

KEY FIGURES



20.7 million
Yemenis in need



12.1 million
Yemenis in acute need



4 million internally
displaced Yemenis



138,200 refugees and
asylum-seekers (mainly Somalis)



73% of IDPs are
women and children



2.6 million IDPs are
highly food insecure



1.2 million IDPs living in
informal sites



80% of refugees rely largely on
UNHCR's assistance

PRIORITIZED INTERVENTIONS IN 2021 *(the list is not exhaustive)*

Activities targeting internally displaced Yemenis (IDPs)

		<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Budget</u> in USD	<u>Received</u> in USD	<u>Gap</u> in USD
I.	<u>Shelter support</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70,000 emergency shelters provided 20,000 transitional shelters provided 	540,000+	29 million	1.8 million	27.2 million
II.	<u>Protection services</u> <i>(including GBV and child protection)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86,500 IDPs with psychosocial needs receiving psychosocial support 76,000 IDPs receiving legal assistance, including for documentation and HLP rights Specialized services for child and GBV survivors provided 	200,000+	18 million	2.3 million	15.7 million
III.	<u>Core relief items</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 98,000 families receiving core relief items (kitchen sets, mattresses, blankets) 	588,000+	22 million	0.3 million	21.7 million
IV.	<u>Unconditional cash assistance</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60,000 families receiving regular multi-purpose cash assistance 67,000 families receiving cash grants for rental accommodation 12,000 families receiving emergency cash assistance 	900,000+	100 million	36.9 million	63.1 million
V.	<u>Sites management</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate management and infrastructures in place in some 500-600 prioritized IDP hosting sites out of the total 1,600 in the country 100 small Quick Impact Projects (through cash-for-work) implemented benefitting and involving IDPs and members of the host community 	500,000+	8 million	0.5 million	7.5 million



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

YEMEN | 8 APRIL 2021

Refugees activities

	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Budget</u> in USD	<u>Received</u> in USD	<u>Gap</u> in USD
I.				
<u>Unconditional cash assistance</u>	36,000+	9.5 million	0	9.5 million
▪ 12,000 families receiving regular multi-purpose cash assistance				
II.				
<u>Healthcare support</u>	100,000+	13.5 million	0	13.5 million
▪ 85,000 refugees and highly vulnerable members of host community provided with access to primary healthcare				
▪ 6,000 refugees referred to secondary and tertiary health care services				
▪ 30,000 refugees reached with health and hygiene campaigns				
III.				
<u>Protection services</u> (including GBV and child protection)	100,000+	19 million	2.3 million	16.7 million
▪ 9,000 refugees receiving food (in kind)				
▪ 8,700 refugees receiving legal assistance including on civil matters				
▪ 1,400 new-born children provided with birth certificates				
▪ 45,000 refugees registered by relevant authorities				
▪ 9,000 refugee families receiving core relief items				
▪ 8,000 refugees provided with psychosocial support				
▪ 75,000 identity documents issued for refugees				
IV.				
<u>Education support</u>	16,000+	6 million	0	6 million
▪ 14,400 refugee children enrolled in primary education				
▪ 1,600 refugee children enrolled in secondary education				
TOTAL*	3,000,000+	225 M	44.1 M	180.9 M
Unearmarked funding received			16.1 M	
TOTAL		Budget 225 M	Received 60.2 M	Gap 164.8 M

*The total number of beneficiaries represents an estimate of individuals reached through the different activities. A number of individuals may receive assistance from different interventions.

Consequences of underfunding

IDP programme

Cash assistance

Without donors' support, close to a million vulnerable displaced Yemenis will suffer from heightened protection hazards, potentially leaving many of them at critical risk of falling into hunger. Out of the total four million IDP population across Yemen, over 2.6 million individuals live in districts categorized as being in an emergency food insecure situation; a phase just below the famine stage. Families displaced by the conflict are four times more at risk of famine than the rest of the Yemeni population. UNHCR's targeted cash support helps them meet their most immediate needs, including food, healthcare, and rent. The latest post-distribution monitoring conducted by UNHCR further reveals that within the last few months 73 per cent of IDPs regularly resorted to at least four harmful coping mechanisms to survive, including cutting on food rations, child labour, survival sex and forced recruitment of children into armed groups. In other humanitarian settings the average is two, which demonstrates not only the severity of the humanitarian crisis but the importance of UNHCR's cash assistance in preventing people from resorting to these mechanisms. The findings also show that, without UNHCR cash, families cut spending first on hygiene items followed by baby supplies, education, and medicines. Without support they are also more likely to stop paying rent or incur additional debts, thus increasing the likelihood of tension with host communities.

Shelter and site management

If funding is not urgently received more than 540,000 vulnerable displaced Yemenis risk not having access to adequate shelter and basic items such as kitchen sets, mattresses and blankets, exposing them and their families to the elements, communicable diseases and increased protection risks especially for women and girls. UNHCR will be further forced to stop key coordination activities in IDP hosting sites across the country, undermining WASH, protection, and healthcare services.

Protection services

Funding cuts risk leaving over 200,000 vulnerable displaced Yemenis without access to critical protection services such as psychosocial support, prevention and response to gender-based violence, child protection, legal assistance, and referral of persons with specific needs to specialized services. This will result in increased exposure of more than 55,000 displaced Yemeni families to human rights abuses and protection risks such as arbitrary arrest and detention, child labour, and forced marriages, to name but a few.

Refugee programme

Overall refugee response

Funding cuts will leave more than 138,200 refugees and asylum-seekers without access to food, healthcare, and education assistance. This will likely significantly increase mortality and morbidity rates among the refugee population. Lack of resources will further result in a drastic reduction in protection services such as legal assistance, specialised services for children and survivors of gender-based violence, cash assistance, and registration and documentation services. Without adequate documentation, the access of refugees to livelihood opportunities will be further hindered, pushing thousands of them into ensuing poverty and immediately raising their exposure to harmful coping mechanisms such as child labour, begging, early marriages, and survival sex. In addition, lack of resources will preclude UNHCR from providing adequate services in Kharaz Refugee Camp as well as in neighbourhoods with a high density of refugees such as Basateen, increasing protection risks as well as the spread of communicable diseases due to insalubrious living conditions.