

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
YEMEN
RAPID RESPONSE
Logistics/UNHAS Scale-Up
2019**

19-RR-YEM-33901

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

LISE GRANDE

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

a. Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.	2 November 2020
Levke GROHER – WFP Donor Relations Officer Samson Mwangi – WFP Chief, UNHAS Hordur Karlsson – WFP Aviation Officer Martin Bettelley – Senior Supply Chain Officer (Bilateral Service Provision and Cluster) Sarah Reggianini – Logistics Coordination Officer Wali Noor – Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Coordinator Aidan O'leary – Chief of OCHA Yemen Yannick Martin – YHF Fund Manager Mateusz Buczek – YHF Deputy Fund Manager	
b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report on the use of CERF funds was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Since this allocation targeted only logistics, UNHAS and telecommunications, the report was discussed and agreed upon between the RC/HC, Chief of OCHA, Logistics Cluster, Emergency Telecommunications Cluster and UNHAS.	
c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
RC/HC OCHA WFP Logistics Cluster Emergency Telecommunication Cluster UNHAS	

PART I

Strategic Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

At the beginning of 2019, when this allocation was requested, the humanitarian community in Yemen was massively scaling-up its operations to enable the delivery of life-saving assistance to 21.4 million people. In particular, the scale-up aimed at feeding 12 million severely food insecure people, up from 8 million in 2018, and averting famine through integrated response to increased needs across all sectors, including to massive population displacement.

Building up UNHAS, Logistics, and Emergency Telecommunications capacities was the main priority because these services providing the supply lines for and were key enablers of the humanitarian response \. The CERF allocation enabled the two clusters and UNHAS to rapidly expand their services in response to the increased logistics and telecommunication requirements through the provision of additional cargo and passenger flights, augmentation of the capacity of seaports and airports, increased storage and fuel capacity, provision of safe accommodation space and expanded communication services, without which the scale-up of the humanitarian response would not have been possible. The CERF allocation also enabled the expansion of humanitarian presence in difficult-to-reach areas, through transport, logistics and telecommunication services available in additional locations which strengthened the protection of humanitarian space.

1. OVERVIEW

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)

a. TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE		US\$ 135 million from Jan 2019 until Sep 2020
FUNDING RECEIVED BY SOURCE		
CERF		31,666,052
COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUND (if applicable)		N/A
OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)		90,000,000
b. TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE		121,666,052

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY PROJECT AND SECTOR (US\$)

Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
WFP	19-RR-WFP-003	Logistics - Common Logistics	31,666,052
TOTAL			31,666,052

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	30,947,155
Funds transferred to Government partners*	0
Funds transferred to International NGOs partners*	718,897
Funds transferred to National NGOs partners*	0
Funds transferred to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	718,897
TOTAL	31,666,052

* These figures should match with totals in Annex 1.

2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS

At the beginning of 2019, the humanitarian crisis in Yemen remained the worst in the world. Nearly four years of conflict and severe economic decline drove the country to the brink of famine and exacerbated needs in all sectors. An estimated 80 per cent of the population – 24 million people – required some form of humanitarian or protection assistance, of whom 14.4 million were in acute need.

The severity of needs deepened across all sectors, with the number of people in acute need a staggering 27 per cent higher than in 2018. Two-thirds of all districts in the country were in the IPC pre-famine state. The escalation of the conflict since March 2015 dramatically aggravated the protection crisis. The most severe needs were concentrated in conflict areas or areas with large numbers of IDPs and returnees. Many of these areas were already struggling with chronic vulnerabilities in terms of food security, nutrition, water and healthcare before the current crisis. Nearly four years of conflict have exacerbated these challenges, pushing millions more into humanitarian need.

As reported by the IPC Analysis of December 2018, there were 104 districts with the highest severity scores (5 and 4) including 45 districts with IPC 5 (catastrophe). As many as 4.3 million people have been displaced since 2015. Protracted displacement decreased resilience and exacerbated existing vulnerabilities. Amid a severe economic decline and long-term displacement, IDPs and their hosts were rapidly exhausting reserves to meet their needs. Food security assessments have confirmed that IDP households were facing the most extreme hunger levels.

Before the escalation of the crisis, Yemen imported about 90 per cent of its staple food and required an estimated 544,000 metric tons of imported fuel per month. With the restrictions imposed on all seaports in the country and the continuing closure of Sana'a airport for commercial flights, food stocks were decreasing, and fuel continued to be scarce across Yemen.

The unprecedented depreciation of the Yemeni Riyal (YER) across the country in September and October 2018 worsened the economic crisis, resulting in soaring prices of basic commodities. At its highest, the exchange rate was 860 YER/USD in Aden, a 300 per cent depreciation compared to the pre-crisis rate (215 YER/USD). The average cost of the monthly minimum food basket in October 2018 was 137 per cent higher than in the pre-crisis period. Due to these persistent price increases, hundreds of thousands of families were unable to purchase the basic necessities required to survive.

Areas with the highest cross-sectoral needs urgently required a scale-up of integrated humanitarian response to ensure the continuation of basic life-saving and protection services. The Logistics Cluster, UNHAS and the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster represented a crucial aspect of the humanitarian response in Yemen, as they jointly provided common services enabling all humanitarian organisations to implement their programmes.

Humanitarian organizations required logistical support to overcome limited access to conflict-affected areas; ensure reliable, secure transport of goods and staff to, from and within Yemen; de-congest supply movements at main entry points; compensate for inadequate or damaged infrastructure; and ensure sufficient quantities of fuel for humanitarian organizations.

Furthermore, the lack of reliable, secure telecommunications and internet services severely constrained partners' ability to operate. This challenge was exacerbated by a lack of infrastructure, shortages of necessary equipment in the local market relying on a single authorized service provider and difficulties in importing needed supplies. These challenges were present in all humanitarian hubs: Aden, Hudaydah, Ibb, Sa'ada and Sana'a. IT and telecommunications support were especially needed to support establishment of new emergency sites and humanitarian hubs in 2019.

The humanitarian organizations requested \$4.2 billion through the 2019 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan. Out of the total requirements, the Logistics Cluster, UNHAS, and Emergency Telecommunication Cluster appealed for a total of \$97.6 million. This included \$35.6 million to sustain the ongoing activities and \$62.2 million for the expansion of common services and the augmentation of infrastructure to facilitate the scale-up of humanitarian operations. The CERF Rapid Response grant at the beginning of the year was instrumental in kick-starting this expansion by enabling humanitarian action in Yemen at a much larger scale than before.

3. PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

The increased requirements of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan from \$2.96 billion in 2018 to \$4.2 billion in 2019 reflected the massively increased needs across all sectors in Yemen. In light of the IPC results and deteriorating humanitarian context, The HCT acknowledged that the humanitarian footprint in Yemen needed to expand in order to meet the increased needs. The substantial scale up of the humanitarian presence and operations across the country was urgently required to provide an adequate response. The HCT recognized that a key precondition of the expansion was an immediate scale up of the common services to ensure humanitarian access, availability of supplies, as well as safety and security. The HCT agreed that the current level of services provided by the Logistics Cluster, UNHAS and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster was not sufficient to respond to the increasing requests by the humanitarian community for passenger transportation, cargo movements, fuel for operations, storage capacity, internet and VHF radio coverage, as well as accommodation spaces.

To address these gaps, the Logistics Cluster, UNHAS and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster developed individual but interlinked scale-up plans, which have been presented to the HCT on 17 December 2018. Following further consultations between WFP, the Logistics Cluster, UNHAS, Emergency Telecommunications and the humanitarian community, a detailed CERF Rapid Response proposal was developed and presented to the HCT on 14 January 2019. The HCT endorsed the proposal in the same meeting, which was later submitted by the RC/HC to the CERF secretariat.

Complementing the CERF allocation, the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) allocated \$75 million at the beginning of 2019 for the scale-up of humanitarian programming in IPC 4 and above areas, in IDP collective sites and in response to the large-scale displacement and expected returns. The YHF allocation was closely linked to the CERF Rapid Response application since the YHF-funded projects could only be implemented if sufficient common services, such as passenger and cargo transport, supply chain, storage and connectivity were in place.

4. CERF RESULTS

The CERF allocation allowed WFP to play a critical role in enabling the humanitarian response in Yemen in line with the targets of SDG 17 ("Partnership for the goals"). Humanitarian air services ensured the safe and uninterrupted access of humanitarian workers to Yemen, while the WFP-led Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunication Cluster provided efficient and coordinated logistics and telecommunication services across the country. WFP significantly increased the capacity and scope of UNHAS to enable the scale-up of the humanitarian response and satisfy the increase in passenger demand. Except for three organizations operating their own flights, UNHAS was the only available aviation service for humanitarian staff in Yemen. WFP

provided common logistics services at no cost to users through the Logistics Cluster to fill critical logistics gaps in support of humanitarian partners. The Logistics Cluster services included air, and land transport of cargo, storage of relief items, and logistical coordination. The WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) provided security telecommunications, internet connectivity services, and user and technical support to humanitarian operations across Yemen. ETC VSAT station was the only stable and available internet services during the outage of internet service in two occasions in Hodeidah and Sana'a. The CERF contribution enabled the ETC to effectively respond to the scale-up of the humanitarian operation in Yemen by expanding its footprint and improving the quality of service provision. With critical financial support from CERF, WFP was able to support a total of 74 organisations with common logistics services, provide ETC access to 41 partners across eleven sites and transport staff from over 71 agencies on UNHAS flights.

5. PEOPLE REACHED

TABLE 4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY CATEGORY ¹		
Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Host communities	N/A	N/A
Refugees	N/A	N/A
Internally displaced persons	N/A	N/A
Other affected persons	N/A	N/A
Total	N/A	N/A

¹ Best estimates of the number of people directly supported through CERF funding by category.

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SEX AND AGE ²					
	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Planned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reached	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

² Best estimates of the number of people directly supported through CERF funding by sex and age (totals in tables 4 and 5 should be the same).

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES) ³					
	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Planned (Out of the total targeted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reached (Out of the total reached)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

³ Best estimates of the number of people with disabilities directly supported through CERF funding.

TABLE 7a: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR (PLANNED) ⁴					
By Cluster/Sector (Planned)	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Logistics - Common Logistics Common Logistics	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

PART II

8. PROJECT REPORTS

8.1. Project Report 19-RR-WFP-003 - WFP

1. Project Information			
1. Agency:	WFP	2. Country:	Yemen
3. Cluster/Sector:	Logistics - Common Logistics	4. Project Code (CERF):	19-RR-WFP-003
5. Project Title:	Expansion of common services to enable the scale-up of the humanitarian community in Yemen		
6.a Original Start Date:	31/01/2019	6.b Original End Date:	30/07/2019
6.c No-cost Extension:	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, specify revised end date:	30/09/2020
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date? (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <i>Activities have been concluded but some of the equipment is yet to arrive in country as explained in the report.</i>	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 135 million from Jan 2019 until Sep 2020
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 90 million from Jan 2019 until Sep2020
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 31,666,052
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners		US\$ 718,897
	of which to:		
	▪ Government Partners	US\$ 0	
	▪ International NGOs	US\$ 718,897	
	▪ National NGOs	US\$ 0	
	▪ Red Cross/Crescent	US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The CERF contributions allowed WFP to play a critical role in enabling the humanitarian response in Yemen in line with the targets of SDG 17 ("Partnership for the goals"). Humanitarian air services ensured the safe and uninterrupted access of humanitarian workers to Yemen, while the WFP-led Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunication Cluster provided efficient and coordinated logistics and telecommunication services across the country. WFP significantly increased the capacity and scope of UNHAS to enable the scale-up of the humanitarian response and satisfy the increase in passenger demand. Except for three organizations operating their own flights, UNHAS was the only available aviation service for humanitarian staff in Yemen. WFP provided common logistics services at no cost to users through the Logistics Cluster to fill critical logistics gaps in support of humanitarian partners. The Logistics Cluster services included air, and land transport of cargo, storage of relief items, and logistical coordination. The WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) provided security telecommunications, internet connectivity services, and user and technical support to humanitarian operations across Yemen. The CERF contribution enabled the ETC to effectively respond to the scale-up of the humanitarian operation in Yemen by expanding its footprint and improving the quality of service provision. With critical financial support from CERF, WFP was able to support a total of 74 organisations with common logistics services, provide ETC access to 41 partners across eleven sites and transport staff from over 71 agencies on UNHAS flights.

3. Changes and Amendments

1. Project Revision - Jan 2019
2. Project Revision and no cost extension - June 2019
3. No cost extension - Dec 2019

The project revisions and no cost extensions did not include the funding allocated to UNHAS. UNHAS activities were carried out within the original agreed upon timeframe between January and July 2019. Reporting on UNHAS refers to this period only.

The re-programming and no-cost extension requests were the result of a volatile and rapidly changing environment as well as bureaucratic challenges. Yemen is a complex and ever-evolving context that requires flexibility and presents intricate levels of constraints. For example, the use of the vessel that was initially requested to be included to provide passenger transport and accommodation space, was subsequently advised by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to be no longer needed. This decision was also based on access constraints and the escalation of conflict for incoming staff to Hodeidah.

The fuel tank capacity was increased in Aden, but it was cancelled for Ibb. This was in light of a re-evaluation of organisations' fuel needs. During the course of 2019 the need for fuel provision in Yemen had evolved into regular fuel deliveries upon request of humanitarian organisations. Based on the change in needs and in the kind of response needed from WFP, the provision of fuel on a cost recovery model, transitioned from the WFP-led Logistics Cluster to WFP Bilateral Service Provision (BSP). WFP BSP was established in Yemen in 2017 and managed a bilateral fuel provision service to WHO, IOM and UNICEF on a cost-recovery basis since 2018. To date, BSP continues to fulfil ad hoc cost recovery fuel requests (diesel and petrol) by INGOs and NGOs - subject to availability of fuel in the local market.

The augmentation of temperature control capacity was successful in Aden, but it posed challenges in Sana'a. The construction works were halted as no agreement could be reached with the owner of the WFP-leased facility. As an alternative solution, ten Temperature Control Units were identified and procured, representing a more flexible option to a fixed facility, as these can also be deployed to field locations being kitted with solar panels. The Temperature Control Units have been successfully procured and the shipping documents are being finalised to allow for final transport to Yemen. The delivery is expected early December 2020.

Several constraints have led to a delay in the procurement of the port equipment. The main reasons include:

- The Aden Port Authorities have been involved in the needs identification process since early on. The initial phase during which the needed equipment was to be jointly identified took longer than expected and led to a significant delay in triggering the scoping for the procurement process.
- The situation in southern Yemen was severely strained in early August 2019, when clashes broke out and intense fighting started in and around Aden. This led to a temporary halt of the Aden Port Authorities' engagement and active participation in finalizing agreements.
- Given the increasingly deteriorating security situation, the mission to Dubai by the Port Authorities to allow for the final list and specification of the port equipment, originally scheduled for July, was severely delayed by visa denial. The mission took place on 14 October 2019 and allowed for the final list and specification of port equipment to be agreed upon.
- Due to the highly technical specifications defined, it was not possible to procure a ready-made and off-the-shelf X-Ray. Despite the challenges and the additional constraints posed by the global COVID-19 pandemic, WFP – through UNHRD – has been able to successfully identify a suitable supplier that was able to produce the X-Ray. Final delivery to Yemen is expected to take place in early December 2020.

In response to the scale-up of the humanitarian activities in Hodeidah and the port operation support, the ETC procured additional IT and telecommunication equipment, which got stuck in Dubai since February 2019, pending import-clearance of the Sana'a based authorities. The pre-import license certificate was never granted despite several attempts made through the RC Office, OCHA and WFP management. The order included some specific items such as HF/VHF radios and satellite telecommunication equipment with battery limited lifecycle. Due to lack of clearances, the shipment of this order was eventually diverted to Aden. This change, however, did not result in a variance of outputs.

4.a. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (PLANNED)					
Cluster/Sector	Logistics - Common Logistics				
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Refugees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Returnees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Internally displaced persons	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other affected persons	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Planned	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people planned")	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.b. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING (REACHED)					
Cluster/Sector	Logistics - Common Logistics				
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Host communities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Refugees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Returnees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Internally displaced persons	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other affected persons	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reached	Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total
Persons with Disabilities (Out of the total number of "people reached")	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

In case of significant discrepancy between figures under planned and reached people, either in the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	The WFP Logistics Cluster, UNHAS and the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, offer common services to humanitarian organisations in Yemen. These services play a critical role in enabling the humanitarian response in Yemen, and therefore facilitate humanitarian assistance reaching vulnerable populations in Yemen...
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5. CERF Result Framework	
Project Objective	Expansion of common services to enable the scale-up of the humanitarian community in Yemen

Output 1	Increase the Logistics Cluster capacity to facilitate the transport of life-saving cargo via air, the storage of critical medical and relief items, the provision of fuel, and the provision of storage facilities for humanitarian organisations in field locations, thus allowing life-saving humanitarian cargo to reach beneficiaries.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 1.1	Cargo Airlifts facilitated by the Logistics Cluster (unit), with 20 MT capacity each	18	22	Financial invoices (aircraft mobilisation)

Indicator 1.2	Cold chain/temperature-controlled storage space established (m2)	2,200	600	Financial invoices (construction works)
Indicator 1.3	Additional dry storage space established (m2)	10,440	15,620	Financial invoices (lease agreement)
Indicator 1.4	Deployment of fuel tanks (litres)	300,000	650,000	Financial invoices (fuel procurement)
Indicator 1.5	Purchase of 10 Mobile Storage Units (MSU) (%)	100	400 (40 MSUs were procured)	Financial invoices (MSU procurement)

Explanation of output and indicators variance:	<p>Indicator 1.2 was underachieved due to two reasons:</p> <p>a. the locations for cold chain/temperature control were reduced from three (Aden, Hodeidah, Sana'a) to two (Aden and Sana'a) – as per Project Revision 2 (submitted in May 2019).</p> <p>b. Construction of temperature control in Sana'a came to a halt due to a lack of agreement with the WFP-rented storage premises. Part of the 10 mobile Temperature Control Units may also be used in Sana'a at the disposal of the humanitarian community. Construction works in Aden have been successfully completed and 600 square metres of temperature control (of which 24 square metres of cold chain) were built inside the seaport freezone.</p>			
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Airlifts are carried out two times a month from Djibouti to Sana'a, and once a month from Djibouti to Aden, for an estimated 60 mt airlifted per month.	WFP/ Logistics Cluster
Activity 1.2	Building cold chain/temperature-controlled storage spaces in Hodeidah, Sana'a and Aden.	WFP/Logistics Cluster (note that Hodeidah was not included, see explanation in indicator 1.2)
Activity 1.3	Rent additional warehouse space in Sana'a and set up new storage space in Ibb.	WFP/Logistics Cluster
Activity 1.4	Increase Aden fuel capacity and set up a new fuel station in Ibb.	WFP/Logistics Cluster (Ibb fuel station activity was cancelled, see explanation provided in section 3)
Activity 1.5	Make available 10 MSUs to humanitarian organizations to set up storage space in field locations.	WFP/Logistics Cluster

Output 2	Increased cargo handling capacity at the key entry points Aden seaport and Sana'a airport			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 2.1	Aden seaport: percentage of cargo handling equipment procured and delivered within 6 months	100	100 (procurement has been finalized but equipment is yet to arrive in country)	Financial Invoices and Goods Received Notes (the timeframe was adjusted in line with the NCEs)
Indicator 2.2	Sana'a airport: percentage of cargo handling equipment procured and delivered within 6 months	100	100	Financial Invoices and Goods Received Notes (this should read Aden airport; the timeframe was adjusted in line with the NCEs)
Explanation of output and indicators variance:	N/A			
Activities	Description	Implemented by		

Activity 2.1	Launch a tender via UNHRD, receive the quotations and select the most convenient	WFP/Logistics Cluster
Activity 2.2	Finalize the purchase (payment)	WFP/Logistics Cluster
Activity 2.3	Transport the equipment to its final destination	WFP/Logistics Cluster
Activity 2.4	Carrying out customs clearance	WFP/Logistics Cluster
Activity 2.5	Equipment is ready to use and enters into service	WFP/Logistics Cluster
Activity 2.6	Memoranda of Understanding are drafted and signed to hand over the equipment	WFP/Logistics Cluster (the final MoU has been agreed upon and is ready for signature)

Output 3	Enable UNHAS to transport a higher number of passengers to and from Yemen with an A320 aircraft			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 3.1	Average number of flights operated per month	13	16	[WFP/UNHAS YEM database]
Indicator 3.2	Average number of passengers transported per month	1,000	739	[WFP/UNHAS YEM database]
Indicator 3.3	Percentage of booking requests fulfilled vs received	100	100	[WFP/UNHAS YEM database]
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		UNHAS funding was expensed in line with the original proposal between January and July 2019. The number of flights operated per month was scaled up to 16, in line with the demand from the humanitarian community. Despite the increased number of flights, passengers transported per month remained slightly below target.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Launch a tender via UNHRD, receive the quotations and select the most convenient	WFP Aviation Unit HQ Rome WFP/UNHAS Yemen		
Activity 3.2	Finalize the purchase (payment)	WFP Aviation Unit HQ Rome		
Activity 3.3	Transport the equipment to its final destination	WFP Aviation Unit HQ Rome WFP/UNHAS Yemen		
Activity 3.4	Carrying out customs clearance	WFP CO + Areas Offices in Amman, Aden, Djibouti & Jordan WFP/UNHAS Yemen		
Activity 3.5	Equipment is ready to use and enters into service	WFP/UNHAS Yemen		
Activity 3.6	Memoranda of Understanding are drafted and signed to hand over the equipment	WFP Aviation Unit HQ Rome WFP / UNHAS Yemen		

Output 4	Expansion of telecommunications services and security communications for humanitarians			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 4.1	Number of new ETC hubs opened	5	6	Official launch of hubs, KPIs/weekly statistical report
Indicator 4.2	Percentage of increase in number of users in Aden	50	100	Humanitarian operations scaleup, KPIs/weekly reports

Indicator 4.3	Completion of set up of three 30-meter antennas for VHF coverage expansion (%)	100	80	Supplier performance evaluation and site visit
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Explanation of output and indicators variance:	<p>Following the scale up of the humanitarian operation in Yemen, the expansion of the ETC service provision, including security communications, ensured the adequate response to the increased demand.</p> <p>Indicator 4.1: The four hubs, dedicated for UN agencies in Hodeidah, Mukallah, Turba, Mokha, and two hubs dedicated for INGOs in Aden and in Mokha, are fully operational while the UN hub in Hajjah is partially completed and waiting for official launch of the hub (delay is not due to ETC). The hub in Marib is waiting for the authority approval to deploy the telecommunication equipment and VSAT satellite.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2: The number of ETC users increased rapidly following the opening of new guesthouses in Aden following and the increased number of UN staff in general. The internet service in UN guesthouses is provided by the ETC secure VSAT satellite link.</p> <p>Indicator 4.3: The delivery of the six antenna towers has been completed, four are installed in Aden, Turba and Mokha. Variance: one antenna for Marib is waiting for IOM to complete the hub construction and Aden authority to approve the shipment, one antenna for Hajjah is stored in Bajil and waiting for the authorities to approval the shipment and installation.</p>
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 4.1	Technical assessment in Al Hudaydah, Mukallah, Sa'ada, Mokha, Aden and Turba and finalize bill of quantity.	WFP/ETC
Activity 4.2	Allocation of resources to procure locally the IT equipment and services for these six locations hubs	WFP/ETC
Activity 4.3	Contract local service provider for domestic work (e.g., solar power and cabling)	WFP
Activity 4.4	Deployment of locally purchased equipment, configuration/installation in the six locations	WFP/ETC
Activity 4.5	Transport, clearance and set up of internationally procured telecom equipment	FITTEST, WFP Djibouti, WFP/ETC Aden
Activity 4.6	Sign Standard Operating Procedures to host ETC services with one INGO and provide access to other INGOs.	WFP/ETC
Activity 4.7	Opening of services to organisations in the six hubs.	WFP/ETC
Activity 4.8	Market assessment of potential local suppliers of 30-meter self-supported antenna towers	WFP
Activity 4.9	Identify and agree on hosting the antenna	WFP/ETC
Activity 4.10	Set up of the antennas, including electric grounding	ULC (the supplier)

Output 5	Mobilize a passenger vessel at Al Hudaydah port to accommodate up to 100 international members of the humanitarian community			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of Verification
Indicator 5.1	Number of vessels deployed within one month upon receipt of funding	1	This output is no longer applicable after the	N/A

			project revision done in January 2019.	
Indicator 5.2	Average number of passengers accommodated per month	70	This output is no longer applicable after the project revision done in January 2019.	N/A
Indicator 5.3	Percentage of accommodation booking requests fulfilled vs received	100	This output is no longer applicable after the project revision done in January 2019.	N/A
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		Please note that this output is no longer applicable following the approved project revision in January 2019 and re-programming of funds towards three guesthouses in Hodeidah, Hajjah and Mokha.).		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 5.1	Deploy a passenger vessel to provide accommodation for the increased numbers of international staff based in Al Hudaydah	N/A		
Activity 5.2	The vessel will be able to accommodate between up to 100 passengers	N/A		
Activity 5.3	All accommodation booking requests received will be fulfilled	N/A		

6. Accountability to Affected People
6.a IASC AAP Commitment 2 – Participation and Partnership
<p>How were crisis-affected people (including vulnerable and marginalized groups) involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project?</p> <p>WFP played a critical role in enabling the humanitarian response in Yemen in line with the target of SDG 17. WFP was able to provide services to the entire humanitarian community. Humanitarian air services ensured the safe and uninterrupted access of humanitarian workers to Yemen, while the WFP-led Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunication Cluster provided efficient and coordinated logistics and telecommunication services across the country.</p>
<p>Were existing local and/or national mechanisms used to engage all parts of a community in the response? If the national/local mechanisms did not adequately capture the needs, voices and leadership of women, girls and marginalised groups, what alternative mechanisms have you used to reach these?</p> <p>The Aden port authorities were involved from the start in identifying the needs concerning the seaport capacity augmentation in Aden by procuring key handling and scanning equipment. The situation in southern Yemen was severely strained in early August 2019, when clashes broke out and intense fighting started across Aden. This led to a temporary halt of the Aden Port Authorities' engagement and active participation in finalizing agreements. Given the deteriorating security situation, the mission to Dubai by the Port Authorities, originally scheduled for July, was severely delayed by visa denial. However, the mission took place on 14 October and allowed for the agreement on the final list and specification of port equipment.</p>
6.b IASC AAP Commitment 3 – Information, Feedback and Action
<p>How were affected people provided with relevant information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave, and what programme it intends to deliver?</p> <p>WFP offers support services in the field of transportation, logistics and emergency telecommunication that benefit the entire humanitarian community in Yemen and are critical in facilitating the humanitarian response. The services do not provide direct support to beneficiaries. Therefore, section 6 is not applicable to this project.</p>

Did you implement a complaint mechanism (e.g. complaint box, hotline, other)? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the complaints.

Yes No

N/A

Did you establish a mechanism specifically for reporting and handling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)-related complaints? Briefly describe some of the key measures you have taken to address the SEA-related complaints.

Yes No

N/A

Any other comments (optional):

N/A

7. Cash Transfer Programming

Did the project include one or more Cash Transfer Programming (CTP)?

Planned

Achieved

No

No

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

Not applicable

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED