



# YCHO

Yemen Comprehensive  
Humanitarian Operations

## Yemen Comprehensive Humanitarian Operations Plan



# YCHO

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## Yemen Comprehensive Humanitarian Operations

The Yemen Comprehensive Humanitarian Operations Plan aims to enhance the humanitarian situation through a wide range of initiatives that offer financial, food, and medical support, as well as humanitarian aid, to an increased number of land and airports, all the while expanding the capacities of ports and road infrastructure in Yemen in areas under legitimate Coalition control. The plan also works to increase imports to Yemen through commercial shipments, taking into account the threat posed by the Iran-backed Houthi militias to national and regional security due to the militias' smuggling of weapons to fund the group's continued campaign of aggression.

# Website & Social Media



<https://yemenplan.org>



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Yemen Comprehensive Humanitarian Operations



Yemen Comprehensive Humanitarian Operations



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# Political Context of the Crisis in Yemen

## 2011 - 2014

- Signing of GCC Initiative
- Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi Elected President of Yemen
- National Dialogue Conference
- Iran-backed Houthi Militias Occupy Amran
- Iran-backed Houthi Militia Occupy Sana'a
- KSA welcomes UN-mediated Peace and Partnership Agreement

## 2015 - 2016

- Iran-backed Houthis militias place legitimate President and his cabinet under house arrest
- Flights between Sana'a and Iran quadruple to 28 Flights per Week
- Elected President Hadi flees to Aden and calls for the resumption of peace negotiations
- Iran-backed Houthi militias conduct strike using fighter jet
- Elected President of Yemen requests intervention of Arab countries
- Launch of Operation Decisive Storm/Renewal of Hope
- Geneva 1, 2 and Kuwait talks

## 2017 - 2018

- Iran-backed Houthi militias reject the UN's proposal regarding Hodeidah
- Iran-backed Houthi militias launch an Iranian ballistic missile targeting Riyadh (total BMs launched by Houthis are more than 250, 91 of which targeted KSA)
- Saudi-led Coalition Announces Yemen Comprehensive Humanitarian Operations



# Political Context of the Crisis in Yemen

## Coalition Objective

**The Saudi-led Coalition objective is to achieve a secure and stable Yemen.**

### IRANIAN DESTABILIZING ACTIVITIES

Iran continues to support extremist militias throughout the region to expand its control and undermining legitimate state institutions

### REGIONAL SECURITY

Iran's support for the Houthi movement has triggered a political, humanitarian and economic crisis that has caused significant threats to regional and maritime security.

### RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENCE

The Coalition's intervention came at the request of the legitimate President of Yemen invoking Article 51 of the UN Charter.

The international community supported this intervention through UNSC Resolution 2216.



# Political Context of the Crisis in Yemen

## Coalition Objective

**The Saudi-led Coalition objective is to achieve a secure and stable Yemen.**

### ADVANCED MILITARY THREAT

- Iran has provided advanced military capabilities that are a significant threat to countries in the region, as well as vital waterways around the Arabian peninsula.
- Advanced ballistic missile (TBM) capabilities
- Military training and expertise
- Anti-tank guided missiles (ATGM)
- UAV systems and drone boats
- Land and sea mines

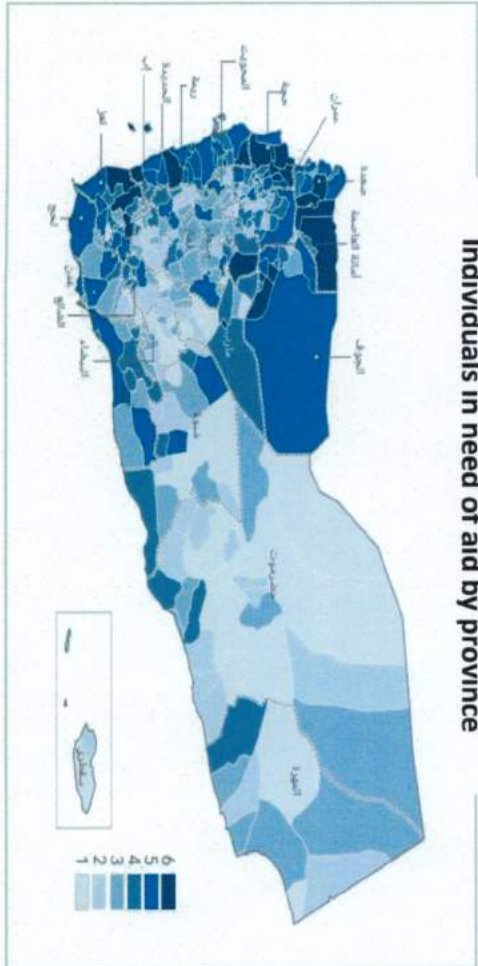
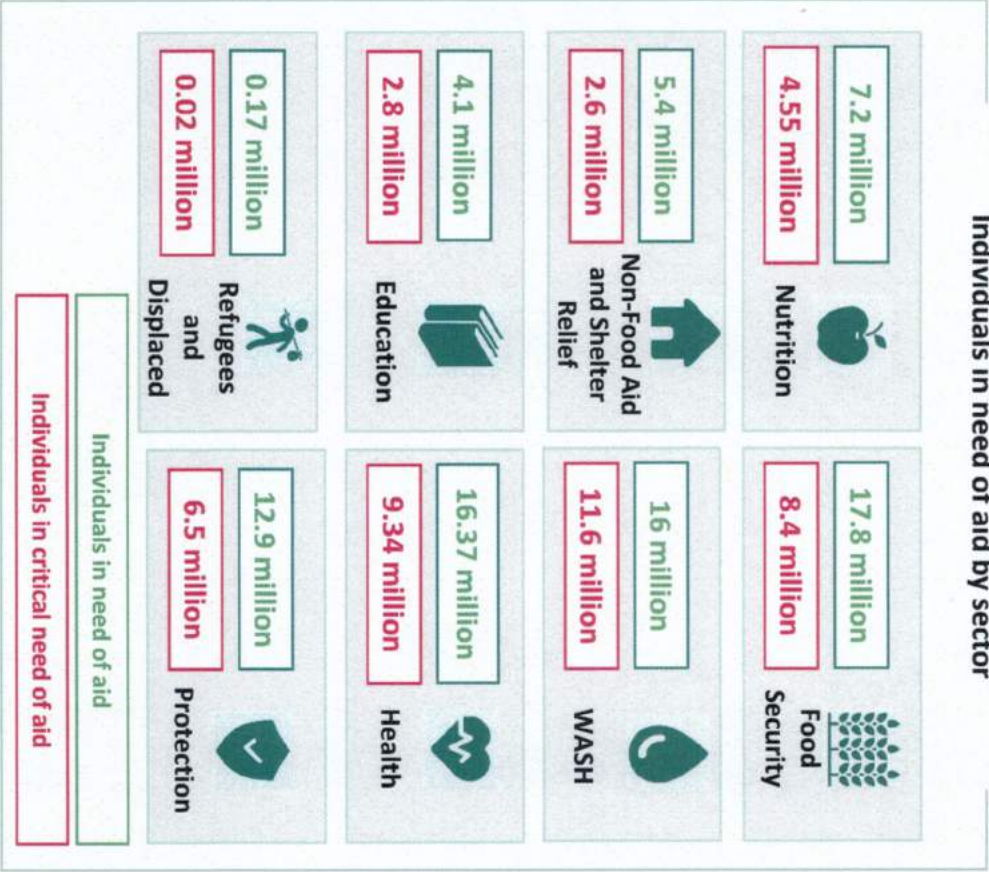
### UN PROPOSAL REJECTED

- The Houthi militia's rejection of UN proposals regarding Hodeidah has enabled them to:
- Increase their weapon smuggling activities by converting Hodeidah into a launch point from which they attack foreign vessels and threaten regional maritime security.
  - Increase revenue to sustain their military efforts and prolong the war through the illicit sales of fuel on the black market and other illegal activities including extortion, racketeering, trafficking and levying illegitimate customs and taxes.



# The number of Yemenis estimated to be in need of aid stands at approximately 21 million, among them 10 million in critical need of aid.

Individuals in need of aid in Yemen (January 2018)



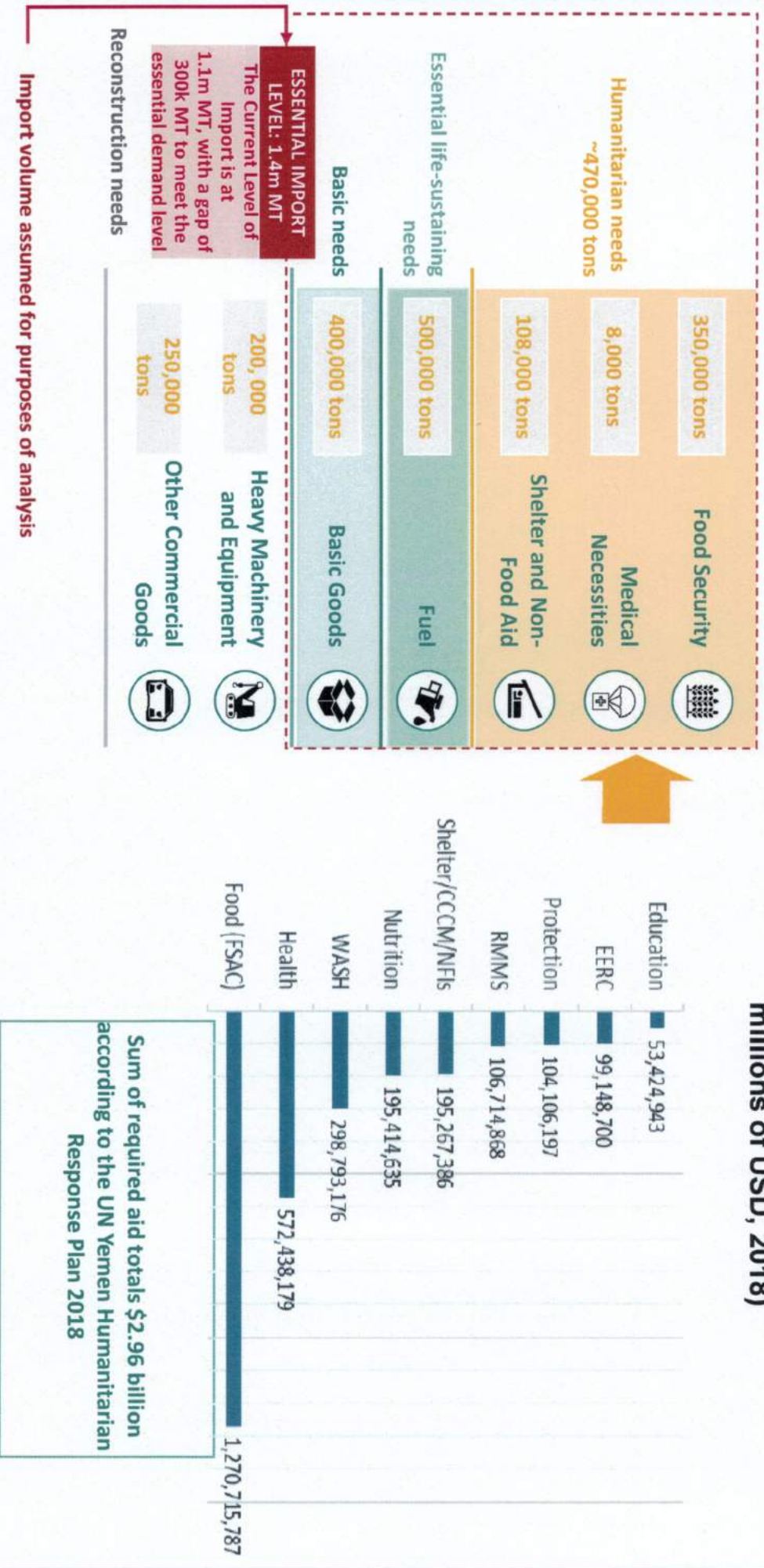
1) Refugees and displaced individuals are in different sectors  
Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, ReliefWeb



# Monthly import levels into the country should amount to 1.4 Mn MT, including ~470k MT of humanitarian aid

Required monthly imports to Yemen (million metric tons, 2018)

Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (In millions of USD, 2018)



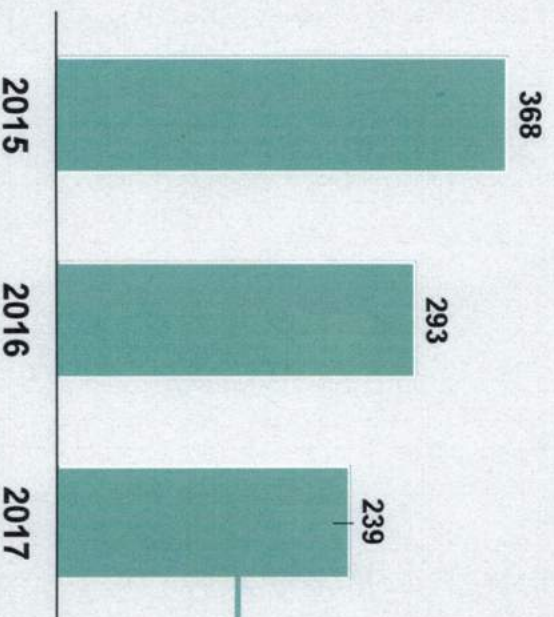
Note: The humanitarian import figures were derived accounting for the sectoral needs that require goods to be transported into the country, and exclude services and assistance

1) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; 2) Non-Food Items/Camp Coordination and Camp Management; 3) Refugees & Migrants Multi-sector; 4) Emergency Employment and Community Rehabilitation; 5) Emergency Telecommunications 6) Based on 2014 import levels as per WTO 7) Assumes domestic refining capabilities  
Source: UNOCHA, ReliefWeb, USAID, WHO, WFP, UN Stats, Reuters

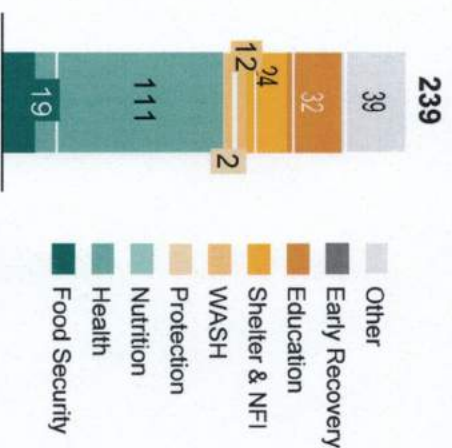


# Since 2015, KSA has provided over \$8.1 Bn of humanitarian and development aid to Yemen

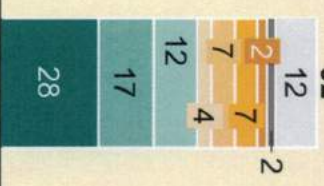
KSA Humanitarian Aid Support (USD Mn, 2015-2017)



Breakdown of 2017 KSA Donations



Remaining KSA Funding Committed During Geneva Conference (2017)



KSA Development Aid Support (USD Mn, 2015-2017)

- Development Aid includes:
- USD 1,000 Mn as a **deposit** in Yemen Central Bank
  - USD 1,130 Mn aid provided to displaced Yemenis in KSA
  - USD 2,276 Mn as **bilateral** government assistance

KSA-Led Coalition Support – Provided & Committed (2015-2017)



\* Only KSA, UAE and Kuwait provided aid to Yemen between 2015 and 2017

# UN OCHA and WFP suggest that the optimal humanitarian situation is the opening of all ports

Republic of Yemen Main Ports

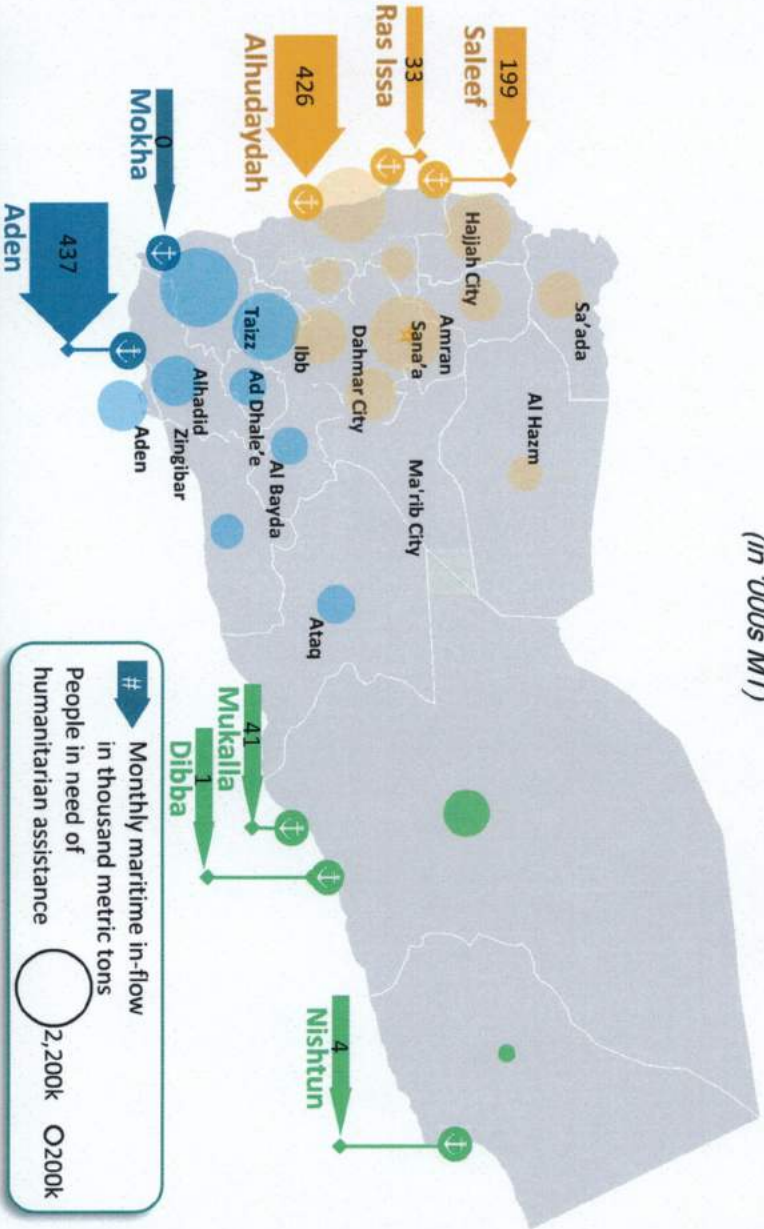


Pros	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enables <b>immediate import of aid</b> and other critical goods which would serve to <b>address the current humanitarian crisis</b> in Yemen and <b>reduce poverty</b> in the country</li> </ul>
Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Risk of Houthis smuggling weapons</b> through their ports, including missile components which threaten KSA and security of the international maritime routes in the region</li> <li>▪ <b>Risk of Houthis conducting various trafficking activities</b> (drugs, human, oil, other...) to enhance their financial situation</li> <li>▪ <b>Delay of ship docking</b> by Houthis as a means of extortion to generate extra revenues</li> </ul>



# The pre-November 2017 situation with all ports open does not meet the essential demand for the country

Monthly Port Flows Prior to November 2017  
(in '000s MT)



Comments

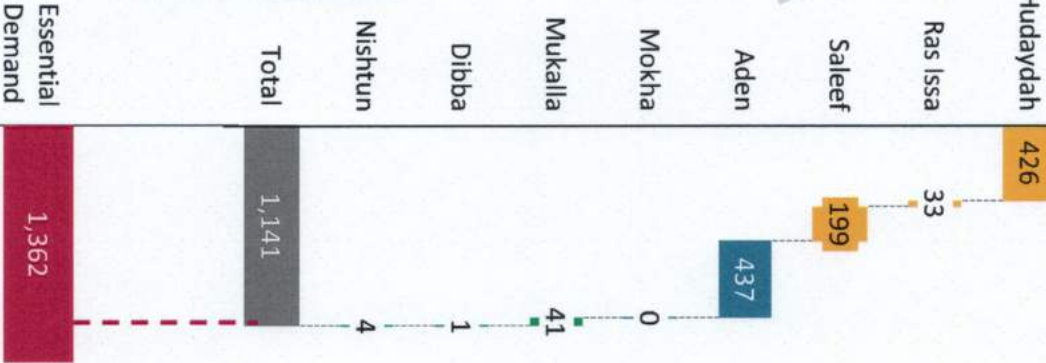
- Given the state of the infrastructure in the country, the monthly cargo in-flows registered prior to November 2017 seems to be lower than the monthly minimum demand of the Yemeni population
- Total monthly in-flow registered amounted to 1,141k MT, which is 221k MT below the required demand
- Going back to the pre-November 2017 does not seem to be satisfactory to meet the basic requirements of the Yemeni population

Findings

- Hodeidah port currently operating at capacity
- Saleef port currently operating at capacity

- Limited capacity increase potential at Mokha and Mukalla ports (relative to Aden)

- Essential demand does not seem to be met by current port in-flows



\*Current import level is less than demand

Sources: Monthly in-flows based on historical port cargo data from 2017



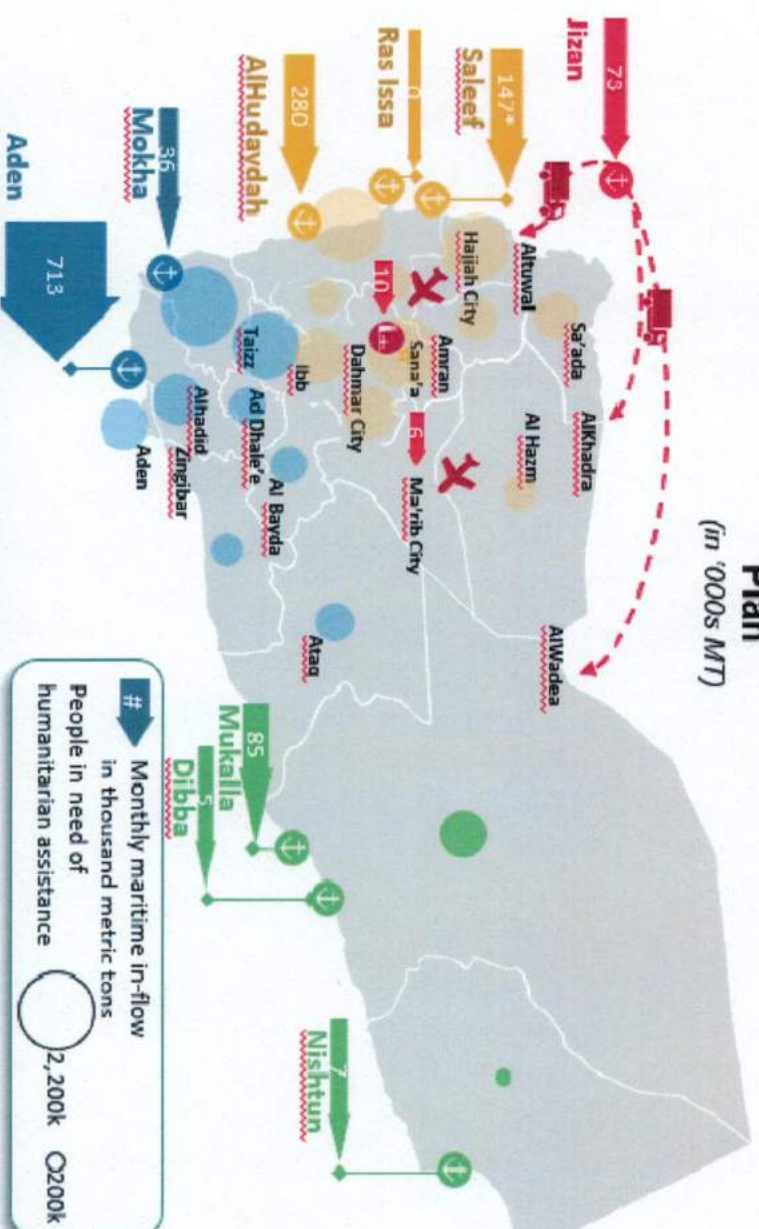
# Maintaining all ports open does not meet the essential demand for the country

## Findings

- Aden port will need to receive **403k MT of fuel per month**
- This will require **expanding Aden** to increase its fuel capacity by **~93k MT of fuel per month**
- Jizan port will receive up to **73k MT** of commercial goods

## Monthly Port Flows As Per Coalition Plan

(in '000s MT)



## Notes

- Proposed plan restricts commercial and fuel in-flow to Hodeidah
- Aden will receive **monthly inflows of 713k MT**, out of which **403k MT will be fuel**. To be able to accommodate the fuel inflow, the port's fuel capacity will be **expanded by 93k MT/ month**
- An **air bridge** to Ma'rib (6k MT capacity) will be used for urgent matters with 10 flights/day
- Sana'a airport will be used to deliver urgent humanitarian aid
- Four cranes will be added to Hodeidah to boost aid delivery by the WFP and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will donate four more cranes split between Aden, Mokha and Mukalla

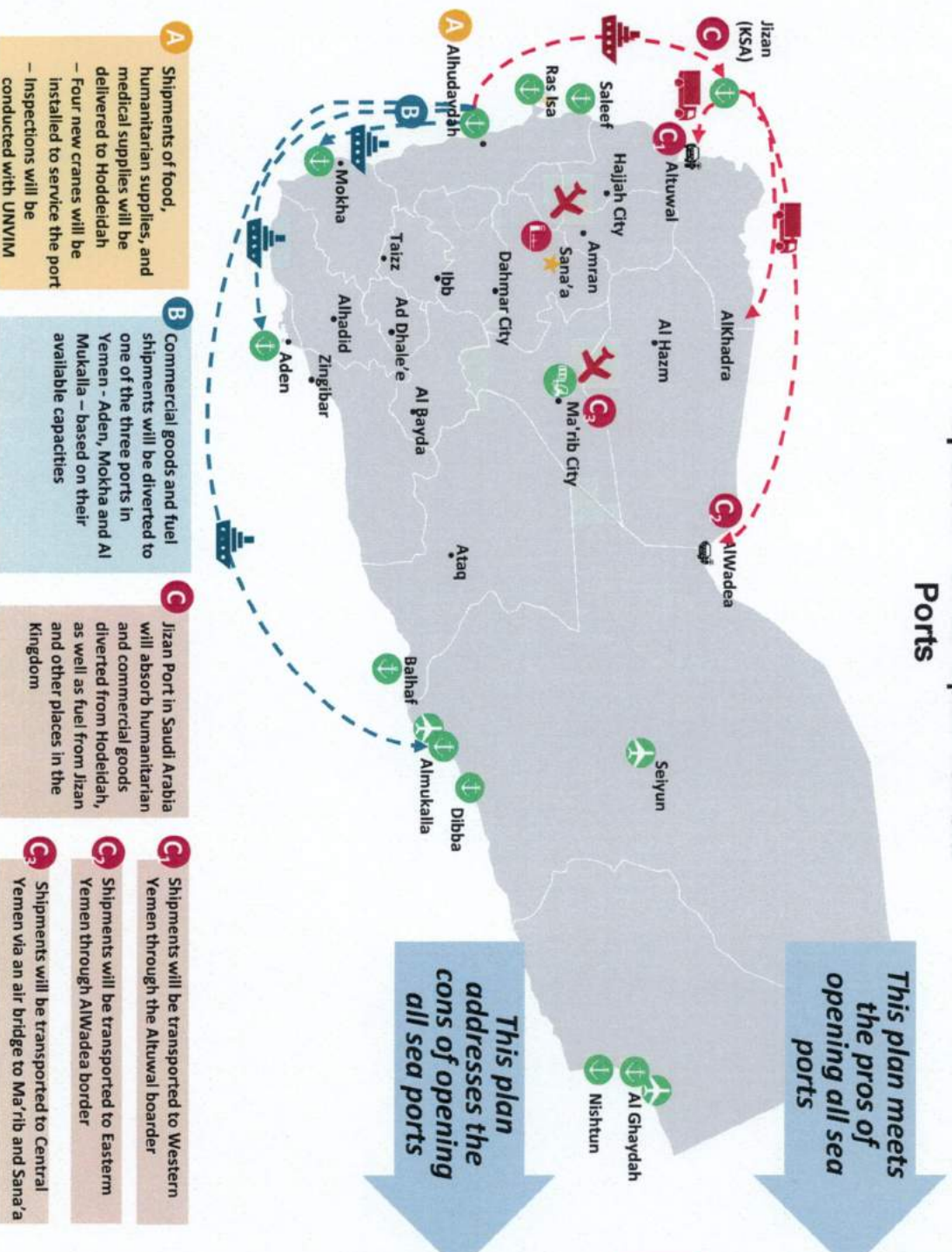
Sources: Analysis based on data from OCHA, port websites, studies from Logistics Capacity Assessment, Reuters, World Food Program, UN Stats, WHO, and USAID

\* Saleef commercial bulk can be redistributed to Mokha or Mukalla (if capacity allows) to mitigate risk



**Humanitarian needs can be met by reopening Hodeidah for cleared shipments and utilizing all other Yemen Ports, as well as Jizan Port in KSA**

## Proposed Plan to Open Yemeni Ports



## Pros

Enables immediate import of aid and other critical goods which would serve to address the current humanitarian crisis in Yemen and reduce poverty in the country

## Cons

- **Risk of Houthis smuggling weapons** through their ports, including missile components which threaten KSA and security of the international maritime routes in the region
- **Risk of Houthis conducting various trafficking activities** (drugs, human, oil, other...) to enhance their financial situation
- **Delay of ship docking by Houthis** as a means of extortion to generate extra revenues



# Air Bridge to Deliver Aid to the Interior of Yemen



The Coalition established an air bridge to Ma'rib, and there will be up to 6 flights per day of C130 aircraft filled with humanitarian aid.

Aid will be distributed in Ma'rib and the capital Sana'a, as well as the interior of Yemen in coordination with nongovernmental organizations



# In order to ensure humanitarian goods are delivered safely, 17 safe passage corridors were identified originating from 6 points

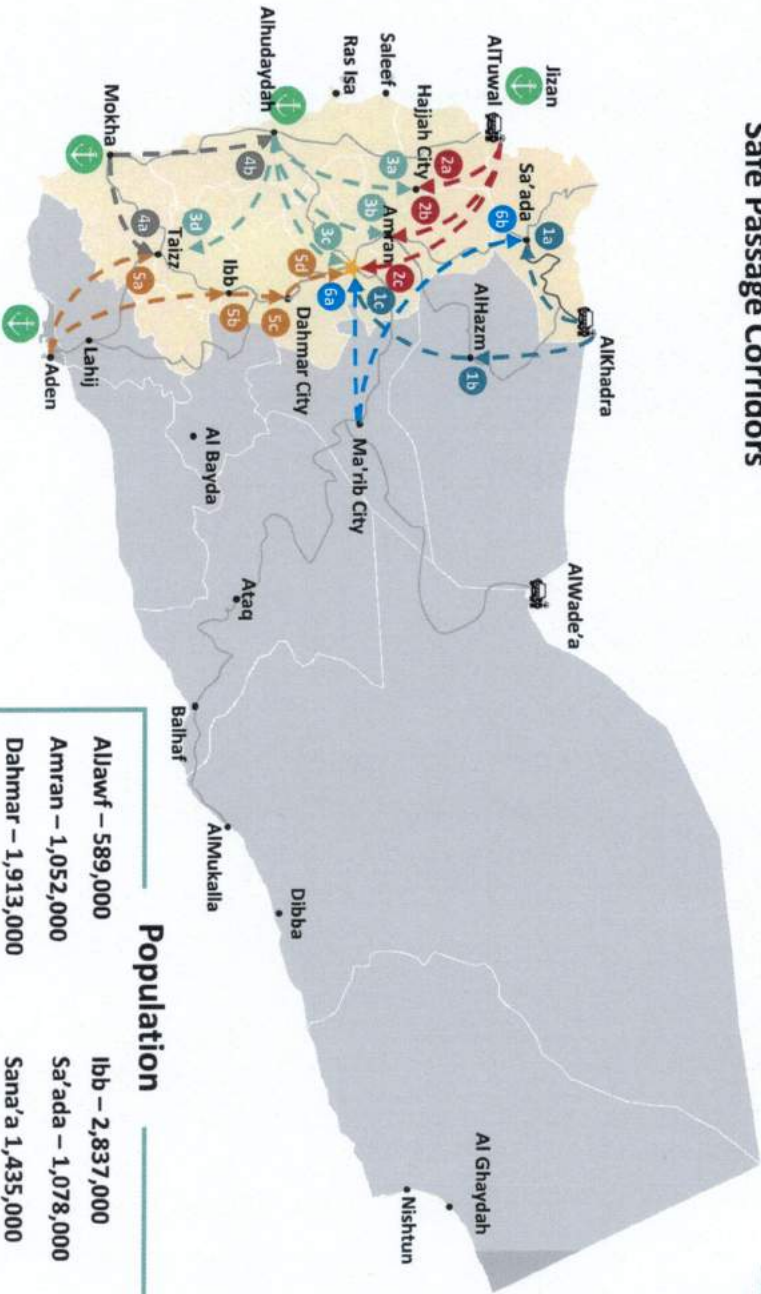
Safe Passage Corridors

Identified Ports/Boarders

🚢 AlKhadra: Critical for transporting goods from KSA to Sa'ada, AlHazm, and Sana'a
🚢 AlTuwal: Critical for transporting goods from KSA to Hajjah City, Amran, and Sana'a
⚓ Hodeidah: Critical port to deliver goods to Sana'a, Amran, and Hajjah City
⚓ Mokha: Critical port to supply Taizz with humanitarian goods
⚓ Aden: Critical port to supply Taizz, Ibb, and Dahmar City with humanitarian goods
✈ Ma'rib: Critical airport to supply Sa'ada and Sana'a with humanitarian goods

Requirement

- For humanitarian goods to be shipped, a time window must be allocated



Population

Allawf – 589,000	Ibb – 2,837,000
Amran – 1,052,000	Sa'ada – 1,078,000
Dahmar – 1,913,000	Sana'a 1,435,000
Hajjah – 2,129,000	Taizz – 3,182,000

Routes

1a AlKhadra – Sa'ada	2a AlTuwal – Hajjah City	3a Hodeidah – Hajjah City	4a Mokha – Taiz	5a Aden – Taiz	6a Ma'rib City – Sana'a
1b AlKhadra – AlHazm	2b AlTuwal – Amran	3b Hodeidah – Amran	4b Mokha – Alhudaydah	5b Aden – Ibb	6b Ma'rib City – Sa'ada
1c AlHazm – Sana'a	2c AlTuwal – Sana'a	3c Hodeidah – Sana'a		5c Ibb – Dahmar City	
		3d Hodeidah – Taiz		5d Dahmar City – Sana'a	

Sana'a



Main Roads

Government controlled areas

Nongovernment controlled areas



# The United Nations Verification & Inspection Mechanism (UNVIM)



UNVIM was established in 2016 to implement the arms embargo imposed by the UNSC Resolution 2216

## UNVIM Operations (May 2016 – Current)

**35.4** Clearances issued per month

**2.2** Inspections performed per month



Following the 4th November ballistic missile targeting Riyadh, the Coalition worked with UNVIM to enhance the verification and inspection mechanism

UN reiterate role of countries to implement arms embargo (UNSC Resolution 2216)

UN will increase the number of inspectors in Djibouti from 4 to 10

Strengthening inspection regime

Increase number of reps at UNVIM

New scanning technology

Coalition will facilitate presence of UNVIM team in regional ports

UN will increase the number of monitors in Djibouti from 6 to 16

Improving UNVIM SOPs

Assign a new inspection yard in Djibouti port



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# Overview of Initiatives

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- Provide \$1.5 billion to the UN Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2018
- Deposit \$2 billion in the Central Bank of Yemen
- Increase the capacity of Aden, Mokha, and Mukalla ports by installing cranes—2 in Mokha, 1 in Aden, and 1 in Mukalla—in addition to critical development projects (generators and equipment)
- Permit the entry of 4 World Food Programme cranes to Hodeidah
- Use Jizan Port to import commercial goods and humanitarian aid
- Open new border crossings (AlTuwal and AlKhadra) and reinforce the entry of humanitarian aid
- Establish 17 safe passage corridors originating from border crossings and ports to highly-populated areas
- Establish an air bridge from Coalition countries to Ma'rib
- Lower transportation costs by repairing and upgrading roads in the interior of Yemen

# The cost of the Plan includes expanding ports, rerouting shipments, as well as monetary and in-kind donations

## Financial Contribution to the Coalition Plan



Note: Assumes the scenario where no fuel is re-routed to Jizan  
Source: Fuel prices calculated at \$55 a barrel based on the 2018 EIA Short Term projections. Expansion and shipment cost analysis conducted by SME with detailed analysis and sources in the appendix.



## References (1/2)

Demand	People in Need	UNOCHA, ReliefWeb
	Food	UNOCHA
	Medical	UNOCHA, UN Stats, WHO, USAID
	Shelter	World Food Programme, UNHCR, UNOCHA
	Fuel	Reuters, Relief Web
	Commercial	World Trade Organization
	Aden	Port of Aden Website, Fuel: Based on RESA discussions with Head of Port of Aden
	Hodeidah	UNOCHA
	Mokha	Historical port imports, port authority website, WFP
	Saleef	UNOCHA
Capacities	Ras Issa	Historical port imports, port authority website
	AlMukalla	Historical port imports, port authority website, WFP
	Nishtun	Historical port imports, port authority website
	Dibbuh	UNOCHA Port Handling Capacity
	Jizan	Historical port imports, Saudi Ports Authority
	Container/Cargo Distribution	Analysis based on historical port imports, port authority website
Flow Distributions	Cargo Type Distribution	Analysis based on historical port imports, port authority website
	Costs	Calls with Ground Freight/Transportation Agencies in Yemen
	Distances	Google Maps
	Road Quality	European Commission Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Ops.
Transportation	Road Throughputs	Analysis and World Food Program Port Assessment 2009
	Costs	SME, Cummins.com, WFP, Energy Information Administration, Floridadisaster.org
Infrastructure and Expansion Costs	Crane Throughputs	
	Costs	

# References (2/2)

Coalition Donations	KSA Donations	UNOCHA, EHOc, KSRelief
	Coalition Donations Breakdown of KSA Commitment	UNOCHA, EHOc
	Coalition Planned Support	KSRelief
	Process Overview	KSRelief
UNVIM Inspection		EHOc, UNVIM



















## Post-announcement period

1. Announcing the plan at the conference of foreign ministers of Coalition member nations
2. Launch the website and social media sites for the center
3. A meeting was held among heads of diplomatic missions and international organizations in Saudi Arabia at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to familiarize them with the plan
4. Meeting with representatives of the World Bank to explore a number of points on joint cooperation among parties.
5. Meeting with prominent officials of the World Food Programme.
6. Meeting with the President of the Red Cross.



# Post-announcement period

## Ma'rib Air Bridge

7. The air bridge to Ma'rib began with 15 flights on C130 aircraft loaded with food parcels totalling up to 142650 tonnes to date, and a number of journalists (108) from Yemeni and foreign channels as well as social media influencers were also travelling on all flights, including the Yemeni Minister of Information



108

Journalists from local,  
Yemeni and foreign  
channels



142650 tonnes

Food parcels



15

Flights on C130 aircraft





# Post-announcement period

## AlKhadra Border Crossing

8. 16 trucks carrying humanitarian aid, comprising 3168 food baskets, 12000 cartons of dates, 2200 blankets, entered Yemen from AlKhadra border crossing to Al Jawf governorate and the villages of AlBaq'a and Yatama on the first journey.



108

Journalists from local,  
Yemeni and foreign  
channels



142650 tonnes

Food parcels



15

Flights on C130 aircraft



## Post-announcement period

### Al Wadea Border Crossing

9. 30 tankers carrying diesel are being processed at the AlWadea border crossing, the introduction of the Head of General Intelligence has led to the admittance of 5 across the AlWadea border crossing, delivered by the World Food Programme (WFP) for the exclusive use of hospitals and water stations in areas that are under the control of Houthi militias and some areas of the legitimate government.



30 tankers loaded

5 admitted



# Post-announcement period

## Fasht and Buklan Islands

10. The Royal Saudi Navy has been cooperating with the King Salman Relief Centre, delivering a total of 252 food baskets to the Yemeni islands of Fasht and Buklan.



252 food baskets

# Post-announcement period

11. The Executive Director of the Yemen Comprehensive Humanitarian Operations Centre and official

Coalition spokesman met with a number of international media correspondents:-

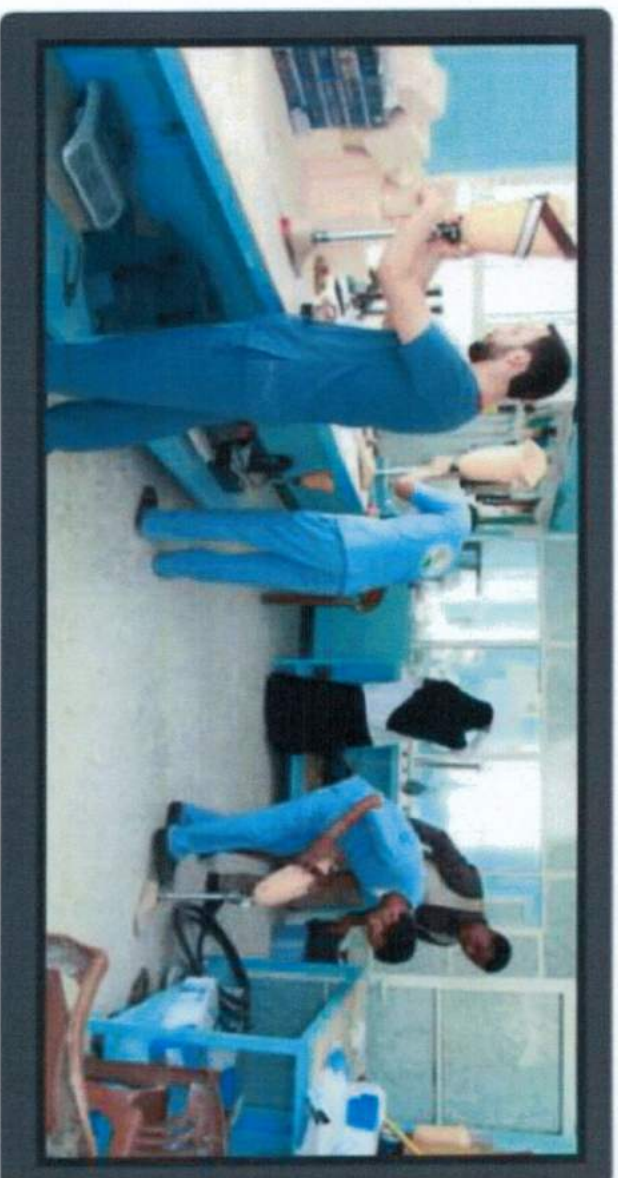
- Asa Fitch – WSJ
- Ahmed al-Omran – Financial Times
- Anuj Chopra – AFP (English Print)
- Josie Ensor – The Telegraph
- Louis Imbert – Le Monde
- Maryse Burgot – France 2
- Richard Hall – Public Radio International





## Post-announcement period

12. A media program involving the participation of Western media, with a visit to the Centre for the Rehabilitation of Children in Conflict in Ma'rib, affiliated to the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, was scheduled, and to the Centre for Prosthetics, in addition to a visit to the border areas to see the effects of the indiscriminate shelling by the Houthi militias.



# Post-announcement period

## Press Conference

A press conference was held to sign a bilateral agreement on the rebuilding and repair of roads to contribute to the transfer and flow of humanitarian aid and assistance and all necessary needs for humanitarian operations, and the movement of commercial transport between the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, represented by the Centre for the Provision of Yemen Comprehensive Humanitarian Operations, and the Government of the Republic of Yemen represented by the Yemeni Minister of Public Works to the amount of \$5 million.



**\$5 million**

**Rebuilding and repair of roads to contribute to the transport and flow of humanitarian aid and assistance**



# **Storage of food parcels at King Salman Air Base before launching the air bridge for 26 flights**

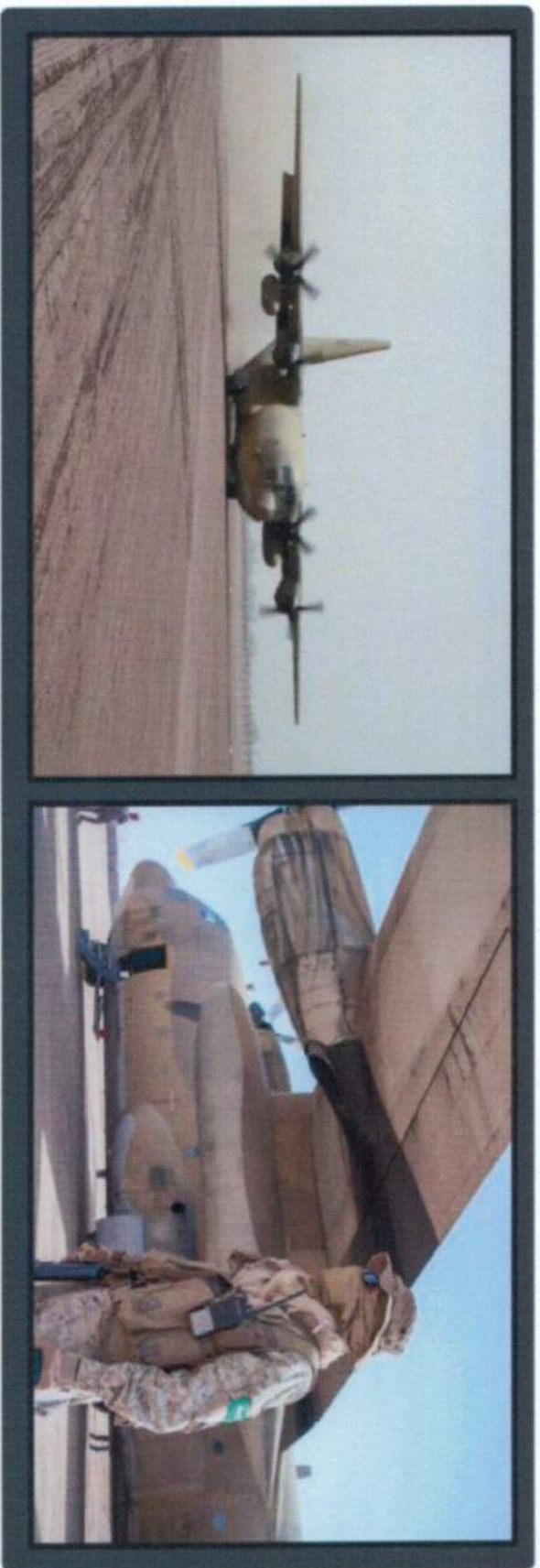


## Ma'rib landing strip





## Test flight at Marib





العمليات الإنسانية الشاملة في اليمن

## Unloading aid at Ma'rib Landing Point







العمليات الإنسانية الشاملة في اليمن

## American cranes entering Hodeidah Port





العمليات الإنسانية الشاملة في اليمن

## Visiting Aden to meet with the Yemeni government







العمليات الإنسانية الشاملة في اليمن

## Visiting Aden Port to conduct a study on increasing the port's capacity





## Visit of H.E. the Yemeni Minister of Information to Ma'rib







العمليات الإنسانية الشاملة في اليمن

## Western media visiting the interior of Yemen





## Media visiting children's shelter in Ma'rib







العمليات الإنسانية الشاملة في اليمن

## Media visiting Ma'rib prosthetics center





العمليات الإنسانية الشاملة في اليمن

## Providing medicine to Bihan Hospital in Shabwa







## Receiving previously detained children alongside the Red Cross





العمليات الإنسانية الشاملة في اليمن

## Distribution of relief materials to Fasht and Buklan Islands







**Tankers entering AlWadea crossing prior to  
being received by the World Food Programme**



العمليات الإنسانية الشاملة في اليمن

## Trucks entering through AlKhadra crossing







## Distributing relief aid to displaced populations





العمليات الإنسانية الشاملة في اليمن

## Press Conference on Signing of Bilateral Grant Agreement on Road Infrastructure Upgrades







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