

# Yemen Situation

Emergency Response

April – December 2015

(Revised October 2015)

**SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL 2015**



16 October 2015

**Cover photograph**

*A family of IDPs preparing to take their core relief items to the school classroom where they are currently sheltered.*

UNHCR / B. Mousa

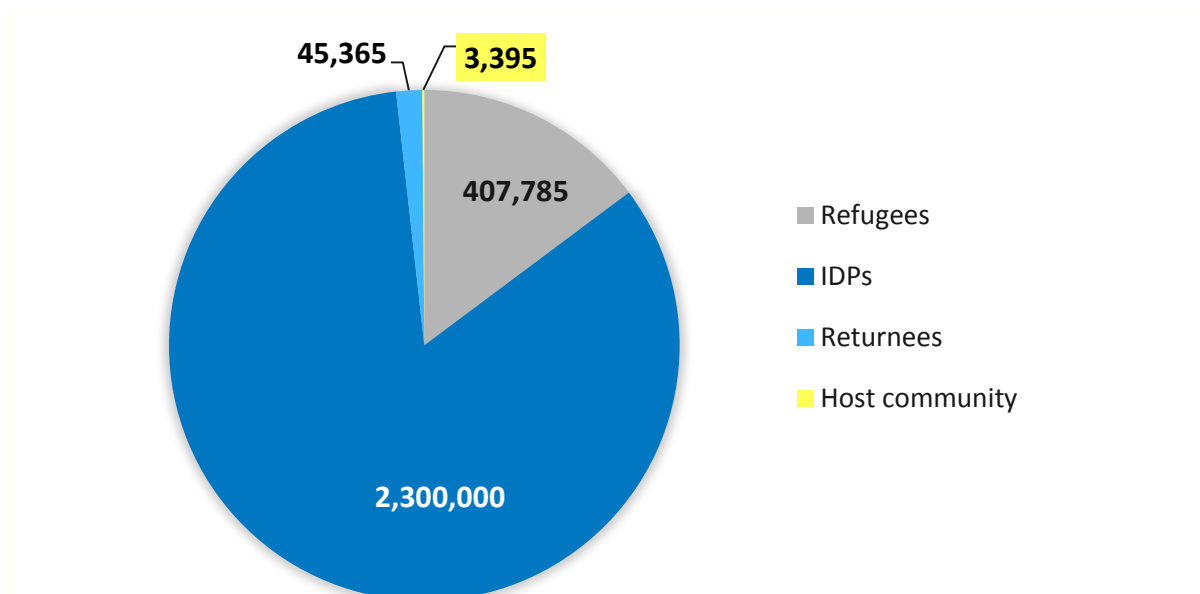
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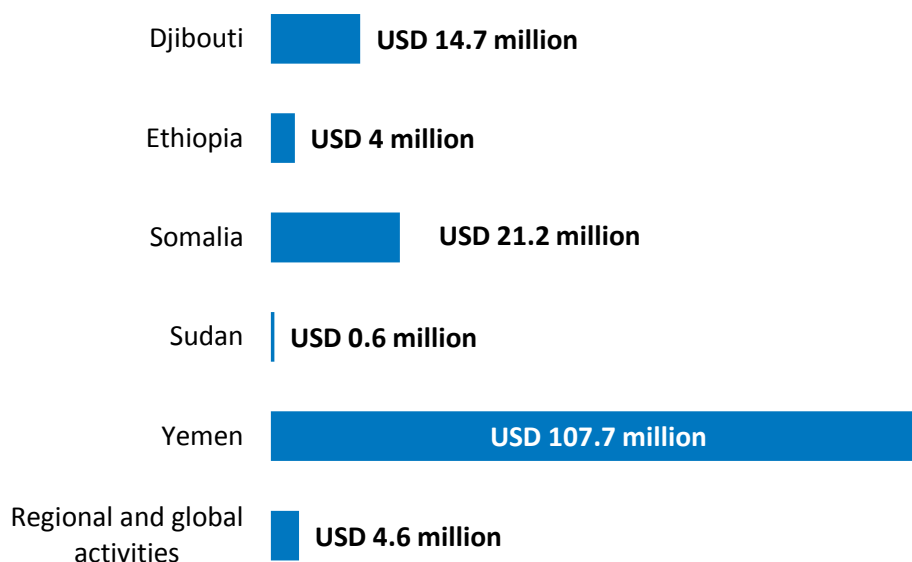
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## AT A GLANCE

Over **2.8 million** people of concern



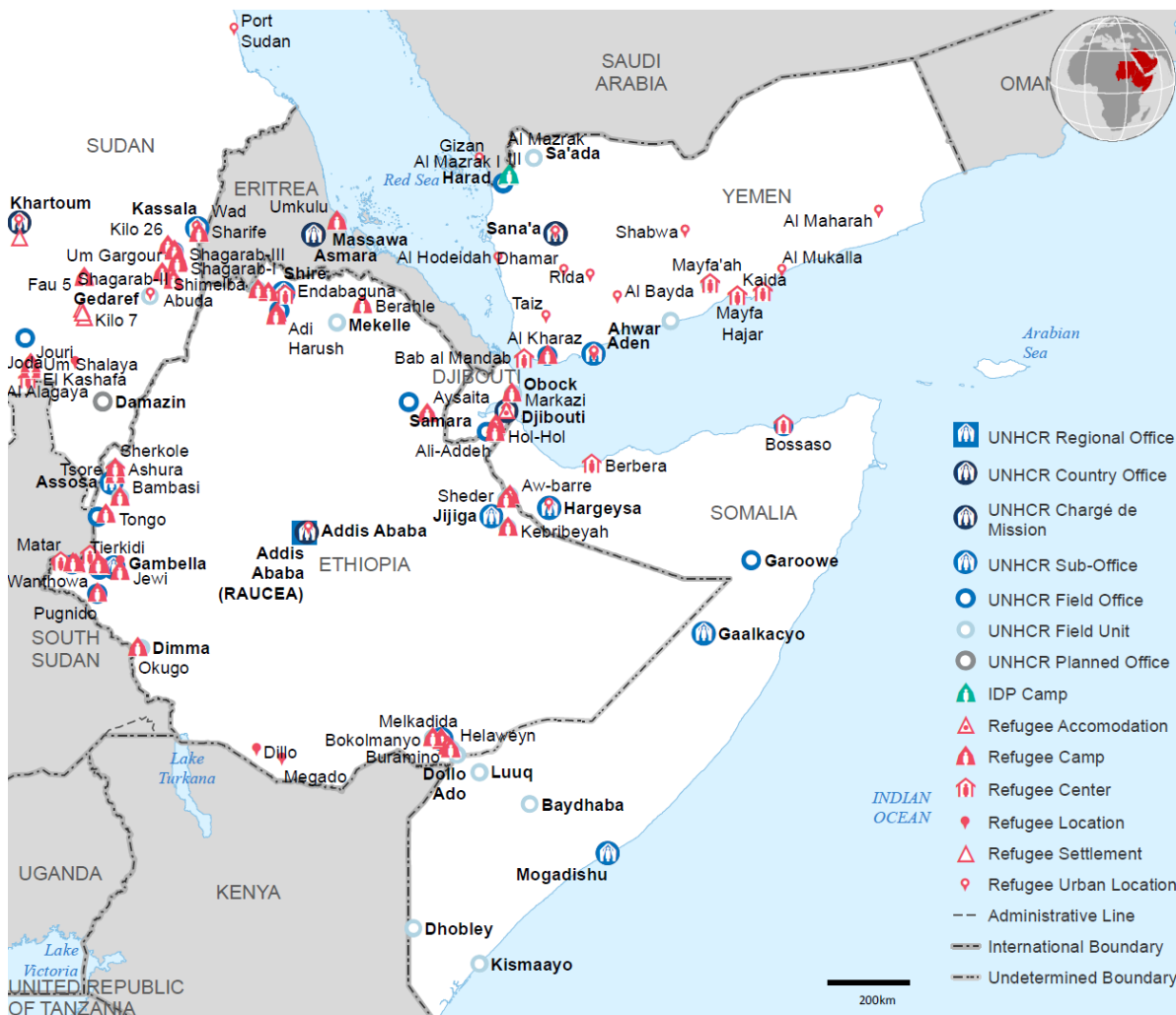
A total of **USD 152.7 million\*** in financial requirements for the Yemen Situation, including USD 96.3 million in additional requirements, for the period April – December 2015:



\* This total includes regional and global activities and support costs (7%).

# CONTEXT

## Map (situation as of 15 October 2015)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
Printing date: 15 Oct 2015 Sources: UNHCR Author: UNHCR - HQ Geneva Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org Filename: yem\_regionalsituation\_A4P\_2015-10-15

## Introduction

The situation in Yemen has deteriorated dramatically since fighting and violence intensified in late March 2015. Deepening insecurity and violence have taken a heavy toll on civilian lives and triggered large-scale displacement. By October 2015, more than 2.3 million people are internally displaced in Yemen and an estimated 21.1 million people - 80 per cent of the population – are in need of humanitarian protection or assistance.

In addition, prior to the crisis, there were more than 263,933 refugees, the majority from Somalia, hosted in Yemen, who also require continued protection and assistance. Somali refugees are currently living in precarious conditions either in Kharaz camp, the only refugee camp, or in urban areas. Though smaller in number, mixed flows of new arrivals have continued on the southern shores of Yemen in 2015.



Given the scope of the emergency and the deteriorating situation, the Humanitarian Country Team in Yemen revised the humanitarian needs set out in the first Inter-Agency Flash Appeal and launched the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) in June. The requirements for the Protection, CCCM and Emergency Shelter/NFI clusters, led by UNHCR, have been reflected in the YHRP. The YHRP also includes a separate multi-sectoral Refugee and Migrant response plan, which consolidates the activities, beneficiaries and requirements targeting refugees and migrants in Yemen.

Alongside the internal displacement, Yemenis, refugees and migrants are fleeing the country in considerable numbers. By the end of August, more than 100,000 arrivals 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 neighbouring countries such as Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and the Gulf States will continue at similar rates.

In order to address the needs of people fleeing Yemen in the region, and following a declaration of a Level 3 emergency in Yemen by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) on 1 July 2015, UNHCR appointed a Regional Refugee Coordinator for the Yemen crisis under the Refugee Coordination Model to harmonize the response in the region. UNHCR, together with IOM, launched an inter-agency Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RRMRP), which presents the requirements to provide protection and assistance to those fleeing Yemen in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan for October 2015 to December 2016.

This revised supplementary appeal presents UNHCR's planned response to the emergency for the period from April to December 2015 (the original appeal issued on 12 June 2015 presented needs up to the end of September 2015 only). It covers the needs of IDPs and all affected populations, including refugees and asylum-seekers in Yemen, as well as the needs of Yemeni refugees in the East and Horn of Africa and the Middle East and North Africa.

## Population data

		Population of Concern Related to Yemen Situation as of 31 March 2015	Planned Assisted Populations as of 31 December 2015
Yemen	IDPs	334,093	2,300,000
	Refugees and Asylum-Seekers	266,319	267,000
Djibouti	Yemeni refugees	18	13,000
	Refugees of other nationalities	0	500
	Returnees	0	2,200
Ethiopia	Yemeni refugees	132	2,700
	Refugees of other nationalities	0	6,200
Somalia	Yemeni refugees	35	4,850
	Refugees of other nationalities	0	485
	Returnees	4	43,165
	Host community	0	3,395
Sudan	Yemeni refugees	0	1,000
	Refugees of other nationalities	0	50
Other*	Yemeni refugees and refugee of other nationalities	101	112,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>600,702</b>	<b>2,756,545</b>

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

## Financial summary (USD)

UNHCR's budget for 2015 (as approved by the Executive Committee in October 2014) related to the Yemen Situation amounts to **USD 56.4 million**. The additional requirements presented in this Appeal total **USD 96.3 million**, as shown in the centre column of the table below, including support costs.

OPERATION	REVISED BUDGET excluding the Yemen Situation	YEMEN SITUATION FOR IDPS AND REFUGEES (revised requirements)			TOTAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS FOR 2015
		ExCom Budget related to the Yemen Situation	Additional requirements	Total	
Djibouti	27,108,322	-	13,692,881	13,692,881	40,801,203
Ethiopia	307,947,642	-	3,694,312	3,694,312	311,641,954
Somalia	79,321,576	-	19,832,304	19,832,304	99,153,880
Sudan	170,657,859	-	542,538	542,538	171,200,397
Yemen	3,098,714	56,439,397	47,885,503	104,324,900	107,423,614
Regional and global activities*	-	-	4,323,102	4,323,102	4,323,102
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>588,134,113</b>	<b>56,439,397</b>	<b>89,970,640</b>	<b>146,410,037</b>	<b>734,544,150</b>
Support costs (7%)	9,793,897		6,297,945	6,297,945	16,091,841
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>597,928,010</b>	<b>56,439,397</b>	<b>96,268,585</b>	<b>152,707,982</b>	<b>750,635,992</b>

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

## Overall strategy and coordination

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### Yemen

UNHCR's main objectives in Yemen are to deliver protection and humanitarian assistance to the populations most affected by the conflict, with a focus on refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced people (IDPs).

Internal displacement is growing and the intensification of armed violence has restricted freedom of movement and access to basic needs and services. Within this operational context, UNHCR is prioritizing immediate life-saving assistance and protection services.

On 1 July 2015 the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) declared a system-wide Level 3 emergency in Yemen for an initial period of six months. The cluster system remains active for Yemen; organizations continue to assume full responsibility for the leadership and coordination of their clusters, in support of the operational response on the ground. Within this set-up, UNHCR leads the Protection and Shelter/NFI Clusters. UNHCR also co-leads with IOM the Task Force on Population Movements, consolidating and sharing detailed information, and analysing movements in Yemen with IOM and other stakeholders. Working groups have been established, through which joint information campaigns have been developed, and advocacy with governments and maritime forces are undertaken to ensure freedom of movement, *non-refoulement* and rescue at sea. UNHCR continues to lead the coordination of responses for refugees in Yemen.

### 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. The majority of people fleeing Yemen so far have travelled to Somalia and Djibouti. UNHCR has also registered and assisted new arrivals from Yemen in Ethiopia and Sudan, and is monitoring the situation closely in Eritrea, Oman, Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Middle East and North Africa, in consultation with the authorities, in order to assist potential arrivals.

Following the system-wide emergency declaration at L3 for Yemen, UNHCR declared the Yemen situation an internal Level 3 emergency and designated a UNHCR Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) for the Yemen Situation under the Refugee Coordination Model.

Based in Djibouti, the RRC ensures coherent and coordinated support on the ground for UNHCR's response to the overall regional dimensions of the crisis. The RRC works closely with IOM, other humanitarian agencies and the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Yemen crisis to strengthen UNHCR's leadership and coordination role for the refugee response, and maximize collaboration and synergies with other regional-level partners, including the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat based in Nairobi and the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

UNHCR is also strengthening its presence and the capacity of national institutions in these and other countries in the region. The priority is to ensure that refugees and returnees 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 persons in need of international protection; documentation; access to basic services; counselling; and referral services. In addition, UNHCR is working with IOM, the international shipping industry, the International Maritime Organization, operational partners and concerned Governments in the region to provide protection at sea and search-and-rescue operations, as well as timely assistance and disembarkation in safe places, for people fleeing Yemen who are in distress at sea.



UNHCR will also work to identify solutions including resettlement, humanitarian admissions and alternative legal avenues to protection, resilience, and complementary forms of protection such as legal forms of temporary stay. Pending the identification of suitable durable solutions, efforts will be made to promote self-sufficiency of Yemeni arrivals in hosting countries. As spontaneous returns to Yemen have been reported, a comprehensive approach is required to ensure that returnees are informed and voluntary, to prevent forced movements when conditions are not conducive for return. In this regard, on April 2015, UNHCR issued an advisory note on UNHCR position on returns to Yemen, which is available at <http://www.refworld.org/docid/5523fdf84.html>.

In light of the continued need to draw greater media and public attention to the Yemen Situation, UNHCR will support the production of several multi-media products focusing on the human 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.

#### **Other receiving countries**

UNHCR will advocate with the respective Government to provide people fleeing from the Yemen crisis who are in need of international protection with access to asylum procedures. 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 to facilitate temporary accommodation with host families until a durable solution is identified. For people fleeing from the conflict in Yemen who decide, despite the possible challenges and risks, to return to their country of origin, in addition to counselling about the current situation in the area of return, a one-time assistance package including cash, core relief items and shelter materials will be provided to both refugees and host families, depending on the assessed needs and the local environment. Targeted referrals and/or assistance will be provided for extremely vulnerable individuals after assessment of their needs.

## PLANNED RESPONSE

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### DJIBOUTI

#### Existing response

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By 5 October, more than 3,900 Yemeni and Somali refugees have been registered by UNHCR and the *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* (ONARS) since the outbreak of the Yemeni crisis at the end of March 2015. As the conflict continues in Yemen and with an increased influx since the end of September, UNHCR anticipates that some 13,000 Yemeni nationals will be in Djibouti by the end of 2015, of which 4,000 are expected to be in need of comprehensive assistance and will be hosted in the Markazi refugee camp.

Despite economic growth, more than 23 per cent of Djibouti's population live in extreme poverty and the national unemployment rate stands at 48 per cent. Consequently, there are very few job opportunities, and Yemeni refugees as well as the protracted refugee caseload remain largely dependent on humanitarian assistance.

The Government has allocated a site in Markazi, four kilometres from Obock, for a refugee camp. Humanitarian assistance is restricted to registered refugees residing in the camp. However, the camp experiences harsh weather conditions, a remote location without existing infrastructure or services and limited humanitarian access. UNHCR and partners faced logistical challenges in establishing offices and delivering protection and basic assistance to the refugees, and services provided in the camp were limited between May to July. This has forced some refugees to leave the camp.

While basic lifesaving assistance is available, the situation remains precarious and the risk of refugees resorting to negative coping mechanisms that could further increase the risk of child abuse and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is heightened. Limited lighting and long distances between dwellings and latrines are also contributing risk factors to incidents of SGBV. Access to farmland and drinking water remain limited and the strain on resources and services could also be a source of tension with the host community. To address these protection challenges, UNHCR, together with the Government and partners, has been conducting daily protection monitoring at the entry points to identify people with vulnerabilities, such as survivors of SGBV, and provide them with the necessary assistance. The Government and UNHCR established reception centres in Obock to register newly-arrived refugees and provide them with identity documentation, basic services including health screening, and transportation to the camp. Refugees are also given hot meals during their stay in the reception centre.

To address the critical health and nutrition needs, more than 330 children under 15 years of age have been immunized for all antigens including polio and measles in the course of 2015, while nutrition screenings are conducted in Obock and Markazi camp for all refugee children under five years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers. A Child Protection Committee has been established to monitor and report protection concerns, and best interest assessments are conducted for unaccompanied and separated children. To improve the response mechanisms for survivors of SGBV, 60 health providers and social workers have been trained to provide survivors with targeted care and assistance. UNHCR is also helping refugees repair and replace damaged tents and is constructing 300 pre-fabricated refugee housing units (RHU).

## Strategy and coordination

Yemenis frequently do not seek asylum and register with UNHCR immediately after their arrival in Djibouti, especially when they have the opportunity to stay with relatives. However, with the ongoing conflict in Yemen, there are indications that more Yemenis in Djibouti will approach UNHCR for assistance. UNHCR expects to register 15,700 people of concern by the end of 2015, including 13,000 Yemenis (of which 4,000 will be hosted in Markazi camp); 500 refugees and asylum-seekers of other nationalities; and 2,200 Djibouti returnees.

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

- 1) Ensure freedom of movement, security and protection;
- 2) Improve access to justice;
- 3) Enhance access to basic services, medical and psychosocial assistance;
- 4) Enable access to livelihoods opportunities; and
- 5) Reinforce assistance to 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 ensure efficiency and that cross-cutting issues, such as protection, prevention and response to SGBV, youth and adolescents, and 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 the phases of the programme cycle, including a participatory needs assessment for the review of 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

Favourable protection environment	
Access to the territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i> reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support the Government and liaison with operational partners and concerned Governments in the region to ensure search and rescue at sea.</li> <li>▪ Advocate for timely assistance and disembarkation in a place of safety for all persons in distress at sea fleeing from Yemen.</li> <li>▪ Conduct interviews with <b>new arrivals</b> before registration.</li> </ul>
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide reception and screening of new arrivals and identification of persons in need of international protection and persons with specific needs.</li> <li>▪ Train UNHCR and partner staff on the reception conditions.</li> <li>▪ Conduct 5 capacity building training programmes for government officials and authorities</li> <li>▪ Train 150 government officials on right and duties of refugees and asylum-seekers.</li> <li>▪ Provide transport between Djibouti-Obock and to the camps.</li> </ul>
Individual documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support national institutions for the issuance of civil status documentation.</li> </ul>
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure access to protection mechanisms through registration and profiling of new arrivals on an individual</li> </ul>

<p>Civil registration and civil status documentation</p> <p>Family reunification</p>	<p>basis, segregated by age and gender with data for protection and assistance including vulnerability identification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve reception conditions, including through the provision of communal shelter and sanitation, hot food, access to safe water through transit/reception centre management.</li> <li>▪ Organise 5 advocacy campaigns for Djibouti authorities for registration of Yemeni refugees.</li> <li>▪ Conduct sensitisation campaigns for 500 refugees on registration procedures.</li> <li>▪ Assist refugees with civil status registration / documentation.</li> <li>▪ Conduct family tracing, identification and documentation of unaccompanied and separated children.</li> <li>▪ Facilitate transport during reunification process.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Security from violence and exploitation</b></p>	
<p>Prevention of and response to SGBV</p> <p>Protection from effects of armed conflict</p> <p>Protection of children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct 3 sensitization campaigns on SGBV issues.</li> <li>▪ Ensure provision of services to survivors of SGBV through support to partners.</li> <li>▪ Prevent and respond to SGBV through community sensitization activities, referral, mechanisms, access to safe spaces, legal assistance and psychosocial support.</li> <li>▪ Support community-based protection through the construction of functional women’s space.</li> <li>▪ Enhance identification, protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk (Registration, Best Interest Determination/Best Interest Assessment, material and psychosocial support).</li> <li>▪ Establish child-friendly space for children under 5 years.</li> <li>▪ Implement awareness raising activities on child rights (training, broadcasts, sensitization and development of information, education and communication (IEC) materials).</li> <li>▪ Support the monitoring and reporting of grave violations against children.</li> <li>▪ Raise awareness of the partners on mainstreaming gender and child protection.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Basic needs and essential services</b></p>	
<p>Health</p> <p>Reproductive health and HIV services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure 4,000 refugees in the camp have access to comprehensible primary health care services including strengthened mental health and psychosocial support.</li> <li>▪ Conduct systematic vaccination of all new arrivals under 5 years of age.</li> <li>▪ Support the medical referrals system in the transit/reception centres and settlements, especially secondary and tertiary referral of complicated cases in Obock and Djibouti city.</li> <li>▪ Provide essential drugs, medical supply and equipment as well as experienced staff to health centres in Markazi and Djibouti city.</li> <li>▪ Provide health education and organise an immunisation campaign.</li> <li>▪ Review and increase reproductive health services capacity in health centres serving the refugees, including adolescent sexual reproductive health.</li> <li>▪ Conduct clinical management of rape.</li> <li>▪ Distribute male and female condoms to new arrivals.</li> <li>▪ Implement HIV prevention of transmission from</li> </ul>

Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pregnant mothers to children and provide treatment.</li> <li>▪ Conduct sensitization on HIV/AIDS and counselling and treatment of people with HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>▪ Establish nutrition screening and supplementary feeding programmes.</li> <li>▪ Establish nutritional surveillance and effective malnutrition prevention response capabilities.</li> <li>▪ Implement community management of acute malnutrition.</li> <li>▪ Establish a malnutrition monitoring system of refugees on arrival at the port and refugee health centres.</li> <li>▪ Provide complementary food supplements to children, pregnant women and malnourished adults.</li> </ul>
Food assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distribute food assistance to 4,000 refugees, including hot meals to new arrivals once a day at the reception centre.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implement water trucking to refugee camps while exploring other alternative long-term, cost effective water supply solutions.</li> <li>▪ Upgrade water system to ensure access of quality and sufficient quantity of water to new arrivals in the camp.</li> <li>▪ Establish water committees in the camps.</li> <li>▪ Implement water tank installation and purification, water testing and quality assurance systems.</li> </ul>
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct 150 family latrines and 150 showers based on average households per latrine.</li> <li>▪ Construct refuse pits for the maintenance of hygiene and sanitation in the camp.</li> <li>▪ Establish garbage disposal systems.</li> <li>▪ Enhance sanitation through hygiene promotion and provision of hygiene materials including household sanitation kits, water storage containers and communal latrines excavation tool kits.</li> </ul>
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distribute soap to 1,700 refugee households.</li> <li>▪ Assess and plan new settlements (site planning to maximise access to services).</li> <li>▪ Provide 1,500 family tents and an additional 300 emergency shelters (RHUs) to newly arrived refugees in the camp.</li> <li>▪ Construct communal shelter in transit/reception centres and communal structures that would accommodate the new arrivals as they await the distribution of family shelters.</li> <li>▪ Construct and maintain transits centres and 1 reception centre, including fencing, 4 security posts, 1 emergency assistance distribution area.</li> <li>▪ Construct and rehabilitate access roads to ensure safe delivery of assistance in all parts of the settlement.</li> </ul>
Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote access to sustainable building materials, kerosene/ethanol/firewood and energy saving devices, including for communal lightning.</li> <li>▪ Distribute energy saving cookers.</li> <li>▪ Conduct sensitization campaigns on environment and train refugees on energy saving practices for the better utilisation of local natural resources.</li> <li>▪ Distribute fuel for cooking to households of newly arrived refugees.</li> </ul>
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 4,000 new arrivals grouped into households will receive an NFI package (tent, jerry cans, soap, solar lamps, kitchen sets, plastic tarpaulins).</li> <li>▪ Provide sanitary materials (panties, soap, sanitary napkins) to refugee women of reproductive age.</li> </ul>
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify and provide comprehensive support to people</li> </ul>

Education	<p>with specific needs, including cash assistance, material support and mental health and psychosocial support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct 2 emergency/semi-permanent education facilities, enrol and train 8 identified teachers, provide accelerated French language courses and provide text books and supplies for 650 school age children.</li> <li>▪ Support recreational activities in school for refugee children, distribute sports equipment to enable their cohesion and protection, and organise cultural and recreational activities for them.</li> <li>▪ Identify learning opportunities for young refugees and support training.</li> </ul>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide support to community outreach volunteers in providing assistance activities</li> <li>▪ Mobilize refugees for community committees for self-organization and order in the camps.</li> </ul>
Co-existence with local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide support to security refugee committees</li> <li>▪ Promote and enhance the peaceful coexistence initiatives/activities.</li> </ul>
Self-reliance and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide vocational training and start up kits for income generation activities (including construction, fishing and sewing skills training) for refugees.</li> <li>▪ Facilitate access to support resources (e.g. capital skills building, market access) to start income generating activities.</li> <li>▪ Conduct a survey for generating activity opportunities to study the local market in Obock or Markazi.</li> </ul>
Natural resources and shared environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote environmental awareness among the refugee population.</li> <li>▪ Establish waste management system at household level.</li> </ul>
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnership</b>	
Coordination and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish mechanism for addressing issues in the camps.</li> </ul>
Camp management and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish camp-management body.</li> </ul>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Organize briefing and visits of donors to the camps.</li> </ul>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	
Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish, manage and maintain the warehouse.</li> <li>▪ Procure and distribute standard basic CRI kits.</li> <li>▪ Transport food and non-food items to refugee settlements.</li> <li>▪ Rent 8 vehicles including trucks, maintain and repair vehicle fleet, rent additional operations vehicles to GFM to upgrade partners' fleet and provide spare parts.</li> <li>▪ Purchase supplies, support handling and transportation costs and purchase oil and fuel.</li> </ul>
Operation management, coordination and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Procure office premises.</li> <li>▪ Provide project management support to operation staff administrative, financial, human resources and overhead cost.</li> <li>▪ Provide project management support to partners for the projects relating to the new arrivals, organise an audit.</li> <li>▪ Provide ICT materials to partners including maintenance (desktops, handsets, printers, scanners, etc.)</li> <li>▪ Establish management coordination mechanism (ONARS, UNHCR, UN, NGOs, refugees, etc.) and monitor project through multifunctional team.</li> </ul>



## Financial requirements (USD) for Djibouti

	ExCom Budget related to Yemen Situation	Additional requirements	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	-	333,373	333,373
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	-	333,373	333,373
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	-	979,965	979,965
Reception conditions	-	203,373	203,373
Registration and profiling	-	336,373	336,373
Individual documentation	-	88,373	88,373
Civil registration and status documentation	-	243,373	243,373
Family reunification	-	108,473	108,473
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	-	638,193	638,193
Prevention of and response to SGBV	-	264,018	264,018
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	-	197,018	197,018
Protection of children	-	177,157	177,157
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>	-	8,197,384	8,197,384
Health	-	975,156	975,156
Reproductive health and HIV services	-	168,156	168,156
Nutrition	-	285,156	285,156
Food security	-	275,156	275,156
Water	-	800,156	800,156
Sanitation and hygiene	-	650,156	650,156
Shelter and infrastructure	-	2,021,824	2,021,824
Access to energy	-	1,050,156	1,050,156
Basic and domestic items	-	1,125,156	1,125,156
Services for people with specific needs	-	221,156	221,156
Education	-	625,156	625,156
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	-	669,560	669,560
Community mobilization	-	130,890	130,890
Coexistence with local communities	-	109,890	109,890
Natural resources and shared environment	-	193,890	193,890
Self-reliance and livelihoods	-	234,890	234,890
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnership</b>	-	624,550	624,550
Camp management and coordination	-	362,275	362,275
Donor relations and resource mobilization	-	262,275	262,275
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	-	2,249,856	2,249,856
Logistics and supply	-	1,104,428	1,104,428
Operation management, coordination and support	-	1,145,428	1,145,428
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>13,692,881</b>	<b>13,692,881</b>
<b>Support costs (7%)</b>	-	<b>958,502</b>	<b>958,502</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>14,651,383</b>	<b>14,651,383</b>

# ETHIOPIA

## Existing response

Ethiopia, with its open-door policy, geographical proximity and close ties to Yemen, has been receiving Yemeni asylum-seekers since the outbreak of the conflict. Somalis, Eritreans and Iraqis previously registered as refugees in Yemen are also arriving in the eastern and northern regions of Ethiopia via Djibouti and Somalia.

UNHCR anticipates that some 2,700 Yemeni nationals will arrive in Ethiopia by the end of 2015. The expected number of Somali refugees from Yemen in Ethiopia is estimated to reach on 6,000 by the end of 2015.

Yemenis and Somalis receive refugee status on a prima facie basis and are registered by UNHCR and the Government. Yemenis residing in Addis Ababa are supported through an urban assistance programme and Somali refugees are hosted in refugee camps. Refugees do not have work rights in Ethiopia. Yemeni refugees are provided with a monthly stipend to meet housing, food and other basic needs, including education and primary health care, through the urban programme. The Yemeni refugee population currently account for 30 per cent of the urban population, and is projected to further increase and exceed 50 per cent of the urban population by the end of 2015. Consequently, the original planning figure for the urban programme has already been exceeded the end of the year and additional resources are required to meet dramatically increasing needs.

Somali new arrivals are temporarily assisted in the Jijiga camp and provided with food rations and other basic necessities while they await transportation to their permanent setting at Dollo Ado. Assistance provided includes shelter, core relief items, and access to education and health services. In line with Government policy, Somali new arrivals are only registered in Dollo Ado, and there are no reception facilities or protection screening conducted in Jijiga. Moreover, according to the Government's policy, new arrivals are not allowed to access services at the camps in Jijiga. In light of the numbers and vulnerable profiles of new arrivals from Yemen in Jijiga (95% are children and 56% female), additional funding is required to establish adequate reception facilities and address their basic and specific needs pending their relocation to Dollo Ado.

## Strategy and coordination

In line with the Government's policy, Yemeni and Iraqi refugees will continue to be assisted through UNHCR's urban programme in Addis Ababa with monthly cash assistance for housing, foods, and education, while Somali and Eritrean refugees will be assisted in refugee camps that provide education and health services, shelter, core relief items and other basic necessities.

The coordination and response to arrivals from Yemen will continue through existing mechanisms such as Refugee Operations Task Force, Protection Working Group, as well as using mechanisms of UN Country Team and OCHA in Ethiopia. Relevant amendments and additions will be made to existing bilateral sub-agreements between UNHCR and its partner agencies on providing protection and assistance to refugees.

UNHCR will be coordinating its field operations in Ethiopia, in particular those located in the northern and eastern regions bordering Somalia and Djibouti, to develop protection and border monitoring processes, and data collection and reporting on new arrivals from Yemen.

## Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception condition improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 2 reception centres, provide water trucking, and transport 6,000 refugees to the final destination points (Dollo Ado and Addis Ababa).</li> </ul>
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct a level 2 registration for 6,000 refugees together with the Government</li> </ul>
Individual documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate with the Government for issuance of pass permits for the onward movement to Dollo Ado for Somalis and Addis Ababa for Yemenis.</li> </ul>
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procure medicines and plumpy nuts to service these 6,000 refugees as well as provide medical referrals.</li> </ul>
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide 750 urine diversion dry toilets for these 6,000 refugees.</li> </ul>
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 625 transitional shelters and distribute plastic sheets and other building materials to refugees.</li> </ul>
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide cash assistance to some 2,000 Yemeni refugees residing in Addis Ababa and 1,300 packages of core relief items to some 6,000 Somali refugees residing in camps.</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruit additional 200 teachers, procure 3,000 textbooks and teaching materials in the camps and provide cash assistance to 800 Yemeni refugee children in Addis Ababa</li> </ul>

## Financial requirements (USD) for Ethiopia

	ExCom Budget related to Yemen Situation	Additional Requirements	TOTAL
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	-	1,340,929	1,340,929
Reception conditions	-	1,299,167	1,299,167
Registration and profiling	-	21,206	21,206
Individual documentation	-	20,556	20,556
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>	-	2,353,383	2,353,383
Health	-	135,416	135,416
Sanitation and hygiene	-	385,433	385,433
Shelter and infrastructure	-	770,866	770,866
Basic and domestic items	-	820,130	820,130
Education	-	241,538	241,538
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>3,694,312</b>	<b>3,694,312</b>
<b>Support costs (7%)</b>	-	258,602	258,602
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>3,952,914</b>	<b>3,952,914</b>

# SOMALIA

## Existing response

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On 28 March 2015, the first boat from Yemen reached the port of Berbera (Somaliland) with 32 Yemeni nationals on board. By the end of September, 29,305 individuals (26,105 Somali nationals, 2,983 Yemenis, 217 refugee of other nationalities) had arrived in Somalia. UNHCR anticipates that some 4,850 Yemeni nationals, 485 refugees of other nationalities as well as 43,165 Somali returnees will have arrived in Somalia by the end of 2015.

New arrivals from Yemen who arrive in Somaliland and Puntland are screened by the authorities and transported to established reception centres in Berbera and Bossasso, where they are provided with immediate assistance such as food, water, health care, core relief items and temporary accommodation for up to five days. During their stay at the reception centre, a joint Government/UNHCR/IOM registration is conducted. Based on the established profile of population groups (i.e. refugees and asylum-seekers, returning refugees, migrants, and third-country nationals), individuals are referred to relevant organizations for the appropriate response. This includes (1) counselling, monitoring and return assistance for Somalis; (2) protection and assistance for refugees including refugee status determination for asylum-seekers; and (3) transport assistance for Somali returnees, and transport to their home areas for migrants and third-country nationals.

The reception centres in Bossasso and Berbera, with a capacity of 500 and 200 people respectively, have been rehabilitated and management structures have been established. Sites for additional reception centres are being identified in Berbera and Bossasso to accommodate the growing number of arrivals, and reception centres are being established in Mogadishu and Kismayo, with an intended capacity of 500 people in each, for those arriving at these ports of entry.

At the reception centres, Government authorities provide security and collaborate closely with UNHCR, which conducts 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, information and guidance is available to people who are interested in returning to South-Central Somalia. Targeted assistance, including a cash grant for transportation, is given to vulnerable individuals/families who would otherwise be unable to leave the reception centre.

When leaving the reception centres, returnees are given a one-time unconditional cash grant for re-establishing their household upon return (USD 100 per person up to a maximum of USD 600 per family). UNHCR also ensures access to basic items, services including education, livelihoods, shelter and infrastructure, health and nutrition programmes, and protection and return monitoring in areas of return. With regard to Yemenis refugees and asylum-seekers, assistance is provided in line with UNHCR's out-of-camp policy; upon leaving the reception centre, Yemenis are placed in host families in Somaliland and Puntland urban areas, mainly Hargeisa and Bossaso, and provided with core relief items and a subsistence allowance for three months, at the rate of USD 100-120 per family per month. UNHCR and partners also provide basic services including health care, education, livelihoods, legal counselling and psychosocial assistance in Somaliland and Puntland.

## Strategy and coordination

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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 asylum-seekers, refugees and returning Somalis;

- 2) Support the Government in registering new arrivals and identifying persons 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) Provide protection and basic assistance to Yemeni asylum-seekers and refugees in line with UNHCR policy on urban refugees;
- 5) Strengthen the capacity of local authorities to respond to the critical needs of new arrivals; and
- 6) 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 Bossasso, Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Nairobi.

## Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish and maintain 4 reception centres where registration/documentation services, protection and humanitarian assistance (food, water, security, health, hygiene) will be provided for new arrivals. Special service desks will be established at the reception centres 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 statements and needs of Somalis and will adapt programming to the evolving situation.</li> </ul>
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct registration and profiling upon arrival with local authorities and IOM.</li> </ul>
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from effects of armed conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Include new arrivals from Yemen, both asylum-seekers and refugees, in existing programmes on prevention and response to SGBV.</li> </ul>
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Integrate refugees and asylum-seekers from Yemen into existing refugee primary health care program in <i>Somaliland and Puntland</i>.</li> <li>▪ Improve referral process to secondary and tertiary facilities by strengthening health services through capacity building, technical and material support, as well as networking.</li> </ul>

<p>Basic and domestic items</p> <p>Services for people with specific needs</p> <p>Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide vulnerable new arrivals with CRI kits.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Provide new arrivals with specific needs identified during the registration process at the transit centre with one-time cash grant to meet their immediate needs including accommodation.</li> <li>▪ Integrate refugees and asylum-seekers from Yemen into existing refugee primary education programmes in <i>Somaliland</i> and <i>Puntland</i>.</li> <li>▪ Provide support to children of vulnerable families and support to local schools accepting refugee students, such as through provision of supplies and equipment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Durable solutions</b></p>	
<p>Reintegration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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"> <li>1) Enhanced livelihood support for vulnerable/needly families;</li> <li>2) Semi-permanent shelters for vulnerable/needly families;</li> <li>3) Community-based projects to improve basic services.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b></p>	
<p>Self-reliance and livelihoods improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Integrate newly-arriving refugees and asylum-seekers into existing refugee livelihood and self-reliance programmes in <i>Somaliland</i> and <i>Puntland</i>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Leadership, coordination and partnership</b></p>	
<p>Coordination and partnerships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Take the humanitarian lead of overall coordination, by co-leading taskforces at country level as well as regional level in support of the Government.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Logistics and operations support</b></p>	
<p>Operation management, coordination and support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enhance operational management capacity by having adequate level of staffing and administrative resources.</li> </ul>



## Financial requirements (USD) for Somalia

	ExCom Budget related to Yemen Situation	Additional Requirements	TOTAL
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	-	<b>1,998,334</b>	<b>1,998,334</b>
Reception conditions	-	1,708,834	1,708,834
Registration and profiling	-	289,500	289,500
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	-	<b>4,808,152</b>	<b>4,808,152</b>
Prevention of and response to SGBV	-	237,072	237,072
Protection from effects of armed conflict	-	4,571,080	4,571,080
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>	-	<b>3,414,033</b>	<b>3,414,033</b>
Health	-	280,609	280,609
Basic and domestic items	-	1,600,990	1,600,990
Services for people with specific needs	-	1,345,362	1,345,362
Education	-	187,072	187,072
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	-	<b>2,157,719</b>	<b>2,157,719</b>
Self-reliance and livelihoods	-	2,157,719	2,157,719
<b>Durable solutions</b>	-	<b>5,340,545</b>	<b>5,340,545</b>
Integration	-	5,340,545	5,340,545
<b>Logistic and operation support</b>	-	<b>2,113,521</b>	<b>2,113,521</b>
Logistic and supply	-	2,113,521	2,113,521
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>19,832,304</b>	<b>19,832,304</b>
<b>Support costs (7%)</b>	-	<b>1,388,261</b>	<b>1,388,261</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>21,220,565</b>	<b>21,220,565</b>

# SUDAN

## Existing response

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An estimated 1,000 Yemeni refugees and asylum-seekers have arrived in Sudan following the outbreak of the conflict. The majority of new arrivals have settled in the wider Khartoum area and have integrated into urban host communities, mainly concentrated in areas where older Yemeni communities are already established.

New arrivals from Yemen are being registered by UNHCR and UNHCR is in discussions with the Government to provide Yemenis with access to the Government registration mechanism.

UNHCR and the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) jointly conducted the first participatory assessment with Yemeni refugees in July 2015, which identified a wide range of protection concerns including difficulties in obtaining documentation, high accommodation costs, a lack of livelihood opportunities, and the need for psychosocial interventions, particularly for Yemeni children. Refugees also identified high school fees, the challenges with a different curriculum, and differences in the Arabic language as resulting in a large number of children reportedly not attending school since their arrival in Sudan.

UNHCR is using the existing refugee multi-sectoral system to coordinate and develop a comprehensive response. Given the scope and impact of the humanitarian crisis, particularly on vulnerable Yemeni refugees, UNHCR aims to provide effective protection and durable solutions for this population by scaling-up its existing urban refugee programme in Khartoum.

## Strategy and coordination

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UNHCR will support the Government of Sudan in providing protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers from Yemen, as well as host communities, to preserve the asylum space.

UNHCR will adopt a two-fold strategic approach to provide:

1. Area-based interventions to support Government services and institutions in areas hosting a large number of Yemeni refugees (focusing on education and health care); and
2. 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).

UNHCR, the COR and partners have already been providing assistance to an urban refugee population of around 32,000 people in the Khartoum area. The strategy aims to build on and enhance these services to accommodate the growing number of Yemeni refugees approaching UNHCR and partners for assistance.

Implementation will be conducted through national NGOs and Government institutions, targeting schools and hospitals in areas with high densities of Yemeni refugees. Through its urban programme, UNHCR aims to support the integration of refugees into existing Government services and the local economy to ensure self-reliance and reduce dependency on assistance.

## Planned activities

### Basic needs and essential services

Health

- UNHCR will collaborate with the Ministry of Health to involve and include Yemenis into the existing referral system of the Refugee Counselling Services (RCS)
- Rehabilitate and give material support such as wheelchairs, hearing aids, glasses/visual aids to 3 public hospitals in areas with high concentration of Yemeni refugees.
- Enhance mental health intervention through existing mental health partner.
- Scale up of counselling services with phone counselling, in-office counselling, referral services and home visits
- Enhance individual assistance by improving community outreach, identification of extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs), and enhance understanding of the community.

Services for people with specific needs

## Financial requirements (USD) for Sudan

	ExCom Budget related to Yemen Situation	Additional Requirements	TOTAL
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>	-	542,538	542,538
Health	-	135,691	135,691
Services for people with specific needs	-	406,847	406,847
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>542,538</b>	<b>542,538</b>
<b>Support costs (7%)</b>	-	37,978	37,978
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>580,516</b>	<b>580,516</b>

# YEMEN

## Existing response

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Since the start of the conflict in Yemen at the end of March 2015, the civilian population including refugees, the internally displaced, people with vulnerabilities, host communities and migrants have been greatly affected. Identified needs include shelter, protection services, cash, livelihoods, food and health.

As part of its activities for refugees and asylum seekers, UNHCR continues to identify vulnerable individuals and support them through cash assistance. As the financial needs of people of concern have significantly increased since the onset of the crisis, UNHCR has expanded its cash assistance criteria and amount in order to assist a larger number of vulnerable people. By September, 1,860 families with specific needs have been assisted with cash assistance. Support for survivors of SGBV and psychosocial counselling are provided through UNHCR's partner-run community centres. Regular communication is maintained with refugee community leaders and the refugee assistance hotline remains operational. Health clinics also remain functional, and provide treatment for conflict-related injuries, chronic medical conditions and emergency cases. The Kharaz refugee camp continues to operate and provide services to refugees, including those who were displaced from urban areas.

Registration, refugee status determination (RSD) and resettlement activities have been impacted by the recent intensification of violence. Nevertheless, UNHCR has submitted 64 refugees for resettlement and 113 resettled refugees have departed from Yemen in the course of 2015.

By the beginning of October 2015, close to 60,000 people had arrived along the Arabian and Red Sea coasts of Yemen, mostly from the East and Horn of Africa, and 88 deaths at sea had been recorded. The Mayfa'a reception centre on the Arabian Sea coast continues to provide lifesaving assistance, services and referrals of new arrivals to registration, RSD and other protection procedures. In Bab-al-Mandab, on the Red Sea, UNHCR's activities have been hampered due to insecurity and a shortage of fuel.

In April 2015, as part of the inter-agency cluster response for IDPs, the Protection cluster formed the Task Force on Population Movements (TFPM), co-led by UNHCR and IOM, to collect data on displacement within Yemen. The TFPM estimated that 2.3 million people have been internally displaced since the start of the conflict, including some 330,000 IDPs who were already displaced.

In order to assist internally displaced persons, since March, UNHCR has directly supported 54 inter-agency rapid assessments, in-depth protection assessments and regular protection monitoring covering 4,160 families (some 25,000 individuals). People are also provided with psychosocial support, legal and cash assistance, and training and sensitisation on protection principles and norms. In order to address the urgent needs for core relief items, UNHCR has carried out distributions to 15,955 displaced families (some 103,000 individuals) in 11 Governorates.

## Strategy and coordination

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UNHCR continues to lead and coordinate the response for refugees and asylum-seekers in Yemen. Life-saving assistance will be provided to refugees and asylum-seekers with specific needs through temporary shelter and cash assistance. In the current situation, new arrivals will 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, women, and child-friendly spaces. In Kharaz refugee camp, newly-arrived women and children refugees and asylum-seekers, who spontaneously approach the camp, are accommodated within the refugee community in the camp,

until they can proceed to Aden or Sana'a for registration and RSD processing. Displaced urban refugees returning to their previous residences are provided with emergency shelter support based on needs. Services will also be provided in order to address SGBV, promote child protection and address the needs of persons with specific needs, such as obstetrical care. Detention monitoring, advocacy with the authorities, and other protection activities will continue. As security stabilizes in parts of the country and as displaced refugees return, services such as education, health care, registration, livelihoods and psychosocial support for people affected by the conflict will be resumed and expanded.

UNHCR will also continue to lead the Protection and Shelter/NFI/Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) clusters in the IDP response. As part of inter-agency efforts to re-establish and expand the humanitarian presence in Yemen at strategic operational hubs, and to facilitate the provision of life-saving assistance to persons of concern, UNHCR will maintain and expand community centres which provide services including psychosocial support, legal services and cash assistance to IDPs and vulnerable members of the host community. Beneficiaries will be identified through dedicated protection monitoring and information collected through Community-Based Protection Networks, which will also work on awareness raising and information sharing.

In addition, UNHCR will work on displacement tracking and will establish a call centre to provide information to beneficiaries.

## Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain asylum screening and profiling mechanism for new arrivals along the coasts.</li> <li>Provide new arrivals of mixed migratory movements with temporary accommodation, emergency health care and food upon arrival to Yemen. Provide welcome kits for vulnerable persons of concern as they make their journey inwards into Yemen.</li> </ul>
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from effects of armed conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain the mechanism for displacement and population movement tracking, covering 10 governorates.</li> </ul>
Freedom of movement & reduction of detention risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen detention monitoring in areas where law and order is weakened.</li> </ul>
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen financial and foster care support for unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs).</li> </ul>
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen psychosocial support for responses through drop-in centres for refugees and IDP community centres.</li> </ul>
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support public health facilities in refugee-hosting areas with equipment and supplies to sustain operations. Provide essential drugs to public health facilities and partner-run clinics.</li> </ul>
Reproductive health and HIV services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist refugees and asylum-seekers with specific needs with emergency obstetrics and ART treatment.</li> </ul>
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitate or maintain communal sanitation facilities and latrines in refugee-hosting areas.</li> </ul>
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide IDPs affected by the conflict with emergency shelter materials for repairs of their damaged houses or rental subsidy for temporary locations.</li> <li>Emergency shelter kits and assistance for urban refugees.</li> </ul>
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide IDPs affected by the conflict with core relief items to meet the most basic and immediate needs.</li> </ul>
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the level of financial support to 7,000 refugees in response to increased vulnerability and affected population under a heightened situation of conflicts.</li> </ul>
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand protection monitoring through community-based protection networks into areas which are now affected with a wider spread of the conflict.</li> </ul>
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand supply infrastructure, including warehouses, to meet increased needs for core relief items.</li> </ul>

## Financial requirements (USD) for Yemen



	ExCom Budget related to Yemen Situation	Additional requirements	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	<b>3,047,710</b>	-	<b>3,047,710</b>
Law and policy	577,762	-	577,762
Administrative institutions and practice	122,727	-	122,727
Access to legal assistance and remedies	1,678,311	-	1,678,311
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	418,455	-	418,455
Public attitude towards people of concern	250,455	-	250,455
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	<b>3,780,446</b>	<b>1,840,619</b>	<b>5,621,065</b>
Reception conditions	1,310,182	1,840,619	3,150,801
Registration and profiling	1,218,127	-	1,218,127
Status determination procedures	311,109	-	311,109
Individual documentation	635,573	-	635,573
Civil registration and status documentation	191,727	-	191,727
Identification of statelessness	113,728	-	113,728
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	<b>5,772,258</b>	<b>2,737,337</b>	<b>8,509,595</b>
Protection from effects of armed conflict	88,326	2,019,745	2,108,071
Prevention of and response to SGBV	3,352,016	283,029	3,635,045
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	277,732	151,534	429,266
Protection of children	2,054,185	283,029	2,337,214
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>	<b>24,784,031</b>	<b>38,779,520</b>	<b>63,563,551</b>
Health	5,703,227	2,330,464	8,033,691
Reproductive health and HIV services	2,071,883	-	2,071,883
Nutrition	1,397,234	-	1,397,234
Food security	159,555	-	159,555
Water	803,466	-	803,466
Sanitation and hygiene	519,109	350,238	869,347
Shelter and infrastructure	3,077,962	8,333,066	11,411,028
Access to energy	969,669	-	969,669
Basic and domestic items	2,346,756	19,466,267	21,813,023
Services for people with specific needs	3,261,275	8,299,485	11,560,760
Education	4,473,895	-	4,473,895
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	<b>8,739,330</b>	<b>775,012</b>	<b>9,514,342</b>
Community mobilization	1,159,734	775,012	1,934,746
Coexistence with local communities	201,727	-	201,727
Self-reliance and livelihoods	7,377,869	-	7,377,869
<b>Durable solutions</b>	<b>6,258,298</b>	-	<b>6,258,298</b>
Comprehensive solutions strategy	62,643	-	62,643
Voluntary return	5,296,598	-	5,296,598
Integration	448,393	-	448,393
Resettlement	450,664	-	450,664
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnership</b>	<b>768,205</b>	-	<b>768,205</b>
Camp management and coordination	203,326	-	203,326
Coordination and partnerships	198,455	-	198,455
Donor relations and resource mobilization	366,424	-	366,424
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	<b>3,289,120</b>	<b>3,753,015</b>	<b>7,042,135</b>
Logistics and supply	2,263,017	3,049,271	5,312,288
Operation management, coordination and support	1,026,103	703,744	1,729,847
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>56,439,397</b>	<b>47,885,503</b>	<b>104,324,901</b>
<b>Support costs (7%)</b>		3,351,985	3,351,985
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,439,397</b>	<b>51,237,488</b>	<b>107,676,885</b>

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