

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
YEMEN  
RAPID RESPONSE  
CONFLICT-RELATED - DISRUPTION OF BASIC  
SERVICES 2015**

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

**Mr. Jamie McGoldrick**

## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

*Due to the restricted presence in Yemen and irregular staff relocation during the programme cycle, the project reports were remotely collected from the recipient agencies and project delivery discussed over the phone and email exchange with WFP, UNDP/DSS, UNHCR and UNICEF respective programme managers and reporting officers.*

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES  NO

*The RC/HC final report was shared with the HCT and ICCM on 5 October 2016 for comments that were incorporated in the report. The report was not discussed separately in the HCT given the narrow security focus of the allocation and small number of recipient agencies.*

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES  NO

*The full report was shared on 5 October 2016 with the CERF recipient agencies, cluster coordinators and the Humanitarian Country Team for comments and approval.*

## I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 1.6 billion		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	2,592,510
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (if applicable)	
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,592,510</b>

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 20-Jul-15			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	15-RR-CEF-077	Safety and Security of Staff and Operations	288,900
UNHCR	15-RR-HCR-032	Safety and Security of Staff and Operations	153,010
UNDP/ DSS	15-RR-UDP-008	Common Logistics	1,183,398
WFP	15-RR-WFP-046	Common Telecommunications	678,302
WFP	15-RR-WFP-047	Safety and Security of Staff and Operations	288,900
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,592,510</b>

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	2,592,510
Funds forwarded to NGOs and Red Cross / Red Crescent for implementation	
Funds forwarded to government partners	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,592,510</b>

## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Conflict in Yemen has had a devastating impact on the lives of all Yemeni people. 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. Since mid-March 2015, conflict has spread to 21 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. The HNO indicated 21.1 million people – 80 per cent of the population – required some form of humanitarian assistance, mainly water, protection, food and healthcare. This figure represented a 33 per cent increase since the onset of the conflict. Since the HNO was issued in June 2015, the conflict had escalated in the South, especially in the areas around Aden and Taizz, and the number of displaced people had increased by 25 per cent, from 1.02 million people to 1.44 million as of mid-August 2015. The rapidly growing displaced population required increased efforts to meet urgent needs including water, sanitation, healthcare and food. Some of the areas hosting the greatest numbers of IDPs were also the most food insecure areas pre-crisis, increasing the strain on these communities. Host families' safety nets, already strained from years of instability and localized conflict, were also stretched.

Of the estimated 12.9 million people directly affected by the conflict, the 1.44 million IDPs and 200,000 vulnerable people in host communities have borne the brunt of the suffering. The most heavily affected districts were concentrated in Sa'ada, Abyan, Aden, Al Dhale'e, Hajjah, Lahj and Taizz. Although conflict had exacerbated Yemen's wider pre-existing humanitarian needs, people affected by the current conflict often faced the most urgent needs for assistance, including food, water, shelter, healthcare and protection. The number of people in need of emergency shelter materials and non-food items had increased from 1.2 million to 1.3 million with the increased number of IDPs since June 2015. Yemen's approximately 260,000 refugees and 1 million migrants, many of whom live in precarious conditions in camps, reception centres and poor urban areas, were also disproportionately affected by the conflict. Almost 885,000 refugees and migrants in Yemen currently required assistance – including Yemeni migrants who continued to be deported from Saudi Arabia until mid-May 2015. Refugees and migrants were particularly vulnerable in the current situation given that they were often unable to draw on local support networks. Refugees and migrants in and around Aden, Haradh and Sana'a were particularly affected by conflict.

Women and children have faced particular vulnerabilities in Yemen. Due to longstanding gender inequalities that limited their access to basic services and livelihood opportunities, women's vulnerabilities had been exacerbated by the recent conflict, with displaced women – estimated at 54 per cent of all IDPs in early May 2015 – often bearing the burden of supporting their families, despite challenges in accessing assistance, especially outside their communities. Female IDPs had limited access to dignity or hygiene items, which often forced them to remain out of sight. Pre-crisis assessments in Yemen demonstrated that women in food insecure families often had less in order to provide for their children. Children were among the most vulnerable groups impacted by the conflict. About 1.84 million children had lost access to education due to school closures since the conflict began, placing them at increased risk of recruitment or use by armed groups and other forms of abuse. Rates of grave violations of child rights have increased dramatically compared to the same period in 2014, including child deaths, injuries and recruitment.

## II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

At the time of this application, the priority humanitarian needs of the affected Yemeni population included safe drinking water and sanitation, essential services (including healthcare, nutrition and education), protection of civilians, emergency food and livelihoods assistance, and emergency shelter and non-food items. To ensure that the critical assistance was delivered to those in need, operational support was required for common services, including logistical support to resume commercial imports and passage of humanitarian assistance, emergency telecommunications, and safety and security services. Access and insecurity remained serious challenges for humanitarian action in parts of Yemen. Airstrikes and ongoing conflict, especially in Sa'ada, Hajjah, Taizz, Al Dhale'e, Aden and Lahj, hindered movement of affected people and humanitarian organizations, and limited or delayed the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The humanitarian community in Yemen included a wide network of experienced international, regional and national organizations with capacity to prepare for, assess and respond to humanitarian needs.

Although partners continued to operate throughout the conflict, in July 2015 there was an urgent need to scale up capacity to meet growing needs in line with the declaration of an L3 emergency on 1 July 2015. Partners had made progress in establishing common services, including flights and vessels, stockpiling and pre-positioning humanitarian supplies, and security measures to facilitate greater international humanitarian presence. As a result, 110 international UN staff had returned to Sana'a and a formal access monitoring and reporting mechanism was established. The revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) addressed response capacity when setting targets and requirements for the rest of 2015.

However, scaling up the UN and INGO presence across the country required the establishment of operational hubs that provided the necessary security and ETC services for the humanitarian community to operate. Five operational hubs were to be established shortly, located in Sana'a, Sa'ada, Al Hudaydah, Taizz and Aden. These hubs also served other governorates in close proximity. Under the operational plan, the UN anticipated a total UN staff presence of 1,056 people, including 262 internationals and 794 national staff members. Only the Sana'a hub had been re-established since the start of the crisis and was operational in July 2015 with residential and some office space in Sheraton Hotel. The residential hotel, office space and staff movement however required additional security and ETC support to fully meet the safety and security requirements and to accommodate the anticipated 660 staff (187 international, 473 national) under the operational plan. The humanitarian presence in Sa'ada, Al Hudaydah, Taizz and Aden had been minimal since the start of the crisis in March 2015 and majority of the pre-crisis equipment, vehicles, office and residential premises looted or destroyed and needed to be rebuilt. In addition to the UN staff, the safety and security plan and the emergency telecommunications plans planned to support the members of the NGO community, in accordance with the principles of the Saving Lives Together Initiative. While there were 58 NGOs with operational presence in Yemen, 34 were located in the areas with the hubs.

The humanitarian situation rapidly deteriorated in the summer of 2015. The number of IDPs increased by 25 per cent, to 1.44 million, and the number of deaths reported by health facilities increased from 2,288 to 4,628 and injuries from 9,755 to 23,970 injuries, from the launch of the HNO to 20 August 2015. The actual number of casualties was likely even higher than these estimates, however, as many of the wounded and dead were not brought to health facilities, they went unreported. Humanitarian agencies continued to provide assistance, but significant gaps remained as insecurity, lack of fuel and finances, and restricted access to populations in need limited their reach. The rapid deterioration of the situation, amidst continued fighting, required an immediate response to prevent Yemen from falling into a humanitarian catastrophe. It was felt that CERF funding for ETC and security would give the humanitarian community confidence and enable jump-starting the response to increase their presence and greater capacity to move around Yemen.

The trigger for the emergency telecommunications funding was two-fold. First, it was to enable the communications of staff through radio rooms and equipment. Second, as humanitarians did scale up, it was necessary to communicate both between the humanitarian community on challenges and progress, but also for public information/data collection purposes. In line with plans based on security risk assessments, offices in Taizz, Aden, Sa'ada, Al Hudaydah and Sana'a (area office) were to be established urgently and security and ETC were to facilitate this in a timely manner. The CERF request supported two of these operational hubs, Aden and Al Hudaydah. The remaining hubs were pre-financed with agency support, to be ultimately supported by other donors.

### III. CERF PROCESS

In order to deliver on the commitments already received, and demonstrate the capacity to deliver at the scale required, security requirements had to be in place for the humanitarian community to carry out the life-saving humanitarian action, security officers and equipment are pre-requisites. The CERF allocation would have kick-started humanitarian re-establishment, based on gradual increase in staffing. Radio equipment for security communications and telecommunications for programmatic and logistical needs were seen critical to immediate large-scale operations. The overall objective of the CERF submission was to establish, upgrade and maintain security and telecommunications services to provide the humanitarian community at the five operational hubs with an improved operational security environment for staff to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the population in need.

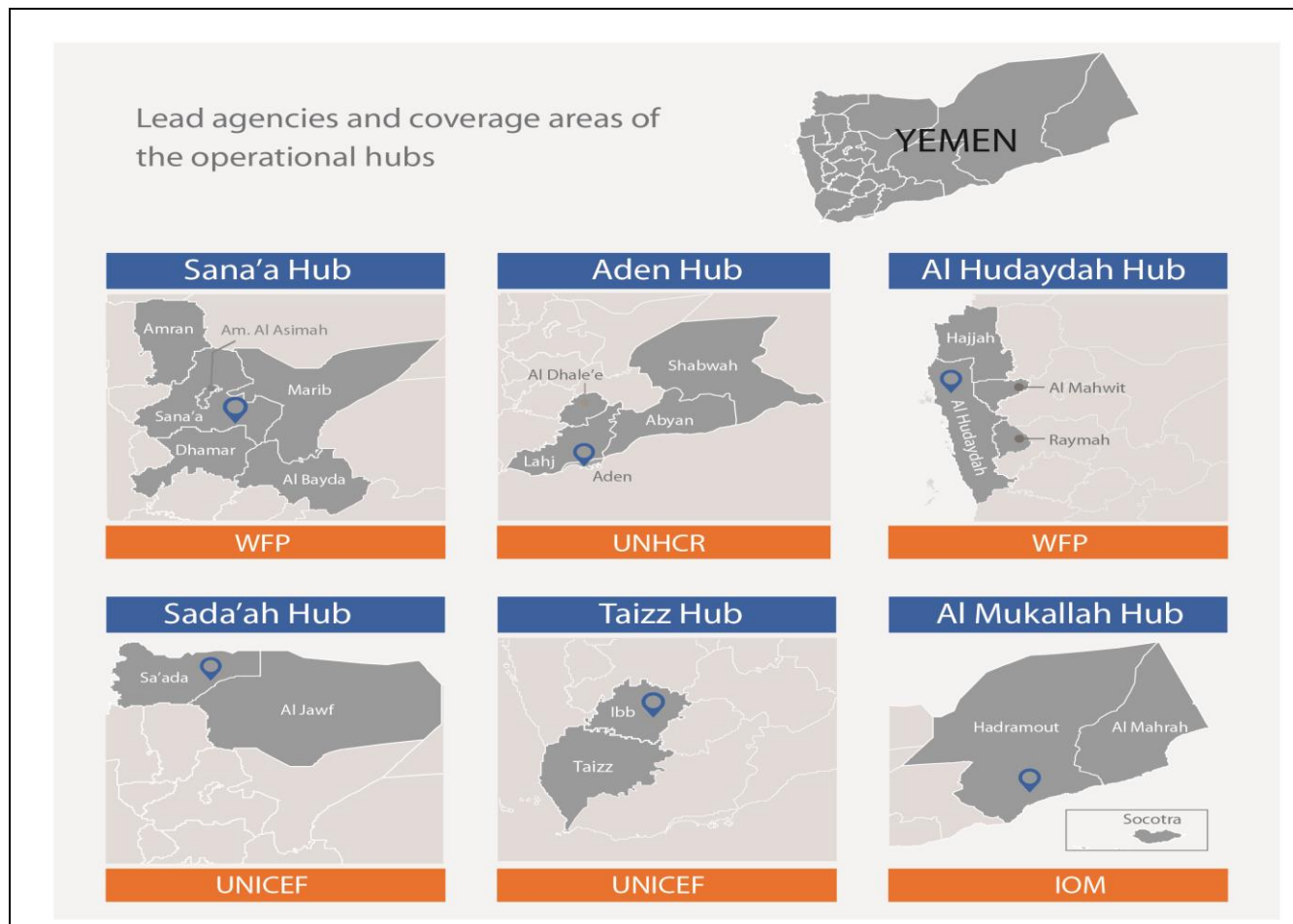
The intervention prioritized the following activities:

**Emergency Telecommunications:** Provided security telecommunications, reliable internet connectivity, radio training and programming, charging stations, ETC coordination and information management in the operational hubs of Aden and Al Hudaydah;

**Security:** Enhanced UNDSS and lead agency security capacity in Yemen through the establishment of UN offices in Sa'ada, Taizz, Al Hudaydah, Sana'a and Aden that were staffed through the deployment or rapid recruitment of UNDSS and UN agency security personnel. DSS and lead agencies had separate projects in this application for the following reason: The six weeks' early implementation by DSS sought to enable setting up the five hubs including office rental and shared equipment and capacitate the lead agencies to establish presence some six weeks later.

To scale up to the level required by the L3 declaration, security benchmarks had been set. To re-establish presence throughout Yemen, building on security ceiling increases, five area office hubs had been identified for operationalization and requirements included adequate security, office and security communications services, and security equipment. The five hubs, located in Sana'a, Aden, Al Hudaydah, Taizz, and Sa'ada were eventually to support 1,056 UN personnel, and at least 34 NGOs operational in these areas. Combining these two imperatives, the response envisioned under the YHRP was to be rolled out gradually from the hubs as they became operational. Sana'a hub was already operational, and Aden and Al Hudaydah were to be the first two hubs to be established. SRAs had been completed in Sana'a, Aden and Al Hudaydah, and SRAs to facilitate the establishment of hubs in Sa'ada, and Taizz were planned.

A priority for the HCT was to increase the humanitarian community's presence across the country in order to deliver on critical priority humanitarian activities in the YHRP. With the support of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator, an operational plan was developed by the HCT in late June 2015, with the aim of creating a delivery mechanism that could enable humanitarian organizations to access governorates across the country. The plan outlined the establishment of six operational hubs, with a lead agency taking responsibility for the Security Risk Assessment and the establishment of accommodation, office space and other common services for the humanitarian community, enabling delivery on the YHRP. The lead agencies and coverage areas of the operational hubs were as follows:



Following the L3 declaration of 1 July 2015, a meeting was convened on 8 July by the Humanitarian Coordinator a.i., bringing together the representatives of lead agencies for the hubs (UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP), UNOCHA, UNDSS, and the Designated Official (DO) to discuss how to rapidly establish the hubs. It was agreed that in the absence of other donor funding, it was necessary to apply for CERF funding to ensure sufficient security and ETC services for the humanitarian community. Without necessary security arrangements and ETC services, the humanitarian community would not have been able to deliver humanitarian assistance that had already received funding from bi-lateral donors and June CERF Rapid Response projects. As the security situation in Al Mukalla was more difficult than the other proposed hub locations because of the lack of a previous presence and the proximity to armed groups such as al-Qaeda, it was agreed the funding would focus on the remaining five hubs. On 28 July 2015, in a meeting between the HC and the representatives of the hub lead agencies (including IOM), the members underscored the need to explore the possibility of opening the sixth hub in Al Mukalla due to the high level of humanitarian need in the area. Due to the deteriorating security situation in Taizz, it was decided that, the location of the Taizz hub would be moved to Ibb. On 23 August 2015, the HC, DSS and lead agencies WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR met to discuss the priorities for the CERF proposal and decided on the arrangements between DSS and lead agencies for setting up the security system for the five humanitarian hubs as described in this report.

The prioritization process took into account that the hubs would service the whole humanitarian community and address some of the main obstacles, as officially communicated to the Humanitarian Coordinator, for the return of INGOs in Yemen. The request was also to address a key barrier in the implementation of the priority activities as highlighted in the HRP.

Also, the prioritization process had taken into account complementarity with other funding sources, including the HPF. The YHPF had been used by the HC to prioritize support to international and national NGOs present on the ground that could facilitate distribution of supplies provided by UN agencies.

Agencies, Funds and Programmes and UNDSS were requested in early June 2015 to increase their security staff on the ground, to work under a common framework of accountability and to enable the re-establishment of the humanitarian community's presence throughout Yemen, among the target populations. As noted above, an operational plan for area coordination hubs had been compiled by the HCT, with lead agencies identified for ensuring timely establishment. Benchmarks and deadlines were agreed and set and according to the plan an estimated 22 international security staff were needed for the establishment of the hubs. However, both DSS and lead agencies were struggling with the resources to fill this need in a timely manner. The HC in consultation with the lead agencies for each of the hubs agreed that CERF funding would be necessary to kick-start both of these enabling common services. It was agreed that the most efficient way to ensure that the necessary security personnel were deployed quickly was to empower each of the three agencies leading the operational hubs (WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR) to deploy security personnel in addition to UNDSS. DSS started the implementation six weeks ahead of the agencies, which enabled it to set up the five hubs, including office rental and equipment, before the agencies took over the hub management and established presence.

To ensure financial viability, a cost sharing arrangement was established by the HCT in consultation with the DO and UNDSS on the costs of common services. Consultations were held with INGOs on this arrangement, under the Saving Lives Together Initiative, and to ensure the common services were sufficient to cater for the needs and numbers of staff. The expected numbers of UN staff in each office were as follows: Aden 191, Al Hudaydah 148, Sa'ada 56, Sana'a 722, and Taizz 63.

#### IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 21.2 million									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Common Logistics								1,076	1,076
Common Telecommunications								276	276
Safety and Security of Staff and Operations								1,030	1,030

#### BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

The beneficiary estimation indicated in the report refers exclusively to the number of the humanitarian workers who were directly reached through the CERF allocation that was granted in response to the conflict and disruption of basic services in 2015. CERF funding supported five projects through the following three areas: safety and security of staff and operations, common logistics and common telecommunications. The allocation reached the planned number of beneficiaries with 1,076, against 1056 planned. CERF allocation focused on provision of common services to the humanitarian staff and operations in Yemen, which did not allow gender disaggregation as staff tables are not disaggregated.

The projects targeted the same group of humanitarian workers in the five hubs across Yemen that by simple addition of the reached beneficiaries per project would lead to duplication. Therefore the highest number of beneficiaries in the five projects was selected to represent the total direct beneficiaries reached through the CERF allocation.

<b>TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING</b>			
	<b>Children ( &lt; 18 )</b>	<b>Adults ( ≥ 18 )</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Female</b>			
<b>Male</b>			
<b>Total individuals (Female and male)</b>		1,076 humanitarian workers	1,076 humanitarian workers

## **CERF RESULTS**

The CERF Rapid Response window funding made possible the expansion of humanitarian operation and provision of assistance across Yemen. The allocation was implemented through four UN agencies (UNDP/DSS, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF) in Yemen and included five projects in safety and security of staff and operations, common logistics and common telecommunications totalling \$2,592,510. All five intended hubs in Aden, Al Hudaydah, Ibb (instead of Taizz), Sa'ada and Sana'a were operational at the expiration of the last grant on 4 August 2016. The early establishment of the hubs was instrumental in allowing better coordination among the humanitarian actors including UN, monitoring and coordination and facilitated setting up and strengthening the Area HCTs as well as a large number of field missions. The implementation of four projects faced delays, as the environment was partially non-permissible and the Yemeni authorities unexpectedly delayed and denied visas and entry-permits for surge security officers deployed under the project that led to several no-cost-extensions under the allocation.

The key outcomes achieved through CERF funding were as follows:

### **Common Logistics**

The CERF grant helped to coordinate security activities between UNDP/DSS and lead agencies, assisted in the fast deployment of security personnel and establishment of five hubs. UNDP/DSS conducted over 20 Security Awareness Training (SAT) courses to humanitarian workers, and over 100 field security support and assessment missions. It also enabled effective delivery of humanitarian aid through provision of 119 quality security risk assessments (SRA), 124 analytical reports and 1.3 million advisories. CERF increased the security information sharing and cooperation on security issues to the humanitarian community through 162 security briefings at UN Area Security Management Team (ASMT) and INGOs meetings. Moreover, with the support from CERF, UNDP/DSS ensured situational awareness and effective operational planning through provisions of security reports (428 daily and 81 weekly alerts) to the humanitarian community.

### **Common Telecommunications**

The WFP ETC team in coordination with hub leaders and UNDSS established radio rooms in Saada, Al Hudaydah, Sana'a, Ibb and Aden. The CERF grant enabled setting up networks, facilities and equipment for increased communication and information-sharing by updating service maps, local telecommunication environment as well as leading local ETC working groups. WFP ETC also assisted in conducting communication training for UN staff including radio trainings in all locations to train UN and NGO staff to use ETC facilities.

### **Safety and Security of Staff and Operations**

With assistance from CERF Sa'ada, Ibb, Al Hudaydah and Aden humanitarian hubs were established and collaboration with humanitarian field partners enabled by strengthening area coordination mechanisms. UNICEF established two humanitarian hubs in Sa'ada and Ibb. The latter was initially planned to be located in Taizz, but because of the deteriorating security situation, the hub was moved to Ibb. Humanitarian meetings were regularly held with partners and the INGO community in these hubs. UNICEF also continued to maintain field offices in Al Hudaydah and Aden where they continued to interact with partners and the INGO community. WFP established the hub in Al Hudaydah and an office in Aden. WFP participated in meetings with UN and partner agencies. UNHCR established a humanitarian hub in Aden and it remained operational despite the evacuation status for international staff who utilized the hub through ongoing missions.



In coordination with OCHA and other UN agencies, funds and programmes, a total of 311 field missions that also required a MSRA/SRA, were reported by UNICEF (148 missions), WFP (123 missions) and UNHCR (40 missions); some of which were made jointly. An even higher number of missions was planned but cancelled or stopped for security reasons or for lack of local authorities' approvals. Area Security Management Team (ASMT) meetings were conducted in Sana'a, Sa'ada, Al Hudaydah, Ibb and Aden hubs, and attended by UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR and other INGOs. Security briefs were issued for the new UN staff, visitors and new arrivals. Daily and weekly security reports, updates and SMS alerts were shared with staff, including adhoc flash and analytical reports. Weekly Security Cell, SMT, ASMT, CMT meetings were organised with WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF and a number of INGOs in Yemen. Over 83 international staff were SAIT- or SSAFE-trained during the CERF grant implementation and some 87 drivers were trained in Individual First Aid Kit training (IFAK) in Arabic and at least 45 staff provided with Emergency Trauma Bag (ETB) training. All international staff received VHF radio communication training.

## CERF's ADDED VALUE

**a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

CERF funding enabled expanding humanitarian operations in Yemen. It proved critical to the early deployment of security staff that supported the establishment of field hubs, and enabled the safe and secure conduct of field missions.

**b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs<sup>1</sup>?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

CERF funding enabled early establishment of humanitarian hubs and the conduct of field missions that gave access to project/programme sites and beneficiaries. CERF contributed to ensuring the maximum delivery of humanitarian assistance in very challenging security situations with ongoing combat operations. It also assisted in the fast deployment of security personnel, establishment of hubs and conduct of field missions. On the other hand, it was critical to safeguard the humanitarian response and ETC services for life-saving programs.

**c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

CERF funding enabled demonstration of effective field presence and active field monitoring that gave confidence to other donors to fund the humanitarian response programmes. With CERF assistance, the UN Country Team was motivated to provide additional funds through local cost-share arrangements to continue the deployment of security staff.

**d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

CERF funding enabled the provision of security information analysis and reporting that led to improved common situational awareness and facilitated coordination. Furthermore, the early establishment of the hubs was instrumental in allowing better coordination among the humanitarian actors including UN, monitoring and coordination and facilitated a large number of field missions.

**e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response**

CERF funding made available key resources that addressed staff safety and security needs (security professionals and trainings). It was a critical element in reacting quickly to emerging needs for security capacity, ensuring that security risks are managed, and in setting up necessary security arrangements for operations. It helped to reassure humanitarian organizations and increased their readiness to conduct operations in challenging security conditions.

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<sup>1</sup> Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity

## VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNICEF UNHCR WFP	<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>		1/09/2015 – 4/06/2016 (UNICEF) 11/09/2015 – 10/06/2016 (UNHCR) 11/09/2015 – 11/03/2016 (WFP)		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	15-RR-CEF-077 15-RR-HCR-032 15-RR-WFP-047	<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Safety and Security of Staff and Operations					
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Security Support for Humanitarian Operations					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total funding requirements <sup>2</sup> :	US\$ 2,250,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received <sup>3</sup> :	US\$ 730,810	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Government Partners:</i></li> </ul>			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 730,810				
Beneficiaries						
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (&lt; 18)</i>						
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>						
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,056</b>			<b>1,030</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>	1,056			1,030 UN staff throughout the country		

<sup>2</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>3</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,030 UN staff</b>
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	N/A	

<b>CERF Result Framework</b>			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	To jump-start dedicated security support for the expanded lifesaving humanitarian operations in Sa'ada, Taizz, Sana'a, Aden and Al Hudaydah in Yemen enabling effective delivery for a maximum six months.		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	Security support provided to UN and INGO humanitarian workers to fulfil their mandates in a more safe and secure manner.		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	Increased security information sharing and awareness in support of humanitarian operations in Yemen		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Enable effective delivery of humanitarian aid through provision of quality security risk assessments (SRA) and analytical reports and advisories	Over 30 SRAs to be conducted and equal number of analytical reports and advisories issued.	<p>UNICEF undertook 148 Field Missions; all missions required a MSRA/SRA. Some 20 advisories were issued.</p> <p>During reporting period, WFP conducted 123 missions, all requiring CONOPs and/or MSCRs and SRAs. Advisories and analytical reports were also composed on a regular basis.</p> <p>UNHCR produced or participated in preparing some 40 SRAs, MSRAs and Concept of Operations (CONOPs) for various missions.</p>
Indicator 1.2	Increase security information sharing and cooperation on security issues to the humanitarian community through regular security briefings at UN Area Security Management Team (ASMT) and INGOs meetings	Over 50 briefings provided to the delegations, visitors, donors and others.	<p>UNICEF chaired and/or participated in eight regular ASMT in the Sa'ada, Al Hudaydah, Ibb and Aden hubs. 50 security briefs issued to new UNICEF staff in Sana'a and visitors in the hubs including joint missions with DO/HC/RC to Taizz and a UNICEF donor mission to Hajjah. UNICEF security attended 8 monthly meeting with INGO security actors for information sharing on security issues.</p> <p>WFP attended the ASMTs and SMTs in Al Hudaydah, Sana'a and Aden, including a number of INGO meetings. Briefings for new arrivals and INGO security focal points provided by WFP FSOs.</p> <p>UNHCR participated in Area Security Management Team (ASMT) meetings in the Sana'a', Sa'ada, Al Hudaydah, Ibb and Aden hubs. Despite the limitations of visa requirements and staff ceiling challenges, more than 40 briefings were given to new arrivals, visitors, and new recruits (in Sana'a and in the hubs).</p>

Indicator 1.3	Ensure situational awareness and effective operational planning through provisions of security reports (daily, weekly, alerts) to the humanitarian community	A total of more than 125 daily Situation Reports (SITREPs) & more than 25 weekly security reports to be issued. Alerts issued as and when required	<p>UNICEF on-shared all 300 daily security updates, alerts and advisories from UNDSS. UNICEF on-shared all SMS alerts shared by DSS and INGO partners.</p> <p>WFP shared daily and weekly reports with staff, including DSS reports. WFP reports were shared with DSS and UN agencies.</p> <p>UNHCR Field Security Unit (FSU) ensured consistent sharing of information with all staff including daily security updates, alerts and advisories from UNDSS. More than 180 Daily DSS SITREPs, and 41 weekly security reports were issued.</p>
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Conduct Security Risk Assessments and security analysis - compile and distribute respective documents.	UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR FSAs and LSAs	<p>UNICEF conducted 148 road missions during the reporting period that all required MSRA/SRAs, and contributed to completion of all Country and UN Security Region / hub SRAs.</p> <p>WFP FSOs conducted a number of SRAs to enable continuity of operations.</p> <p>UNHCR contributed to joint security assessment missions to enable operations and staff movements. In addition, UNHCR contributed to the Yemen Security Plan including the Evacuation and Relocation plans and Country SRA.</p>
Activity 1.2	Establish and hold regular security briefings at UN and INGO meetings – built effective security cooperation through networking.	UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR FSAs and LSAs	<p>UNICEF participated in weekly Security Cell and SMT meetings where security information was shared, participated in Hub ASMTs and conducted monthly All Staff, Country Management Team (CMT) and weekly Senior Staff Meetings where security information was shared.</p> <p>WFP FSOs attended the security cells, SMTs, ASMTs and met with a number of INGOs in Yemen.</p> <p>UNHCR participated in weekly Security Cell and SMT meetings and hub ASMTs where security information was shared, and conducted monthly Country Management Team (CMT) meetings and weekly Senior Staff Meetings where security information was provided.</p>
Activity 1.3	Establish effective security information collection and reporting mechanisms. Compile Daily Sitreps, Weekly reports and alerts - and share these effectively.	UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR FSAs and LSAs	<p>UNICEF shared Significant Incident Reports and security briefings and alerts.</p> <p>WFP composed daily and weekly reports reflecting the situation on the ground. In addition, flash and analytical reports are composed as required.</p> <p>UNHCR regularly provided security advisories and security alerts via SMS and emails on the dynamic security situation to staff and partners.</p>

<b>Output 2</b>	Security training and operational support to humanitarian organizations operating in Yemen		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Improve security coordination and management in Yemen through UN presence & increased security capacity	Establishment of five UN offices and cooperation with INGOs operating in the five areas.	<p>UNICEF established two Humanitarian hubs in Sa'ada and Ibb. Humanitarian meetings were regularly held with partners and the INGO community in these hubs. UNICEF also continued to maintain Field Offices in Al Hudaydah and Aden where they continued to interact with partners and the INGO community.</p> <p>WFP established a hub in Al Hudaydah and an office in Aden. WFP participated in meetings with UN and partner agencies.</p> <p>UNHCR established a humanitarian hub in Aden and it remained operational despite the current evacuation status for international staff who utilized the hub through ongoing missions.</p>
Indicator 2.2	Increase security awareness of personnel of humanitarian organisations through targeted training	20 Security Awareness Training (SAT) courses organized to train over 1056 humanitarian staff.	<p>The training courses covered all UN staff in country:</p> <p>UNICEF had 33+ staff SSAFE trained and had 3 security trainings issued to all staff by a Service Provider. UNICEF had 87 staff trained in Individual First Aid Kit training (IFAK). UNICEF had 10 staff trained on Emergency Trauma Bag (ETB) training and completed 10 UNICEF Driver trainings and assessments.</p> <p>40 UN staff received VHF radio training. WFP had over 50 international staff trained in SSAFE. WFP conducted the IFAK training in Arabic for all UN drivers and helpers. Over 20 staff were ETB trained, both national and international.</p> <p>All UNHCR international staff assigned to the Yemen operation were either SSAFE or SAIT trained. UNHCR ensured that all staff completed the B/ASITF courses with valid certificates. UNHCR trained over 25 staff in Individual First Aid Kit training (IFAK). UNHCR trained more than 25 staff in Emergency Trauma Bag (ETB) use. 10 UNHCR Drivers received Radio communication training. UNHCR Wardens and all international staff have received VHF radio communication training.</p>
Indicator 2.3	Provision of timely operational security support to humanitarian organisations in Yemen.	Over 50 field support missions scheduled and conducted as per requirements of humanitarian organisations (priorities to be coordinated by OCHA)	<p>UNICEF conducted 148 field missions during the reporting period, including joint missions with sister UN agencies, i.e. OCHA.</p> <p>As aforementioned, WFP conducted over 123 missions around Yemen. Some as joint missions with UN agencies including OCHA.</p> <p>In coordination with OCHA and other sister UN agencies, UNHCR conducted and participated in missions.</p>

Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1a	Establish Office in Sa'ada, Al Hudaydah, Taizz, Aden, Sana'a.	UNDSS and lead agencies	<p>UNICEF was the lead agency for establishing hubs in Sa'ada and Ibb (initially planned to be located in Taizz, but because of the deteriorating security situation in Taizz, the location was moved to Ibb).</p> <p>WFP is finalising the Al Hudaydah hub. WFP also has an office in Aden.</p> <p>UNHCR continued to maintain the Aden hub while it remained under evacuation status by UNDSS.</p> <p>Sana'a hub was already operational at the start of the project and benefited from additional security enhancements</p>
Activity 2.1b	Coordinated security activities between integrated DSS and lead agency security	UNDSS and lead agencies	<p>Many of the 148 missions undertaken by UNICEF involved multiple agencies including UNDSS. UNICEF was the lead hub agency, however all arrangements were done in cooperation and coordination with the CMT / SMT and UNDSS. Security arrangements in the hubs were established with the support and concurrence of UNDSS. UNICEF security staff deployment to hub or on missions was done in support to UNDSS, with an integrated security approach.</p> <p>WFP coordinated a number of activities and missions with UN agencies. As the Al Hudaydah hub leader, coordination and arrangements for UN activities and missions into the hub were made by WFP in coordination with UNDSS. WFP coordinated missions with the various hub leaders, including UNDSS. All security arrangements were conducted in cooperation and coordination with the CMT / SMT and UNDSS.</p> <p>UNHCR Security staff deployed to hub and missions were done in support to UNDSS through an integrated security approach.</p>
Activity 2.2	Conduct over 20 Security Awareness Training (SAT) courses to humanitarian workers	UNDSS FSCOs and lead agencies LSAs	<p>33+ UNICEF staff attended SSAFE training. SSAFE is a mandatory security training for all International staff wishing to work in Yemen.</p> <p>WFP has over 50 international staff trained in SSAFE. WFP conducted the IFAK training in Arabic for all UN drivers and helpers. Over 20 staff were ETB trained, both national and international.</p> <p>UNHCR staff are B/ASITF trained. Many UNHCR staff have taken SSAFE, SAIT, IFAK and ETB trainings. Staff regularly received security updates associated with recommendations and advisories.</p>
Activity 2.3a	Conduct over 50 field security support and assessment missions	UNDSS FSCOs and lead agencies LSAs	<p>148 UNICEF field missions supported. WFP conducted over 123 missions around Yemen, those included assessment missions.</p>

			UNHCR undertook more than 40 field missions, many other missions were planned but cancelled, /stopped for security reasons or lack of local authorities' approvals.
Activity 2.3b	Coordinate with WFP ETC to ensure adequate security communications systems in place	UNDSS, lead agencies, WFP	<p>UNICEF supported WFP ETC missions to hubs: Ibb x 3; Sa'ada x 2. Hub office space was provided to support the establishment of radio rooms in both hubs. Radio rooms were established by WFP ETC and UNICEF ICT (and staffed by cost share DSS radio operators).</p> <p>WFP ETC team in coordination with hub leaders and UNDSS established radio rooms in Saada, Al Hudaydah, Sana'a, Ibb and Aden. WFP ETC has also assisted in conducting communication training for UN staff.</p> <p>UNHCR ICT Unit maintained consistent coordination and communication with UNDSS, WFP IT Units and similarly with the other UN Agencies, to ensure that UNHCR staff have effective and operational communication system supported with alternate communication plans.</p> <p>UNHCR supported the establishment of radio rooms in the hubs with continuous cost-share support to the DSS staff operating those rooms.</p>

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

UNICEF: CERF funding proved critical to the early deployment of security staff that supported the establishment of hubs in Sa'ada and Ibb and enabled the safe and security conduct of field missions.

UNHCR: UNHCR continued to maintain its Offices in Sa'ada, Aden, Kharaz Refugee Camp (Lahj province) as well as the field unit in Mayfa'a where security staff continued to support partners and the INGO community. CERF funding proved critical to the early deployment of security staff who supported the establishment of the hub in Aden, although the evacuation status was not lifted, and enabled the completion of field missions with appropriate security concerns addressed. UNHCR supported missions by international staff to Aden while national staff continued to operate at the hub. A guesthouse was made available for the possible return of international staff once the evacuation status is lifted. UNHCR security staff participated in all security related meetings and coordinated with the INGO Safety Advisory Office (ISAO). UNHCR's Field Security Unit assisted INGOs and partners by providing security advice regarding their facilities and their field missions. Security meetings were regularly held with partners and the INGO community in hubs, with frequent field missions from the Main Office in Sana'a. CERF funds were utilized for the indicated positions during the contribution period. UNHCR also provided complementary funding to ensure continuity of the positions from sources other than CERF. On 20 January 2016, it was accepted by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator to provide UNHCR an extension of the project due to continued security constraints which caused delays in implementing the project. The original end date of 11 March 2016 was extended to 10 June 2016 in order for UNHCR to implement the project.

WFP: CERF funding proved critical to the early deployment of security staff supporting the establishment of a hub in Al Hudaydah and enabling safe and secure field missions around the country.



<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
<p>UNICEF was by far the most active and present agency both in respect to field presence (in hubs) and in the number of field missions undertaken.</p> <p>UNHCR was active in the field and ensured a permanent presence of staff in the areas with acceptable risks, and was represented in areas, which were difficult to reach through its implementing partners. There were some challenges and restrictions to movements due to the complicated process of granting clearances to UNHCR missions by different stakeholders. The project was coordinated and carried out in collaboration with the UN and INGOs in order to effectively safeguard the safety of all humanitarian organizations operating in Yemen.</p> <p>WFP managed to assist a number of agencies in establish their hubs via the ETC cluster and in field missions.</p>	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Although there are no plans for an evaluation of the project, during the second quarter of 2016 an external firm was contracted by UNICEF to perform an Evaluation of UNICEF's Humanitarian Assistance since March 2015. The main objective of the evaluation is to use findings to improve the management of the current response and also to influence future UNICEF response in any complex emergency.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNDP (implemented by DSS)		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	01/07/2015 – 04/08/2016		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	15-RR-UDP-008		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Common Logistics			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	Security Support for Humanitarian Operations (UNDSS)					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total funding requirements <sup>4</sup> :	US\$ 1,183,399	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received <sup>5</sup> :	US\$ 1,183,399	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>			
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,183,399	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			
Beneficiaries						
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (&lt; 18)</i>						
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>						
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,056</b>			<b>1,076</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>		<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>			
<i>Refugees</i>						
<i>IDPs</i>						
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>			1,056	1076		
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>			<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,076</b>		

<sup>4</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>5</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<p><i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i></p>	<p>The number of affected people indicated is the sum of the international and national staff of the UN in Yemen. The discrepancy noted is not significant and reflective of staff changes over time (affectivity of project implementation).</p>
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<b>CERF Result Framework</b>			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	To jump-start dedicated security support for the expanded lifesaving humanitarian operations in Sa'ada, Taizz, Sana'a, Aden and Al Hudaydah in Yemen enabling effective delivery for a maximum six months.		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	Security support provided to UN and INGO humanitarian workers to fulfil their mandates in a more safe and secure manner.		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	Increased security information sharing and awareness in support of humanitarian operations in Yemen		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Enable effective delivery of humanitarian aid through provision of quality security risk assessments (SRA) and analytical reports and advisories	Over 20 SRAs to be conducted and equal number of analytical reports and advisories issued.	<p><b>119</b> SRAs  <b>124</b> Analytical reports  <b>1.348,060</b> Advisories/  Alerts</p>
Indicator 1.2	Increase security information sharing and cooperation on security issues to the humanitarian community through regular security briefings at UN Area Security Management Team (ASMT) and INGOs meetings	Over 150 briefings provided at ASMTs (75) and INGO meetings (75), visitors and donors and others.	<b>162</b> Security Briefings
Indicator 1.3	Ensure situational awareness and effective operational planning through provisions of security reports (daily, weekly, alerts) to the humanitarian community	A total of more than 300 daily Situation Reports (SITREPs) & more than 100 weekly security reports to be issued. Alerts issued as and when required	<p><b>428</b> Daily SITREPs  <b>81</b> Weekly SITREPs</p>
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Conduct Security Risk Assessments and security analysis - compile and distribute respective documents.	UNDSS FSCOs and LSAs	UNDSS FSCOs and LSAs
Activity 1.2	Establish and hold regular security briefings at UN and INGO meetings – built effective security cooperation through networking.	UNDSS FSCOs and LSAs	UNDSS FSCOs and LSAs
Activity 1.3	Establish effective security information collection and reporting mechanisms. Compile Daily Sitreps,	UNDSS FSCOs and LSAs	UNDSS FSCOs and LSAs

	Weekly reports and alerts - and share these effectively.		
<b>Output 2</b>	Security training and operational support to humanitarian organizations operating in Yemen		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Improve security coordination and management in Yemen through UN presence & increased security capacity.	Establishment of five UN offices and cooperation with INGOs operating in the five areas.	Five UN hubs were established in Aden, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Sa'ada and Sana'a.
Indicator 2.2	Increase security awareness of personnel of humanitarian organisations through targeted training.	20 Security Awareness Training (SAT) courses to be organized to train 1056 humanitarian staff.	15 SSAFE courses were completed in 2015 and 8 courses in 2016 participated by both UN and INGO personnel
Indicator 2.3	Provision of timely operational security support to humanitarian organisations in Yemen.	Over 100 field support missions scheduled and conducted as per requirements of humanitarian organisations (priorities to be coordinated by OCHA)	<b>119</b> Field Missions Under Evacuation Status and <b>393</b> Missions Not Under the Evacuation Status were completed making a total of: <b>512</b>
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1a	Establish Office in Sa'ada, Al Hudaydah, Taizz, Aden, Sana'a	UNDSS and lead agencies	UNDSS and lead agencies
Activity 2.1b	Coordinated security activities between integrated DSS and lead agency security	UNDSS and lead agencies	UNDSS and lead agencies
Activity 2.2	Conduct over 20 Security Awareness Training (SAT) courses to humanitarian workers	UNDSS FSCOs, LSAs	UNDSS FSCO and LSAs
Activity 2.3a	Conduct over 100 field security support and assessment missions	UNDSS FSCOs	UNDSS FSCOs, Agency FSAs' LSAs
Activity 2.3b	Coordinate with WFP ETC to ensure adequate security communications systems in place	UNDSS	UNDSS

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

No significant discrepancy

<b>13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:</b>	
SMT meetings served the official forum by which feedback from the beneficiaries of the implementation and monitoring of the project design are discussed. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and UN Country Team (UNCT) likewise provide separate feedback on the project implementation that complements the formal discussions at the SMT.	
<b>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</b>	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
There are no plans for an evaluation of this project. The project contributed to enabling the overall humanitarian response in Yemen that is regularly reviewed by the L3 Operational Review.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS**

CERF project information							
<b>1. Agency:</b>		WFP		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>		23/09/2015 – 23/04/2016	
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>		15-RR-WFP-046		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>		Common Telecommunications					
<b>4. Project title:</b>		Establishment of emergency telecommunication services for humanitarian community in Yemen					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total funding requirements <sup>6</sup> :		US\$ 2,119,622		d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners: ▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i> ▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		
	b. Total funding received <sup>7</sup> :		US\$ 678,302				
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 678,302				
Beneficiaries							
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) directly through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>							
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>		<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
		<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (&lt; 18)</i>							
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>							
<b>Total</b>				<b>315</b>			<b>276</b>
8b. Beneficiary Profile							
<i>Category</i>		<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>							
<i>IDPs</i>							
<i>Host population</i>							
<i>Other affected people</i>		315 <sup>8</sup> (290 UN humanitarian workers and 25 NGOs in Aden and Al Hudaydah)			276 (240 UN humanitarian workers and 36 NGOs in Aden and Al Hudaydah)		
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>		<b>315</b>			<b>276</b>		

<sup>6</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>7</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<sup>8</sup> 290 UN humanitarian workers and 25 NGOs in Aden and al Hudaydah

<p><i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i></p>	<p>The number of NGOs present in Aden and Al Hudaydah has increased more rapidly than expected, reaching 36 NGOs by May 2016, instead of planned 25. However, the UN staff has remained at 17% lower level than expected reaching to only 240, instead of planned 290 due to the difficult and persisting security situation in Aden that has not abled permanent international staff presence.</p>
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CERF Result Framework			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	<p>1. Establish, upgrade and maintain security telecommunications and data communication services to provide the humanitarian community with a reliable and independent means of communications, improving operational security environment for staff and assets; 2. Ensure efficient and effective coordination of emergency response in support of the humanitarian community under the Cluster approach;</p>		
<b>10. Outcome statement</b>	<p>1. Security telecommunication and data communication services are established in two locations in Yemen. 2. Adequate level of communication and information is being shared and coordinated with all the partners by updating service maps, updating on local telecoms situation as well as leading global and local ETC working groups. In its information management capacity, ETC keep stakeholders informed on the services available at hub sites and operational locations in the country. Additionally, radio trainings will be arranged in all locations to train UN and NGO staff on using ETC facilities.</p>		
11. Outputs			
<b>Output 1</b>	Improved coordination		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Information Management and collaboration platform established and maintained up-to-date	1	1
Indicator 1.2	Number of Information Management (IM) products (maps, SitReps) produced and shared via email, task forces and on the ETC website	15	15
Indicator 1.3	Number of Global and Local coordination meetings conducted	25	25
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Information Management and collaboration platform is established and maintained up-to-date	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.2	Regular information management products, including sitreps are produced and shared via email, information management platform, task force and ETC website.	WFP	WFP
Activity 1.3	Regular ETC meetings are conducted on local and global level.	WFP	WFP
<b>Output 2</b>	Security telecommunications and data communication services		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached

Indicator 2.1	Number of common operational areas covered by common security telecommunications and data communication network.	3	3
Indicator 2.2	Number of COMCEN established/upgraded	3	3
Indicator 2.3	Number of interagency locations deployed with charging stations	10	8
Indicator 2.4	Number of locations in which regular radio trainings are conducted	3	2
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Security telecommunication network and COMCEN are established in Hudaydah and Aden	WFP	WFP
Activity 2.2	Common Data communication facilities are established in Al Hudaydah and Aden	WFP	WFP
Activity 2.3	Charging stations are deployed in Al Hudaydah and Aden	WFP	WFP
Activity 2.4	Radio training sessions are conducted in Al Hudaydah and Aden	WFP	WFP

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

ETC services were critical to safeguard humanitarian response and deliver life-saving programmes especially in Aden and Al Hudaydah hubs. With the help of CERF, information and coordination services were established which improved the link between the ETC service provider and its user community comprising of humanitarians. The funding helped to deploy ETC staff who are specialists in delivering services in emergency phase.

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

WFP/ETC team worked with the UN staff in Al Hudaydah and Aden to ensure the project responded to humanitarian operational and staff needs.

**14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

There are no plans for an evaluation of this project. The project contributed to enabling the overall humanitarian response in Yemen that is regularly reviewed by the L3 Operational Review.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED



## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

The allocation was fully implemented by the recipient UN agencies, funds and programmes and therefore no Annex I is provided.

## ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAP	Accountability to Affected Population
AAR	After Action Review
ASMT	Area Security Management Team
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CMT	Country Management Team
COMCEN	Communication Centre
CONOP	Concept of Operations
DO	Designated Official
DSS	Department of Safety and Security
ETB	Emergency Trauma Bag
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
FSA	Field Security Advisor
FSO	Field Safety Officer
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HPF	Humanitarian Pooled Fund
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
ICCM	Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Population
IFAK	Individual First Aid Kit training
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IT	Information and Telecommunication
LSA	Local Security Associate
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSRA	Multilateral Security Risk Assessment
MT	Metric Tons
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
RC	Resident Coordinator
SAM	Severe Acute Malnourished
SAT	Security Awareness Training
SITREP	Situation Report
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SMT	Security Management Team
SRA	Security Risk Assessment
SSAFE	Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments

TPM	Third Party Monitoring
UN	United Nations
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VHF	Very High Frequency Radio
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
YHRP	Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan