

Yemen Consolidated Project Concept Notes

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Favourable Protection Environment

1) Assistance to Government of Yemen to establish a Bureau for Refugee Affairs and a National Eligibility Committee

Project Title	Assistance to GOY to establish a <i>Bureau for Refugee Affairs</i> and a <i>National Eligibility Committee</i>.
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	National Administrative Framework/Policies Towards Forced Displacement
Overall Objectives	Building the capacity of the GOY to set up national institutions responsible for managing refugee affairs and developing asylum procedures.
Beneficiaries	Refugees in Yemen/GOY
Partners	NCRA/MFA/MOI/Ministry of Human Rights
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	660,000 USD

Summary of identified gaps:

The government of Yemen does not have a national body responsible for managing refugee and asylum affairs. Refugee and asylum affairs are being managed by a national committee comprised of members of various ministries (NCRA) yet this committee needs to be supported through the establishment of a permanent body.

The lack of a single body which bears the responsibility for refugee affairs in Yemen represents a hindrance to addressing protection concerns in a timely and effective fashion. Various bodies apply various pieces of legislation to refugees and asylum seekers in an ad-hoc and inconsistent manner which leaves them at a serious risk of reoulment, arrests and detention. While the GOY has signaled its intention to adopt national refugee legislation it does not have the capacity to implement administrative procedures once the law is passed by parliament. UNHCR continues to receive reports of deportations taking place without proper assessment of protection risks and without its knowledge, which is partly due to a lack of clear lines of responsibility within the government and lack of clear communication channels.

In addition, NCRA is only based in Sana'a with no representation in other governorates that host refugees and asylum seekers and this has further limited its capacity to effectively manage refugee and asylum affairs.

With the continuous flow of new arrivals to Yemen showing no signs of remittance the need for a single body to be responsible for refugee and asylum affairs is now more pertinent than ever. The economic and human resources capacity of the GOY however to establish such institutions is extremely limited. Yemen lies at the bottom of the development Index and hence it needs international assistance in order to be able to set up effective institutions responsible for managing refugee and asylum affairs.

Consequently, the government of Yemen also does not take on the responsibility of determining refugee status for non Somali refugees and it leaves this responsibility to UNHCR. UNHCR needs to build the capacity of the government to be able to undertake this responsibility in the future.

Activities proposed:

1. **Assistance to GOY to establish a Bureau for Refugees in Yemen.** The Bureau would have a central office in Sana'a and 3 sub-offices in governorates where there are concentrations of refugees and/or new arrivals. The Central office would be responsible for drafting policies on refugees and asylum, liaising with UNHCR and other international organization and overseeing protection and assistance to refugees. The sub offices would be mainly responsible for the implementation of the policies drafted by the central office in their respective areas, issuing ID cards, overseeing and monitoring registration and liaising with UNHCR at the field level. *The offices would be supported with the necessary office furniture, communication and IT equipment as well as vehicles for transportation.*
2. **Supporting the government of Yemen to adopt a National Refugee Legislation.** This activity would require organization of symposiums for parliamentarians, donors and government to raise awareness about the need for national refugee legislation, increased utilization of the media to promote the legislation and sponsoring government staff to visit neighboring countries with experience in adopting national refugee legislation.
3. **Providing technical assistance to the GOY in establishing procedural and administrative standards** to implement the provisions of the national refugee law once it is adopted by parliament. This would include assisting the GOY to set up a National Eligibility Committee (NEC) which would operate under the auspices of the Bureau for Refugees. The National Eligibility Committee would be responsible for interviewing asylum seekers on first instance and on appeal, determining refugee status and drafting decision reports. Given the limited capacity and the scope of the task UNHCR would assist the GOY in the following ways:
 - a- An international consultant will be recruited to work with the GOY on setting up administrative and procedural standards. The consultant would be recruited by UNHCR but would be based with the Bureau for Refugees to assist in the drafting of the procedures, providing on the job training for staff and providing technical advice to the GOY.
 - b- For an interim period of 1 year RSD interviews would be conducted jointly between UNHCR and the NEC after which responsibility would be overtaken completely by the NEC.
 - c- UNHCR would also sponsor GOY staff to attend international courses on International Protection Principles (San Remo).

d- UNHCR would be providing incentives to members of the National Eligibility Committee as well as travel costs.

4. **Assisting the GOY with the necessary educational and resource tools** needed for RSD operations including COI documentation translated into Arabic. UNHCR would also provide assistant to the GOY to set up a resource website which would contain a database of COI, legal and background information which would be utilized by the Bureau for Refugees and members of the NEC.

Expected outcome:

1. National refugee legislation is adopted by Yemeni parliament within the year 2009.
2. Within the next two years fair and efficient processing of asylum claims is undertaken by the GOY.
3. The Capacity of the GOY to manage refugee and asylum affairs in the context of mixed migratory flows is tremendously enhanced.
4. Procedural safeguards are in place to ensure Yemen's asylum practice is in line with international standards.

Suggested costs:

Activities	units	No of units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Incentives for International Consultant	months	12	5000	60,000
Government staff sponsored to attend International courses on International Protection Principles(San Remo)	staff	10	0	0*
Government staff have been sponsored to visit neighboring countries with experience in adopting national refugee legislation or are in the process of doing so (Syria, Egypt).	Lump Sum		15,000	15,000
Office equipment for central Bureau for Refugees in Sana'a and other governorates	offices	6	15,000	90,000
Incentives for staff of the Bureau for Refugees in the various governorates.	staff	10	1500(per month)	180,000
Incentives for members of National Eligibility Committee	staff	6	1000 (per month)	72,000
Travel Expenses	Lump Sum		15,000	15,000
Fund for Translation of COI into Arabic	Lump Sum		10,000	10,000
Setting up a resource website.	Lump Sum		8000	8000
Procurement of Vehicles for the Bureau for Refugees	vehicles	6	20,000	120,000

Support for construction/rehabilitation.				50,000
Symposiums and media campaigns for the adoption of the national refugee legislation.				100,000
Total				660,000 USD

* Cost of training courses covered by the budget for Protection Training

2) Development and Delivery of a Comprehensive Protection Training program for Government of Yemen

Project Title	Development and Delivery of a Comprehensive Protection Training program for GOY.
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Non Refoulment/Access to Asylum and Procedures
Overall Objectives	Building the Capacity of the GOY to ensure fair and speedy access to asylum procedures, prevention of refoulement and protection of the rights of refugees and asylum seekers.
Beneficiaries	Police/military/Costal Guards/Immigration/NASCRA and other relevant government departments in Sanna'a, Aden, Shabwa, Ataq and other governorates where refugees, asylum seekers and new arrivals are present.
Partners	DRC/Ministry of Human Rights
Duration	24 months
Estimated cost	297,000 USD

Summary of identified gaps:

Yemen lies along a historical migratory route and has been experiencing an unremitting flow of new arrivals from the Horn of Africa for many years. However the capacity of the government to deal with these flows is extremely limited as a result of lack of knowledge among law enforcement agencies on protection principles and asylum procedures among other factors.

Reports continue to be received by UNHCR of new arrivals being returned to their country of origin without their protection risks being properly assessed. Some estimates put the figure at 400 returned in the year 2007 alone.

Furthermore non Somali refugees and asylum seekers in urban areas are frequently harassed and arrested for illegal entry into Yemen and refugee certificates issued by UNHCR are not systemically recognized by police and other law enforcement departments.

UNHCR offices in Sana'a and Aden frequently engage various departments from the government on training on international protection principles, gender based violence and other protection concerns. However due to the limited training resources and capacity within UNHCR the impact of such trainings has always been limited. The problem is also exacerbated by the frequent staff turn over within the law enforcement departments, particularly coastal guards, and the extremely limited capacity of the government which calls for training to be conducted on a systematic and continuous basis. Furthermore, there is no systematic provision by the GoY of guidelines, instructions or training to Yemeni

authorities on how to comply with international refugee protection principles in the course of maintaining the integrity of Yemen's borders.

.Activities proposed:

The establishment of a dedicated training team within UNHCR composed of 1 International Training Officer, 1 National Training Officer and two interpreters. The unit would be responsible for developing a multiyear training plan and delivering training sessions on systematic basis in various governorates that hosts refugees, asylum seekers and new arrivals.

The training team will primarily conduct general protection training sessions which would last from 4 days to 1 week and would focus primarily on, *international protection principles, the obligations of Yemen under international law, rights of refugees and asylum seekers, protection risks, addressing security concerns without undermining refugee protection and protecting refugees within broader migration movements.*

The training sessions will be conducted in partnership with the DRC which have already planned a series of training sessions for law enforcement officials in 2008.

The training unit would also identify further training needs for various government officers and work towards identifying international training courses sponsored by UNHCR or other agencies to support staff development.

The training team will also work towards developing linkages with governments in the region to send GOY staff to receive on the job training on application of international protection principles, eligibility determination and other administrative matters pertaining to managing refugee and asylum affairs.

Expected outcome:

A significant improvement in the protection environment for refugees in Yemen which would be manifested in the following:

1. Significant reduction in the number of arrests of refugees and asylum seekers for illegal entry.
2. Significant reduction in cases of refolement.
3. Demonstrated awareness among law enforcement officials of the protection concerns facing refugees and asylum seekers.
4. Guidelines issued and disseminated by the GOY to law enforcement agencies on the rights and obligations of refugees and asylum seekers and the obligations of law enforcement agencies.

Suggested costs:

Activities	units	No of units	Cost per unit	Total costs
Recruitment of an International Training officer	month	24	5000	120,000
Recruitment of 1 National Training Officer	month	24	2000	48,000
Recruitment of Interpreters	month	12	750	9000
Organizing 30 Training sessions	sessions	30	3000	90,000
Sponsoring Government staff to attend international courses on refugee protection.	staff	10	3000	30,000
Total				297,000 USD

3) Supporting the University of Sana'a in establishing a Refugee and Migration Studies Centre

Project Title	Supporting the university of Sana'a in establishing a Refugee and Migration Studies Centre.
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	National Administrative Framework/ National legal Framework/National Migration Policy.
Overall Objectives	<p>1. Building a cadre of academics in Yemen who are knowledgeable of international refugee law, protection principles and migration policies and who are able to provide policy advice to the government on these issues.</p> <p>2. Provide the National Eligibility Committee and the Bureau for Refugees once they are established with skilled and knowledgeable professionals, who are able to assess refugee claims and manage asylum and migration affairs in Yemen.</p> <p>3- Raising awareness in Yemen on causes and consequences of forced migration.</p>
Beneficiaries	GOY/ university students and faculty staff at the University of Sana'a.
Partners	University of Sana'a/Ministry of Education
Duration	24 Months
Estimated cost	253,200 USD

Summary of identified gaps:

The current capacity within the GOY to manage refugee and asylum affairs is extremely limited. While UNHCR will be supporting the GOY to establish a Bureau for Refugees and a National Eligibility Committee there is no human resources capacity within the government to effectively perform the functions which will be required by these new bodies.

Despite the fact that Yemen lies along a historical migration route there is very limited knowledge among university students and the public in general on refugee and asylum matters. In addition the ability of the GOY to formulate policies pertaining to refugees, asylum seekers and migrants is very limited as it rarely finds the expertise required to provide advice on these issues. Academic institutions have in many countries, including countries in the region such as Jordan and Egypt, established Refugee Studies Centers which have acted as important forums for policy research and the supply of knowledgeable professionals for governments and non governmental organizations alike in the fields of asylum and migration.

UNHCR has liaised with the University of Sana'a to introduce a course on refugee law for students at the Faculty of Law. While the course has been received well by students

and faculty staff there is an urgent need for a more systematic and long term cooperation which would lead to increased awareness in Yemen on refugees and asylum seekers, improved policy formulation on migration and asylum by GOY and enhanced capacity for national institutions dealing with refugees and asylum seekers.

Activities proposed:

Establishing a Refugee Studies Centre at the University of Sana'a:

1. Logistical assistance to the University of Sana'a to set up the physical space for the Refugee Studies Centre. This would include provision of necessary IT equipment for research purposes and procurement of furniture including desks, chairs, tables and shelves.
2. Building the capacity of the teaching staff at the University of Sana'a to establish their own research agenda and to develop courses on forced migration and refugee studies. This could entail receiving visiting professors from universities in neighboring countries who are experts on refugee law and forced migration and also supporting teaching staff in University of Sana'a to visit refugee studies centers in other countries such as Egypt and Jordan.
3. Support the University of Sana'a with educational resources and literature on refugee law and forced migration in both English and Arabic. There would also be a need for resources dedicated to the translation of essential teaching material from various languages into Arabic.
4. Sponsoring of two researchers to complete a Masters degree in forced migration studies and who would be subsequently recruited as teaching staff/ researchers at the Refugee Studies Centre. This is in addition to support to the university in recruiting administrative staff who are needed for the daily running of the Centre.
5. Support to the Refugee studies Centre in organizing symposiums and lectures by renowned scholars on refugee and asylum matters. The symposiums would bring together, academics, policy makers, UN agencies and civil society to discuss particular issues and come up with recommendations for GOY. The symposiums would also be covered by the media in order to fulfill their awareness raising function.

Establishing a working group on migration:

The working group on Migration would be comprised of UN agencies, NGOs and government departments. The working group would be supported by a secretariat comprised of an international research consultant and a national research assistant and would be responsible for conducting research on patterns of migration in Yemen, producing reports and providing policy recommendations to the working group on migration. The working group on migration will work closely with the University of Sana'a to support the creation of the Refugees and Migration Studies Centre and will coordinate its activities with the centre once the centre is established.

Expected outcome:

1. The GOY would be supplied with a sufficient pool of professionals who are able to fill positions within the Bureau for Refugees and National Eligibility Committee with professionalism and excellence.
2. The GOY would receive systematic and well informed policy advice on issues pertaining to migration and asylum.
3. The Yemeni public is more informed on the causes and consequences of forced displacement.

Suggested costs:

Activities	Units	No of units	Cost per unit	Total Costs(USD)
Procurement of Computers and Printers	Computers/printers	8(6 computers/2 printers)	1000	8000
Furniture	Lump sum		10,000	10,000
Provision of educational and resource material in Arabic and English.	Lump sum		15,000	15,000
Internet Connection	Lump Sum		1500	1500
Subscription to Research engines and e-libraries	Lump Sum		5000	7,400
Incentives to visiting professor.	month	12	3000	36,000
Travel costs	Lump sum		4000	4000
Scholarship for students to obtain a degree in forced migration and refugee studies.	scholarships	2	12,500	25,000
Incentives of administration officer	months	12	600	7200
Support to setting the Center's website	Lump-sum		1500	1500
Travel Budget for teaching staff visiting research centers in other countries	Lump sum		20,000	20,000
Organization of Symposiums on Refugee and Forced Migration issues.	symposiums	2	10,000	20,000
Recruitment of an International consultant for working group on migration.	Months	12	4000	48,000

Recruitment of a research assistant for working group on migration.	Months	12	800	9,600
Travel costs for conducting research and surveys				40,000
Total				253,200

4) Support to host community in the Mayfa'a area, Shabwa Governorate

Project Title	Support to host community in the Mayfa'a area, Shabwa Governorate
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Public attitudes towards persons of concern
Overall Objectives	Rehabilitate local schools and health facilities in Shabwa Governorate to maintain positive relationships between new arrivals and the local population of the Shabwa Governorate.
Beneficiaries	About 3,000 people from the hosting community around the Mayfa'a area, Shabwa Governorate
Partners	SHS, Shabwa Governorate, the Education Office
Duration	6 months
Estimated cost	248,000 USD

Summary of identified gaps:

The Shabwa Governorate is located in south-eastern Yemen and is one of the poorest provinces of the country. Since the early Nineties and because of, among other things, the outbreak of the civil war in Somalia, the local population has had to cope with the arrival of hundreds of thousands of people landing on the shores of their coast in extremely critical conditions. Upon arrival, the refugees are transported to Mayfa'a's Reception Centre, located in the Shabwa Governorate, where they receive assistance from the UNHCR and its implementing partners. Until 2007, Mayfa'a was the only reception centre on the coast and, in 2007 alone, about 20,000 new arrivals transited in the centre for an average duration of 2-3 days.

Despite the very difficult living conditions they are facing themselves, the local population has always been particularly generous and welcoming to the new arrivals.

Due to its remoteness and poor development, very few donor agencies have engaged in development assistance to the local population in Shabwa. The main donor organization in that area used to be USAID, which collaborated with UNHCR in the rehabilitation of the Bir Ali clinic. In 2004, UNHCR assisted two schools in Radhoum, a village close to the Mayfa'a Reception Centre, by building six additional classrooms and rehabilitating latrines. A joint mission by UNHCR staff from Geneva and the Aden Sub Office, conducted in May 2005, identified further needs in terms of rehabilitating the schools in the area and improving access to primary health care for the local population in and around Rhadoum. It also included the extension and rehabilitation of a small health centre run by the Ministry of Health in Almishanah village (about 1000-1500 inhabitants), in the outskirts of Radhoum. There is a small health centre in the Mayfa'a Reception Centre but the local people does not have access to the services provided, and the nearest well-equipped health clinic is in Bir Ali, a one-and-a-half hour drive from Radhoum village.

However, those projects have not been implemented to date, which results in the local population feeling abandoned and neglected.

The perception of refugees is becoming increasingly negative among the Yemeni public as a result of the continuous flow of new arrivals and the portrayal of refugees as criminals in the media. In this context, it is crucial for the UNHCR to increase the number of programmatic activities which directly benefit the hosting communities.

Activities proposed:

1. Rehabilitation of schools

The UNHCR, through an implementing partner, will rehabilitate five primary schools (45 classrooms) in the Mayfa'a area and construct two latrines in each school. It includes completing the rehabilitation of the existing 19 classrooms in Radhoum's school (900 students), building 15 classrooms for the Radhoum Girls' school (700 students) and the rehabilitation of the schools in the nearby villages of Shabwa: the Jola Sheikh School (5 classrooms), the Rakma School (2 classrooms) and the Lahwa School (4 classrooms).

The Education Office will continue to be responsible for the running costs, provision of text books and payment of teachers.

2. Improve access to primary health care

The UNHCR will coordinate and make decisions with the Shabwa Health Office to improve the existing health facility in Almishana, furnish it and provide it with basic equipment. The implementation of the project will be handed over to a UNHCR partner or sub-contractor.

Expected outcome:

1. To maintain a good relationship between new arrivals and their hosting communities.
2. To reduce the increasingly negative public perceptions towards new arrivals in Yemen by providing assistance to local populations.

Suggested costs:

Activities	units	No of units	Cost per unit	Total costs USD
Rehabilitation of four schools in the Mayfa'a area (30 classrooms)	Rehabilitation of one classroom	30	4,000	120,000
Construction of 15 classrooms for Rhadoum Girls' School	Construction of one classroom	15	8,200	123,000
Construction and rehabilitation of latrines	Lump sum			15,000
Provision of water at Radhoum school	Lump sum			5,000
Extension and rehabilitation of the primary health centre in Almishanah (Shabwa)	Lump sum			70,000
Furniture and equipment, including provision of drugs for the primary health centre in Almishanah (Shabwa)	Lump sum			15,000
Total				248,000

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

5) Improving reception conditions for new arrivals

Project Title	Improving reception conditions for new arrivals
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Reception conditions
Overall Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving reception conditions at Mayfa'a, Ahwar and Kharaz reception centres and construction of new reception centres. 2. Improving the emotional and mental wellbeing of new arrivals and reducing the risk of trauma and stress disorders. 3. Systematically informing new arrivals on their rights and responsibilities.
Beneficiaries	About 30,000 new arrivals
Partners	DRC/ADRA/SHS/Governors and local police of Abyan, Shabwa and Hadramout
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	1,047,600

Summary of identified gaps:

Yemen lies along a historical migratory route and has been experiencing a continuous flow of new arrivals from the Horn of Africa for many years. The UNHCR set up a programme aimed at assisting the new arrivals, who are landing at about 38 points on a stretch of 2,400 kilometers of southern Yemen's shores. Up to 2007, the new arrivals were either transported to the Kharaz Refugee Camp or to the Mayfa'a Reception Centre. In 2007, the UNHCR opened a new centre in Ahwar, located between Aden and the Mayfa'a reception centre. However, in order to respond in time to the humanitarian needs of new arrivals in other provinces on the coast, there is a pressing need to construct, staff and equip new reception centres along the coast.

Upon arrival in the centres, the new arrivals are provided with accommodation, cooked food and health care for 2-3 days. They also receive basic counseling on assistance provided in either the Kharaz camp or urban areas, as well as on their rights and obligations in Yemen. However, the capacity of the reception centres is currently overstretched due to the high number of arrivals (about 30,000 in 2007) and the limited number of staff. The refugees, who arrive in extremely critical conditions, have often witnessed or been victims of traumatic events in the course of their journey and are not provided with adequate counseling and assistance. Additionally, new arrivals who have faced sexual or gender-based violence in their country of origin or during the crossing are often not identified and assisted appropriately.

Another concern related to the large migration movement to Yemen is the large number of bodies, about 1,500 per year, encountered on the shores of Yemen, who are the victims of bad sea conditions, drowning or mistreatment from the smugglers. The local population and UNHCR's partners operating in the area have been very cooperative, burying the bodies of the victims in makeshift graves in coordination with UNHCR and the local police. However they don't always have the means to do it. The UNHCR

recently reached an agreement with the Governorates of Abyam, Hadramout and Shabwa, whereby the UNHCR's implementing partner will collect the bodies and transport them to designated burial sites. However, there is need to create a proper structure that will be responsible to carry out this activity in those three Governorates.

Activities proposed:

1. Construction of new reception centers for new arrivals

The UNHCR, via its implementing partner, will build offices and premises for the Ahwar Reception Centre as the centre is currently operational but only consists of prefabricated premises.

The UNHCR, in coordination with the Government of Yemen and its implementing partners will identify new sites for the construction of reception centres along the coast in order to better assist refugees and reduce the long distance transport of new arrivals to the two existing centres.

2. Recruitment of three female psycho-social counselors

The UNHCR, via its implementing partners, will recruit three female psycho-social counselors for new arrivals in the Mayfa'a Reception Centre, the Ahwar Reception Centre and the Kharaz Refugee Camp. As the new arrivals only stay for about three days in the reception centres, the role of the counselors will be:

- to identify new arrivals with special needs, including victims of sexual and gender-based violence either in their country of origin or during their journey, and create a physical file;
- to refer new arrivals with special needs to the relevant unit within the UNHCR and transfer the physical file accordingly;
- to advise new arrivals on their rights and obligations in Yemen;
- to counsel individuals on where to proceed from the reception centre according to their profile and needs.

A follow-up system between the reception centres and the UNHCR's offices in Aden, Sana'a and Kharaz will be set up to ensure that vulnerable people are monitored and receive adequate assistance.

3. Communication between new arrivals and their relatives in the country of origin

Upon arrival in the reception centres of Mayfa'a, Ahwar and the Kharaz Refugee Camp, the new arrivals will be entitled to a five-minute call to their country of origin in order to inform their relatives on their whereabouts and well-being.

4. Creation of a mobile burial team

The UNHCR, via its implementing partner, will establish a mobile burial team, comprising two national staff and one truck equipped with a mechanical shovel. The mobile team will be operating in the Governorates of Abyan, Hadramout and Shabwa. Upon receiving authorization from the Governor and the local police, the team will collect the bodies washed ashore by the sea and bury them in a designated area in each of the Governorates. The mobile team will also be in charge of producing weekly reports of their operations to the UNHCR, its partners and the Governorates concerned.

Expected outcome:

- The immediate needs of certain groups with specific vulnerability, including women and children, are identified and addressed;
- New arrivals are better informed about their rights and can make an informed choice on where to proceed from the reception centre they have reached;
- The screening of populations in mixed migratory movements is enhanced with a view to identify genuine asylum seekers and counsel them adequately;
- The psycho-social status of new arrivals is improved and their stress is reduced by being able to communicate with their families;
- The migrants who died during the crossing are timely buried and proper records are established in coordination with other partners.

Suggested costs:

Activities	Units	No of units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Identification and construction of new sites for reception centres for new arrivals (including construction in Ahwar)	Lump sum		700,000	700,000
Recruitment of three national female psycho-social counselors	Months	36	36 x 2000	72,000
Recruitment of three interpreters	Months	36	36 x 750	27,000
Six telephones	Phone	6	6 x 100	600
Provision for international calls (mainly to Somalia, Iraq and Ethiopia) for new arrivals	One five-minute call/new arrival	30,000	30,000 x 5	150,000
Recruitment of two national staff for the burial mobile team	Months	24	24 x 2000	48,000
Procurement of one truck equipped with a mechanical shovel	Lump Sum			50,000
Total				1,047,600

Security from Violence and Exploitation

6) Improved security conditions for the refugee population

Project Title	Improved security conditions for the refugee population
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Community Security Management System
Overall Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve coordination and communication between UNHCR, refugees and the relevant Governmental departments on security-related issues. 2. Improve the security for asylum seekers and refugees in Kharaz Refugee Camp, particularly for refugee women and children, using a community-based approach.
Beneficiaries	Refugees in Yemen, GOY (including Police/Military/Costal Guards/Immigration/NASCRA and other relevant government departments where refugees, asylum seekers and new arrivals are present)
Partners	Security personnel in Lahj Governorate, ADRA
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	248,500

Summary of identified gaps:

Yemen is host to about 117,000 refugees, most of them living in the urban areas of Sana'a, and Aden. About 10,000 refugees live in Kharaz Refugee Camp, located at about 165 kilometers of Aden.

Refugees in Yemen live in very precarious conditions and often face discrimination, abuse and security problems. Their insecurity partly results from abuse by Government officials who have a lack of knowledge on protection principles and asylum procedures. Some new arrivals, mainly from Ethiopia, are being returned to their country of origin without their protection risks being properly assessed and non Somali refugees asylum seekers in urban areas are frequently harassed and arrested for illegal entry into Yemen and lack of proper documentation. In Kharaz refugee camp, there have been several reports of abuse of power by the police and the governmental security personnel. Additionally, refugees are facing insecurity related to discrimination and common crimes, including sexual and gender based violence.

Refugees living in Kharaz refugee camp face greater insecurity than in the urban setting. Kharaz hosts some of the most destitute and vulnerable refugees residing in Yemen. The majority of the camp population is made up of women and children below the age of 18, with the expected consequences in terms of vulnerability and sexual and gender based-violence. Security concerns also arise from frequent threats from the local communities surrounding the camp. *Neighborhoods watch* committees have been established, consisting of refugees from the 42 blocks in the refugee camp, but they have not always been effective as refugees tend to be reluctant to report cases where refugees are the perpetrators. Reports of the participatory assessments conducted in the camp always mention enhanced security as one of the priority of the refugees.

Activities proposed:

1. Recruitment of a Refugee Security Liaison Officer (RSLO, International Staff)

UNHCR will recruit a Refugee Security Liaison Officer to perform a dual function of assessing and monitoring security concerns for refugees as well as of UNHCR staff. The security officer will liaise with law enforcement authorities in the various parts of the country where refugees reside, and provide technical advice and assistance on addressing security concerns while adhering to protection principles. The RSLO would also be responsible of identifying the needs for training of security forces. Traditionally, the RSLO has a military or police background, which facilitates the contact with the military and the Police, and reports to the Protection Unit.

2. Establishment of joint patrols (Police- Refugees) for Kharaz Refugee Camp

UNHCR will establish joint patrolling units comprised of members of the police and refugees in Kharaz refugee camp. The traditional *neighborhoods watch* structure will be maintained and active during the day while the Joint Patrols will operate at night. This new structure would entail provision of material support and incentives to refugees and police such as motor cycles, bicycles, torches, boots and whistles. The police will also be provided with a car to conduct regular patrols in the camp and provide quick access and response to refugees' needs.

This project would also require training members of the patrol unit on protection principles, security issues and reporting mechanisms.

The UNHCR Camp Manager will provide monthly monitoring reports on the activities of the joint patrols.

3. Construction of three Field Offices for the Police in Kharaz Refugee Camp

UNHCR will establish three field offices for the police in strategic locations in Kharaz Refugee Camp. This will enhance the presence of the police in various parts of the camp and ensure timely response to security incidents.

4. Training on community-based conflict resolutions – Kharaz Refugee Camp

UNHCR, through its implementing partners, will conduct training on peace education and mediation techniques. The training sessions will target the refugees as well as the host community and encourage them to increase communication between the refugees' leaders and the villages' elders.

Expected outcome:

A significant improvement in the security environment for refugees in Yemen which would be manifested in the following:

- The recruitment of a dedicated Refugee Security Liaison Officer leads to improved coordination on security issues between the UNHCR, the refugees and Yemeni security authorities, including the military and the coastal guards;
- Refugees in Kharaz Refugee Camp participate actively in improving their safety and reporting of cases of abuse and violence;

- The police and the refugees in Kharaz Refugee Camp work in close collaboration to improve their security environment, which leads to less report of abuse of power by the local police;
- Relationship between refugees in Kharaz Refugee Camp and their hosting communities is improved as a result of increased interaction through training sessions on conflict resolution.

Suggested costs:

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total (USD)
Recruitment of a Refugee Security Liaison Officer (RSLO, International staff)	Month	12	14,000	168,000
Provision of material support and incentives for refugees and police such as 4 motor cycles, bicycles, uniforms, torches, boots and whistles.	Lump sum			15,000
Procurement of a car for the Police in Kharaz camp.	Lump sum			30,000
Provision for insurance and maintenance of the police car	Lump sum			2,000
Allocation for fuel costs				4000
Construction of three field offices for the Police in the camp, including furniture and stationery.	Construction of one Field Office	3	8,000	24,000
Provision for training of the Joint Patrols (about 100 people)	Lump sum			2,500
Organizing training sessions on community-based conflict resolutions	Lump sum			3,000
			Total	248,500

7) Establishing an Effective Detention Monitoring System

Project Title	Establishing an Effective Detention Monitoring System
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Law enforcement/ Non-arbitrary detention/ Access to legal remedies
Overall Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that refugees and asylum seekers in detention receive a fair treatment and are not subjected to harassment or abuse. 2. Asylum Seekers and refugees in detention are not forcibly returned to places where their lives or freedoms are threatened. 3. RSD for cases in detention is conducted in a timely and systematic manner.
Beneficiaries	Refugee population in Yemen
Partners	HOOD/YRC/ICRC/Ministry of Human Rights
Duration	12 Months
Estimated cost	170,608 USD

Summary of identified gaps:

Despite Yemen being party to the 1951 convention asylum seekers in Yemen are frequently arrested for illegal entry and are often deported without UNHCR's knowledge. Non Somali refugees are sometimes, arrested and detained for various reasons including non recognition of the refugee certificates issued by UNHCR. While UNHCR has historically had difficulties accessing detention places in Yemen recently the GOY has allowed increased access upon request from UNHCR. The problem however remains that UNHCR is not informed in systematic and timely manner when refugees or asylum seekers are in detention and in the absence of an effective detention monitoring system in place, refugees and asylum seekers continue to be arrested, detained and deported without UNHCR's knowledge and without any form of intervention taking place.

UNHCR currently undertakes detention monitoring when informed of a refugee or asylum seeker in detention. As a result of limited capacity and resources there is however no system in place where continuous detention monitoring would be taking place and which would enable UNHCR to identify persons of concern in detention when not informed directly by the government. As a result there are no accurate and up to date records on the numbers and profiles of persons of concern currently in detention or those who have been detained in the past year. One issue which has been of particular concern recently is increased reports of Iraqi refugees being deported without due regards of their protection needs. Ethiopian new arrivals are also in many occasions detained for illegal entry and sometimes are refouled to Ethiopia.

There are a number of NGOs who are engaged in prison monitoring however their capacity is very limited and they are often unaware of international protection principles and the rights of refugees and asylum seekers. Further the Yemeni Red Crescent works on improving prison conditions through provision of basic health and sanitation services.

However they are also overstretched and are unable to provide such services for many detention facilities.

Activities proposed:

1. Establishing a working group on detention which would be comprised of UNHCR, government and NGOs. The working group would meet on monthly basis to discuss all issues related to the detention of refugees and asylum seekers, and act as a forum for information sharing, developing advocacy strategies and other interventions.
2. Recruitment of a Senior Detention Focal point within UNHCR who would be responsible for conducting prison visits, liaising with the authorities on regular basis and participating in the working on detention once it is established.
3. Effective management of data related to detention including the building of a specific database for storing and managing information on refugees and asylum seekers in detention. Experiences in other countries including Arab countries where such databases have been developed could be drawn upon to inform the process in Yemen. The database would require the recruitment of a Data Entry Clerk who would be responsible for receiving detention reports and entering the data on the database.
4. Establishing partnership with NGOs working on detention monitoring to monitor the situation of refugees, asylum seekers and other persons of concern to UNHCR who are in detention. One such NGO which has cooperated with UNHCR on ad hoc basis in the past is Hood Organization. A systematic partnership however would entail training of staff on refugee law and international protection principles, provision of incentives and travel costs to staff as well as support with documentation and resource material.
5. Working more effectively in building networks with pro-bono lawyers to provide legal assistance to refugees and asylum seekers in detention.
6. Given that with an effective detention monitoring system in place more asylum seekers are likely to be identified in detention there is a need for the recruitment of a focal person within the RSD unit who would be solely responsible for RSD for detention cases.
7. Allocating resources for the reintegration of former detainees back into their communities.
8. Improving prison conditions through the allocation of resources for rehabilitation of prison cells, rehabilitation of sanitation facilities and providing basic access to health care.

Expected outcome:

1. Accurate and up to date statistics on the numbers and profiles of all refugees and asylum seekers in detention are available.

2. Interventions with the GOY regarding persons of concern to UNHCR take place in a timely manner including legal assistance, prevention of refoulment and ensuring fair treatment.
3. The capacity of the Ministry of Human Rights is tremendously improved to monitor the detention conditions and intervene on behalf of refugees and asylum seekers.
4. Refugee Status Determination (RSD) is conducted in a systematic and timely manner for all asylum seekers in detention.

Suggested costs:

Activities	units	No of units	Cost per unit	Total(USD)
Training for Ministry of Human Rights Staff and Hood NGO on Refugee law and international Protection principles.	sessions	10	0	0*
Incentives for 3 staff of HOOD to be responsible for monitoring and reporting on cases of detention of refugees and asylum seekers.	months	36	300	10,800
Travel and transportation costs	Lump Sum		5000	5000
Documentation and Resources	Lump Sum		8000	8000
Incentives for a Senior Detention focal point within UNHCR	months	12	1000	12,000
Incentives for a data entry/management clerk.	months	12	800	9,600
Incentives for an IUNV to be responsible for RSD of detention cases.	months	12	3,334	40,008
Rehabilitation of prison facilities	Lump Sum			60,000
Support to YRC to provide basic health services to detainees	Lump-Sum			20,200
Total				170,608

*** The cost of training is covered under the budget for the Protection Training Project.**

Basic Needs and Essential Services

8) Adult Learning Program (Kharaz and Bsateen)

Project Title	Adult Learning Program
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Education/local integration
Overall Objectives	1. Improve access to education for the adult refugee population. 2. Enhancing prospects of employment and local integration. 3. Increased enrolment rate for refugee girls and reducing the number of drop outs.
Beneficiaries	The adult refugee population of Kharaz camp
Partners	Rada Barnnan/ ADRA/ MOE (Yemen Literacy Program)
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	87,360 USD

Summary of identified gaps:

Participatory assessments conducted with refugees in Kharaz refugee camp and Basateen, the urban refugee settlement in Aden, reveal that there is a very high demand among the adult refugee population for adult literacy programs.

The current adult literacy program taking place in Kharaz camp is very limited and only caters for a small number of students. While in previous years there were adult literacy classes in the two primary schools in Kharaz, due to shortages of funds now there is only one class, which is not sufficient considering the high demand from refugees. In Basateen UNHCR Implementing partner runs a small class for adult education comprised of 8 -10 students only.

Another obstacle facing adult education in Kharaz camp is the distance that refugees have to travel to attend their classes. Many refugees live in shelters far away from the primary school where the classes are conducted and hence are unable or reluctant to travel despite their interest in education.

Teachers and others involved in the educational sector in both Basateen and Kharaz believe that a reduction in educational programs targeting adults is not only having a negative impact on adult refugees but is also undermining enrolment rates in primary schools and is directly linked to an increase in the number of drop outs, particularly among refugee girls. This is primarily because refugees who benefit from adult education are more likely to be aware of the importance of education including for girls and would be unwilling to take their children out of schools.

Furthermore adult education represents a key entry point for awareness raising and the delivery of health education messages, such as HIV prevention and response. The lack of resources dedicated to adult education is hence undermining the impact of health education messages and other awareness raising activities.

In addition to literacy classes adult refugees also need increased resources for foreign language training which increase their prospects of self reliance and integration within

their hosting communities. Currently English language is only being taught in primary schools in Kharaz. However there is only one teacher teaching English for both schools which makes it very difficult to start English language classes for adults.

Activities proposed:

Literacy classes need to be more accessible to refugees and this would require bringing the classes closer to refugees and also investing in teaching and educational resources.

The following activities are hence proposed:

- 1- **Conducting literacy classes by blocks** where refugees live rather than in the primary schools. There are 43 blocks in Kharaz camp and the adult literacy classes would be established for groups of 3 to 4 blocks. The classes would also be open to hosting communities who wish to attend. In addition to the added benefit of promoting interaction between refugees and hosting communities, including Yemenis in the program would mean that the program could get assistance from the Yemeni Literacy Program.
- 2- **Provision of teaching material** including blackboards, notebooks, chalk and text books. With the decentralization of the program there would be need for more increased resources for teaching material including blackboards, textbooks, notebooks and chalk. These times however would be mostly donated by the Yemeni Literacy program since classes would also be open to Yemenis. Education: Some of the items could be donated by the Yemeni Literacy Program.
- 3- **Payment of incentives for teachers.** Given that classes are going to increase in number there is also going to be a need for the recruitment of 12 teachers. The teachers would be recruited from among the refugee population.

In addition to literacy classes the adult education program would also expand to include equipping adults with useful knowledge and skills which would increase their employment opportunities and prospects of local integration. The primary focus would be on foreign language and computer education.

Computer Education would take place at the libraries of the two primary schools in Kharaz and the primary school in Basateen after school working hours. The same computers procured for this purpose would also be used by primary school students during school hours thus serving dual purpose. The computer training would focus on basic knowledge about computers, word processing, using spread sheets and power points. 3 computer teachers would be recruited for this purpose one for each school in the camp and one for the primary school in Basateen. The classes would be open to both refugees and local hosting communities.

English Language Courses: There is a very high demand among refugees for English Language courses. Currently English language is being taught for primary school students however adults who are not enrolled in the primary schools do not benefit from these classes whether in the camp or in urban areas. In addition the capacity even within primary schools is very limited with each school having only one English language

teacher to cover all the students. This project will seek to recruit 4 additional teachers to address the gap in English language education in Kharaz and Basateen. In Kharaz and Basateen the teachers would also work on teaching primary school students during school working hours thus benefiting both adults and children.

Scholarships for higher education: the number of refugees who benefit from DAFI scholarships is very small and there is need for increased allocation of resources for scholarships.

Expected outcome:

- 1- A much improved literacy rates among the refugee population as well as increased number of refugees with foreign language education and computer skills. This will ultimately increase their prospects of finding employment and in integrating with their local communities.
- 2- Reduced number of primary school dropouts as parents become more aware of the value of education.
- 3- Improved delivery and understanding of awareness raising messages related to health, GBV and other social concerns.
- 4- Improved mental health for refugees as a result of increased activities for adults.

Suggested costs:

Activity	Units	No. of units	Cots per unit(USD)	Total (USD)
Incentives for 12 refugee teachers to conduct literacy classes in Kharaz. (1 teacher per 3 or 4 blocks)	month	144	50	7,200
Procurement of blackboards, notebooks, chalk and textbooks. (This sum could possibly be donated by the Yemeni Adult Literacy Program)	Lump Sum		2000	2000*
Incentives for 4 English language teachers	months	48	120	5,760
Procurement of computers for the library in the two primary schools in Kharaz camp.	computers	15	800	12,000
Incentives for 3 computer teachers	Months	36	150	5400
Providing the primary school libraries with academic books and educational material.	Lump Sum		5000	5,000
Scholarships for higher education.				50,000
Total				87,360 USD

*Books and material would be mostly covered by the Yemeni Literacy Program the amount indicated is for contingency.

9) Improved response to mental health problems

Project Title	Improved response to mental health problems
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Health
Overall Objectives	Integration of mental health response into the health services being provided to refugees. Mainstreaming of mental health response into UNHCR programmatic activities.
Beneficiaries	Refugees in Kharaz, Basateen and Sana'a
Partners	IDF/ SSW/ADRA
Duration	12 Months
Estimated cost	178,200

Summary of identified gaps:

Participatory assessments conducted with refugees in both camp and urban settings in Yemen have revealed that mental health is a primary concern for refugees.

An assessment conducted by a UNHCR psychiatrist consultant have revealed that there are numerous mental health concerns among the refugee population primarily related to stress, depression and trauma. Women are particularly affected as in most households they represent the breadwinners which adds another cause of stress in addition to being displaced for more than 17 years.

Since 2007 there have been efforts to integrate mental health response into the primary health services being provided to refugees. However these efforts have been undermined by lack of resources for training and salaries, low capacity of staff of implementing partners and limited understanding even among UNHCR staff of the mental health problems which refugees suffer from.

The problem has also been exacerbated by prejudices and misunderstanding of mental health problems among the refugee population and as a result those who seek assistance for mental health concerns are stigmatized and discriminated against. In this regard there have been limited efforts to organize a community based response to mental health problems as most efforts are focused on clinical support.

Furthermore refugees who suffer from mental health problems are rarely provided with assistance to reintegrate back into their communities.

Activities proposed:

- 1. Increased awareness raising for various stakeholders on mental health problems.** Stakeholders would include UNHCR staff, Refugees, primary health staff of IPs and government. In addition to conducting awareness-raising sessions there would also be resources dedicated to publication of leaflets on mental health problems and available services as well as broadcasting of radio programs to raise awareness on mental health concerns.

2. **Establishing a community based mental health care response.** This activity would entail recruitment and training of 6 refugee youth on trauma, stress and psychological support and counseling. The 5 refugee youth would augment the work being done by psychosocial counselors recruited by staff of IPs. The group would be trained by the UNHCR recruited psychiatrist and would be working within the primary health clinics however they would also have additional functions including:
 - a- Organizing Trauma relief programs in a community setting including conducting group activities aimed to facilitate grief and bereavement process.
 - b- Organizing a core group of volunteers who would be provided with basic training on mental health and would act as an early warning system for mental health concerns. 6 volunteers would be required for Kharaz refugee camp, 4 in Basateen, the urban refugee settlement in Aden and 4 in Sana'a.
 - c- Providing support in educational, employment and correctional settings. This would entail visiting schools, prisons and work places on regular basis to identify mental health concerns, provide immediate support and refer cases to primary health clinics.
 - d- Sensitizing parents, students and children on mental health promotion and raising awareness on negative consequences of alcohol and drug abuse and antisocial behavior.
3. **Improved clinical services for refugees with mental health problems in both camp and urban settings.** While all the aforementioned activities will ultimately lead to be improved clinical support there is an additional for the following:
 - a- Increased resources for psychiatric drugs.
 - b- Setting up of a telephone hotlines service in each primary health clinic run by UNHCR implementing partners to ensure timely response.

Expected outcome:

1. All refugees with mental health needs are assisted through the community as well as through the primary health services provided by UNHCR and its IPs.
2. UNHCR staff, primary health care staff and all staff of IPs are fully educated and trained on mental health issues.
3. Early identification of vulnerable groups
4. Reduced stigma associated with mental health problems

Suggested costs:

Activities	units	# of units	Cost per unit	Total
Incentives for UNHCR psychiatrist consultant	Months	12	5000	60,000
Incentives for 6 refugee stress/trauma counselors.	Months	12	6 x 100	7200
Awareness raising sessions on mental health.	Sessions	35	2000	70,000
Printing of leaflets.	Lump Sum		5000	5000
Radio Programs.	Lump Sum		5000	5000
Setting up of Hotline system in primary health clinics.	Lump Sum		6000	6000
Funds for psychiatric drugs.	Lump Sum			15,000
Organizing group activities for refugees with mental health problems.	Lump Sum			10,000
Total				178,200

10) Improving infrastructure in the urban refugee settlement in Aden (Basateen)

Project Title	Improving infrastructure in the urban refugee settlement in Aden(Basateen)
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Health/Sanitation/Local Integration
Overall Objectives	Improving infrastructures in Basateen area to improve standard of services for refugees and the local hosting communities in Bsateen
Beneficiaries	14,000 refugees /26,000 local population
Partners	Local Council/Ministry of planning/Ministry of water works
Duration	24 Months
Estimated cost	5,000,000

Summary of identified gaps:

Basateen is a sub-urban neighborhood in the vicinity of the city of Aden. It is inhabited by around 40,000 people; 40% of which are Somali refugees. The majority of the hosting community represents Yemeni returnees, who returned to Yemen following the outbreak of the hostilities in Somalia after 1991. Basateen is one of the most undeveloped areas in Yemen where basic services and minimum acceptable standards of living are far from being attainable. Heaps of garbage surround makeshift houses randomly constructed by the inhabitants themselves to provide shelter and protection for their families. Sanitation services are very weak and there are serious risks of endemic diseases.

Yemen suffers great economic problems and is one of the least developed countries in the world. However, this has not affected its generosity in maintaining an open door policy towards refugees yet it is in dire need for international assistance to be able to provide basic services for refugees.

UNHCR's operating budget has not been sufficient to adequately address this problem. Missions and protection assessments undertaken by UNHCR staff and implementing partners point to the dire need to put more focus on the Basateen refugee population who to a large extent are as poor and destitute as the refugee camp population.

Furthermore, UNHCR is also trying to more and more be designing policies, interventions and operational frameworks where assistance and protection are provided to refugees in urban settings and not camp settings. Through the financial support of the EC UNHCR and its implementing partners are intending to address a small portion of the needs in Basateen particular in regards to shelter. However the needs remain largely unaddressed with major gaps in water, sanitation, health , education and infrastructure.

Activities proposed:

1. **Establishing a sewage system in Basateen area:** This would entail providing financial assistance to the local council to conduct a technical survey,

- procurement of pipes , machinery as well as supporting the government with other logistical requirements.
2. **Improving the water supply system.** Water pipes in Basateen need an overhaul as they have to a large extent eroded which leads to shortage of water as well as puts refugees at serious health risks. Similarity this activity would require tremendous logistical support to the GOY in terms of logistics and technical advice.
 3. **Establishing a garbage collection system.** This actively would primarily entail, establishing collection points, procurement of trucks for garbage collection, investment of incinerators for burning garbage , procurement of bins and salaries for garbage collectors.
 4. **Procurement of medical equipment to the new health clinic** constructed by the Government of Yemen in Basateen. The construction of the clinic was recently completed yet there are no resources to operationalize the clinic. While the GoY would be recruiting doctors and health professionals there is an urgent need for support with procurement of laboratory equipment, obstetric equipment and emergency room equipment.
 5. **Construction of additional shelters** for refugees who could be possibly displaced as a result of developments in the area as well as those moving from Kharaz camp.

Expected outcome:

1. Improved access to health services for refugees and their local communities in Basateen.
2. Reduced risks of diseases particularly water born and endemic diseases through the improvement in the water and sewage systems in Basateen.
3. Refugees and their local communities are able to live in a healthy and clean environment.
4. Improved prospects of local integration for refugees in Basateen.

Suggested costs:

Activity	unit	Cost per unit	Costs
Establishing a Sewage System	Lump Sum		1,000,000
Establishing a garbage collection system(incinerators, trucks, bins, etc)	Lump Sum		5,00,000
Improving the water supply system	Lump Sum		500,000
Construction of shelters	Lump Sum		2,000,000
Procurement of medical equipment for new health clinic.	Lump Sum		1,000,000
Total			5,000,000

11) Addressing the needs of refugees living with physical and mental disabilities

Project Title	Addressing the needs of refugees living with physical and mental disabilities.
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Services for Groups with Special Needs
Overall Objectives	1-Improve access to education for refugees with physical or mental disabilities. 2-Provide medical assistance to refugees with physical or mental disabilities. 3-Facilitate the full integration of refugees with physical or mental disabilities into their communities.
Beneficiaries	400-500 refugees living with disabilities in urban areas and Kharaz Camp./CBRs.
Partners	Centre for Persons with Special Needs/ Radaa Barnen
Duration	12 Months
Estimated cost	84,500 USD

Summary of identified gaps:

Programs and interventions addressing the needs of refugees living with disabilities are very limited and hindered by severe shortage of resources. To date the exact numbers and profiles of refugees living with disabilities in Kharaz camp as well as in urban settings remains unknown and their needs to a large extent unaddressed.

Current activities focuses on counseling by community based rehabilitation workers (CBRs) and social workers, partial social assistance to the most vulnerable of disabled refugees and limited medical attention. However there is no comprehensive multi-sectoral approach which takes into account the varying forms of disabilities and the need for mainstreaming the needs of refugees living with disabilities into all programmatic activities in the various sectors.

A survey conducted by the Yemeni Centre for Persons with Special Needs (CPSN) and UNHCR in Kharaz camp in November 2007 has highlighted numerous shortcomings in interventions targeting refugees living with disabilities. These included inadequate referral for specialized treatment, lack of any optic or hearing health services (despite numerous number of refugees suffering from visual or hearing impairments), and absence of any income generation projects or vocational training schemes targeting refugees living with disabilities. The report also highlighted that CBRs and Social workers are not adequately trained particularly to deal with refugees with mental disabilities.

Furthermore, refugee children living with disabilities face numerous obstacles in both camp and urban settings which severely hinder their access to education. These include the following:

1. Lack of physical access to schools as most schools do not have wheel chair ramps and many children with disabilities live far from the schools.

2. Reduced learning ability for refugee children with visual and hearing impairments as they are not supported by assisted devices.
3. Lack of qualified teachers who are trained on addressing the educational requirements of refugees living with disabilities.
4. No classes are set for children with learning difficulties or mental disabilities in any of the schools which serve refugees.

Activities proposed:

In order to effectively address the needs of refugees living with disabilities a multidimensional approach should be adopted which does not only focus on one area of intervention at the expense of others and which takes into account the various forms of disabilities. The following are the activities proposed under this project:

Medical Assistance:

- 1- The Yemeni CPSN is a specialized centre which addresses the needs of persons living with disabilities in a number of governorates in Yemen. The centre produces and provides assistive devices including, wheel chairs, clutches, hearing and visual aids among others. The centre would provide such devices to refugees living with disabilities in Kharaz camp, Aden and Sana'a through the support of UNHCR.
- 2- The CPSN also recruits qualified physiotherapists who could provide physiotherapy sessions to refugees as well as train CBRs and social workers on basic physiotherapy techniques. CBRs would then be able to perform physiotherapy through home visits for refugees living with physical disabilities.
- 3- Increased allocation of resources for surgical operations and specialized treatment for refugees living with disabilities.
- 4- Given that eye problems is one of the main problems facing refugees in both camp and urban settings an ophthalmologist would be recruited on temporary basis to examine refugees with Myopia and other eye problems in Kharaz, Basateen and IDF clinic in Sana'a.

Educational support:

- 1- Construction of wheel chair ramps in two primary schools in Kharaz, one primary school in Basateen and one primary school in Safia (includes classrooms, bathrooms and library). 8 ramps in total would be needed for the school in Kharaz, 4 for Basateen and 4 for the school in Safia.
- 2- Provide specialized teacher training for 4 primary school teachers from Kharaz camp, 2 from Basateen primary school and 2 from Safia primary school on teaching techniques needed for teaching children with disabilities including mental disabilities.
- 3- Establishment of a separate class in Al-salam primary school in Kharaz camp to cater for refugees with mental disabilities.

Livelihoods and self reliance:

- 1- Vocational training program for refugees living with disabilities in Kharaz, Aden and Sana'a. Refugees with disabilities will be included in existing vocational training schemes sponsored by UNHCR in order to allow refugees to fully integrate into their communities and reduce stigma associated with disability.
- 2- Micro credit schemes for refugees living with disabilities in Kharaz, Aden and Sana'a. The scheme will also be managed incorporated in existing programs however there will be increased resources to ensure refugees with disabilities benefit from existing schemes.

Psychosocial support:

- 1- Training sessions for all CBRs and social workers on counseling techniques and methodologies.
- 2- Awareness raising sessions for the refugee community in both camp and urban settings to reduce ostracism and discrimination against refugees living with disabilities.

Expected outcome:

1. Improved access education for refugees living with disabilities.
2. Improved mental and physical health for refugees with disabilities.
3. Full Integration of refugees living with disabilities into their communities.
4. The capacity of CBRs and social workers is tremendously enhanced to be able to effectively address the needs of refugees living with disabilities.

Suggested costs:

Activities	units	No of units	Cost per unit	Total costs
Cost of conducting a comprehensive survey of the numbers and needs of refugees living with disabilities.	survey	3	5000	15,000
Incentives for ophthalmologist for 2 months to examine the refugees with visual problems in Kharaz, Basateen and Sana'a.	month	2	2000	4000
Travel costs for ophthalmologist	Lump-sum		2000	2000
Procurement of visual and hearing aid devices to be distributed to refugees.	Lump-Sum		5,000	5,000
Additional/emergency requirements for assisted devices.	Lump-Sum		3000	3000
Recruitment of a physiotherapist in Kharaz camp for 6 months	month	6	6 x1000	6000
Funds for surgical operations for refugees with physical disabilities.	Lump-Sum		15,000	15,000
Providing teaching aid tools for teachers at schools(e.g. brail charts)	Lump-sum		1500	1500
Teacher training courses for 6 teachers focusing on techniques of teaching children with disabilities.	Lump-Sum		8,000	8,000
Construction of ramps for wheel chairs in Kharaz primary school, Hawareib Secondary school, Safia primary and secondary schools, Basateen primary school.	Lump-Sum		10,000	10,000
Resources for a micro-credit scheme benefiting refugees with disabilities.	Lump-Sum		0	20,000
Total				84,500 USD

Community Participation and Self Management

12) Enhancing Refugee Self Management Capacity (Kharaz Camp)

Project Title	Enhancing Refugee Self Management Capacity
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Community Self Management and equal Representation
Overall Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Building the capacity of refugees to manage existing services in the camp and reducing their dependency on outside assistance in dealing with various problems they face. 2) Improve service delivery and management across all sectors (food, water, sanitation). 3) Build the capacity of implementing partners to effectively adopt community based approaches in all areas of programmatic activities.
Beneficiaries	Refugees in Kharaz Camp and Basateen (urban refugee settlement in Aden)/Staff of partner organisations.
Partners	ADRA
Duration	12 Months
Estimated cost	60,600 USD

Summary of identified gaps:

Refugees in Kharaz Camp are heavily dependent on International aid for the provision of services as well as their management. Refugees are constantly faced with community problems related to rehabilitation of shelters, garbage collection, sanitation, and the need for potable water among others which they are unable or unwilling to address on their own due to the culture of dependency which has existed for a very long time.

In Kharaz camp, recent efforts to engage refugees in planting gardens close to their shelters or to establish a garbage collection has been unsuccessful as refugees were not willing to participate and urged organizations to undergo these activities themselves. SHS the UNHCR occasional conducts session son hygiene promotion yet due to limited resources these sessions are not sufficient and cover only a small number of refugees.

The problem has also been exacerbated by the lack of knowledge and expertise among several international and national aid organizations on community based approaches and the need for the involvement of communities during all phases of project design, implementation and monitoring.

While camp committees are existing in the camp and do take part to a certain extent in the delivery of services their capacity is very limited and they require training and provision of resources in order to be able to perform their functions.

Activities proposed:

- 1- Recruitment of an expert trainer/consultant on community development and mobilization to build the capacity of communities, IPs and UNHCR staff on

community mobilization. The sessions will take the form of Training of Trainers with those receiving the training providing further training sessions for refugee communities and other stakeholders. The training sessions would focus on means of motivating communities to participate and manage services and interventions in the camp.

- 2- **Providing material resources to members of camp committees** to be able perform functions which are beneficial for the communities in the camp. This would include the procurement of specific tool kits for gardening, building and repair as well as allocation of resources for raw material. The objective would be to empower refugees to take charge of the implementation and maintenance of services being provided in the camp.
- 3- **Assisting refugees in camp committees with basic training on skills** which could be used for serving the community. The skills required could included in existing skills training programs run by UNHCR implementing partner ADRA in Kharaz camp. These skills could include building, repair and gardening and emphasis would be put in the training on how the skills would be implemented for the benefit of the community once the course is completed.
- 4- **Allocation of travel resources for 2 refugees** to visit a refugee camp in another country where community mobilization is more than Yemen. This would provide refugees with an opportunity to gain knowledge and experience on community mobilization which they would be able to apply into practice once they return to Yemen.

Expected outcome:

1. Refugees are better able to manage their affairs and are involved in the management of services provided in the camp.
2. Staff of implementing partners have a comprehensive understanding of community based approaches and effectively involve the refugee communities in all their activities and in the delivery of services.
3. Considerable improvements in the living environments for refugees in the camp manifested in removal of garbage, repair of dilapidated buildings and planting of gardens.

Suggested costs:

Activity	Unit	Number of units	Cost per unit	Total
Recruitment of an International Consultant on community mobilization for 2 months.	month	2	5000	10,000
Recruitment of interpreter	months	2	800	1600
TOT sessions on Self management and Community mobilization for community committees, UNHCR staff and Implementing partners.	sessions	24	1000	24,000
Skills training on building, repair and gardening for members of refugee committees.	Lump-Sum		10,000	10,000
Procurement of building, gardening and repair kits to be provided to camp committees.	kits	10	500	5000
Travel costs for 2 refugees to visit camps in other countries.				10,000
Total				60,600

13) Expansion of vocational training and micro-credit schemes for urban refugees in Sana'a

Project Title	Expansion of vocational training and micro-credit schemes for urban refugees in Sana'a.
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Self-reliance and livelihoods/Local Integration
Overall Objectives	1. Provide urban refugees in Sana'a with the means to improve their livelihoods and become self reliant. 2. Improving the prospects of local integration for urban refugees living in Sana'a.
Beneficiaries	Refugees/hosting communities/
Partners	IDF/Ministry of Vocational Training
Duration	24 months
Estimated cost	298,000 USD

Summary of identified gaps:

While there are no formal restrictions on refugees to engage in trade and employment in Yemen there are every few programs by UNHCR and its implementing partners to support refugees in engaging in gainful employment and achieving self reliance.

IDF, the UNHCR implementing partner in Sana'a, runs a skills training program which benefits a limited number of refugees, mainly women at risk. The programs on offer are restricted to tailoring, hairdressing and computer training and those who complete the training programs get very limited support to start their own business or to have access to the market. This has rendered the training programs to a large extent ineffective in assisting refugees to become self-reliant.

There is also a lack of concrete information on the livelihood situation and the coping mechanisms of refugees in Sana'a which hinders all efforts to effectively gear the skills training programs to the needs of refugees and the demands of the market. Skills which are in demand by both refugees and the market such as mechanics, carpentry or plumbing have not been explored primarily as they are resource intensive and could not be accommodated within the current budget assigned for livelihoods and self reliance programs.

In 2008 funds were received from the EC to support livelihood mechanism for refugees in Yemen. However the funds are only sufficient for conducting a survey of the livelihood needs and coping mechanisms in Kharaz refugee camp and Basateen-the urban refugee settlement in Aden-and to address some of the needs identified there.

Activities proposed:

1. Conducting a survey on the profiles of refugees living in Sana'a in order to assess their livelihood and coping mechanism and to be able to direct the

- support to those who are most in need. The ILO consultant currently based in Aden would provide technical support to IDF to conduct the survey in Sana'a.
2. Expanding the current vocational skills training program run by IDF to include training on carpentry, mechanics, plumbing and electrical work training. Vocational training in these fields would require allocating resources to more trainers, procurement of equipment and rehabilitation/construction of rooms. This is expected to give refugees a skill which is highly demanded in the market and which could be utilized to generate sufficient income.
 3. Establishing linkages with national vocational training schools to allocate spaces for refugees in order to allow more refugees to benefit from vocational training schemes. UNHCR would assist the vocational training centers with some resources for machinery, tools and computers in return for ensuring that space is allocated for refugees in the various vocational skills training program.
 4. Providing business training to refugees who are enrolled on the vocational skills training programs. The training would include business planning, accounting, marketing and bookkeeping among other skills which are crucial for starting any business. This activity would require the recruitment of a business consultant to conduct the sessions at the IDF training centre.
 5. Establish a micro-credit scheme to allow refugees to start their own business and to have better access to the market.

Expected outcome:

1. More refugees are trained on vocational skills which would increase the possibilities of employment and trade.
2. Refugees are trained on essential business skills which enables them to run successful business.
3. A significant number of refugees benefit from micro-credit schemes and are able to generate sufficient income and become self-reliant.
4. Increased chances of local integration for urban refugees living in Sana'a through interaction with local communities during vocational training skills programs.

Suggested costs:

Activities	units	No of units	Cost per unit	Total Costs
Conducting a survey on the livelihood and coping mechanisms of urban refugees in Sana'a.	survey	1	10,000	10,000
Carpentry tools	Lump sum		8000	8000
2 Carpentry trainer	months	24	1000	24,000
Purchase of old car for mechanics class	cars	2	3,000	6,000
2 Mechanics trainers	months	24	1000	24,000
Mechanics tools	Lump-sum		5000	5,000
2 Electrical work trainer	months	24	1000	24,000
Electrical tools	Lump sum		5000	5000
Business Trainer/consultant	months	24	1500	36,000
Business Training Sessions	courses	3	2000	16,000
Fund for micro credit schemes	Lump Sum		100,000	100,000
Support to local Vocational training centers in Sana'a	Lump Sum		30,000	30,000
Rehabilitation of rooms at the IDF centre	Lump Sum			10,000
Total				298,000 USD

14) Establishing two Vocational Training Centres (Sana'a and Aden)

Project Title	Establishing two Vocational Training Centres.
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Livelihoods and Self reliance
Overall Objectives	Providing opportunities to refugees to gain skills which would increase their chances of finding gainful employment and achieve self reliance. Increased interaction between refugees and their hosting communities and promoting local integration of refugees.
Beneficiaries	Urban refugee population in Yemen and their hosting communities.
Partners	Ministry of Vocational Training/ILO
Duration	24 Months
Estimated cost	1, 117,200 USD

Summary of identified gaps:

Urban refugees in Sana'a and Aden have very limited opportunities to gain useful skills which would enable them to have access to the labour market and provide for themselves. Despite the fact that there are no formal restrictions on refugees to engage in trade and self employment very few refugees are able to do so as a result of lack of assistance with skills training and micro-credit schemes. Consequently refugees are often seen begging in the street in Sana'a and Aden and many refugee women are even forced to resort to prostitution and survival sex in order to be able to provide for their dependents.

In Sana'a UNHCR implementing partner IDF runs a very small skills training scheme which focuses only on hairdressing, tailoring and computer training. These skills while certainly beneficial are not sufficient and only benefit 80 to 120 refugees per year. UNHCR is hoping to expand the program with IDF to include other valuable skills such as mechanics, carpentry and electrical work. However the numbers which would be enrolled would still be very small given the lack of space in the IDF training centre, the limited resources and the high demand from refugees.

The ministry of Vocational Training in Yemen also runs Vocational Training Centers. However there are very few centres available and the demands are extremely high. UNHCR has established dialogue with the Ministry to explore possibilities of allocating space for refugees on the courses and very few refugees are indeed currently enrolled. While the Ministry has indicated that there is no objection in principle to including refugees on the courses, the centers have very limited space and many Yemenis even have to wait for years before they are able to enroll which means that there will be extremely limited spaces for refugees unless more centers could be constructed.

Yemen lies along the bottom of the development index and despite the open door policy which it has adopted for most refugees, it is not able to offer substantial vocational training to refugees without extensive international assistance.

Activities proposed:**Establishing of 2 vocational training centers in partnerships with the Ministry of Vocational Training.**

The centers would be occupied 50% by refugees and 50% by Yemenis. The Ministry of vocational training in consultation with other GOY departments would provide the land which would be used for constructing the training centre. UNHCR would assist with the construction of the buildings. 50% of the trainers recruited in the centre would be paid by UNHCR and 50% would be paid by the ministry of vocational training. UNHCR would assist the ministry with the procurement of machinery, tools and materials which would be needed for the training courses. The ministry of vocational training would be responsible for the administrative running of the centre including payment of utility bills, guards and insurance.

The centers would provide training in the fields of mechanics, carpentry, electrical work, plumbing, welding, tailoring and computer training. The duration of the courses would range from 6 months to 2 years. After completing a certain period of training students would however be able to get on the job training with the products being produced or services rendered marketed through the centre to generate income.

A fund would also be allocated to allow students to start their own business or market their products/services once the courses are completed. The fund would be managed by the ministry of vocational training and the cost would be shared between the ministry and UNHCR.

The vocational training centers would be accredited by the government and official certificates would be issued to the students upon completion of the courses. This would further increase the chances of refugees finding employment once they complete the course.

Expected outcome:

1. A significant number of refugees gain valuable skills, are able to engage in gainful employment and are self-reliant.
2. Reduced instances of begging, prostitution and survival sex among the refugee population.
3. The local population is more accepting and welcoming of the presence of refugees in Yemen and this is increasing the prospects of formal local integration.

Suggested costs:

Activities	units	# of units	Cost per unit	Total USD
Construction of vocational training centers.	centers	2	300,000	600,000
Furniture and equipment for 2 centres.	Lump Sum		100,000	100,000
Incentives for Trainers.	Trainers	7	400 (per months)	67,200(for two years)
Procurement of machinery and material.	Lump Sum		50,000	50,000
Micro-credit Fund.	Lump Sum			300,000
Total				1,117,200