

YEMEN SITUATION REGIONAL REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RESPONSE PLAN

January-December 2016



December 2015

Cover photograph:

12 August 2015 - IOM staff in Obock (Djibouti) receiving migrants who just disembarked from IOM chartered boat that evacuated them from Hodeidah, Yemen. © IOM Djibouti

Strategic Overview

Period	January – December 2016
Current Population	75,778 persons as at 1 November 2015 in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, (90,880 in Saudi Arabia and Oman)
Population Planning Figures	163,980
Target Beneficiaries	Refugees, migrants, and returnees fleeing from Yemen to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and host communities
Financial Requirements	USD 94,130,731
Number of Partners	9*

** While 9 agencies are part of this appeal, there are 48 partners who are contributing to provide protection and assistance to the refugees, migrants, and returnees fleeing from Yemen to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan.*

<http://data.unhcr.org/yemen/regional>

CONTENTS

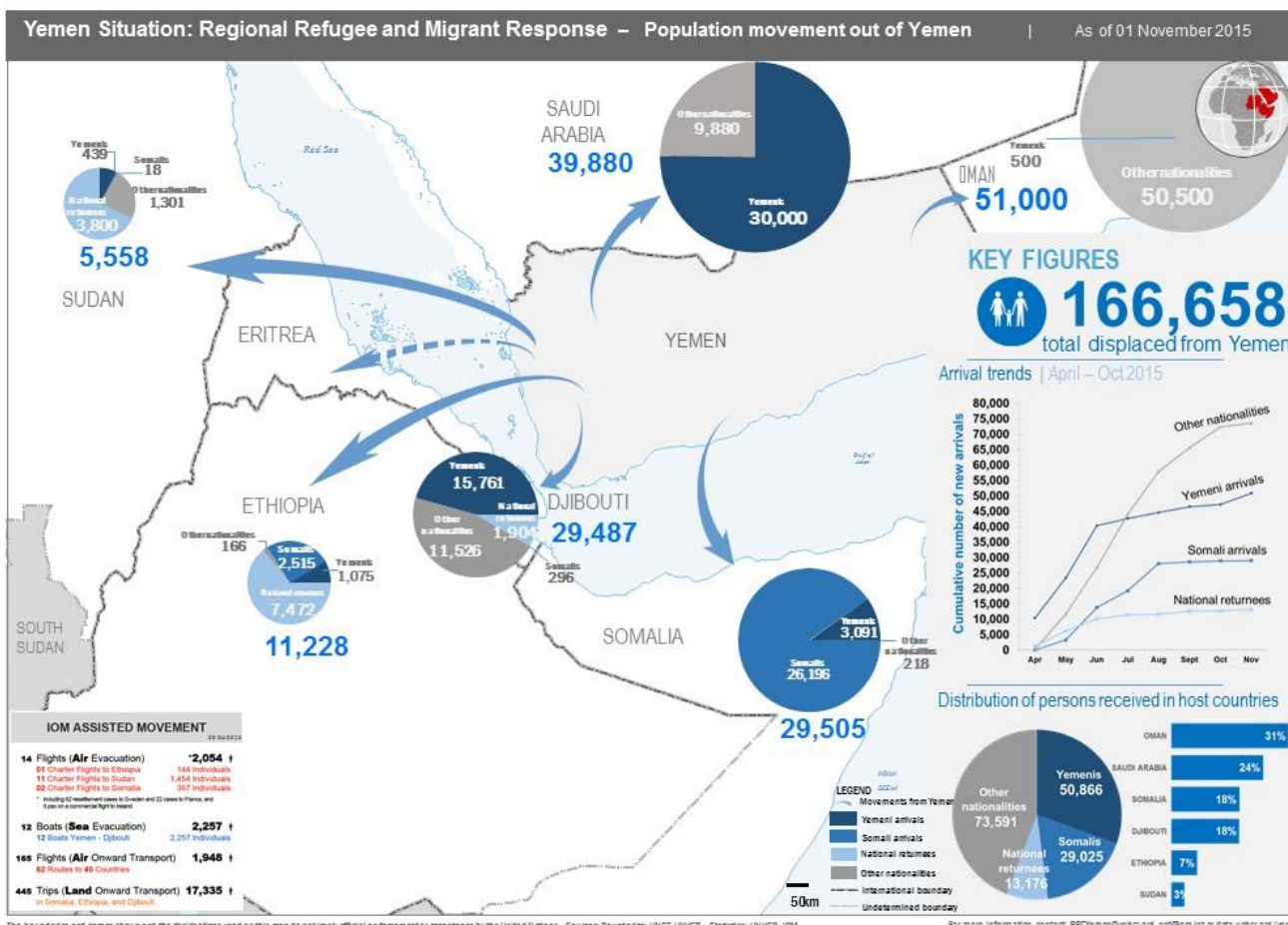
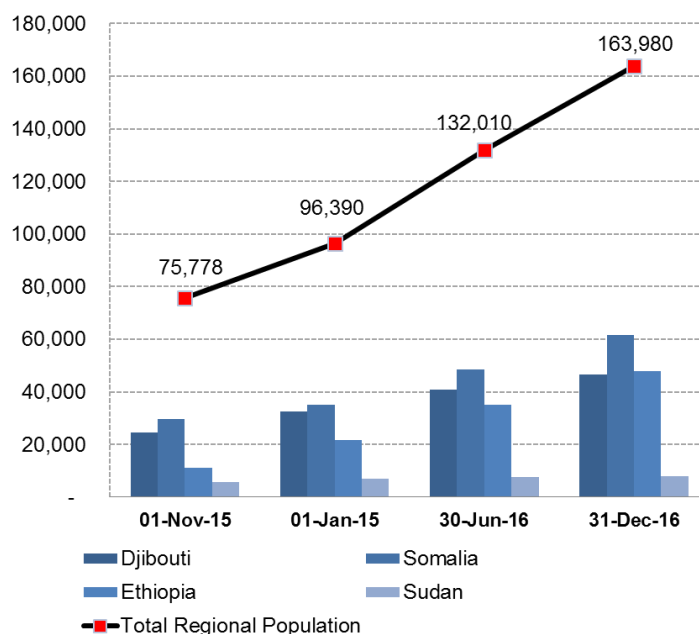
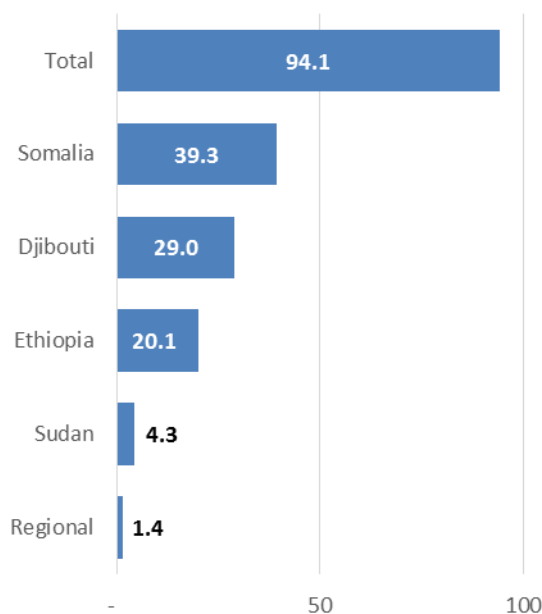
REGIONAL STRATEGIC OVERVIEW	5
Introduction.....	5
Regional Protection and Humanitarian Needs and Objectives	9
Achievements as of 1 November	14
Budgetary Requirements (US dollars)	16
DJIBOUTI RESPONSE PLAN	18
Background and Achievements	19
Humanitarian Needs and Vulnerabilities.....	22
Response Strategy and Priorities	24
Partnership and Coordination	25
Planned Response	26
Financial Requirements Summary – DJIBOUTI	30
ETHIOPIA RESPONSE PLAN	32
Background and Achievements	33
Humanitarian Needs and Vulnerabilities.....	35
Response Strategy and Priorities	37
Planned Response	40
Financial Requirements Summary – ETHIOPIA	41
SOMALIA RESPONSE PLAN.....	42
Background and Achievements	43
Humanitarian Needs and Vulnerabilities.....	48
Response Strategy and Priorities	52
Partnership and Coordination	53
Planned Response	55
Financial Requirements Summary – SOMALIA.....	57
SUDAN RESPONSE PLAN	58
Background and Achievements	59
Humanitarian Needs and Vulnerabilities.....	60
Response Strategy and Priorities	61
Partnership and Coordination	63
Planned Response	64
Financial Requirements Summary – SUDAN	66
Annex 1: Financial Requirements by Agency and Country	67
Annex 2: Financial Requirements by Country and Sector	68
Annex 3: Financial Requirements by Country, Agency and Sector	69
Annex 4: Regional Monitoring Framework.....	71
Annex 5: Organization Contacts	73

REGIONAL RESPONSE DASHBOARD

USD **94.1 million** (Jan-Dec 2016)

 **Population Trends**

Requirements (in millions USD)



REGIONAL STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

Introduction

The situation in Yemen continues to deteriorate since fighting intensified in late March 2015. Deepening insecurity and violence have taken a heavy toll on civilian lives and triggered large-scale internal displacement and cross border population movements. Partners now estimate that 21.1 million people – 80 per cent of the population – require some form of humanitarian protection or assistance. As of 14 October 2015, more than 2.3 million people are internally displaced in Yemen, and alongside internal displacement, Yemenis, refugees and migrants were fleeing the country in considerable numbers. As of 1 November around 166,658 arrivals from Yemen have been reported in countries in the Gulf region, as well as in the East and Horn of Africa. Out of the 166,658 who fled Yemen, 75,748 people have arrived in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan fleeing the crisis in Yemen.

Most of the Yemenis who fled to the Horn of Africa arrived in Djibouti. As of 1 November around 15,761 Yemenis arrived in Djibouti since the escalation of hostilities in March 2015. It is expected that around 14,000 individuals will flee from Yemen to Djibouti in 2016, bringing the total of Yemenis, Somalis, and other nationals up to 46,530 by the end of 2016. The proximity of Djibouti from Yemen, close cultural, social and linguistic links, and open door policy of the Djiboutian Government, are considered factors for coming to Djibouti. However, the harsh weather conditions, in particular in *Obock* and *Markazi* refugee camp, and expensive living conditions in the city, might be prohibitive for some Yemenis. Concerning the gender breakdown, 36 per cent are men above 18 years old, 25 per cent are women and 38 per cent are children. Some men explained they are fleeing for security reasons, avoiding forced recruitment; others lost their income in Yemen, hope to find new opportunity in Djibouti in order to support their family in Yemen.

Today, 2,800 individuals are living in *Markazi* camp. It is anticipated that the number of camp residents will continue to increase, not only with Yemeni refugees coming from Yemen, but also with Yemeni refugees presently living in the city of *Obock*, who cannot sustain themselves in the city. The Government of Djibouti recently adopted a new policy to allow Yemenis to reside in urban areas. However, the cost of living in Djibouti city is prohibitive for many Yemenis and as such, they may choose to stay or go back to the *Markazi* camp in *Obock*. The needs for both urban and camp refugees are considerable ranging from health, nutrition, shelter, self-reliance, non-food items and protection.

Most of the Somalis who fled Yemen, who were recognized as refugees in Yemen, arrived in Somalia. Indeed, prior to the crisis there were 257,645¹ recognized refugees under international protection in Yemen. Somali refugees are currently living in precarious conditions either in urban areas or in *Kharaz* camp, the only refugee camp in Yemen. Somali refugees in Yemen are faced with the difficult decision to return to Somalia, despite the associated protection risks. Since the escalation of

¹ As at January 2015: 244 204 Somali refugees, 5934 Ethiopian refugees 3391 Iraqi refugees and 4116 others nationalities

the crisis, up to 29,505 individuals (89 per cent Somalis; ten per cent Yemenis, and one per cent other nationalities) fleeing the conflict in Yemen have arrived in Somalia. Reintegration of Somali returnees poses additional challenges as the widespread conflict and political strife have crippled essential infrastructure and more than three quarters of the population in Somalia lack access to healthcare, proper sanitation and safe drinking water.

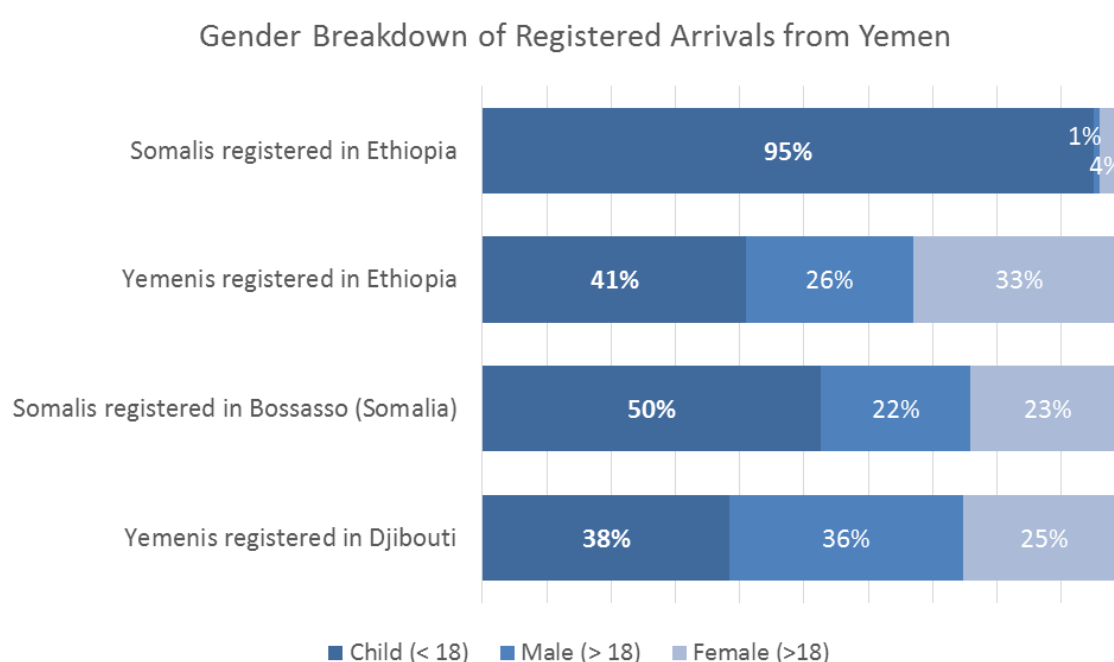
After the peak of Somali arrivals in Somalia during the first three months of the escalation of the crisis in Yemen, and since August 2015, the rate of arrivals has decreased significantly. It is reported that the situation in Southern Yemen, and Aden in particular contributed to the decision of Somalis to pause before embarking towards the risky and costly journey to Somalia. Indeed, the presence of coalition forces and the arrival of boats carrying humanitarian assistance since the middle of August might have contributed to the 'wait and see' situation.

In Ethiopia, the Government recognises Yemenis as *prima facie* refugees following nationality screening procedures and registration. Those arriving through *Jijiga, at the border with Somalia*, cannot get assistance from UNHCR until they are registered by the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA.) Constant delays add to the hardship of the living conditions. Yemeni refugees can reside in the urban areas, a privilege denied to Somalis. Ethiopia is also facing a food insecurity crisis.

The open door policy and the policy of the Government of Sudan to treat Yemenis as brothers and sisters, would allow Yemenis to work and to move freely, but might deny them assistance granted to refugees of other nationalities.

Both in Sudan and Ethiopia, Yemenis as well as some Somalis came through Djibouti or Somalia, hoping to find better opportunities in these two countries. Onward movement is still a possibility.

The gender breakdown of registered arrivals fleeing to the horn of Africa is depicted below:



The gender breakdown and the need to profile new arrivals for protection considerations were incorporated in the country chapters.

Traditionally, the Gulf countries have been hosting a large number of Yemenis who reside and work through different migration channels or are staying irregularly. With the escalation of the conflict in Yemen, most of the Yemenis were allowed to stay in situ. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia provided a six-month visa to more than 465,000 Yemenis to regulate their stay in the country, allowing the Yemenis to access basic health services, education and the labour market. Overstay has been largely tolerated in most of the GCC countries so far, whilst new arrivals have experienced more restricted access.

When the violence escalated in Yemen, special consideration was given at the Yemeni-Saudi border to evacuate close to 10,000 third country nationals. Syrians and Palestinians residing in Yemen were also provided with emergency entry visas. Oman allows access to those with family links in the territory and transit for third country nationals. Oman reported that over 51,000 third-country nationals have transited since March 2015. As the situation in Yemen continues to deteriorate, UNHCR will further emphasize the protection needs including access to territory of those in need of international protection. Advocacy efforts such as partnership with influential national organizations, and awareness and learning activities to increase tolerance among the local communities will be strengthened to maintain, if not expand, the protection space.

In response to the current crisis, GCC countries have shown solidarity to support IDPs and Yemeni refugees in particular in the Horn of Africa. Saudi Arabia, through King Salman Centre for Relief and Humanitarian Work has been assisting Yemenis in the provision and rehabilitation of emergency shelters and collective centres, distribution of essential relief items, and the establishment of two clinics in the *Obok* camp in Djibouti. Qatar, through the Qatar Red Crescent, along with other NGOs also provided assistance in Djibouti as well as rehabilitated health centre and supplied housing units for refugees. Furthermore, Bahrain Red Crescent Society has supported humanitarian needs in Djibouti and Somalia.

Governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs in the Horn of Africa are becoming better organised, and more assistance is being provided in Somalia and Djibouti. Moreover, the prolonged conflict in Yemen and the clan structure of Somalia constraints for Yemeni to flee to other neighbouring

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_18075

