

YEMEN



Operational highlights

- In 2011, Yemen had some 500,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 215,000 refugees on its soil. Many of the latter were among the 103,000 people who arrived in the country in 2011, the highest annual total since 2006. UNHCR monitored arrivals along the coasts and provided assistance to the new arrivals at three transit centres, three reception centres and the Kharaz refugee camp.
- Of the 215,000 Somali refugees in Yemen, some 91,000 were registered, and 84,000 provided with ID cards valid for two years. The registration operation was suspended due to the civil unrest in the country, but is expected to resume in 2012.
- In early 2011, UNHCR developed an IDP Strategy and a Protection Cluster Strategy for Yemen, both with accompanying action plans. The Office also helped the Humanitarian Country Team to develop the National Strategy Framework for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs.
- Some 325,000 IDPs (more than 47,000 families) were provided with non-food items (NFIs) to meet their minimum requirements.
- More than 150,000 people newly displaced by violence in southern Yemen were provided with non-food items.

Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Somalia	204,700	204,700	35	21
	Ethiopia	4,700	4,700	52	37
	Iraq	3,900	3,900	45	31
	Eritrea	800	800	42	23
	Various	600	600	44	28
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	4,900	4,900	37	22
	Eritrea	600	600	27	13
	Iraq	180	180	40	32
	Various	220	220	40	23
IDPs	Yemen	347,300	347,300	50	57
Returns (IDPs)	Yemen	6,000	6,000	48	55
Total		573,900	573,900		

| Working environment |

The year 2011 was marked by a series of upheavals in Yemen that exacerbated the vulnerabilities of people of concern and created new displacements. Renewed conflict in southern Yemen between the Government and armed groups led to the displacement of 150,000 people.

Despite the unrest in Yemen, the flow of migrants from the Horn of Africa to the country continued unabated. More than 103,000 refugees and migrants arrived in Yemen in 2011, a 75 per cent increase from the previous year, and the highest annual arrival rate since UNHCR started gathering such statistics in 2006.

The unrest in the country severely restricted the movements of humanitarian agencies. Meanwhile, urban refugees suffered from a lack of income opportunities and were even more vulnerable as a result.

| Achievements and impact |

● *Main objectives and targets*

In the challenging mixed-migration context of Yemen, the main objective of the country programme was to provide protection, both physical and legal, to all people of concern. The methods used to achieve the objective had to be adapted during the course of the year due to the civil unrest and ensuing security constraints.

Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR advocated for national legislation on refugee affairs, with the aim of ensuring that refugees and asylum-seekers are treated in accordance with the international standards set out in the 1951 Refugee Convention and other relevant instruments.
- Improvements were made to reception conditions in the transit centres at Bab al Mandab, Mayfa'a Ahwar and Mayfa'a Hajar. The facilities in the centres were regularly maintained, and proper lighting was installed to reduce the risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).
- UNHCR supported some 65 community-based protection networks and seven community centres to ensure that people of concern had access to legal assistance, psychosocial support and other services.

Fair protection processes

- Some 92 per cent of the refugees in Yemen were registered and received ID cards. UNHCR's office in Sana'a scheduled nearly 3,500 refugee status determination (RSD) interviews and obtained some 1,000 decisions.
- UNHCR and its implementing partners registered more than 43,000 new arrivals in the reception centres of Ahwar, Mayfa'a and the Kharaz camp.
- In May 2011, a new conflict in the Abyan Governorate led to the displacement of 150,000 people. This entire group was registered on an emergency basis.

Security from violence and exploitation

- Some 30 training sessions on preventing and responding to SGBV were conducted for partners, national NGOs, Government officials and members of community-based protection networks. Counselling on SGBV was provided to women on an individual basis. Referral mechanisms and hotlines were established and some 630 people, including 31 reported rape survivors, received psychosocial counselling or were referred to other service providers.

Basic needs and services

- More than 115,000 refugees and nearly 7,000 people from the local community benefited from health services in the Basateen area in Aden, as well as in the Kharaz camp and Sana'a. An estimated 60 per cent of refugees in the country were included in the health system, while 5,000 benefited from HIV and AIDS awareness and prevention campaigns. Refugees were included in two national polio vaccination campaigns and more than 95 per cent of refugee children were vaccinated.
- UNHCR improved general sanitation in the camps, reception centres and urban areas inhabited by refugees through the provision of hygiene education, improved solid waste disposal, and the construction and maintenance of latrines and showers.
- More than 10,000 refugee children were enrolled in either primary or secondary education.
- The construction of 300 shelters designed to house more than 1,500 refugees was begun in Kharaz camp in 2011. When it is completed beneficiaries will be able to move out of their temporary shelters.
- Refugees in the Kharaz camp continued to receive food rations every month throughout the year in a programme supported by WFP. The programme benefited over 15,600 people in 2011.
- More than 2,000 children with moderate acute malnutrition, pregnant and lactating mothers and others benefited from special feeding programmes.
- Under the cluster system, UNHCR worked with partners to provide 30,000 families (210,000 persons) with shelter assistance.
- Some 260,000 IDPs were provided with NFIs in order to meet their minimum requirements and improve their standard of living.

Community participation and self-management

- Under an agreement between UNHCR and the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, some 120 refugees were enrolled in long-term formal technical training courses, while nearly 600 people received informal vocational training.
- In an effort to minimize conflicts between IDPs and host communities and reduce the burden on communities affected by displacement, UNHCR supported 15 community-based quick-impact projects designed to benefit both IDPs and members of the local community (a total of some 200,000 persons).



Somali refugees at the market place in Basateen, Aden.

UNHCR / H. MACLEOD

Durable solutions

- By the end of the year, 224 persons had repatriated voluntarily (primarily to Iraq) and 349 refugees had been resettled. UNHCR and other UN agencies assisted 28,000 IDPs to return to their places of origin.

Logistics and operational support

- The pre-positioning of sufficient quantities of NFIs in the country ensured an adequate in-country response capacity. Warehouse and asset inventories were completed in December 2011 to help ensure that UNHCR's operation was compliant with relevant International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

| Constraints |

Yemen experienced political, economic, and social turmoil during the year, which led to a security crisis affecting UNHCR and its partners' ability to provide timely and effective protection and assistance to people of concern. As a result of the unforeseen civil unrest, UNHCR had to shift its approach from planned programmes to emergency response. The deteriorating security situation led to the evacuation of most of UNHCR's international staff, which further limited the Office's capacity to respond to the growing needs.

| Financial information |

The requirements for the Yemen operation amounted to USD 59 million, but UNHCR received funding to cover only

53 per cent of the needs. The 2011 budget was designed in 2010, prior to the political crises that led to high inflation and a serious deterioration of the security situation in 2011. Yemen also received an unexpected influx of new arrivals. Shelter activities and the distribution of NFIs were especially hard hit, as detailed below. With the civil unrest reducing employment opportunities, many more people of concern became dependent on UNHCR.

| Organization and implementation |

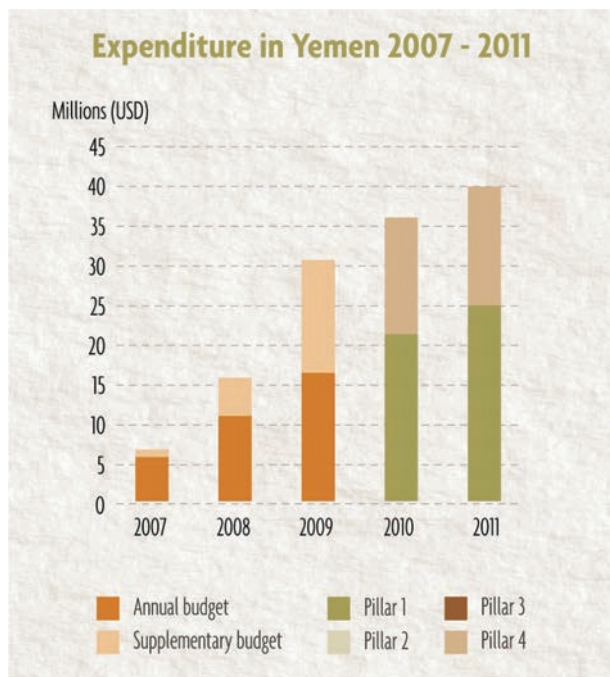
UNHCR carried out its activities in Yemen with 183 employees working in eight offices throughout the country.

| UNHCR's presence in 2011 |

□ Number of offices	8
□ Total staff	183
International	28
National	94
UNVs	45
Others	16

| Working with others |

UNHCR signed sub-agreements with 18 partners, each of which provided necessary services to people of concern in the Kharaz camp and urban areas in Sana'a and Aden. In addition to its implementing partners, UNHCR collaborated with various governmental agencies, was an active member of the UN Country Team and participated in various working groups.



Unmet needs

- Following the evacuation of staff in 2011, UNHCR had to re-prioritize its programmes and focus only on life-saving activities. Due to the civil unrest and the loss of employment opportunities, the number of vulnerable persons increased. In response, UNHCR expanded financial assistance. However, an estimated 750

households that had been assessed as eligible did not receive assistance due to the funding shortfall.

- The planned construction of 12 additional classrooms in Basateen and Kharaz was postponed.
- Out of 1,500 shelter units planned for construction, only 300 could be constructed.
- Supplementary feeding at day-care centres and kindergartens could not be provided.
- Only 50 per cent of the vulnerable groups in the Basateen urban area had access to quality water.
- Of the 25 quick-impact projects identified, only 15 were implemented.
- Of the 8,000 tents planned for purchase, only 1,500 were procured.

Partners	
Implementing partners	
NGOs: Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Al-Amal Social Welfare, Care Australia, Association by Developing People with Special Needs, Charitable Society for Social Welfare, Danish Refugee Council, Interaction Development Foundation, International Relief and Development, InterSOS, Islamic Relief Yemen, Save the Children, Society for Humanitarian Solidarity, Solidarity Association for Women, Solidarity Association in Development, Yemen Red Crescent	
Operational partners	
Government agencies: National Committee for Refugee Affairs, Executive Unit Others: ICRC, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNV, WFP, WHO	

Budget, income and expenditure in Yemen | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	33,170,705	25,861,689	59,032,394
Income from contributions	21,956,789	12,328,640	34,285,429
Other funds available	2,914,724	2,725,005	5,639,729
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	24,871,513	15,053,645	39,925,158
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN			
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
National legal framework	320,192	72,731	392,923
National administrative framework	227,492	0	227,492
Policies towards forced displacement	0	333,237	333,237
Cooperation with partners	0	135,655	135,655
Access to territory	148,640	0	148,640
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	356,647	299	356,946
Environmental protection	0	72,281	72,281
Subtotal	1,052,971	614,203	1,667,174
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	952,752	0	952,752
Registration and profiling	983,147	338,801	1,321,948
Fair and efficient status determination	624,367	0	624,367
Individual documentation	123,734	169,033	292,767
Civil status documentation	123,734	247,223	370,957
Subtotal	2,807,734	755,057	3,562,791

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Impact on host communities	158,538	127,010	285,548
Effects of armed conflict	0	52,097	52,097
Community security management	0	52,097	52,097
Gender-based violence	453,230	164,866	618,096
Protection of children	321,200	54,742	375,942
Freedom of movement	234,533	52,097	286,630
Non-arbitrary detention	328,120	0	328,120
Subtotal	1,495,621	502,909	1,998,530
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>			
Food security	77,323	0	77,323
Nutrition	380,982	0	380,982
Water	188,549	0	188,549
Shelter and other infrastructure	2,551,008	2,503,766	5,054,774
Basic domestic and hygiene items	660,211	2,972,754	3,632,965
Primary health care	1,692,951	10,308	1,703,259
HIV and AIDS	109,501	0	109,501
Education	1,729,303	93,518	1,822,821
Sanitation services	637,319	0	637,319
Services for groups with specific needs	796,955	291,361	1,088,316
Subtotal	8,824,102	5,871,707	14,695,809
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>			
Participatory assessment	236,174	171,825	407,999
Community self-management	546,400	239,820	786,220
Camp management and coordination	251,551	773,275	1,024,826
Self-reliance and livelihoods	778,302	387,640	1,165,942
Subtotal	1,812,427	1,572,560	3,384,987
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Durable solutions strategy	217,403	116,320	333,723
Voluntary return	554,884	681,550	1,236,434
Rehabilitation and reintegration	0	153,586	153,586
Resettlement	304,602	0	304,602
Subtotal	1,076,889	951,456	2,028,345
<i>External relations</i>			
Donor relations	200,333	307,254	507,587
Resource mobilisation	221,269	0	221,269
Public information	276,514	869	277,383
Subtotal	698,116	308,123	1,006,239
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Supply chain and logistics	582,214	1,252,327	1,834,541
Programme management and coordination	1,096,550	510,641	1,607,191
Subtotal	1,678,764	1,762,968	3,441,732
Other objectives	1,817	0	1,817
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	5,423,072	2,714,663	8,137,735
Total	24,871,513	15,053,646	39,925,159