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### IOM Emergency Response in the Enclave of Taizz

[CLICK ON THE IMAGE TO WATCH THE FILM](#)



### IOM Yemen priority: Primary healthcare of Yemeni displaced population, communities and migrants

Since 2011, IOM Yemen has been actively supporting the health sector in the country. In the past six years, IOM provided direct health support to more than 600,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other conflict-affected Yemenis, as well as 120,000 migrants, in 12 governorates of Yemen.

The IOM Migration Health Unit (MHU) was established to deliver and promote comprehensive, preventive and curative health programmes for mobile populations in the country, regardless of their conditions, status, locations and profiles. MHU has progressively evolved and developed its capacity to be involved in the three approaches of the migration health, that include; migration health assessments and travel health assistance; health promotion and assistance to migrants; and healthcare assistance to crisis-affected populations.

Health services to migrants are currently provided through two Migrants Response Points (MRPs) in Aden (South of Yemen) and Al Hudaydah (West of Yemen) and two migrants' clinics in Sana'a. In addition, emergency mobile health teams are patrolling along the South-West and South-East coasts, as well as in Sa'ada governorate, in the north of the country, providing emergency medical services to the new arriving migrants and migrants on the move to their next destinations. For the IDPs and other conflict-affected communities, in addition to the emergency response provided during the two waves (October 2016 and the current one) of Cholera outbreak in the country, IOM is operating nine mobile health clinics (MHCs), delivering integrated health services to the population. Additionally, in order to strengthen the health system in Yemen and also to advocate for more accessibility of migrants to the public health services, IOM has been supporting two public health hospitals, each in Aden and Abyan governorates since the beginning of the crisis in late March 2015.

In response to the ongoing crisis, IOM Yemen is currently covering "Health and Psychosocial Support Sectors" of assistance within its Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF). The MCOF was developed to streamline IOM Yemen strategy, aiming at identifying short and medium-term responses to the migration consequences of the crises in Yemen. This response is contextualized accordingly based on the strategic objectives of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) and the Health Cluster strategy in Yemen.

At the national level, IOM is a prominent health actor in Yemen and an active member in the Health, Nutrition and Water and Sanitation Clusters. According to the YHRP-2017, 14.8 million people require assistance to ensure adequate access to healthcare – 8.8 million of whom are in acute need. In terms of health services accessibility and utilization rates, in 2016, 33 Health Cluster partners in Yemen, including IOM, reached 5.5 million people with direct health services. Around 250,000 of them (4.5 per cent) reached through IOM health services, namely about 20,000 migrants and 230,000 displaced persons and host communities.

IOM Yemen is celebrating its 10 years of activities in Yemen, since its first operations in 2007. To see IOM Yemen 10 Years Anniversary film, click [HERE](#).



### World Day against Trafficking in Persons - A football tournament

The IOM Aden Sub-office supported the opening match of a football tournament organized at the occasion of World Day Against Trafficking in Persons. The tournament gathered 32 teams from eight districts in Aden governorate. Aden is located in south-western Yemen and has experienced intense fighting (click [HERE](#) this see a film on Aden). The Governorate has a population close to 900,000 inhabitants.

IOM has been increasing awareness on human trafficking in order to reduce exploitation of youth understand by helping them understand the phenomenon and the ways to report human trafficking cases.

"This is an unprecedented event," said Aref Yacine, Head of Youth and Sports Office in Al-Mansura District, when he welcomed the IOM staff. "IOM is the first UN agency to support Youth and Sports, and to organize a big tournament that gathers 32 teams from the whole districts of Aden governorate."

IOM has supported the teams with football jerseys for each team. IOM prepared the pitches where the tournament was taking place. In close cooperation and with a direct support to the Football Committee in Al-Mansura district, IOM also donated cups, balls and goal-nets.

Aden is one the main gathering points for new arrivals and especially irregular migrants who easily fall as victims of traffickers and smugglers. The focus is to put a spotlight on this crime and to draw the attention of the youth and help them better understand human trafficking and prevention tools.

The approach has been organized in the framework of the IOM Yemen Youth Year 2017 (YYY) and the World Day against Trafficking in Persons.





To watch a film on pieces of  
The IOM Yemen Awareness Campaign on the dangers of Human Trafficking,  
click on the image:



30 JULY اليوم العالمي لمكافحة الاتجار بالبشر  
World Day Against Trafficking in Persons

## IOM scales up Displacement Tracking Matrix Operations across Yemen

IOM Yemen Displacement Tracking Matrix will expand its operations to cover all 22 governorates of Yemen to track and monitor IDP, returnee and irregular migrant movements throughout the country.

The DTM in Yemen is implemented in coordination with the humanitarian community and provides a common narrative to a complex migration crisis with an effort to support and inform the humanitarian response.

The DTM is an information management tool implemented globally by IOM in situations of humanitarian crisis to track and monitor human mobility be it, IDPs, returnees or irregular migrants.

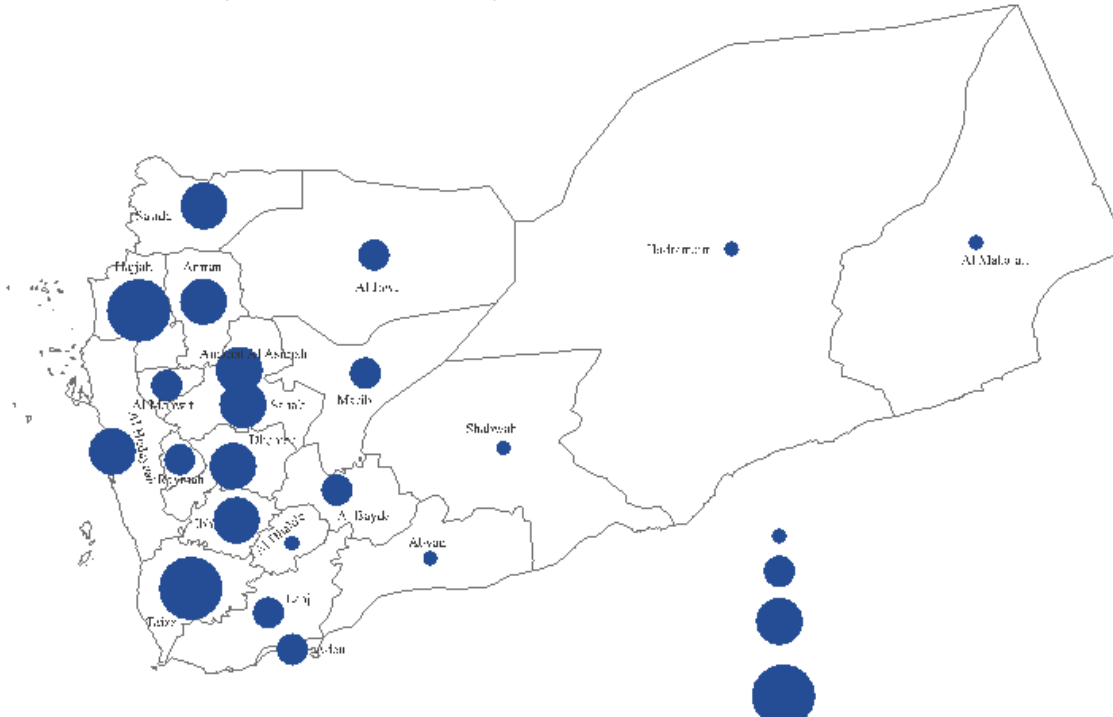
The DTM in Yemen was initially launched in April 2015 in 12 of the country governorates to better inform the humanitarian community about the location and needs of the displaced populations in Yemen. Since then, the Task Force for Population Movement (TFPM) has released 15 reports. The most recent, the 15<sup>th</sup> TFPM Report, was published in July 2017 in partnership with UNHCR. The report detailed 1,980,510 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 946,044 returnees.

In July 2017, IOM expanded its operations to conduct displacement tracking across all 22 governorates of Yemen taking over UNHCR previous area of operations. In addition, at the start of 2017, IOM Yemen launched a pilot Flow Monitoring (FM) exercise to monitor trends of irregular movements of migrants through Yemen.

Flow Monitoring (FM) is a component of the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) which was developed to track the movement flows of groups and individuals through key points of origin, transit locations and destinations. The FM exercise in Yemen intends to provide key insights into the analysis of overall migration trends in Yemen and the wider region to inform operations. A total of 32,552 individuals were identified in key areas of transit areas of Yemen in June 2017.

IOM Yemen DTM strives to expand the coverage of the FM assessments throughout Yemen to support a more comprehensive data collection to further validate current trends to better inform operations throughout the country as well as the sub-region of the Horn of Africa and the Arab Peninsula.

### Number of internally displaced individuals by Governorate of displacement



For further information on DTM, please follow the [link](#).

Additional link: <http://www.globaldtm.info/>

*Footnote:* The term migrant is used to cover mixed migration flows including: irregular migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.

## The Importance of Needs Assessments to Assist Vulnerable Migrants in Crisis

The ongoing conflict in Yemen has induced large-scale displacement of the Yemeni population, and affected thousands of migrants in the country or those arriving on the shores of Yemen. Although the civil war has ravaged Yemen since 2015, the country still receives a monthly average of 10,000 irregular migrants from the Horn of Africa.

During February 2017, more than 2,800 migrants were registered in Yemen by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The migrants who had come to Yemen, traveled overland from Ethiopia through Djibouti and Somalia and took a relatively short, one or two hour boat ride to Yemen.

While some migrants' stories were more harrowing than others, the majority of them had suffered a series of human rights violations. Some migrants were victims of child abuse or domestic violence in the community of origin. Others became victims of gender-based violence while en route to Yemen or while held in captivity by smugglers in Yemen. Several migrants have become victims of human trafficking in Yemen, mainly forced labour by smugglers. Many migrants were abducted, held in captivity, and tortured by smugglers and other criminals for monetary extortion.

Given the mixed nature of the migratory flows to Yemen, it is particularly important to conduct proper screening processes and effectively assess migrants' assistance and protection needs in order to ensure the delivery of tailored services.

As the [Migrants in Countries in Crisis \(MICIC\) Guidelines](#) indicate, assessments to determine migrant-specific vulnerability and needs that may arise from gender, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, immigration status, or other characteristics, are crucial to ensure access to assistance without discrimination (Guidelines 11).

In order to identify the most appropriate assistance and course of action, IOM staff interview every migrant who seeks assistance. Interviews normally take an hour, are on a case-by-case basis, and gather information about the individual's circumstances in their community of origin, while traveling to Yemen, and upon arrival in Yemen, as well as what the individual requires and desires next.

The IOM screening process reveals the diversity of the migrants' backgrounds and their subsequent migration experiences. It also allows IOM to analyze data trends. Over time, IOM assessments have shown that the majority of migrants are predominantly males from Ethiopia, of which more than 20 per cent are unaccompanied boys. Most migrants leave their country of origin intent on transiting Yemen in order to reach Saudi Arabia or another Gulf country.

The diverse migration experiences affect the migrants' immediate, medium and long-term needs. Immediate needs range from drinking water and basic food to medical care that heal respiratory infections, skin diseases, gunshot wounds and lacerated skin.

Medium term needs include information about available services in Yemen, temporary shelter, clothing, hygiene items and food. Long-term needs of the most vulnerable migrants include family tracing and reunification, counseling, continued medical care, evacuation and reintegration support in the community of return.

In order to alleviate these needs, IOM Yemen provides a number of services – such as screening to detect vulnerabilities, the provision of live-saving assistance and evacuation assistance.

In 2016, 21,000 migrants – most of whom had been in Yemen for less than a month – received some if not multiple forms of humanitarian assistance through the IOM Migrant Response Points in Aden and Sana'a and medical clinics. Mobile teams were furthermore present along the coastal roads.

In light of heavy fighting in Yemen, many migrants are seeking assistance to return to their countries of origin. Collaboration with immigration officials in Yemen and embassy officials of the country of origin are paramount to pre-departure evacuation logistics.

Humanitarian voluntary return Sea from Yemen are the most viable mode of transportation because of the conflict's effects. After evacuation from Yemen, IOM's office in Djibouti provides transit support and IOM's office in Ethiopia provides reception assistance. The most vulnerable migrants, such as victims of trafficking, receive reintegration support from IOM once in their countries of origin.

In order to determine when and how IOM should involve government and civil society partners so that they receive the appropriate assistance in Yemen or upon their return to their community of origin, complementary referral mechanisms have been established.

The challenges posed by Yemen's migration crisis, which is perpetuated by the displacement caused by the ongoing conflict, underscore the importance of assessment tools and referral mechanisms for migrants, to enable IOM and other partners to continue providing properly tailored humanitarian assistance.



IOM Medical Staff checks the condition of stranded Ethiopian migrants © IOM 2015

## Social cohesion and water sites in Lahj Governorate

IOM supported 18 water sites in Lahj Governorate through rehabilitating and providing water pipes, wells, solar pumps and concrete water tanks. IOM is focusing on the most needed locations, and on locations accommodating the highest number of displaced population. Through these activities, IOM aims at enhancing social cohesion of these communities and decreasing tensions created between the displaced persons and the host communities due to the minimum available resources.

By working with local suppliers originating from these locations, IOM supports support the local economy and creates job opportunities.



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