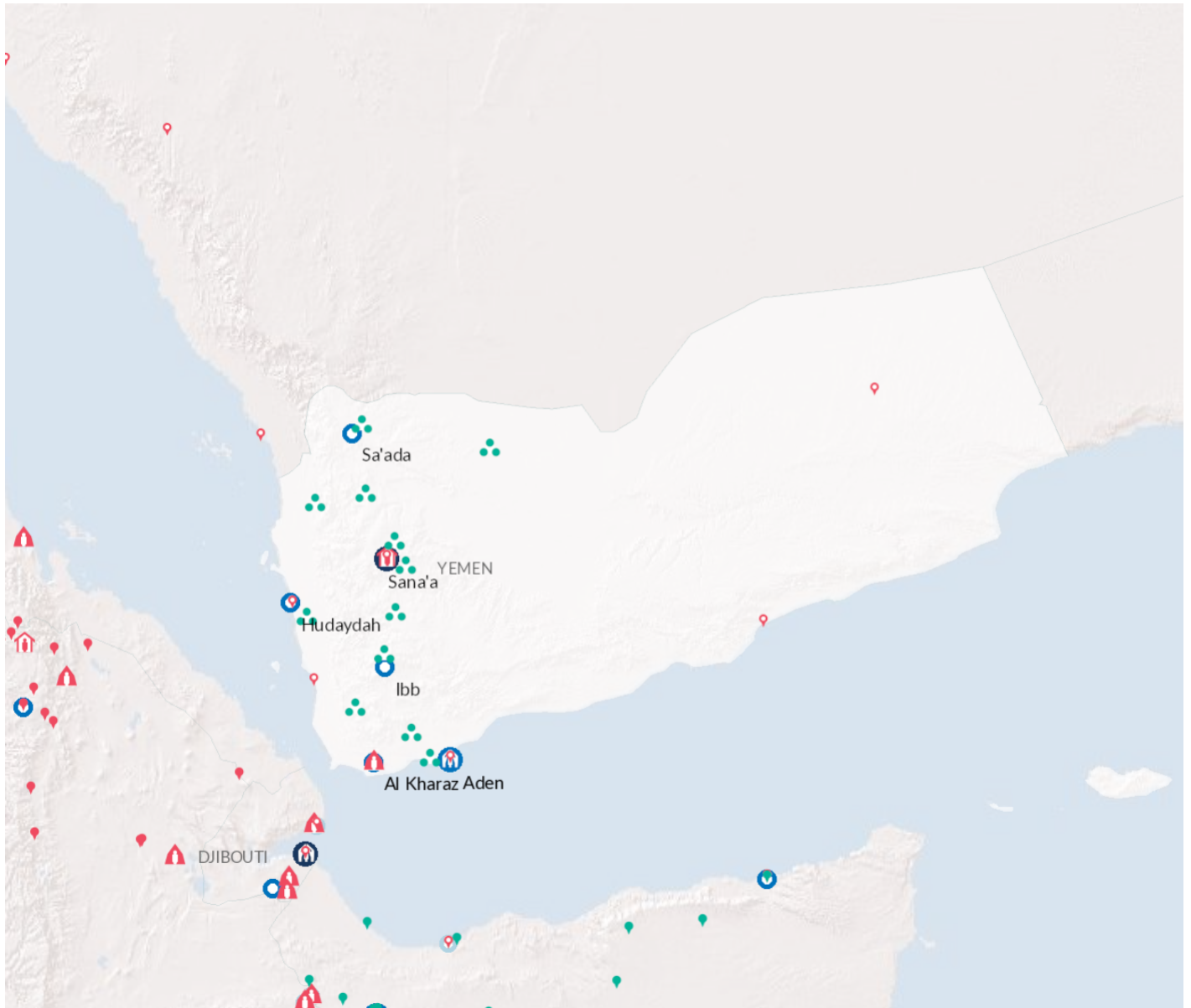


## Operation: Yemen

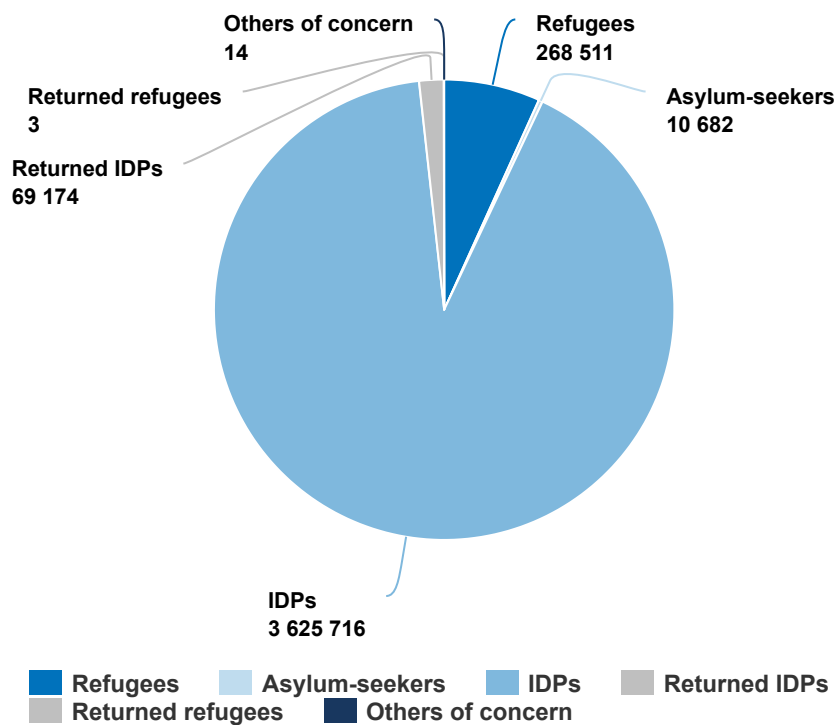


*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.*

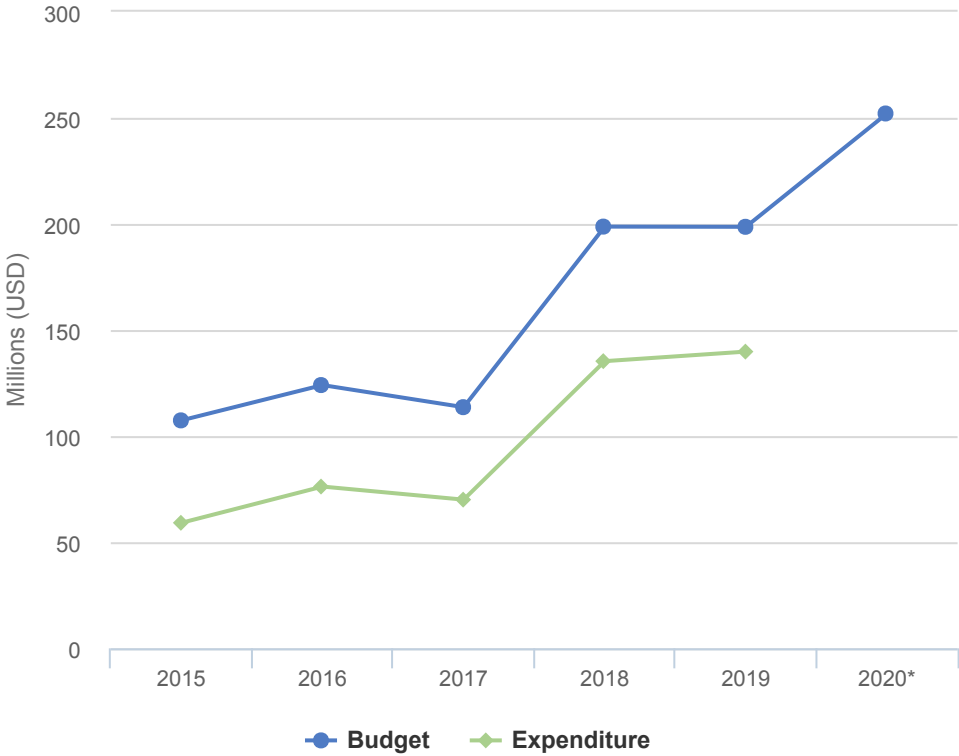
# People of Concern

**56% INCREASE IN 2019**

<b>2019</b>	3,974,100
<b>2018</b>	2,551,517
<b>2017</b>	2,419,806



# Budgets and Expenditure for Yemen



## Operational context

Despite the Hudaydah Agreement signed in December 2018, fighting continued in many areas of the country throughout 2019, and Yemen remained one of the world's worst humanitarian crises for yet another year. During 2019, some 400,000 Yemenis were forced to flee their homes.

Heavy rain and flooding from May 2019 onwards caused severe damage to homes and livelihoods, compounding the impact of the conflict.

Despite the ongoing fighting, an estimated 132,200 individuals, mostly Ethiopians, arrived to Yemen during 2019 as part of mixed population movements. Some 7,700 registered with UNHCR, the majority of whom originated from Ethiopia and Somali, although the numbers in need of international protection were estimated to be higher. UNHCR encouraged newcomers to register their status as asylum-seekers with authorities to legalize their stay, and ensure their protection against forced returns, as well as to gain access to health and education services.

UNHCR continued to lead the protection, shelter/non-food items, and camp coordination and camp management clusters for IDPs, and co-led the refugees and migrants multi-sector response along with IOM. UNHCR also worked to ensure that humanitarian interventions contributed to the overall development of the country, and that IDP and refugee resilience was integrated into the humanitarian response.

## Population trends

Some 24.1 million Yemenis needed assistance, of which 14.4 million required life-saving protection assistance and services. The number of IDPs was estimated at some 3.6 million by end-2019, while total IDP returnees since 2015 reached 1.2 million persons.

Close to 66,500 families were newly displaced in 2019, with the majority in Hajjah (26%), Al Dhale'e (17%) and Al Hudaydah (16%) governorates.

By the end of 2019, Yemen hosted an estimated 279,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from Somalia (96%) and Ethiopia.

## Achievements

UNHCR provided IDPs, who often fled with little belongings, with basic assistance. Throughout the year, community-based protection networks conducted household assessments for some 174,000 families. As a result, some 80% of families were referred to specialized services or support, such as legal assistance. UNHCR expanded its distribution of cash grants, developing an online verification system where the beneficiary families were selected automatically and impartially.

In order to provide protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers, UNHCR supported and rehabilitated health care clinics across the country; supported livelihoods and self-sufficiency through provision of skills training and small business kits; and provided psychosocial counselling, medical help and legal support to survivors of SGBV. Children at risk of exploitation and abuse were identified and provided with tailored assistance, while unaccompanied and out-of-school children received psychosocial counselling, medical attention, and legal support.

UNHCR facilitated return programmes to countries of origin, together with IOM. Some 1,700 Somalis were assisted to return to Somalia in 2019. More than 140 individual cases were submitted for resettlement, most of whom were at particular risk by staying in Yemen, including survivors of torture and trauma.

## Unmet needs

Due to the prolonged and continuously deteriorating conflict across the country, a growing number of IDPs were dependent on external support but due to underfunding--at only 74 per cent by years end-- UNHCR prioritized people with specific protection needs. Many IDPs lacked identity documents, which were essential in ensuring their access to public services.

Despite UNHCR's efforts to register refugees and asylum-seekers, it was estimated that 150,000 people remained unregistered, leaving them unable to access essential services such as health and education, and putting them at further risk of abuse and exploitation.



# 2019 Expenditure for Yemen | USD

The following table presents the final budget and funds available by pillar and the final expenditure at the objective-level, as reported at year-end.

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>Final Budget</b>	<b>48,514,717</b>	<b>150,133,920</b>	<b>198,648,637</b>
Income from contributions*	66,700,801	70,440,829	137,141,629
Other funds available / transfers	-26,007,266	37,547,320	11,540,054
<b>Total funds available</b>	<b>40,693,534</b>	<b>107,988,149</b>	<b>148,681,683</b>

<b>Expenditure by Objective</b>			
<b>Favourable Protection Environment</b>			
Legal remedies and legal assistance	621,255	3,069,740	3,690,996
Access to territory	258,739	0	258,739
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	0	1,109,717	1,109,717
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>879,994</b>	<b>4,179,457</b>	<b>5,059,451</b>
<b>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</b>			
Reception conditions	448,351	0	448,351
Registration and profiling	1,216,196	0	1,216,196
Status determination	432,773	0	432,773
Individual documentation	824,446	0	824,446
Civil status documentation	163,855	0	163,855
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,085,620</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,085,620</b>
<b>Security from Violence and Exploitation</b>			
SGBV prevention and response	1,580,219	0	1,580,219
Non-arbitrary detention	295,121	0	295,121
Child protection	1,299,863	0	1,299,863
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,175,203</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,175,203</b>
<b>Basic Needs and Essential Services</b>			
Health	3,892,495	0	3,892,495
Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	256,465	0	256,465
Nutrition	364,232	0	364,232
Food security	150,933	0	150,933
Water	334,614	0	334,614
Sanitation and hygiene	498,909	0	498,909
Shelter and infrastructure	581,561	38,123,143	38,704,703
Energy	1,106,402	0	1,106,402

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	664,459	20,929,057	21,593,516
Services for persons with specific needs	8,079,112	24,486,421	32,565,533
Education	3,144,439	0	3,144,439
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,073,621</b>	<b>83,538,620</b>	<b>102,612,241</b>
<b>Community Empowerment and Self Reliance</b>			
Community mobilization	1,307,373	4,513,184	5,820,557
Co-existence with local communities	0	1,603,599	1,603,599
Self-reliance and livelihoods	280,844	0	280,844
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,588,217</b>	<b>6,116,783</b>	<b>7,705,000</b>
<b>Durable Solutions</b>			
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,107,962</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,107,962</b>
<b>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</b>			
Coordination and partnerships	296,135	4,904,458	5,200,593
Camp management and coordination	0	1,886,139	1,886,139
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>296,135</b>	<b>6,790,597</b>	<b>7,086,732</b>
<b>Logistics and Operations Support</b>			
Supply chain and logistics	458,993	5,514,234	5,973,228
Operations management, coordination and support	1,176,542	1,848,456	3,024,999
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,635,536</b>	<b>7,362,691</b>	<b>8,998,226</b>
<b>2019 Expenditure Total</b>	<b>31,842,288</b>	<b>107,988,149</b>	<b>139,830,437</b>

*\*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.*