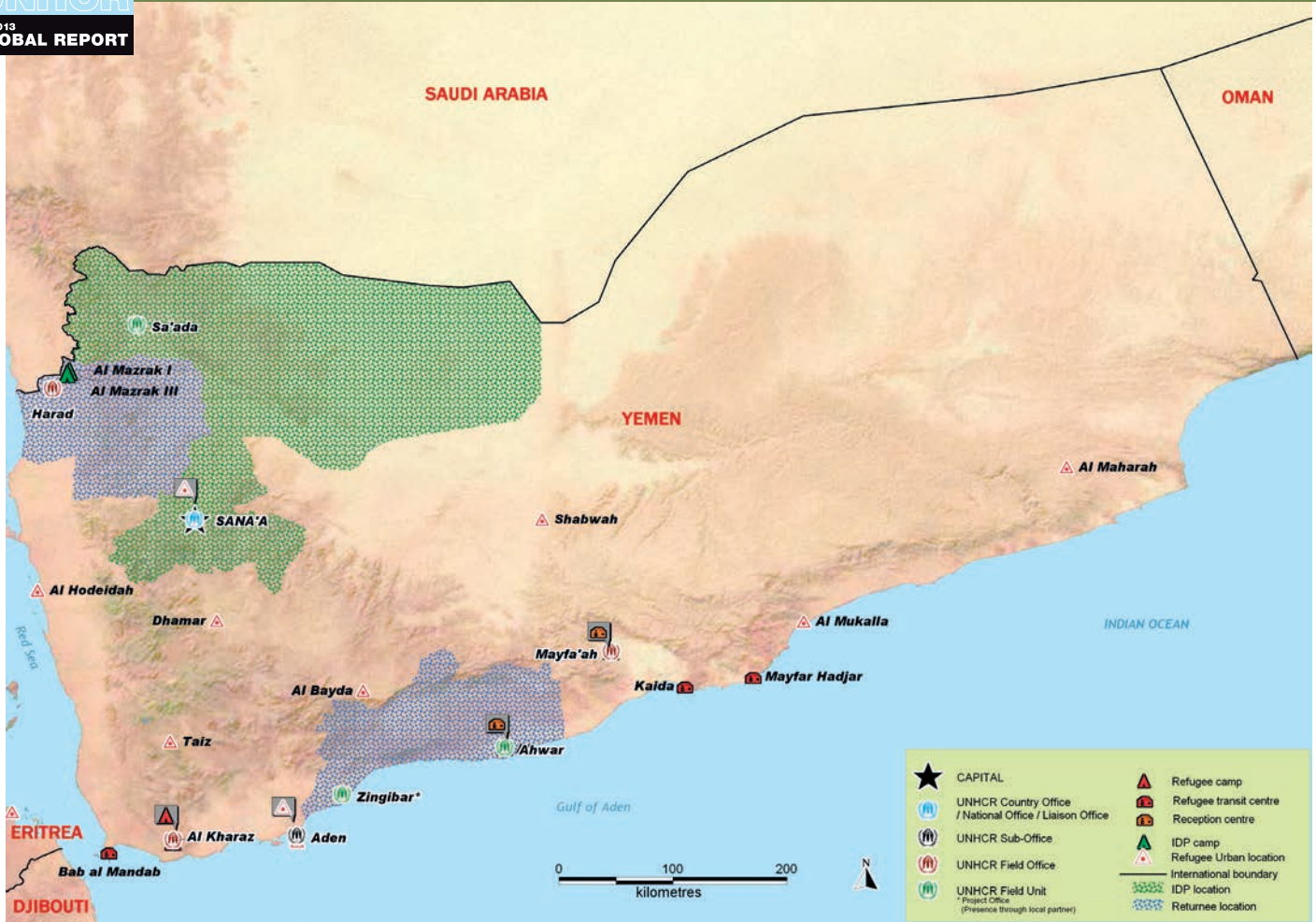


YEMEN



| Overview |

Operational highlights

- By year-end, Yemen was hosting more than 240,000 refugees, mostly from Somalia. During 2013, Yemen received some 65,000 new arrivals (40 per cent fewer than in 2012) of refugees and migrants from the Horn of Africa, mostly of Ethiopian origin. Almost 307,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) were registered, primarily in the north – where new inter-tribal conflicts forced more than 13,000 people to flee. In the south, more than 163,000 individuals, returned to Abyan Governorate.
- Registration activities for non-Somali asylum-seekers were transferred to the Yemeni Bureau for Refugee Affairs in early 2013. During the year, the Government registered nearly 4,600 new asylum-seekers.
- Despite an increasingly challenging political and security environment, the Government, with UNHCR and IOM support, hosted a regional conference on asylum and migration. The conference led to the adoption of the Sana'a Declaration aimed at addressing challenges related to mixed migration and refugee flows from the Horn of Africa and their impact on Yemen and Gulf States. A follow-up mechanism was created to frame future regional collaboration.

UNHCR's presence | 2013

Number of offices	9
Total personnel	185
International staff	26
National staff	91
UN Volunteers	27
UNOPS	37
Others	4

- In December, with Government support, the urban refugee population in Sana'a held democratic elections for community leadership roles, with unprecedented participation and ownership by refugees, particularly women – two of whom were elected as community chairpersons.
- UNHCR worked more closely with the Ministry of Education

and established a working group to support the education of refugee children, the majority of whom already attended public schools. The Government confirmed its commitment to displaced children's inclusion (refugees and IDPs) in the national education programme.

- Mid-year, the Government adopted its national IDP policy, after two years of sustained UNHCR advocacy and technical support. The policy acknowledges the Government's responsibility to protect and assist IDPs. This policy and a complementary action plan are expected to set the

legal and policy framework for IDPs and durable solutions.

- In addition to Government-provided land and water for refugees at Kharaz camp, health and education services for refugees were mainstreamed into the national system.

People of concern

In 2013, the main populations of concern to UNHCR in Yemen were: refugees and asylum-seekers fleeing the Horn of Africa; Yemenis still

internally displaced following uprisings and internal conflicts; and Yemeni IDPs returning home to Abyan Governorate.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Somalia	230,500	230,500	43	19
	Ethiopia	5,700	5,700	49	38
	Iraq	3,400	3,400	46	28
	Eritrea	1,000	1,000	42	22
	Various	600	600	43	28
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	5,800	5,800	26	18
	Syrian Arab Rep.	1,800	1,800	47	44
	Eritrea	280	280	35	21
	Iraq	130	130	50	20
	Palestinian	100	100	45	33
	Various	90	90	49	17
IDPs	Yemen	306,600	306,600	49	58
Returned IDPs, including people in an IDP-like situation	Yemen	93,100	93,100	50	40
Returnees (refugees)	Various	-	-	-	-
Total		649,100	649,100		

| Results in 2013 |

Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION			
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained			
Results/impact: Somali refugees, given <i>prima facie</i> status, are registered by the Bureau of Refugee Affairs at registration centres in Sana'a and Aden. Non-Somalis, for whom UNHCR conducts RSD, are registered by UNHCR. During 2013, almost 3,800 refugee certificates and 6,300 asylum-seeker certificates were issued countrywide, despite ongoing security constraints. ID-card renewal for Somali refugees was initiated by the authorities, with UNHCR support, after a two-year hiatus. All children under the age of 12 months, whose postnatal care was provided by UNHCR's partners in camp and urban settings, were issued with birth certificates by the Yemeni authorities.			
Gaps: Security constrained registration operations, particularly in the south, affecting the Government's ability to ensure access to asylum procedures. The resumption of ID-card renewal for Somali refugees stalled towards year-end, pending the clarification of renewal criteria, leaving Somali refugees without valid identification, which may hinder their access to certain public services.			
# of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required	Somali refugees	80,000	65,000
# of PoC provided with information on registration procedures		300,545	276,000

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved			
<p>Results/impact: In 2013, 455 sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) incidents were reported among asylum-seekers and refugees in Yemen. Rape was the most commonly reported, though incidence rates were down slightly (-18%) from 2012. All SGBV survivors received psychosocial counselling, and most were referred to hospitals for medical follow-up and received legal assistance.</p> <p>Gaps: Limited funding restricted awareness-raising activities planned to prevent and counteract the risks of SGBV and female genital mutilation amongst refugees and asylum-seekers.</p>			
Extent known SGBV survivors receive support	Refugees in Yemen	100%	100%
Protection of children strengthened			
<p>Results/impact: In 2013, more than 2,700 unaccompanied minors and separated children were identified and supported, some 930 of whom were new arrivals. Child trafficking and smuggling remained a serious challenge. In 2013, in addition to the 850 best interest determination procedures, some 330 best interest assessments were conducted in Aden and Sana'a, involving children in decision-making about their future care.</p> <p>Gaps: The number of UAMs who required assistance increased, placing pressure on community coping mechanisms and exceeded UNHCR's planned response.</p>			
Extent children of concern with specific needs are identified and assisted	Refugee children with special needs in Yemen	100%	100%
# of best interest determinations conducted		800	850
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Health status of the population improved			
<p>Results/impact: Almost 94,000 refugees accessed primary health care, with the support of UNHCR, its partners and the Ministry of Public Health. Following the polio virus outbreak in Somalia, routine immunization was supplemented by 10 campaigns in urban and camp settings, raising vaccination coverage from 43 to nearly 52 per cent.</p> <p>Gaps: Funding constraints, particularly in Sana'a, limited the capacity of UNHCR and its partners to provide secondary or tertiary health care to refugees during the final quarter of 2013.</p>			
Extent PoC have access to primary health care	Refugees in camp and urban setting in Sana'a and Aden/ Basateen	100%	100%
# of people referred to secondary and tertiary medical care		4,500	3,802
Nutritional well-being improved			
<p>Results/impact: Malnutrition and anaemia rates for refugees in Yemen were major challenges. In Kharaz camp, the rate of acute malnutrition continued unabated and in Aden. While anaemia rates of non-pregnant women improved substantially, its prevalence among refugee children was critical. Refugees were less affected than the local population by global acute malnutrition, stunting and being under weight, however, ongoing vigilance was required in all of these areas.</p> <p>Gaps: Security concerns in Kharaz meant a joint UNHCR/WFP/MoPH survey could not be completed. A supplementary feeding programme was needed in Sana'a for urban refugees.</p>			
Prevalence of anaemia in children (6 months to 6 years old)	Refugees in camp and urban setting of Sana'a and Aden/ Basateen	20%	41%
Assessment and analysis undertaken		100%	75%
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items			
<p>Results/impact: In 2013, UNHCR provided basic domestic items for more than 326,000 IDPs and returnees (53,260 households). Non-food items (NFIs) were distributed to some 162,000 IDPs (22,950 families) in Sana'a, Amran, Hajjah, Sa'ada, Abyan, Al Hudaydah, Dhamar, Lahj, and Shabwah. The one-time NFI distribution to returnees was completed in July 2013, while further provisions were distributed on a case-by-case basis. In support of the large return of IDPs to Abyan, UNHCR enabled almost 155,000 people (30,000 families), who had lost everything, to meet their basic household needs by providing relief items such as mattresses, blankets and kitchen sets.</p> <p>Gaps: No gaps to report.</p>			
% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	IDPs and returnees in Yemen	100%	100%
Population has optimal access to education			
<p>Results/impact: A generous Government policy enabled nearly 12,500 children to attend primary and secondary schools in Sana'a, Aden and Kharaz camp.</p> <p>Gaps: A new partnership between UNHCR and the Ministry of Education aimed to address the lack of accurate, comprehensive data on the education of refugee children.</p>			
% of PoC, aged 6-13 yrs, enrolled in primary education	Refugee children in Yemen	90%	76%

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
Services for groups with specific needs strengthened			
<p>Results/impact: During 2013, more than 5,000 people with specific needs received assistance. In Sana'a, at least 1,100 individuals (69 per cent women) received financial assistance. In Aden, almost 1,500 people received cash assistance and over 2,100 in-kind support. Wheelchairs, crutches and artificial limbs restore dignity to 225 people with disabilities.</p> <p>Gaps: In 2013, financial resources for responding to specific needs for the urban refugee programme in Sana'a remained limited.</p>			
% of PoC with disabilities with access to services for their specific needs	Refugees in Yemen	100%	90%
# of families with specific needs receiving cash grants		3,300	2,639
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE			
Access to financial services facilitated (formal and informal)			
<p>Results/impact: In 2013, UNHCR worked to increase access to micro-finance for urban refugees seeking self-sufficiency. Throughout the country, some 780 refugees (80 per cent women, 20 per cent men) received support to start micro-credit projects, including training in business, finance and basic management. UNHCR Yemen planned a socio-economic survey in 2013. However, given the increase of Syrian new arrivals and staff shortage, the survey was not conducted.</p> <p>Gaps: Important access to micro-credit could not be provided to refugees in urban settings due to funding limitations.</p>			
Extent PoC have formal access to work opportunities in host country	Refugees in Yemen	60%	Survey not conducted so no data yet available
# of PoC receiving loans through UNHCR partners		1,000	914

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Executive Unit for IDPs, Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, Ministry of Human Rights

NGOs:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Al-Amal Bank, Association for Developing People with Special Needs, Attakamol Development Society, Charitable Society for Social Welfare, Danish Refugee Council, Interaction in Development Foundation, International Relief and Development, INTERSOS, Islamic Relief, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam, *Raqeep*, Save the Children, Society for Humanitarian Solidarity, Solidarity Association for Social and Cultural Development (Tadamon)

Others:

IOM, Yemen Red Crescent Society

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of the Interior and Security, General Department for Immigration and Passports, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, National Committee for Refugee Affairs, National Sub-Committee for Refugee Affairs

NGOs:

MSF-Spain

Others:

FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, OCHA, OHCHR, UNOPs, UNV, ICMC, Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator, Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen

Assessment of results

In 2013, Yemen was the poorest country in the Middle East. In addition, the security situation was unpredictable, with outbreaks of internal conflicts, assassinations, the sabotaging of infrastructure and greater risk of insurgent attacks, which exacerbated the country's socio-economic fragility and added to humanitarian challenges in protecting vulnerable displaced people.

Nevertheless, Yemen stood out for its hospitality towards refugees. It signed the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. It hosted the regional conference on mixed migration – key to strengthening international protection amongst countries involved, including those in the Horn of Africa and Gulf countries. Yemen maintained an open-door policy for Syrians fleeing the conflict in their country by applying a visa-free entry system. By year-end, an estimated 12,300 Syrians were in the country.

Strong Government cooperation enabled UNHCR to provide life-saving assistance, protection and support to those in need, including NFIs and shelter for IDPs.

Working with others

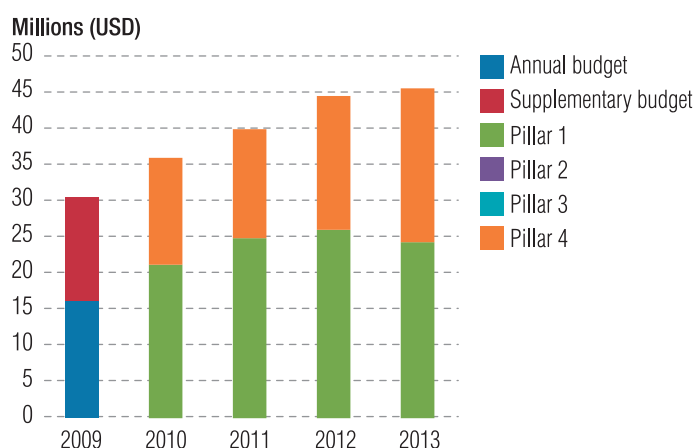
UNHCR strengthened the capacity of partners to support urban refugees, particularly in Sana'a, through a revitalized community-based approach and dialogue with the refugee community. Refugees' health and education services were mainstreamed, thanks to stronger collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education and governorate health and education offices. UNHCR led the protection, camp coordination and camp management, shelter and non-food items clusters, which led to engagement with new partners, including NRC, Oxfam and *Raqeep*, a local NGO.

Financial information

The final comprehensive budget for UNHCR's Yemen operation reached just over USD 73 million. This included a supplementary budget appeal launched in February 2013 to support the mass return and reintegration of IDPs to Abyan Governorate.

The funding available allowed for expenditure of USD 45.6 million, 62 per cent of overall requirements. The provisions for secondary health-care services in the final quarter of 2013, and financial assistance for the most vulnerable refugees, were the areas worst affected by the funding gap in 2013.

Expenditure in Yemen | 2009 to 2013



Budget, income and expenditure in Yemen | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	34,659,782	38,360,587	73,020,369

Income from contributions ¹	17,579,199	24,108,440	41,687,639
Other funds available / transfers	6,746,923	-1,175,178	5,571,745
Total funds available	24,326,122	22,933,262	47,259,384

EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

Favourable Protection Environment

International and regional instruments	77,914	0	77,914
Law and policy	1,093,513	309,318	1,402,831
Administrative institutions and practice	56,862	0	56,862
Access to legal assistance and remedies	186,054	167,804	353,857
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	258,353	0	258,353
Public attitude towards people of concern	117,264	0	117,264
Subtotal	1,789,960	477,122	2,267,082

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Reception conditions	1,310,969	0	1,310,969
Identification of statelessness	169,232	0	169,232
Registration and profiling	1,084,563	627,095	1,711,658
Status determination procedures	245,113	0	245,113
Individual documentation	169,190	80,366	249,556
Civil registration and status documentation	304,753	83,902	388,654
Subtotal	3,283,820	791,363	4,075,182

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from effects of armed conflict	628	1,056,498	1,057,125
Prevention and response to SGBV	1,006,475	416,250	1,422,726
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	311,870	0	311,870
Protection of children	770,659	146,080	916,739
Subtotal	2,089,631	1,618,829	3,708,460

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>			
Health	2,147,072	0	2,147,072
Reproductive health and HIV services	882,895	0	882,895
Nutrition	968,221	0	968,221
Food security	112,793	0	112,793
Water	256,239	0	256,239
Sanitation and hygiene	386,952	0	386,952
Shelter and infrastructure	1,348,872	3,481,336	4,830,208
Access to energy	112,793	55,934	168,728
Basic and domestic items	512,454	1,521,347	2,033,801
Services for people with specific needs	883,617	96,675	980,291
Education	2,004,472	0	2,004,472
Subtotal	9,616,380	5,155,292	14,771,672
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>			
Community mobilization	727,476	827,470	1,554,946
Coexistence with local communities	282,150	887,650	1,169,800
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	1,422,535	59,046	1,481,580
Subtotal	2,432,160	1,774,166	4,206,326
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	0	83,901	83,901
Voluntary return	166,946	440,116	607,062
Reintegration	0	198,675	198,675
Integration	0	1,085,061	1,085,061
Resettlement	193,361	0	193,361
Subtotal	360,307	1,807,753	2,168,060
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnerships	234,675	436,415	671,090
Camp management and coordination	0	208,598	208,598
Emergency management	0	81,576	81,576
Donor relations and resource mobilization	261,346	111,869	373,215
Subtotal	496,021	838,457	1,334,478
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Logistics and supply	198,910	1,247,041	1,445,950
Operations management, coordination and support	1,897,871	1,484,851	3,382,722
Subtotal	2,096,781	2,731,892	4,828,673
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>			
Capacities, skills and knowledge development	56	0	56
Subtotal	56	0	56
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	2,161,006	6,036,775	8,197,781
Total	24,326,121	21,231,648	45,557,769

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.