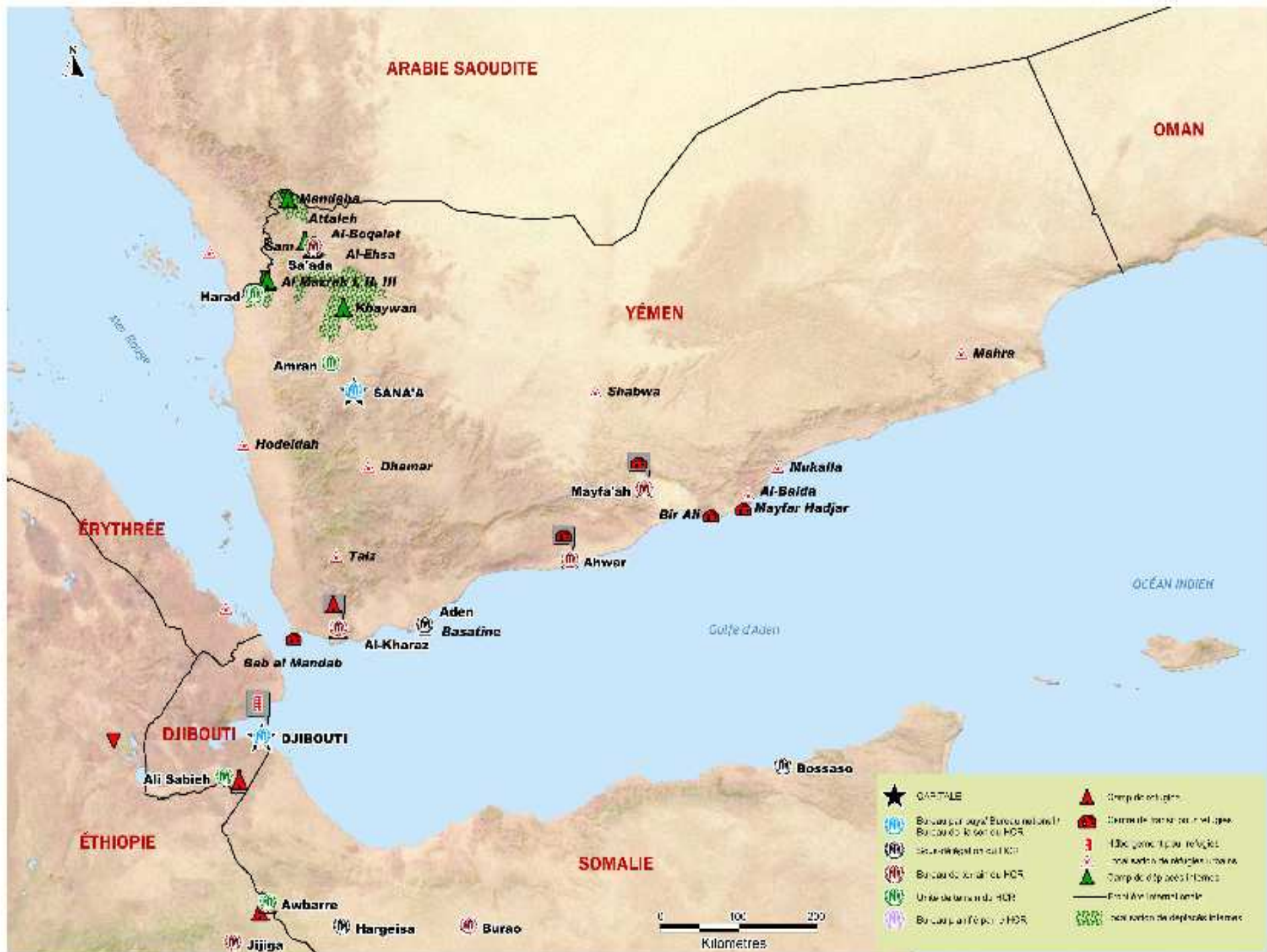




RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEW ARRIVALS IN YEMEN

Achievements and Challenges



RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS

Principle 1: Reach and Access:

- Patrolling teams along the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea.
- Transportation from Shore to Reception Centres (2 at Arabian Sea, 1 at Red Sea).
- Information networks outside and in Yemen; Outside by Naval forces based in the Gulf of Aden (details of position and arrival time) – in Yemen by local villagers to patrolling teams,

RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS

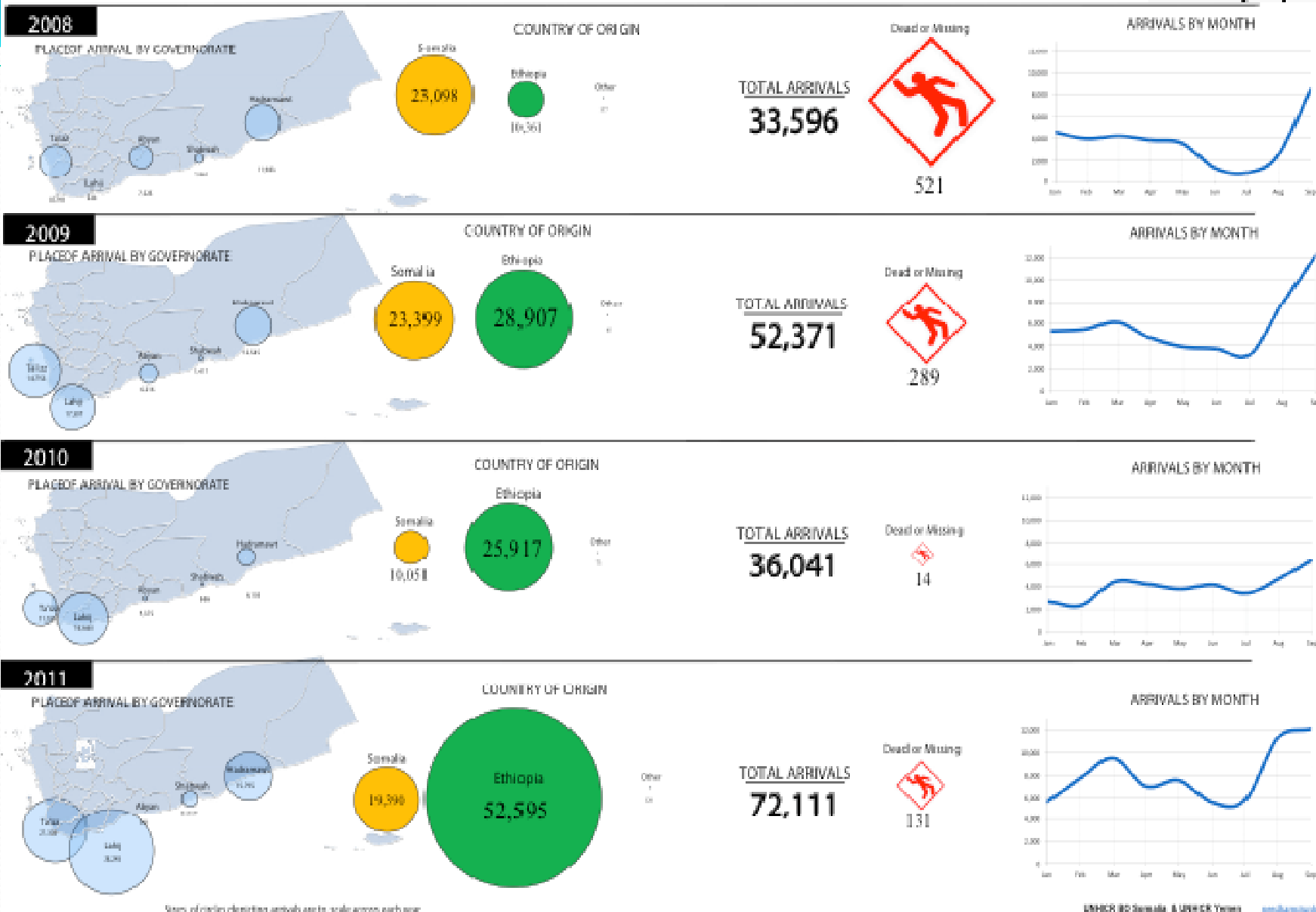
Principle 2: Life-saving and mitigating risks

- Attend to life-saving needs during the stay at the reception centre: clothes, food, health.
- Mitigating protection risks: Registration/documentation and, Awareness on rights and duties/laws in Yemen.
- Somali recognised prima facie provided 3 months certificate; then register at one of the GoY registration centres – 2 year ID card (85,000 in 6 governorates)
- Non-Somali: provided 20 days registration certificate; then seek asylum at UNHCR's office in Aden or Sana'a.

Arrivals in Yemen 2008 - 2011

As of 30th September 2011

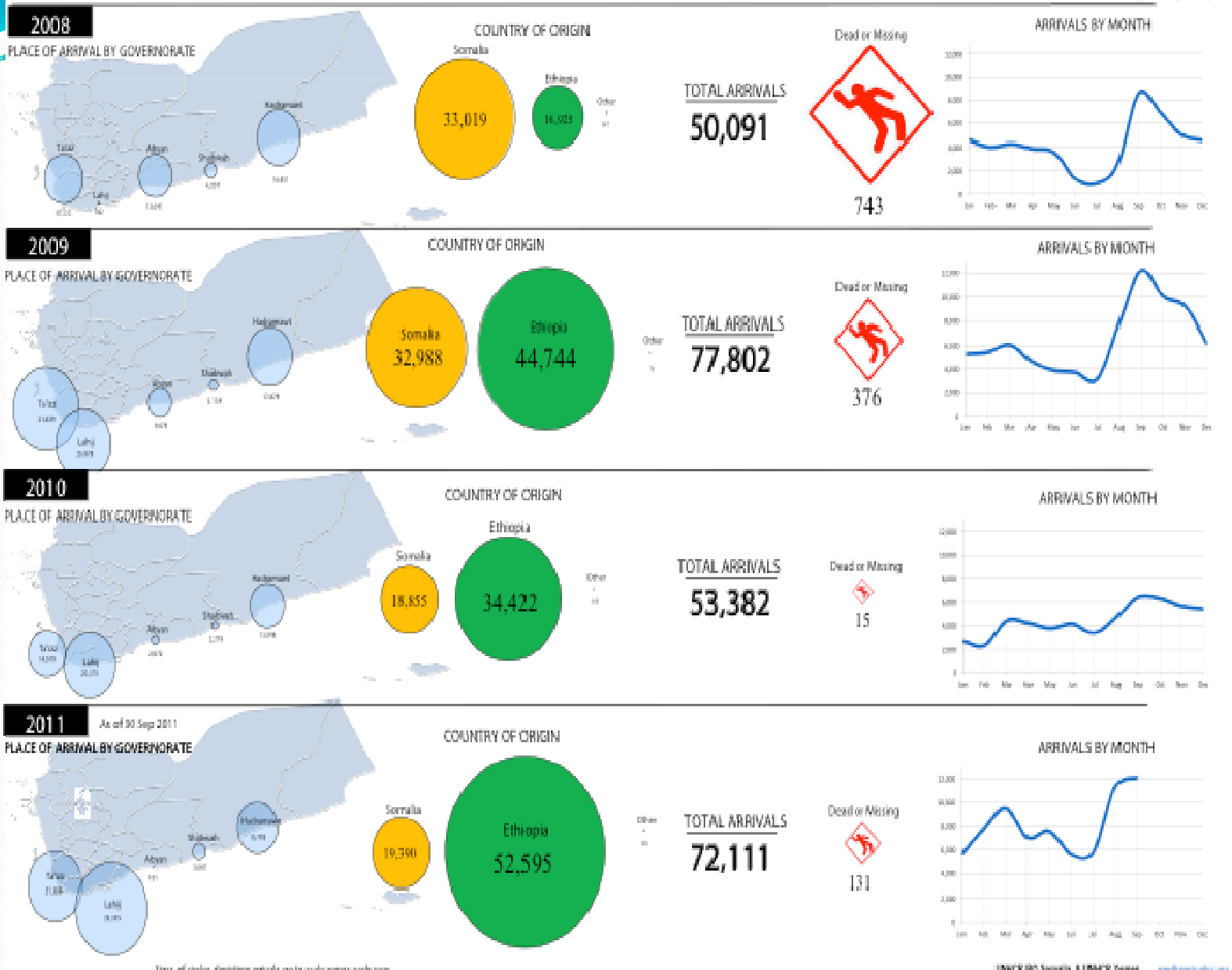
18 October 2011



Arrivals in Yemen 2008 - 2011

As of 30th September 2011

18 October 2011



Sizes of circles depicting arrivals are to scale across each year

Trends

- Higher number than previous years
- More arrivals at the Red Sea 56,000 vs 26,000 at Arabian Sea
- More Ethiopian arrivals, more than double than Somali
- All Somali new arrivals want to go to the Reception Centre.
- 20% of Ethiopian new arrivals want to go to the Reception centre but big difference between Arabian and Red Sea: Arabian Sea – 98%; Red Sea – 4% (and most ETH arrive at Red Sea)
- But near to all ETH that arrive at RCs seek asylum.
- Women 20%, Men 69%, Boys 5%, Girls 5%, Infants 1%

Challenges

Smugglers- and trafficking networks increasingly abusive, reckless and violent:

During the journey: beatings, rapes, deprivation of water.

At arrivals: pushed onboard before shores – drowning.

Arrive dehydrated and sick. Dead corpses are found: attempt to identify the person and burial.

On land: imprisoning in smugglers' houses, extortion of money, pressure on family members in KSA, pressure on continuing the travel and not to stay in Yemen.

Challenges

Transportation from Reception Centres to Camp of Somali and non-Somali vulnerable individuals

-- increasingly difficult due to:

Passing through conflict areas (Abyan) and Tribal-held territories (Shabwa).

Alternative routes and smaller vehicles but higher prices.

Cost of fuel increased e.g. month of September, fuel costs for transportation of new arrivals were at 8,000 USD.



Challenges

- Ensuring effective access to asylum: more non-Somali seeking asylum in 2011, around 200 cases per month. In total, some 13,000 asylum seekers pending in Yemen – evacuation of staff due to situation in Yemen.
- Screening for asylum seekers: at RCs, in detention centres, at locations of stranded migrants e.g. Harad at KSA border.
- How best to ensure access to asylum in large mixed migration movements with low capacity and high risks?

Main focus for new arrival operation 2012-2013

1. Improve data collection:

Data on arrivals, registration as asylum seekers and refugees but no data on exit to KSA.

2. Extend coverage at Red Sea:

Not full coverage at the Red Sea – only few reach the TC in Bab el Mendab and the RC in Kharez, therefore registration and profiling is not representative of new arrivals at the Red Sea. New use of Focus group discussions which helps in collecting more and better information on the conditions of travels and arrival. But more presence at Red Sea could cause security concerns for staff from smuggler networks.

Main focus for new arrival operation 2012-2013

3. **Ensure access to asylum**
4. **Support Yemen authorities to continue their refugee-friendly approach, particularly towards Somali.**
5. **Support Yemen authorities to begin to register non-Somali refugees recognised under UNHCR Mandate.**

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- Questions

