

YEMEN



UNHCR's planned presence | 2014

Number of offices	8
Total personnel	164
International staff	24
National staff	97
UN Volunteers	13
Others	30

Overview

Working environment

- Yemen has been experiencing civil unrest and political turmoil since 2011 and, according to the International Monetary Fund, remains the poorest country in the Middle East. The humanitarian needs of Yemen's population have increased for the most destitute, including asylum-seekers and refugees. In March 2013, Yemen initiated the National Dialogue process, tasked with drafting a new constitution and preparing for a referendum and elections next year. As the political, economic and social situation remains difficult, the outcome of the process remains uncertain and the security situation unpredictable.
- Despite the challenges, Yemen's hospitality towards refugees is remarkable. It is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. Amongst other contributions, Yemen continues to provide land and security for the Kharaz Refugee Camp, as well as access to the public health system and education in urban areas.

- Yemen is mainly a transit country, crossed by a mixed flow of asylum-seekers and migrants, and hosts, in mid-2013, over 240,000 refugees, the overwhelming majority of whom are Somalis. By July 2013, the number of new arrivals along the Red Sea and Arabian Sea coastlines had reached over 50,000 individuals; the majority are from Ethiopia. In November 2013, Yemen will host a regional conference on mixed migration in view of the regional dimension of these movements. As of August 2013, more than 1,200 Syrians who fled conflict in their country had reached Yemen.
- As of July 2013, the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) stood at over 306,000, the vast majority of whom are in the northern governorates, a decrease of 21 per cent from the end of 2012, mainly due to the return of some 65,000 individuals to the south of Yemen. New, small-scale displacements in February 2013 uprooted some 8,000 people in the Al-Baidha and Dhamar Governorates.

People of concern

The main groups of concern in Yemen include: Somali refugees who are granted *prima facie* status by the Government of Yemen and represent the majority of refugees in the country; Ethiopians, who accounted for 84 per cent of registered asylum-seekers by mid-2013, and the majority of whom continue to use Yemen as a transit route to other countries in the region; asylum-seekers from the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria); and IDPs in the northern governorates of Yemen, where fighting in and around Sa'ada Governorate since 2004 has caused repeated and protracted large-scale displacements.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Dec 2013		Dec 2014		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Ethiopia	6,100	6,100	7,000	7,000	7,900	7,900
	Iraq	3,300	3,300	3,100	3,100	2,900	2,900
	Somalia	244,000	244,000	264,000	264,000	284,000	284,000
	Various	1,850	1,850	2,100	2,100	2,400	2,400
People in refugee-like situations	Various	240	240	240	240	240	240
Asylum-seekers	Eritrea	400	400	350	350	300	300
	Ethiopia	7,500	7,500	9,500	9,500	11,500	11,500
	Iraq	110	110	100	100	90	90
	Various	400	400	500	500	600	600
Internally displaced	Yemen	310,000	260,000	290,000	240,000	290,000	240,000
People in IDP-like situations	Yemen	250,000	175,000	200,000	150,000	175,000	125,000
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-IDPs)	Yemen	220,000	213,000	238,000	231,000	238,000	231,000
Others of concern	Various	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total		1,058,900	926,900	1,029,890	922,890	1,027,930	920,930

| Response |

Needs and strategies

In 2014, UNHCR will work towards strengthening the protection environment and achieving durable solutions. This includes providing protection to refugees and asylum-seekers upon arrival, through registration, detention monitoring and advocacy.

The provision of basic services will continue for camp-based refugees. The response to urban refugees will be reviewed in line with UNHCR's urban refugee policy. A shift towards self-reliance through vocational-skills training and increased opportunities for income-generating activities will be pursued for this population.

UNHCR will implement the 2013 health policy, revised by UNHCR and the Government, which enhances collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Population, and expands

collaboration with the Ministry of Education for the integration of refugee children into the public education system.

Emphasis will also be placed on strengthening the protective environment for IDPs and returnees and improving their living conditions, including through the provision of shelter and non-food items (NFIs).

The Office will pay particular attention to durable solutions through IDP profiling aimed at identifying viable solutions for the protracted displacement in the north of the country. UNHCR will build upon the Government's recent adoption of the national IDP policy helping to identify solutions and advocating for the inclusion of both IDPs and returnees in development initiatives.

UNHCR will end its operational activities for IDPs in the southern governorates by the end of 2013 but will maintain its protection monitoring and cluster responsibilities in areas of return.

Main objectives and targets for 2014

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2014. 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 (**2014 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 2014, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE OF CONCERN	2014 COMPREHENSIVE TARGET	POTENTIAL GAP
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained			
Unregistered asylum-seekers and refugees are exposed to protection risks and limited freedom of movement. For IDPs, being registered marks a critical first step in accessing rights, assistance and access to services. In 2014, UNHCR will enhance the overall registration capacity at country level in support of the Government, through cooperation with the IDP registration task force. UNHCR will conduct inter-cluster registration and profiling exercises of the different groups displaced in the north with a view towards achieving durable solutions.			
Number of those registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required	Refugees	32,000	12,000
	Internally displaced people (IDPs)	90,000	45,000
Security from violence and exploitation			
Protection of children strengthened			
The number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) has increased in the last two years. These children are exposed to serious protection risks including discrimination, sexual harassment, smuggling, kidnapping, trafficking, child labour, forced marriage and other forms of abuse. They are also particularly vulnerable to detention for illegal entry and stay. In 2014, UNHCR will ensure proper housing and basic services for all identified UASC.			
Percentage of registered unaccompanied children in alternative care who receive regular monitoring	Refugees	100%	priority area
Risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is reduced and quality of response improved			
In 2012, more than 450 survivors of SGBV were assisted. The number of cases of SGBV increased by 11 per cent compared to 2011, but most cases remain unreported. Reported incidents of SGBV further increased in 2013, especially in northern Yemen. In 2014, UNHCR plans, through the protection cluster and the SGBV sub-cluster, to improve the prevention and response mechanisms, while providing medical assistance to at least 350 survivors of SGBV.			
Number of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive medical assistance	Refugees	350	priority area
Number of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive psycho-social counselling	IDPs	300	priority area
Basic needs and essential services			
Health status of the population improved			
UNHCR-funded health facilities are over-stretched, mainly as a result of the increase in demand from urban refugees and a growing number of new arrivals. In 2014, UNHCR aims to increase access to primary health care by mainstreaming refugee health services into the public health system and enhancing its support to the Government.			
Extent to which access to national/government primary health care facilities is ensured	Refugees	100%	20%

Population has optimal access to education

All children have the right to education in Yemen. UNHCR will enhance its collaboration with the Ministry of Education and support the integration of refugee education into the national system in order to facilitate the enrolment of refugees in primary and secondary education.

Number of children enrolled in primary education	Refugees	14,500	priority area
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Services for people with specific needs strengthened

In 2012, 17 per cent of registered new arrivals were identified as having specific needs. UNHCR plans to provide psychosocial support and cash assistance; however, the Office's capacity to respond is limited.

Number of individuals with disabilities receiving specific support	Refugees	800	100
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Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

In Kharaz camp, some 2,500 refugees still live in tents. In 2014, UNHCR plans to provide transitional shelter to 100 new arrivals and improve communal facilities.

Shelter needs for IDPs persist in the northern governorates as harsh weather conditions in Sa'ada and Haradh require frequent maintenance and replacements of tents. In response, UNHCR will focus on transitional and emergency shelter and provide semi-rigid metallic huts that can be easily moved in Sa'ada and Haradh.

Number of shelters repaired	Refugees	200	100
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Number of people receiving shelter support	IDPs	228,000	213,000
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Community empowerment and self-reliance

Self-reliance and livelihoods improved

High unemployment rates, lack of access to credit, inflation and increased costs of living, lack of education or inadequate skills are among the major impediments for people of concern to achieve self-reliance in Yemen. In 2014, UNHCR will explore ways to shift from the provision of financial assistance towards enhanced livelihood opportunities for refugees in order to reduce their dependency and strengthen their self-reliance.

Percentage of vocational training students who graduate (successful completion and receipt of certification)	Refugees	100%	20%
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Number of people receiving loans through UNHCR partners	Refugees	2500	1660
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Peaceful coexistence with local communities provided

The protracted nature of displacement continues to pose an additional burden on host communities, while the country's economy increases vulnerabilities within communities themselves, leading to growing tensions among populations. More efforts are needed in 2014 to minimize protection risks and to build positive relations between the communities, such as quick impact projects.

Number of projects benefitting local and displaced communities implemented	IDPs	25	10
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Durable solutions

Comprehensive solutions strategy developed, strengthened, or updated

In 2014, UNHCR will support the implementation of the national IDP policy adopted in 2013 through its action plan. A profiling exercise geared towards durable solutions, scheduled for 2014, will serve as the basis for a comprehensive IDP solutions strategy.

Percentage of population profiled	IDPs	100%	0 gap
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Extent to which local integration strategy is established and endorsed by IDPs, development actors, government partners and other relevant stakeholders	IDPs	60%	10%
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| Implementation |

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Human Rights, The Executive Unit for IDPs

NGOs:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Al-Amel Charitable Community for Social Welfare, Albena, Association for Developing People with Special Needs, Charitable Society for Social Welfare, Danish Refugee Council, Interaction in Development Foundation, International Relief and Development, INTERSOS, Islamic Relief, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam, Raqeeb, Save the Children – Sweden, Society for Humanitarian Solidarity, and Solidarity Association for Development (*Al Tadamon*)

Others:

Sana'a University, IOM, Yemeni Red Crescent Society

Operational partners

Government agencies:

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

Others:

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

Coordination

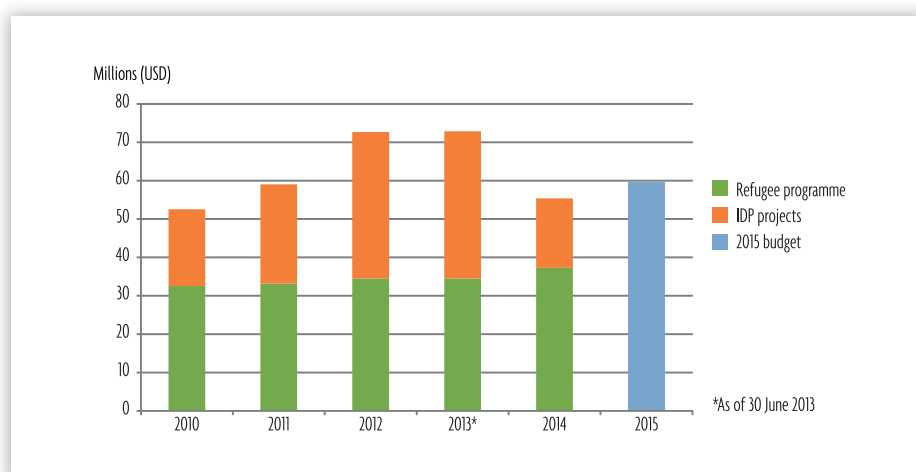
UNHCR's main governmental partners are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Committee for Refugee Affairs, the Bureau of Refugee Affairs and the Executive Unit for IDPs. UNHCR collaborates with the Ministry of Public Health and Population; Ministry of Human Rights; Ministry of Interior (Passport, Migration and Nationality Authority); Ministry of Education, Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training; Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation; Ministry of Defense; Ministry of Legal Affairs; Ministry of Justice. UNHCR will expand its collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour.

The Office will also work closely with WFP on the results of the 2013 nutritional survey and on the profiling of IDPs. Partnerships with NGOs will continue in 2014 and coordination on specific activities with ICRC, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS and UNVs will be maintained. UNHCR will continue as the cluster lead for protection; camp coordination and camp management; shelter; and non-food items.

| Financial information |

Over the last four years, the financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Yemen have increased from USD 52.5 million in 2012 to a revised 2013 budget of USD 72.9 million, reflecting the emergency needs for IDPs who fled from Abyan to Aden Governorate in 2011 and 2012. In 2014, the financial requirements for the operation are set at USD 55.4 million, a decrease of USD 17.5 million when compared with the revised 2013 budget, which corresponds to the return of IDPs to Abyan. Within the 2014 budget, USD 37.3 million is allocated for the refugee programme and USD 18.1 million is allocated for the protection and assistance of IDPs.

Budgets for Yemen | 2010–2015



2014 budget for Yemen | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
2013 revised budget (as of 30 June 2013)	34,504,782	38,360,587	72,865,369
Favourable protection environment			
Law and policy	406,115	341,982	748,098
Administrative institutions and practice	139,558	0	139,558
Access to legal assistance and remedies	674,115	353,474	1,027,589
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	749,115	0	749,115
Public attitude towards people of concern	338,673	0	338,673
Subtotal	2,307,576	695,456	3,003,032

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Reception conditions	2,833,422	0	2,833,422
Identification of statelessness	173,115	0	173,115
Registration and profiling	1,571,115	1,377,087	2,948,202
Status determination procedures	506,230	0	506,230
Individual documentation	855,064	882,981	1,738,046
Civil registration and status documentation	188,615	0	188,615
Subtotal	6,127,562	2,260,069	8,387,631
Security from violence and exploitation			
Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	162,982	162,982
Prevention and response to SGBV	1,459,345	1,408,325	2,867,670
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	521,115	0	521,115
Protection of children	876,449	194,982	1,071,431
Subtotal	2,856,909	1,766,290	4,623,199
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	4,173,166	0	4,173,166
Reproductive health and HIV services	747,071	0	747,071
Nutrition	1,263,009	0	1,263,009
Food security	206,615	0	206,615
Water	380,358	0	380,358
Sanitation and hygiene	481,673	0	481,673
Shelter and infrastructure	1,391,115	5,096,474	6,487,589
Access to energy	484,031	0	484,031
Basic and domestic items	635,979	947,491	1,583,470
Services for people with specific needs	3,686,919	1,952,457	5,639,376
Education	3,147,054	0	3,147,054
Subtotal	16,596,990	7,996,422	24,593,412
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	1,036,673	674,982	1,711,655
Coexistence with local communities	289,558	967,491	1,257,049
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	3,801,912	0	3,801,912
Subtotal	5,128,143	1,642,474	6,770,616
Durable solutions			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	0	509,474	509,474
Voluntary return	805,230	197,491	1,002,721
Integration	146,558	154,991	301,549
Resettlement	390,980	0	390,980
Subtotal	1,342,768	861,956	2,204,724
Leadership, coordination and partnerships			
Coordination and partnerships	396,673	0	396,673
Camp management and coordination	0	74,991	74,991
Emergency management	0	82,491	82,491
Donor relations and resource mobilization	345,673	214,482	560,155
Subtotal	742,345	371,965	1,114,310
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	601,675	1,277,456	1,879,131
Operations management, coordination and support	1,562,675	1,262,474	2,825,148
Subtotal	2,164,349	2,539,930	4,704,279
2014 total budget	37,266,642	18,134,561	55,401,204