

Yemen Situation

Emergency Response

April – September 2015

SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL 2015



12 June 2015

Cover photograph

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

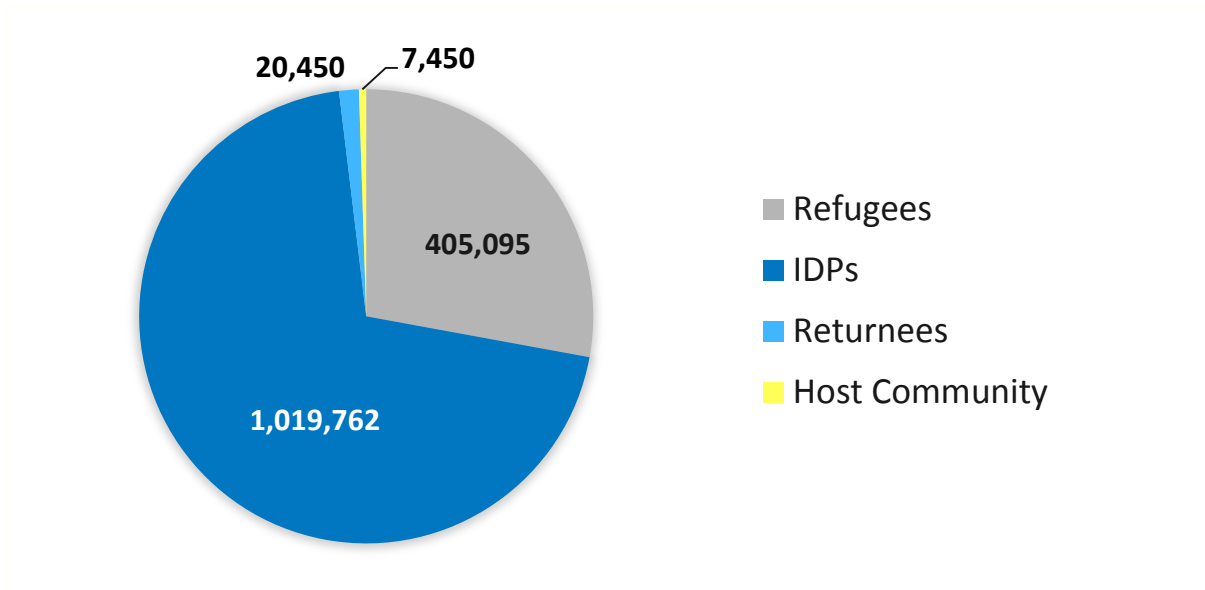
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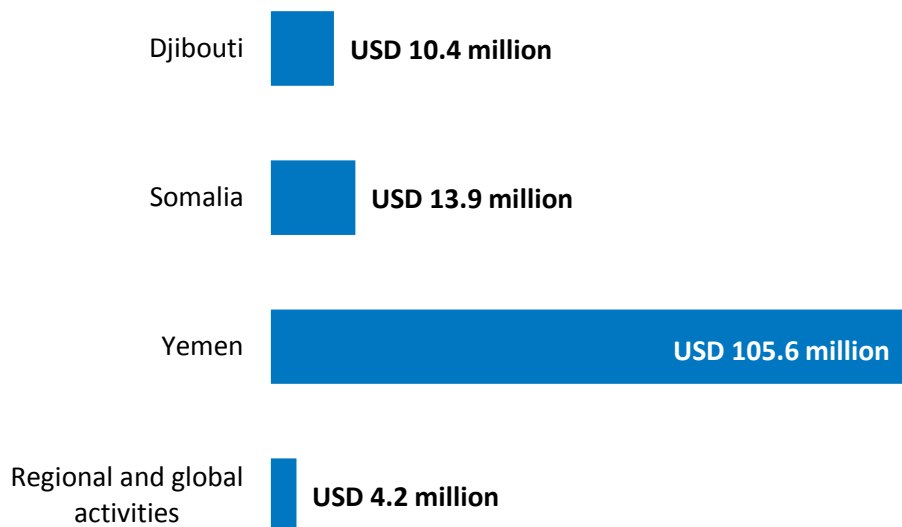
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AT A GLANCE

Over **1.45 million** people of concern



A total of **USD 134.1 million*** in financial requirements for the Yemen Situation, including USD 77.6 million in additional requirements, for the period April – September 2015:



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

CONTEXT

Map (situation as of 12 June 2015)



Introduction

The situation in Yemen has deteriorated dramatically since fighting and violence intensified in late March 2015. Eighteen of the 22 governorates are being affected by the conflict. Deepening insecurity and violence have taken a heavy toll on civilian lives and triggered large-scale displacement. There are an estimated 1 million internally displaced people in Yemen.

In addition, prior to the crises there were 257,645 refugees in Yemen, most of whom are Somalis, who also require continued humanitarian assistance. In 2014, nearly 91,600 refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrants arrived in Yemen: an increase of 40 per cent compared to 2013. Though smaller in number, mixed flows of new arrivals have continued on the southern shores of Yemen in 2015. Somali refugees are currently living in precarious conditions, either in Kharaz, the only refugee camp, or in urban areas. Over 2,700 Syrian refugees have been registered in Yemen since August 2014, though the actual number in the country is estimated to be much higher.

Given the scope of the emergency and the deteriorating situation, the Humanitarian Country Team in Yemen launched an Inter-Agency Flash Appeal in March covering key requirements for three months until June 2015. The requirements for the two clusters of Protection and Emergency Shelter/NFI which UNHCR leads have been reflected in the Flash Appeal, and a separate multi-sectoral Refugee and Migrant Chapter. Assistance for refugees and asylum-seekers who remain in Yemen is being revised in order to provide a wider safety net for the most vulnerable - a number that is increasing owing to the deteriorating security situation in the country.

Alongside the internal displacement, Yemenis and refugees have started to flee the country in considerable numbers. Arrivals of Yemenis are being reported in countries in the Middle East, as well as in the East and Horn of Africa, mainly in Djibouti and Somalia, in a reversal of the region's population movements.

This supplementary appeal presents UNHCR's planned response to the emergency from April to September 2015. It covers the needs of IDPs and all affected populations, including refugees and asylum-seekers within Yemen, as well as the needs in countries in the East and Horn of Africa and in the Middle East and North Africa of refugees from Yemen. UNHCR is also leading the inter-agency Refugee Response Plans (RRP) for Yemeni refugees and other affected groups.

Population data

		Population of concern related to Yemen Situation as at 31 March 2015	Planned assisted populations as at 30 September 2015
Yemen	IDPs	334,093	1,019,762
	Refugees and asylum-seekers	266,319	257,645
Djibouti	Yemeni refugees	18	7,500
	Refugees of other nationalities	0	7,500
	Host community	0	1,000
Somalia	Yemeni refugees	35	14,700
	Refugees of other nationalities	0	1,400
	Returnees	4	20,450
	Host community	0	6,450
Other*	Yemeni refugees and refugees of other nationalities	101	116,350
TOTAL		600,570	1,452,757

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

Financial summary (USD)

UNHCR's budget for 2015 (as approved by the Executive Committee (ExCom) in October 2014) related to the Yemen Situation amounts to **USD 56.4 million**. The additional requirements presented in this Appeal total **USD 77.6 million**, as shown in the centre column of the table below, including support costs.

OPERATION	EXCOM 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	-	9,692,881	9,692,881	36,801,203
Somalia	79,321,576	-	12,985,094	12,985,094	92,306,670
Yemen	3,098,714	56,439,397	45,945,503	102,384,900	105,483,614
Regional and global activities*	-	-	3,915,443	3,915,443	3,915,443
Subtotal	109,528,612	56,439,397	72,538,921	128,978,318	238,506,930
Support costs (7%)			5,077,724	5,077,724	5,077,724
TOTAL	109,528,612	56,439,397	77,616,645	134,056,042	243,584,654

*Countries in the East and Horn of Africa, apart from Somalia and Djibouti, and in the Middle East. This amount includes 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

Yemen

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

With the intensification of the armed violence and conflict in Yemen, the overall humanitarian response has had to shift its priorities to immediate life-saving assistance and protection services. The extent of forced displacement has increased, and fighting has restricted freedom of movement for some populations who are cut off from basic needs and services. Within this operational context, UNHCR is also stepping up protection monitoring and advocacy, alongside the delivery of humanitarian aid and protection services. Any phasing down of services foreseen prior to the conflict has been postponed to ensure a sufficiently robust response. UNHCR will also undertake new activities, as necessary: for example, it will monitor arrivals and departures at coastal embarkation points and at Sana'a airport, intervening as and when possible.

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 coordinates with IOM the response to the needs of asylum-seekers, refugees and migrants.

The conflict in Yemen and the difficult humanitarian environment are forcing Yemenis, as well as third country nationals 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.

Refugee response in neighbouring countries

UNHCR is strengthening its presence and the capacity of national institutions in these and other countries in the region. The main objectives are to respond to the current and potential influx of refugees within the international protection framework, particularly with regard to: access to territory and asylum; screening to identify persons in need of international protection; documentation; access to basic services; counselling; and referrals. In addition, UNHCR is collaborating and liaising with the international shipping industry, the International Maritime Organization, operational partners and concerned Governments in the region to ensure search-and-rescue at sea, and the provision of timely assistance and disembarkation in a place of safety for all persons in distress at sea who are fleeing Yemen.

UNHCR will support the authorities in registering new arrivals and providing them with immediate humanitarian assistance and a vulnerability assessment at a reception/transit centre to identify any critical needs. The Office will also provide persons in need of international protection with counselling, outreach and protection support, with appropriate referral mechanisms for vulnerable individuals.

Screening, registration and assistance activities will be provided by UNHCR in partnership with national and refugee community organizations. Depending on the arrangements agreed with the host Government, new arrivals will be supported with temporary shelter, food and health care support. For example, in Djibouti new arrivals in need of shelter/assistance are being transferred to a refugee camp after arrival/registration.

In Somalia, the needs of the new arrivals are considerable, as individuals arrive after many hours at sea and require immediate response with regard to food, water and emergency health checks. Under the leadership of the Government, new arrivals will be registered at the ports, while UNHCR, IOM and partner agencies will provide a multi-sectoral response to the immediate needs of the population. This includes initial reception assistance, onward transportation to areas of origin, the improvement of the absorption capacity in areas of return, and the inclusion of host communities in the response.

At the reception centre in Somalia, UNHCR, IOM and partner agencies will provide further health, WASH support, food and accommodation for up to three nights until they can be assisted with onward transportation to their areas of origin within Somalia (for returning Somali nationals) and/or to their country of origin for third country nationals.

Given the very limited absorption capacity of host communities in Somalia and in order to reduce the risk of tension, humanitarian actors will provide onward transportation assistance to areas of origin, and community-based recovery and stabilization assistance in the communities with the highest number of arrivals. For those areas that are not accessible by UNHCR or partners, IOM will provide onward transportation and cash grants.

UNHCR, IOM and partner agencies will implement various community-based activities in areas of return in Somalia, focusing on increasing access to basic services and livelihoods so that the communities can support themselves in meeting their basic needs and avoid heavy dependency on assistance from the international community.

Other receiving countries

In all countries of disembarkation, 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 activities for new arrivals

- Early identification of persons in need of international protection and those with specific protection needs, including through protection-sensitive reception and registration mechanisms;
- Identification of the most vulnerable asylum-seekers, refugees and returnees, including unaccompanied women, female-heads of families and those who may have been exposed to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV);
- Provision of information and basic services to new arrivals and host communities, including in the case of Somalia, about conditions in places of origin, the presence of humanitarian actors and available assistance;
- Strengthening of the capacity of local authorities to respond to the crisis;

- Partnership 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;
- Identification of durable solutions, such as return and reintegration assistance for migrants and refugee returnees (including specific protection follow-up for refugees who return to their countries of origin); local integration and settlement, if and when feasible;
- Implementation of self-reliance activities/livelihoods for refugees;
- Implementation of community-based activities in areas of return to increase the absorption capacity, and allow returnees and host communities to access basic services.

Regional and global activities

Support for the coordination, planning and preparedness for possible escalation of the situation in Yemen will be provided, ensuring coherent approaches in the region. 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 communications, including by further equipping offices in Yemen, in particular in the areas of communication and security.

PLANNED RESPONSE

DJIBOUTI

Existing response

The Government of Djibouti received the first arrivals of people displaced by the crisis in Yemen on 29 March 2015 at Obock port. On 30 March, UNHCR deployed a team to Obock to help register the new arrivals and provide them with protection and assistance.

UNHCR works in Djibouti with its Government counterpart, the *Office national d'assistance aux réfugiés et sinistrés* (ONARS), to ensure that new arrivals in Djibouti, other than returning Djiboutians, have access to asylum and refugee protection.

UNHCR, together with ONARS, organized several inter-agency field missions to evaluate the situation of the potential reception sites in the Obock region on 27-28 March and 4-6 April.

The Government has chosen a site at Markazi to construct a new refugee camp. This new site is located some four kilometres from Obock. For the time being, 233 tents, 10 community kitchens and 38 latrines are in place, and the construction of additional facilities is ongoing.

Upon arrival, persons in need of international protection are medically checked and vaccinated. They are then transported to the UNHCR registration centre in Obock where they are registered and assessed for any specific vulnerability for targeted support. After the assessment and registration process, refugees are transferred to the Markazi refugee camp, where they receive shelter and are provided with food, water and NFIs, such as mosquito nets, blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, etc. Moreover, UNHCR ensures that refugees are in possession of identity documents and provided with ID-cards and family attestations.

By 21 May, almost 13,000 people of different nationalities had arrived in Djibouti from Yemen, including 5,455 Yemenis (42 per cent) and 1,688 Djiboutian returnees (13 per cent). Of this figure, only 1,823 persons sought asylum with UNHCR in Djibouti. However, there are indications that Yemenis staying with relatives in host families will soon be approaching UNHCR for protection assistance, as it becomes clear that they will be unable to return to their country due to the ongoing conflict.

In addition to the Government's own screening procedures, UNHCR is supporting the authorities with registration and protection monitoring of new arrivals in order to ensure access to asylum and promote the rights of asylum-seekers and refugees.

Strategy and coordination

On the basis of the inter-agency field assessments, arrival trends and analyses of the situation in Yemen, UNHCR led and coordinated an inter-agency contingency plan for the likely influx into Djibouti.

UNHCR, together with its humanitarian partners in Djibouti, agreed on a planning figure of 15,000 refugees in Djibouti for the six-month period, and taking into consideration the risk of a rapid deterioration of the security situation in Yemen and the potential humanitarian implications for Djibouti. Yemenis often 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 staying in Djibouti will approach UNHCR in need of assistance. The planning figure of 15,000 refugees includes some 7,500 Yemenis, 3,750 Somali refugees, and 3,750 Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees who had previously sought asylum in Yemen. In addition, some 1,000 Djiboutians within the host community will be assisted to cope with the influx.

UNHCR will lead and coordinate, in consultation with the Government, national and international humanitarian partners and other stakeholders, the multi-sector humanitarian assistance within the sector working groups to respond to the Yemen emergency.

Age, gender and protection considerations are mainstreamed throughout the response, with special attention given to the specific protection needs of women and children.

Migrants and third-country nationals (TCNs), as well as some Djiboutian nationals without family links in Djibouti, are also fleeing Yemen together with the refugees. UNHCR is working closely with IOM which assists migrants and TCNs to ensure that they also receive the necessary support.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide reception and screening of 15,000 new arrivals and identification of persons in need of international protection and persons with specific needs. Train UNHCR and partners staff on the reception conditions. Provide transport between Djibouti-Obock and to the camps.
Individual documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support national institutions for the issuance of civil status documentation.
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure access to protection mechanisms through registration and profiling of 15,000 new arrivals on an individual basis, segregated by age and gender with data for protection and assistance including vulnerability identification. Improve reception conditions, including through the provision of communal shelter and sanitation, hot food, access to safe water through transit/reception centre management.
Civil registration and civil status documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist 15,000 refugees with civil status registration / documentation.
Family reunification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct family tracing, identification and documentation of unaccompanied and separated children. Facilitate transport during reunification process.
Favourable protection environment	
Access to the territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i> reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Government and liaison with operational partners and concerned Governments in the region to ensure search and rescue at sea. Advocate to ensure timely assistance and disembarkation in a place of safety for all persons in distress at sea fleeing from Yemen.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure provision of services to survivors of SGBV through support to partners. Prevent and respond to SGBV through community

<p>Protection from effects of armed conflict</p> <p>Protection of children</p>	<p>sensitization activities, referral, mechanisms, access to safe spaces, legal assistance and psychosocial support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support community-based protection through the construction of functional women’s space. ▪ 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). ▪ Establish child-friendly space for children under 5 years. ▪ Implement awareness raising activities on child rights (training, broadcasts, sensitization and development of IEC materials). ▪ Support the monitoring and reporting of grave violations against children. ▪ Raise awareness of the partners on mainstreaming gender and child protection.
<p>Basic needs and essential services</p>	
<p>Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure access to comprehensible primary health care services including strengthened mental health and psychosocial support. ▪ Conduct systematic vaccination of all new arrival under 5 years of age. ▪ Support the medical referrals system in the transit/reception centres and settlements. ▪ Provide essential drugs, medical supply and equipment as well as experienced staff to health centre.
<p>Reproductive health and HIV services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and increase reproductive health services capacity in health centres serving the refugees, including adolescent sexual reproductive health. ▪ Conduct sensitization on HIV/AIDS and counselling and treatment of people with HIV/AIDS.
<p>Nutrition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish nutrition screening and supplementary feeding programmes. ▪ Establish nutritional surveillance and effective malnutrition prevention response capabilities. ▪ Implement community management of acute malnutrition.
<p>Food assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribute food assistance including hot meals for new arrivals.
<p>Water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement water trucking to refugee camps while exploring other alternative long-term, cost effective water supply solutions. ▪ Establish water committees in the camps. ▪ Implement water tank installation and purification, water testing and quality assurance systems.
<p>Sanitation and hygiene</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct 1,600 family latrines and showers in refugee camps. ▪ Establish garbage disposal systems. ▪ Enhance sanitation through hygiene promotion and provision of hygiene materials including household sanitation kits, water storage containers and communal latrines excavation tool kits.
<p>Shelter and infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribute soap to 12,000 refugees in the camps. ▪ Assess and plan new settlements (site planning to maximise access to services). ▪ Construct communal shelter in transit/reception centres and communal structures. ▪ Construct and maintain transits centres and one reception centre, including fencing, 4 security posts, 1 emergency assistance distribution area. ▪ Construct and rehabilitate access roads to ensure safe

Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ delivery of assistance in all parts of the settlement. ▪ Promote access to sustainable building materials, kerosene/ethanol/firewood and energy saving devices, including for communal lightning. ▪ NFI distribution (tent, jerry cans, soap, solar lamps, kitchen sets, plastic tarpaulins). ▪ Identify and provide comprehensive support to people with specific needs, including cash assistance, material support and mental health and psychosocial support. ▪ Construct emergency/semi-permanent education facilities, train identified teachers, provide text books and supplies for 3,600 school age children.
Basic and domestic items	
Services for people with specific needs	
Education	
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide support to community outreach volunteers in providing assistance activities ▪ Mobilize refugees for community committees for self-organization and order in the camps. ▪ Provide support to security refugee committees ▪ Promote and enhance the peaceful coexistence initiatives/activities. ▪ Provide vocational training and start up kits for income generation activities (including construction, fishing and sewing skills training) for refugees. ▪ Facilitate access to support resources (e.g. capital skills building, market access) to start income generating activities. ▪ Promote environmental awareness among the refugee population. ▪ Establish waste management system at household level.
Co-existence with local communities	
Self-reliance and livelihoods	
Natural resources and shared environment	
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Coordination and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish mechanism for addressing issues in the camps. ▪ Establish camp-management body. ▪ Organize briefing and visits of donors to the camps.
Camp management and coordination	
Donor relations and resource mobilization	
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish and management warehouse. ▪ Procure and distribute standard basic CRI kits. ▪ Transport food and non-food items to refugee settlements. ▪ Rent 8 vehicles including trucks. ▪ Procure office premises. ▪ Provide project management support to partners for the projects relating to the new arrivals. ▪ Establish management coordination mechanism (ONARS, UNHCR, UN, NGOs, refugees etc.).
Operation management, coordination and support	

Financial requirements (USD) for Djibouti

	ExCom Budget related to Yemen Situation	Additional requirements	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment	-	233,373	233,373
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	-	233,373	233,373
Fair protection processes and documentation	-	806,965	806,965
Reception conditions	-	203,373	203,373
Registration and profiling	-	213,373	213,373
Individual documentation	-	88,373	88,373
Civil registration and status documentation	-	193,373	193,373
Family reunification	-	108,473	108,473
Security from violence and exploitation	-	528,193	528,193
Prevention of and response to SGBV	-	204,018	204,018
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	-	197,018	197,018
Protection of children	-	127,157	127,157
Basic needs and essential services	-	5,576,384	5,576,384
Health	-	675,156	675,156
Reproductive health and HIV services	-	118,156	118,156
Nutrition	-	135,156	135,156
Food security	-	225,156	225,156
Water	-	625,156	625,156
Sanitation and hygiene	-	475,156	475,156
Shelter and infrastructure	-	1,471,824	1,471,824
Access to energy	-	725,156	725,156
Basic and domestic items	-	675,156	675,156
Services for people with specific needs	-	175,156	175,156
Education	-	275,156	275,156
Community empowerment and self-reliance	-	594,560	594,560
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	-	159,890	159,890
Leadership, coordination and partnership	-	624,550	624,550
Camp management and coordination	-	362,275	362,275
Donor relations and resource mobilization	-	262,275	262,275
Logistics and operations support	-	1,328,856	1,328,856
Logistics and supply	-	654,428	654,428
Operation management, coordination and support	-	674,428	674,428
Subtotal	-	9,692,881	9,692,881
Support costs (7%)	-	678,502	678,502
Total	-	10,371,383	10,371,383

SOMALIA

Existing response

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 (CRI) and temporary accommodation for 3-5 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 appropriate response such as: (1) counselling, monitoring and return assistance for Somalis; (2) protection and assistance for refugees including refugee status determination (RSD) for asylum-seekers; (3) transport assistance for Somali returnees, and movements to their homes for migrants, third-country nationals, etc.

Major movement routes between Somalia and Yemen will probably take place mainly through the ports of Bossasso and Berbera (50 per cent and 35 per cent respectively). However, because the majority of Somali refugees in Yemen are from South and Central regions, there are likely to be movements directly from ports in Yemen to Mogadishu and Kismayo by sea and/or air.

Rehabilitation and management of the reception centres in Bossasso and Berbera have been put in place, with a capacity of 500 and 200 people, respectively. Additional reception centres are being identified in Berbera and Bossasso to accommodate the high 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 respective 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.

A significant number of Somalis arriving in *Somaliland* and *Puntland* originate from South-Central Somalia and are making their own arrangements to return there. While UNHCR's advisory on non-return to South-Central Somalia remains in place owing to the ongoing insecurity and lack of essential services in the country, some refugees have reviewed their options and decided to return to their area of origin. Their return has been prompted by the outbreak of conflict and violence in their country of asylum (Yemen), and should not be interpreted to mean that the conditions in Somalia allow for a safe and dignified return. Return under adverse circumstances is unlikely to be sustainable, and Somali returnees may be forced to flee their country again and seek protection abroad, including in Yemen.

To reduce the protection risks of Somalis from South-Central Somalia who decide to return, information is provided about the conditions in their place of origin to enable them to make an informed decision. Targeted assistance, including a cash grant for transportation, is given to vulnerable individuals/families who would otherwise be unable to leave the reception centre based on a vulnerability assessment.

UNHCR initiated a pilot project for voluntary return from Kenya in late 2014 to three areas in South-Central Somalia. The number of areas has been expanded from three to nine areas where internally displaced people have been returning with the assistance of the international community. The additional six areas are: Jowhar, Balcad, Afgooye, Beletweyne, Walaweyne and Mogadishu. Support

will be given to people who choose to return after being counselled about the current situation and the presence of humanitarian actors (or lack thereof) and the services/assistance available in areas of return.

Somalis who flee from Yemen and are unable to return to their place of origin due to insecurity or fear of persecution are being assisted to identify host communities in *Somaliland* and *Puntland* that can temporarily accommodate them until a more durable solution is identified. One-time assistance packages including cash, core relief items and shelter materials will be provided to both the returning refugees and host families. In addition to providing short-term reintegration support, UNHCR will work closely with the national and regional authorities and development actors to include the nine areas of return in future development planning to increase the absorption capacity in Somalia and facilitate sustainable return.

Strategy and coordination

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 reintegration 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 to support arrivals and 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.

The coordination efforts are mainstreamed through the existing sectorial approach to ensure a more efficient utilization of resources. They also aim to ensure that cross-cutting issues such as protection, gender and environment are taken into consideration by all actors. The inter-agency meetings on sectorial interventions are held regularly both in the field, and in Mogadishu and Nairobi, Hargeisa and Bossaso.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation

Reception conditions

- 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,

Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 asylum-seekers and refugees, 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 <i>Somaliland and Puntland</i>. Improve referral process to secondary and tertiary facilities by strengthening health services through capacity building, technical and material support, as well as networking.
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.
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate refugees and asylum-seekers from Yemen into existing refugee primary education programmes in <i>Somaliland and Puntland</i>. Provide support to children of vulnerable families and support to local schools accepting refugee students, such as through provision of supplies and equipment.
Durable solutions	
Reintegration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Enhanced livelihood support for vulnerable/needly families; Semi-permanent shelters for vulnerable/needly families; Community-based projects to improve basic services.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate newly-arriving refugees and asylum-seekers into existing refugee livelihood and self-reliance programmes in <i>Somaliland and Puntland</i>.
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Coordination and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take the humanitarian lead of overall coordination, by co-leading taskforces at country level as well as regional level in support of the Government.
Logistics and operations support	
Operation management, coordination and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance operational management capacity by having adequate level of staffing and administrative resources.

Financial requirements (USD) for Somalia

	ExCom Budget related to Yemen Situation	Additional requirements	TOTAL
Fair protection processes and documentation	-	1,403,621	1,403,621
Reception conditions	-	1,239,134	1,239,134
Registration and profiling	-	164,487	164,487
Security from violence and exploitation	-	4,048,152	4,048,152
Prevention of and response to SGBV	-	137,072	137,072
Protection from effects of armed conflict	-	3,911,080	3,911,080
Basic needs and essential services	-	2,173,777	2,173,777
Health	-	205,609	205,609
Basic and domestic items	-	1,145,734	1,145,734
Services for people with specific needs	-	685,362	685,362
Education	-	137,072	137,072
Community empowerment and self-reliance	-	205,609	205,609
Self-reliance and livelihoods	-	205,609	205,609
Durable solutions	-	5,153,935	5,153,935
Integration	-	5,153,935	5,153,935
Subtotal	-	12,985,094	12,985,094
Support costs (7%)	-	908,957	908,957
Total	-	13,894,051	13,894,051

YEMEN

Existing response

UNHCR has been undertaking assessments and analysis of the main protection risks of the crisis-affected population in Yemen to identify the most vulnerable groups and to contribute to an effective and appropriate response. Such an assessment, however, has been challenged by the operational context – ongoing hostilities and cuts in fuel and electricity that restrict the movements of humanitarian actors. Responding to the information at its disposal, UNHCR is thus providing life-saving assistance and protection services through a coordinated effort. This includes the delivery of core relief items and emergency and other shelter support targeting IDPs, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups. SGBV and psychosocial counselling are provided through UNHCR’s partner-run community centres and field visits.

Multi-sectoral interventions are undertaken by UNHCR in respect of asylum-seekers and refugees, some of whom also benefit from cash assistance. Core activities such as registration and refugee status determination (RSD) have been impacted by the recent intensification of violence, but staff continue to work on cases remotely and where possible directly. Regular interaction is maintained with refugee community leaders, and the refugee assistance hotline remains operational. Health clinics also remain functional treating conflict-related injuries, as well as providing treatment to refugees with chronic medical conditions and emergency cases.

Although the humanitarian situation has greatly deteriorated in the south, Kharaz camp close to Aden continues to operate and provide services to refugees. Nevertheless, the restricted availability of electricity and fuel pose challenges, while the population in the camp has increased through the return of those who had previously moved out of the camp to reside in urban areas. Mayfa’a reception centre at the Arabian Sea Coast continues to provide lifesaving 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. At Bab-al-Mandab at the Red Sea activities have been hampered due to insecurity and shortage of fuel. However, thanks to previous standard coordination mechanisms and relations with authorities, implementing partners are able to respond to new arrivals through referrals between Bab-al-Mandab, Kharaz camp and Aden.

Strategy and coordination

Life-saving assistance will be provided to asylum-seekers and refugees 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 as well. In Kharaz refugee camp, newly-arrived women and children refugees and asylum-seekers, who are transported from the coast, or 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. Urban refugees are provided with shelter in the camp with refugee relatives. Tents may be provided as temporary shelter depending on the duration of stay at the camp and family size. 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 and other protection activities will continue. In the near future, interventions will also aim at rehabilitating and enhancing infrastructure in refugee-hosting sites.

An immediate priority of UNHCR will be to assess the scope and intensity of internally displaced resulting from the conflict through a population movement tracking system. This system will inform

in-depth protection monitoring and advocacy, while at the same time contributing much needed information, data and analysis for an evidence-based response that targets populations in greatest need.

UNHCR continues to lead the protection and multi-sectoral response of refugees and asylum-seekers in Yemen. It is also actively engaged in leading Protection and Shelter/NFI/Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) clusters and coordinates relevant responses with all partners.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and maintain a mechanism for displacement and population movement tracking.
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide new arrivals of mixed migratory movements with temporary accommodation, emergency health care and food during the first days.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Freedom of movement & reduction of detention risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen detention monitoring in areas where law and order is weakened.
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen financial and foster care support for unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs).
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen psychosocial support for responses through drop-in centres for refugees and IDP community centres.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. An upsurge in the number of emergency cases and referrals is observed requiring urgent interventions.
Reproductive health and HIV services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist refugees and asylum-seekers with specific needs with emergency obstetrics and ART treatment.
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate or maintain communal sanitation facilities and latrines in refugee-hosting areas.
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide IDPs affected by the conflict with emergency shelter materials for repairs of their damaged houses or rental subsidy for temporary relocation.
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide IDPs affected by the conflict with core relief items to meet the most basic and immediate needs.
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise criteria and the level of financial support in response to increased vulnerability and affected population under a heightened situation of conflicts.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand protection monitoring through community-based protection networks into areas which are now affected with a wider spread of the conflict.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand supply infrastructure, including warehouses, to meet increased needs for core relief items.

Financial requirements (USD) for Yemen

	ExCom Budget related to Yemen Situation	Additional requirements	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment	3,047,710	-	3,047,710
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
Fair protection processes and documentation	3,780,446	3,703,967	7,484,413
Reception conditions	1,310,182	1,766,049	3,076,231
Registration and profiling	1,218,127	1,937,918	3,156,045
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
Security from violence and exploitation	5,772,258	688,521	6,460,779
Protection from effects of armed conflict	88,326	-	88,326
Prevention of and response to SGBV	3,352,016	271,563	3,623,579
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	277,732	145,395	423,127
Protection of children	2,054,185	271,563	2,325,748
Basic needs and essential services	24,784,031	37,208,433	61,992,464
Health	5,703,227	2,236,049	7,939,276
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	336,049	855,158
Shelter and infrastructure	3,077,962	7,995,466	11,073,428
Access to energy	969,669	-	969,669
Basic and domestic items	2,346,756	18,677,624	21,024,380
Services for people with specific needs	3,261,275	7,963,245	11,224,520
Education	4,473,895	-	4,473,895
Community empowerment and self-reliance	8,739,330	743,614	9,482,944
Community mobilization	1,159,734	743,614	1,903,348
Coexistence with local communities	201,727	-	201,727
Self-reliance and livelihoods	7,377,869	-	7,377,869
Durable solutions	6,258,298	-	6,258,298
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
Leadership, coordination and partnership	768,205	-	768,205
Camp management and coordination	203,326	-	203,326
Coordination and partnerships	198,455	-	198,455
Donor relations and resource mobilization	366,424	-	366,424
Logistics and operations support	3,289,120	3,600,968	6,890,088
Logistics and supply	2,263,017	2,925,735	5,188,752
Operation management, coordination and support	1,026,103	675,233	1,701,336
Sub-total	56,439,397	45,945,503	102,384,900
Support costs (7%)		3,216,185	3,216,185
Total	56,439,397	49,161,689	105,601,086

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