



**UNHCR**

**GLOBAL APPEAL 2015  
UPDATE**

# YEMEN



## Planned presence

<b>Number of offices</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total personnel</b>	<b>155</b>
International staff	24
National staff	86
UN Volunteers	10
Others	35

## 2015 plan at a glance\*

<b>675,400</b>	People of concern
<b>USD 59.5 million</b>	Overall funding requirements
<b>4,800</b>	Registered children targeted for enrolment in primary education
<b>300</b>	Refugees estimated to depart for resettlement countries

\* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

## | Overview |

### Working environment

- Since 2011, Yemen's transitional Government has been challenged by political instability and insecurity that have further weakened the country's social and economic situation. Internal conflicts – including tribal clashes, attacks and separatist movements – continue to create new displacement.
- Yemen is a transit country of mixed migration flows, including asylum-seekers and migrants. The country hosts approximately 246,000 registered refugees, 95 per cent of whom are Somalis. The majority of asylum-seekers are from Ethiopia, representing more than three quarters of new arrivals in the first half of 2014.
- Most Syrians in Yemen remain unregistered, with only some 2,000 having approached UNHCR by mid-2014. As of August 2014, Yemen was granting temporary protection to Syrians, allowing them to access services available to other refugees. More are expected to register.
- While the number of people internally displaced in Yemen fell by 20 per cent in 2013, mainly due to mass returns to Abyan Governorate in southern Yemen, the numbers increased significantly again in 2014 as a result of ongoing conflicts in the north. As of July 2014, more than 334,000 people were registered as internally displaced.

- Despite the challenges, Yemen's hospitality towards refugees is remarkable and the country is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee

Convention and its 1967 Protocol. Among other contributions, Yemen continues to provide land and security for Kharaz

refugee camp, as well as access for refugees to the public health system and education in urban areas.

## People of concern

The main groups of concern to UNHCR in Yemen are refugees and asylum-seekers from Ethiopia, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria), as well as IDPs. Somalis, who have fled the civil war which started in 1992, are granted *prima facie* status by the Government of Yemen. Ethiopians accounted for 52 per cent of registered asylum-seekers by mid-2014. The majority of Ethiopians

continue to use Yemen as a transit route to other countries in the region and remain unregistered. Syrians started to arrive in Yemen in 2012 and, since August 2014, the Government has granted them temporary protection. IDPs are mostly located in the northern governorates, where clashes continue.

## Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Ethiopia	6,300	6,300	6,800	6,800
	Iraq	3,300	3,300	3,100	3,100
	Somalia	236,000	236,000	238,000	238,000
	Various	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,200
People in refugee-like situations	Syrian Arab Rep.	12,000	12,000	15,000	15,000
Asylum-seekers	Eritrea	600	600	700	700
	Ethiopia	7,500	7,500	7,000	7,000
	Various	460	460	600	600
Internally displaced	Yemen	365,000	310,000	365,000	310,000
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-IDPs)	Yemen	25,000	25,000	37,000	37,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>658,160</b>	<b>603,160</b>	<b>675,400</b>	<b>620,400</b>

## | Response |

### Needs and strategies

UNHCR's core strategy in 2015 aims to protect refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular by strengthening refugee status determination (RSD) activities and legal counselling. Detention monitoring and advocacy will be prioritized. The Office will also capitalize on the positive protection space, undertaking joint registration and training activities, as well as promotion of refugee law with the Government.

The Office will continue to seek durable solutions for refugees. Solutions will include resettlement for individuals who face no alternative, and the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees, on an individual basis and within the regional framework. Social and economic integration will be pursued through the mainstreaming of health and education activities, as

well as the promotion of self-reliance and livelihood opportunities.

Technical support will be extended to the Government for its regional coordination and the follow-up and implementation of the Sana'a Declaration, which was adopted in November 2013. The declaration aims to address challenges related to regional mixed migration and refugee flows.

In promoting durable solutions for IDPs, UNHCR, in the context of the UN Country Team, will support Yemen in assuming its responsibility for implementing the national IDP policy. Advocacy and training remain important needs and will be supported by strengthening the community-based protection-monitoring networks. This will enable the internally displaced to better understand their rights and how to obtain available support.

## Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what - under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process - has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2015 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context,

strategic priorities and experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (priority area). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
<b>BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>Health status of the population improved</b>			
The primary goal will be to ensure that refugees' health status remains stable, so that crude and under-five mortality rates remain within the acceptable emergency thresholds. UNHCR will provide limited support to public primary health-care facilities and referral hospitals in Sana'a and Aden, including targeted medical equipment, supplies and technical assistance.			
Extent to which access of PoC to national/government primary health-care facilities is ensured	Refugees	100%	0 gap
<b>FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION</b>			
<b>Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained</b>			
Unregistered asylum-seekers and refugees are exposed to protection risks, limited freedom of movement and cannot access services. UNHCR will support the Government as it enhances its registration capacity.			
Number of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required	Refugees	19,500	0 gap
Number of eligible people registered	IDPs	50,000	20,000
<b>SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION</b>			
<b>Protection of children strengthened</b>			
UNHCR will continue to implement its five-year child protection strategy. In 2015, all identified unaccompanied and separated children will be provided with appropriate housing, foster-care arrangements and support to access basic services. They will be regularly monitored and social support will continue to be a priority, so that children's needs can be adequately met.			
Number of best interest assessments conducted	Refugees	400	priority area
Percentage of registered unaccompanied children in alternative care who receive regular monitoring visits	Refugees	100	priority area

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
<b>COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE</b>			
<b>Self-reliance and livelihoods improved</b>			
High unemployment rates, a lack of access to credit, inflation and increased costs of living, a lack of education, and inadequate skills are some of the major impediments for people of concern seeking self-reliance in Yemen. In 2015, key initiatives to support refugees' social and economic integration in Yemen will be centred on enhancing the opportunities for medium-term vocational and technical skills training, as well as micro-credit, and developing synergies among the two.			
Number of PoC receiving loans through UNHCR partners	Refugees	6,000	3,000
<b>DURABLE SOLUTIONS</b>			
<b>Potential for voluntary return realized</b>			
Those who express a desire to repatriate are interviewed and the voluntary nature of their intention is verified. They are supported with logistical arrangements and cash assistance. Vulnerable returning IDPs are assisted with return packages.			
Number of people receiving cash grants	Refugees	4,000	3,790
Number of PoC receiving return packages	IDPs	140,000	105,000

## | Implementation |

### Coordination

UNHCR will continue to foster relationships with its government counterparts, including the Ministry of Human Rights, the Bureau of Refugees' Affairs, the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, and the Ministry of Public Health and Population. Project partnership agreements are concluded with key ministries to define the scope of cooperation. Partnerships

with NGOs will continue in 2015 and coordination on specific activities with ICRC, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNOPS and UNV will be maintained. UNHCR will continue as the cluster lead for: protection; camp coordination and camp management; shelter; and non-food items.

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Ministry of Education, Ministry of Human Rights, the Executive Unit for IDPs

#### NGOs:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Al-Amal Charitable Community for Social Welfare, Al-Bena, Association for Developing Persons with Special Needs, CARE, Charitable Society for Social Welfare, Danish Refugee Council, Interaction in Development Foundation, International Medical Corps, International Relief and Development, INTERSOS, Islamic Relief, Norwegian Refugee Council, Society for Humanitarian Solidarity, Solidarity Association for Development (*Al Tadamon*)

#### Others:

IOM, Yemen Red Crescent Society, Sana'a University

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies:

Bureau for Refugees Affairs, Immigration and Passport Authority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, National Committee for Refugee Affairs

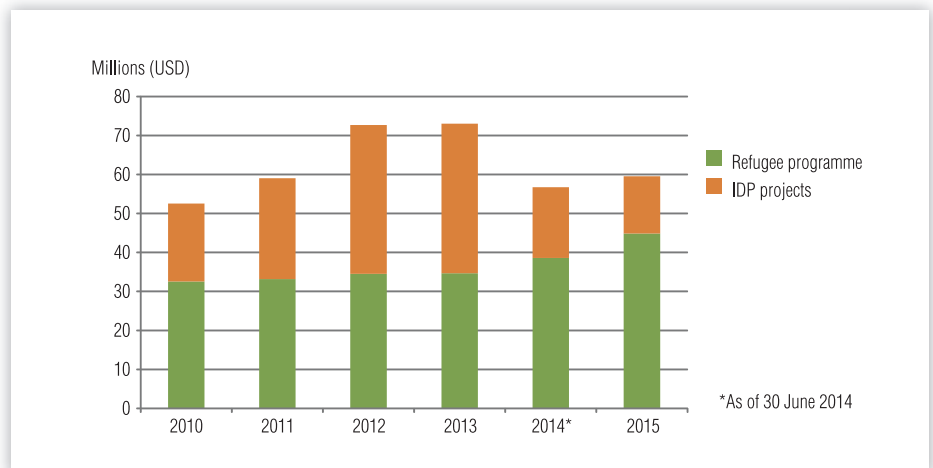
#### Others:

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

## | Financial information |

In 2015, the financial requirements are set at USD 59.5 million for the operation. This represents an increase of USD 3 million when compared with the revised 2014 budget, and is comparable to the level of the 2011 requirements. In case of funding shortfalls, self-reliance and livelihoods activities will be one of the areas which will have to be restricted. This will only widen the gap in meeting identified needs, despite self-reliance being recognized as a top priority during the 2013 age, gender and diversity mainstreaming assessment. The scale-up of voluntary repatriation would also limit UNHCR's ability to respond to emerging needs.

### Budgets for Yemen | 2010–2015



## 2015 budget for Yemen | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)</b>	<b>38,591,810</b>	<b>18,134,561</b>	<b>56,726,371</b>
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>			
Law and policy	299,109	278,653	<b>577,762</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	122,727	0	<b>122,727</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	561,810	1,134,285	<b>1,696,095</b>
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	418,455	0	<b>418,455</b>
Public attitude towards people of concern	250,455	0	<b>250,455</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,652,556</b>	<b>1,412,938</b>	<b>3,065,495</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>			
Reception conditions	1,310,182	0	<b>1,310,182</b>
Identification of statelessness	113,727	0	<b>113,727</b>
Registration and profiling	209,555	1,107,856	<b>1,317,410</b>
Status determination procedures	311,109	0	<b>311,109</b>
Individual documentation	230,930	404,643	<b>635,573</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	191,727	0	<b>191,727</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,367,232</b>	<b>1,512,498</b>	<b>3,879,730</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>			
Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	88,326	<b>88,326</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	2,119,446	1,232,570	<b>3,352,016</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	376,455	0	<b>376,455</b>
Protection of children	1,487,399	566,785	<b>2,054,184</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,983,300</b>	<b>1,887,682</b>	<b>5,870,982</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>			
Health	6,026,281	0	<b>6,026,281</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	2,071,883	0	<b>2,071,883</b>
Nutrition	1,397,234	0	<b>1,397,234</b>
Food security	159,555	0	<b>159,555</b>
Water	803,466	0	<b>803,466</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	519,109	0	<b>519,109</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	1,193,577	1,884,385	<b>3,077,962</b>
Access to energy	969,669	0	<b>969,669</b>
Basic and domestic items	1,437,536	1,034,643	<b>2,472,179</b>
Services for people with specific needs	1,979,996	1,735,428	<b>3,715,424</b>
Education	4,544,318	0	<b>4,544,318</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>21,102,626</b>	<b>4,654,456</b>	<b>25,757,081</b>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>			
Community mobilization	758,819	400,915	<b>1,159,734</b>
Coexistence with local communities	201,727	0	<b>201,727</b>
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	8,496,448	0	<b>8,496,448</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,456,994</b>	<b>400,915</b>	<b>9,857,910</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	0	62,643	<b>62,643</b>
Voluntary return	4,401,955	894,643	<b>5,296,597</b>
Integration	0	448,393	<b>448,393</b>
Resettlement	450,664	0	<b>450,664</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,852,619</b>	<b>1,405,678</b>	<b>6,258,297</b>

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>			
Coordination and partnerships	198,455	0	<b>198,455</b>
Camp management and coordination	0	203,326	<b>203,326</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	218,455	147,969	<b>366,424</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>416,910</b>	<b>351,296</b>	<b>768,205</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>			
Logistics and supply	353,455	1,909,562	<b>2,263,017</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	684,109	1,133,285	<b>1,817,395</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,037,564</b>	<b>3,042,847</b>	<b>4,080,411</b>
<b>2015 total budget</b>	<b>44,869,802</b>	<b>14,668,309</b>	<b>59,538,111</b>