



## Background to the Allocation

The Yemen Humanitarian Pooled Fund (YHPF) aims to promote and deliver a strategic and coordinated response towards meeting the highest humanitarian priorities of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and any unforeseen crisis or disaster. Since mid-March, conflict has spread to 20 of Yemen's 22 governorates, prompting a large scale protection crisis and exacerbating an already dire humanitarian situation brought on by years of poverty, poor governance and ongoing instability. Furthermore, Yemen was recently hit by two tropical cyclones; first cyclone Chapala between 1 and 3 November, then cyclone Megh between 8 and 10 November. Both cyclones brought hurricane-force winds, torrential rain and huge waves to the south Yemen coastline; killing 26 people, injuring 78 and causing the displacement of an estimated 6,000 families.

While the effects of the cyclones were felt across large parts of Yemen, hardest hit were the island of Socotra off the Yemeni coast and the mainland governorates of Shabwah and Hadramaut where the storm made landfall. Coastal areas including Mukalla, Yemen's fifth largest city, experienced severe flooding and widespread damage. According to the 2015 Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview, 1.4 million (76 per cent) of the 1.9 million population in Shabwah and Hadramaut were already in need of humanitarian assistance in mid-2015. In response to the needs, UN agencies and their partners, including NGOs present in these locations, immediately scaled up the humanitarian response and started distributing food, safe water, non-food items, shelter materials and tents, as well as providing medical assistance.

In addition to the immediate needs caused by the cyclones, the healthcare sector has been devastated by the months of conflict. Available services have declined substantially due to lack of supplies, medicines, electricity, fuel for generators, staff or equipment. As of mid-October, nearly 27,000 people had been reported by health facilities as injured illustrating the scope of needs for trauma care. Medical supplies for mass casualty management and medicine for chronic diseases are in increasingly short supply. Nearly 600 health facilities have stopped functioning due to conflict-related damage or lack of fuel, staff and supplies. Shortages in health facilities are often due to restrictions on importing key supplies, in addition to increased demand, depletion of financial reserves, and lack of capacity of medical facilities to store large quantities of supplies. In October 2015 health partners launched a call for action highlighting the critical depletion of Yemen's supplies of essential drugs and medical supplies and asking for urgent support.

## Priorities for the Allocation

In response to the needs outlined above, the Humanitarian Coordinator has decided to launch a fourth reserve allocation prioritising two strands of response:

- a) Support to the populations affected by the cyclones through immediate replenishment of agency and partner supplies and commodities;
- b) Support to the health response through immediate replenishment of essential drugs and medical kits.

The allocation will be open to grant applications from **UN agencies only** in support of these priorities, to allow for a speedy and coordinated procurement of supplies in the prioritised clusters. The resources made available for the allocation amount to a maximum of **US\$ 17.3 million**. Envelopes have been determined by the HC as follows:

<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Envelope</b>
<b>a) Cyclone response</b>	
Food Security and Agriculture	\$ 2,650,000
Health (cyclone response)	\$ 2,380,000
WASH	\$ 1,270,000
Emergency Shelter/NFI	\$ 2,350,000
Logistics	\$ 750,000
<b>b) General response</b>	
Health (conflict response)	\$ 7,900,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 17,300,000</b>

### Coordination Saves Lives

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

<http://www.unocha.org/yemen/about-hpf-yemen>

In view of the specific nature of this allocation, focused mostly around the procurement of commodities required for the humanitarian response, and in the interest of ensuring a timely response no technical review committees will be set up. Proposals received will be exclusively reviewed by the OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU).

### Timeline and Procedure

The allocation process will start from 29 November and take place online via the GMS at [cbpf.unocha.org](http://cbpf.unocha.org), where partners can submit their project proposals. Applications must be submitted in English due to OCHA's auditing requirements. The allocation will be implemented as per the Global Guidelines for CBPFs and Yemen HPF Operational Manual that can be found at <http://www.unocha.org/yemen/about-hpf-yemen>

<b>29 November – 6 December (9 am Sana'a time)</b>	The reserve allocation is open for new proposals at <a href="http://cbpf.unocha.org">cbpf.unocha.org</a> . Participating UN agencies should submit their full project proposals through the online GMS system.
<b>7 – 11 December</b>	OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit to conduct the full review of project proposals, including the financial review by OCHA HQ.
<b>12 – 17 December</b>	Following the review and approval of recommended projects by the HC, OCHA to proceed with the signature of grant agreements and disbursements.

### OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit Contacts

- In Amman: Liisamaria Keates, [keates@un.org](mailto:keates@un.org), +962 796713982; Laurianne Leca, [leca@un.org](mailto:leca@un.org), +962 797126163
- In Sana'a: Ghassan Nasser, [nasserg@un.org](mailto:nasserg@un.org), +967 712 222 843; Ghada Hassan, [hassan51@un.org](mailto:hassan51@un.org), +967 712 222 822