



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

Country Operations Plan 2008

Yemen

Yemen

Country Operations Plan - (2008-2009)

Part One “A”: Context and Strategy

A. Operational Context

A.1.1 Political, Social, Economic, Security, Human Rights and Asylum issues

Yemen has been a centre for transitory population movements throughout history. Lying along a historical migration route linking the Horn of Africa, marked by poverty and political instability, and the oil rich countries of the Gulf, Yemen is “caught in the pliers” between the two.

The GOY continued granting prime facie refugee status to Somali new arrivals. This generous approach is, however, largely rooted in respect of Yemen’s historical, religious and social relations with neighbouring Somalia, rather than an aspiration to comply with their international obligation under the 1951 Convention. Moreover, the political leadership of Yemen is interested in playing a political role in the Somali reconciliation process. UNHCR always appreciated the open door policy for Somali refugees.

However, Yemen does not have national refugee legislation or an asylum policy/institution to deal with issues relating to refugees and other asylum seeking populations in the country. Refugee and other asylum-related matters are mostly governed by different provisions of the national laws.

The Government of Yemen, funded and helped by UNHCR, continued conducting a mass registration exercise and issuing identity documents for Somali refugees in Yemen during 2006 as per the MOU signed in 2005. The registration was completed in early 2007. It is expected that two permanent registration centres will be opened in 2007 in Sana’a and Aden and other four permanent registration centres to follow in certain cities in Yemen with high concentration of Somali refugees.

The deportation of non-Somalis continued into 2007. A series of mass arrest campaigns started in early 2006 targeting non-Somali new arrivals from the Horn of Africa (mainly Ethiopians), upon arrival to Yemen and eventually deporting them with the help of the Ethiopian embassy. UNHCR was not allowed access to those detained despite several interventions at the field and HQ levels and the involvement of several donor embassies in this issue.

This campaign also coincided with extra measures taken by the Yemeni coastguard authorities to control the coast of Yemen through strict patrolling measures. Smugglers, fearing arrest and deportation by the coastguard started changing their smuggling routes and dropping points along the vast shores of Yemen, making it harder for UNHCR to register and provide assistance to new arrivals.

There is a high interest by the media in the drowning incidents that have been taking place in the Gulf of Aden from 2005 to date. This was mainly set in motion by UNHCR as the High Commissioner made several statements in 2006 and there were several web stories by UNHCR about the subject.

UNHCR assessment is that the issue is properly characterized as predominantly one of the irregular economic migration. The asylum/refugee component has so far proven to be a very

small part of a problem, which in itself a relatively small aspect of a much larger and complex migratory movement to the affluent Arab countries in the Gulf Region, and beyond. According to IOM, Bossasso is the busiest migration point in the world. Still, deportation episodes by the GOY give cause for concern as it might include persons of concern to UNHCR.

A.1.2 Population of Concern/Themes to be addressed in UNHCR Programmes

- Theme (1): Assistance to New Arrivals (Boat People)
- Theme (2): Assistance to Refugees in Kharaz Camp
- Theme (3): Assistance for Urban Refugees in Yemen (Sana'a and Aden)
- Theme (4): Assistance for Voluntary Repatriation of Refugees
- Theme (5): Assistance for Resettlement of Refugees in Third Countries.

A.1.3 Summary Results of Assessments including Participatory Assessment with Populations of Concern, Annual Protection Report, Standards and Indicators Report, and other Assessments undertaken by UNHCR and Partners, per programme as defined by Population of Concern or Theme

According to the Participatory Assessment results in Aden (urban), the fragile economic situation, shortcomings in the quality of services and the need for durable solutions were some of the main issues brought forward by the refugees. The PA in Sana'a added discrimination as a main issue to the general problems.

In the Participatory Assessment refugees expressed concern that indicate there are still some major challenges in ensuring the equality of access to assistance, opportunities and adequate protection: **women and girls continue being overburdened by the care of the numerous siblings and children**, while the fragile economic environment makes it difficult for men both in the camp and in urban areas to **access employment** to better sustain families. Ethiopian Oromos reiterated their concern about their protection and status.

Quality of education and the right of children to a healthy and stimulating environment for growth remain major challenges, as well as the **future prospects of many young refugee** boys and girls that have been in secondary education.

The shortage of drugs and the few opportunities for medical referrals have come out more strongly in the 2006-2007 Participatory Assessment exercise, indeed reflecting that the budget constraints do have a direct impact on refugees, but unfortunately more on women as they are primarily responsible for the children and in general because they tend to access medical services more frequently. High fertility rate also impact greatly on the MCH and health activities.

The quality of teaching remains poor, and that might also contribute to the gaps in school attendance in the camp, especially for the first few months of the school year. Lack of other funds for activities with children and youth is also affecting this category greatly.

A relevant theme, is the current and future access to jobs by young people and adults (women and men of all nationalities in urban areas and in the camp), therefore the wider sphere of "self reliance", including tertiary level study opportunities and vocational training/on the job training.

Young people both in the camp and in urban area of Aden are the ones that see their efforts more obviously frustrated. They suffer of the lack of options for further studies and in general demand more opportunities for their future lives.

The Ethiopian Oromo women in urban area of Aden, possibly because of the limited support network they have, feel more negatively affected by their and their children's diversity.

The practice of FGM was mentioned this year by Somali women and girls in the camp as it has been undergoing changes towards a milder practice (which nonetheless is an abuse of a child's rights).

HIV/AIDS, possibly because of ongoing programs with youth, was mentioned as a matter on which adult refugees also want to know more.

In general refugees expressed unhappiness for their current situation and lack of hope. Their ability and willingness to list the capacities of the communities and to propose solutions were in general limited. Resettlement is widely seen as the only viable durable solutions by the Somali refugees, due to the continued and renewed instability in Somalia, while Ethiopian Oromos consider it the only adequate tool for their protection, given their perceived and/or actual difficulties in the country of asylum. It is somehow also perceivable in the PA focus group discussions that the desire for resettlement makes the community support networks and participation more fragile, but this unavoidable feelings need to be worked around.

The participatory assessment within urban refugees in Sana'a revealed discrimination a recurrent theme.

Lack of job opportunities, especially for men (both Somali and Ethiopian), and yemenization that brought to the loss of skilled jobs in education, have been expressed as major concerns. Both the Somali refugees and the Ethiopian refugees complain about discrimination in the streets and by the authorities. The Somali children complain of discrimination in the schools: the teachers always give the Yemeni children preferential treatment.

Security and harassment concerns of the Ethiopian men and women as the (mandate) recognition letter is not accepted by the authorities. The Ethiopian refugees also have to do regular (sometimes monthly) HIV tests for whatever work they do. The urban Ethiopians in Sana'a feel discriminated by IPs and UNHCR, and are harassed and monitored by the Ethiopian Embassy.

The Somali refugee youth complained about the corruption in the Somali Embassy in managing university scholarships.

Also in urban Sana'a a major problem for women is that there are not enough care facilities for small children. Refugees (especially women) work as cleaners and maids and are prone to exploitation and bad working conditions.

The lack of refugee legislation on the protection of refugees leaves refugees with special needs more vulnerable and for example, refugees and asylum seekers found to be HIV-positive are rejected for treatment and threatened (as foreigner cans be deported).

The education sector in urban areas does not allow for refugee children to attend primary school due to its lack of capacity, while in the camp drop out rates of girls especially remain high.

Opportunities for refugee self-reliance are limited; there are no legislative provisions in place regarding access to employment. Some vocational training is available, it tends to be for traditional occupations such as sewing, electrical wiring, brick-making, etc., for which there is no viable income generating prospect. Thus, possibilities of local integration for Somali refugees are extremely limited, particularly in the urban areas where social and economic problems are more pronounced. The APR points out that resettlement of refugees from

Yemen have been limited to vulnerable individuals. A major obstacle has been the lack of accurate statistics and an accurate profile of the refugee population.

Lastly, monitoring activities that allow to assess the situation of refugees on a regular basis pursued through regular visits to the field, confirm that *Kharaz* camp hosts some amongst the most destitute and vulnerable refugees residing in Yemen. 55% of the camp population is made up of children below the age of 18, with the expected consequences in terms of vulnerability, SGBV, health issues. The high fertility rates do not seem to be sufficiently addressed by family planning actions. In addition, it is not uncommon that refugees with serious diseases, terminally ill or completely unable to cope financially in urban areas ask to be transferred to the camp as they receive better attention in the camp.

In the urban area of Aden, self-reliance, or better lack of thereof, is a major problem, with free services for refugees being minimal. But above all, it was noted how refugee life, especially in urban areas, has affected family life and social networks, thus making community support extremely fragile.

In the urban area of Sana'a, where more income generating opportunities might exist especially in the informal unskilled labour market, discrimination is felt more strongly both by Ethiopian

A.2 UNHCR Strategy

A.2.1 Achievements to date per programme as defined by Population of Concern or Theme

Theme (1): Assistance to New Arrivals - (AB/YEM/CM/200)

In 2006, 13,493 Somalis and 1,221 Ethiopians new arrivals approached *Mayfa'a* Reception Centre "MRC". An additional estimate of 14,151 Somalis and 11,727 Ethiopians arrived at the Yemeni coasts, but Ethiopians in particular avoid MRC being afraid of the Yemeni authorities, and dispersed in the country.

The travel begins from the various seaports of the North-East Region of Somalia, which is called Puntland and mostly from the city of *Bossasso* where trafficking boats start off the 48-hour sea journey to Yemen. Passengers are subject to beatings, food deprivation, sun exposure, and women are especially at risk during the trip.

A total of 330 deaths and 300 missing persons were reported during 2006.

Theme (2): Assistance to Refugees in Kharaz Camp (AB/YEM/CM/201)

There were 8,142 refugees residing in *Kharaz* camp (Somalis: 7,489, Ethiopians: 653) in 2006, where UNHCR under its care and maintenance program together with its four implementing partners and the WFP, is engaged in monthly food distribution, the distribution of a number of non-food items in addition to health care, primary education, school feeding, water & sanitation, limited vocational training, small-scale income generating projects, environment and other activities involving persons with special needs.

Theme (3): Assistance to Urban Refugees in Yemen (AB/YEM/CM/202)

By the end of 2006, there were some 87,355 refugees residing in urban areas (06ASR). Out of these about 17,120 individuals live in the capital city, Sana'a while some 12,787 live in the sub-urban area of Basateen in Aden. Through implementing partners in Sana'a and Aden urban refugees receive basic health, and mother and child health services, which to a certain extent prevent the incidence of transmittable diseases. Vaccination and health education is

also an important part of the health care offered to refugees. Limited skills training and support to income generation. Community services include child care, social counselling and support to vulnerable families.

HIV/AIDS awareness through peer education was promoted in the camp and awareness activities were conducted in Sana'a. In the urban areas of Aden, an awareness program through peer education was supported by UNICEF, which involved both nationals and refugees.

Theme (4): Assistance for Voluntary Repatriation of Refugees (AB/YEM/RP/370)

In 2006 UNHCR started the voluntary repatriation to northern Somalia. Refugees registered in growing numbers both in Sana'a and in Aden mostly because of difficulties in coping economically while living in Yemen. Only a few Iraqis and Ethiopians voluntarily repatriated under the auspices of UNHCR.

The total number of people repatriated reached a significant number of 551 Somalis, 3 Ethiopians and 12 Iraqis. Additional funds were secured due to the increased interest in voluntary repatriation and increased prices in fuel.

Theme (5): Assistance for Resettlement of Refugees (AB/YEM/RE/500)

UNHCR Yemen set a target of 600 refugees to be resettled in 2006, which was adjusted in the beginning of 2006 to 400 individuals due to the lack of staff in the field to assess resettlement needs. Resettlement activities targeted vulnerable refugees with limited integration prospects, and mainly Women-at-Risk (WAR) as well as urgent medical and physical/legal protection cases. By the end of 2006, a total of 119 (29 camp-based and 90 urban refugees) departed mainly to USA (only one individual departed to Netherlands). In total, 354 individuals were submitted for resettlement. 06SIR, 06APR.

A.2.2 Protection and Solutions Strategy for (2008-2009) per programme as defined by Population of Concern or Theme

Theme (1): Assistance to New Arrivals (Boat People)

The mixed migratory movements of population across the Gulf of Aden are expected to continue unabatedly during 2007 and beyond so long as there are no signs in the horizon indicating any improvement in the socio-economic conditions and the overall security situation in certain parts of the Horn of Africa. An average number of 30,000 people cross the Gulf of Aden each year with the help of smuggling networks. They arrive at various destinations and entry points at a stretch of 650 km of the Yemeni Shores. While in previous years the entry points were bounded by a distance of 165 km of the coastline of Shabwa province where Mayfa'a Reception Center "MRC" is situated, recent arrivals started to land at different locations of other provinces' coastlines such as Abyan, Aden and Ta'ez, making UNHCR field staff and its implementing partner's tasks to monitor and respond to the immediate need extremely difficult. The selection of new destinations at the Yemeni shores by the smugglers was the consequence of a number of drowning incidents of some boats and the unfortunate loss of lives, and the arrest of some of the smugglers by the Yemeni navy and coastguard forces. In order to respond timely to the humanitarian needs of new arrivals in other provinces and to activate the 10-Point Plan of Action within the framework of Mixed Migratory Movements, it is envisaged that the opening of a new reception center at the district of Ahwar of Abyan province will be the ideal response to this new phenomenon. A prescreening exercise of new arrivals will be initiated as a first step towards activating the 10-Point Plan of Action at both reception centers in Shabwa and Abyan. Strategic solutions to this theme will include:

- Strengthening and expanding UNHCR and its implementing partners' presence along the coastal areas to monitor and respond to the immediate needs;
- Establishing a new reception center in Ahwar district of Abyan province, and reinforcing its reception facilities as well those facilities at the Mayfa'a Reception Center;
- Working towards the implementation of the 10-Point Plan of Action within the framework of Mixed Migratory Movements of populations through the establishment of screening mechanisms.

Asylum Seekers:

Ethiopian new arrivals will undergo the prescreening exercise and 30% (4,500) of them are expected to be genuine asylum seekers. 6% (270) of these asylum seekers may qualify for refugee status and are already included under the refugee theme. Asylum seekers from other nationalities are also expected to approach UNHCR but their numbers remain insignificant if compared to that of the Ethiopians. Strategic solutions to this theme include:

- Enhancing the screening of populations in mixed migratory movements with a view to identify genuine asylum seekers;
- Ensuring access to a fair RSD procedure for non-Somali asylum seekers, including the right to appeal;
- Expediting the opening of the government registration centers for the issuance of temporary registration cards to all asylum seekers.

Theme (2): Assistance to Refugees in Kharaz Camp

Refugees opt voluntarily to move and reside in Kharaz camp will continue to benefit from protection and various forms of assistance. As the camp population is expected to increase, the following activities will form the basis for UNHCR to achieve:

- Increasing assistance to address obvious gaps, so as to ameliorate somewhat the conditions of stay for the Somalis and other refugees, making them more humane and sustainable;
- Train all new incoming contingencies on the specifics of refugee law and on Sexual and Gender Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation (SGBV/SE) issues, and considerably increase awareness/knowledge of staff and IPs on SGBV;
- Ensure that addressing SGBV is prioritized in the work of both Protection and Community Services units;
- Creation of 2 additional police posts inside the camp (one in the middle and one at the end) to ensure accessibility to refugees in need of police protection especially at night and strengthening of the network of refugee security guards, commonly referred to as "*sungusungus*", to assist in community - based policing and information sharing, in return for incentives;
- Provide the police with a vehicle for quick access and response to refugees needs in the camp;
- Provide physical protection, for instance through improving lighting of the camp.

ProGres Registration in Kharaz Camp

- Actual Progress registration exercise and update to take place in Kharaz camp according to UNHCR standard: recruitment additional staff on TA posts to conduct and finalise the exercise in liaison with ProGres focal points in Cairo and HQ;
- Biometrics to be introduced for the ProGres registration in Yemen;

- Recruitment of 1 Data Entry Clerk for continuous and daily update of refugee data after the finalization of the ProGres exercises.

Documentations

- Ensure regular issuance of ID cards to Somali new arrivals who are recognised on prima-facie;
- Ensure that all new born babies are provided with birth certificates;
- Ensure that the Ethiopian refugee children in the camp are issued with birth certificates.

Ration Cards

- Regular issuance of ration cards to all refugees in the camp.

Theme (3): Assistance to Urban Refugees in Yemen

Somalis arriving in Yemen are granted refugee status from the first instance (recognition on prima facie basis) by the government of Yemen. They constitute 50% of the total new arrivals who will be properly registered and documented to be eligible for UNHCR protection and assistance. 15,000 Somali new arrivals during 2007 will be added to the total of 47,419 already registered and documented Somali refugees (according to the results of the recently concluded mass registration exercise) plus 803 Ethiopians prima facie refugees, plus 3,300 already recognized Mandate refugees, plus an estimated number of 2,000 refugees from other nationalities, specifically Iraqis who are expected to benefit from refugee status in accordance with the UNHCR Return Advisory for Iraqis. This will bring the total of refugee beneficiaries during 2007 to 68,522. Adding 15,000 Somali new arrivals during 2008 and an estimated number of 2,500 refugees mostly from Iraq and Ethiopia will bring the total of refugee beneficiaries to 86,022.

In Aden, some 14,000 persons live in slum-like conditions in the urban area of Basateen, where the anti-social behaviours referred to by the authorities are the most visible. The gaps in food and non-food items have contributed to a rise in serious protection problems, poor health and rising crime. Within Basateen, sexual and gender based violence, including survival sex, has become an increasingly prevalent problem.

In Sana'a, refugees live scattered in some of the poor areas of town, and face difficulties due to discrimination, lack of employment and other opportunities. With the implementation of the ten-point plan of action and order to address the needs of these urban refugees, there is a need to continue undertaking the following activities by BO Sana'a and SO Aden:

- Ensuring registration and documentation of all refugees through the permanent registration centers;
- Addressing the immediate needs of certain groups with specific vulnerability, including women and children;
- Increasing the absorptive and service delivery capacity of implementing partners to respond to a larger number of the beneficiary populations in the urban areas;
- Supporting wider segments of beneficiaries from income generating projects and micro-credit enterprises in order to maximize possibilities for self-reliance;
- Increasing assistance to address obvious gaps also in urban areas, so as to ameliorate somewhat the conditions of stay for the Somalis and other refugees, making them more humane and sustainable, especially focussing on self-reliance activities including skills training and income generation;
- Training of competent government institutions, university students and teachers as well as other academia.

- Building the capacity of the government to enact national refugee law legislation.
- Establishing a strong and independent NGO which works in close contact with UNHCR to act as a dropping center for refugees and asylum seekers who might be in need of legal and psycho-social assistance and guidance.
- Continue discussions with the Government of Yemen to allow UNHCR to have access to non Somali asylum seekers whether in the SO/BO or in detention.
- Continue discussions with the GOY to stop refoulement of asylum seekers and refugees coming from the Horn of Africa.
- Raise public awareness on asylum seekers and refugees in Yemen through the media (TV programs, New papers, Radio)
- Proper ProGress registration to be updated and maintained according to UNHCR standards.
- Biometrics to be introduced in the ProGres registration in Yemen.
- Issuance of ID cards to all non Somali recognized refugees
- Issuance of BC to all new born babies.
- Strengthen awareness/education and capacity to address SGBV

Theme (4): Assistance for Voluntary Repatriation of Refugees

During 2006, the number of repatriates grew significantly compare to the previous year to 551 Somalis (most of whom returned to Puntland), 3 Ethiopians and 12 Iraqi's. Close to 180 refugees were registered for voluntary repatriation to Mogadishu. As UNHCR does not assist in repatriation to South and Central Somalia, these individuals are either still in Yemen or have left by their own means. In addition, it is estimated that there are 178 Somalis that registered for repatriation in 2006 and are still waiting for travel clearance.

The refugees who are currently requesting for repatriation with the assistance of UNHCR are almost exclusively Somali, as the Ethiopians and the Eritrean in Yemen are mainly political refugees who would be persecuted by the governments upon return. So far in 2007, 156 persons (Somali) have been registered for voluntary repatriation in Aden and 23 persons have been registered in Sana'a. In total so far, 357 persons including the 178 persons from 2006 that are registered and are opted to repatriate to Somalia. In the first months of 2007 only 6 Ethiopians have been assisted in repatriating to country of origin.

Also the return of Iraqi's is not likely as most of the Iraqi refugees are from Baghdad and the south of Iraq and not from the relatively safe Northern provinces. No Iraqi's have registered with UNHCR for repatriation so far.

As it is not clear how the political situation will develop in Somalia, the planning figures for 2008 and 2009 will be 2000 persons. The estimate figures is based on current trends and what happened in 2006 in terms of voluntary repatriation.

Theme (5): Assistance for Resettlement of Refugees

In line with UNHCR Global Strategic Objective 5.1 and 5.4 five, the office in Yemen will focus and implement comprehensive strategies to resolve protracted situations. This will include the continuation of voluntary repatriation with an increased emphasis on self-reliance as well as resettlement activities in 2008 and 2009.

Resettlement

By the end of 2006, some 350 refugees were submitted for resettlement considerations. Out of which, there were 220 persons from urban context including Basateen settlement area in Aden and 130 persons were from Kharaz camp. Majority of them were Somalis. Meanwhile, 119 refugees departed Yemen and have successfully resettled to third countries.

In 2007, the office aims to submit up to 550 to 600 individuals for resettlement considerations. So far in 2007, 65 persons have been submitted for resettlement considerations. Majority of them are camp based refugees. A major challenge has been to ensure that Resettlement activities function with quality and integrity. In that sense, the office has established Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and will finalize the draft by mid 2007 after a consultative process with Protection, Community Services and Field units. The goal is to mainstream resettlement identification process and to preserve the integrity of the resettlement program.

It has been estimated that during 2008/ 2009 planning period, the office will resettle 1500 refugees and majority of them will be Somali refugees. The figures will also include other nationalities such as Ethiopians and Iraqis. It is part of the resettlement strategy to diversify the population of refugees for resettlement submissions, which requires consistent and coordinated durable solution analysis of the refugee population. Part of the strategy will also involve constant engagement with refugee population on their prospects for durable solution, which will help in managing refugees' expectations.

The office will enhance the use of resettlement as a durable solution and as a tool of international protection. As most of the registered refugees live in protracted situation, the use of resettlement as a durable solution will play an important role in terms of addressing the protracted needs of those refugees who are extremely vulnerable and their prospects of return to countries of origin will not be feasible. Majority of the refugee population in the camp and urban area (Basateen) are women and children and they do experience great degree of vulnerabilities, which will reflect in the numbers of priority cases for resettlement submissions from Yemen. The pro-active identification of refugees in need of resettlement in the urban context has been a challenge, which needs to be explored and assessed in order to have a balanced approach to resettlement identification between camp and urban based refugees.

A.2.2.1 Overall Objectives and their Links to GSOs/RSOs

Theme (1): Assistance to New Arrivals (Boat People)

- **Objective (1):** New arrivals and asylum seekers provided with international protection. **GSO 1.1, GSO 1.3, GSO 2.1.**
- **Objective (2):** Most vulnerable new arrivals are assisted at entry points and reception centres and provided with basic humanitarian assistance. **GSO 3.1 - GSO 3.2 - GOS 4.1 – GSO 4.2**

Theme (2): Assistance to Refugees in Kharaz camp

Objective (1): To provide international protection for refugees in Kharaz camp.

GSO 1.1- GSO 1.3

Objective (2): To provide refugees in Kharaz camp with minimum standards of humanitarian assistance.

GSO 3.1, GSO 3.2, GSO 3.3, GSO 3.4, GSO 3.5.

Objective (3): Refugee women and children enjoy Maternal and child health care services. **GSO 1.3**

Objective (4): Refugees have access to culturally appropriate HIV/AIDS information/Education-communication materials and benefit from antiretroviral therapy (ART). **GSO 1.2**

Theme (3): Assistance to Urban Refugees in Yemen

Objective (1): Provide urban refugees with international protection and access to human rights. **GSO 1.1, 1.2, 1.3**

Objective (2): Refugee women and children enjoy Maternal and child health care services. **GSO 1.3**

Objective (3): Urban refugees have access to culturally appropriate HIV/AIDS information/Education-communication materials and benefit from antiretroviral therapy (ART). **GSO 1.2**

Theme (4): Assistance for Voluntary Repatriation

Objective (1): Refugees opting for voluntary repatriation are assisted to return to their country of origin in safety and dignity. **GSO 5.1**

Theme (5): Assistance for Resettlement of Refugees in Third Countries

Objective (1): Refugees identified for resettlement are adequately assisted. **GSO 5.4**

A.2.2.2 Planning Figure Table

Planning Figures¹				
Population	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2008	Dec. 2009
Refugees	95,794	80,500	86,022	103,022
Asylum Seekers	859	1,500	4,500	4,500
Voluntary Rep*	566*	500*	1,000*	1,000*
Resettlement	119*	600*	750*	750*
Spontaneous	736*	0*	0*	0*
Total	98,074	83,100	92,272	109,272

- Populations in rows, 3, 4 and 5 are inclusive within populations in rows 1 and 3, and therefore in the total
- 2 these planning figures should summarize Annex 3 of the 2007 COP/ROP

A.2.2.3 Partnership and Collaboration

A major change in partnership in 2006 was the reduction of partners working in the health sector in the camp and the consolidation of education activities. However, UNHCR continue to encourage NGOs and other stakeholders to come forward with self reliance activities of refugees, self-funded and in line with UNHCR objectives.

As a general observation, refugee issues are not included in the national development agenda, or in the World Bank supported Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (PRSP). This is coupled with a weak National Committee for Refugee Affairs (NCRA), which is non-existent in Aden, makes coordination of refugee affairs difficult and time-consuming.

A.2.2.4 Assumptions and Constraints

Problems encountered with the poor level of professional expertise among most of the operational partners have to a limited extent been solved by the new partnership with a new

¹ These planning figures should summarize Annex 3 of the 2007 COP/ROP

INGO, notably ADRA. The quality of health and community services as well as income generating activities has been streamlined with the termination of two INGOs, namely COOPI and TGH and the devolvement of the tasks to ADRA. However, capacity to conduct awareness sessions with refugees, finding viable and creative skills training and capacity to address SGBV, gender issues, and empowerment of women remains limited.

Security concerns arising from frequent threats from the local communities surrounding the camp have improved as a number of interventions were made by the governor of Lahj himself and his security personnel to reduce tension with continuous assistance of UNHCR. The establishment of the multi-functional teams which conducted the participatory assessment exercises during the year has helped to better identify the needs and achieve the results set, though its capacity will need further investments in 2008-09...

A.2.2.5 Potential for Durable Solutions and Phase Out

In discussions held with refugees during a participatory assessment exercise held in Aden and in Kharaz camp during September 2006, 90% of the refugees firmly stated that they considered resettlement the only possible durable solution (See also, Buufis amongst Somalis in Dadaab: the Transitional and Historical Logics behind Resettlement Dreams by Cindy Horst, Journal of Refugee Studies, June 2006). Some refugees in the camp and in urban areas are wary of local integration projects, because they believe that investment in their lives in Yemen will diminish their chances of resettlement.

UNHCR Yemen has a relatively limited resettlement program. In 2005 the total number of resettled individuals was 699. However, a large number of these (609 refugees) are part of the Ethiopian Navy Group which was submitted to the US as a group. The resettlement procedures of this group submission were, to an extent, performed by the ICMC and the American authorities. In 2005 only a limited number of resettlement cases (81 individuals) were processed by staff at BO Sana'a and SO Aden, due to the absence of an officer dealing specifically with resettlement cases. These cases were all women at risk cases together with their families. Since the end of September 2005 a durable solutions officer is present at BO Sana'a.

UNHCR Yemen continued focusing on the identification of resettlement opportunities for particularly vulnerable individuals with limited integration and/or re-integration prospects. Typical profiles for resettlement processing are Women-at-Risk (WAR) as well as urgent medical and physical/legal protection cases.

A.2.2.6 Summary Management Strategy for UNHCR

Within the framework of the office objectives which will be derived from the Regional and Global Strategic Objectives, efforts will be maintained towards ensuring healthy working relations with our government counterparts, including academic institutions and the certain segments of the media associated with the government. Effective participation in the UNCT meetings, including membership in a number of theme groups within the framework of UNDAF process will continue and be strengthened to reflect UNHCR opinion in any course of action, recommendation and/or decision. Relations with members of the foreign missions will be maintained on a high level to help in reflecting an excellent image of UNHCR Mission and Mandate, as well as in supporting its operational needs. Operation management will be strengthened through continuous meetings with implementing partners and enhancement of our field monitoring capacity and reporting. Staff work-plans and regular missions to project sites and involvement of the beneficiary population in the participatory assessments will continue to be the modus operandi in all planning and implementation

stages in order to help bridge the gap created by a historical state of distrust between the refugees and service providers. The following summaries the objectives and related actions to be achieved and taken in the course of drawing the management strategy:

- Together with government counterparts, continue to provide the forms of assistance needed for refugees and asylum seekers with a view to ensure the minimum acceptable standards of their protection;
- Facilitate transfer of new arrivals (boat people) to the reception centres and provide food, shelter, medical care pending further transportation to the camp;
- Ensure continuation of the registration exercise through the opening of permanent registration centres and the documentation of all refugees and asylum seekers;
- Maximize efforts to seek and, whenever possible, materialize durable solutions for larger segments the refugee populations;
- Increase promotional activities for a wide range of civil society and government officials; and
- Provide training to enhance the capacity of the relevant government institutions to maximize their role and responsibility in the day-to-day affairs of refugees and asylum seeking populations.

Part Two “B”: RBM Results Tables by Programme

B.1 Summary Table for the Programme showing overall Budget and Sectoral Budgets

B.2 Sectoral Tables showing Sector Objectives, Baselines, Targets, Specific Links to GSO Sub-Objectives and Targets, Summary Budgets by target for implementing partners and UNHCR

Country (or Sub-Region)	Yemen			
Population of Concern/ Theme #	Theme #1: New Arrivals (Boat People) Theme # 2: Assistance for Refugees in Kharaz Camp Theme # 3: Assistance for Urban Refugees in Yemen (Sana’a & Aden) Theme # 4: Assistance for Voluntary Repatriation Theme # 5: Assistance for Resettlement of Refugees in Third Countries.	Relevant Project(s):	08/AB/YEM/CM/200 – 08/AB/YEM/CM/201 – 08/AB/YEM/CM/202 – 08/AB/YEM/RP/370 - 08/AB/YEM/RE/500 - 09/AB/YEM/CM/200 – 09/AB/YEM/CM/201 – 09/AB/YEM/CM/202 – 09/AB/YEM/RP/370 - 09/AB/YEM/RE/500	
Overall Goal (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide international protection and assistance for refugees and asylum seekers upon arrival, in Kharaz camp and urban areas Prevent <i>refoulement</i> and ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers in Yemen enjoy basic human rights. Ensure access to counselling, advice and representation in connection with criminal and civil legal proceedings, including women who have survived sexual or gender-based violence and those escaping situations of abuse or exploitation to all refugees. Promote AGDM principles and linkages to global and regional strategic objectives in all aspect of refugee work. Provide minimum standards of assistance for urban refugees and increase self-reliance prospects Reduce vulnerability and improve standards of living of camp-based refugees in water, sanitation, education, shelter and health services by strengthening communities and using participatory approaches. Assist the voluntary repatriation of refugees who wish to return to their country/place of origin in safety and dignity. Facilitate the resettlement of 1500 persons, majority of them are in protracted situation, in order to achieve durable solutions. 	Budget for the Programme		
		2008 USD 3,500,000	2009 USD 3,000,000	Total USD 6,500,000

Current year situation	Sector O Objectives for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
<p>- During the period Jan- March 2007, there are reports on asylum seekers (non-Somalis) in various detention centers while others were reported to be deported. During this period 2,216 Refugees and asylum seekers were received via UNHCR reception centre (1,614 Somalis, 600 Ethiopians and 2 from other nationalities).</p> <p>-There are 9,298 refugees (4,443 F and 4,855 M) currently living in Kharaz camp and receive protection and basic needs</p> <p>- In Urban Aden (Basateen) some 14,000 refugees mainly Somali continue to need international protection against arrests, detention and human rights violations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the first quarter of 2007, there are 156 refugees registered to return voluntarily, 110 are already cleared and expected to leave by the end of March. • As of Jan – 2007, there are 85 persons submitted for resettlement consideration, majority are camp based refugees. There are xxx persons that are already submitted in 2006 and are pending decisions by resettlement countries. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective prevention of arrest, detention, deportation, abuse and prosecution of persons of concern. 2. New arrivals Asylum seekers provided with international protection. 3. Urban refugees are protected against violence, abuse, intimidation and exploitation, including sexual and gender based violence. 4. -All asylum seekers have access to fair and effective refugee status determination (RSD) procedures. 5. To identify, assess and submit 1500 persons from urban and camp context for resettlement 	<p>No. of arbitrary arrests reduced</p> <p>Reduced No. of reported arrests of refugees on non-possession of ID papers</p> <p>% of asylum seekers (female/male) processed within 3 months</p> <p>Reduced No. of crimes and threats to the safety of and security of refugees and asylum seekers by sex and age</p> <p>Rape cases reduced to nil</p> <p>- Credible reports indicating decrease of refoulement of asylum seekers and refugees.</p> <p>- % and quality of RSD process for asylum seekers/new arrivals.</p> <p>- 1000 persons reached home villages together with their belongings and without loss of life, injury or illness.</p> <p>- % of population who are most vulnerable assisted with resettlement.</p> <p>- % of the population who are in protracted situations achieved durable solutions.</p> <p>- % of population with protections needs assisted with resettlement.</p>

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ²	Link to GSO ³	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 During 2006, 22 asylum seekers refugees (with the exception of Somalis as they enjoy prima facie status, were detained by the government.	1.1	1. Decrease number of refoulement incidents and more access for UNHCR to detained asylum-seekers.	100% of recognized asylum seekers to be released from immigration/local detention centers.		162,402	100% of recognized asylum seekers to be released from immigration/local detention centers	0	187,571
1. By the end of 2006, 48,070 refugees, including 651 Ethiopians in the camp only, were registered and properly documented (Somalis: 47,419 only, including 8,142 in the camp).	1.2 1.3	1. New arrivals (mainly Somali refugees) are screened, registered and properly documented 2. Training and capacity building plans carried out for security, immigration and administrative officials in Shabwa Gov 3. Refugees in Kharaz camp enjoy adequate protection standards and legal assistance	100% of refugees (including non-Somalis Somali) are properly screened and documented Refugees in the camp lived within safe and secured environments		25,169	GOY mechanisms for registration and documentation of refugees fully established and operational. Refugees in the camp lived within safe and secured environments	0	35,236
During 2006, a total of 119 persons departed	5.4	600 most vulnerable are provided with resettlement	750 most vulnerable refugees (mainly		9,257	750 most vulnerable refugees (mainly women) are facilitated to resettle in		9,257

² Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

³ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

to third countries. 350 persons were submitted for resettlement considerations both from urban and camp.		opportunities in third countries.	women) are facilitated to resettle in third countries through adequate assessments and in coordination with receiving countries.			third countries through adequate assessments and in coordination with receiving countries.		
Sub-Totals					196,828			232,064
Total Budget for the Sector				196,828				232,064

Current year situation	Sector B Objectives for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
<p>During the period Jan- March 2007, a total of xxx asylum seekers/new arrivals were transported to Mayfa'a Reception Centre (MRC) and assisted with meals upon arrival from entry points.</p> <p>As of March 2007, approximately 8,400/month individuals receive 2100 kilocalories of WFP provided food. According to the UNHCR/JAM MOU signed Dec. 2006, WFP should provide food to 8,525 while the current camp population is some 9,298 with an increase of some 50/month.</p>	<p>1. Most vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers assisted with transportation from entry points to the reception center in conditions of safety and dignity. . 50-100 Somali refugees, predominantly vulnerable persons, each month transported from Mayfa'a to Kharaz camp by truck under security measures and comfort.</p> <p>1. New arrivals/Asylum seekers provided with necessary food requirements upon arrival to the transit centre. 2. Efficient operations of warehouse and distribution systems involving beneficiaries particularly refugee women</p>	<p>No. of refugees/asylum seekers provided with transportation (credible reports statistics).</p> <p>Credible reports on food rations and No. of population assisted with ready made meals upon arrival. % of refugees and asylum seekers assisted.</p> <p>No. of beneficiaries of NFI distribution % of women involved in the distribution process IP progress reports, financial, narrative reports. No. of Employees recruited and their functions IP progress reports, financial reports</p>

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ⁴	Link to GSO ⁵	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHC R Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD

⁴ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

⁵ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

<p>1. During 2006, 13,394 refugees and asylum seekers were assisted with basic needs upon arrivals including ready made meals upon arrival.</p>	<p>4.1</p>	<p>1. New arrivals provided with necessary food and non food items upon arrival to the transit centre.</p>	<p>100% of refugees/asylum seekers received via the reception center is assisted with basic needs upon arrival.</p>	<p>135,730</p>		<p>100% of refugees/asylum seekers received via the reception center are assisted with basic needs upon arrival</p>	<p>168,726</p>	
<p>The last general distribution was carried out in 2003 and stock balance shows 0 for most items. By Dec. 2006, Approximately 90% of refugees in the camp received WFP full rations, 50% representation of female, SFP benefited 1,600 students in the camp and about 1,400 in urban areas. <3% was the malnourishment among children <5 years old.</p>	<p>3.1</p>	<p>Food and NFI are available in time. Increased No. of refugee women involved in distribution and management of NFI/Food</p> <p>1. 100% of camp population provided with 2100 kcal/person/day</p> <p>2. <5% malnourished children;</p> <p>3. <15% newborn children with low birth weight;</p> <p>3. 100% involvement of refugee population in food distribution process</p>	<p>100% of camp population benefited from adequate NFI transportation/distribution</p> <p>- Improved warehousing activities</p> <p>100% of camp population receive adequate shares of food,</p> <p>2. Maintains the <5% malnutrition rate and</p> <p>- 3. ensures community participation</p>	<p>166,113</p>	<p>.</p>	<p>100% of camp population benefited from adequate NFI transportation/distribution</p> <p>- Improved warehousing activities</p> <p>1. 100% of camp population receives adequate shares of food,</p> <p>2. maintain the <5% malnutrition rate and</p> <p>3. Ensures community participation</p> <p>1. 100% of camp population receives adequate shares of food,</p> <p>2. maintain the <5% malnutrition rate and</p> <p>- 3. ensures community participation</p>	<p>176,181</p>	
<p>2 By the end of 2006, there were 95,587 refugees in Yemen mostly from Somalia (91,587). Only 566 individuals opted to return and were assisted</p>	<p>5.1</p>	<p>Facilitate the safe return of 500 refugees to their areas of origin/choice in safety and dignity.</p>	<p>1000 refugees (adults and children) are assisted with transportation means to return to their home areas. (Sector B)</p>		<p>320,135</p>	<p>1000 refugees (adults and children) are assisted with transportation means to return to their home areas. (Sector B)</p>		<p>320,135</p>

sector as of end 2006 ⁶	⁷			2008 in USD	for 2008 in USD		2009 in USD	in USD
During 2006, about 13,394 refugees and asylum seekers were accommodated at Mayfa'a Reception centre and assisted with basic domestic items.	3.2	New arrivals provided with accommodation and NFI during upon arrival to the reception center.	100% of refugees and arrival seekers assisted with accommodation and basic non-food items during their stay in the transit centre.	20,135		100% of refugees/asylum seekers received via the reception center are assisted with non-food items upon arrival	30,202	
About 9,298 refugees in Kharaz are in need for basic NFI. About 700 refugees were assisted in 2006 with family/individual support (cash grant) to return to their areas of origin. 40% of camp populations are females at reproductive age (12-59), 97% of them were assisted with sanitary items in 2006.	3.2 4.2	1. 100% of camp population received NFIs with special focus on families and women. 2. Other essential supplies distributed as monthly rations (i.e. kerosene, soap and sanitary materials for women and girls).	1. 100% of camp population received NFIs 2. 100% of women at reproductive age received sanitary materials	75,506		1. 5% of camp population received NFIs with special focus on families and women. 2. 100% of women at reproductive age received sanitary materials	75,506	
During 2006, 566	5.1	500 refugees are	1000 refugees		75,000	1000 refugees receive		75,000

⁶ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

⁷ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

refugees mostly Somalis were assisted with cash grants with due consideration to their remote destinations in areas of return.		assisted with cash grants adequate for their safe and dignified return.	receive cash grants with due consideration to remote destination and child/adult needs.			cash grants with due consideration to remote destination and child/adult needs. (Sector C)		
2 In 2006 UNHCR provided 119 resettled persons with minimum financial assistance and transportation arrangements.	5.4		750 persons assisted with cash grants to facilitate their departure/arrival		28,125	750 persons assisted with cash grants to facilitate their departure/arrival		28,125
Sub-Totals				95,641	103,125		105,708	103,125
Total Budget for the Sector				198,766			208,833	

Current year situation	Sector D Objectives for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
As of March 2007, there are xxx new arrivals and asylum seekers who were accommodated in the UNHCR reception centre and assisted with basic services. During Jan.-March 2007, refugees in Kharaz camp continued to receive average of 30 liters /person/day while UNHCR continued the trucking of water to surrounding villages pending the completion of the world bank funded project.	Refugees and asylum seekers have access to sufficient and safe drinking water upon their arrival to the reception centre. All camp refugees have access to sufficient and safe drinking water.	No. of refugees/asylum assisted with basic humanitarian needs Credible reports on refugees/asylum seekers accommodations conditions. Water resources in semi-arid area are sustainable % of refugees involved in water resources management Average water/person/day

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ⁸	Link to GSO ⁹	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD

⁸ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

					in USD			
In 2006, 13,394 refugees and asylum seekers were received at MRC.	3.2	New arrivals and asylum seekers provided with basic humanitarian needs.	100% of refugees and arrival seekers have access to safe drinking water. Transit centre.	30,202		100% of refugees and arrival seekers have access to safe drinking water. transit centre	30,202	
As per the 2006 country Report, the average water per person per day was 55 liters. UNHCR provides water to refugees in the camp (8,298) and trucking water to local population in 7 villages surrounding the camp from main water sources (wells).	3.2	1. 20 liters/person/day, with additional 40-60 liters/patient/day for clinic; 100% of population < 200 meters from the nearest distribution point; 2. 0 faecal coliform/100 ml, 0.2 to 0.5 mg/l residual chlorine/100 ml in treated water at point of distribution;	1. 100% of camp population receives > 20 liters/person/day safe drinking water, with additional 40-60 liters/patient/day for clinic. 2. Water resources managed through community participation.	60,405		1. 100% of camp population receives > 20 liters/person/day safe drinking water, with additional 40-60 liters/patient/day for clinic. 2. Increase involvement of camp population in management of water resources.	60,405	
Sub-Totals				90,607			90,607	
Total Budget for the Sector				90,607			90,607	

Current year situation	Sector E Objectives for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
As of March 2007, there are xxx new arrivals and asylum seekers who were accommodated in the UNHCR reception centre and assisted with basic services. During the period Jan.-March, UNHCR and camp management involved refugees in cleaning campaigns and monitoring of overall sanitation services. Requests for more latrines were made to improve the schools and new arrival areas facilities	1. Refugees and asylum seekers have access to 1. Healthy environment within the reception accommodation. 2. To ensure a healthy environment for refugees living in Kharaz camp.	No. of refugees/asylum accommodated and No. of sanitation facilities made available (male/female). % of population affected with common diseases due to lack of hygiene No. of population involved in sanitation activities (%) Credible reports on refugees/asylum seekers accommodations conditions

⁹ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ¹⁰	Link to GSO ¹¹	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
In 2006, 13,394 refugees and asylum seekers were received at MRC.	3.2	Refugees, New arrivals and asylum seekers have access to healthy accommodation/facilities.	100% of refugees and asylum seekers enjoyed healthy accommodation.	27,685		100% of refugees and asylum seekers enjoyed healthy accommodation.	27,685	0
Sub-Totals				27,685			27,685	0
Total Budget for the Sector				27,685			27,685	

Current year situation	Sector F Objectives for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
<p>As of March 2007, there are xxx new arrivals and asylum seekers who were accommodated in the UNHCR reception centre and assisted with basic services.</p> <p>UNHCR supports 2 clinics. One in the camp for basic and reproductive health, and one in Aden with a reduced level of services including MCH.</p> <p>The shortages of basic drugs and increased cost of referral system are main concerns for the health sector. Impact of family planning appears to be limited with women being burdened by a high number of children.</p> <p>The general health situation of refugees is normal given the</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To deliver safe and effective preventive and curative health services for refugee/asylum seekers population at Transit centre. 2. To deliver safe and effective preventive and curative health services, with enhanced efforts in prevention activities and health education on the most important causes of morbidity in the camp and urban areas. 3. To raise awareness on HIV/AIDS and manage the symptomatic diseases of the few AIDS cases 4. To ensure that sexually transmitted diseases remain within lowest levels 5. To improve the reproductive health 	<p>No. of refugees/asylum benefited from health facilities.</p> <p>Credible reports on refugees/asylum seekers Health status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of refugees (disaggregated by gender and age) with access to primary health care services. - Crude (male/female) mortality rate is less than 1/10,000/day - Training for refugee health staff - Availability of adequate equipment for health centres - <5% malnourished children; - <15% newborn children with low birth weight; - 100% coverage with complementary feeding programmes of identified groups (IDP, malnourished children, pregnant and lactating

¹⁰ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

¹¹ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

<p>difficult environment they live in, and health assistance is overall effective, however there are areas in which the IP lacks capacity and therefore effectiveness (analysis of trends; health education and family planning, support to PLWHA for example)</p> <p>During the period Jan-March 2007, urban refugees in Aden (Basateen) received limited medical services (MCH) while refugees in Sana'a are assisted by two NGO providing basic health services and Reproductive health. The capacity of UNHCR to properly monitor and coordinate the health sector is jeopardized by not having a medical coordinator on board. Efforts are ongoing to recruit an international UNV.</p>	<p>status of the population and ensure effective family planning through increased education of the refugee population.</p> <p>6. To improve health status of refugee children</p> <p>7. To protect refugees suffering from mental illnesses and as much as possible ensure that they are cared for in the community.</p> <p>8. To ensure that the nutritional status of the population remains at normative level.</p>	<p>mother, refugees with special needs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nr of refugees who received HIV/AIDS awareness session - Better planned families - Mental health cases are adequately managed and live in the community
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Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ¹²	Link to GSO ¹³	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
In 2006, 13,394 refugees and asylum seekers were received at MRC and medically screened; about 5% were referred for further consultations/treat	3.1	New arrivals and asylum seekers have access to healthy services.	100% of refugees and arrival seekers screened and have access to health services.	85,573		100% of refugees and asylum seekers screened and have access to health services upon their arrival.	85,573	

¹² Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

¹³ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

ments.							
In 2006, 1,862 women were assisted with Family Planning. - 1314 women examined by gynecologist and were treated for STDs. - About 12,000 children <4 yrs were seen by a specialized medical doctor. .	3.1	1. 100% access to primary and reproductive health care; 100% child vaccination coverage; 2. Involvement of MOPH in the delivery of health services for the camp and urban refugees is achieved through MOUs at central and provincial level. 3. Training for refugee health staff and adequate equipment for health centers to deliver safe services	Reduce Malnutrition and major risks to health in the population of concern, notably reducing communicable diseases. Better knowledge of HIV/AIDS and provide adequate reproductive health services with emphasis on Family Planning.	273,035		Reduce Malnutrition and major risks to health in the population of concern, notably communicable diseases. Better knowledge of HIV/AIDS and provide adequate reproductive health services with emphasis on Family Planning. Increased involvement of MoPH in health services for refugee population.	273,035
Shortages of basic medicines/equipments continued in 2006 where UNHCR procured locally at higher costs minimum drug items and in collaboration with MOPH, Lahaj borrowed most required drugs items with some USD 7,000.	3.1	1. 100% access to primary health care; 100% child vaccination coverage and MCH facilities		180,000		1. 100% access to primary health care; 100% child vaccination coverage and MCH facilities.	180,000
Sub-Totals				538,608			538,608
Total Budget for the Sector				538,608			538,608

Current year situation	Sector G Objectives for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
<p>As of March 2007, there are xxx new arrivals and asylum seekers who were accommodated in the UNHCR reception centre and assisted with basic services.</p> <p>During the period Jan. – March 2007, more than 100 refugees have arrived to the camp, there are already some 300 families (1000 individuals) living in bush areas with no adequate dwellings (shelter, latrines, bathrooms).</p>	<p>1. Refugees have adequate living space and shelter that afford privacy and security.</p> <p>2. Camp Refugees have adequate living space and shelter that afford privacy and security</p>	<p>No. of refugees/asylum accommodated at MRC (Women and men), No. of shelter units/family.</p> <p>No. of persons/room (male/female), average floor area per person</p> <p>Credible reports on refugees/asylum seekers accommodation facilitates.</p>

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ¹⁴	Link to GSO ¹⁵	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
In 2006, 13,394 refugees and asylum seekers were received and accommodated at MRC.	3.2	New arrivals are provided with accommodation upon arrival to the reception centre.	100% of refugees and arrival seekers are provided with accommodation	5,035		. 100% of refugees and arrival seekers are provided with accommodation	15,102	
By August 2006, approximately 500 New arrivals are provided with adequate shelter units (45 sq/family) funded by ECHO. While there are more	3.2	- Provide adequate accommodation and associated facilities to 200 families in Kharaz camp.	200 additional family shelters are constructed in the camp Additional 30 communal latrines constructed in new arrival areas	386,413		300 families assisted with shelter units in Kharaz camp.	414,375	

¹⁴ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

¹⁵ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

than 300 families living in inappropriate accommodations (bush area) since 2005, more families have arrived during 2006. UNHCR Yemen has made several proposals to donors where family tents were also requested to ensure minimum accommodation standards.								
Sub-Totals				391,447			3,776	0
Total Budget for the Sector				391,447			3,776	

Current year situation	Sector H Objectives for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
<p>As of March 2007, there are xxx new arrivals and asylum seekers who were accommodated in the UNHCR reception centre and assisted with basic services. Women and children below the age of 18 make up 55% of the camp population, planned activities with children and youth are limited. Refugees in the camp receive basic assistance with limited participation and solidarity. There are refugees with special needs including elders, UAMs and separated children, single mothers HoH, persons with disabilities that need special attention in terms of assistance about also social support from the community. SGBV (FGM, early marriage, domestic violence) are common and affect refugee</p>	<p>- To provide counseling and support to vulnerable new arrivals.</p> <p>Refugee camp (Kharaz)</p> <p>- To enhance community participation, strengthen refugee representation and create a more cohesive community through awareness (especially on SGBV)</p> <p>- To ensure adequate support to refugees with special needs on the basis of AGD including further empowerment of women and girls and enhance attention towards children and youth</p> <p>Urban (Sana'a and Aden)</p> <p>- Strengthen self-reliance actions through increased resource mobilization</p> <p>- Fill gaps in the basic assistance provided in the urban context</p>	<p>- No. of refugees/asylum assessed for psycho-social support</p> <p>- Established refugee committees (50% women) participate effectively and contribute to the well being of the community</p> <p>- Reduced SGBV</p> <p>- Children and youth are mobilized in activities</p> <p>- Refugees in urban areas have improved quality of life through self reliance activities.</p> <p>- Nr. Of unattended/unaccompanied/separated children reduced and/or taken care of by foster families</p> <p>- Elderly and disabled, as well as children – specific activities in place</p> <p>- Credible reports on new arrivals/asylum seekers interviewed upon arrivals.</p>

<p>girls especially in all aspects of their lives.</p> <p>Refugees In the urban area of Aden have difficulties in being self reliant and access only limited social services.</p> <p>Participatory Assessment exercises continued in 2007 with the activation of the Multi-Functional Teams (MFT) where refugee women, men, youth, from different ethnic groups were represented. The capacity and the roles of the MFT is however still to be strengthened.</p> <p>Principles of AGDM were conveyed to all stake holders through workshops and seminars and gender issues discussed with IPs and security personnel.</p>		
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Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ¹⁶	Link to GSO ¹⁷	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
In 2006, more than 14,000 refugees and asylum seekers were received; more than 5% were victims of violence and smugglers activities.	4.2	New arrivals and asylum seekers are assisted and provided with humanitarian support.	100% of refugees and arrival seekers victims of violence and hazardous trips were counseled and supported.	10,068		100% of refugees and arrival seekers victims of violence and hazardous trips were counseled and supported.	20,135	
The refugee community	1.2 3.3	1. Refugee community		250,337			268,232	

¹⁶ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

¹⁷ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

centers in Sana'a and Aden provide community, social, training and awareness services for urban refugees. A children daycare service is also provided to working mothers. 50% of representation in management and consultancy refugee committees is refugee women. Refugee women are also engaged and advised on income-generation activities and employment openings.	3.5	<p>leadership structure (elders, women, and youths) enjoyed broad support and participated in their communities' assistance programs.</p> <p>2. Most needy refugees and refugee women identified and benefited from implemented empowerment programs</p> <p>. Reduction in the incidence of malnutrition among urban refugees; no. of homeless and destitute refugees.</p>						
Sub-Totals				260,405				288,367
Total Budget for the Sector					3,776			

Current year situation	Sector I Objectives for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
<p>There are about 2,850 refugee students at the 6-11 years old in Kharaz camp, 1250 are currently enrolled in grades 1-6 (570 females and 681 males). There are 37 refugee teachers in the camp (5 F and 32 M) with 79% for refugee teachers from the overall 47 teachers involved.</p> <p>Enrolment rates reach approx. 80%, and school retention is</p>	<p>1. Refugee girls and boys have and take full advantage of universal and equal access to primary education.</p> <p>2. Refugee youth acquire skills and increase their self-reliance prospects for economic integration in Yemen or following voluntary repatriation or resettlement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of boys/girls (5-17) enrolled in education programmes increased from 36% to 50%. - No. of students (boys and girls) enrolled in primary education increased form 44% to 80% - Adult (male/female) literacy rate increased - Sample surveys/assessments indicate positive changes in behavior, attitudes

reduced considerably above the age of 12, especially for girls. Currently vocational training opportunities for youth are limited.		and values.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ¹⁸	Link to GSO ¹⁹	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As per 2006 CR, 84% of refugees students enrolled in grades 1-6 in the camp - 11% of refugee students enrolled in grades 7-12 (6%F, 15%M) (06/SIR) - 79% of teachers are refugees, 32% is the No. of students per teacher (06/SIR). There are 2 schools providing Yemeni curriculum and Somali curriculum 	3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 90% of children enrolled successfully completed school year; 90% retention and completion rates for girls and boys, against baseline data; barriers to full enrolment are identified. 2. Curricula is applied to support opportunities for further education (recognized certificates) and to maintain the cultural and linguistic heritage of the children. 3. Vocational training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 new schools constructed for females/males for grades 1-6 (7-12 yrs old) - One school allocated to students from Oromo ethnic group - Additional 20 teachers recruited and trained - Campaigns to increase attendance of girls undertaken. - Vocational training 	176,180		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 new schools constructed for females/males for grades 1-6 (7-12 yrs old) - One school allocated to students from Oromo ethnic group - Additional 20 teachers recruited and trained - Campaigns to increase attendance of girls undertaken. <p>Vocational training programs for women implemented</p>	186,248	

¹⁸ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

¹⁹ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

for students as per their choice. Refugee children from Oromo ethnic group did not benefit from primary education so far.		programs are designed according to needs assessment and marketable skills at areas of origin and for local integration purposes.	programs for women implemented.					
By the end of 2006, there are some 17,393 urban refugees in Sana'a'. Out of these, approximately 700 are under 5 while another 6,500 are girls and boys at school age (between 5 -17 .Technical and traditional vocational training and skill training are organized for vulnerable urban refugees to empower their capacity and improve opportunities of employment.	3.4	100% refugee children enrolled in Sana'a schools; At minimum, 60% retention and completion rates for girls and boys; . At least 3000 refugee youths and adults and elderly refugees benefited from literacy education and vocational training programs;	- Proportion of boys/girls (5-17yrs) enrolled in education programs increased to 50%. - Adult (M/F) literacy rate increased (%) - Assessments showing positive change in behaviour, attitudes and values. -	25,169		- Proportion of boys/girls (5-17yrs) enrolled in education programs increased to 50%. - Adult (M/F) literacy rate increased (%) - Assessments showing positive change in behaviour, attitudes and values. - Increased % of targeted population assisted with employment/income opportunities.	35,236	
Sub-Totals				201,349			221,484	
Total Budget for the Sector				201,349			221,484	

Current year situation	Sector N Objectives for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
As of Jan. 2007, UNHCR has signed agreements for relatively limited self reliance projects for refugees in Kharaz camp where	To improve the household income and cover a share of the basic subsistence needs of refugees.	Income of assisted groups replaces between 5% and 20% of value of full subsistence allowance as agreed with beneficiary in each case.

less than 5% of female population are engaged in income generating activities; marketing prospects are not yet assessed.		
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Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ²⁰	Link to GSO ²¹	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
There are currently more than 9,298 refugees, with more than 50% women who entirely depend on relief assistance. Efforts have already started in 2006 where small scale IGA and skills training is planned with the cooperation with International partners,	3.3 3.5	At least 30% of adult beneficiaries have access to income opportunities. 50% of targeted beneficiaries are most needy refugee women.	- Men and women trained in marketable skills. - Loan schemes for self-employment are established and operational - Day care centers operated.	623,158		-Men and women trained in marketable skills. - Loan schemes for self-employment are established and operational - Day care centers operated.	94,373	
Sub-Totals				623,158			94,373	0
Total Budget for the Sector				623,158			94,373	

²⁰ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

²¹ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

Current year situation	Sector P Objectives for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
<p>As of March 2007, activities provided for refugees and asylum seekers at entry points and inside the reception centre are provided in partnership with local NGO SHS, and the government coastal guards.</p> <p>In the Refugee camp, there are two international partners and 2 local NGO contracted to provide activities in the sectors of health, camp management, water, sanitation, and IGA, reception and distribution activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugees benefit from efficiently managed and well coordinated operations - Informed public supportive of protection and solutions goals. 	<p>Implementing partners delivering 100% of agreed outputs in a timely manner.</p> <p>No. of Employees recruited and their functions</p> <p>IP progress reports, financial reports.</p>

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ²²	Link to GSO ²³	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
As of 2006, efforts have been made to effectively reduce the number of UNHCR implementation tools by reviewing partnership aspects. ..	2.4	Refugees and asylum seekers are assisted and provided with humanitarian support.	<p>Implementing partners delivered 100% of agreed outputs in a timely manner.</p> <p>Efficiently managed and well coordinated assistance activities delivered.</p>	181,552	10,000	Implementing partners delivered 100% of agreed outputs in a timely manner	143,843	7,000
6 national UNVs		Efficiently managed	- IP staff and		63,000	- IP staff and equipment		

²² Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

²³ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

are recruited in 2006 to enhance the capacity of SO Aden at the reception centre and in Kharaz camp		and well coordinated assistance activities delivered.	equipment deployed and effective - Transfers made on time - Staff trained in project management - Sub-project audit conducted.			deployed and effective - Transfers made on time - Staff trained in project management - Sub-project audit conducted. -		
During 2006 UNHCR more than 5 media missions were facilitated to the camp, press releases were issued with regards to the expected influx due to insecurities in COO.	2.3		- Press releases issued - IP materials targeting general public produced and distributed - Field visits for VIPs, Journalists organized and implemented.		7,000	- Press releases issued - IP materials targeting general public produced and distributed - Field visits for VIPs, Journalists organized and implemented.		5,000
		Sub-Totals		181,552	80,000		143,843	12,000
		Total Budget for the Sector		261,552			155,843	