnance to be mitigated and finally eliminated. The long-term impact on children is particularly worrisome. The psychological trauma alone will have devastating consequences, coupled with disruptions to education that mean that 47 per cent of Yemen's school-aged children are now out of school. Even more troublesome is the prospect of irreversible physical and cognitive impairment of hundreds of thousands of children unless action is taken now to treat and prevent acute malnutrition from becoming chronic.

This revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan provides an ambitious, but achievable and targeted, plan for the humanitarian community to meet the needs of those who are most vulnerable. The plan has been prioritized to ensure a focus on protection of civilians and provision of life-saving assistance, while also recognizing specific disadvantages facing women and girls. To ensure that the revised plan can be implemented, humanitarian organizations are scaling up operations, increasing the number of staff in country and enhancing pipelines of supplies coming into the country. A formal access monitoring and negotiations mechanism is also being set up in country to work closely with local authorities and parties to the conflict to ensure that assistance can reach those who need it the most.

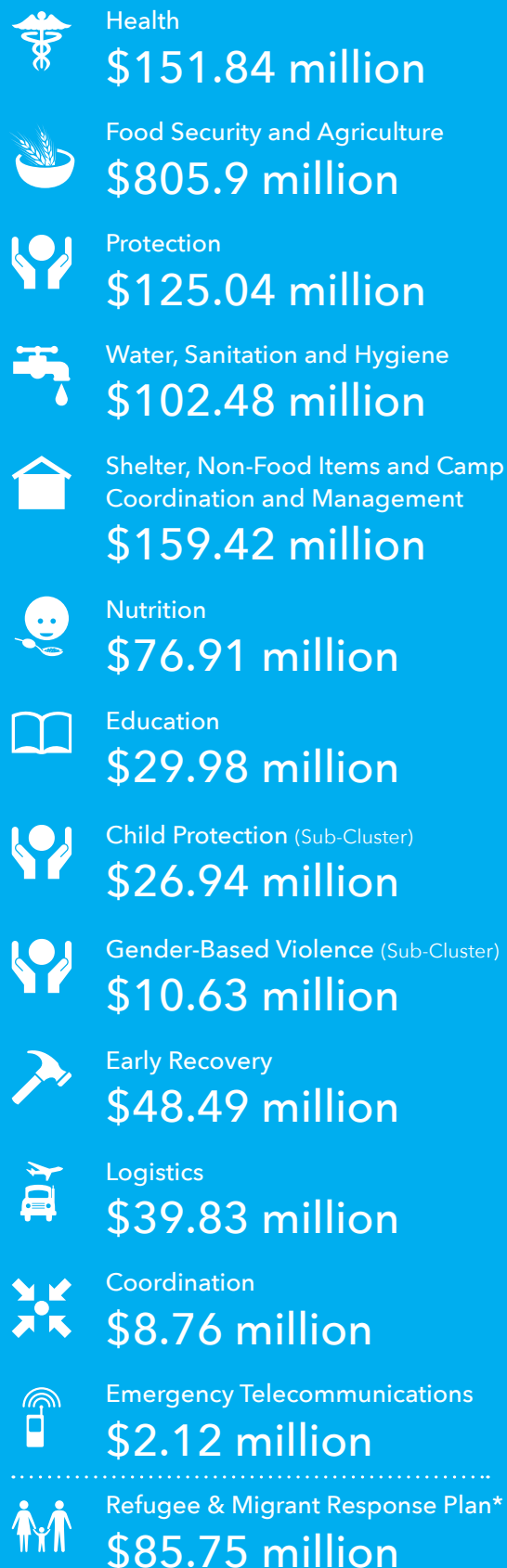
No matter how much we are able to scale up operations, the humanitarian response cannot compensate for commercial imports in a country of 25.9 million people. Restrictions on shipments into Yemen have meant that only a fraction of commercial imports have been able to enter the country. Commercial imports must be resumed as a matter of urgency. At the same time, we must do everything within our power to bring an end to the tremendous suffering of the people of Yemen brought about by the conflict. Humanitarian assistance can help ease the suffering, but a political solution is required to bring an end to the violence and find a formula for lasting progress in Yemen.

SUMMARY

Funding requirements and key planning figures

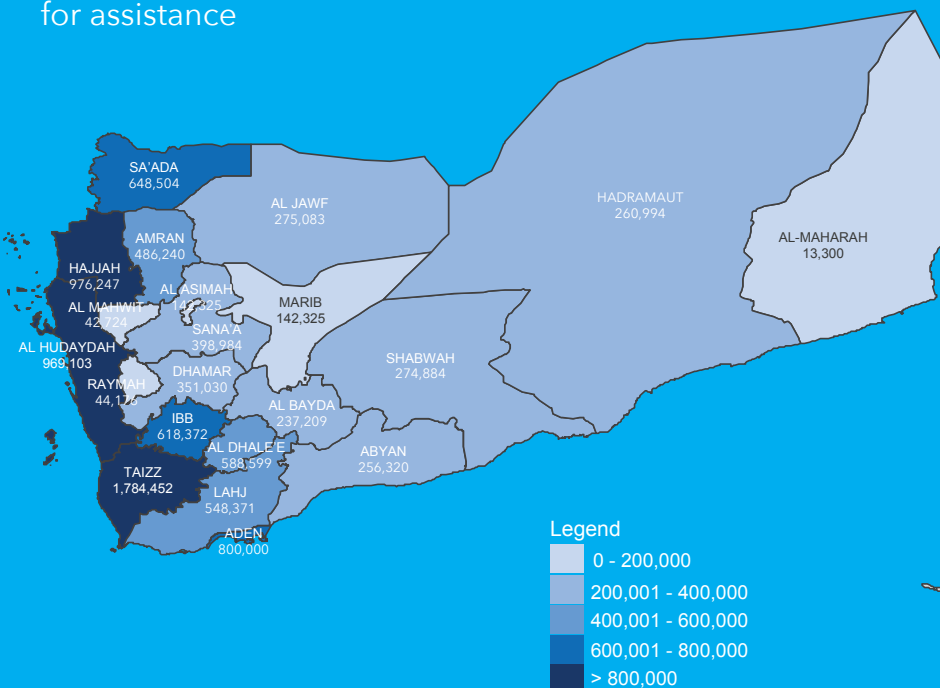


FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



PEOPLE TARGETED

for assistance



HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Protection of civilians

12.2 million affected by conflict

Safe drinking water and sanitation

80% people in need of water & sanitation assistance

Emergency food and livelihood assistance

50% people are food-insecure

Essential services, including healthcare, nutrition and education

15.2 million people in need of healthcare

1.6 million people in need of nutrition

2.9 million children without education

Shelter and essential household items

1.2 million people in need of shelter and non-food items including

1 million internally displaced people

* Sectoral elements of the Refugee and Migrant Response Plan are included in cluster totals above. The RMRP aggregates these totals.

CRISIS OVERVIEW

Since mid-March, conflict has spread to 20 of Yemen's 22 governorates, prompting a large-scale protection crisis and aggravating an already dire humanitarian crisis brought on by years of poverty, poor governance and ongoing instability.

Since the intensification of fighting in March, the number of people in need of some form of humanitarian assistance has increased by 33 per cent from 15.9 million to 21.1 million people. This means that 80 per cent of Yemen's population now require some kind of assistance to meet their basic needs for food, water, healthcare, shelter and other basic supplies, or to protect their fundamental rights.

Civilians are bearing the brunt of the violence in Yemen, with conflict posing grave risks to their safety and psychosocial well-being.

More than 12 million people have been directly affected by the conflict, including more than 7 million children. More than 1,400 civilians have been killed – 279 children and over 3,400 injured – 402 children. One million people have become internally displaced and over 42,000 people – mostly third-country nationals – have fled the country. Civilian casualties include women and children although the number of adult male deaths are high in proportion, which has resulted in families being left without a male head of family. Overall, the lack of protection of civilians is abysmal, with continuous violations of international humanitarian law and human rights. Use of explosive weapons in populated areas, attacks on civilian infrastructure, increased recruitment of children and attacks against humanitarian workers are among the frequent violations affecting the civilian population. Unexploded ordnance contamination has been reported in 13 governorates and satellite imagery analysis has identified a number of structures destroyed or severely damaged – including temporary market installations. Safe emergency demolition of the damaged infrastructure and the resulting debris removal is necessary to ensure the protection of conflict-affected communities. Yemen is also hosting a quarter

of a million refugees and close to a million migrants, many of whom are particularly vulnerable as they are often without local support networks.

New arrivals of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants continue to arrive along the coasts of Yemen in search of safety and economic opportunity, and in desperate need of humanitarian assistance and protection from abduction, extortion, trafficking, and immigration detention.

Airstrikes, shelling and street fighting in areas close to refugee hosting sites have resulted in displacement of refugees and asylum seekers, loss of livelihoods and a breakdown of services previously available. Refugees who were previously self-reliant through daily wage labour are now entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance and unable to afford renting shelters in urban areas. Many are living in overcrowded spaces and are in need of health, food, sanitation, psychosocial support and documentation to facilitate their movements. Unaccompanied minors, women, elderly persons with disabilities, and other specific needs now face additional risks and constraints. In the absence of humanitarian support and access, many may resort to negative coping mechanisms, such as survival sex and child labour, to afford the cost of food, water and rent in the current situation.

Drastic reductions in commercial imports – driven by external restrictions and ongoing conflict – are severely exacerbating humanitarian needs. Supplies of food, fuel and medicines in markets are all dangerously low.

Prior to the conflict, Yemen imported 90 per cent of its food and most of its fuel. The country relies on fuel for 100 per cent of its electricity, for pumping water from underground wells and running hospital generators, among other critical

activities. Prior to the conflict, the country required 544,000 metric tons of fuel each month, but only a small fraction of that has arrived over the past three months. As a result, water pumping and trucking have stopped in many areas, all grain milling has come to a halt, many hospitals have had to cut services, and many parts of the country have less than one hour of electricity per day. Lack of fuel is also impeding transport of available commodities to markets and driving enormous price increases in food and water.

Food insecurity has increased by over 21 per cent since March, now affecting more than 12.9 million people.¹

In most governorates, basic food supplies are now only sporadically available, partly due to reduction in imports and partly because lack of fuel and insecurity are preventing transportation to markets. As a result, food prices have skyrocketed. Wheat flour prices have risen an average of 43 per cent, with localized increases exceeding 50 per cent in Sa'ada, 75 per cent in Aden and 90 per cent in Al-Dhale'e. At the same time, many families have lost their sources of income and can no longer afford sufficient or nutritious food. Lack of transport to support commercial distribution, market closures and difficulty accessing cooking gas are all exacerbating the situation.

More than 20 million people lack access to safe water and sanitation – a 52 per cent increase since the crisis began.

Yemen is one of the world's most water-scarce countries, relying heavily on fuel to pump water from the ground and operate commercial water trucks. An estimated 9.4 million people have had their access to water cut or severely disrupted due to fuel shortages, while 1.5 million people have been affected by conflict-related damage to water infrastructure. Public water networks in eight major cities – serving 3 million people – are at imminent risk of collapse, while the price of water trucking is now two to four times higher in many locations. Across the country, solid waste collection has been suspended and sewage treatment plants have reduced operations in key cities. The lack of safe water and proper sanitation poses serious health risks to millions of people, with outbreaks of cholera, malaria, worm infestations and dengue already being reported.

Food insecurity, poor water and sanitation supplies and inadequate access to healthcare pose a direct and imminent threat to the nutrition status of Yemen's children.

Prior to the crisis, 850,000 children under five suffered from acute malnutrition, including 160,000 severely affected. Without urgent action, the number of acutely malnourished children could rise to 1.3 million – including 400,000 severe cases – in the coming weeks. Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition are nine times more likely to die than others in their age cohort.

Yemen's health system is on the brink of collapse, with 15.2 million people lacking access to basic healthcare. At least 160 health facilities have closed down due to insecurity and shortages of fuel and medicines.

More than 50 security incidents have directly affected health facilities, including damage, attacks and commandeering by armed groups. People in need of health care, including those injured in conflict, have had their access to health facilities blocked. In addition hospitals are running out of medicines for chronic diseases such as cancer, diabetes and hypertension, and lack of fuel is threatening the cold chain of perishable medicines. Without vaccination campaigns, a serious measles outbreak may occur and polio could return for the first time since 2006.

More than 1 million internally displaced people and at least 200,000 vulnerable people in host communities are in dire need of emergency shelter or other basic household supplies.

Most IDPs are reportedly living with relatives or friends, placing a substantial burden on already vulnerable families. Many IDPs are also living in public buildings, makeshift structures or in the open. Overcrowding and lack of water and sanitation in some shelters expose IDPs to serious risks of disease and gender-based violence (GBV), while living in the open leaves IDPs vulnerable to extreme weather conditions and increased risk of exploitation.

¹ According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), June 2015.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The revision of the 2015 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) has been prompted by the humanitarian impact of escalating conflict. The plan provides a framework to provide assistance to 11.7 million people, identifies top priorities and outlines top-line activities that will underpin the response.

Strategic Objectives

The original 2015 humanitarian response strategy for Yemen was built around five strategic objectives. Following the rapid spread of conflict in mid-March, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) agreed to maintain all five objectives, giving highest priority to saving lives, protecting civilians and ensuring equitable access of men, women, boys and girls to assistance.

1	SAVE LIVES Provide effective and timely life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people in Yemen
2	PROTECT CIVILIANS Assist and protect people affected by crisis, including refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and returning Yemenis
3	BUILD CAPACITY FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE Strengthen the capacity of national actors to plan for and respond to humanitarian emergencies
4	REDUCE VULNERABILITY With development partners, including the Government, address underlying causes of vulnerability, reduce the need for continued humanitarian assistance and increase resilience
5	ENSURE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO SERVICES Ensure meaningful participation and equitable access to services, resources, and protection measures for women, girls, boys, and men

Prioritization

Given rapidly deteriorating conditions, the focus of the YHRP has shifted decisively towards a more robust approach on emergency relief and protection for civilian populations in Yemen. This revised plan includes substantially fewer resilience and capacity building activities – although these kinds of programmes will ultimately be key to resolving Yemen's chronic vulnerabilities and will keep being implemented as the situation allows. Where these activities have been maintained, their focus emphasizes training for local humanitarian partners and advocacy with key stakeholders on international humanitarian law, human rights and related issues.

Partners also undertook a rigorous prioritization exercise to ensure that donors and other stakeholders can quickly identify which activities most urgently require support. This process sharpens prioritization in the original YHRP. As a starting point, partners agreed that only high-priority activities from the original YHRP and Flash Appeal would be eligible for inclusion in this revised appeal, in addition to any new activities deemed essential in light of recent developments. This means that in light of this new methodology activities representing 43 per cent of original YHRP financial requirements were dropped before the revision process began. Moving from this starting point, partners also agreed a two-step prioritization for all activities in the revised appeal. Clusters were requested to assign a priority level to all included activities, as well as to list their top three most pressing issues. Based on this feedback, all activities and corresponding financial requirements in the revised YHRP have been categorized as “critical” or “high” priority. Priority levels will be continuously reviewed as the response moves forward and based on changes to the humanitarian situation, including access on the ground.

Feasibility

Humanitarian partners in Yemen are committed to providing assistance to all people in need in line with the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence. Without sacrificing this commitment, partners recognize that substantial constraints – including active conflict and interference by parties to the conflict – persist in some areas.

MAJOR DELIVERY MILESTONES SINCE 26 MARCH

Despite increasing operational challenges, partners have continued to deliver critical assistance since the escalation of conflict. A non-comprehensive snapshot of major achievements appears below:

- Food assistance for over 1.9 million people – including 215,000 people in Aden and over 100,000 in Sa'ada in April and May alone
- WASH assistance for over 1 million people – including 700,000 benefiting from water trucking every day in Abyan, Al Dhale'e, Amran, Al Hudaydah, Aden, Hajjah, Sana'a and Lahj, and hygiene kits for over 135,000 IDPs in Aden, Abyan, Amran, Al Dhale'e, Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Marib, Lahj, Sa'ada and Taizz
- 14,495 severely malnourished children have been treated including in Hajjah, Taiz, Hudaydah, Aden, Amran, Sa'ada, Lahj, Abyan and Taizz
- Fuel deliveries to support health and WASH services, including over 900,000 litres for 19 health facilities (13 hospitals), vaccine storage and ambulances, and enough fuel to pump water for 3.3 million people in 11 cities in Sana'a, Al Hudaydah, Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Sa'ada, Amran, Dhamar, Ibb, Taizz and Hajjah
- Delivery of 140 metric tons of medical and WASH supplies to health facilities in Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Sa'ada, Hajjah, Al Bayda and Al Jawf, Shabwah and Hadramaut
- Ongoing support for surgical hospital and primary healthcare services, including in difficult to access areas like Aden and Sa'ada
- Delivery of critical non-food items to over 45,000 IDPs
- Psychosocial support for over 262,000 people, including over 157,000 children (girls and boys) and almost 105,000 parents, including awareness raising on child protection risks
- 34,980 new arrivals to Yemen, of whom many are part of mixed migratory movements, were registered since the beginning of the year. About 8,000 new arrivals have been assisted with information, food, health screening, water, temporary shelter at the reception centres, as well as issuance of temporary attestation documents for asylum seekers and refugees
- Activities in Kharaz camp have also continued for camp-based refugees, asylum seekers with specific needs, and internally displaced refugees from Aden. Food distributions have been coordinated for refugees in Kharaz camp and Basateen. Almost 300 refugee households from Aden were accommodated in the camp, assisted with shelter and NFIs and provided with access to health services.

As a result, partners have worked to ensure that all activities in the revised plan are feasible.

Before setting targets and requirements, partners completed an exercise to estimate access and capacity constraints for each cluster and in each governorate (See "Access" and "Operational capacity" below). Clusters referred to this information during the planning process, setting targets they are confident can be achieved. The revised plan intends to deliver assistance to 11.7 million people – or 55 per cent of all identified people in need. Much of the gap is due to careful deliberation across clusters on which people can be realistically reached given current circumstances in the country.

Gender in the Yemen response

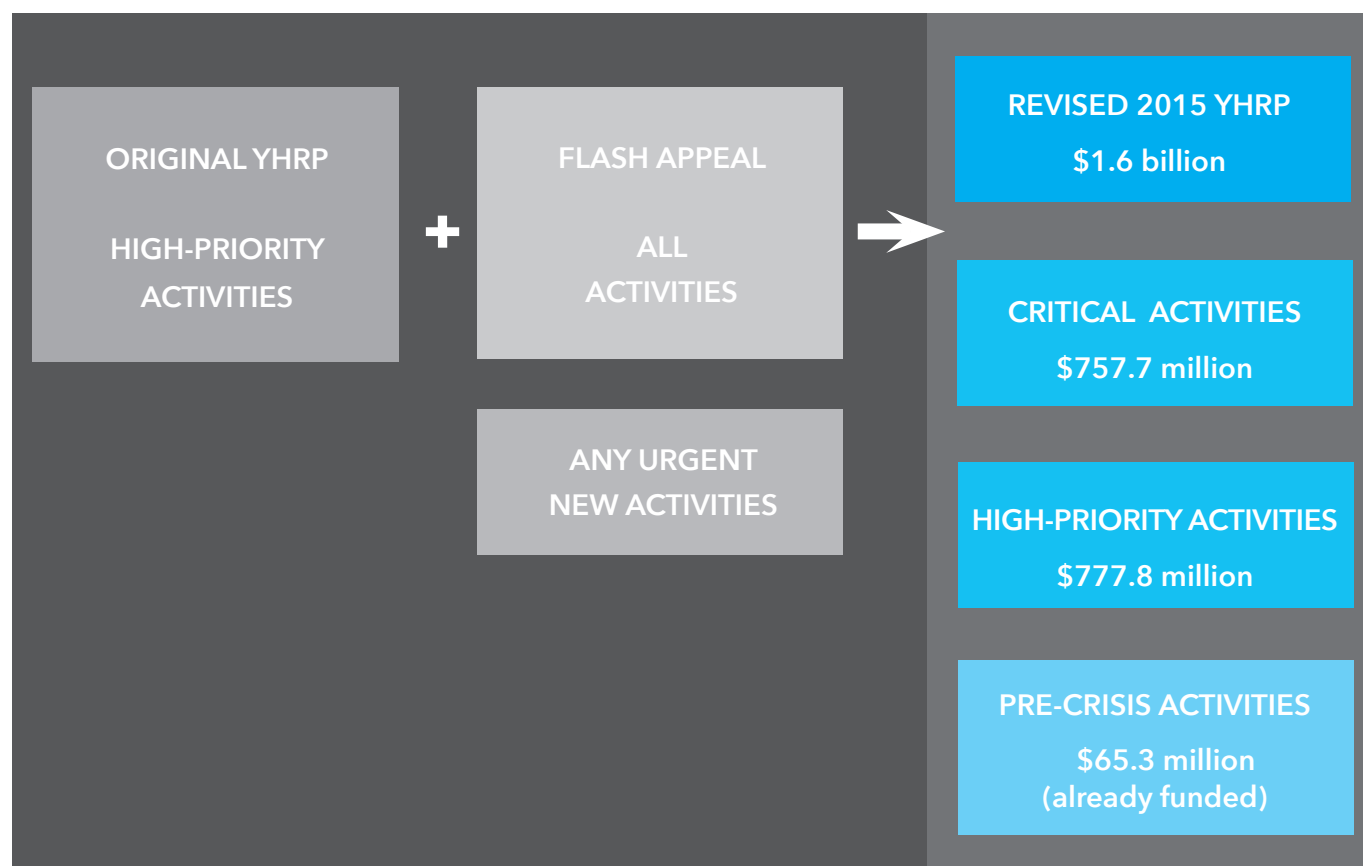
Women in Yemen have greater difficulty than men in accessing assistance. Conflict and displacement also have very different impacts and implications for women and men. Gender therefore remains a top concern across the humanitarian response. It is critical to ensure that modalities for delivering assistance take into account local realities around women's mobility and seclusion in different areas, and that partners plan adequately to ensure that women can receive assistance directly. This is particularly important during conflict and displacement, where men and adolescent boys are often separated from their families and the number of female-headed households – already estimated at 9 per cent before the conflict – is likely to increase significantly. Current estimates project that 20 to 30 per cent of displaced households may be headed by females. Given greater incidence of food insecurity and poverty among women – particularly female-headed households – the ability to interact directly with women will be crucial to delivering an effective response. All activities are planned to target equal proportions of males and females, unless indicated otherwise. Household-level interventions assume a target of 20 per cent female-headed households unless otherwise noted.

2015 full-year strategy

The revised YHRP presents a re-assessed comprehensive response strategy for Yemen for the year 2015. It includes all high-priority activities from the original YHRP, all Flash Appeal activities, and any new emergency activities deemed critical by partners. Financial requirements for the entire year are comprised of the current outstanding funding request (covering 1 April to 31 December) and pre-crisis activities that had already received funding

in the first quarter (1 January to 31 March). This formulation allows all financial contributions in 2015 to be tracked against a single revised YHRP without double counting. As of 15 June,

the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) had reported \$163 million for the coordinated response in Yemen, including \$65.3 million received for pre-crisis activities.



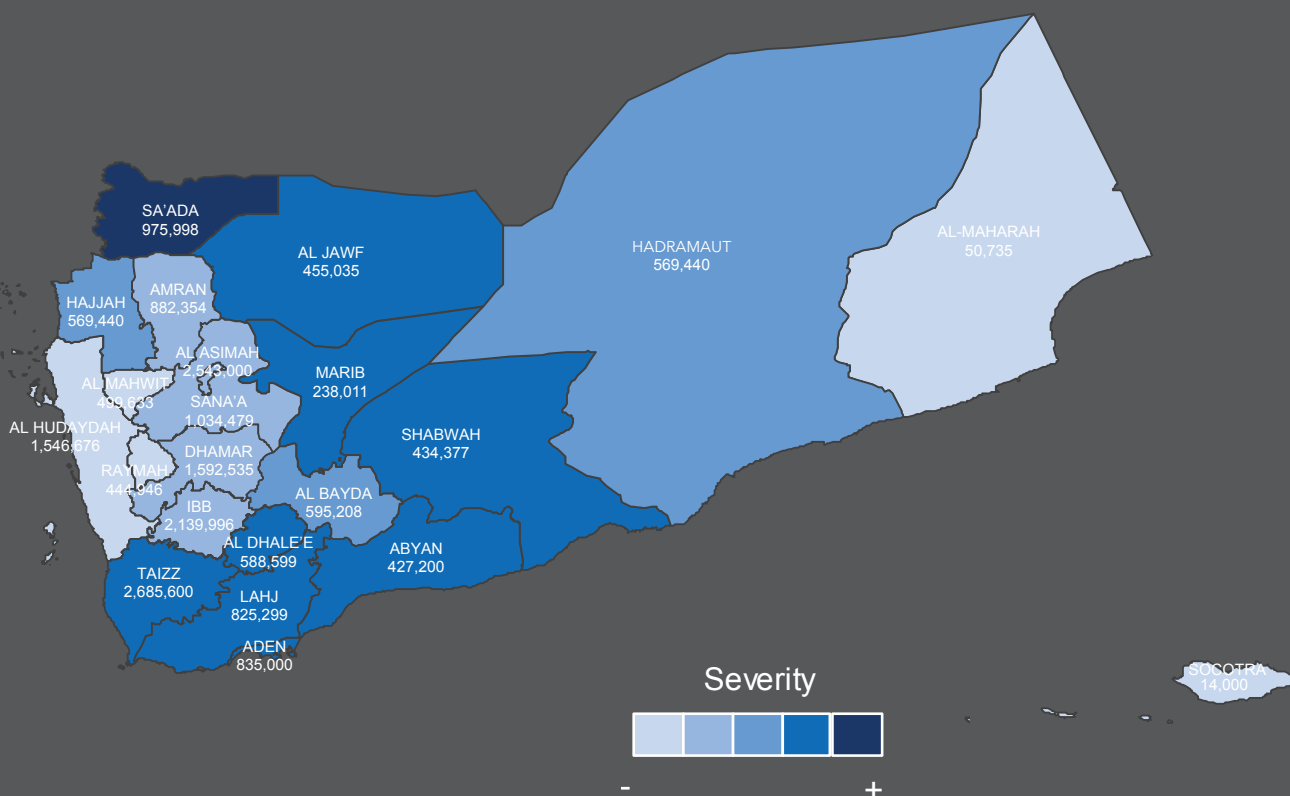
HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Humanitarian access has been significantly constrained in the last three months by ongoing conflict. Substantial constraints persist in bringing supplies into the country and moving them safely to affected areas. As part of the planning process, clusters estimated the degree to which access constraints currently limit cluster operations in each governorate, using a five-point scale. OCHA averaged these results into an aggregate access score, represented in the map below. Based on this analysis,

operations across clusters currently face the heaviest constraints in Sa'ada, followed by Lahj, Aden, Al Dhalé'e, Taizz, Abyan, Shabwah, Marib and Al Jawf. This presents a formidable – but not insurmountable – challenge to operations for the remainder of the year. According to the revised 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview, 66 per cent of people in need live outside these governorates, already indicating substantial potential scope for operations in easier to access areas.

ESTIMATED SEVERITY OF ACCESS CONSTRAINTS ON HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS (ACROSS CLUSTERS)

Figures refer to people in need per governorate



Source: Clusters, partners, OCHA. Darker areas have relatively stronger access constraints across clusters.

Legend:

- 1 - No or very few access constraints. Partners can operate easily. (Lightest)
- 2 - Some access constraints, but partners can mostly operate.
- 3 - Access constraints are present and put a medium burden on operations.
- 4 - Major access constraints. Partners are not able to implement a large share of activities.
- 5 - Huge access constraints. Impossible or nearly impossible to operate. (Darkest)

CLUSTER ACCESS SCORES BY GOVERNORATE

Governorate	Food Security	WASH	Health	Nutrition	Shelter/ NFI	Protection	Child Protection	GBV	Education	Early Recovery	Average
Abyan	4	4	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	4
Aden	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4
Al Bayda	2	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
Al Dhale'e	4	4	3	3	4	4	2	3	4	4	4
Al Hudaydah	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Al Jawf	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	2	3	4
Al Maharah	1	1	1	1	1	1	NS	NS	1	NS	1
Al Mahwit	1	2	2	1	1	1	NS	1	1	NS	1
Am. Al Asimah	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2
Amran	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	3	2
Dhamar	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	2
Hadramaut	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	3	4	3	3
Hajjah	3	4	3	2	2	4	4	2	1	2	3
Ibb	3	2	2	1	1	3	4	2	1	2	2
Lahj	5	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Marib	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	NS	4
Raymah	2	3	2	1	2	1	NS	NS	1	1	1
Sa'ada	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5
Sana'a Gov	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	2
Shabwah	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	NS	4
Socotra	1	1	1	1	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	1
Taizz	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	2	4	4

Source: Clusters NS = No score given

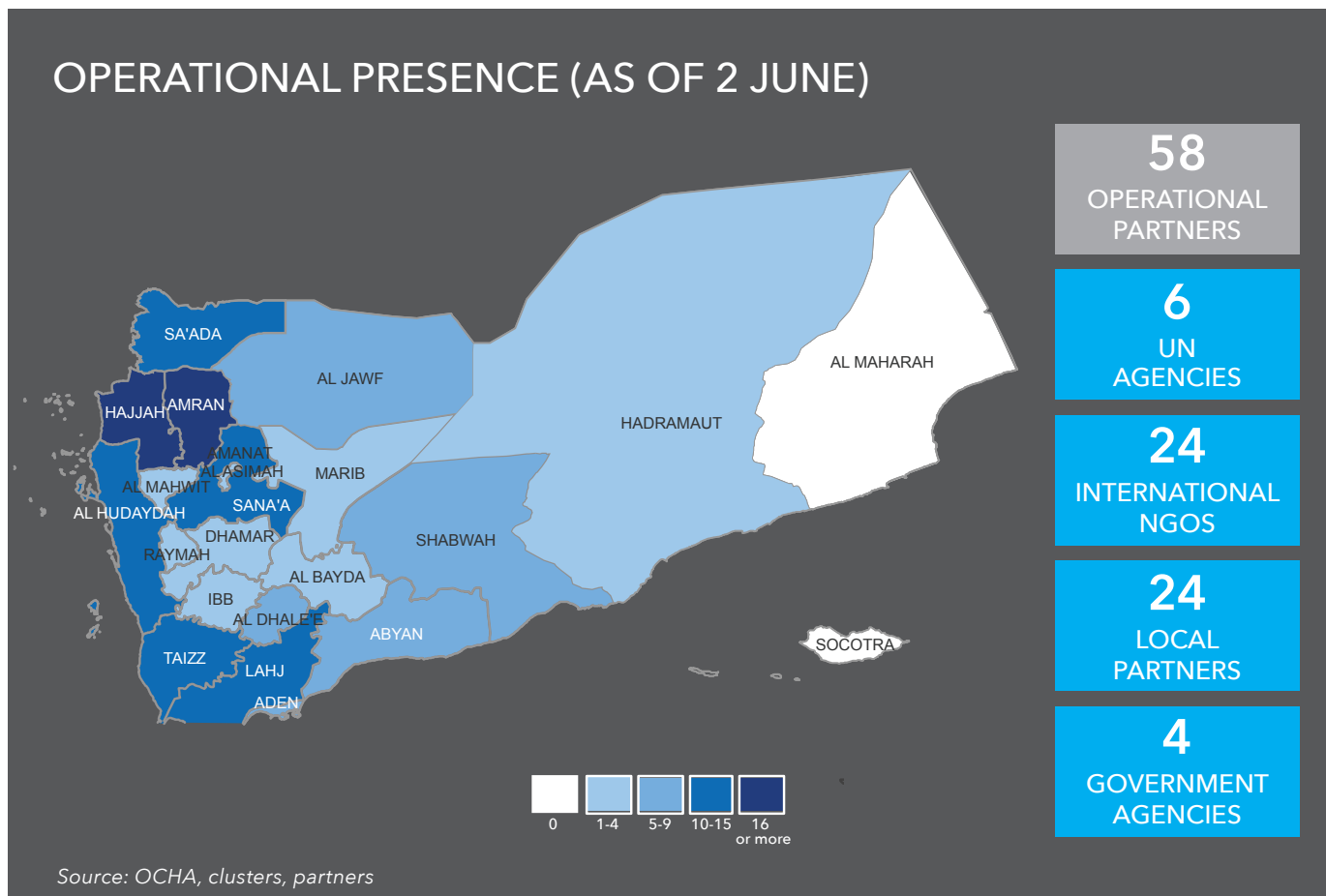
Partners have faced significant challenges in the more difficult governorates listed above, particularly in parts of Aden, Al Dhale'e, Lahj, Sa'ada and Taizz. Delivering supplies by road has become difficult due to numerous checkpoints and roadblocks. Parties fighting on the ground have also sought to influence where and to whom aid is delivered, and partners report serious obstacles to transporting assistance across front lines. Negotiations with parties to the conflict have resolved some of these challenges, although resulting delays represent avoidable obstacles to rapid assistance for people in need. Additional delays have also been encountered as a result of reluctance among some private transporters to risk driving in insecure areas. However, even in more difficult governorates, access constraints are often fluid and localized, and partners have continued to deliver life-saving assistance in all affected locations since the onset of conflict (see "Major delivery milestones" above).

Operations in Yemen have always faced access constraints, and partners in the last several years have accumulated

substantial experience in ensuring that humanitarian assistance can reach most areas. This has included investing in capacity of local partners and developing relationships with authorities, tribes, armed groups and other key stakeholders across the country. As international presence scales up within Yemen, these investments will pay dividends as partners work to ensure assistance reaches areas in need.

A formal access monitoring and reporting mechanism is currently being established in Yemen. This mechanism will support negotiations with relevant stakeholders on facilitating safe, rapid and unimpeded access for humanitarian organizations, and access for people in need to seek safety and assistance. It will also manage deconfliction of overland humanitarian movements. A mechanism to manage deconfliction of flights and vessels travelling into Yemen has already been established and is working from Riyadh.

OPERATIONAL CAPACITY



The humanitarian community in Yemen includes a wide network of experienced international, regional and national organizations with capacity to prepare for, assess and respond to humanitarian needs. As of 2 June, 58 international and national partners had an active operational presence in all 20 conflict-affected governorates. Only Al Maharah and Socotra do not have humanitarian operational presence. Despite numerous access and logistical challenges, UN and INGO partners remain operational with over 1,000 national staff and up to 70 international UN staff in Yemen. Some INGO international staff are also working from Yemen and others are working to return shortly. National NGOs remain critical to response efforts and are maintaining operations to the extent possible.

The HCT is currently focusing on efforts to support the return of international staff to Yemen. All UN and INGO international staff in-country are currently based in Sana'a, but international staff presence will expand to include other major hubs in Hudaydah and Aden as soon as security conditions permit. National staff of international partners are

still operational in other key areas, including Hudaydah, Taizz and Aden. National NGO partners – who have a long history of working as partners through common appeal and planning processes – have been actively delivering assistance since the escalation of conflict, including in difficult areas such as Sa'ada, Aden, Al Dhale'e, Lahj and Taizz.

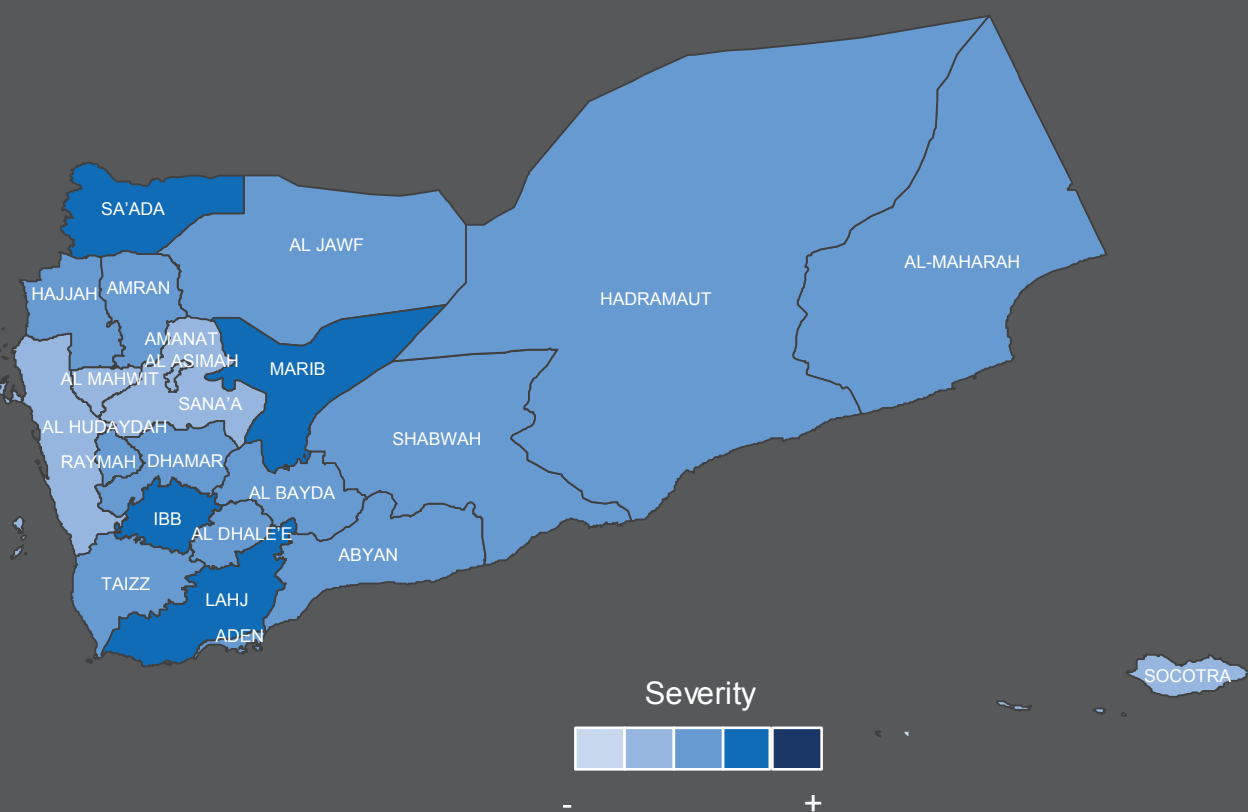
The HCT is also operating three external hubs: Amman (remote support by most international UN and INGO partner staff while they temporarily remain outside Yemen), Riyadh (coordination with Coalition counterparts to facilitate safe humanitarian access into and within Yemen), and Djibouti (forward logistics base for humanitarian flights and vessels).

Operational capacity is not based solely on the number of active partners. It also includes access (see previous section), capability of partners on the ground and other enabling factors, such as fuel availability or community acceptance. Similar to the access exercise, partners used a five-point scale during the planning process to estimate overall constraints on cluster capacity to deliver assistance in each governorate – irrespective of funding. Consensus across

clusters indicates that at least some programming remains possible in all governorates – even those with significant access constraints. The map below summarizes the average capacity constraint score across clusters in each governorate, with darker areas indicating stronger overall constraints.

No governorate received an average score in the highest capacity constraint bracket. This analysis is borne out by the assistance programmes that have continued even in the most challenging access environments (see “Major delivery milestones” above).

ESTIMATED OPERATIONAL CAPACITY CONSTRAINTS ACROSS CLUSTERS



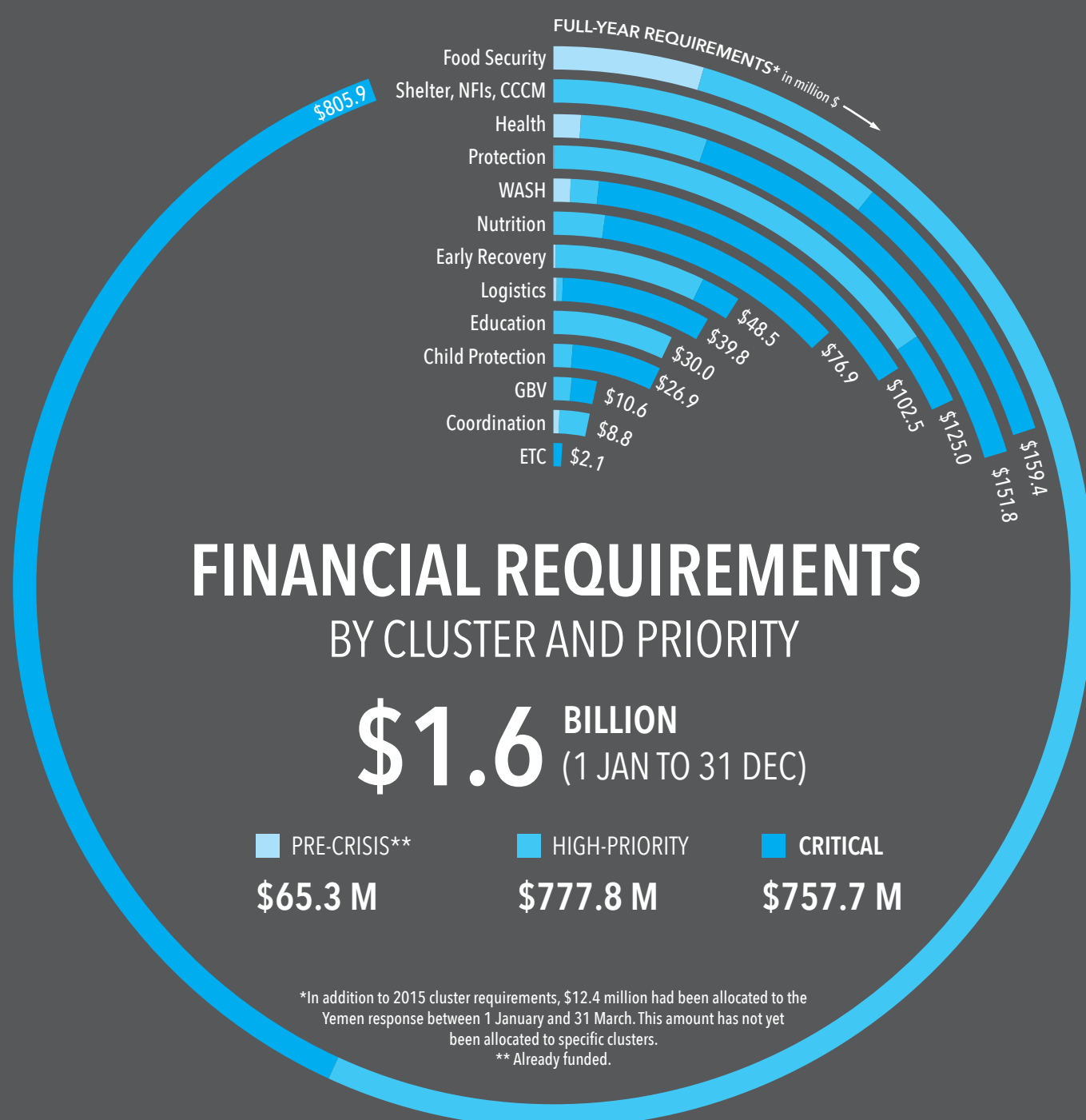
Source: OCHA, clusters, partners. Darker colours refer to areas of weaker capacity to implement.

Legend:

If full funding were available for the response, which sentence best summarizes cluster response capacity:

- 1 - Overall, the cluster has strong capacity to deliver assistance in the governorate. No major constraints. (Lightest)
- 2 - Overall, the cluster has fairly strong capacity to deliver assistance in the governorate. Few constraints.
- 3 - Overall, the cluster has neither strong nor weak capacity to deliver in the governorate. Some serious constraints.
- 4 - Overall, the cluster has poor capacity to deliver in the governorate. Major constraints.
- 5 - Overall, the cluster has no or almost no capacity to deliver assistance in the governorate. Huge constraints are present. (Darkest)

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS





PART TWO

SUMMARY CLUSTER RESPONSE PLANS

AND

REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESPONSE PLAN



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

Contact: Gordon Dudi (gordon.dudi@fao.org)

PEOPLE IN NEED

12.9M

PEOPLE TARGETED

7.6M

Total 2015 requirements (1 Jan to 31 Dec): \$805,902,005

Current requirements (1 Apr to 31 Dec): \$767,565,714

Critical: \$320,980,000

High: \$446,585,714

Received (1Jan-31 Mar): \$38,336,291

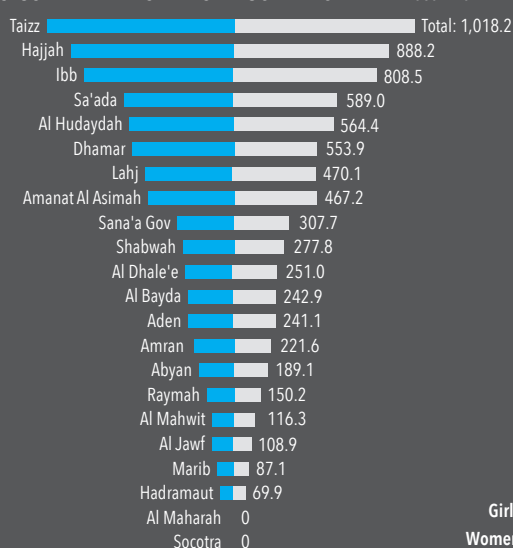
ACTIVITIES, REQUIREMENTS AND BENEFICIARIES

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	Emergency food assistance through general food distribution and unconditional cash or vouchers (Critical-priority)	3,050,000	\$311,980,000
High	Emergency food assistance through general food distribution and unconditional cash or vouchers (High-priority)	3,050,000	311,980,000
High	Emergency livelihoods support (fisheries, agricultural and livestock kits)	500,000	39,285,714
High	Livelihoods restoration (appropriate inputs to fishery, pastoral, agro-pastoral and agriculture)	1,015,000	89,320,000
High	Cluster coordination	NA	800,000
High	Development of accountability to affected people	NA	200,000
Cluster requirements sub-total			\$753,565,714

CURRENT REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESPONSE PLAN FOOD SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	Food and water	150,000	\$9,000,000
High	Cash assistance	25,000	5,000,000
RMRP Food Security requirements sub-total			\$14,000,000

CLUSTER BENEFICIARIES BY GOVERNORATE IN THOUSANDS



PRE-CRISIS ACTIVITIES (1 JAN TO 31 MAR)

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Pre-crisis	Activities completed and funded (1 Jan to 31 Mar)	NA	\$38,336,291

TOTAL 2015 BUDGET

BUDGET COMPONENT	REQUIREMENTS
Cluster requirements sub-total	\$753,565,714
RMRP elements sub-total	14,000,000
Pre-crisis activities (funding 1 Jan to 31 Mar)	38,336,291
Total 2015 requirements	\$805,902,005



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Contact: Derek Kim (dhkim@unicef.org)

PEOPLE IN NEED

20.4M

PEOPLE TARGETED

5.1M

Total 2015 requirements (1 Jan to 31 Dec): \$102,485,248

Current requirements (1 Apr to 31 Dec): \$98,149,848

Critical: \$91,017,223

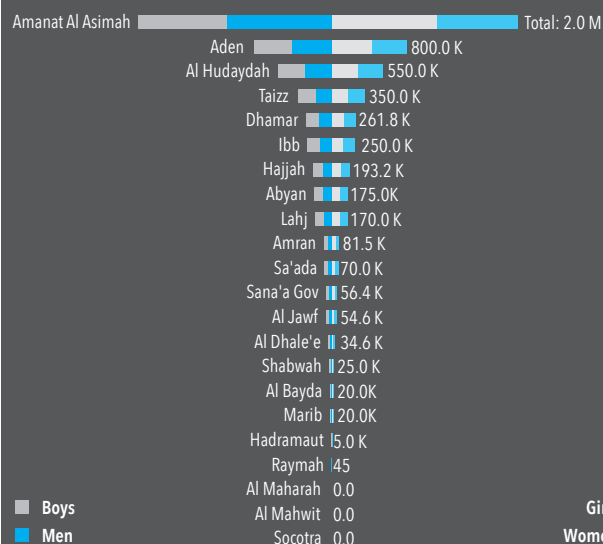
Received (1 Jan-31 Mar): \$4,335,399

High: \$7,132,625

ACTIVITIES, REQUIREMENTS AND BENEFICIARIES

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	Water trucking	407,480	\$36,673,200
Critical	Piped water system	249,899	2,498,990
Critical	Ceramic filters	564,413	5,220,820
Critical	Latrines and toilets	156,350	7,817,500
Critical	Hygiene kits	973,785	10,721,373
Critical	Solid waste management in IDP settlements	110,065	1,485,878
Critical	Public water tanks	228,129	627,355
Critical	Chlorine tablets	300,210	297,208
Critical	Chlorine powder	446,000	120,420
Critical	Short-term fuel for local water corporations	3,706,800	13,344,480
Critical	Short-term fuel for sewage treatment plants	900,000	1,080,000
Critical	Short-term fuel for waste collection and disposal	3,700,000	8,880,000
High	Hygiene promotion	321,144	642,288
High	Cluster coordination	NA	370,000
High	Training for local partners in WASH response	760	462,331
High	Spare parts and operations and maintenance costs for local water corporations	2,771,500	5,543,000
High	Water quality testing and monitoring	114,315	102,884
High	WASH needs assessments	NA	12,122
Cluster requirements sub-total			\$95,899,849

CLUSTER BENEFICIARIES BY GOVERNORATE



CURRENT REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESPONSE PLAN WASH REQUIREMENTS

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	WASH services for refugees, migrants and asylum seekers	150,000	\$2,250,000
RMRP WASH requirements sub-total			\$2,250,000

PRE-CRISIS WASH ACTIVITIES (1 JAN TO 31 MAR)

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Pre-crisis	Activities completed and funded (1 Jan to 31 Mar)	NA	\$38,336,291

TOTAL 2015 BUDGET

BUDGET COMPONENT	REQUIREMENTS
Cluster requirements sub-total	\$95,899,849
RMRP WASH elements sub-total	2,250,000
Pre-crisis WASH activities (funding 1 Jan to 31 Mar)	4,335,399
Total 2015 WASH requirements	\$102,485,248



HEALTH

Contact: Alfred Dube (alfreddube@msn.com)

PEOPLE IN NEED

15.2M

PEOPLE TARGETED

10.3M

Total 2015 requirements (1 Jan to 31 Dec): \$151,839,469

Current requirements (1 Apr to 31 Dec): \$144,912,767

Critical: \$112,644,745

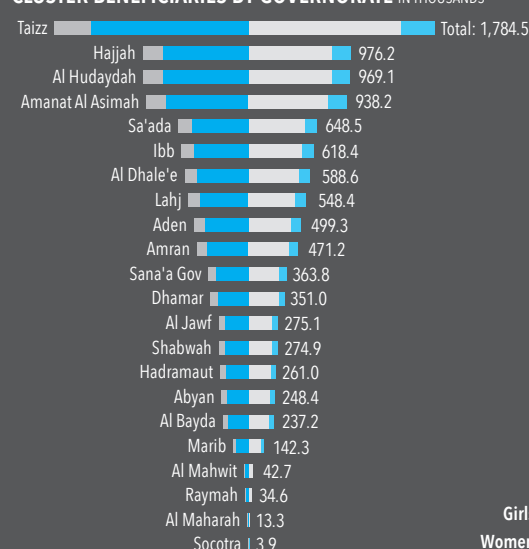
Received (1 Jan-31 Mar): \$6,926,702

High: \$32,268,022

ACTIVITIES, REQUIREMENTS AND BENEFICIARIES

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	Support trauma and surgical care (medicine, supplies, trauma kits, surgical teams, etc.)	102,502	\$5,426,882
Critical	Provide integrated primary health care services	4,116,231	17,288,172
Critical	Mobile Health Units and outreach services for RH/ MNCH (antenatal, deliveries and postnatal care for mothers; newborn care, routine immunization, screening and treatment)	126,060	20,605,942
Critical	Vaccination against measles, rubella and polio	5,969,880	24,476,509
Critical	Provide medicines and supplies for primary and secondary care facilities, and maintain health supply chain	10,290,578	24,847,240
High	Environmental health and eDEWS	10,290,578	11,843,022
High	Basic repair or upgrading of health facilities and provision of equipment and supplies	10,290,578	3,475,000
High	Operational support and gap filling for NGO partners in response to health needs	NA	16,000,000
High	Advocacy, social mobilization and resource mobilization	NA	950,000
Cluster requirements sub-total			\$124,912,767

CLUSTER BENEFICIARIES BY GOVERNORATE IN THOUSANDS



CURRENT REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESPONSE PLAN HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	Healthcare for refugees, migrants and asylum seekers	200,000	\$20,000,000
RMRP Health requirements sub-total			\$20,000,000

PRE-CRISIS ACTIVITIES (1 JAN TO 31 MAR)

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	REQUIREMENTS
Pre-crisis	Activities completed and funded (1 Jan to 31 Mar)	\$6,926,702

TOTAL 2015 BUDGET

BUDGET COMPONENT	REQUIREMENTS
Cluster requirements sub-total	\$124,912,767
RMRP elements sub-total	20,000,000
Pre-crisis activities (funding 1 Jan to 31 Mar)	6,926,702
Total 2015 requirements	\$151,839,469



SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEMS AND CAMP COORDINATION & CAMP MANAGEMENT

Contact: Nassir Mohammed (mohamnas@unhcr.org)

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.2M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.2M

Total 2015 requirements (1 Jan to 31 Dec): \$159,424,080

Current requirements (1 Apr to 31 Dec): \$159,424,080

Critical: \$72,964,700

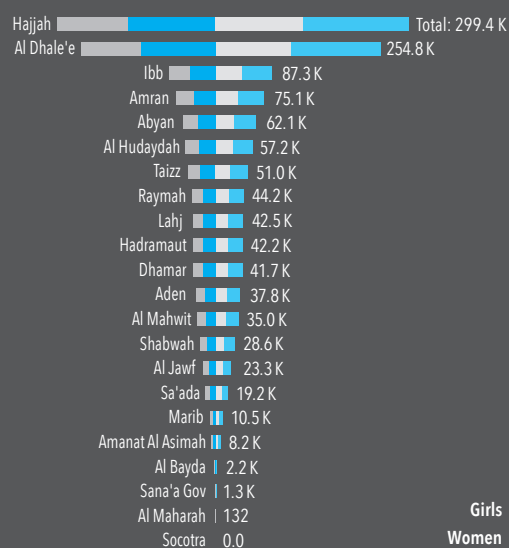
High: \$86,459,380

Received (1 Jan-31 Mar): \$0

ACTIVITIES, REQUIREMENTS AND BENEFICIARIES

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	Provide essential household non-food items (NFIs)	1,162,528	\$41,519,500
Critical	Provide emergency shelter (kits)	404,845	16,195,200
Critical	Provide emergency shelter (tents)	105,036	8,250,000
High	Provide rental subsidies	356,917	76,482,000
High	Coordinate services in collective centres	152,964	2,622,240
High	Coordinate services in spontaneous settlements	407,905	6,992,640
High	Conduct needs assessments	NA	300,000
High	Build capacity of cluster partners	250	62,500
Cluster requirements sub-total			\$152,424,080

CLUSTER BENEFICIARIES BY GOVERNORATE



CURRENT REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESPONSE PLAN: SHELTER, NFI AND CCCM REQUIREMENTS

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	Shelter for refugees, migrants and asylum seekers	100,000	\$4,500,000
Critical	NFIs for refugees, migrants and asylum seekers	50,000	2,500,000
RMRP Shelter, NFI and CCCM requirements sub-total			\$7,000,000

TOTAL 2015 BUDGET

BUDGET COMPONENT	REQUIREMENTS
Cluster requirements sub-total	\$152,424,080
RMRP elements sub-total	7,000,000
Total 2015 requirements	\$159,424,080



NUTRITION

Contact: Saja Abdullah (sabdullah@unicef.org)

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.6M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.6M

Total 2015 requirements (1 Jan to 31 Dec): \$76,911,564

Current requirements (1 Apr to 31 Dec): \$76,911,564

Critical: \$63,960,000

High: \$12,951,564

Received (1 Jan-31 Mar): \$0

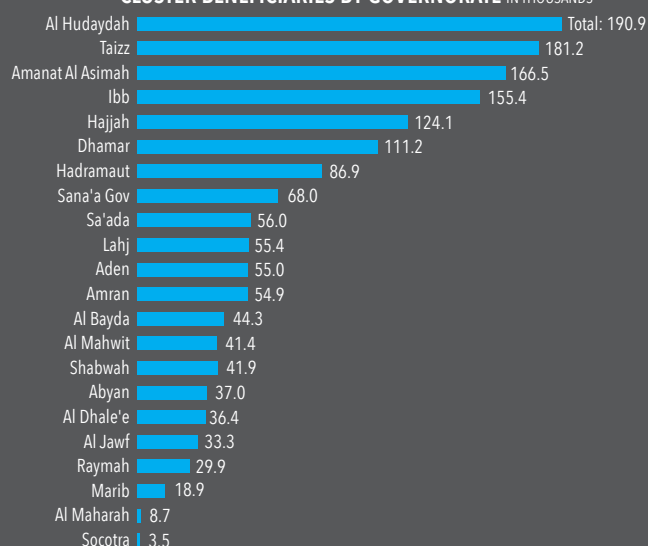
ACTIVITIES, REQUIREMENTS AND BENEFICIARIES

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	SAM boys and girls by partners	143,000	\$28,600,000
Critical	Case management of moderate acute malnourished (MAM) girls and boys of 6-59 months	323,000	20,995,000
Critical	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) for wasted PLW	221,000	14,365,000
High	Micronutrient supplements for girls and boys under five not enrolled in community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) I	913,652	6,395,564
High	Timely detection and referral of acutely malnourished girls and boys under five and PLW to CMAM programme	533,000	2,665,000
High	Train nutrition service providers on Integrated CMAM Programme	3,200	1,600,000
High	Train community volunteers in use of integrated package to enhance case finding and referral of acutely malnourished children	2,000	1,000,000
High	Provide education and counselling for mothers/care takers of girls and boys under five in Infant and Young Child feeding (IYCF) practices, and hygiene and sanitation	533,000	1,066,000
High	Cluster coordination maintained	NA	25,000
High	Emergency nutrition assessments and coverage evaluation (SMART) and (SQUEAC)	NA	200,000

Cluster requirements sub-total

\$76,911,564

CLUSTER BENEFICIARIES BY GOVERNORATE IN THOUSANDS





PROTECTION

Contact: Charlotte Ridung (ridung@unhcr.org)

PEOPLE IN NEED

11.4M

PEOPLE TARGETED

6.9M

Total 2015 requirements (1 Jan to 31 Dec): \$125,043,243

Current requirements (1 Apr to 31 Dec): \$124,915,755

Critical: \$18,322,872

High: \$106,592,883

Received (1 Jan-31 Mar): \$127,488

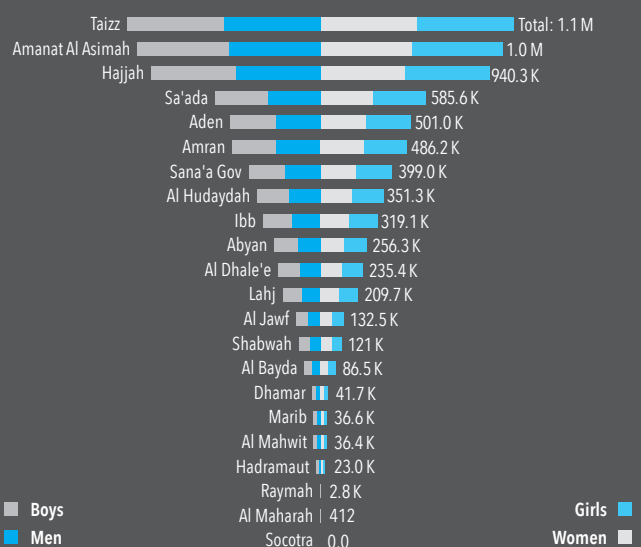
ACTIVITIES, REQUIREMENTS AND BENEFICIARIES

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	Financial and material assistance for survivors of rights violations	228,524	\$45,704,800
Critical	Human rights monitoring	3,427,872	7,072,872
Critical	Displacement tracking	4,588,929	3,000,000
High	Protection assessments	NA	11,366,787
High	Psychosocial support and legal support	228,524	34,614,600
High	Community-based protection networks	377,999	56,700
High	Sensitization and capacity building on protection issues	900,000	50,000
High	Communication to promote dialogue and accountability	69,000	1,000,000
High	Advocacy on international humanitarian law and human rights law	900,000	319,996
High	Community dialogue	5,400	480,000
Cluster requirements sub-total			\$103,665,755

PRE-CRISIS ACTIVITIES (1 JAN TO 31 MAR)

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Pre-crisis	Activities completed and funded (1 Jan to 31 Mar)	NA	\$127,488

CLUSTER BENEFICIARIES BY GOVERNORATE

CURRENT REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESPONSE PLAN
PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	Protection monitoring for refugees, migrants and asylum seekers	150,000	\$3,750,000
Critical	Screening of new arrivals	150,000	4,500,000
High	Humanitarian admission, third-country national evacuation, assisted voluntary return	8,000	12,000,000
High	Sensitization, capacity building for relevant stakeholders	15,000	1,000,000
RMRP Protection requirements sub-total			\$21,250,000

TOTAL 2015 BUDGET

BUDGET COMPONENT	REQUIREMENTS
Cluster requirements sub-total	\$103,665,755
RMRP elements sub-total	21,250,000
Pre-crisis activities (funding 1 Jan to 31 Mar)	127,488
Total 2015 requirements	\$125,043,243



CHILD PROTECTION (SUB-CLUSTER)

Contact: Matthew Taleshi (mtaleshi@unicef.org)

PEOPLE IN NEED

9.9M

PEOPLE TARGETED

2M

Total 2015 requirements (1 Jan to 31 Dec): \$26,943,120

Current requirements (1 Apr to 31 Dec): \$26,943,120

Critical: \$22,196,325

Received (1 Jan-31 Mar): \$0

High: \$4,746,795

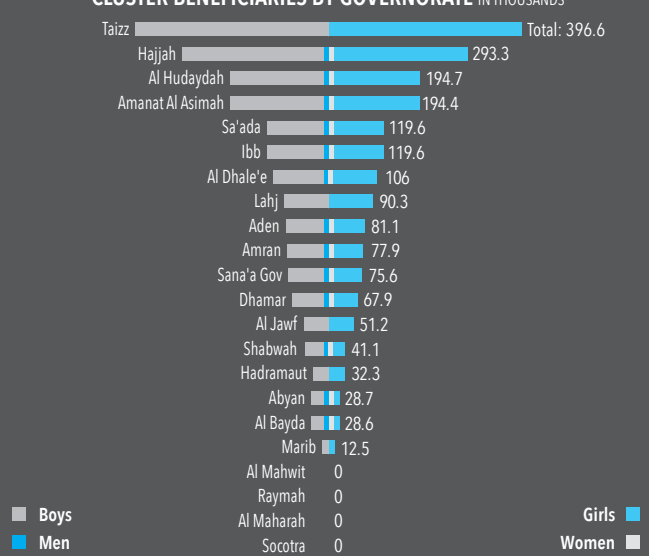
ACTIVITIES, REQUIREMENTS AND BENEFICIARIES

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	Monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM)	1,100,142	\$5,930,176
Critical	Mine risk education	360,000	3,153,268
Critical	Life-saving protection response	548,168	8,112,881
High	Unaccompanied and separated minors	3,000	4,564,795
High	Sub-cluster coordination	NA	182,000
Cluster requirements sub-total			\$ 21,943,120

CURRENT REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESPONSE PLAN CHILD PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	Child protection services for refugees, migrants and asylum seekers	20,000	5,000,000
RMRP Child Protection requirements sub-total			\$5,000,000

CLUSTER BENEFICIARIES BY GOVERNORATE IN THOUSANDS



TOTAL 2015 BUDGET

BUDGET COMPONENT	REQUIREMENTS
Cluster requirements sub-total	\$21,943,120
Pre-crisis activities (funding 1 Jan to 31 Mar)	5,000,000
Total 2015 requirements	\$26,943,120



GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (SUB-CLUSTER)

Contact: Ghamdan Mofarreh (mofarreh@unfpa.org)

PEOPLE TARGETED

391,000

Total 2015 requirements (1 Jan to 31 Dec): \$10,636,000

Current requirements (1 Apr to 31 Dec): \$10,636,000

Critical: \$5,856,000

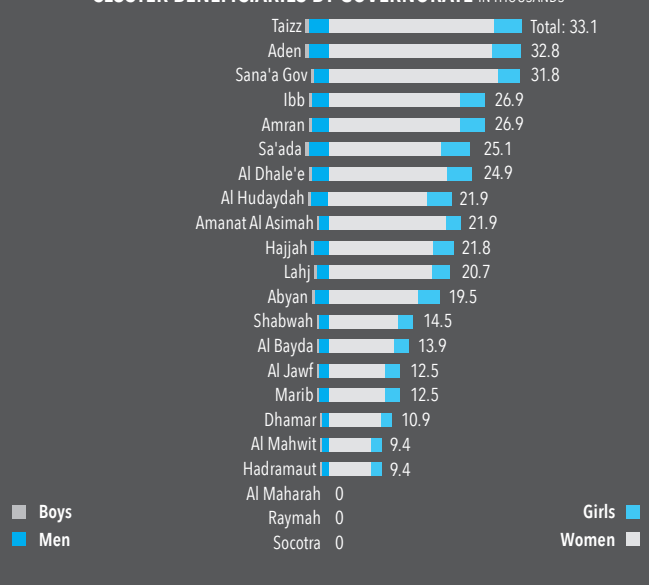
High: \$4,780,000

Received (1 Jan-31 Mar): \$0

ACTIVITIES, REQUIREMENTS AND BENEFICIARIES

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	Provision of services for survivors	6,330	\$1,899,000
Critical	GBV IMIS		150,000
Critical	Referral mechanisms for services		57,000
High	Dignity kits	100,000	3,200,000
High	Safe spaces		300,000
High	Coordination and assessments		300,000
High	GBV multi-sectorial response in line with SOPs		600,000
High	Awareness raising		30,000
High	Capacity building		150,000
High	"16 Days" advocacy campaign		200,000
Cluster requirements sub-total			\$6,886,000

CLUSTER BENEFICIARIES BY GOVERNORATE IN THOUSANDS



CURRENT REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESPONSE PLAN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE REQUIREMENTS

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	GBV response for refugees, migrants and asylum seekers	15,000	3,750,000
RMRP Gender-based Violence requirements sub-total			\$3,750,000

TOTAL 2015 BUDGET

BUDGET COMPONENT	REQUIREMENTS
Cluster requirements sub-total	\$6,886,000
RMRP elements sub-total	3,750,000
Total 2015 requirements	\$10,636,000



EARLY RECOVERY

Contact: Federica Dispenza (federica.dispenza@undp.org)

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.1M

Total 2015 requirements (1 Jan to 31 Dec): \$48,491,688

Current requirements (1 Apr to 31 Dec): \$47,992,298

• Critical: \$10,117,275 High: \$37,875,023

Received (1 Jan-31 Mar): \$499,390

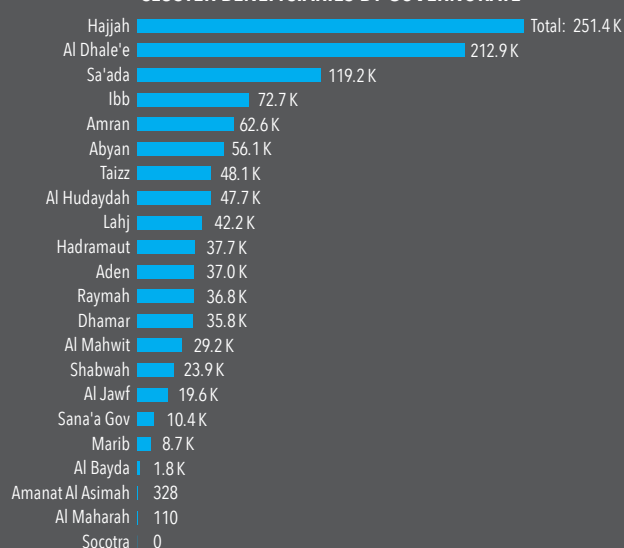
ACTIVITIES, REQUIREMENTS AND BENEFICIARIES

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	Mine action		\$3,578,051
High	Cash for work: emergency livelihoods stabilization and debris removal	10,502	12,079,086
High	Safe demolition and debris removal		19,950,000
Critical	Solid waste removal and safe disposal	1,019,762	6,539,224
High	Support households with small-scale business support	2,250	1,977,000
High	Capacity building of local partners		2,939,444
High	Conflict management	9,210	929,493
Cluster requirements sub-total			\$47,992,298

PRE-CRISIS ACTIVITIES (1 JAN TO 31 MAR)

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Pre-crisis	Activities completed and funded (1 Jan to 31 Mar)	NA	\$499,390

CLUSTER BENEFICIARIES BY GOVERNORATE



TOTAL 2015 BUDGET

BUDGET COMPONENT	REQUIREMENTS
Cluster requirements sub-total	\$47,992,298
Pre-crisis activities (funding 1 Jan to 31 Mar)	\$499,390
Total 2015 requirements	\$48,491,688



EDUCATION

Contact: Abdullah Modhesh (amodhesh@unicef.org)

PEOPLE IN NEED

2.9M

PEOPLE TARGETED

916,000

Total 2015 requirements (1 Jan to 31 Dec): \$29,980,344

Current requirements (1 Apr to 31 Dec): \$29,980,344

Critical: \$0

High: \$29,980,344

Received (1 Jan-31 Mar): \$0

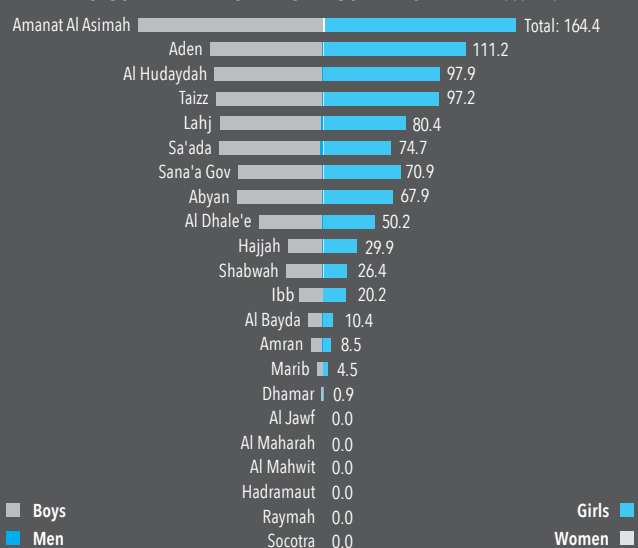
ACTIVITIES, REQUIREMENTS AND BENEFICIARIES

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
High	Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS)	21,000	\$840,000
High	Psychosocial Support (PSS)	106,733	709,188
High	Certification Exams	199,028	170,750
High	School Rehabilitation	105,748	11,600,000
High	Provision of books and supplies	386,000	2,016,750
High	Awareness and outreach	231,256	722,506
High	Reintegrating out-of-school children	904,326	188,750
High	Peacebuilding training	28,170	594,000
High	Support continuity of education system	3,780	638,400
Cluster requirements sub-total			\$17,480,344

CURRENT REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESPONSE PLAN EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
High	Core services (education, self-reliance, vocational training) for refugees, migrants and asylum seekers	25,000	\$12,500,000
RMRP Education requirements sub-total			\$12,500,000

CLUSTER BENEFICIARIES BY GOVERNORATE IN THOUSANDS



TOTAL 2015 BUDGET

BUDGET COMPONENT	REQUIREMENTS
Cluster requirements sub-total	\$17,480,344
RMRP elements sub-total	12,500,000
Total 2015 requirements	\$29,980,344



LOGISTICS

Contact: Qaseem Ghausy (qaseem.ghausy@wfp.org)

Total 2015 requirements (1 Jan to 31 Dec): \$39,837,134
Current requirements (1 Apr to 31 Dec): \$39,000,000

Critical: \$37,500,000

Received (1Jan-31 Mar): \$837,134

High: \$1,500,000

ACTIVITIES AND REQUIREMENTS

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	REQUIREMENTS
High	Coordination	\$1,000,000
High	Provision of Information Management	500,000
Critical	Provision of Common Logistics Services	20,000,000
Critical	Provision of Fuel	12,500,000
Critical	Humanitarian Air Service Passengers	5,000,000
Pre-crisis	Activities completed and funded (1 Jan to 31 Mar)	837,134
Cluster requirements sub-total		\$39,837,134



COORDINATION

Contact: Jayne Mbakaya (mbakaya@un.org)

Total 2015 requirements (1 Jan to 31 Dec): \$8,759,134
Current requirements (1 Apr to 31 Dec): \$6,959,131

High: \$6,659,131

Received (1Jan-31 Mar): \$1,800,003

Critical: \$0

ACTIVITIES, REQUIREMENTS AND BENEFICIARIES

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	REQUIREMENTS
High	Coordination across the response	\$6,959,131
Pre-crisis	Activities completed and funded (1 Jan to 31 Mar)	1,800,003
Cluster requirements sub-total		\$8,759,134



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Contact: Marta Dabbas (marta.dabbas@wfp.org)

Total 2015 requirements (1 Jan to 31 Dec): \$2.1 million
Current requirements (1 Apr to 31 Dec): \$2.1 million

Critical: \$2,100,000

Received (1Jan-31 Mar): \$0

High: \$0

ACTIVITIES AND REQUIREMENTS

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	Coordination and information sharing	\$337,010
Critical	Security telecommunications	747,633
Critical	Data connectivity	985,304
Critical	Charging stations	49,675
Cluster requirements sub-total		\$2,119,622



REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESPONSE PLAN: SUMMARY

Contact: Charlotte Ridung (ridung@unhcr.org) and Chissey Mueller (cmueller@iom.int)

IN NEED
883,000

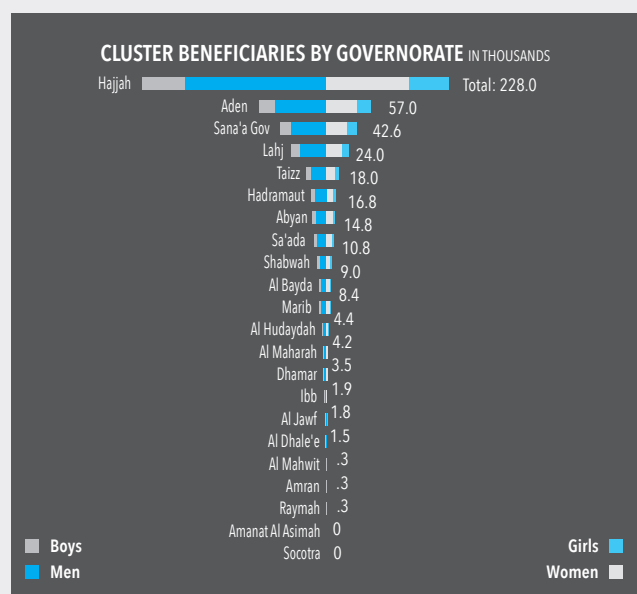
TARGETED
529,785

Total 2015 requirements (1 Jan to 31 Dec): \$85,750,000
Current requirements (1 Apr to 31 Dec): \$85,750,000

Critical: \$55,250,000

High: \$35,000,000

Received (1 Jan-31 Mar): \$0



Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants – including expelled Yemeni migrants – have unique needs that cut across all sectors. The information below consolidates all the activities, beneficiaries and requirements associated with the refugee and migrant response. For reference, these also appear under separate headings in the cluster summaries.

Humanitarian partners will continue to work with the Government of Yemen, experienced local and international partners, UN agencies and other organizations to reduce the dangers faced by refugees, asylum seekers and third-country national migrants; assist those who arrive on Yemen's shores after perilous journeys and protect those in need, including refugees and asylum-seekers, unaccompanied minors, unaccompanied women, and victims of human rights abuses. While responding to immediate material needs, UNHCR considers addressing protection issues of refugees, asylum seekers in mixed migration to be a crucial element in reaching their durable solutions. Existing coordination mechanisms and relations with authorities and partners allow to respond to new arrivals and their needs.

ACTIVITIES, REQUIREMENTS AND BENEFICIARIES (ALL ACTIVITIES REFER TO REFUGEES, MIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS)

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS
Critical	Food and water	150,000	\$9,000,000
Critical	Healthcare	200,000	20,000,000
Critical	WASH services	150,000	2,250,000
Critical	Shelter	100,000	4,500,000
Critical	NFIs	50,000	2,500,000
Critical	Child protection	20,000	5,000,000
Critical	GBV	15,000	3,750,000
Critical	Protection monitoring	150,000	3,750,000
High	Cash assistance	25,000	5,000,000
Critical	Screening of new arrivals	150,000	4,500,000
High	Humanitarian admission, third-country national evacuation, assisted voluntary returns	8,000	12,000,000
High	Sensitization, capacity building for relevant stakeholders	15,000	1,000,000
High	Core services (education, self-reliance, vocational training)	25,000	12,500,000
Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) total requirements			\$85,750,000

MONITORING

The HCT is committed to monitoring collective results of the response as a way to gauge progress against targets and identify gaps. Given the scale of the needs, which is likely to increase as fighting continues, and the limited resources underpinning the response, rigorous monitoring of the activities and results of the response are key. Monitoring results will provide clusters, the inter-cluster coordination mechanism (ICCM) and HCT with evidence to make decisions on how best to address shortcomings in the response, fill gaps and ensure that the overall response keeps pace with changing needs. Monitoring efforts will also include measures to ensure that assistance reaches only intended beneficiaries, is delivered strictly in line with humanitarian principles, and avoids any type of diversion.

Based on the current revision, the HCT will develop a joint monitoring framework that will clarify roles, responsibilities and reporting timelines in line with IASC guidelines. Partners will issue one periodic monitoring report (PMR) in early 2016 covering the implementation entire revised appeal.

In addition to the formal PMR process, humanitarian partners will publish regular Humanitarian Dashboards that provide a quick snapshot of the number of people targeted and reached with humanitarian assistance across clusters. These products will improve accountability of the humanitarian community in Yemen towards affected people, local governments, donors, the wider international community and the general public. Apart from sharing information on assistance delivered and achievements, these reports will also serve as a constant reminder of needs remain unmet, as well as funding shortfalls.

GUIDE TO GIVING

to humanitarian action in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan



CONTRIBUTING TO THE YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

To donate directly to activities in the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, view the country page on the OCHA website for information on participating organizations and persons to contact concerning donations. www.unocha.org/yemen

DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)

CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website: www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate

DONATING TO THE YEMEN HUMANITARIAN FUND

The Yemen Humanitarian Fund is a country-based pooled fund (CBPF). CBPFs are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) and managed at country level by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). CBPFs are critical tools to support the delivery of OCHA's humanitarian coordination mandate. CBPFs receive un-earmarked funds from donors and these are allocated in response to humanitarian needs as prioritized in the field through joint planning and an inclusive decision-making process. Aligned to the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC), the Yemen CBPF promotes coordinated humanitarian response and supports the implementation of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan.

For more information on CBPFs please visit:

www.unocha.org/what-we-do/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds

IN-KIND RELIEF AID

The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact: logik@un.org

REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS

OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its aim is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity to show the total amount funding and resource gaps in humanitarian appeals. Please report your contributions to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the on-line contribution report form at <http://fts.unocha.org>