

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS

Country	Yemen
Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator	Pratibha Mehta
Reporting Period	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009

I. Summary of Funding and Beneficiaries

Funding (US\$)	Total amount required for the humanitarian response:		
	Total amount received for the humanitarian response:	\$47,556,913	
	Breakdown of total country funding received by source:	CERF	\$7,669,286
		CHF/HRF COUNTRY LEVEL FUNDS	\$0
		OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	\$39,887,627
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Rapid Response window:	\$2,964,005	
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Underfunded window:	\$4,705,281	
	Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner:	a. Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation:	\$7,669,286
		b. Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation (in Annex, please provide a list of each NGO and amount of CERF funding forwarded):	
		c. Funds for Government implementation:	
d. TOTAL:		\$7,699,286	
Beneficiaries	Total number of individuals affected by the crisis:	Approximately 1.7 million individuals	
	Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding:	<u>Flood affected – approximately 1.3 million</u> <u>Conflict affected – approximately 100,000</u> total individuals: approximately 1.4 million	
Geographical areas of implementation:		Governorates of Sa'ada, Hajjah, Amran, Hadramout, Al-Mahara, Aden, Lahj, Shabwa and Abyan	

II. Analysis

Overview of the Humanitarian Situation in Yemen

Yemen is facing a grave and evolving humanitarian situation, due to the combined impact of underdevelopment, economic shocks, political strife, repeated armed conflicts, natural disasters, and influx of refugees. While high levels of human vulnerability are prevalent across the country, core humanitarian needs are primarily the result of: (i) the armed conflict, which has generated population displacement and disrupted livelihoods and social services in the north; (ii) continuous arrivals of refugees, many of whom are temporarily resettled along the southern coast; (iii) last years' inadequate rainfall and global food and financial crises, which have led to high levels of food insecurity in various parts of the country; and (iv) natural disasters, such as the floods, which affected Wadi Hadramout in October 2008.

To provide a continued response to the humanitarian situation in Yemen, the 2010 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP), was launched on 30 November 2009. The YHRP targeted 1.4 million beneficiaries, including 200,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), 162,000 refugees, 500,000 food-insecure, 134,500 under-five children suffering from acute malnutrition, and 115,000 persons recovering from flooding in Hadramout. However, the number of beneficiaries is estimated to have increased significantly since drafting the YHRP. The number of IDPs is now estimated at over 270,000, which exceeds the YHRP projections by more than 30 percent. Concurrently, the number of refugees has increased to more than 170,000. Finally, the preliminary results from a Comprehensive Food Security Survey conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) in late 2009 suggest that 32 percent of the population (7.5 million) is food insecure and 12.5 percent (2.9 million) severely food insecure.

Reasons for CERF applications and outcomes generated by CERF funding

Conflict-Affected Populations in Yemen's Northern Governorates

Over the last few years, intensified sectarian and political differences have led to a series of clashes in Sa'ada between the Government and a more traditional part of the Zaidi community. Since 2004, six rounds of fighting have erupted, interspersed by truces. A truce was agreed upon in July 2008, following the fifth round of fighting, and lasted until August 2009, when the sixth round erupted. During 2009, two applications were made for Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) funding to assist the conflict-affected populations; one under the Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) window, and the other under the Rapid Response (RR) window.

During the fifth round of fighting, an estimated 130,000 people were displaced from their homes. Although by April an estimated 40 percent of these people had returned to their places of origin, 60 percent remained in displacement. The first CERF application was made in April under the UFE window to assist those remaining in displacement as well as those who returned to their villages and found their homes and farms destroyed. These funds were received in May 2009, and enabled the timely provision of essential basic services and procurement of emergency supplies. Relief efforts enabled by CERF funding included, provision of basic medication to under-fives, procurement of education supplies, effective child protection activities, and distribution of non-food items (NFIs).

By July, a lack of additional funding meant that the humanitarian needs of the IDPs remained dire; also, signs of further unrest were beginning to emerge. The second CERF application was made in July 2009 under the RR window, and US\$2.6 million was received in August 2009, shortly after the outbreak of the sixth round of fighting. This funding was allocated to agencies in Yemen to respond to an increase in internally displaced people and a deteriorating security situation in Yemen. The funds enabled agencies to kick-start critical projects to respond to growing humanitarian needs in Sa'ada and the surrounding governorates, both to help those who remained in displacement after the fifth conflict, and to help those who had been uprooted

by the recent unrest. The disbursed CERF funds were enough to provide food assistance to some 25,000 IDPs for three months, as well as to provide protection and shelter assistance, clean drinking water and sanitation facilities, and the procurement of medication and health kits for emergency nutrition and health needs in the affected communities.

Flood-Affected Populations in South-Eastern Yemen (UFE)

In October 2008, floods and heavy rains affected south-eastern Yemen, particularly the Hadramout valley, where an estimated 650,000 people (50 percent of Hadramout Governorate's population) were impacted by the flooding and its consequences. Flash floods and surging waters killed at least 80 people, and displaced between 20,000 and 25,000 people. Some of the greatest damage was to the agriculture sector. Approximately 75 percent of Hadramout's farmers were affected by the floods and lost their agricultural harvest, creating greater food insecurity and financial hardship. At least 3,264 predominantly mud-brick houses were totally destroyed or damaged beyond repair, while hundreds of others became uninhabitable; as well as several health facilities and an estimated 181 schools.

A Flash Appeal was launched in November 2008 to enable the provision of an emergency response, however by the end of its lifespan, in April 2009, it was only 40 percent funded. Therefore, a CERF application was prepared to address the remaining lifesaving needs of the displaced and affected populations, and funding was received in May 2009 to provide lifesaving assistance in all sectors. Food commodities were purchased for over 42,000 people to fill in the shortfalls and mitigate the impact of potential pipeline breaks. Hadramout and Al-Mahara Governorates are very disease-prone; therefore health interventions were prioritised for over 1.5 million people in the affected area, including provision of medication and vaccinations (particularly for children and women of child-bearing age), disease surveillance and to enable early detection and prevention of communicable diseases. The CERF funding also enabled the provision of other essential assistance, including child protection interventions, procurement of education supplies, and much-needed shelter and NFI assistance.

UNDP Security Measures

In November 2009, CERF allocated US\$342,000 to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Yemen. This funding was requested to strengthen security measures for the United Nations system. Although many of the United Nations offices in Yemen required a substantial upgrade, the main threat to humanitarian workers in the country stemmed from ongoing hostilities. In parts of northern Yemen (the conflict-affected areas) United Nations and Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) vehicles have been shot and hijacked. The threat to humanitarian workers is real and growing. For example, on 9 October 2009, a convoy of WFP-hired trucks was ambushed in the northern governorate of Al-Jawf. Humanitarian workers are not currently equipped with radios or armoured vests.

The CERF funding was used to strengthen United Nations security measures to protect 127 international and 420 national United Nations staff, some 160,000 IDPs and other civilians affected by the conflict.

Coordination and Implementation Arrangements

OCHA deployed necessary experts and facilitated the establishment of the cluster approach to address the humanitarian needs in Yemen. The development of CERF applications was participative and aimed to attend to all the relevant sectors' needs as presented by the engaged agencies.

Following the outbreak of the sixth round of fighting in parts of northern Yemen, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) facilitated the application of the cluster approach in Yemen (formally activated in 2010). Cluster meetings and inter-cluster coordination meetings were held on a weekly basis in Sana'a for the first few months of the displacement crisis; and from October, cluster meetings were held once every two weeks. An

Inter-Cluster Coordination Forum was established to discuss issues involving all clusters, such as joint assessments, planning and standardisation of work. This approach helped to more effectively address the needs and related challenges posed by the multifaceted nature of the crisis.

As part of the coordination process, gaps in assistance were identified, and sector leading agencies facilitated the fulfilment of aid needs with the help of the involved stakeholders. Cluster members actively participated in meetings and demonstrated their reliability as partners, despite being overstretched and under resourced. A positive exchange of expertise occurred in each of the clusters between the different cluster members (including United Nations agencies, International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs), NGOs, and other humanitarian actors). The immediate provision of assistance was supported by technical and logistical activities. These included the use of implementing partners and service providers from various sectors.

Experiences with coordination at field level were mixed. Physical proximity of offices in Hajjah Governorate ensured active coordination, but limited capacity and a large number of actors did not allow this structure to be easily built up. OCHA, although limited in size, provided overall support and strategic guidance to the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RC), as well as on a daily basis to the wider community. A Humanitarian Country Team was established to further streamline and strengthen existing humanitarian coordination structures, with participation of United Nations agencies and key INGO representatives.

To ensure a coordinated response to the flooding, a cluster-based approach was also used in these affected areas (without the formal activation of the cluster approach). Each cluster lead was able to determine the priorities of each cluster through respective consultations, and OCHA staff members were deployed to assist the RC and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in prioritising and preparing CERF proposals.

CERF assistance was efficiently implemented in the following ways:

- Assessing, surveying and verifying IDPs, with an emphasis on vulnerable cases and women's needs.
- Creating and maintaining databases
- Training and coaching surveyors
- Direct assistance for procurement, transportation and distribution of NFIs and reconstruction materials
- Maximum participation in coordination meetings and information sharing spaces
- Supporting civil society (university students, graduates and members of societies for women) to survey and counsel female IDPs in four conflict-affected governorates
- Direct assistance in cash-for-work modality, encouraging unemployed households to rebuild and repair their homes in the wake of the floods in south-east Yemen
- Direct assistance for repairing schools and community buildings hosting IDPs and community oriented reconstruction projects.

Overall humanitarian response and gaps in 2009

Conflict-Affected Populations in Yemen's Northern Governorates

In 2009, the bulk of humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations in the northern governorates consisted of emergency education, food, health, shelter, NFIs, protection, and water, sanitation and hygiene. This assistance was provided solely to IDPs, predominantly in areas that were secure and reachable. Following the outbreak of the sixth round of fighting, in August 2009, a Flash Appeal was launched in September as the consolidated response to the humanitarian crisis. Prior to the outbreak of the sixth round, CERF was the main source of humanitarian funding. It enabled provision of assistance to people who remained in displacement after the fifth round of fighting, as well as to people being newly displaced as a result of the escalating situation in July and August 2009.

Security and access were significant concerns throughout 2009, and severely hampered the implementation of set priorities, with large parts of the target population remaining out of reach for most humanitarian actors. The diminished capacity of both the Government and the humanitarian community with regards to proper registration and camp management, at times led to delays in the implementation of response activities and the delivery of basic services. Difficulties faced by the Government in identifying appropriate sites for IDP camps also slowed the effective humanitarian response.

Population displacement significantly overstretched the already weak social infrastructure and services in Amran and Hajjah Governorates.

Flood-Affected Populations in South-Eastern Yemen (UFE)

The Yemen Floods Response Plan, launched in November 2008, had a lifespan until April 2009. Based on the plan, humanitarian actors focused on addressing major gaps in the provision of shelter/NFIs, health services, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), food, education and protection. The appeal was significantly underfunded at only 40 percent, by the end of April 2009, although damage in the affected areas was severe. CERF funding enabled the continued provision of humanitarian assistance in the aforementioned sectors.

III. Results:

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number & title	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
Health	Emergency health response among IDPs in Al-Malaheet area (09-WHO-036)	\$229,662	\$600,000	<p>89,250 IDPs living in Al-Malaheet area, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 65,000 for PHC services (33,800 females & 11,000 children under-5) - 15,000 IDPs for mosquito net distribution - 4,250 women of child bearing age for tetanus vaccination - 4,250 children for IMCI services - 750 children under-5 for vaccination s 	<p>Prevention of outbreak prone diseases</p> <p>Provision of treatment for common illness</p> <p>Prevention of excess mortality due to Diarrhoea, ARI and Malaria) among children and pregnant women</p> <p>Vaccination coverage for vaccine-preventable diseases</p> <p>Procurement and supply of kits to support health services</p>	<p>No outbreak of communicable disease among the target population</p> <p>2000 bed nets distributed to target families for malaria prevention</p> <p>46,796 consultations reported by medical teams with 4,515 malaria cases and 7,244 ARI cases</p> <p>CMR remained below 1 per 10,000 population per day</p> <p>5,060 IDP children vaccinated</p> <p>02 Interagency Health kits and 03 Diarrheal Disease kits were procured and delivered to MoPHP to support medical teams working in the target areas.</p>	<p>The timely availability of CERF funds ensured that the target population have access to health services</p> <p>CERF funds enabled adequate availability of essential medical supplies</p> <p>Prevention of outbreaks kept the CMR within normal limits</p>	<p>MoPHP district / governorate staff monitored health activities on a daily basis. Joint MoPHP –WHO technical teams also monitored activities on fortnightly basis.</p> <p>Weekly Health Cluster meetings were held to identify gaps in service delivery.</p> <p>Needs assessments were carried out</p>	<p>Special attention was given to address the health needs of women, especially women of child bearing age</p>
Health	Emergency requirements of the health sector for Hadhramout, Al Mahara, Sa'ada, Aden, Lahj, Marib, Shabwa and Abyan governorates – Yemen (09-WHO-021)	\$829,000	\$3,415,000	<p>1,676,304 flood-affected people, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,223,748 children under 5 for polio campaign - 372,556 children from 9 months to 5 years for measles campaign - 50,000 targeted for medical emergency supplies - 30,000 targeted in the catchment area of the 6 health facilities. (Male/Female Ratio: 49:51) 	<p>Prevention of polio outbreaks (vaccinations for children under-5)</p> <p>Prevention of measles outbreak (vaccinations for children 9 months-5 years)</p> <p>Early detection and prevention of communicable diseases and rapid response to avert outbreak</p> <p>Improve health services to target population</p> <p>High standards of water and sanitation in the health facilities. It's expected that around 30,000 vulnerable people in the catchment area of the 6 health centres will be prevented from water borne disease</p>	<p>The Polio vaccination campaign covered 95% of children under-5</p> <p>357,654 children vaccinated against measles (95% of children 9 months-5 years)</p> <p>No outbreak of communicable diseases reported from the target areas</p> <p>01 Interagency Health kits and 02 Diarrheal Disease kits were procured and delivered to MoPHP to support medical teams working in the target areas.</p>	<p>Due to limited resources the health sector was struggling to cater to the health needs of the target population. CERF funds ensured availability of adequate resources to cover the most urgent, life-saving health needs.</p> <p>CERF funds enabled the prevention of outbreaks and allowed the provision of health services to continue</p>	<p>MoPHP district / governorate staff monitored health activities on a daily basis. Joint MoPHP –WHO technical teams also monitored activities on fortnightly basis.</p> <p>Weekly Health Cluster meetings were held to identify gaps in service delivery.</p> <p>Needs assessments were carried out</p>	<p>Special attention was given to address the health needs of women, especially women of child bearing age</p>

Nutrition	Emergency Response to Saada governorate humanitarian Crises in Health & Nutrition (09-CEF-036-A)	\$128,293	\$257,400	Children under 5 suffering from acute malnutrition: 7,500 (3,000 inside camps and 4,500 outside camps).	<p>Establishment of Therapeutic Feeding Centre (TFC) & Outpatient Therapeutic Care Centre (OTP) with all necessary tools, equipment and medication for outpatient care</p> <p>Training of volunteers to identify, screen and follow-up children with malnutrition</p> <p>Expected Results: - 700 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM 90%) will be treated in the camps - 258 (SAM 50%) will be treated outside the camps</p> <p>Expected Outcomes: - Malnutrition among children under-5 is reduced: 70% coverage in host communities, 90% in camps, recovery is about 75%, malnutrition-related deaths are kept below 10% at the TFC and below 3% at OTP/SFP</p>	<p>TFC & OTP established Volunteers trained (25 male, 45 female)</p> <p>Results of screening at the launch of the OTP (9/10/2009): - 1074 children were screened - 114 found with SAM (10.6%) - 323 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (30.1%)</p> <p>Treatment by 21/11/2009: - 691 children with SAM - 250 with MAM - 37 SAM with complications - Deaths: 6 (before establishment of the TFC)</p> <p>Children outside the camp were not addressed for the following reasons: - No staff to work in mobile teams - Mobility of IDPs outside camps (currently addressed by MSF-S) - Cure rate: not assessed due to lack of direct UNICEF involvement. Facilities were handed over to MSF-Spain 21/11/2009</p>	<p>CERF funds enabled provision of the following activities for IDPs in Al-Mazrak Camp, Hajjah Governorate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - initial assessments - procurement of medications, health kits & furniture for the TFC/OTP tents 	<p>Routine monitoring system for TFCs & OTPs</p> <p>Post-training follow-up visits to ensure quality of work</p> <p>Cluster coordination meetings with all partners working in nutrition to avoid duplication</p>	Both sexes were addressed through tent-to-tent active screening
WASH	Emergency Response to Sa'ada governorate humanitarian Crises in WASH (09-CEF-036-B)	\$299,600	\$369,600	25,000 people living in conflict-affected areas	<p>Improved access to safe drinking/ domestic water & essential WASH items for 25,000 people in conflict-affected governorates (particularly Al-Mazrak area)</p> <p>Better access to WASH facilities (water, latrines) & improvement of WASH best practices in IDP settlements & schools</p> <p>Improved routine monitoring of water quality in communities & schools</p>	<p>IDPs in Al-Mazrak camps have adequate access to safe ater in line with Sphere standards (at least 20 litres/person/day) through water tanking, distribution of water filters & water chlorination & testing</p> <p>Family latrines installed for all IDP families in the camps to guarantee personal safety & privacy for women & girls</p> <p>Hygiene promotion conducted on a daily basis on: safe handling of water, use of ceramic filters, safe storage of food & water, hand washing, and cleanliness promotion campaigns</p> <p>Diarrhoeal diseases decreased by two thirds</p>	<p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project to begin immediately after IDPs had settled in Al-Mazrak camp and needs were identified</p>	<p>Monitoring visits and assessments, fully coordinated with national / sub-national partners</p> <p>Daily water tests performed to monitor water quality and safety</p>	<p>In Yarmouk school, 4 latrines were constructed for the sole use of girls</p> <p>Family latrines were installed for each IDP household in the camps to guarantee personal safety and privacy for women and girls</p>

Protection, Human Rights, Rule of Law	Child Protection & HIV Prevention in Emergency (09-CEF-036-C)	\$160,500	\$350,000	At least 40,000 children	<p>Conduct rapid assessment on child protection issues, focusing on psychosocial support (PSS)</p> <p>Training-of-trainers to provide psychosocial support for IDP children and their families affected by armed conflict</p> <p>Provision of PSS for IDPs</p> <p>Conduct recreational activities for IDP children in Al-Mazrak camps, including recreational supplies</p> <p>Awareness raising sessions on hazards of child trafficking in Hajjah Governorate including for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police officers in Haradh district - Border patrol - Production & dissemination of IEC materials 	<p>Rapid assessment on child protection issues conducted in Al-Mazrak camp, September 2009</p> <p>12-day training-of-trainers conducted for 35 social workers/school counsellors from Sa'ada, Haradh and Amran Governorates on community-based PSS and child protection.</p> <p>6-day training for 85 social workers/ school counsellors, health professionals and community workers from IDP camps and affected communities</p> <p>Two-day basic training on PSS in schools for 38 teachers in Haradh</p> <p>10 child-friendly schools/youth centres established and functioning in all affected governorates (27,000 children/youths benefited)</p> <p>3,000 children participated in storytelling sessions in camps.</p> <p>10,000 child received individual recreational kits</p> <p>270 officers (Central Security, Haradh Security, coast guards and female police) completed three workshops on child protection and combating child trafficking in light of the conflict.</p>	<p>The CERF contribution enabled UNICEF to initiate essential child protection interventions within a short period of time (in an effective and efficient way), putting child protection at the top of the humanitarian agenda.</p> <p>The IDP community perceived the humanitarian assistance in a comprehensive and coordinated way that gives the protection response equal importance and value with other sectors</p>	Regular field visits to monitor and assess progress against project objectives	<p>More than half of all staff working with the Protection Cluster are female and recruited from affected communities.</p> <p>Boys and girls among IDPs and affected communities have benefited from supportive and protective services. A gender perspective has been mainstreamed in all child protection interventions, especially those dealing with culturally sensitive issues, such as gender-based violence & child marriage</p>
Education	Supporting IDP children access to education in affected areas (09-CEF-036-D)	\$156,220	\$209,500	4,000 school-age IDP children for access to quality basic education in local schools or temporary learning spaces	<p>Procure educational supplies for emergency response</p> <p>Establish temporary learning spaces for IDPs</p> <p>Promote integration of IDP children in local schools</p> <p>Support the initial recruitment of teachers</p> <p>Support early childhood development in camps</p> <p>Support literacy and awareness raising programmes in Sa'ada</p>	<p>75 School Tents procured; 41 installed as temporary learning spaces and for the ECD programme</p> <p>Approximately 4,000 school-age children registered in Mazrak Camps</p> <p>Nearly 50 additional teachers deployed to teach at temporary learning spaces in IDP Camps and IDP-integrated schools in host communities in Haradh</p> <p>Over 100 pre-school age children reached with ECD Programme in Mazrak Camp I</p> <p>120 women and girls in Sa'ada completed the literacy training course</p> <p>School and recreation supplies have been procured and either pre-positioned or distributed to children and teachers</p>	CERF funds were primarily invested in procurement of emergency education supplies, which enabled activities to begin promptly, allowing affected children to have access to education opportunities as the school year began	Regular field visits to monitor and assess progress against project objectives	<p>Back-to-School initiative in IDP camps improve gender parity in school enrolment</p> <p>Latrines and hygiene facilities at target schools have been improved with a focus on girls</p> <p>In Sa'ada, literacy classes and awareness raising activities on rights of child and women have contributed to empowerment of women</p>

Protection, Human Rights, Rule of Law	Strengthening Child Protection, interventions in Sadaa and Hadramout governorates (09-CEF-024-A)	\$80,250	\$150,000	At least 40,000 children	<p>Recreational activities for IDP children in Saada camps</p> <p>Support for flood-affected people in Hadramout</p> <p>Awareness raising campaign on child protection issues (e.g. child trafficking, labour, (e.g. child marriage) for IDPs in Hajjah, Amran and Sa'ada Governorates</p> <p>Three training workshops on child protection in emergencies</p> <p>TOT on psychosocial support (PSS) for conflict-displaced children and their families</p> <p>Follow up on distribution of wind up radios and coordination with local radio on dissemination of awareness raising messages</p> <p>Provide PSS to IDP children in Al-Mazrak camp.</p>	<p>10 child-friendly schools/youth centres established and functioning in all conflict-affected governorates (27,000 child/youth benefited)</p> <p>900 wind up radios distributed to IDP families in Hadramout and Sa'ada</p> <p>Four 3-day workshops on child protection in emergencies in Hadramout, Amran, Sa'ada and Hajjah Governorates. 133 participants representing all concerned partners.</p> <p>Four birth registration teams (including 2 mobile teams) established & work on awareness raising</p> <p>156,000 copies of IEC materials (leaflets and posters) on PSS were disseminated</p> <p>84,000 copies of CP core issues were printed and disseminated</p> <p>Interviews with local and national media.</p> <p>Regular messages on PSS & CP were broadcast on local and national media.</p>	<p>The CERF contribution enabled UNICEF to initiate essential child protection interventions within a short period of time (in an effective and efficient way), putting child protection at the top of the humanitarian agenda.</p> <p>The IDP community perceived the humanitarian assistance in a comprehensive and coordinated way that gives the protection response equal importance and value with other sectors</p>	<p>Regular field visits were conducted to monitor and assess progress against project objectives</p>	<p>More than half of all staff working with the Protection Cluster are female and recruited from affected communities.</p> <p>Boys and girls among IDPs and affected communities have benefited from supportive and protective services. A gender perspective has been mainstreamed in all child protection interventions, especially those dealing with culturally sensitive issues, such as gender-based violence & child marriage</p>
Health	Strengthening health interventions in Sa'ada and Hadramout Governorates (09-CEF-024-B)	\$139,100	\$264,100	<p>25,000 in Sa'ada Governorate to benefit from basic medication</p> <p>200,000 children under-5 in both governorates to receive treatment for diarrhoea</p>	<p>Provide basic medication for 25,000 people in Sa'ada to address child morbidity and mortality</p> <p>200,000 diarrhoea cases, in Sa'ada and Hadramout will benefit from treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) to prevent dehydration</p>	<p>Basic medication (35 basic Emergency Health Kits & 3 supplementary Emergency Health Kits) provided to Sa'ada and Hajjah health directorates</p> <p>1,400,000 ORS sachets provided to Sa'ada, Hajjah and Hadramout health directorates</p>	<p>CERF funding enabled timely provision of essential basic medication and ORS for children under-5</p>	<p>Monitoring & evaluation through supervisory field visits and monitoring of distribution supply lists</p>	<p>All children under-five, both boys and girls, benefit equally from basic medication and ORS</p>
Education	Strengthening education interventions in Sa'ada and Hadramout governorates (09-CEF-024-C)	\$175,480	\$225,480	<p>4,000 school-age IDP children for access to quality basic education in local schools or temporary learning spaces</p>	<p>Procure educational supplies for emergency response</p> <p>Establish temporary learning spaces for IDPs</p> <p>Promote integration of IDP children in local schools</p> <p>Support the initial recruitment of teachers</p> <p>Support early childhood development in camps</p> <p>Support literacy and awareness raising programmes in Sa'ada</p>	<p>75 School Tents procured; 41 installed as temporary learning spaces and for ECD</p> <p>Approximately 4,000 school-age children registered in Mazrak Camps</p> <p>Nearly 50 additional teachers deployed to teach at temporary learning spaces in IDP Camps and IDP-integrated schools in host communities in Haradh</p> <p>Over 100 pre-school age children reached with ECD Programme in Mazrak Camp I</p> <p>120 women and girls in Sa'ada completed the literacy training course</p> <p>School and recreation supplies have been procured and either pre-positioned or distributed to children and teachers</p>	<p>CERF funds were primarily invested in procurement of emergency education supplies, which enabled activities to begin promptly, allowing affected children to have access to education opportunities as the school year began</p>	<p>Regular field visits to monitor and assess progress against project objectives</p>	<p>Back-to-School initiative in IDP camps improves gender parity in school enrolment</p> <p>Latrines and hygiene facilities at target schools have been improved with a focus on girls</p> <p>In Sa'ada, literacy classes & awareness raising activities on rights of child and women have contributed to empowerment of women</p>

<p>Shelter</p>	<p>Disaster Response and Humanitarian Assistance to IDPs Yemen (09-IOM-012)</p>	<p>\$680,000</p>	<p>3000 IDP families</p>	<p>1,000 displaced families to receive shelter and reconstruction assistance</p> <p>1,000 Heads of Households will have immediate income in cash-for-work</p> <p>1,000 IDPs will be assisted with transportation to settlement destination on a case-by-case basis</p> <p>Timely provision of accurate database -accessible to all stakeholders- on affected population</p> <p>1,000 IDP families will benefit from community run rehabilitation and reconstruction projects</p>	<p>All districts in Hadramout surveyed, database of affected population created & shared other actors</p> <p>1,000 families directly assisted with shelter & reconstruction-related NFIs</p> <p>906 jobless IDP heads of households received 22,000 YR for making 2,000 mud bricks each, to be used in reconstructing their own houses</p> <p>2 trucks with drivers (for 4 months) were at the disposal of District Managers of Hadramout Governorate for supporting IDP return & reconstruction tasks</p> <p>900 families (200 in Haradh & 700 in Hadramout) received solar cooker kits</p> <p>30 female surveyors were trained & an assistance network developed. A database of 3,391 female IDPs created, counselling & assistance provided on a case-by-case basis</p> <p>61 Brick moulding Machines and 9,150 cement bags were distributed in 5 Districts of Hadramout to implement community owned rehabilitation and reconstruction projects</p>	<p>CERF funding allowed the timely provision of essential basic assistance</p>	<p>Regular field visits conducted to monitor and assess progress against project objectives</p>	<p>Special attention was given to female-headed households</p>	
<p>Food</p>	<p>Humanitarian Assistance to IDPs in Sa'ada (09-WFP-042)</p>	<p>\$945,255</p>	<p>At present have mobilized US\$28.7 million out of total project budget US\$38.4 million</p>	<p>Originally, 25,000 conflict-displaced people were targeted with CERF funding, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Men: 10,925 (including 2,600 boys under-5) - Women: 14,075 (including 2,804 girls under-5) <p>However, after the CERF proposal was submitted but before funding was received, the 6th war broke out and WFP expanded its emergency operation to target 150,000 IDPs in Sa'ada, Amran, Hajjah, Al Jawf and Sana'a Governorates.</p>	<p>Of families interviewed in a joint rapid assessment in Malaheet in July, 74% reported poor food consumption, and the remaining 26% were borderline.</p> <p>The CERF grant was expected to enable WFP to provide emergency general food distribution to 25,000 IDPs for 3 months.</p> <p>The main expected outcome is to provide critical, lifesaving food to IDPs</p>	<p>Due to the outbreak of the sixth Sa'ada war in August 2009, CERF funds were used to purchase 918mt of various food commodities that formed the general food ration basket for 250,000 IDPs (in particular pulses, vegetable oil, sugar & salt)</p> <p>In addition, CERF funds were used to buy 276mt of wheat-soya blend for the blanket supplementary feeding programme, providing additional nutritional assistance to 50,000 IDP children under-5 for one month.</p>	<p>CERF funds allowed WFP to purchase commodities to fill immediate shortfalls & mitigate the impact of potential pipeline breaks</p> <p>This was particularly important because the outbreak of war led to a substantial increase in the number of IDPs and expanded the geographic area hosting displaced families.</p>	<p>Post-distribution monitoring and basic needs assessments conducted in areas hosting large numbers of IDPs to measure the impact of WFP food assistance</p> <p>In areas inaccessible to WFP staff, implementing partners (Islamic Relief in Sa'ada, and ADRA in Al-Jawf) conduct IDP verification before distribution, and during and post-distribution monitoring;</p>	<p>14,075 women and girls were targeted to benefit from these funds</p> <p>However, the expansion of the conflict meant that the number of females who benefited from WFP food assistance, partly bought with CERF funding, was substantially higher;</p> <p>In IDP camps and centralized distribution areas, specific areas are set aside for female headed households;</p> <p>Nearly 30% of food entitlement cards are given to women ;</p>

Food	Food Assistance to Flood Affected Persons (09-WFP-024)	\$1,248,000	2.5million out of total project budget of US\$3.7million	<p>42,905 flood-affected population, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Men: 21,538 (including 4,418 boys under-5) - Women: 21,367 (including 4,291 girls under-5) 	<p>Based on findings from WFP's Food Security Assessment for the Flood-affected population in Hadramout, in addition to the 25,000 beneficiaries of the ongoing EMOP, an additional 17,905 persons were identified as severely affected. Moreover it was determined that the affected population would require assistance up to December 2009.</p> <p>CERF funding would be used to fill the gap in the under-funded operation and enable WFP to purchase the standard food ration of wheat flour, pulses, sugar, salt and vegetable oil for 42,905 persons</p>	CERF funds were used to purchase 1,835mt of various food commodities that provided full rations (2,100 daily kcal) for General Food Distribution to 42,905 flood-affected persons for a period of 3 months;	CERF funds allowed the project to purchase commodities to fill in the shortfalls and mitigate the impact of potential pipeline breaks;	<p>WFP assessed the number of food insecure people affected by the floods in Hadramout and Al-Mahra Governorates</p> <p>Regular coordination meetings were held with local authorities to assess the impact of recovery activities</p>	<p>21,367 women and girls benefited from this operation;</p> <p>Although strong efforts were made to ensure that household food entitlement cards were issued in the women's name, the strict cultural norms of eastern Yemen made this difficult;</p>
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Annex 1: Acronyms and Abbreviations

ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
CP	Child Protection
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMOP	Emergency Operation
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MoPHP	Ministry of Public Health and Population
MSF-F	Medecins sans Frontiers – France
MSF-S	Medecins sans Frontiers – Spain
NFI	Non-food item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Care Centre
PHC	Public Healthcare
PSS	Psychosocial Support
RC	Resident Coordinator
RR	Rapid Response
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centre
UFE	Underfunded Emergencies
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
YHRP	Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan