

UNHCR's presence in 2012	
<b>Number of offices</b>	9
<b>Total staff</b>	162
International staff	30
National staff	91
UNVs	24
Others	17

## Overview

### Operational highlights

- Yemen was host to more than 237,000 refugees, mainly Somalis, at the end of 2012. Despite the challenges faced by those trying to come to the country, Yemen received a record more than 107,000 new arrivals from the Horn of Africa, mainly Ethiopians, in 2012. This was 4 per cent more than the 103,000 new arrivals in 2011. Civil unrest and the political situation in Yemen have limited the Government's ability to address trafficking, leading to an increase in human rights violations.
- New arrivals were provided with food and water, health care, assistance packages and transportation to Kharaz refugee camp. The Government of Yemen grants Somalis prima facie refugee status and, with the support of UNHCR, registered nearly 24,000 refugees. It also issued these individuals with ID cards valid for two years. UNHCR conducted refugee status determination (RSD) for asylum-seekers of all other nationalities, assisting them with civil-status documentation and material and legal assistance.
- By the end of 2012, there were 385,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) registered in Yemen, primarily in the north of the country, who were assisted with non-food items (NFIs) and shelter.
- The civil unrest and armed clashes that began in May 2011 in the southern governorate of Abyan resulted in massive internal displacement. However, as hostilities subsided and security improved in mid-2012, large-scale IDP returns began. By the end of 2012, some 98,000 IDPs had returned to their places of origin.

### Partners

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| <p><b>Implementing partners</b></p> <p><b>Government agencies:</b><br/>Executive Unit for IDPs, Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, Ministry of Human Rights</p> <p><b>NGOs:</b><br/>Adventist Development and Relief Agency, <i>Al-Amal</i>, Association for Developing Persons with Special Needs, Attakamol Development Society, CARE, Charitable Society for Social Welfare, Danish Refugee Council, Interaction in Development Foundation, International Relief and Development, INTERSOS, Islamic Relief, Save the Children, Society for Humanitarian Solidarity, Solidarity Association for Social and Cultural Development (Tadamon)</p> <p><b>Others:</b><br/>IOM, Yemeni Red Crescent Society</p> | <p><b>Operational partners</b></p> <p><b>Government agencies:</b><br/>Ministry of Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Public Health and Population, Ministry of the Interior and Security, Department of Immigration and Passport Authority, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation; National Committee for Refugee Affairs, National Sub-Committee for Refugees</p> <p><b>NGOs:</b><br/>MSF-Spain</p> <p><b>Others:</b><br/>FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, OCHA, OHCHR, UNOPs, UNV, ICRC, Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator, Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen</p> |
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## People of concern

In 2012, UNHCR's main populations of concern in Yemen were: refugees fleeing from the Horn of Africa in search of international protection; Yemenis who were internally displaced following the uprisings in the north and south of the country; and Yemenis returning to their homes in Abyan Governorate.

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Somalia	226,900	226,900	36	19
	Ethiopia	5,200	5,200	49	38
	Iraq	3,400	3,400	45	30
	Eritrea	1,100	1,100	35	20
	Various	600	600	42	30
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	5,600	5,600	36	24
	Eritrea	450	450	36	15
	Iraq	140	140	45	24
	Syrian Arab Rep.	130	130	43	36
	Various	180	180	41	31
IDPs	Yemen	385,300	333,100	49	54
Returned IDPs, including people in an IDP-like situation	Yemen	106,900	99,900	51	39
<b>Total</b>		<b>735,900</b>	<b>676,700</b>		

## | Report on 2012 results |

### Favourable protection environment

- Yemen is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. Nonetheless, UNHCR advocated for the development and adoption of a national refugee law and asylum procedures. It also emphasized the importance of a national IDP policy in addressing internal displacement. Under an agreement with the Ministry of Human Rights, UNHCR supported the training of Government officials. It also made efforts to raise awareness among civil-society organizations of refugee, asylum-seeker and IDP issues.
- UNHCR's advocacy resulted in the recognition by the UN Transitional Programme for the Stabilization and Development in Yemen (2012-2014) of the need to address IDP issues. In November 2012, the Prime Minister issued a directive to develop a national IDP policy. Through an extensive field-based consultative process, the Office provided technical assistance to support the development of the policy, which is expected to be issued by mid-2013. UNHCR also advocated for the inclusion of the voices of IDPs in the National Dialogue and consulted with IDPs and returnees.

### Fair protection process and documentation

- Working through its implementing partners, UNHCR managed three reception and three transit centres to screen new arrivals at various points on Yemen's coasts. All arrivals were provided with immediate life-saving assistance. Somali asylum-seekers were also offered transportation to Kharaz Camp.

- UNHCR transferred responsibility for the preliminary registration of non-Somali asylum-seekers to the Government and offered local officials training and support, thereby speeding up registration for some 40,000 new arrivals. Protection screening helped UNHCR identify nearly 7,000 refugees and asylum-seekers with specific needs, including some 2,900 women at risk of violations of their human rights and 2,100 unaccompanied minors. UNHCR also set up a new registration centre in the Yemeni capital, Sana'a.
- In coordination with the Government's Executive Unit for IDPs and WFP, UNHCR completed an IDP verification exercise in the southern governorates and began the same in the north. The aim was to update population data for more accurate monitoring and to improve planning and assistance delivery. Returnee registration in Abyan Governorate continued through the end of 2012.

### Security from violence and exploitation

- Following training for staff and partners on ways to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), some 200 refugees were referred for medical assistance, 220 for psychosocial counselling, 170 for legal assistance and 90 for material and financial support. Some 130 victims of SGBV received follow-up home-visits. UNHCR also began an assessment of vulnerable persons, refugees and migrants who have to resort to survival sex, and SGBV hotline lines were activated for IDPs. Some 250 people were given psychosocial counselling or referred to other relevant services.

- Of the approximately 2,400 newly arrived unaccompanied minors, some 2,100 were registered and transferred to Kharaz Camp. Children who were abused or smuggled were assisted with their medical, legal and psychosocial needs. Some 40 UNHCR and implementing partner staff members were given training on child protection and best interest determination (BID) guidelines. All unaccompanied minors, including those eligible for resettlement, underwent the BID process.

### Basic needs and essential services

- In line with its urban refugee policy, UNHCR signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Public Health and Population to promote the mainstreaming of health care for urban refugees into the national system. The memorandum calls for Aden Hospital to provide improved medical care for refugees and members of the host community, with particular focus on mental health needs. UNHCR supported health facilities in six governorate hospitals, and refugees were included in two national polio vaccination campaigns.
- The crude mortality rate remained below the emergency threshold. UNHCR, working with the authorities and humanitarian stakeholders, took significant steps to address anaemia and malnutrition. Some 19,000 refugees in Kharaz camp received monthly food rations from WFP, while more than 6,000 students benefited from school feeding programmes in Kharaz and Basateen. Micronutrient supplements were given to 4,000 children (6-59 months old), and more than 3,000 pregnant mothers received multi-vitamins. Some 2,500 children with moderate acute malnutrition and pregnant and lactating women benefitted from the supplementary feeding programme. UNHCR also conducted a joint assessment mission with WFP in order to improve the health, nutrition and food security of refugees.
- UNHCR helped more than 11,000 children to receive an education and supported informal learning through literary programmes and language and computer classes.
- In Kharaz Camp, UNHCR constructed 300 shelters for refugee families. The operation also upgraded wells, fixed water pipelines and improved water testing to benefit more than 16,000 persons.
- As a part of the UN Humanitarian Response Team, UNHCR and its partners conducted a rapid assessment in Abyan which highlighted that destroyed homes were one of the main obstacles for IDPs to return. UNHCR distributed emergency shelter tents, shelter repair kits and NFI packages to IDP returnees, and conducted an airlift to bring in emergency material assistance to support the return of those whose homes were either partially or completely destroyed. To free up schools being used as collective centres and to provide access to education for 6,000 children in Aden, seven public buildings were rehabilitated and made ready to accommodate more than 100 families.
- In the northern governorates, UNHCR assisted vulnerable families by rehabilitating homes, providing rental assistance to prevent evictions and constructing transitional mud houses.

### Community self-reliance

- UNHCR promoted self-reliance and livelihood opportunities for refugees through vocational training, microcredit loans and apprenticeship opportunities. In coordination with the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, UNHCR ensured that 180 refugees received long-term training in both Sana'a and Aden. The vocational courses included accountancy, electrical engineering, internal design and management, highway surveying, tourism and computer programming.
- In Aden, the offer included more than 30 courses, including specific courses on the maintenance of petroleum; marine technical provision; radio/TV electronics; welding; graphics; and multimedia.
- Some 500 refugees participated in short-term vocational courses to increase their skills, 100 of whom found employment. Following their successful participation in a course on microcredit, some 560 individuals benefited from small-business loans and 120 individuals received them from a revolving fund. The peaceful coexistence of people of concern and host communities was promoted through the implementation of 12 quick-impact projects that benefited both groups.

### Durable solutions

- Some 309 of the most vulnerable refugees were resettled.
- UNHCR, with the support of IOM, facilitated the voluntary return of 130 refugees, primarily to Iraq, but also to Somalia and Ethiopia.
- By the end of 2012, nearly 135,000 IDPs had returned to their homes in both the south and the north of the country. The expected adoption of a national IDP policy would provide for a framework to prevent, address and respond to displacement.

## Assessment of results

UNHCR and the Yemeni authorities worked to address the urgent protection needs of asylum-seekers, refugees, IDPs and returnees. Despite Yemen's hospitality, many refugees who were once self-reliant have become vulnerable due to the political, economic and security situation confronting the country. The Office monitored the protection environment and provided legal and material assistance to people of concern, paying special attention to child protection and combating SGBV. UNHCR also supported vocational training and education for camp-based and urban refugees in order to improve their well-being and livelihood opportunities.

Immediate protection and shelter needs for IDPs and strengthening participation in the cluster response were the focus areas for the Office. To ensure the safe, dignified and sustainable return of IDPs, UNHCR provided them with basic assistance, legal aid, shelter and domestic supplies. Activities were particularly intensive in Abyan Governorate, where some 98,000 IDPs had returned to their homes. Preparations for the large-scale returns of IDPs were based on the inter-agency common humanitarian and early recovery plan.

Owing to the country's security and economic climate, the increase in the number of beneficiaries, as well as financial constraints, UNHCR had to prioritize its activities. This left

unmet needs in various areas, such as water supplies, education, health care, shelter and livelihoods.

## Constraints

Yemen faces a complex humanitarian emergency situation, in addition to political and economic hardships and an unpredictable security environment. The political transition has not yet translated into significant improvements in security and rule of law. Unemployment, poverty, malnutrition and food insecurity have reached alarming levels. Large gender disparities exist, with significant gaps in women's access to economic, social and political opportunities. Political instability and violence have constricted economic recovery and have driven up the cost of living, especially for IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers.

## Working with others

UNHCR implemented its programme for refugees, IDPs and returnees in close coordination with the Yemeni authorities and 18 implementing partners across the country. As a member of the UN Country Team, UNHCR led the Protection and CCCM/Shelter/NFI clusters.

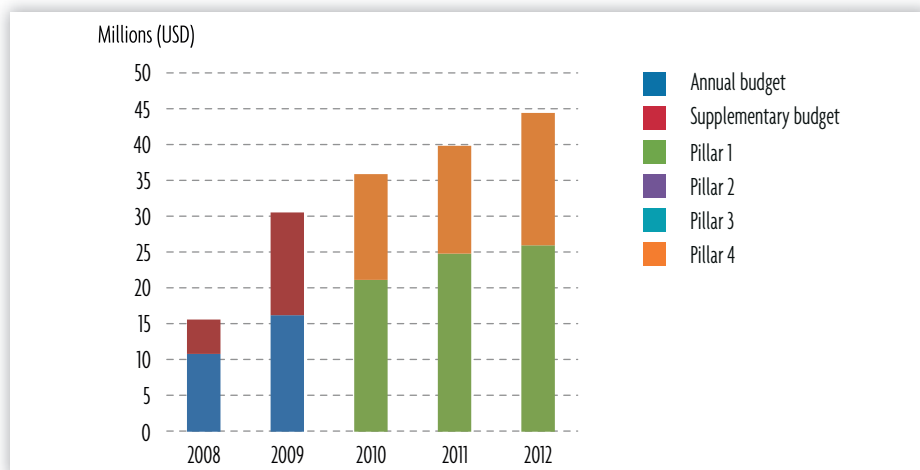
## Unmet needs

- Not enough outreach activities to adequately coordinate with local communities in response to new arrivals, were conducted.
- A backlog of more than 1,300 pending RSD cases due to delays in registration.
- Shelter and water facilities in the tented area in the Kharaz Camp were inadequate.
- Mental health needs could not be fully addressed due to a lack of necessary medications and increasing demands.
- Not all young people could be provided with vocational training, literacy classes and scholarships.
- More than half of those deemed to have specific needs did not receive enough support to meet their basic living costs.

# | Financial information |

## Expenditures for Yemen | 2008 to 2012

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Yemen amounted to USD 72.7 million in 2012, including a supplementary appeal of nearly USD 13 million. The level of funding available allowed the operation to expend USD 44.5 million. Through the supplementary budget, UNHCR sought to address the needs of IDP returnees to Abyan Governorate, including protection, domestic needs, and emergency shelter and support for the most vulnerable communities.



## Budget, income and expenditure in Yemen | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>34,512,572</b>	<b>38,155,977</b>	<b>72,668,549</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	18,353,417	17,328,265	<b>35,681,683</b>
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	7,676,550	1,137,593	<b>8,814,143</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>26,029,967</b>	<b>18,465,858</b>	<b>44,495,825</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN</b>			
<i>Favourable Protection Environment</i>			
International and regional instruments	136,362	0	<b>136,362</b>
Law and policy	496,789	107,186	<b>603,975</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	161,470	0	<b>161,470</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	243,746	71,457	<b>315,203</b>
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	600,022	0	<b>600,022</b>
Public attitude towards persons of concern	141,847	0	<b>141,847</b>
Subtotal	1,780,236	178,643	1,958,879
<i>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	1,398,054	0	<b>1,398,054</b>
Identification of statelessness	597,459	0	<b>597,459</b>
Registration and profiling	801,330	537,090	<b>1,338,421</b>
Status determination procedures	542,239	0	<b>542,239</b>
Individual documentation	324,921	150,074	<b>474,996</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	215,041	107,186	<b>322,227</b>
Subtotal	3,879,045	794,351	4,673,395
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>			
Prevention and response to SGBV	792,059	712,644	<b>1,504,704</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	377,353	0	<b>377,353</b>
Protection of children	420,404	142,915	<b>563,319</b>
Subtotal	1,589,817	855,559	2,445,376
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>			
Health	1,857,811	0	<b>1,857,811</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	331,052	0	<b>331,052</b>
Nutrition	584,193	0	<b>584,193</b>
Water	362,707	0	<b>362,707</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	667,161	0	<b>667,161</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	1,040,175	530,355	<b>1,570,529</b>
Access to energy	136,363	0	<b>136,363</b>
Basic and domestic items	790,087	7,689,536	<b>8,479,623</b>
Services for people with specific needs	1,124,733	450,540	<b>1,575,273</b>
Education	1,812,074	0	<b>1,812,074</b>
Subtotal	8,706,356	8,670,431	17,376,786
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>			
Community mobilization	397,296	741,487	<b>1,138,783</b>
Coexistence with local communities	296,148	232,430	<b>528,578</b>
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,375,204	133,645	<b>1,508,849</b>
Subtotal	2,068,648	1,107,562	3,176,210

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	0	698,827	<b>698,827</b>
Voluntary return	272,725	454,587	<b>727,312</b>
Integration	0	35,728	<b>35,728</b>
Resettlement	239,002	0	<b>239,002</b>
Subtotal	511,727	1,189,142	1,700,869
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnerships	208,048	0	<b>208,048</b>
Camp management and coordination	0	147,455	<b>147,455</b>
Emergency management	0	85,064	<b>85,064</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	305,044	214,372	<b>519,417</b>
Subtotal	513,093	446,891	959,984
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Logistics and supply	263,240	821,401	<b>1,084,640</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	1,153,066	1,399,386	<b>2,552,453</b>
Subtotal	1,416,306	2,220,787	3,637,093
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	5,564,741	3,002,491	<b>8,567,232</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,029,967</b>	<b>18,465,858</b>	<b>44,495,825</b>

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