



Yemen Situation

Emergency Response

January – December 2016

SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL 2016



February 2016

Cover photograph

An elderly Somali returnee lives alone in an IDP camp outside Hargeisa, Somalia. She had lived in Yemen for 40 years, but had to flee Yemen due to escalated conflict.

UNHCR / Oualid Khelifi

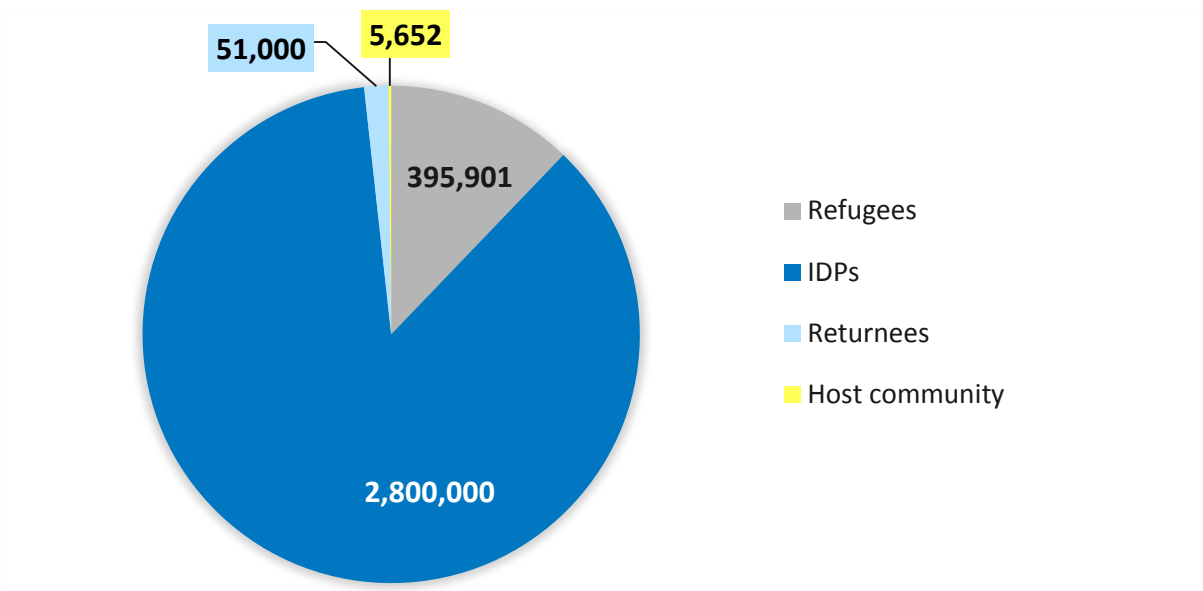
December 2015

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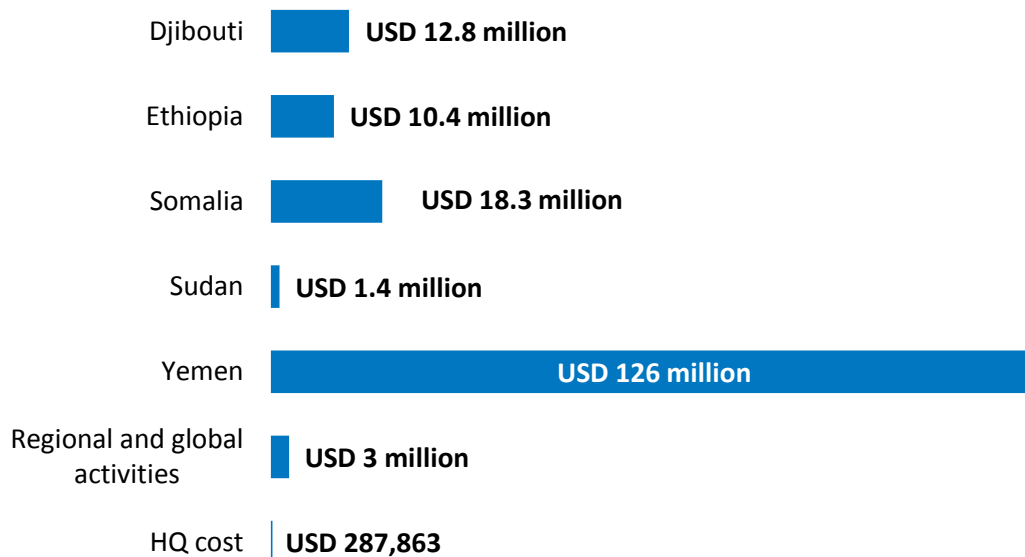
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AT A GLANCE

More than **3.25 million** people of concern



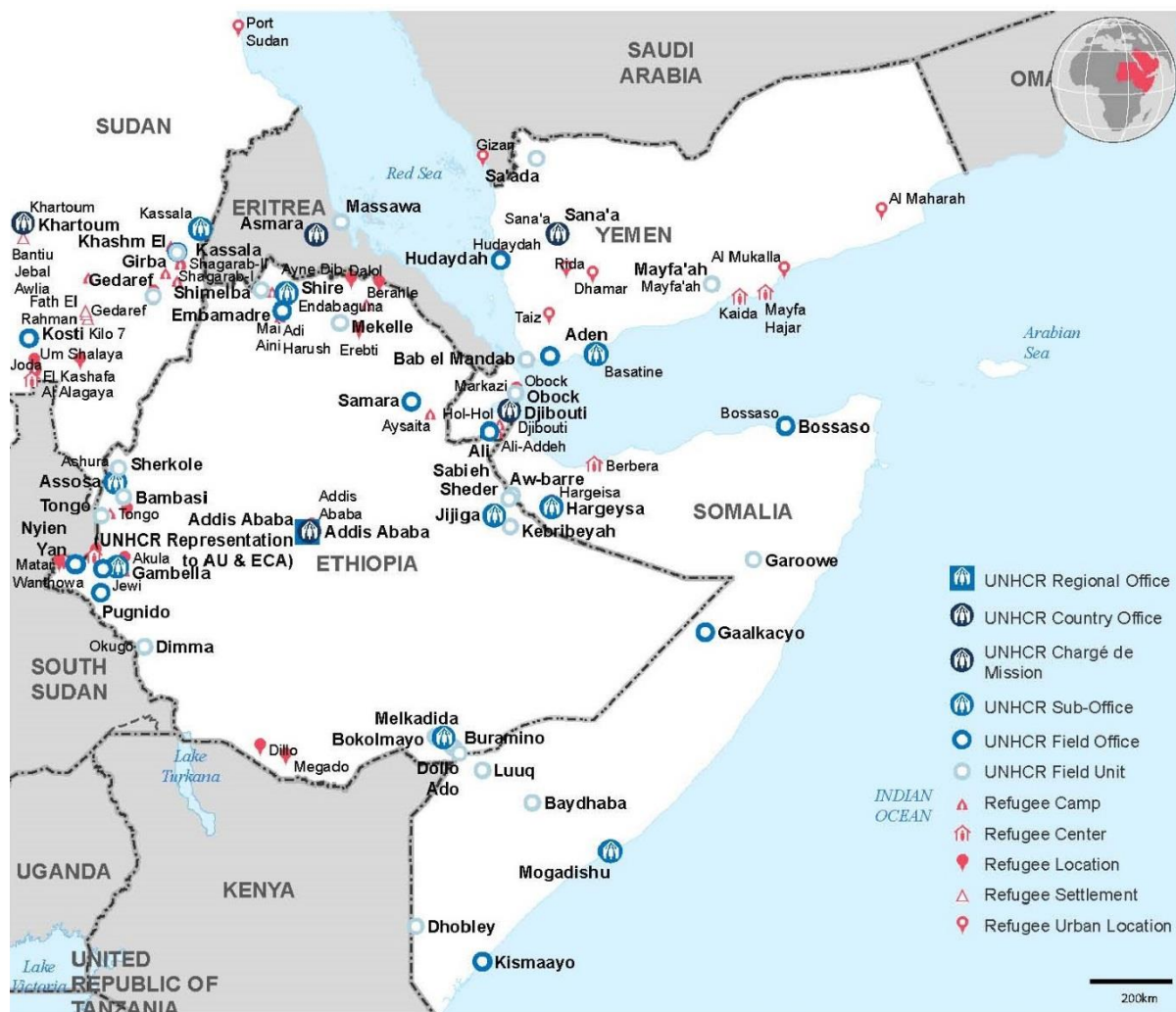
A total of **USD 172.2 million*** in financial requirements for the Yemen Situation, including USD 115.5 million in additional requirements, for the period January – December 2016:



* This total includes support costs (7%).

CONTEXT

Map (situation as of 13 January 2016)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.
Printing date: 13 Jan 2016 Sources: UNHCR Author: UNHCR - HQ Geneva Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org Filename: yem_supplementary_appeal

Introduction

The situation in Yemen continues to deteriorate since fighting and violence intensified in late March 2015. Virtually the entire country is affected by the ongoing conflict and humanitarian needs have increased exponentially, resulting in 80 per cent of the population being in need of some form of humanitarian assistance. More than 2.5 million people – around 10 per cent of the total population – are internally displaced as of 30 November 2015.

Prior to the crisis, Yemen was hosting more than 263,900 refugees, the majority from Somalia, who require continued protection and assistance. Notwithstanding the ongoing conflict in Yemen, refugees, asylum-seekers and vulnerable migrants, the majority from Ethiopia and Somalia, have

continued to arrive in Yemen in search of protection or to transit onwards to the Arabian Peninsula. In 2015 alone, 92,446 new arrivals reached Yemeni shores.

Alongside internal displacement, people are fleeing the country in considerable numbers. By the end of 2015, more than 99,000 persons of concern from Yemen had been reported in countries in the East and Horn of Africa, mainly in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan, as well as in the Gulf region. As the situation in Yemen continues to deteriorate, and based on recent trends, it is anticipated that movements to the East and Horn of Africa, the Gulf States, and beyond will continue at similar rates in 2016.

Following the system-wide L3 emergency declaration for Yemen on 1 July 2015, UNHCR declared the Yemen situation an internal level 3 emergency and designated a Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) for the Yemen situation under the Refugee Coordination Model. The RRC ensures coherent and coordinated support on the ground for UNHCR's response to the overall regional dimensions of the Yemen crisis. The RRC works closely with IOM and other humanitarian agencies and partners to strengthen UNHCR's leadership and coordination role for the refugee response, and maximizes collaboration and synergies with other partners at the regional level.

This supplementary appeal outlines UNHCR's planned response to the Yemen emergency in 2016. It covers the needs of refugees and asylum-seekers of various nationalities in Yemen, internally displaced people (IDPs) and others in Yemen who are part of mixed movements. It also presents UNHCR's response to the needs of refugees fleeing Yemen to the East and Horn of Africa and the Middle East and North Africa.

In December 2015, UNHCR together with IOM launched an inter-agency Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RRMRP), covering the requirements to provide protection and assistance to those fleeing Yemen into Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan for January-December 2016. UNHCR's response to the Yemen situation in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan as presented in this supplementary appeal is in line with the RRMRP.

Population data

		Population of Concern as of 31 December 2015	Total Planning Population as of 31 December 2016
Yemen	IDPs*	2,509,062	2,800,000
	Refugees and asylum-seekers	277,039	292,066
Djibouti	Yemeni refugees	17,479	25,700
	Refugees of other nationalities	358	500
	Returnees	1,938	3,000
	Host community	-	3,000
Ethiopia	Yemeni refugees	2,640	7,460
	Refugees of other nationalities	6,185	12,745
Somalia	Yemeni refugees	4,390	13,250
	Refugees of other nationalities	235	350
	Returnees	26,613	48,000
	Host community	3,020	2,652

Sudan	Yemeni refugees	1,026	1,426
	Refugees of other nationalities	1,374	1,454
Other**	Yemeni refugees	36,850	40,950
TOTAL		2,888,209	3,252,553

* The number of IDPs in Yemen for the year 2016 is an estimated projection given the fluid situation in the country, and subject to further adjustments during the course of the year.

** Countries in the East and Horn of Africa apart from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, and in the Middle East and North Africa.

Financial summary (USD)

UNHCR's budget for 2016 (as approved by the Executive Committee in October 2015) related to the Yemen Situation amounts to **USD 56.7 million**. The additional requirements presented in this Appeal total **USD 115.5 million**, as shown in the centre column of the table below, including support costs (7%).

OPERATION	Revised budget excluding the Yemen Situation	YEMEN SITUATION			TOTAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS FOR 2016
		ExCom Budget related to the Yemen Situation	Additional requirements	Total	
Djibouti	19,987,830	-	12,000,000	12,000,000	31,987,830
Ethiopia	269,651,823	-	9,675,614	9,675,614	279,327,437
Somalia	83,570,704	-	17,108,646	17,108,646	100,679,350
Sudan	145,425,209	-	1,337,462	1,337,462	146,762,671
Yemen	2,613,910	56,696,736	64,752,412	121,449,148	124,063,058
Regional and global activities*	-	-	2,798,167	2,798,167	2,798,167
HQ costs	-	-	287,863	287,863	287,863
Subtotal	521,249,476	56,696,736	107,960,164	164,656,900	685,906,376
Support costs (7%) **	-	-	7,537,061	7,537,061	7,537,061
TOTAL	521,249,476	56,696,736	115,497,225	172,193,961	693,443,437

*Countries in the East and Horn of Africa, apart from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, and in the Middle East and North Africa. This amount includes provisions for the Office of Regional Refugee Coordinator, protection and assistance activities, including emergency preparedness, with specific attention to the most vulnerable individuals who have fled to countries other than those listed above.

** Support costs are not applied to HQ costs.

Overall strategy and coordination

Yemen

UNHCR's main objectives in Yemen are to deliver protection and humanitarian assistance to the civilian populations most affected by the conflict, including refugees, asylum-seekers, other persons of concern moving as part of mixed movements, and IDPs. The Office's overall humanitarian response continues to prioritize the immediate provision of life-saving and life-sustaining interventions.

UNHCR leads the multi-sector response for refugees and asylum-seekers in Yemen and provides cash assistance and temporary shelter to asylum-seekers and refugees with identified specific needs. UNHCR, together with partners, continues to operate and provide services to refugees in Kharaz refugee camp.

Internal displacement is growing across the country, and air-strikes and ground fighting have restricted freedom of movement for some populations who are cut off from basic supplies and services. The inter-agency cluster system for IDPs remains activated in Yemen to support the operational response on the ground. Within this set-up, UNHCR leads the Protection and Shelter/Non-food Items/Camp Coordination and Camp Management clusters, and is responsible for coordinating the development and implementation of cluster-specific strategies, policies and Standard Operating Procedures, assessments and data analysis, trainings, workshops, and liaison with humanitarian actors and stakeholders for joint assessments and delivery. UNHCR also co-leads with IOM the Task Force on Population Movement for IDPs, under the umbrella of the Protection cluster. The Office monitors and reports on population movements in and out of Yemen, and shares this information with authorities and other key stakeholders at both country and regional levels.

Refugee response in neighbouring countries

The conflict in Yemen is forcing Yemenis, as well as refugees and migrants living in Yemen, to flee to neighbouring countries in search of safety and protection. To date, the majority of people fleeing Yemen have travelled to Djibouti and Somalia, a trend that is expected to continue in 2016. Some of those who fled to Somalia have, however, returned to Yemen because of the continued insecurity and harsh living conditions in Somalia, and also because they believed that relative stability had returned to Yemen. UNHCR has also registered and assisted new arrivals from Yemen in Ethiopia and Sudan, and is monitoring onward movements to other countries.

In response to the situation in Yemen, UNHCR is also strengthening its presence and the capacity of national institutions in affected countries in the region. The priority is to ensure that refugees and other persons of concern have access to adequate levels of protection and assistance upon arrival in receiving countries, as well as during their journey. This encompasses ensuring access to territory and asylum; screening to identify people in need of international protection; and providing documentation, access to basic services, counselling, and referral to services to address specific needs.

For refugees and asylum-seekers, an out-of-camp approach will be pursued wherever possible, while a community-outreach programme will be implemented through NGOs, partners and stakeholders to facilitate temporary accommodation with host families until durable solutions are identified.

As the situation in Yemen continues to deteriorate, UNHCR will further advocate for the protection of people fleeing the country, including for access to safety and basic services for those in need. Close partnerships with influential national organizations, as well as awareness-raising and capacity-building to increase tolerance among the local communities, will be strengthened to maintain or expand the protection space and the support for humanitarian interventions. UNHCR will also work to identify solutions including resettlement, humanitarian visa and admission programmes, and alternative legal avenues to protection, such as legal forms of temporary stay. Pending the identification of suitable durable solutions, efforts will be made to promote the self-sufficiency of people fleeing Yemen in hosting countries where possible.

As spontaneous returns to Yemen have been reported, a comprehensive approach is required to ensure that returnees are well informed in order to prevent movements when conditions are not conducive for return in safety and dignity. In this regard, in April 2015, UNHCR issued an advisory note on UNHCR's position on returns to Yemen, which is available on the Refworld website (<http://www.refworld.org/docid/5523fdf84.html>). For people fleeing the conflict in Yemen who, despite the possible challenges and risks, decide to return to their country of origin, information and counselling will be provided on the current situation in the areas of return, together with a one-time assistance package including cash, core relief items and shelter materials for both refugees and host families, depending on the assessed needs and the local context. Targeted referrals and assistance will be provided for extremely vulnerable individuals after assessment of their specific needs.

In addition, UNHCR liaises closely with IOM and national counterparts on interventions related to mixed migratory movements. With regard to the mixed onward movements historically experienced in the region, advocacy activities have raised the awareness of governments and other stakeholders, including maritime actors, of the need for a coordinated, strategic approach to address major gaps in search and rescue, and for reception and protection capacities in countries affected by the movement of people in and out of Yemen.

UNHCR and IOM jointly endorsed "The Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea with a special focus on the Yemen situation: IOM and UNHCR Proposals for Strategic Action". The document outlines the elements of a comprehensive regional approach for engaging the authorities in countries of origin, transit and destination, international organizations, and civil society actors to ensure the protection of people moving as part of mixed population flows from, to or through Yemen. UNHCR is working with IOM to secure the support of governments to operationalize this strategy.

In light of the continued need to increase media and public attention on the Yemen situation, UNHCR will support the production of several multi-media products focusing on the humanitarian aspects of the crisis. Furthermore, the Office will ensure that country operations have adequate technical capacity to maintain staff security and communications, including by further equipping offices in Yemen.

PLANNED RESPONSE

DJIBOUTI

Existing response

Before people fleeing the conflict in Yemen began arriving in Djibouti, the country was already host to 15,392 refugees and asylum-seekers (mainly from Somalia), of whom 12,754 are accommodated in two camps (10,640 in Ali-Addeh camp and 2,114 in Holl Holl camp) and 2,638 are living in urban areas.

Since the outbreak of the Yemeni crisis at the end of March 2015, a total of 19,775 persons of concern arrived from Yemen to Djibouti, including 17,479 Yemeni nationals. By the end of October, the number of people fleeing Yemen to Djibouti already exceeded the earlier projections set for the whole of 2015 and it is anticipated that the pace of arrivals will continue or increase in 2016.

The Government of Djibouti has shown a positive attitude towards new arrivals, who have access to the territory. Yemenis are recognized as *prima facie* refugees. The *Office National d'assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* (ONARS), the Government body responsible for refugees, also recognizes Somali refugees who were recognized in Yemen as *prima facie* refugees. Other nationalities undergo individual refugee status determination (RSD).

Previously, all boats coming from Yemen were obliged to disembark in Obock and Yemeni nationals were required to stay in Obock/Markazi camp. Their identity (ID) documents were retained by authorities until their registration card is ready. Through UNHCR's continuous advocacy, Yemenis who have the required documentation or specific medical needs are now permitted to continue their journey to Djibouti city or other destinations. Further, the length of time that the ID documents of Yemenis is retained has been significantly reduced.

In April 2015, the Government of Djibouti allocated the Markazi site, four kilometres from the town of Obock and north of Djibouti, to establish a refugee camp. During the first months of the crisis, the Government had restricted the movements of refugees in the country, obliging them to register and remain in Markazi camp rather than in Djibouti city. Nevertheless, strong winds characteristic of the region forced some refugees to leave the camp in the summer months. Since September, more people have been registered and accommodated at Markazi camp as a result of an influx from Yemen, prompted by intensified fighting. In addition, since 30 September, the Government of Djibouti has authorized the registration of Yemenis as refugees in Djibouti city and more than 1,040 Yemenis have been registered there as refugees by the end of 2015. There are currently two recognized registration locations (Obock and Djibouti city).

To address the critical health and nutrition needs of new arrivals, nutrition screenings are conducted for all refugee children aged under five, pregnant women, and lactating mothers upon arrival in Markazi camp. A Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) conducted in Obock and Markazi camp in mid-December 2015 found the global malnutrition rate was 50 per cent - close to national rates. A nutrition unit has been established in the camp to provide supplementary feeding to malnourished children, with the support of UNICEF and health partner AHA. Based on the needs of

the growing female population, the health clinic with the support of UNICEF and UNFPA has started a reproductive health programme, although the availability of health specialists remain irregular. Health consultations are conducted in the camp, with referrals to hospitals in Obock and Djibouti city. An ambulance is available in Obock for critical cases and negotiations are being conducted for an additional ambulance to cover the needs of the growing population. Based on initial assessments, a significant portion of the refugee population are in need of psychosocial assistance. While sporadic interventions have been implemented, a long-term arrangement needs to be established to ensure regular assistance.

A child protection committee has been established to monitor and report protection concerns; however, refugee youth are also in need of opportunities to engage in sports and leisure activities. To ensure refugee children's access to education in Markazi camp, UNHCR and partners developed a joint plan of action whereby 100 refugee children benefitted from a six-week programme of basic literacy and recreational activities in the summer. In Obock, there are currently 328 refugee children who attend primary school and an informal secondary school structure has been set up for 48 students, facilitated by parent volunteers. Insufficient funds have restricted the expansion of education services to accommodate all the children in the camp.

With a growing number of arrivals, the camp has extended its borders to provide shelter and infrastructure for newly-registered refugees. In addition to tents, 300 refugee housing units (RHUs) were recently set up in the camp.

Meanwhile, the conflict has triggered the return of many vulnerable, undocumented Ethiopian migrants in Yemen, who are transiting through the country in order to reach the Gulf countries. Similarly, numerous Ethiopian migrants who had reached Djibouti on their way to Yemen across the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea found themselves stranded in Djibouti. The Government of Djibouti, supported by local and international humanitarian actors, has provided access to their territory for stranded migrants and facilitated the return of Djiboutian citizens.

However, the limited material and medical assistance in urban locations for the most vulnerable refugees remains a challenge. Furthermore, Djibouti suffers from extremely limited resources and the presence of refugees and migrants places an added strain on the country. Providing access to farmland and drinking water remain significant challenges. Refugees are dependent on humanitarian aid. As such, there is a risk that some refugees will resort to negative coping mechanisms unless adequate levels of assistance are assured. The strain on limited resources and services could also be a source of tension with the host community.

Strategy and coordination

If the conflict continues in Yemen, Djibouti expects the arrival of some 32,200 persons of concern from Yemen by the end of 2016, including more than 25,000 Yemenis. It is estimated that some 40 per cent of the projected 25,000 Yemenis will seek asylum in Djibouti and the rest will move onward to third countries.

UNHCR's strategic objectives for the Yemen situation emergency response in Djibouti are to:

- 1) ensure continued access to territory, freedom of movement, security and protection;

- 2) improve access to legal assistance;
- 3) enhance access to basic services, medical assistance, and psychosocial assistance;
- 4) enable access to livelihoods opportunities; and
- 5) reinforce assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers.

UNHCR will coordinate the refugee response in partnership with the Government, national and international humanitarian partners, and other stakeholders. Coordination mechanisms are mainstreamed through the existing sectoral approach to increase efficiency and ensure that cross-cutting issues, such as protection, prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), assistance to youth and adolescents, and care for the environment, are taken into consideration by all actors.

Sector experts will provide technical leadership, signal gaps in assistance, and ensure that these gaps are addressed. In addition, refugees of different ages and backgrounds will be involved in all phases of the programme cycle, including a participatory needs assessment to review the emergency plan. Age, gender and protection considerations are mainstreamed throughout the response, with special attention given to the specific protection needs of women and children.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct regular monitoring missions at entry points to ensure refugees' access to territory. ▪ Identify and support people with specific needs on arrival.
Individual documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support national institutions in the issuance of national identity cards and international travel documents for refugees.
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Register an additional 10,000 newly-arrived refugees. ▪ Organize 8 trainings to build the capacity of government officials, local authorities, army forces and civil society on the non-refoulement principle and access to the territory. 300 government officials will be trained on rights and duties of refugees and asylum-seekers. ▪ Organize 8 advocacy campaigns for Djibouti authorities on the registration of Yemeni refugees. ▪ Conduct sensitization campaigns for 1,500 refugees on registration procedures.
Civil registration and civil status documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue the issuance of identity documents to 10,000 new refugees in Obock, and for refugees staying in Djibouti with the authorization of the Government of Djibouti. The Government will issue identity documents for all adult refugees and birth certificates for all children.
Family reunification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Share information on unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) with refugees, partners and country of origin for a reunification process of families.
Favourable protection environment	
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the Government with rescue-at-sea activities and promote disembarkation in safety of those rescued by private ships to ensure access to territory.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct interviews with new arrivals before registration.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Freedom of movement and reduction of detention risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize advocacy and sensitization sessions about refugee protection for public forces staff.
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor all cases of arbitrary detention. Set up and support community structures to address and identify needs of unaccompanied or separated children. Ensure the identification and assistance of UASC will be ensured. Apply best interest determination procedures and put in place tracing for UASC for each case.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize 5 sensitization campaigns on SGBV. Support access to legal assistance for persons of concern. Provide SGBV cases with material assistance (as necessary), psychological support at the medical centre (1 SGBV counsellor will be recruited) and medical assistance according to protocol put in place to assist victims.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that 10,000 newly-registered refugees have access to comprehensive primary healthcare services, including strengthened mental health and psychosocial support. Conduct systematic vaccination of all new arrivals under 5 years of age. Conduct medical monitoring, with special attention to those with specific health problems. Support the medical referrals system in the transit/reception centres and settlements, especially secondary and tertiary referral of complicated cases in Obock or Djibouti city. Provide essential drugs, medical supply and equipment as well as experienced staff to health centres in Markazi, Obock and Djibouti city. Provide health education and organize an immunization campaign.
Reproductive health and HIV services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and increase reproductive health services capacity in health centres serving refugees, including for adolescent sexual reproductive health. Conduct clinical management of rape cases. Distribute female and male condoms. Implement measures for HIV prevention and transmission from pregnant mother to children, and treatment. Provide counselling, testing, referral and inclusive medical examinations before treatment of people with HIV/AIDS.
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct sensitization campaigns on HIV/AIDS for refugees. Establish nutrition screening and supplementary feeding programmes. Establish nutritional monitoring and effective malnutrition-prevention response capabilities. Establish a malnutrition monitoring system of refugees on arrival at the port and in refugee health centres.

Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide complementary food supplements for children, pregnant women and malnourished adults. Implement community management of acute malnutrition.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute hot meals to 10,000 new refugee arrivals once a day at the reception centre. Upgrade water systems in the camp to ensure access of quality and sufficient quantity of water to new refugees. Implement water trucking to the refugee camp while exploring alternative long-term, cost-effective water supply solutions. Implement water tank installation and purification, water testing and quality assurance systems in the camp.
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish water management committees in the camp. Construct gender-specific latrines and showers (2 households per latrine) in the camp. Enhance sanitation through hygiene promotion and provision of hygiene materials including household sanitation kits, water storage containers and communal latrine excavation tool kits. Construct refuse pits for the maintenance of sanitation and hygiene in the camp.
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide community transitional shelters (2 - 3 families per tent) to 10,000 new refugees awaiting distribution of family shelters, and establish 2 resting areas. Provide an additional 1,680 emergency shelters to new refugees in the camp (3 - 4 people per family and per shelter). Provide shelters to 10,000 refugees who arrived in 2015 and are settled in Markazi.
Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute 29,400 litres of kerosene per month (or 2L/person/month) for cooking to households (for 14,700 refugees in Markazi and Obock town and the 10,000 newly-arrived refugees). Ensure transportation from Djibouti to Markazi, Distribute energy-saving cookers. Conduct sensitization campaigns on the protection of the environment and train refugees on energy-saving practices for the better utilization of local natural resources.
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 10,000 new arrival refugees with a package of core relief items (CRI) upon arrival to the camp. The CRI package includes the following items; kitchen set, blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, soap, mosquito net and stove. Distribute sanitary material to refugee women of reproductive age.
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure identification at entry points and support to people with specific needs, including financial support as well as food, materials and provision of other relief items. Monitor and provide people with disabilities with an assistance package.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit and train 30 teachers. Distribute education kits to 1,200 children and provide materials to 2 schools receiving refugee children. Provide accelerated French language courses to refugee children.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support recreational activities in schools for refugee children, including the distribution of sport equipment and organizing cultural and recreational activities. Identify learning opportunities for young refugees and support their training.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the refugee community is sensitized, trained, organized and mobilized to better respond to community problems. Engage the refugee community in the management of refugee issues and their solutions.
Co-existence with local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that sensitization campaigns for refugees include the local population. Ensure that peaceful co-existence initiatives/activities for refugees implemented include the local population.
Self-reliance and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a socio-economic survey that takes into account social and economic conditions of the region before the implementation of self-reliance activities. Draft and implement a livelihoods strategy. Provide training for refugees to increase access to income-generating and enable them to increase their capacity. Conduct a survey on activity opportunities and study the local market in Obock or Markazi.
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Camp management and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend existing site to accommodate 10,000 additional refugees.
Donor relations and resource mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize briefings and visits of donors to the camp.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure maintenance and repair of vehicle fleet. Rent vehicles from other UNHCR operations to upgrade the UNHCR partner's fleet. Ensure maintenance and management of the warehouse. Support the purchase of supplies, handling and transportation cost. Purchase oil and fuel.
Operation management, coordination and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide project management support to operation staff with administrative, financial and human resources. Provide training to partners and support audit activities. Monitor projects by multifunctional team and implementing partner staff. Provide ICT materials to partners and support their maintenance.

Financial requirements (USD) for Djibouti

	ExCom Budget related to the Yemen Situation	Additional requirements	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment			
Access to territory and refolement risk reduced	-	206,773	206,773
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Reception conditions	-	28,718	28,718
Registration and profiling	-	402,058	402,058
Individual documentation	-	166,567	166,567
Civil registration and status documentation	-	172,310	172,310
Family reunification	-	40,206	40,206
Security from violence and exploitation			
Prevention of and response to SGBV	-	172,310	172,310
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	-	57,437	57,437
Protection of children	-	143,592	143,592
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	-	631,805	631,805
Reproductive health and HIV services	-	86,155	86,155
Nutrition	-	229,747	229,747
Food security	-	229,747	229,747
Water	-	746,679	746,679
Sanitation and hygiene	-	574,368	574,368
Shelter and infrastructure	-	2,058,535	2,058,535
Access to energy	-	1,148,736	1,148,736
Basic and domestic items	-	1,148,736	1,148,736
Services for people with specific needs	-	172,310	172,310
Education	-	746,680	746,680
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	-	57,437	57,437
Coexistence with local communities	-	28,718	28,718
Self-reliance and livelihoods	-	459,495	459,495
Leadership, coordination and partnership			
Camp management and coordination	-	229,747	229,747
Donor relations and resource mobilization	-	22,975	22,975
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	-	1,006,594	1,006,594
Operation management, coordination and support	-	1,031,565	1,031,565
Subtotal	-	12,000,000	12,000,000
Support costs (7%)	-	840,000	840,000
Total	-	12,840,000	12,840,000

ETHIOPIA

Existing response

Since the outbreak of the conflict in Yemen, Ethiopia has been receiving Yemenis as well as Somalis, Eritreans and Iraqis previously registered as refugees in Yemen. Somalis are arriving in the Eastern and Northern regions of Ethiopia after crossing the borders of Djibouti and Somalia. Ethiopia's open-door policy and its geographical proximity and close ties to Yemen makes it a destination country for those fleeing the conflict and seeking international protection.

The Government of Ethiopia recognizes *prima facie* Yemeni and Somali refugees. Upon arrival in Ethiopia, the refugees are registered by the Government, through its Administration of Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), and UNHCR.

Protection and assistance are provided to Yemenis in Addis Ababa under the urban refugee programme. Owing to the Government's reservation in granting refugees the right to engage in gainful employment, refugees are almost fully dependent on humanitarian assistance. Yemeni refugees under the urban programme are provided with a monthly subsistence allowance for their basic housing and food needs, and are further supported to access public basic services. This follows the strategic approach of the operation to ensure that refugees have the same access to public health and education services as nationals.

Partners working with newly-arriving Yemeni refugees have identified particular psychosocial needs, as many refugees have been traumatized during or prior to their flights. Psychosocial assistance, as well as mental health support through individual counselling, are available on a regular, albeit limited, basis.

The Government generally expects Somali refugees arriving from Yemen to reside in camps. Given the saturation of the Jijiga camps, all Somali refugees previously in Yemen passing through Somaliland to reach Jijiga are only provided temporary assistance consisting of make-shift shelter and basic food, until relocation to the Melkadida camps. The journey from Jijiga to Melkadida camps takes five days by road. Relocated refugees have received assistance in the form of shelter, core relief items, education, as well as access to health services in the camps in Melkadida.

Strategy and coordination

Given their family ties in Ethiopia, the security situation in Somalia, and the growing pressure on the provision of humanitarian aid in Djibouti, UNHCR anticipates that more than 7,000 Yemeni nationals will be in Ethiopia by the end of 2016. Additionally, some 12,000 Somali refugees previously hosted in Yemen are estimated to reach Ethiopia by the end of 2016.

The strategic objectives of UNHCR and its partners in Ethiopia remain the following:

1. Strengthen registration and identification of the most vulnerable refugees coming from Yemen in order to (1) better provide protection and assistance and (2) provide documentation to refugees and asylum-seekers;

2. Support refugees, by (1) providing protection and assistance services in the camps for Somali refugees arriving from Yemen and (2) alternatives to camps (urban setting) for Yemenis;
3. Pursue appropriate durable solutions for refugees; and
4. Strengthen coordination, resource mobilization and partnership in the country and in neighbouring countries on refugee influxes and mixed movements.

On arrival, following ARRA's decision, nationality screening will be waived for all Yemeni refugees holding national passports or letters attesting their citizenship. While Yemenis will be registered as refugees, other nationalities arriving from Yemen and assisted under the urban programme will undergo RSD procedures in order to be issued with identity documentation.

Somalis and Eritreans will be registered in existing refugee camps. Advocacy with the Government to facilitate registration in Jijiga for some of the Somali refugees previously hosted in Yemen will continue, particularly for those with family members in the Jijiga camps; as well as creating conditions for reception, shelter and access to basic services for the refugees who will need to be relocated to Melkadida camps.

Survivors of violence, torture and SGBV, children at risk, older persons and other persons with specific needs will be identified during the registration process and referred to a competent agency to access psycho-social support and medical and legal assistance.

Measures to prevent risky onward movements, particularly the Somali refugees, will also be enhanced, while efforts to find durable solutions continue.

The coordination and response to arrivals from Yemen will continue through existing mechanisms, including the Refugee Task Force co-chaired by UNHCR and the Government of Ethiopia's Refugee body, ARRA; and the Protection Working Group organized by UNHCR and which includes both operational and implementing partners. Relevant amendments and additions will be made to existing bilateral sub-agreements between UNHCR and its partner agencies to ensure the protection and assistance of refugees.

UNHCR will be coordinating its sub/field offices in the different regions of Ethiopia, especially those located in the northern and eastern regions bordering with Somalia and Djibouti, to undertake coordinated protection/border monitoring, data collection and reporting on new arrivals.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception condition improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct 2 reception centres and facilities, provide water trucking, and transport 6,500 refugees to the final destination points (Melkadida and Addis Ababa). ▪ Register 19,000 refugees in partnership with the Government. ▪ Coordinate with the Government to issue pass permits for onward movement to Melkadida for Somalis and Addis Ababa for Yemenis.
Registration and profiling	
Individual documentation	
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procure medicines and plumpy for 12,500 refugees and provide medical referrals.

Sanitation and hygiene
Shelter and infrastructure

Basic and domestic items

Education

- Provide support to the Ministry of Health, and enter into memorandum of understanding in order to facilitate unhindered access to government health facilities for refugees in the urban areas.
- Provide **750** dry toilets for **6,000** refugees.
- Construct **1,875** transitional shelters and provide refugees with plastic sheets and other building materials.
- Provide cash assistance to some **7,000** Yemeni refugees residing in Addis Ababa.
- Provide some **12,500** Somali refugees residing in camps with **1,300** packages of core relief items.
- Recruit teachers, procure **3,000** textbooks and teaching materials in the camps, and provide cash assistance to Yemeni refugee children in Addis Ababa.
- Construct **62** classrooms in Melkadida camps
- Provide cash assistance to Yemeni refugee children in Addis Ababa to support them to attend national schools
- Continually engage with the Ministry of Education and enter Memorandum of Understanding to provide support to specific schools where refugee children can have unhindered access to education.

Financial requirements (USD) for Ethiopia

	ExCom Budget related to the Yemen Situation	Additional Requirements	TOTAL
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Reception conditions	-	1,424,619	1,424,619
Registration and profiling	-	187,404	187,404
Individual documentation	-	73,814	73,814
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	-	346,137	346,137
Sanitation and hygiene	-	922,681	922,681
Shelter and infrastructure	-	2,372,608	2,372,608
Basic and domestic items	-	2,875,160	2,875,160
Education	-	1,473,191	1,473,191
Sub-total	-	9,675,614	9,675,614
Support costs (7%)	-	677,293	677,293
Total	-	10,352,907	10,352,907

SOMALIA

Existing response

By the end of 2015, more than 31,000 people from Yemen had arrived in Somalia as a consequence of the ongoing hostilities. This includes 26,613 Somali returnees, primarily from the South Central regions of Somalia; 4,390 Yemeni nationals; and 235 third country nationals. The majority of people arrived by boat in Bossaso, Puntland and Berbera, Somaliland, with a small number also arriving in Mogadishu by air. The majority of arrivals have indicated regions in South Central Somalia as their final destination.

New arrivals from Yemen in Somalia, including Yemeni refugees and Somali returnees, receive assistance at the ports of entry, such as medical assistance as needed (vaccinations, screening for diseases of epidemic potential and fitness for travel assessment), referral services, refreshments, protection assessment, and transportation to the reception centres in Berbera and Bossaso, where they are registered by UNHCR and Government authorities.

The reception centres also provide new arrivals with temporary shelter for up to three nights, as well as food and water, core relief items, and basic services including health care, water and sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion, nutrition screening and treatment, psychosocial support and family tracing. Vulnerability assessments are conducted to identify Somali returnees who require onward transportation assistance to enable them to return to their area of origin or choice, as well as referrals for further assistance. A total of 18,360 people were registered and assisted in the reception centres since late March 2015, and 9,670 Somali returnees have been provided with onward transportation assistance to their areas of origin or choice. The areas of intended return are distributed as follows: 55 per cent to Mogadishu; 11 per cent to Hargeisa; 5 per cent to Bossaso; 3 per cent to Kismayo; 3 per cent to Baidoa; and 23 per cent to other areas.

At the reception centres, Government authorities provide security and collaborate closely with UNHCR in the registration and monitoring of new arrivals. Special attention is devoted to victims of SGBV, child-protection cases and other people with specific needs. In addition, to reduce the protection risks of Somalis from South Central regions who decide to return, up-to-date information is provided on the conditions in places of origin/places of choice to enable returnees to make an informed decision.

A one-time blanket reinstallation cash grant is given to all new arrivals from Yemen to address the most acute humanitarian needs upon arrival (USD 100 per person up to a maximum of USD 600 per family). Moreover, cash assistance to vulnerable Somali returnees and Yemeni refugees to support their basic needs, including accommodation and access to basic services, are provided after conducting vulnerability assessments.

Strategy and coordination

By the end of 2016, it is expected that there will be more than 13,000 Yemeni refugees in Somalia, alongside some 48,000 Somali returnees from Yemen.

UNHCR's strategic objectives for the Yemen situation emergency response in Somalia are to:

- 1) Provide protection and emergency humanitarian assistance for new arrivals, including refugees, asylum-seekers, and returning Somali nationals;
- 2) Support the Government in registering new arrivals and identifying people in need of international protection;
- 3) Identify and facilitate durable solutions to the extent possible, including voluntary return and re-integration in areas of return, local integration and/or settlement to other areas within the country;
- 4) Assist Somali returnees in the areas of livelihoods, health, food, WASH, nutrition and education, through projects included in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), as well as through ongoing programmes implemented by resilience/development actors within the framework of the New Deal Compact Peacebuilding and State-building Goals (PSGs)
- 5) Provide protection and basic assistance to Yemeni asylum-seekers and refugees in line with UNHCR's policy on urban refugees;
- 6) Strengthen the capacity of local authorities to respond to the critical needs of new arrivals; and
- 7) Partner with national and regional authorities, UN sister agencies, IOM and other international and national partners, civil society and community groups to deliver timely and effective support to new arrivals based on their profile and particular protection needs.

In response to the mixed nature of new arrivals from Yemen, UNHCR and IOM are leading an inter-agency taskforce to coordinate the humanitarian response, support arrivals and assist their return and reintegration. The taskforce reports to the Humanitarian Coordinator and members include UN agencies, international and local NGOs. Sub-taskforces were also established at the regional level to coordinate and respond to the critical needs of new arrivals.

Coordination mechanisms are mainstreamed through the existing sectorial approach to ensure efficiency and that cross-cutting issues, such as protection, gender and the environment, are taken into consideration by all actors. The inter-agency meetings on sectorial interventions are held regularly in the field and in Bossaso, Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Nairobi.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Administrative institutions and practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen capacity building of local authorities for reception, registration and protection of new arrivals. Registration is carried out in collaboration with Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Somaliland, the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs in Mogadishu, and Ministry of Interior in Puntland.
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain 5 reception centres (2 in Berbera, 2 in Bossaso, 1 in Mogadishu) where registration/documentation services and humanitarian assistance (food, water, security, health, and hygiene) will be provided for new arrivals. Established special service desks will continue to identify and respond to protection needs such as SGBV, child protection, and services for people with specific needs. The reception centres will pay particular attention to the needs of Somalis and will adapt programming to the evolving situation.
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct registration and profiling upon arrival with local authorities and IOM.

Security from violence and exploitation

Protection from effects of armed conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the vulnerability of Somali returnees, provide protection and transport assistance to people who decide to return to their places of origin, including in South Central Somalia.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include new arrivals from Yemen, both refugees and asylum-seekers, in existing programmes on prevention and response to SGBV.

Basic needs and essential services

Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate refugees and asylum-seekers from Yemen into existing refugee primary health care program in Puntland, Somaliland and South Central Somalia. Improve referral process to secondary and tertiary health facilities by strengthening health services through capacity building, technical and material support.
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide vulnerable new arrivals with CRI kits. Provide one-time assistance package consisting of CRI kits and shelter materials to host families who provide temporary accommodation for Somali returnees who are unable to return to their place of origin. Provide new arrivals with specific needs identified during vulnerability assessment with subsistence allowance to support their basic needs.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate refugees and asylum-seekers from Yemen into existing refugee primary education programmes in Puntland, Somaliland and South Central Somalia.

Durable solutions

Potential for Voluntary Return Realized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a one-time blanket reinstallation cash grant to all new Somali returnee arrivals from Yemen to address the most acute humanitarian needs upon arrival and to re-establish their household upon return (USD 100 per person up to a maximum of USD 600 per family). In order to facilitate re-integration of Somali returning refugees in designated areas of return, provide support to vulnerable families and host communities as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed information on situation and assistance available in their place of origin or potential return area. Enhanced livelihood support for vulnerable/needly families; Semi-permanent shelters for vulnerable/needly families; CRI kit (2x10 litre jerry cans, 3 sleeping mats, 1 tarpaulin, soap (3pcs of 250gm), 3 blankets and 1 kitchen set) and emergency shelter kit (50mt. rope, 0.5kg nails). Provide assistance to Yemeni refugees who voluntarily return to Yemen.
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Community empowerment and self-reliance

Co-existence with local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance livelihood programmes for Somali returnees and provide information/linkages on ongoing livelihood programmes coordinated under cluster/sector/PSGs. Facilitate the reintegration of Somali returnees and support host communities through implementation of community-based projects to improve basic services.
Self-reliance and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to livelihood programmes for newly-arriving refugees and asylum-seekers into existing refugee livelihood and self-reliance programmes in Puntland, Somaliland and South Central Somalia.

Logistics and operations support

Operation management, coordination and support

- Lead of overall coordination of the humanitarian response by co-leading taskforces at the country level and provide support to the Government.
- Enhance operational management capacity by maintaining adequate staffing level and administrative resources.

Financial requirements (USD) for Somalia

	ExCom Budget related to the Yemen Situation	Additional Requirements	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment			
Administrative institutions and practice	-	300,000	300,000
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Reception conditions	-	793,605	793,605
Registration and profiling	-	190,080	190,080
Security from violence and exploitation			
Prevention of and response to SGBV	-	219,648	219,648
Protection from effects of armed conflict	-	1,360,800	1,360,800
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	-	530,000	530,000
Basic and domestic items	-	2,530,056	2,530,056
Education	-	289,301	289,301
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Self-reliance and livelihoods	-	265,000	265,000
Coexistence with local communities	-	50,000	50,000
Durable solutions			
Potential for voluntary return realized	-	5,442,000	5,442,000
Logistic and operation support			
Operation management, coordination and support	-	5,138,156	5,138,156
Subtotal	-	17,108,646	17,108,646
Support costs (7%)	-	1,197,605	1,197,605
Total	-	18,306,252	18,306,252

SUDAN

Existing response

Following the escalation of the conflict in Yemen in March 2015, Sudan has been receiving Yemeni nationals as well as others previously registered as refugees in Yemen, including Sudanese nationals. The majority of newly-arrived Yemenis have settled in the wider Khartoum area and have integrated into urban host communities, mainly concentrated in areas where Yemeni communities were already established.

The results of a participatory assessment show a wide range of protection concerns, including difficulties in obtaining documentation due to administrative barriers and stay permit fees; high expenses related to accommodation; lack of livelihoods opportunities; and the need for health and psychosocial support. An alarming number of Yemeni children do not attend school due to the high school fees, the different curriculum, and differences in the Arabic language. Most Yemeni refugees find medical fees too high and have concerns about the quality of treatments available in public hospitals.

In addition to identifying specific needs through participatory discussions, UNHCR is also registering Yemeni asylum-seekers. Discussions are underway to allow new arrivals access to the Government registration procedure. UNHCR is using the existing refugee multi-sector mechanism to coordinate the response and keep partners informed. Planning for a comprehensive response to the situation is being developed.

Given the scope and impact of the humanitarian crisis, particularly on vulnerable Yemeni refugees, UNHCR aims at providing effective protection and durable solutions for this population through enhancement of the already-existing urban refugee programme in Khartoum.

Strategy and coordination

UNHCR anticipates that by the end of 2016, some 1,400 Yemeni nationals will have sought international protection in Sudan, while the number of arrivals of other nationalities, including a small number of Somali refugees, will reach 1,450 individuals.

UNHCR will support the Government of Sudan to provide protection and assistance to asylum-seekers and refugees from Yemen, as well as affected host communities, and enhance its capacity to accommodate the growing number of Yemeni refugees. The strategic approach that will be adopted by UNHCR to respond to the needs of the Yemeni refugees will be two-fold: a) area-based interventions to support Government services and institutions in areas hosting large numbers of Yemeni refugees (focusing on education and health), and b) targeted assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals within the Yemeni refugee community (including through psychosocial support and mental health interventions, livelihoods initiatives, and the pursuit of resettlement as a durable solution).

While the area-based interventions aim to support both refugee and host communities, the targeted assistance will be provided to vulnerable new arrivals from Yemen. Individual assistance will be based on special-needs profiling and limited to registered refugees from Yemen, including other nationalities who were refugees in Yemen prior to the conflict. Through this two-pronged approach, UNHCR aims to ensure that the essential needs of all extremely vulnerable refugees are met, while at the same time enhancing the capacity of both the Government and local communities to host the new refugee population.

Implementation will be conducted through national NGOs and government institutions, targeting schools and hospitals in areas with high densities of Yemeni refugees. UNHCR aims to maximize the integration of refugees into existing government services and local economies, so as to promote self-reliance and reduce dependency on assistance.

UNHCR will continue to participate in coordination meetings with the Government, UN agencies, donors and partners, in particular through the Donor Forum and the Sectorial Working Groups, to ensure that UNHCR-led activities benefit local communities and that refugees are included in development plans.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Individual documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate with the Government to facilitate access to ID cards for 1,426 Yemeni refugees without the confiscation of national passports (or, alternatively, access to proof of registration or other documentation to verify their legal status in Sudan following RSD). Advocate with the Government to reduce fees of stay, residence and work permits for Yemeni new arrivals based on their status as refugees in Sudan (following RSD by the Government of Sudan, in cooperation with the Sudanese Commissioner for Refugees). Advocate relevant line ministries to ensure support for the response. Enhance coordination with major development actors and donors to ensure support and sustainability of the response.
Basic needs and essential services	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish partnerships with the Ministry of Education and key schools in areas with large numbers of refugees, in cooperation with the Sudanese Commissioner for Refugees. Provide rehabilitation and material support to 2 public schools in areas where large numbers of Yemeni refugee children go to school. Provide school and tuition fees support to 250 Yemeni refugee children, based on special needs and financial needs assessments. Provide remedial classes to children who dropped out of school and facilitate access to secondary school.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate school-based psychosocial support and mental health awareness campaigns in schools through existing mental health partners. Organize trainings for teachers and Parent-Teacher Associations (PTA) on the identification of at-risk

Services for persons with specific needs

- children and establish referral pathways to existing child protection services.
- Establish partnerships with the Ministry of Health and key schools in areas with high concentrations of refugees, in cooperation with the Red Crescent Society (RCS).
- Provide rehabilitation and material support to **3** public hospitals in areas where large numbers of Yemeni refugees live.
- Undertake detailed mapping of available hospitals and health facilities available in areas hosting large numbers of Yemeni refugees.
- Develop and disseminate brochures to inform refugees about available health services.
- Facilitate the temporary scale-up of counselling services through the RCS, and through phone counselling and home visits.
- Improve community outreach, identification of extremely vulnerable individuals.
- Strengthen existing services for extremely vulnerable people to accommodate new arrivals from Yemen.
- Mainstream assistance to persons with specific needs from Yemen into UNHCR's regular refugee reception and case management activities.
- Improve profiling for resettlement of the most vulnerable refugees (targeting **100** cases/**500** individuals identified and referred).
- Enhance social counselling, legal interventions, psychosocial services and mental health interventions through existing implementing partners.

Community empowerment and self-reliance

Self-reliance and livelihoods

- Conduct market assessments matching population skills, mapping of employers and initiating networks.
- Support micro-loans and income-generating activities, as well as sustainability monitoring.
- Provide financial assistance based on profiling to extremely vulnerable individuals (target: **200** families supported with cash assistance).
- Explore the possibility of issuing cash assistance through bank cards (provided refugees can access bank accounts with the documentation available to them in Sudan).
- Advocate for access work permits at reduced fees based on the legal status of refugees in Sudan, in cooperation with the Sudanese Commissioner for Refugees.

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Prevention of and response to SGBV

- Enhance psychosocial services and support for **2,000** SGBV survivors, referred by UNHCR through implementing partner (NADA).

Financial requirements (USD) for Sudan

	ExCom Budget related to the Yemen Situation	Additional requirements	TOTAL
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Individual documentation	-	75,000	75,000
Basic needs and essential services			
Services for people with specific needs	-	122,755	122,755
Education	-	390,000	390,000
Health	-	295,850	295,850
Security from violence and exploitation			
Prevention of and response to SGBV	-	50,000	50,000
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Self-reliance and livelihoods	-	350,000	350,000
Logistics and operations support			
Operation management, coordination and support	-	53,857	53,857
Sub-total	-	1,337,462	1,337,462
Support costs (7%)	-	93,622	93,622
Total	-	1,431,084	1,431,084

YEMEN

Existing response

Since the escalation of the conflict in Yemen at the end of March 2015, the civilian population, already with significant humanitarian needs, has been greatly affected. The large-scale internal displacement, which is currently affecting some 2.5 million people, is expected to continue, if not increase, in 2016, though it is difficult to project the movement of people given the shifting patterns of the conflict. Moreover, the prolonged and intensified conflict has had a negative impact on the situation of refugees, asylum-seekers, and other people moving to or transiting through Yemen as part of mixed movements. Their need for protection and assistance have grown significantly as the conflict intensified, with an increase also in the number of people with specific needs. Critical needs include shelter, protection services, food, health care, and access to livelihoods. UNHCR faces serious challenges related to continuous insecurity, lack of access to persons of concern, infringements of international humanitarian and human rights law, and disrespect for the protection of civilians, civilian infrastructure and other assets. All of these elements impacts negatively on UNHCR's efforts to scale up its response to meet all the protection and assistance needs of target populations.

The Office maintains a collaborative relationship with both the de facto authorities in the capital Sana'a and the Government of Yemen currently operating from Aden in the South to safeguard the protection space and improve access to basic services for people of concern across the country. Cooperation on the ground is challenged by the ongoing conflict, which prevents access to target populations and endangers humanitarian workers. In addition, bureaucratic impediments result in lack of clearances for import and transport permissions, road movements, as well as obstacles to displacement tracking, needs assessments, and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM). Demands for distribution of humanitarian assistance in specific locations and among certain populations bring the inherent risk of aid diversion. Any movement also has to be de-conflicted with the Saudi-led Coalition and cleared by the Ministry of the Interior in Sana'a, which is subject to elaborate procedures and slows down efforts for rapid, safe and unimpeded aid delivery.

UNHCR co-leads the Refugee/Migrant Multi-Sector with IOM and continues to provide protection and assistance to meet needs of refugees based on the Refugee Coordination Model. Regular interaction is maintained with refugee community leaders, and a refugee assistance hotline remains operational. Health clinics remain functional and provide primary health care, including treatment of conflict-related injuries, chronic medical conditions and emergency cases. Prevention and response to SGBV and psychosocial counselling are provided through UNHCR's partner-run refugee community centres. Refugee children have access to public education facilities at primary and secondary level.

UNHCR continues to operate and provide services to refugees in Kharaz refugee camp, although bringing in food, fuel and medical supplies to the camp is regularly curtailed by the local community demanding its part of the assistance. A number of refugees living in urban areas sought refuge in Kharaz camp, the only refugee camp in Yemen, increasing the camp population from 18,000 to nearly 20,000. Some have, however, since returned to the urban areas.

The Mayfa'a reception centre, located on the Arabian Sea coast, continues to provide immediate and life-saving assistance, services and referrals for new arrivals from the East and Horn of Africa. Temporary shelter, documentation, food, water and health assistance is provided to all new arrivals. Similar services at the Bab-al-Mandab reception centre at the Red Sea continue to be hampered due to insecurity, ongoing conflict and a shortage of fuel and other commodities.

In terms of durable solutions, a number of refugees have de facto locally integrated. UNHCR continues to submit for resettlement cases already identified prior to the escalation of the conflict end of March 2015, as well as a small number of newly-identified cases. Challenges include logistical arrangements for issuance of travel documents and visas, as well as arrangements for travel out of Yemen.

With regard to the protection and assistance for IDPs, UNHCR is actively engaged in the inter-agency cooperation and coordination mechanisms of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, leading the Protection and Shelter/NFI/CCCM Clusters. UNHCR re-prioritized its interventions to focus on emergency and life-supporting interventions in response to the increasing number of people that have been displaced inside Yemen. The Office supported Multi-sector Initial Rapid Needs Assessments (MIRA), in-depth protection assessments as a means of establishing a more targeted set of interventions, as well as regular protection monitoring across the country. Target populations have been assisted with psychosocial, legal and unconditional cash assistance, as well as training and awareness-raising on protection principles and standards.

UNHCR co-leads jointly with IOM the Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM) and is responsible for Population Movement Tracking in 11 out of 21 governorates, while the remaining 10 are covered by IOM. UNHCR has also established a call centre to communicate with populations of concern and to receive feedback on humanitarian services provided. In order to address the urgent needs for core relief items (CRIs), UNHCR has distributed CRIs to 45,188 IDP families (286,478 individuals) as of 11 January 2016. UNHCR's CRI interventions have reached IDPs in 19 of the 21 Governorates. The Office has also distributed emergency shelter kits to IDP families and previously relocated refugees who have returned to Basateen and whose houses were heavily damaged or destroyed. Furthermore, UNHCR also responded to the urgent needs of displaced families affected by cyclones Chapala and Megh.

Strategy and coordination

UNHCR will continue to lead the protection and multi-sector response for refugees and asylum-seekers in Yemen. Critically-needed support will be provided to refugees and asylum-seekers with identified specific needs through temporary shelter and cash-based assistance. New arrivals will continue to have access to shelter at reception and transit centres, where they can rest and stay until they are willing and able to leave in safety and security. The centres have areas for men and women, as well as child-friendly spaces.

In Kharaz refugee camp, newly-arrived women and children who spontaneously approach the camp will be accommodated in the camp until they can proceed to Aden or Sana'a for registration and RSD processing, which continues even in the current security conditions.

Relocated urban refugees returning to their previous residences will be provided with emergency shelter and other multi-sectoral support. Services will also be provided to address SGBV, promote

child protection and address the needs of people with specific needs, such as reproductive health services. Detention monitoring and other protection activities will continue. If security returns in limited parts of the country, and refugees relocated by the conflict decide to return to previous refugee-hosting areas, services such as documentation, education, health care, livelihoods and support for people with specific needs affected by the conflict will be resumed and expanded. Psychosocial support will be prioritized for children and women directly affected by the conflict.

UNHCR has assumed a lead role in developing (i) a comprehensive strategic framework to ensure the centrality of protection in all humanitarian action, and (ii) an IDP strategy ensuring a joined up approach to cluster interventions for IDPs, based on protection and advocacy principles.

The Office will continue to lead the Protection and Shelter/NFI/CCCM clusters in the IDP response with dedicated cluster lead as required by the L3 emergency, and continue to co-lead the TFPM with IOM to collect data on displacement within Yemen. The TFPM has released the figure of 2.5 million internally displaced people in December 2015. By the end of 2016, UNHCR expects there will be some 2.8 million IDPs in Yemen, based on the assumption that internal displacement will be ongoing but will not increase significantly. UNHCR is part of the joint effort with other UN agencies to re-establish and expand presence in Yemen in five strategic operational hubs in Aden, Hodeidah, Saada, Sana'a, and Ibb/Taizz in order to facilitate the provision of life-saving protection and assistance to people of concern. As such, UNHCR will work to maintain and expand protection and basic assistance mechanisms, including outreach, mobile team protection monitoring, provision of legal and psychosocial assistance, referrals and unconditional cash assistance.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain 2 reception centres in Mayfa'a and Kharaz camp and 2 transit centres in Mayfa'a Hagir and Bab-al-Mandab. Provide new arrivals with temporary accommodation, emergency health care and food upon disembarkation. Provide welcome kits for people with specific needs as they make their journey to Yemen. Operationalize the new reception centre in Sana'a. Maintain asylum screening and profiling mechanism for new arrivals along the Arabian and Red Sea coasts so that at least 4,000 asylum-seekers have access to assistance. Provide individual/family material and psychosocial support to 5,000 refugees and asylum-seekers.
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to work closely with the Government of Yemen to register new arrivals and clear the backlog of the unregistered refugees. Support the Government to register at least 20% of the unregistered refugee caseload. Register at least 4,000 persons of concern on an individual basis with a minimum set of data. Advocate for lifting of mandatory medical testing of Somali refugees.
Status determination procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support RSD activities with priority on vulnerable individuals with urgent protection needs such as unaccompanied and separated children, SGBV survivors and detention cases.

<p>Individual documentation</p> <p>Civil registration and status determination</p> <p>Family reunification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide 20,000 refugees with temporary documentation on arrival before being fully registered and issued with asylum-seekers/refugee certificates. ▪ Conduct advocacy intervention and support the government to ensure all newborns are provided with birth certificates. ▪ Register and issue birth certificates to 100 children. ▪ Undertake awareness raising campaigns on the importance of birth registration targeting refugee communities. ▪ Enhance partnership with UNICEF on child protection to establish a way forward to address the protection gaps that result from the lack of birth registration. ▪ Enhance UNHCR's registration database. ▪ Provide family tracing to all unaccompanied children during Best Interest Assessment (BIA) interviews. At least 100 family contacts will be restored. ▪ Strengthen cooperation and feedback mechanism with ICRC.
<p>Favourable protection environment</p>	
<p>Administrative institutions and practice</p> <p>Access to legal assistance and remedies</p> <p>Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced</p> <p>Public attitude towards people of concern</p> <p>Administrative institutions and practice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish effective monitoring programme for government officials working in registration centres. ▪ Provide legal assistance to 2,000 refugees and 7,560 IDPs. ▪ Reinforce partnership with the Ministry of Justice, UNICEF, OHCHR and ICRC to foster access to justice, enhance detention monitoring mechanism through 18 advocacy interventions. ▪ Support authorities in efforts to address the needs of refugees and other persons of concern. ▪ Prepare materials and organise events to promote awareness and to raise visibility for the operation and on refugee and IDP issues. ▪ Improve co-existence and positive engagement between refugees and the host community, IDPs and the host community. ▪ Publish 10 media stories on UNHCR operations and give at least 25 media interviews. ▪ Establish effective monitoring programme for government officials working in registration centres.
<p>Security from violence and exploitation</p>	
<p>Protection from effects of armed conflict</p> <p>SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved</p> <p>Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain the mechanism for IDP population movement tracking, with UNHCR covering 11 governorates and IOM covering 10 governorates. ▪ Strengthen community-based protection mechanisms/working groups on prevention and response to SGBV. ▪ Strengthen psychosocial support for responses through drop-in centres for refugees, Somali and non-Somali community centres in the urban context, as well as IDP community centres. ▪ Provide direct assistance to 240 refugee SGBV survivors ▪ Provide legal assistance to 300 SGBV survivors and counselling to 442 reported SGBV cases. ▪ Strengthen detention monitoring in areas where law and order is weakened. At least 900 persons reached through detention monitoring. ▪ Develop capacity of protection monitoring officers, lawyers and detention/immigration authorities so as to reduce risk of arbitrary detention through training and advocacy efforts.

Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen financial and foster care support for unaccompanied and separated children. Conduct home visits for both new and old cases; identify 100 separated children and 2,000 unaccompanied children. Conduct best interest assessments for at least 200 children. Provide classes for unaccompanied children and support family centres activities (remedial classes, recreational activities, and awareness sessions). Enhance partnership with UNICEF in order to ensure proper follow-up of children kept in detention.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support 14 public health facilities in with equipment and supplies to sustain operations. Provide essential drugs to public health facilities and partner-run clinics. Improve medical referrals for 6,000 persons to secondary and tertiary medical care. Train 40 health workers in collaboration with Ministry of Health or other partners. Support community outreach programmes through immunization/vaccination programmes and health awareness raising campaigns. Support mental health care by employing 6 full time psychiatric staff.
Reproductive health and HIV services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 48 refugees and asylum-seekers ART treatment. Provide training to mothers about transmission prevention. Provide voluntary counselling. Refer 195 refugee and asylum-seekers with obstetric emergencies to secondary or tertiary care. Train 20 health practitioners on reproductive health and HIV, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health or other partners. Provide 72 rape survivors with appropriate and timely PEP care.
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake bi-monthly malnutrition screening at community level. Conduct an annual nutrition survey. Support supplementary feeding programme for malnutrition. 7,500 children, pregnant and lactating mothers enrolled in the supplementary feeding programme. Support and strengthen the management of 1,195 children with severe acute malnutrition.
Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a food security assessment (JAM). Develop a food security strategy from the findings of the JAM assessment.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate 50 water taps in Kharaz camp. Monitor water quality in Kharaz camp.
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate 100 latrines in Kharaz camp. Raise community awareness on waste removal. Maintain communal sanitation facilities and latrines in refugee-hosting areas.
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 175,000 vulnerable IDP families affected by the conflict with emergency shelter materials. 30,340 IDP families supported with rental subsidies for repairs of their damaged houses or for temporary locations. Provide emergency shelter kits to 3,000 refugee households in the Basateen neighbourhood in Aden.

Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support 12,000 refugees in Kharaz camp with 3 litres/person/month of kerosene for food preparation. Provide communal and public facilities in Kharaz with fuel to run 23 generators for lighting.
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distribute NFIs to targeted beneficiaries. Provide 4,000 refugees with core relief items. Provide hygiene materials to 4,000 refugees. Provide 5,688 women (refugees) with sanitary napkins.
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support 650,000 IDP families with core relief items. Support 7,000 vulnerable refugees with cash assistance. Provide psychosocial support to 4,000 refugees. Provide material support to 5,000 refugees with disabilities. Provide 6,000 refugees with specific with non-cash support. Undertake protection monitoring in IDP locations through community based Protection Networks. At least 1,134,000 IDPs will be targeted though in-depth monitoring.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 30,240 IDPs with unconditional cash assistance and 35,280 persons with psychosocial assistance. Support the enrolment of 12,500 children in primary education. Facilitate the enrolment of 1,100 children in early childhood education. Support the improvement of 10 education facilities (classrooms, furniture and school supplies). Integrate refugee education into the national system. Support national secondary education for 8 students with DAFI scholarships. Support national secondary education for 2,850 students. Provide secondary school teacher salaries. Support extra-curricular activities (sports/recreation activities) in all schools. Support lifelong education initiatives for adults and children through language classes for 700 persons and literacy classes for 1,500 persons.
Durable solutions	
Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and process cases for resettlement. Submit 300 resettlement registration forms submitted.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support 60 refugee women’s leadership committees with training provided to 230 persons. Promote refugee community structures through 24 awareness/sensitisation campaigns. Undertake 3 participatory assessments. Conduct 48 community awareness and sensitization campaigns in the refugee camps. Maintain a call centre for country-wide coverage where refugees, IDPs and the host community can obtain information on the available services and locations. Expand protection monitoring though community-based protection networks for IDPs into areas which are now affected by the conflict. Community mobilization for urban refugees in Sana’a and Aden.
Co-existence with local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support local communities in refugee hosting areas through providing assistance to health facilities in three governorates. Support water pumping in Shabwa Governorate through monthly incentives.
Self-reliance and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support 1,810 refugees with vocational training. Provide 3,000 refugees with microcredits.

Leadership, coordination and partnership

Coordination and partnerships

- Support **3,000** refugees with computer training courses.

Donor relations and resource mobilisation

- Participate in the UNCT and the Mixed Migration Taskforce under the refugee sector and its leadership in the protection and shelter/CCCM/NFI clusters.
- Re-establish detention working group in order to ensure better understanding and management of refugee and asylum-seeker issues.
- Strengthen partnership with Government Ministries and the Immigration authority through the Bureau of Refugees.
- Implement projects through **13** partners throughout the country and strengthen coordination mechanisms for effective service delivery.
- Facilitate IDP data collection and performance monitoring.
- Train **100** stakeholders in the use of “Activity Info” and data collection.
- Draft project proposals for donor funding and provide timely donor reports.
- Ensure donor visibility at project sites for donor funded activity.
- Strengthen relationship with donors through regular communication, info sharing, donor briefing and meetings and donor visibility.

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply

- Provide logistics related costs such as insurance, port and handling fees that are not part of the landed costs.
- Maintain **5** warehouses (direct and through partners).
- Expand supply infrastructure, including warehouses, to meet increased needs for storing and dispatching core relief items and emergency shelter kits.
- Purchase office supplies, oil and fuel for project vehicles and office generators.
- Support project management related costs such as audit fees, translation costs, post advertisements and partner overhead costs and UNHCR support staff
- Undertake at least **30** monitoring visits undertaken to refugee project sites and **26** visits in IDP project sites.

Operation management, coordination and support

Financial requirements (USD) for Yemen

	ExCom Budget related to Yemen Situation	Additional Requirements	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment			
Administrative institutions and practice	124,274	-	124,274
Access to legal assistance and remedies	1,551,257	982,732	2,533,989
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	588,626	280,115	868,741
Public attitude towards people of concern	603,647	3,000	606,647
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Reception conditions	6,732,226	2,649,550	9,381,776
Registration and profiling	371,851	547,884	919,735
Status determination procedures	501,799	327,000	828,799
Individual documentation	285,238	-	285,238
Civil registration and status documentation	151,597	-	151,597
Family reunification	137,333	-	137,333
Security from violence and exploitation			
Protection from effects of armed conflict	644,439	678,500	1,322,939
SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	1,687,028	297,428	1,984,456
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	401,860	-	401,860
Protection of children	1,917,527	14,635	1,932,162
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	5,984,532	-	5,984,532
Reproductive health and HIV services	834,878	-	834,878
Nutrition	1,223,608	-	1,223,608
Food security	200,466	-	200,466
Water	851,168	-	851,168
Sanitation and hygiene	394,735	-	394,735
Shelter and infrastructure	4,645,064	16,922,988	21,568,052
Access to energy	526,991	-	526,991
Basic and domestic items	9,152,248	26,269,876	35,422,124
Services for people with specific needs	4,815,089	10,154,829	14,969,918
Education	3,219,930	-	3,219,930
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	1,497,023	715,890	2,212,913
Coexistence with local communities	182,821	-	182,821
Self-reliance and livelihoods	3,182,761	-	3,182,761
Durable solutions			
Resettlement	379,022	-	379,022
Leadership, coordination and partnership			
Coordination and partnerships	1,053,387	1,019,904	2,073,291
Donor relations and resource mobilization	551,111	3,000	554,111
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	1,041,075	495,050	1,536,125
Operation management, coordination and support	1,262,125	3,390,031	4,652,156
Subtotal	56,696,736	64,752,412	121,449,148
Support costs (7%)	-	4,532,669	4,532,669
Total	56,696,736	69,285,081	125,981,817

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