

CRISIS BRIEFING

Humanitarian funding analysis: Amran, Yemen

1. Key messages

- There have been no new donor pledges for the response to the needs of people displaced by fighting in Amran, since the recent upsurge in violence.
- US\$1.35m from the US\$21.2 million Yemen Emergency Response Fund (ERF) has already been approved for national organizations supporting IDPs and host communities in Amran in response to previous violence and displacement in April 2014. OCHA confirms that the ERF is on stand-by to replenish these resources in response to the current crisis if needed.
- OCHA state that UN agencies and INGOs participating in the Amran Emergency Task Force indicate that they are able to cover the initial response within existing resources. It is not clear whether national and local NGOs share this view.
- In contrast, the Shelter/CCCM/NFIs cluster says that the in-country pipeline is unable to meet identified needs and further funds are urgently required.
- A total of US\$239m has been reported as disbursed to Yemen so far in 2014 – none specifically for IDPs in or from Amran governorate.
- The US\$592 million Yemen Strategic Response Plan (SRP) is currently only 34% funded.
- Yemen has appeared on ECHO's Forgotten Crisis Assessment every year for the past six years.

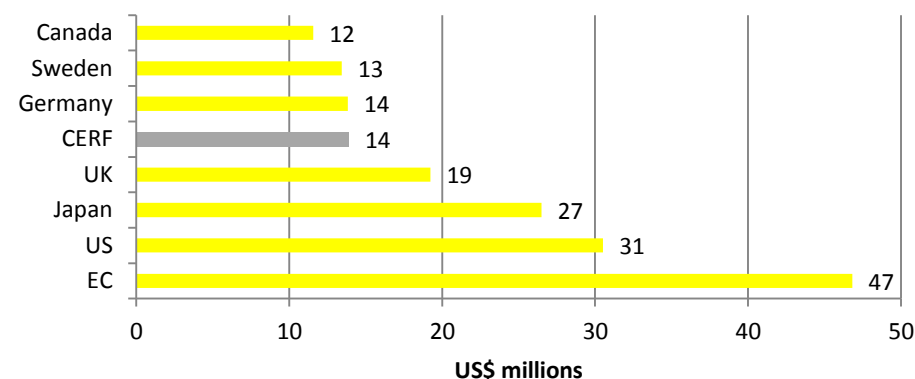
Key donors	Contributions 2014
European Commission	US\$47m
United States	US\$31m
Japan	US\$27m
United Kingdom	US\$19m
CERF	US\$14m

2. Recent funding provided to Yemen (FTS reported)

Donors have disbursed **US\$239m of humanitarian funding to Yemen so far in 2014**. ECHO is the largest donor, giving nearly US\$47m in 2014. The US is the second largest donor (US\$31m) followed by Japan (US\$27m). Germany has more than doubled its humanitarian assistance to Yemen in 2014.



Figure 1: Humanitarian contributions from major donors to Yemen, 2014



Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded on 14 July 2014.

3. Recent funding provided (not reported to FTS)

It appears that very little additional funding is being made available for the current situation in Amran. As stated in the START alert, DFID does not intend to allocate funding directly but is following the START decision-making process closely.

ECHO confirms that its partners (ICRC, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR) have the flexibility to use ECHO funds originally allocated to respond to country-wide needs. Hence these partners are now using part of the ECHO 2014 contribution to provide assistance in Amran or to people displaced by the recent fighting in surrounding governorates. No additional ECHO funds are currently being made available for the situation in Amran, though ECHO continues to monitor the situation on a regular basis.

OCHA state that humanitarian organisations participating in the Amran Emergency Task Force (a UN and INGO coordination group established in line with the Amran contingency plan) have indicated that they are able to cover the initial response within existing resources. It is not clear whether any START Network members participate in this group. Nor is it

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confirmed whether this view is shared by national and local NGOs responding to the crisis.

4. Recent funding to Amran

Of the total US\$239m reported to FTS as given to Yemen in 2014, none has been earmarked specifically for IDPs in Amran. US\$2.3m has been allocated to WASH and health interventions in Amran and Hajjah governorates.

In 2013, US\$231,000 was provided (to the Sama Al-Yemen Development Foundation) for IDPs in Amran. A further US\$1.1m was allocated specifically to Amran for health, WASH and nutrition interventions.

5. Pooled funding as part of the response

i. Yemen Emergency Response Fund (ERF)

US\$4.1m of funding has been allocated so far from the Yemen ERF in 2014, from a total fund of US\$21.2m. **US\$1.35 million from the Yemen Emergency Response Fund (ERF)** of this total has already been approved for national organizations supporting displaced people and host communities in Amran (reported in April 2014 in response to previous violence and displacement). The ERF is on stand-by to replenish these resources for the current crisis in Amran if needed.

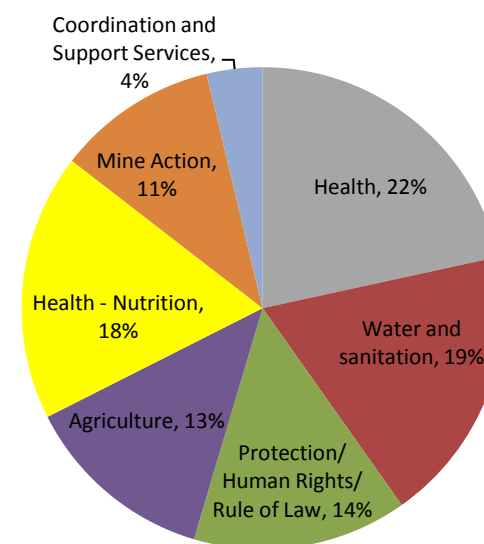
Informally, OCHA recognises the value of rapid disbursements from the START Fund to tide agencies over until larger grants that may be requested from the ERF are reviewed, approved and disbursed for the Amran response. Also informally, DFID and INGOs acknowledge (based on past experience) that grants from the ERF are unlikely to be disbursed in time to meet urgent needs within the next fifteen days.

ii. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

Yemen has received US\$14m (6.5%) of all CERF allocations in 2014 so far, ranking it as the fourth largest CERF recipient globally. All CERF funding has come through the Underfunded Emergency (UFE) window and was received between 25 March and 25 April 2014. US\$4.3m of the funding has been allocated to projects targeting IDPs.

The Yemen SRP covers the January 2014 – December 2015 period and has requirements of US\$592m in 2014. US\$202m (34%) has been received so far – placing Yemen 13th out of 28 in terms of SRP requirements met in 2014. The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster has the highest requirements for Yemen in 2014 - US\$224m - but is less than a quarter funded so far.

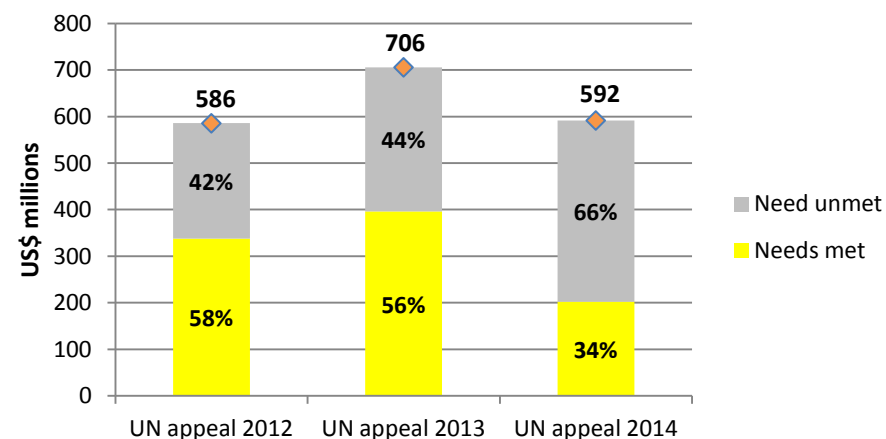
Figure 3: CERF funding to Yemen 2014, by sector



Source: UN CERF website. Data downloaded on 14 July 2014.

6. Appeals and response strategies

Figure 2: Proportion of recent UN Yemen appeals met and unmet



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Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded on 14 July 2014.

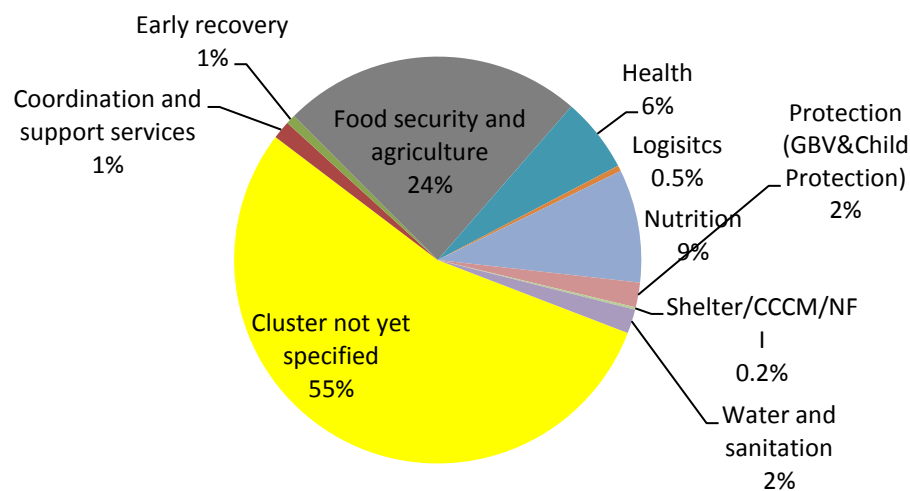
Within UNHCR's 2014-15 Global Appeal (Yemen section), there is a budget of US\$38m to respond to the needs of IDPs. The appeal focuses on refugees and asylum-seekers arriving in Yemen, camp-based refugees, and IDPs. According to OCHA FTS data, US\$25m has so far been contributed and committed to UNHCR in Yemen for 2014.

The ICRC's Overview of Operations for 2014 includes a budget of over US\$28m for Yemen. The Yemen Red Crescent Society is the ICRC's main partner and is fully involved in the response, both within and outside Amran governate. It is not clear how much of the total budget has been programmed so far.

7. Funding to clusters

65% of the US\$201m total humanitarian funding reported for Yemen 2014 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) is marked as 'cluster not yet specified'. 24% of total funding has been allocated to the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster; 2% for the WASH Cluster; and 0.2% for the Shelter/CCCM/NFI Cluster.

Figure 4: Humanitarian funding to Yemen 2014 Strategic Response Plan, by cluster



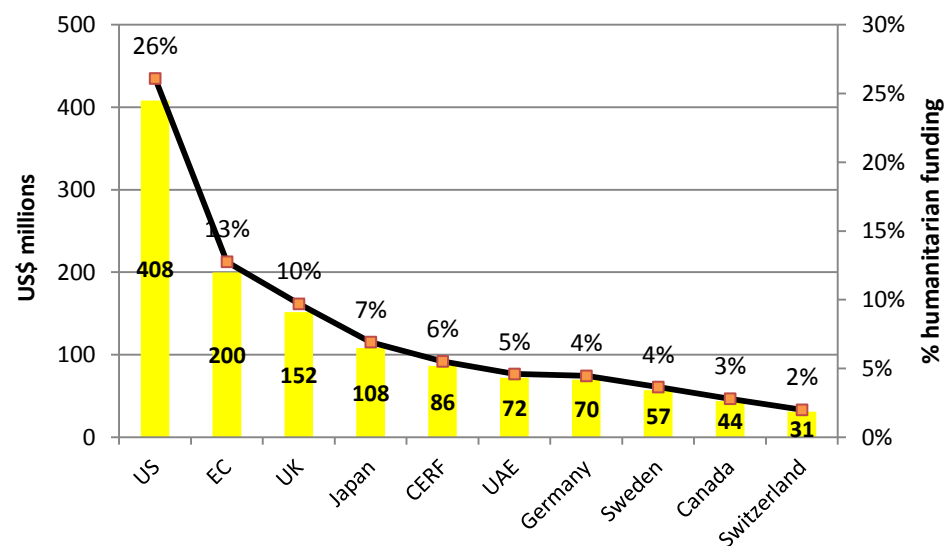
Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded on 14 July 2014.

Notes: CCCM - Camp Coordination and Camp Management; and NFIs – non food items

8. Funding trends to Yemen (historic)

The US was the largest humanitarian donor to Yemen over the five year period 2010-2014, followed by the EC and the UK. Together these three donors provided nearly 50% of all humanitarian assistance to Yemen in that period.

Figure 5: Top 10 humanitarian donors to Yemen, 2010-2014



Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded on 14 July 2014.

9. Other issues

Yemen was 9th on ECHO's Forgotten Crisis Assessment for 2013-2014. Yemen scored nine out of a total of twelve points across four indicators: (i) vulnerability; (ii) media coverage; (iii) public aid per capita; and (iv) qualitative assessment by DG ECHO. Yemen has appeared on ECHO's Forgotten Crisis Assessment every year for the past six years. Its prioritisation is particularly due to conflict in the north of the country and refugees seeking asylum in Yemen from the Horn of Africa.