

Yemen Early Recovery Bulletin

Vol. 2, No. 2 - January to April 2018 (10 June 2018)



Raja'a Ahmed Saeed, 55 yrs, Beneficiary of ADRA's Small Business, Agriculture and Livelihoods Assistance Project – SALA (Credit: ADRA 2018)

Cluster Response Plan

People in Need: 8 M

People Targeted

1.3 M (5 M for Mine Action)

Requirements (USD): 99.1M

of Partners: 24

Response Progress.

Funding

USD 24,775,365 (25 per cent)

Mine Action Land Release

4,580,139 sq. M of land released

145,412 explosive devices removed

899,228 beneficiaries

Non-Agricultural Livelihoods

Emergency employment:

9,381 Households

Small Business Recovery:

693 Households

Solutions to Displacement

93 Households

ECCR Cluster Response Progress

March - April 2018 Progress Summary

In January and April 2018, ECCR Cluster partners released approximately 2,611,033 sq. m of land through mine and ERW clearance and survey in 28 Districts (14 Governorates). Approximately 389,750 people directly benefited from survey and clearance activities.

Partners reached approximately 8,079 conflict-affected households (56,806 individuals) with income generation opportunities. Around 8,010 households (56,312 individuals) had access to emergency employment schemes associated with community infrastructure and asset rehabilitation. 69 households (494 individuals) received assistance for small and micro-business creation and recovery.

I. January - April 2018 EECR Cluster Response Indicators

1. EMERGENCY MINE ACTION: LAND RELEASE

From January to April 2018, Mine Action partners released around 4.6 M Sq. meters of land and removed 145,412 ERWs in 38 districts across 15 governorates. Around 900,000 people directly benefitted from demining activities. The March-April monitoring shows a 2,611,033 Sq. meter progress on land release, 35,652 explosive devices removed and 389,750 beneficiaries. This shows progress of a 133 per cent increase from the previous report (January-February) for land release, 32 per cent in explosive ordnance disposal and 76 per cent of direct

beneficiaries. The increase mirrors both, the deteriorating situation in Yemen especially along frontlines still experiencing high intensity military operations and actions ((Taizz, Hajjah, Sana'a, Sa'ada and Hudaydah) and stable, 'stabilized' locations, or regions without open hostilities or experiencing low intensity operations, where land becomes accessible due to a decrease in, or end of hostilities (Amanat Al-Asimah, Dhamar, Aden, Ibb and Hadramaut) Most of explosive devices removed were related to airstrikes and shelling.

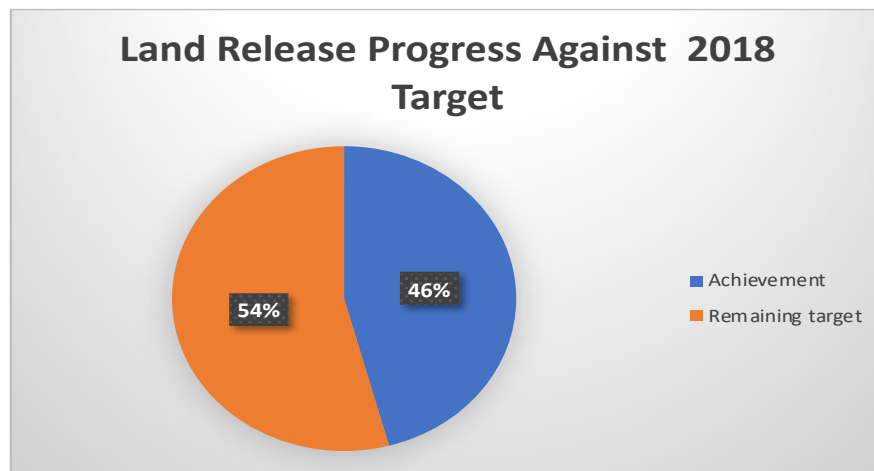


Image 1: Land release progress against the 2018 target

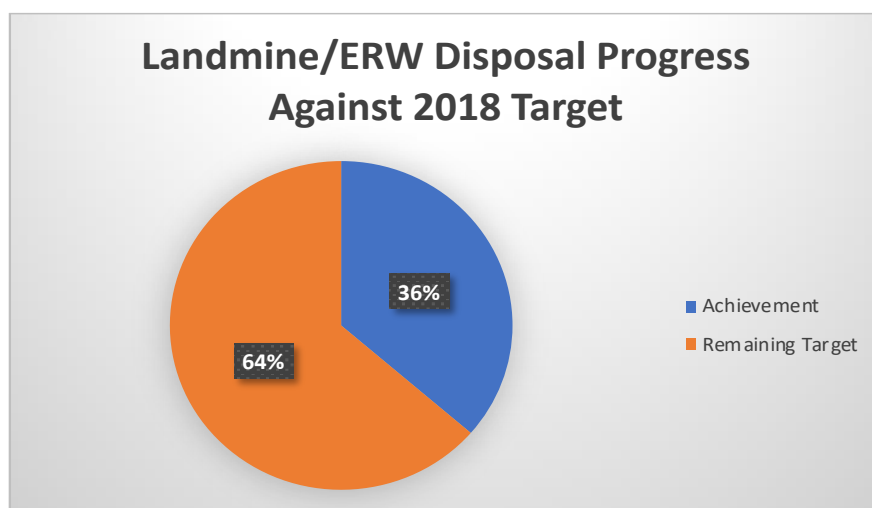


Image 2: No. of mines/ERWs removed against 2018 target

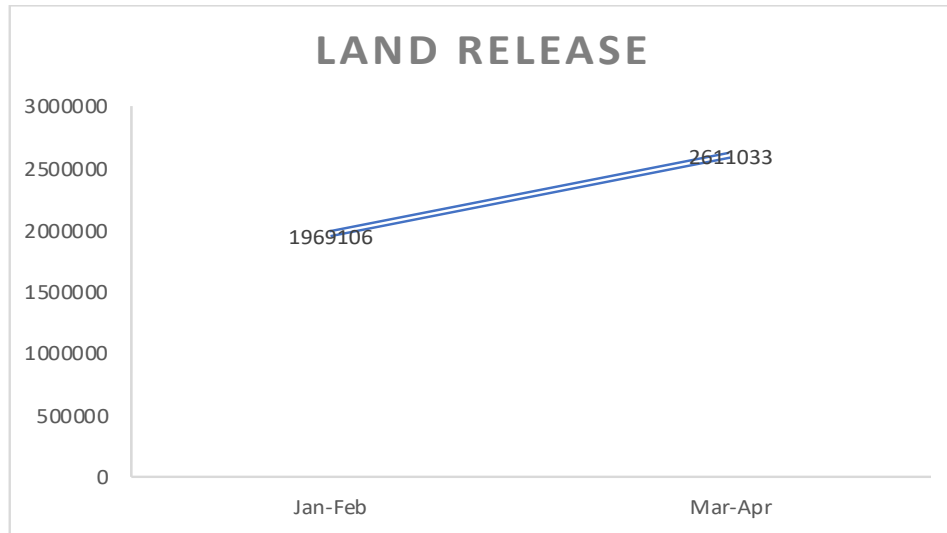


Image 3: March-April 2018 progress on land release

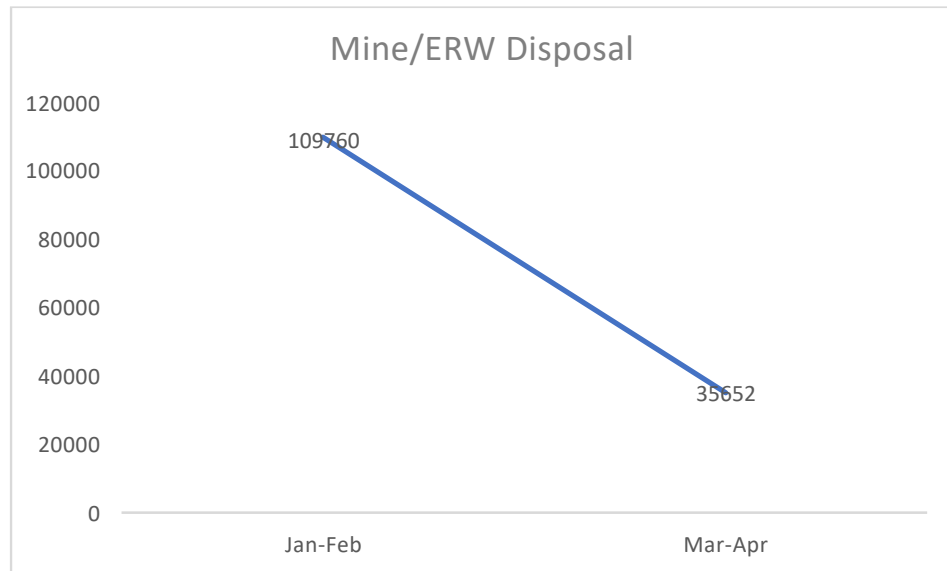


Image 4: March-April progress on explosive devices removal.

In this regard, partners continue to implement spot task clearance (including survey activities), focusing on high risk and high impact locations as well as critical infrastructure. Land release has contributed to the restoration of a safe environment for movement of populations and easy movements, access to services and the resumption of economic activities

The overall March-April Mine Action progress (Images 3 & 4) shows a net increase of land release to 133 per cent and a drop in the numbers of explosive ordnance removal/disposal to 32 percent of previously reported figures (January-February 2018).

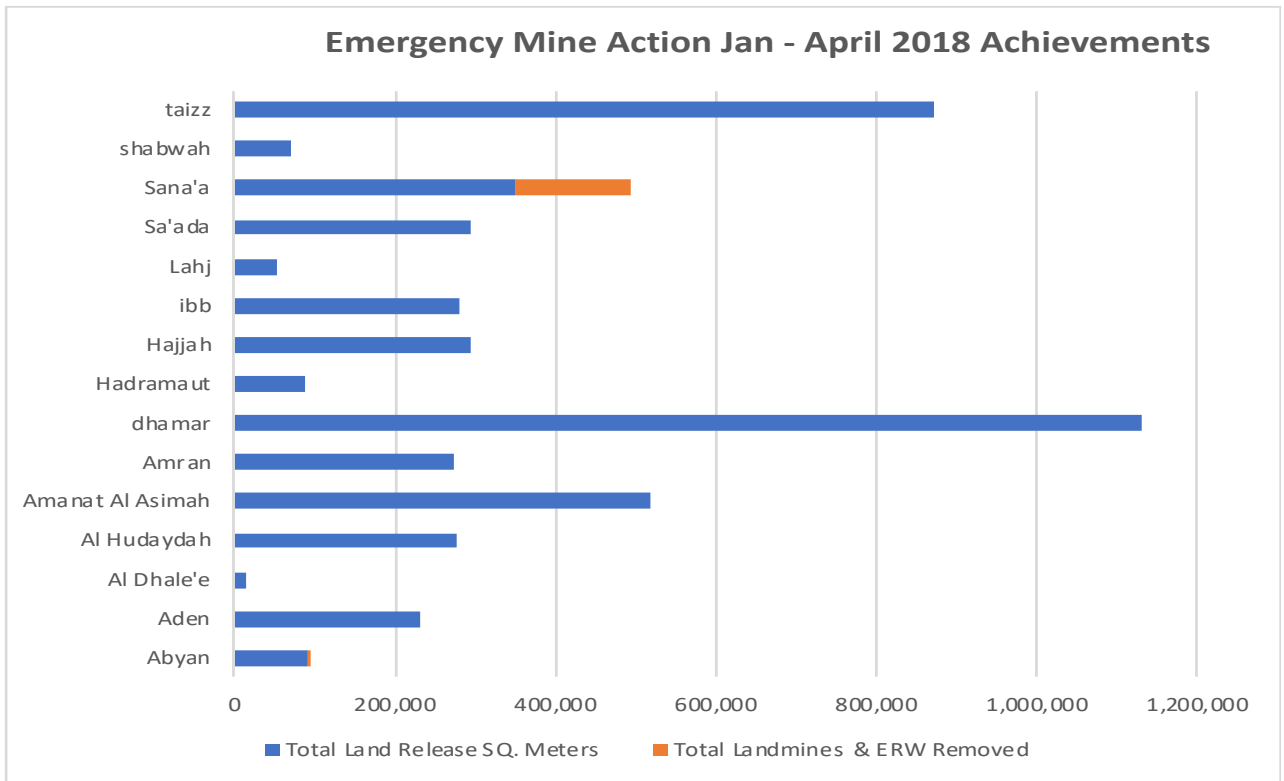


Image 5: Summary of Mine Action partners achievements between January and April 2018

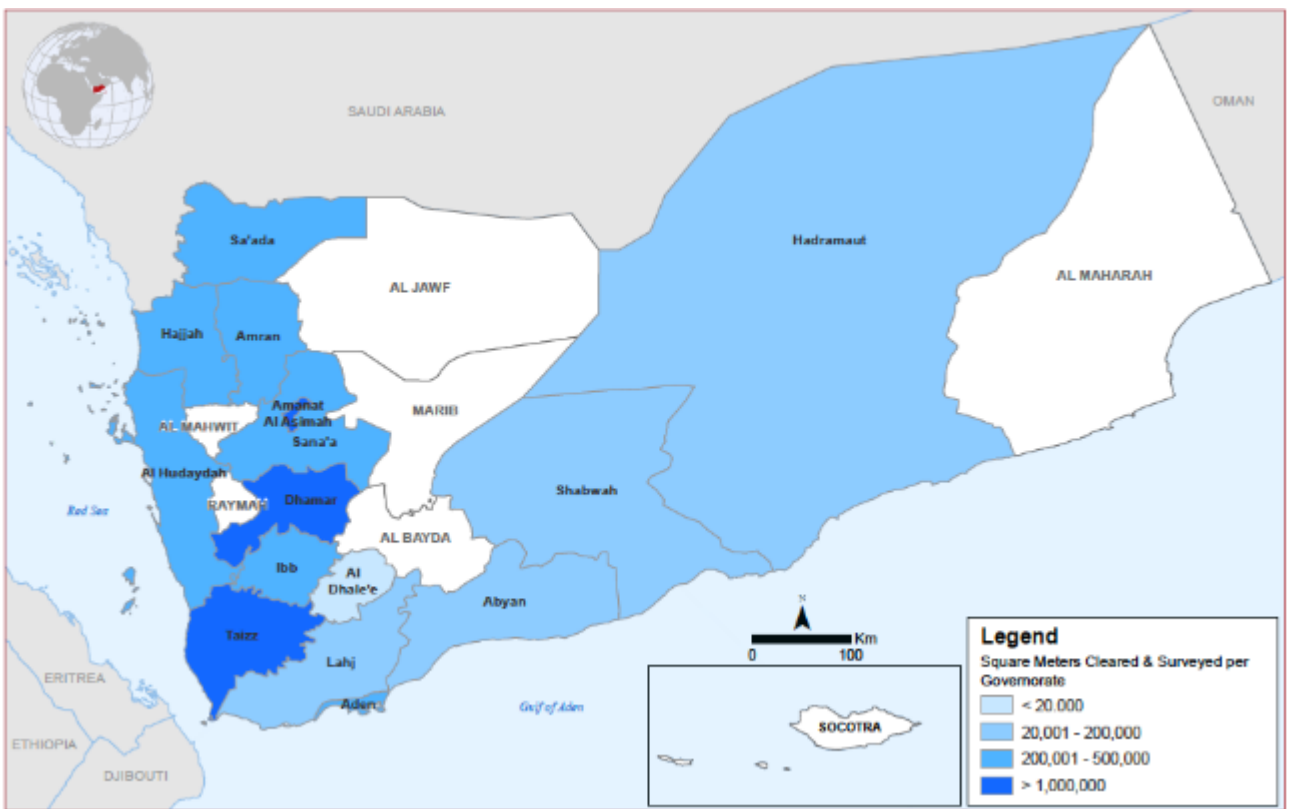


Image 6: Summary map of land release (credit: IMMAP): Dhamar, Taizz and Amanat Al-Asimah had the highest rate of land release with 1,130,264, 862,356 and 519,300 respectively. Most of explosive devices were removed in Sana'a and Abyan (143,892 and 1520 respectively).

As of April 2018, partners achieved only 7 per cent of the 2018 targets for emergency employment and less than 2 per cent for small and micro business recovery¹.

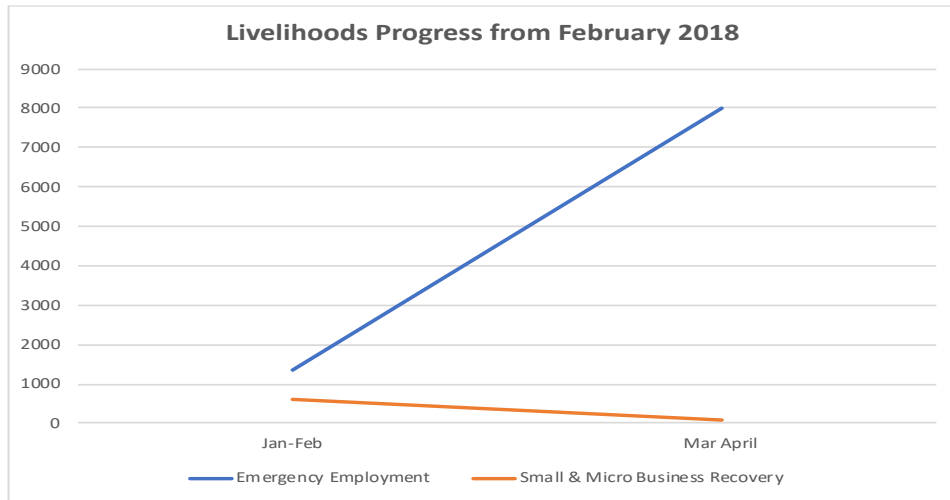


Image 9: March-April Livelihoods Progress

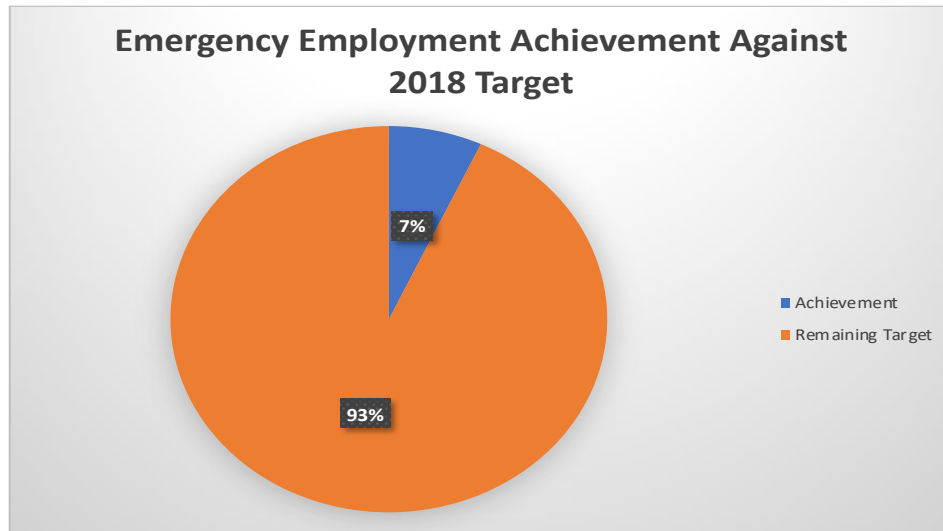


Image 10: Emergency Employment partners' achievement against 2018 target

In addition to emergency employment and small and micro business creation/recovery, 2,134 conflict-affected people received access to vocational/skills training as part of the livelihoods

reprofiling to assist families generate income based on the market in 27 districts (12 governorates). Indirect beneficiaries of vocational/skills training (family members) are estimated at 13,082 people

¹ This level of achievement is based on reports from partners. One of the major challenges faced by the cluster includes weak or no reporting, especially by known key cluster partners.

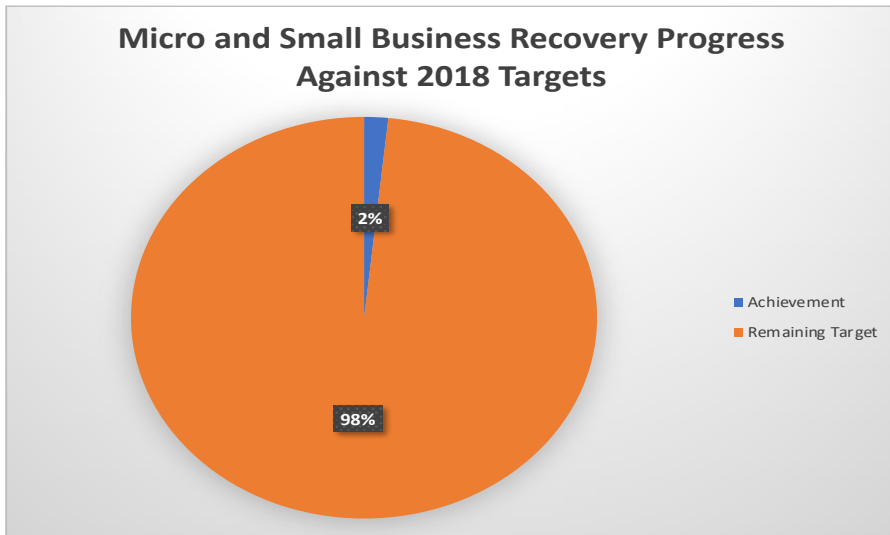


Image 11: Small Business Creation/Recovery against the 2018 target

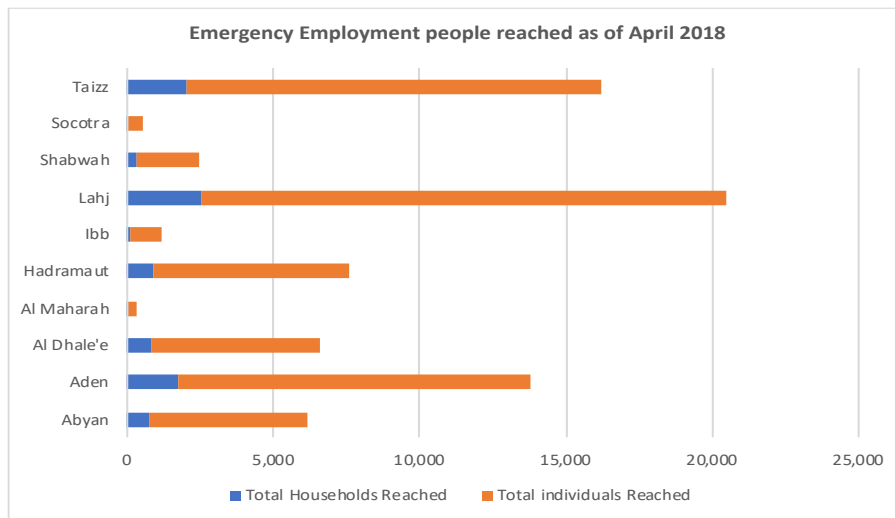


Image 12: People reached under Emergency Employment

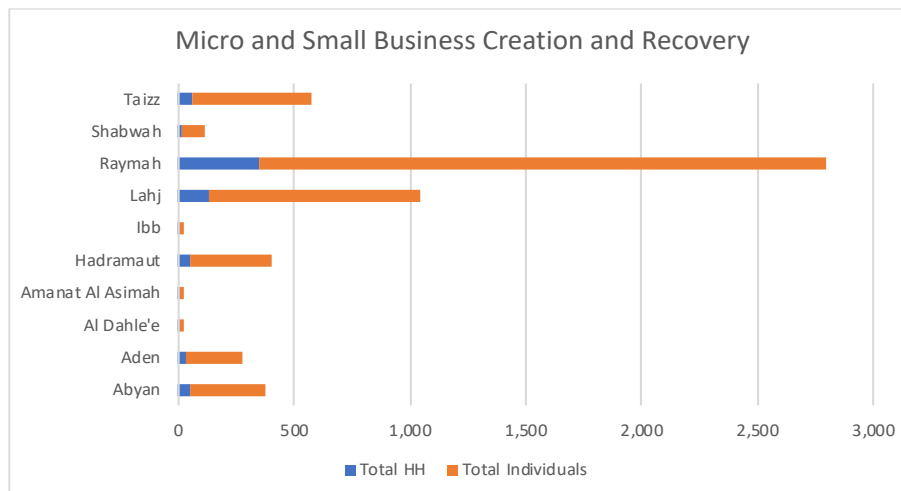


Image 13: People reached under small and micro-business creation and recovery

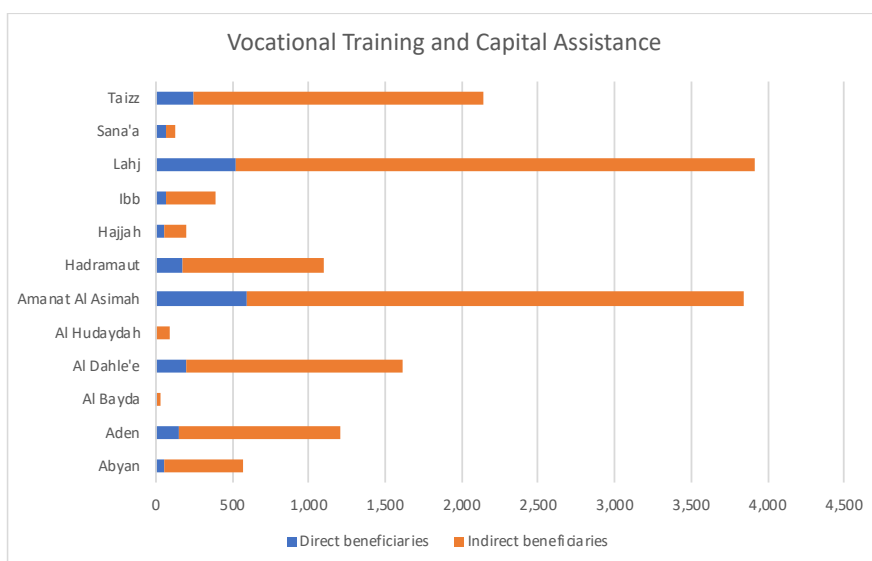


Image 14: Governorate level achievement on vocational/skills training.

3. SOLUTIONS TO DISPLACEMENT

Cluster partners supported 93 displaced families (650 individuals) in finding solutions to displacement from January to April 2018 in 2 districts in Lahj (Al Madaribah wa Al Arah and Al Qabbaytah). This means that there has not been any progress since the previous report (January – February 2018).

In collaboration with the Shelter/NFI/CCCM the EECR Cluster is working on a strategy in support for transitional solutions to displacement. In medium term, this will help hundreds of thousands of displaced families to return to a seemingly normal life while awaiting a conducive environment for durable solutions to displacement. The cluster strategy will consist of:

- Demining identified return/relocation areas. This will be coordinated with Mine Risk Education (MRE) for target populations (in collaboration with the Child Protection Sub-Cluster);
- Provision of livelihoods/income generation opportunities to target populations targeting:
 - o IDPs in displacement locations to enhance their economic self-reliance;
 - o Displaced families returning or being supported by the Shelter/NFI/CCCM for relocation and return;
 - o Returnee families still carrying displacement related vulnerabilities to help them sustain return.

This collaboration was initiated earlier this year and implemented in March and April in Ibb, targeting 160 households in IDP collective centers supported by ACTED.

IDP households received cash transfers prior to relocation and will be supported with 9 month rental subsidies, or cash to rebuild transitional shelters/houses in identified locations or return areas.

II. Cluster Partners

Total	41	UN	02	INGOs	06	LNGOs	31	Inst.	02
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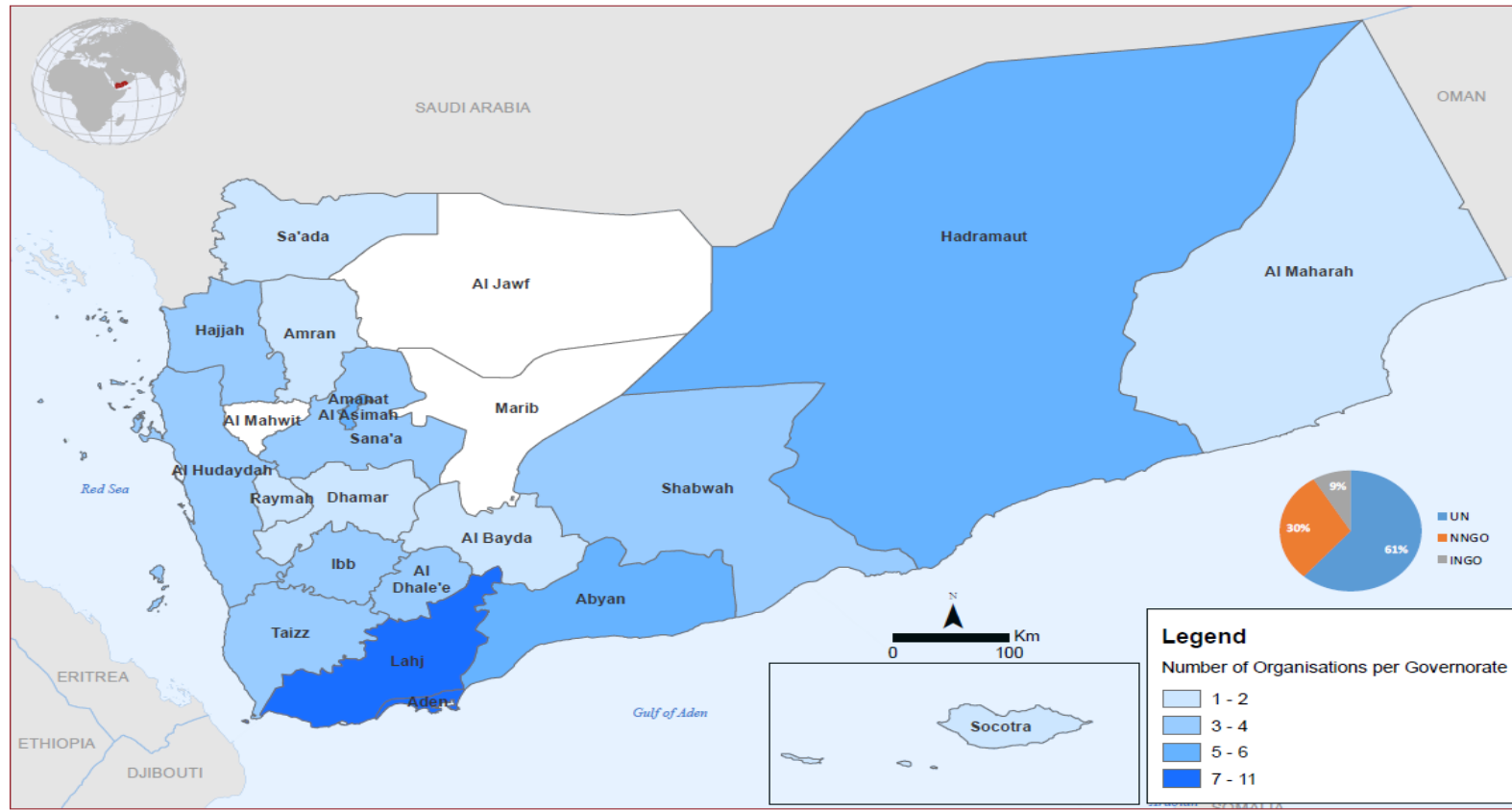


Image 15: Presence map based on Jan-April reporting by partners (Credit: IMMAP/May 2018): Overall 41 partners and implementing partners reported activities from January – April 2018. The map shows a high concentration of partners projects in Lahj, Aden, followed by Amanat Al-Asimah. Marib, Al Jawf and Al Mahweet still do not have reported projects from partners.

III.EECR Cluster Gap Analysis

3.1. Analysis of livelihoods needs per hub

The EECR Cluster conducted a gap analysis of livelihoods needs and coverage by partners. The analysis consisted of overlaying FSAC acute and moderate people in need figures at district level with ongoing and planned FSAC and EECR livelihoods activities. The purpose of this analysis was to identify areas with huge needs for livelihoods, in addition to the 107 pre-famine districts to inform EECR prioritizations in terms of access to livelihoods. This analysis does not replace FSAC specialized needs analyses on food security, but rather the analysis of gaps in terms of access to livelihoods aimed at informing EECR Cluster partners' livelihoods assistance programming.

It is also to be noted that the analysis was made on the basis of an artificial calculation overlay of needs (FSAC acute and moderate PIN (People in need) with planned and ongoing livelihoods activities. Based on this calculation, 6 categories of districts were created based on the difference between needs (FSAC acute and moderate PIN²) and the response activities (planned and ongoing FSAC and EECR emergency livelihoods and

livelihoods restoration activities). These categories are based on the number of people in need:

1. 1 – 2,000 PIN
2. 2,001 – 6,000 PIN
3. 6,001 – 20,000 PIN
4. 20,001 – 60,000 PIN
5. 60,001 – 120,000 PIN
6. 120,001 - more

The Key findings of the analysis include:

- a. 11 Districts with a gap of more than 120,000 PIN;
- b. 43 Districts with a gap between 60,001 – 120,000 PIN;
- c. 99 Districts with a gap between 20,001 – 60,000 PIN);

Districts with 20,000 and above will constitute priority locations for EECR livelihoods activities. The following hub-based maps provide a visual description of districts in each category:

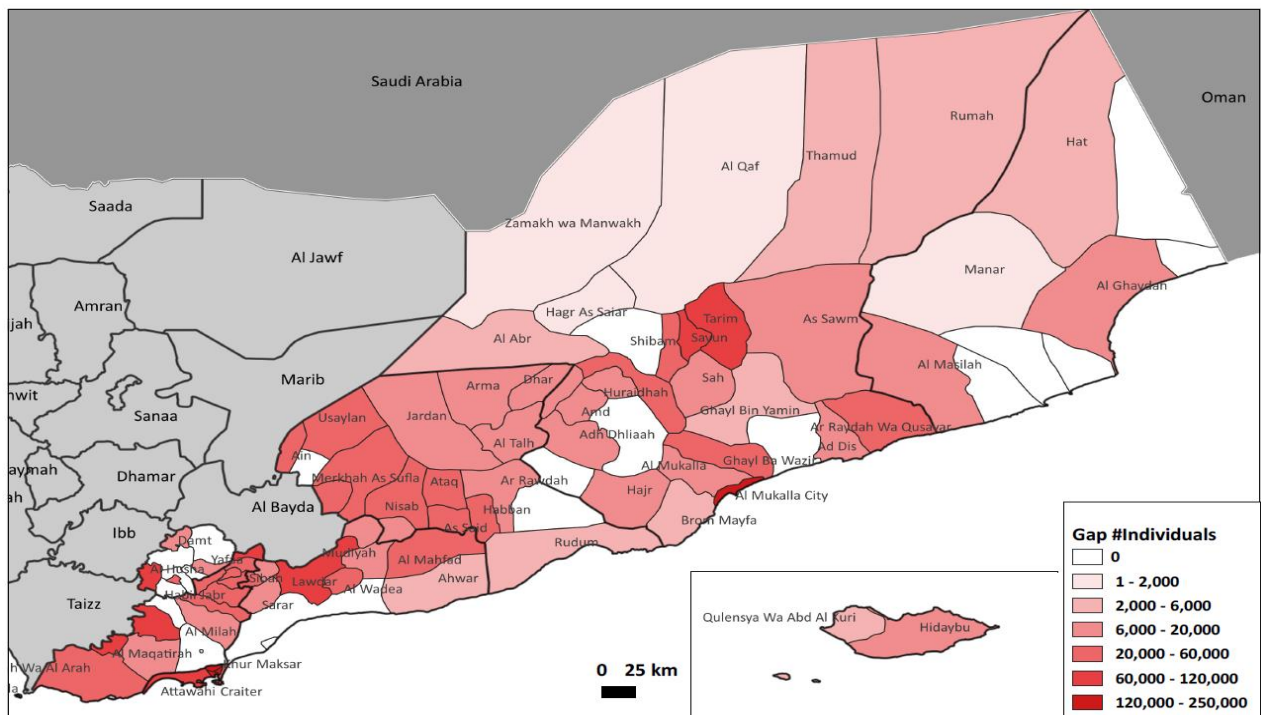


Image 21: Aden-Mukalla Hub: 1 District with more than 120,000 people in need, 9 Districts with more than 260,000 people in need and 20 Districts with more than 20,000 people in need

² Putting together Acute and Moderate FSAC PIN is to ensure that those in moderate situation of food

insecurity are protected from sliding down into acute needs in the current uncertain political, security and economic context of Yemen.

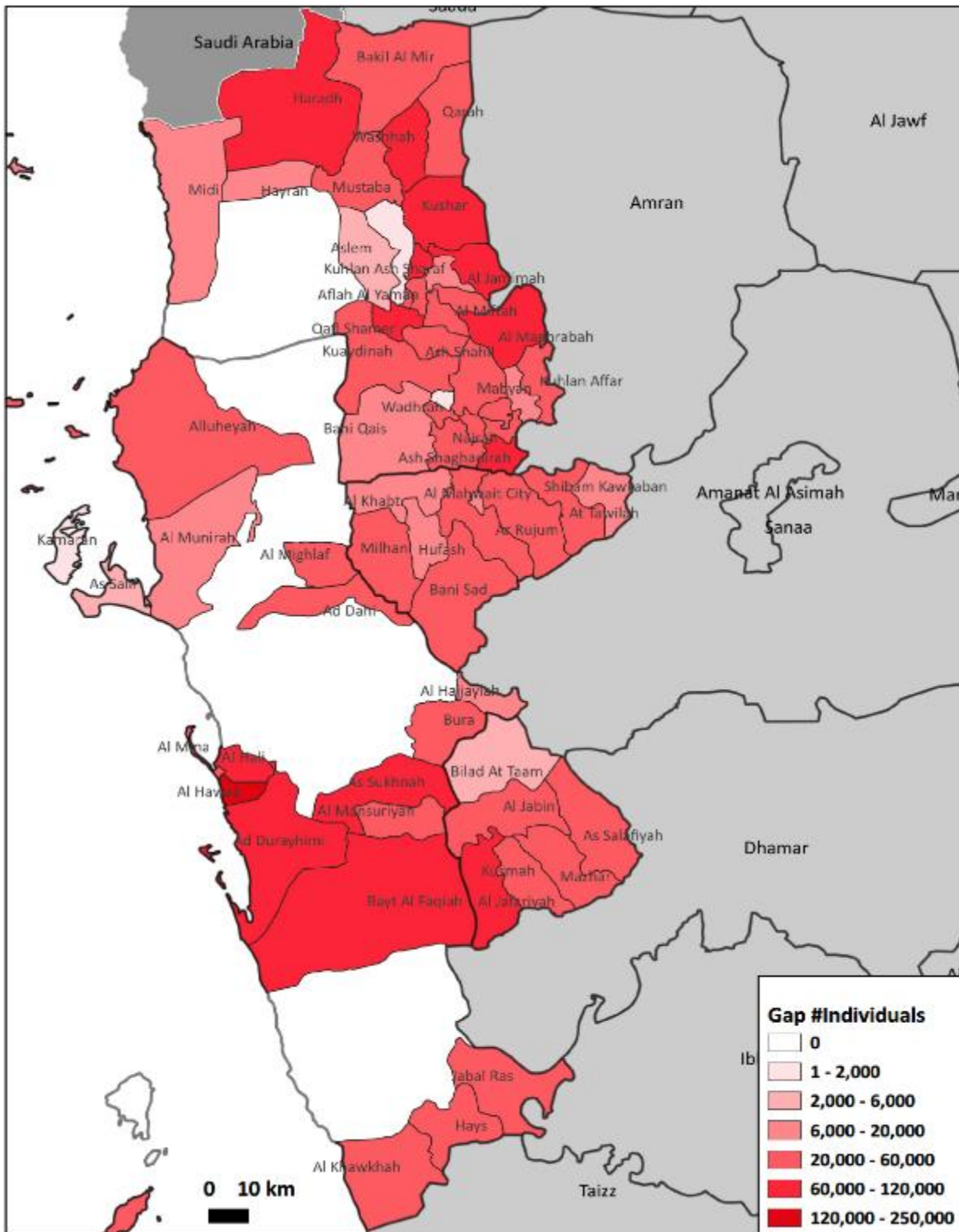


Image 17: Al Hudaydah Hub: The Hub presents 1 District with highest need for livelihoods with more than 120,000 people in need of livelihoods interventions (Al Hawak), followed by 18 districts with more than 60,000 people in need and 30 districts with more than 20,000 people in need)

IV. Private Sector Response and Recovery Corner

Since May 2017, the UNDP Early Recovery Team has been working with private sector businesses and the productive industry as members of the cluster to contribute to resilience enhancement efforts, in a country that has suffered state fragility, instability, governance and institutional crisis as well as the decades long chronic poverty. The engagement with the private sector stemmed from recommendations from the World Humanitarian Summit related to the Connecting Business Initiative (CBI). Although Yemen is not a member in the initiative, it presented an important case from which learning could be drawn and position the CBI as a tool and platform to enhance resilience in conflict-affected countries. Most of the CBI engagement has been so far on natural disaster situation, except for the Marawi, Philippines, where the initiative was extended to the conflict that arose when an Islamic State-affiliated militant group (Maute) took the Southern Philippine city, capital of the Lanao Del Sur Province in Mindanao in May 2017.

In collaboration with the Federation of Yemeni Chambers of commerce and industry, a survey, which consisted of two components, a private sector and a UN, INGOs and local partners' components. The private sector component assessed their engagement in preparedness, response and recovery, and whether they would wish to have establish a platform for the coordination of these activities. The UN and partners' survey assessed their engagement with the private sector in their crisis response programs in Yemen.

Survey results indicated that most private sector actors were involved in the delivery of assistance to affected populations in communities they operate, mostly as part of the Islamic culture and the traditional solidarity. They also wished to

establish a network or platform for the coordination of their mostly response activities and wished to coordinate with the UN-led humanitarian response.

UN and partners, on the other hand indicated their engagement with private sector was not related to substantive areas of collaboration and coordination for crisis response, but rather limited to contractual arrangements for financial services, transport and logistics, supply, security and other administrative and operational services.

Results were validated and endorsed through a workshop in which key private sector actors, including major regional chambers of commerce and industry participated. As the result of this consultation, the private sector, through the FYCCI established a private sector council for preparedness, response and recovery, expressed interest of formally joining the CBI and requested support from the UN and UNDP in building their capacities to this end. They particularly expressed interest in the following areas:

- Joint or coordinated actions on preparedness, response and recovery (or a link with humanitarian and recovery sectors led by the UN and partners in Yemen);
- Public-private partnership in responding to the current crisis (using comparative advantage of each of the parties and related sectors);
- Humanitarian financing by private sector actors and
- Business continuity and recovery, as they [private sector partners] are themselves affected by the conflict.

Although the first three requests are pending, UNDP, in collaboration with OCHA, have been supporting the resumption of activities, at least in the productive industry, which has the potential of reviving, in some way, the economy in Amran, Hajjah and Hudaydah, [re]generating employment and absorbing humanitarian needs in those regions. The support provided consists of de-confliction, removal of mines and explosive remnants of war and support in the development of a business recovery plan.

Thus far, Amran, Bajil and Tehama cement factories are those that benefitted from this

support as they are economic engines in their respective regions.

Since its resumption of activities, Amran Cement Plant (ACP) has been actively contributing to addressing huge humanitarian needs in Amran Governorate. It has been contributing to the cleaning funds in Amran City, providing free access to clean water, electricity, healthcare to the most vulnerable in Amran City. The following are some of their contributions:

- Provision of free access to water and electricity to xx households (xx individuals);
- Provision of free healthcare to xx conflict-affected people who could not otherwise afford it;
- Support to Tahadee center for children with special needs, which had closed due to lack of fund by the disability fund. The center provides treatment and rehabilitation for motor, neural and impairment to 162 children (full capacity), with around 350 others on waiting list;
- Donation of a high capacity elevator to service the Intensive Care Unit and the theater of Amran General Hospital. Currently patients need to be removed from the stretcher and transferred to ICU or theater through stairs;
- Considering the procurement of dialysis equipment as requested by the Amran General Hospital. Currently people with failed kidneys in Amran and neighboring regions must visit Sana'a at least 3 times a week for dialysis. Their assistance will cut travel and other related cost and will increase accessibility of this service to patients and families affected by kidney failure;
- Provision of latrines to the Al Jaheen IDP spontaneous settlement in Raidah, Amran. Around 500 IDPs have been living without sanitation for more than 2 years in Al Jaheen.

ACP also offered in kind contributions of its training center and trainers and cement. The center would serve for vocational and skills training that would allow affected families generate income and resume normal life. Modalities of this contribution are under discussion.

Bajil Cement Factory in Hudaydah is in the process of procuring material for the resumption of its activities and Tehama is in the reconstruction phase and expects to resume activities within xx months.

The table below summarizes their assistance:

Sector	Beneficiaries	Periodicity
Healthcare	982	monthly
water	4,200	continuous
Electricity	4,200	continuous
Education	3,800	continuous
PWD	537	occasionally
Sanitation	500 IDPs	One-time

VI. Stories from Partners



Mariam, beneficiary of SAM Organization's Economic Empowerment Program
(Photo: Credit SAM Organization 2018)

Changing Lives Through Economic Empowerment

By Laila Luff

Mariam Yahya Saleh Al Anthari is a displaced woman from Sada'a living in Sana'a. She lost her home to an airstrike, her job at Sa'adah University and her marriage after she got divorced during displacement. She is taking care of her two children and two aging parents. "After I lost everything and was left alone with nothing to face the challenges of displacement as a female head of a family, I was looking for any opportunity to help me protect and meet the needs of my family. I had no one to turn to and it was difficult to resort to begging as I wanted to maintain my dignity and use my own strength to earn income to feed my family."

Mariam was selected as one of the beneficiaries of the Economic Empowerment Program, which aims at providing a comprehensive assistance, psychosocial support, skills training for livelihoods and coaching to help beneficiaries to overcome the trauma and economic vulnerabilities resulting from the crisis. At the completion of her skills training, Mariam received toolkits to start her business, but still faced enormous challenges threatening her business such as

debts and school fees for her kids. She was later provided with an additional grant and coached to strengthen her marketing and distribution capacities. This helped her raise her income and sustain her business. "I feel that I am one lucky woman to get this support", Mariam said. "Now that I have enhanced my capacities, raised my income and saved my job, I paid my debts, provide food for my family, buy medicine for my parents, pay my children's education and rent a small house" she continued

With the support, Mariam improved the situation of her family. The Economic Empowerment Program is a project from SAM for Rights and Development, a frontline local organization promoting Human Rights and economic inclusion of the most vulnerable crisis affected families, including IDPs. The project is funded through private donations from Yemenis living abroad.

"Now that I have enhanced my capacities, raised my income and saved my job, I paid my debts, I provide food for my family, buy medicine for my parents, pay my children's education and rent a small house"



Stories from Partners

Continued from page 16

Aida Abdullah, 32 Beneficiary of the SALA (Credit: ADRA Yemen/2018)

Knitting and selling home-made clothes brings life back to housewife in Lahj.

By Mohamed Saeed Albanna (ADRA Yemen)

Aida Abdullah, a 32-year-old woman and a loving mother of four (4) lives in Tuban, Lahj. Prior to the 2015 escalation, Aida earned income from selling hand-made women's clothes that she makes at home. She was known for her high quality and up-to-date clothes that she makes. However, after the war broke Aida could barely meet basic household needs and was obliged to use the capital to feed her family, which eventually led her business to completely collapse. As a result, she was not able to stand back on her feet and resume making and selling clothes.

Aida was identified and met criteria for assistance through the Small Business, Agriculture and Livelihoods Assistance (SALA) Project through a local association. With the assistance she received, Aida was able to resume her income generation business and expand it in her neighborhood and in Lahj Governorate. She is now able to meet the demand from many customers on a regular basis, which helped her earn more profit and diversify her business from knitting clothes to producing traditional home kits. In less than 3 months, Aida has been able to increase her earnings from USD38/- to USD150/- per month.

The SALA Project is a project implemented by the Adventist Development and Relief Agency – Yemen. It has four components: (i) Agriculture, Bookkeeping and Livestock, (ii) Economic Recovery and Marketing System, (iii) WASH and (iv) Nutrition. The SALA Project is funded by USAID/OFDA.

In less than 3 months, Aida has been able to increase her earnings from USD38/- to USD150/- per month.

Annex I: Partners' List

Organization	Partner
ADRA	
ILO	YLDF
SFCG	Woman's Society
	Women Assocaation for Dvelopment
	Women Development Association
	Media Village for Development and Information
	Women Center for Training and Studies
	Al-Wafa Charity Association(WCA)
	Grass Social Welfare Association(GSWA)
	Safe Future Foundation for Peacebuilding
Women Center for Research and Studies	
SFD	
UNDP	SFD
	YEMAC
Aamaly development charitable foundation	Aamaly development charitable foundation
Afaq YF	
ALSANA	
FAF	
GC	
HYAC	
JANA	
SMEPS	
Belqees FD	Belqees FD
Al Manarah	Al Manarah
(ODF) Orphan's Development Foundation	(ODF) Orphan's Development Foundation
Belqees FD	Belqees FD
BestFF	BestFF
Maners Chairly Developmental Foundation	Yemen organization For Permanent Peace
SRD	SRD
AWSF	AWSF
	Rawafed Al-khair Youth Forum
NDF	NDF
	Rawaby-K
	RADF
Partners Yemen	Rawaby development Foundation
	The development and human rights pioneers (Rowad) Foundation
SFD	SFD
EFD	EFD

MC	MC
NMO	NMO
ACTED	ACTED
SRA Foundation for Sustainable Development	SRA Foundation for Sustainable Development
DYF	Al-Nahdah
NDF	NDF

Annex 2: Reported Donors

Donor	Donors Full Name
CDC	Centre de Crise et de Soutien
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Denmark
DFID	The Department for International Development
ISDB	Islamic Development Bank
KfW	KfW Development Bank
Kuwaiti relief	Kuwaiti relief
Netherland Ministry of foreign affairs	Netherland Ministry of foreign affairs
Reviving Heritage (Kuwait)	Reviving Heritage (Kuwait)
US DOS/Netherlands/Germany/UK FCO	US DOS/Netherlands/Germany/UK FCO
USAID	USAID
YHF	Yemen Humanitarian Fund

Abbreviations

ACTED: Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADRA: The Adventist Development and Relief Agency
CSOs: Civil Society Organizations
EECR: Emergency Employment and Community Rehabilitation
EFD: Enjaz Foundation for Development
ERRY: Enhancing Rural Resilience in Yemen Project
ERW: Explosive Remnants of War
EU: European Union
FAF: For All Foundation
FAO: Food and Agricultural Organization
GC: Global Communities
HYAC: Al-Hikhma Al-Yamania Association for Development
IDP: Internally Displaced Populations
ILO: International Labor Organization
KfW: German's KfW Development Bank
MC: Mercy Corps
NDF: NAHD DEVELOPMENTAL FOUNDATION
NMO: Nahda Makers Organization
NGOs: Non-Governmental Organizations
NMO: Nahdhah Makers Organization
ODF: Orphan's Development Foundation
SFD: Social Fund for Development
SDF: Sustainable Development Fund
SRA: SRA Foundation for Sustainable Development
SRD: Sam for Rights and Development
UN: United Nations
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
WFP: World Food Programme
YEMAC: Yemen Executive Mine Action Center
YLDF: Youth Leadership Development Foundation

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