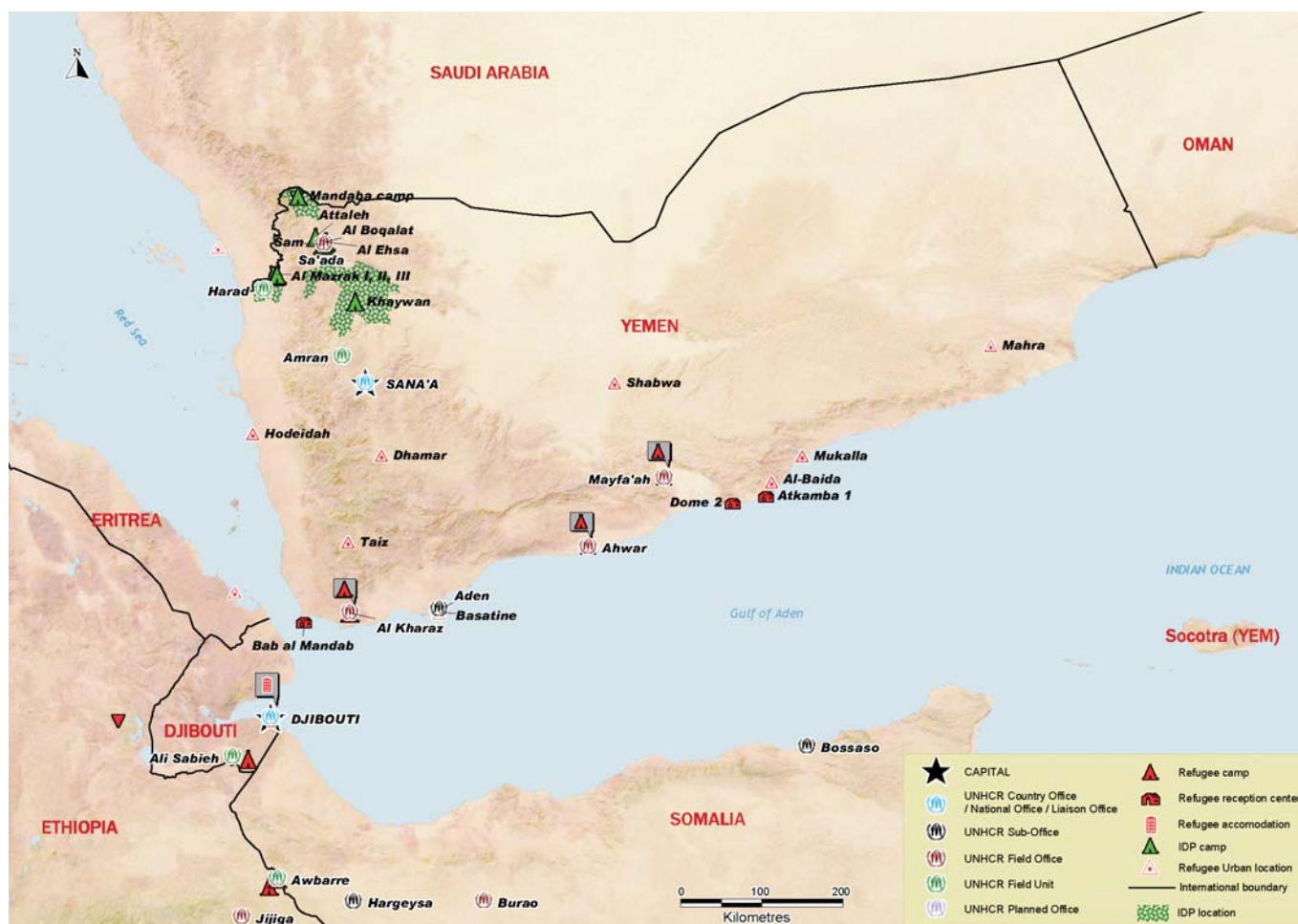


YEMEN



Working environment

The context

The limited resources of Yemen, one of the poorest countries in the Arab world, have been stretched thin by conflict with the Al Houthi movement in the north, disturbances in the south,

the fight against terrorism and growing socio-economic difficulties. About 350,000 people have been displaced by the clashes in the north. At the same time, large mixed migration flows into the country from the Horn of Africa are straining the Government's ability to balance its human rights obligations against its security concerns.

Planning figures for Yemen

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Somalia	191,500	191,500	221,500	221,500
	Iraq	4,200	4,200	4,000	4,000
	Ethiopia	4,700	4,700	9,800	9,800
	Various	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	1,300	1,300	1,500	1,500
	Occupied Palestinian Territory	200	200	150	150
	Eritrea	150	150	200	200
	Various	250	250	250	250
IDPs	Yemen	205,000	205,000	145,000	145,000
Returnees (IDPs)	Yemen	45,000	45,000	60,000	60,000
Total		453,900	453,900	444,100	444,100

Main objectives and targets

Favourable protection environment

- The University of Sana'a Migration and Refugee Studies Centre is supported in raising awareness of the legal rights of refugees.
 - ☞ *Officials and academics gain a better understanding of the management of mixed migration, thereby increasing protection space for refugees and asylum-seekers.*
- Support to the Government to develop a national legislative framework for refugees is strengthened.
 - ☞ *A National Refugee Framework is in place by the end of 2011.*
- Support to the Government and other actors to implement the national policy on IDPs is increased.
 - ☞ *IDPs and returnees receive protection in Yemen.*

Fair protection processes

- Registration and documentation of all refugees are improved.
 - ☞ *Somali and non-Somali refugees receive proper government documentation.*
- Registration, profiling and documentation are conducted in displacement and return areas as needed.
 - ☞ *IDP communities benefit from protection assistance.*

Security from violence and exploitation

- Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and separated children are identified.
 - ☞ *All UAMs and separated children benefit from special arrangements for their protection and care.*
 - ☞ *Best interest determination exercises benefit all UAMs and separated children.*

Basic needs and services

- Basic services are provided to all refugees living in the camp.
 - ☞ *All refugees in camp have access to services, including water, food, sanitation, shelter, primary health, education and community services.*

- Access to primary education for Somali and non-Somali refugees is enhanced.
 - ☞ *Some 80 per cent of refugee children aged 6-11 receive primary education.*
- Non-food items (NFIs) and emergency shelter are provided to IDPs.
 - ☞ *Some 18,000 IDP families receive emergency shelter and household items and 500 individual houses are rehabilitated for the most vulnerable families in the Sa'ada region.*
- Access to vocational training is provided.
 - ☞ *At least 1,000 refugees benefit from vocational training and six training centres are newly equipped.*

Community participation and self-management

- All UNHCR programmes are based on participatory assessments.
 - ☞ *All assistance responds to assessed needs.*
- Self-reliance activities for urban refugees, IDPs, returnees and the host community are enhanced.
 - ☞ *Some 500 IDPs and 1,000 refugees benefit from small-business support.*
 - ☞ *Some 30 villages benefit from community-based projects.*
 - ☞ *Groups with specific needs are identified and receive assistance and services through eight community service centres.*

Durable solutions

- Resettlement is enhanced for refugees, focusing on special/emergency and family reunification cases.
 - ☞ *Some 1,000 individuals are resettled in third countries.*
- Voluntary repatriation is facilitated.
 - ☞ *At least 500 refugees repatriate voluntarily.*
- IDPs receive up-to-date information that guides their decisions to return.
 - ☞ *An information campaign provides updated information on places of return.*

Some 170,000 refugees - predominantly Somalis - have been registered in Yemen over the past two decades. Currently, however, Ethiopians account for two-thirds of new arrivals. A total of some 8,000 people from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, the occupied Palestinian territories and Sudan have been recognized as refugees by UNHCR. More than 80 per cent of them live in urban areas.

Nearly six months after a February 2010 ceasefire with the Al Houthi movement, only some 20,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to their homes in the northern Sa'ada Governorate. The lack of a government presence in several areas, sporadic breakdowns in security and massive

general destruction, combined with the absence of basic services in most of the region are the main impediments to return.

Despite being the only state on the Arabian Peninsula to be signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, Yemen remains without national refugee legislation and administrative structures to deal with asylum issues. In 2010, a decree was signed by the President to establish a Bureau of Refugees. This decree made it possible for the Government to begin work on the legislation. Progress is being made on the Bureau's creation, and on the drafting of national refugee legislation. UNHCR is currently engaged in capacity-building initiatives with the Government.

UNHCR's presence in 2011

□ Number of offices	7
□ Total Staff	151
International	28
National	90
UNVs	32
Others	1

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Human Rights
Ministry of the Interior
University of Sana'a

NGOs:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency
Al Amal
Association for Developing People with Special Needs
CARE
Charitable Society for Social Welfare
Danish Refugee Council
Interaction for Development Foundation
International Relief and Development
INTERSOS
Islamic relief – Yemen
OXFAM
Ras Marbat Clinic
Christ Church Center
Save the Children
Society for Humanitarian Solidarity
The Solidarity Association for Development
Triangle

Others:

Yemeni Red Crescent Society

Operational partners

Government agencies:

The Executive Office (IDP)

NGOs:

CARE
OXFAM
Relief International

Others:

OCHA
UNDP
UNFPA
UNICEF
WFP
WHO

○ The needs

The Government of Yemen recognizes all Somalis as prima facie refugees. At the same time, it is tightening its migration policies and protection space. There is a need to help the Government cope with the influx of refugees and asylum-seekers and establish a national asylum system.

The main needs of refugees are for better livelihoods, educational opportunities that lead to self-reliance, and greater access to public services. For their part, IDPs require security, rebuilding of infrastructure and restoration of basic services, besides information on areas of return. UNHCR aims to provide protection by improving living conditions and offering basic assistance such as tents, shelter and non-food items (NFIs). Both returnees and IDPs living in camps need this type of assistance.

| Strategy and activities in 2011 |

UNHCR will encourage the Government to play a bigger role in refugee affairs through the creation of joint screening teams to identify, protect and assist people of concern, while also improving RSD capacity. Furthermore, the Office will assist the Government to develop a national asylum system as well as the nascent Bureau of Refugees, which monitors detention conditions, extends registration services, upgrades reception conditions for refugees and asylum-seekers and improves relations with host communities.

The Office will strive to improve the capacity of Yemen's University of Sana'a Migration and Refugee Studies Centre which provides guidance on protection aspects of the management of mixed migration. The basic services provided to refugees in and out of the camps will include primary health care, HIV and AIDS awareness, education, sanitation

services, vocational training and self-reliance services for groups with special needs, especially women at risk, unaccompanied minors and the disabled.

Urban refugees will receive UNHCR's help to improve their access to education, microcredit, vocational training, employment and business opportunities. The Office will strengthen partnerships with various institutions and development actors by helping them build capacity and coordination. Awareness campaigns will seek to influence public opinion and expand protection space in favour of refugees.

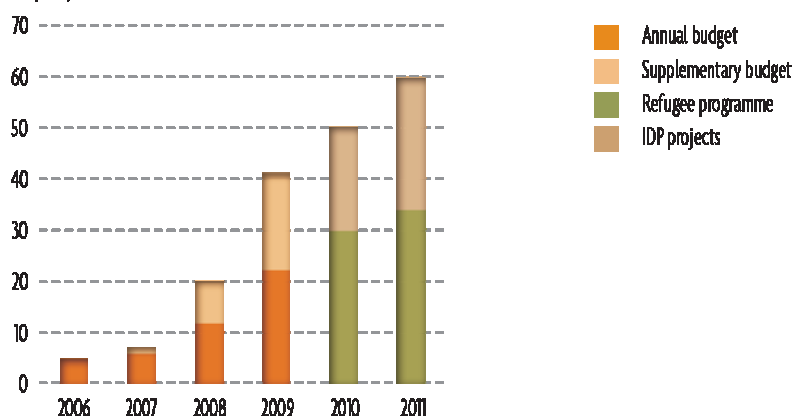
UNHCR will support the Government and implementing partners to identify, register, and monitor conflict-affected, displaced Yemenis. Towards this end, a community-based protection information management system will be established for both reporting and response. Eight community centres will provide legal advice and counselling. Quick-impact community-based projects for IDPs and host communities will improve living conditions. Moreover, awareness raising sessions will make beneficiaries more alert to the danger of mines, and reduce sexual and gender-based violence.

Rigorous camp management, in coordination with the Government, concerned stakeholders and host communities, will ensure that assistance and physical protection meet UNHCR's standards. The protection of IDPs will be enhanced by providing them with access to basic humanitarian assistance, such as NFIs, tents and shelter. Vocational training and improvements in livestock quality will strengthen livelihoods.

UNHCR will ensure that accurate and updated reports on conditions in areas of return will be disseminated among IDPs. The Office will also help to strengthen Yemen's national legal framework on the rights of displaced citizens or returnees.

UNHCR's budget in Yemen 2006 – 2011

Millions (USD)





An internally displaced woman in Mazrak camp benefits from improved water facilities.

UNHCR / H. MACLEOD

Consequences of a 20-40 per cent funding shortfall

- The newly established National Bureau of Refugees will not be able to manage refugee affairs fully.
- Only 22 per cent of targeted IDP families will benefit from the distribution and replacement of NFIs and shelter materials.
- Reductions in support for host communities will put IDPs and refugees at risk of expulsion from their temporary communities.
- Fewer new arrivals will be accommodated in the refugee transit centre in Bab el Mendab, and basic assistance will be insufficient.
- Vulnerable groups will be at risk of exploitation.
- Some 400 shelters will not be built for the refugees who are living in tents in the camps.
- More refugees and asylum-seekers will be living under the poverty line.

• Constraints

Despite the ceasefire in the north, access to the return areas remains a challenge, with the exception of Sa'ada City. If the ceasefire and subsequent peace agreement, signed in September 2010, are not fully implemented, security may deteriorate even further and exacerbate displacement. The volatile political and economic situation, along with the growing numbers of refugees and mixed migrants, strain the State's security, political, economic and social foundations.

Organization and implementation

• Coordination

UNHCR is the lead agency for the IDP protection and camp management

clusters, while also providing emergency relief to displaced populations and returnees. UNHCR will continue to expand coordination with the Government, focusing on joint assessment missions and the drafting of national refugee legislation. It will also work with the various inter-agency mechanisms, the UN Country Team and the Mixed Migration Task Force.

Financial information

UNHCR's budget in Yemen has grown steadily since 2007 to meet the basic needs of people of concern. The budget of USD 59.7 million for 2011 is USD 9 million more than it was in 2010.

2011 UNHCR Budget for Yemen (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment			
National legal framework	1,418,587	0	1,418,587
National administrative framework	861,587	0	861,587
Policies towards forced displacement	0	1,452,635	1,452,635
Non-refoulement	804,894	0	804,894
Subtotal	3,085,069	1,452,635	4,537,704
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Reception conditions	1,057,714	0	1,057,714
Registration and profiling	1,323,033	1,071,883	2,394,915
Fair and efficient status determination	1,118,118	0	1,118,118
Individual documentation	0	311,883	311,883
Subtotal	3,498,864	1,383,765	4,882,629
Security from violence and exploitation			
Impact on host communities	169,369	0	169,369
Effects of armed conflict	0	109,361	109,361
Community security management system	0	119,361	119,361
Gender-based violence	408,753	254,361	663,114
Protection of children	544,505	114,361	658,866
Freedom of movement	204,255	0	204,255
Non-arbitrary detention	611,619	0	611,619
Subtotal	1,938,501	597,443	2,535,944
Basic needs and essential services			
Food security	110,059	0	110,059
Nutrition	795,009	0	795,009
Water	313,418	0	313,418
Shelter and other infrastructure	1,717,434	4,108,833	5,826,267
Basic domestic and hygiene items	1,789,568	6,108,833	7,898,400
Primary health care	2,018,300	0	2,018,300
HIV and AIDS	220,352	0	220,352
Education	2,637,060	125,833	2,762,892
Sanitation services	1,628,641	0	1,628,641
Services for groups with specific needs	273,379	398,833	672,212
Subtotal	11,503,220	10,742,331	22,245,551
Community participation and self-management			
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	636,487	224,508	860,995
Community self-management and equal representation	1,023,151	784,508	1,807,659
Camp management and coordination	6,235,909	434,508	6,670,417
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,316,770	2,014,508	3,331,277
Subtotal	9,212,317	3,458,031	12,670,348
Durable solutions			
Durable solutions strategy	483,182	357,196	840,378
Voluntary return	707,636	6,185,196	6,892,831
Resettlement	996,617	0	996,617
Subtotal	2,187,435	6,542,391	8,729,826
External relations			
Donor relations	242,928	317,519	560,447
Resource mobilisation	372,553	0	372,553
Public information	250,205	0	250,205
Subtotal	865,686	317,519	1,183,205
Logistics and operations support			
Supply chain and logistics	699,462	696,519	1,395,981
Programme management, coordination and support	851,903	671,055	1,522,958
Subtotal	1,551,364	1,367,574	2,918,938
Total	33,842,457	25,861,689	59,704,146
2010 Revised budget	29,500,067	20,699,999	50,200,066