

YEMEN



Working environment

The context

The year 2013 will be of crucial importance for Yemen. With the signing of the Gulf Cooperation Council Agreement in

November 2011 and the subsequent National Dialogue process, Yemen is entering a critical transition phase. As the Government introduces the reforms required to facilitate more inclusive political processes and help stabilize the country, UNHCR continues to work closely with the central and local authorities to address the humanitarian needs of people of concern.

Planning figures for Yemen

| TYPE OF POPULATION | ORIGIN | JAN 2013 | | DEC 2013 | |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| | | TOTAL IN COUNTRY | OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR | TOTAL IN COUNTRY | OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR |
| Refugees | Ethiopia | 5,800 | 5,800 | 7,800 | 7,800 |
| | Iraq | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| | Somalia | 227,000 | 227,000 | 260,000 | 260,000 |
| | Various | 3,100 | 3,100 | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| Persons in refugee-like situations | Various | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 |
| Asylum-seekers | Eritrea | 720 | 720 | 720 | 720 |
| | Ethiopia | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,700 | 7,700 |
| | Iraq | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | Various | 260 | 260 | 260 | 260 |
| IDPs | Yemen | 475,000 | 390,000 | 350,000 | 240,000 |
| Persons in IDP-like situations | Yemen | 300,000 | 200,000 | 250,000 | 175,000 |
| Returnees (IDPs) | Yemen | 50,000 | 50,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Others of concern | Various | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Total | | 1,087,820 | 902,820 | 1,098,420 | 913,420 |

As a result of drought, conflict, political instability and human rights violations in the Horn of Africa, large numbers of people are still setting out for Yemen in search of safety, protection or economic opportunities. The means they use to travel, including through human smuggling rings, are often highly dangerous. Hence, Yemen continues to have to deal with a mixed flow of refugee, asylum-seeker and migrant arrivals, despite a fragile economy, very limited public health and education services, and a highly volatile security environment.

● *The needs*

By September 2012, Yemen was hosting some 230,000 registered refugees, with Somalis making up 95 per cent of the caseload. Somalis are granted *prima facie* refugee status, while UNHCR conducts refugee status determination (RSD) for other nationalities.

More than 103,000 refugees and migrants arrived from the Horn of Africa in 2011 and another 80,000 needy and desperate

Main objectives and targets for 2013

REFUGEES

Favourable protection environment

- Laws and policies are consistent with international standards.
 - ☞ Some 60 per cent of Government regulations are in keeping with international standards.

Fair protection processes and documentation

- Reception conditions are improved.
 - ☞ Three reception centres are maintained.
 - ☞ One transit centre is established.
 - ☞ Some 250,000 people of concern are received and accommodated.
- The quality of registration and profiling is improved or strengthened.
 - ☞ All people of concern are registered on an individual basis.
 - ☞ All children under 12 months of age are issued birth certificates by the authorities.

Security from violence and exploitation

- The risk of SGBV is reduced and the quality of the response to it improved.
 - ☞ All known victims of SGBV receive support.
- The protection of children is strengthened.
 - ☞ All unaccompanied or separated children benefit from best interest determination procedures.

Basic needs and essential services

- The health of the population is improved.
 - ☞ The under-5 mortality rate is reduced from 2/1,000 to 1/1,000.
- The nutritional well-being of the population of concern is improved.
 - ☞ The prevalence of global acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months is reduced from 9.8 per cent to 5 per cent.
- The population has optimal access to education.
 - ☞ Some 90 per cent of children of concern aged 6-11 are enrolled in primary education.

Community empowerment and self-reliance

- Self-reliance and livelihoods are improved.
 - ☞ Some 1,800 refugees receive help to start income-generating activities.
 - ☞ Around 2,000 refugees receive technical and vocational-skills training.

Durable solutions

- The potential for resettlement is realized.
 - ☞ Some 350 cases are submitted for resettlement.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Fair protection processes and documentation

- The quality of registration and profiling is improved or maintained.
 - ☞ Some 39,100 eligible cases are registered.
- Civil registration and civil status documentation is strengthened.
 - ☞ Some 40,000 identity documents are issued to people of concern.

Basic needs and essential services

- Shelter and infrastructure are established, improved and maintained.
 - ☞ Some 10,000 emergency shelters are provided.
 - ☞ Some 14,000 households receive shelter support (tents, plastic sheeting or shelter repair kits).
- The population of concern has sufficient supplies of basic and domestic items.
 - ☞ Around 200,000 individuals are provided with basic NFIs.

Durable solutions

- A comprehensive solutions strategy is developed, strengthened or updated.
 - ☞ A comprehensive durable solutions strategy is developed and agreed among all relevant stakeholders.

UNHCR's presence in 2013

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| □ Number of offices | 9 |
| □ Total staff | 205 |
| International | 26 |
| National | 91 |
| UNVs | 60 |
| UNOPs | 23 |
| Others | 5 |



The Society for Humanitarian Solidarity (Winner of the 2011 Nansen Refugee Award) provides medical care for new refugee arrivals in Mayfa'a Hadjar transit centre.

people have entered Yemen so far in 2012, with numbers continuing to grow.

UNHCR aims to assist refugees through immediate protection and material assistance including legal services, nutrition, health care, shelter, education, water and sanitation and hygiene. It also supports people with specific needs, by raising awareness of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), taking measures to prevent and respond to HIV and AIDS, improving livelihoods for people of concern, and finding durable solutions.

As of September 2012, there were some 507,000 registered internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Yemen. UNHCR, as UN cluster lead for protection and camp coordination and camp management, shelter and non-food items, provides protection and assistance for: IDPs living in camps, with host communities or in settlements in the north; IDPs living in collective centres or within the host community in Aden in the south; as well as for IDPs who are starting to return home to Abyan Governorate. Key activities include the monitoring of the protection environment to ensure access to basic rights and the provision of life-saving assistance.

| Strategy and activities |

UNHCR's main objective in Yemen is to address the urgent and increasing protection needs of asylum-seekers, refugees and IDPs. Owing to the dire economic situation and continuing lack of security, many refugees who were once self-reliant are becoming increasingly vulnerable. UNHCR will continue to provide assistance, including vocational training and education, particularly for camp-based refugees. It will also seek opportunities to improve well-being and livelihood.

Notwithstanding Yemen's generous hospitality towards new arrivals, UNHCR will closely monitor the protection environment to ensure that international human rights and refugee law standards are maintained. The expansion of Kharaz camp has been approved by the authorities in order to address the growing needs of refugees; implementation will require further negotiations at the local level with host community.

Key activities for refugees will include registration, RSD, resettlement and community empowerment as well as protection counselling in the recently opened reception centre in Sana'a. UNHCR will also pursue its efforts to strengthen the capacity of the national asylum system. This will involve advocating for finalization of a national refugee law, training government officials and promoting the teaching of international refugee and human rights law in universities.

To address the protection gaps in both urban and camp settings, particular emphasis will be placed on bolstering child protection and combating SGBV; monitoring detention; strengthening RSD as a protection tool; and seeking resettlement as a strategic durable solution.

For IDPs, UNHCR will primarily focus on protection and shelter needs while strengthening coordination through its participation in the cluster response.

To ensure the safe, dignified and sustainable return of IDPs, UNHCR is prepared to respond to their protection and life-saving needs, including shelter. This is especially relevant in Abyan Governorate where some IDPs have started to return and there may be the possibility of more returns in the coming months. UNHCR, as part of the UN Country Team, has been preparing for possible large-scale returns of IDPs based on an inter-agency common humanitarian and early recovery plan.

○ Constraints

Yemen's political transition has not yet translated into a significant improvement in security. There has been an erosion of public services, and the deteriorating economy is driving up the cost of living for most Yemenis as well as for refugees and asylum-seekers.

Organization and implementation

○ Coordination

UNHCR works closely with the Government to strengthen local and national capacities and to help develop national policies and relevant legislative frameworks. UNHCR is coordinating with the Government's Executive Unit for IDPs to ensure that displacement matters are integrated into governmental plans, development frameworks and the National Dialogue process.

UNHCR works closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the National Committee for Refugee Affairs, and the Ministry of the Interior/Department of Immigration to improve refugee protection and registration.

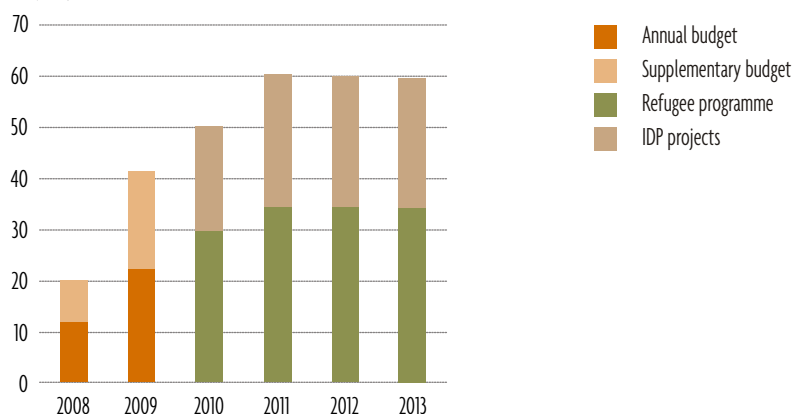
UNHCR has entered into operational partnerships with the Ministries of Health and Education and Vocational Training, and has operational arrangements with UN agencies for joint projects within the Government's transitional plan. UNHCR and IOM jointly chair the Mixed Migration Task Force.

Financial information

The 2013 budget is set at USD 59.8 million. However, this will be reviewed in light of

UNHCR's budget in Yemen 2008 – 2013

Millions (USD)



new requirements for IDP returns to Abyan Governorate.

Consequences of a funding shortfall

- While many refugees have acute and/or chronic medical needs, UNHCR would be able to support only five health facilities, reducing access to quality and timely health care for a substantial number of refugees.
- UNHCR would not be able to help 1,500 children attend primary school, which could result in low attendance rates and even lead to drop-outs.
- Some 45 per cent of planned beneficiaries would not receive help to start income-generation activities, depriving them of the opportunity to become self-sufficient.
- UNHCR would not be in a position to respond to all immediate and life-saving shelter needs, and would only be able to provide 1,500 emergency shelters to people of concern.
- While the overwhelming numbers of people of concern require individual/family support, which in some cases could be life-saving, 67 per cent of planned beneficiaries would not receive this support.
- Although documentation is a crucial first step in accessing available support, only 25,000 identity documents would be issued to people of concern. Those without such documents would find it more difficult to gain access to protection and assistance.
- UNHCR would not be able to support up to 200,000 IDPs in the south to achieve sustainable solutions, mainly through return and reintegration in their areas of origin.

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies

Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
The Executive Unit for IDPs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Human Rights
Ministry of the Interior
The National Committee for Refugees

NGOs

Adventist Development and Relief Agency
Al-Amal
Association for Developing Persons with Special Needs
Attakamol Development Society
CARE
Charitable Society for Social Welfare
Danish Refugee Council
Interaction in Development Foundation
International Relief and Development
INTERSOS
Islamic Relief
Save the Children - Sweden
Society for Humanitarian Solidarity
Solidarity Association for Development (*Al Tadamon*)

Others

IOM
Yemeni Red Crescent Society

Operational partners

Government agencies

National Committee for Refugee Affairs, Ministry of the Interior/ Immigration and Passport Authority

NGOs

MSF-Spain

Others

FAO
ILO
IOM
UNDP
UNFPA
UNICEF
WFP
WHO
OCHA
OHCHR
Office of the UN Special Envoy for Yemen

2013 UNHCR's budget in Yemen (USD)

| BUDGET BREAKDOWN | REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1 | IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4 | TOTAL |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Favourable protection environment | | | |
| International and regional instruments | 66,613 | 0 | 66,613 |
| Law and policy | 569,839 | 297,020 | 866,860 |
| Administrative institutions and practice | 81,613 | 0 | 81,613 |
| Access to legal assistance and remedies | 488,226 | 264,015 | 752,242 |
| Access to territory and <i>non-refoulement</i> | 333,226 | 0 | 333,226 |
| Public attitude towards persons of concern | 168,226 | 0 | 168,226 |
| Subtotal | 1,707,744 | 561,036 | 2,268,780 |
| Fair protection processes and documentation | | | |
| Reception conditions improved | 2,084,839 | 0 | 2,084,839 |
| Identification of statelessness | 248,440 | 0 | 248,440 |
| Registration and profiling | 998,653 | 1,375,119 | 2,373,772 |
| Refugee status determination | 681,453 | 0 | 681,453 |
| Individual documentation | 933,117 | 1,020,094 | 1,953,210 |
| Civil registration and civil status documentation | 353,653 | 165,552 | 519,205 |
| Subtotal | 5,300,154 | 2,560,765 | 7,860,919 |
| Security from violence and exploitation | | | |
| Protection from effects of armed conflict | 0 | 73,005 | 73,005 |
| Prevention and response to SGBV | 1,488,321 | 2,125,019 | 3,613,339 |
| Freedom of movement and reduction of detention risks | 243,226 | 0 | 243,226 |
| Protection of children | 725,479 | 428,557 | 1,154,036 |
| Subtotal | 2,457,026 | 2,626,581 | 5,083,607 |
| Basic needs and essential services | | | |
| Health | 3,693,331 | 0 | 3,693,331 |
| Reproductive health and HIV services | 1,097,785 | 0 | 1,097,785 |
| Nutrition | 1,325,532 | 0 | 1,325,532 |
| Food security | 199,726 | 0 | 199,726 |
| Water | 366,826 | 0 | 366,826 |
| Sanitation and hygiene | 680,053 | 0 | 680,053 |
| Shelter and infrastructure | 1,878,226 | 3,583,722 | 5,461,948 |
| Access to energy | 1,193,226 | 68,005 | 1,261,231 |
| Basic domestic items | 1,523,226 | 3,232,547 | 4,755,773 |
| Services for people with specific needs | 924,546 | 2,473,717 | 3,398,263 |
| Education | 4,063,457 | 0 | 4,063,457 |
| Subtotal | 16,945,935 | 9,357,991 | 26,303,925 |
| Community empowerment and self-reliance | | | |
| Community mobilization | 374,839 | 647,641 | 1,022,480 |
| Co-existence with local communities | 361,613 | 1,132,547 | 1,494,160 |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods | 2,950,245 | 1,882,094 | 4,832,338 |
| Subtotal | 3,686,697 | 3,662,281 | 7,348,978 |
| Durable solutions | | | |
| Comprehensive solutions strategy | 0 | 1,092,641 | 1,092,641 |
| Voluntary return | 551,829 | 2,377,609 | 2,929,438 |
| Integration | 306,400 | 152,547 | 458,947 |
| Resettlement | 629,839 | 0 | 629,839 |
| Subtotal | 1,488,069 | 3,622,796 | 5,110,865 |

| BUDGET BREAKDOWN | REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1 | IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4 | TOTAL |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Leadership, coordination and partnerships | | | |
| Coordination and partnerships | 203,440 | 0 | 203,440 |
| Camp management and coordination | 0 | 632,547 | 632,547 |
| Emergency management | 0 | 182,910 | 182,910 |
| Donor relations and resource mobilization | 355,053 | 246,050 | 601,103 |
| Subtotal | 558,492 | 1,061,507 | 1,619,999 |
| Logistics and operations support | | | |
| Logistics and supply | 339,120 | 1,165,026 | 1,504,146 |
| Operations management, coordination and support | 1,969,050 | 767,170 | 2,736,221 |
| Subtotal | 2,308,171 | 1,932,196 | 4,240,367 |
| Total | 34,452,288 | 25,385,153 | 59,837,440 |
| 2012 Revised budget (as of 30 June 2012) | 34,574,095 | 25,355,977 | 59,930,072 |