



International Organization for Migration

YEMEN

**Migration Crisis Operational Framework
(MCOF) 2017 - 2018**





International Organization for Migration

Yemen Country Office

Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

Tel.: +967 1 410 568 / 572

Fax: +967 1 412 251

Email: iomyemen@iom.int

Website: <https://www.iom.int/countries/yemen>

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) works to ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to provide technical support to address migration challenges, and to provide humanitarian assistance and transition opportunities to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities. IOM globally has 166 member states, eight observer states, and offices in over 100 countries and became a related organization to the United Nations (UN) in 2016. IOM Yemen operates under the IOM Middle East and North Africa Regional Office in Cairo, Egypt, including Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Sudan and Tunisia IOM's objective for the MENA region is to:

Enhance good governance of migration throughout the Middle East and North Africa region, ultimately aspiring towards migration and human mobility that is humane and orderly and that benefits migrants and societies.

IOM will do so by addressing the mobility dimensions of crises affecting the region and by contributing to structural transformations in the way in which migration is approached, addressed and discussed in the Middle East and North Africa.

MIGRATION CRISIS OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

Following the adoption of Council Resolution No. 1243 of 27 November 2012, the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) is based on the concept of a "migration crisis," a term that describes the complex and often large-scale migration flows and mobility patterns caused by a crisis. Migration crises typically involve significant vulnerabilities for individuals and impacted communities, and generate acute and long term migration management challenges.

A migration crisis may be sudden or slow in onset, can have natural or man-made causes, and can take place internally or across borders. For this reason, the MCOF looks at the patterns of human mobility before, during, and after a crisis in relation to IOM's sectors of assistance. Each sector of assistance represents a distinct set of IOM activities that have a specific function in an operational response, depending on the type and phase of the crisis. IOM's 15 sectors include: 1) camp management and displacement tracking; 2) shelter and non-food items; 3) transport assistance for affected populations; 4) health support; 5) psychosocial support; 6) (re)integration assistance; 7) activities to support community stabilization and transition; 8) disaster risk reduction and resilience building; 9) land and property support; 10) counter-trafficking and protection of vulnerable migrants; 11) technical assistance to humanitarian border management; 12) emergency consular assistance; 13) diaspora and human resource mobilization; 14) migration policy and legislation support; and 15) humanitarian communications.

The MCOF complements and reinforces existing international systems, including the cluster system, refugee regime, peace and security actors, and development actors. The MCOF was developed in order to provide an analytical tool to assess IOM's operations and to support states in times of migration crises.



©IOM Yemen 2016

CONTENTS

Introduction	4
IOM Migration Crisis Operations in Yemen	5
PART I Context Analysis.....	6
Key factors determining the migration crisis in Yemen.....	6
Mobility Dimensions of the Crisis	7
I. Internal Migration; Forced migration caused by conflict and natural disasters	7
II. Migratory flows into Yemen	9
III. Migratory flows out of Yemen	11
PART II Operational Frameworks	12
Governmental Structures and Frameworks	12
partnerships and coordination	12
PART III Operational Challenges.....	13
PART IV Forecasting	14
PART V Strategic Response	15
PILLAR I: Providing Effective Humanitarian Response	16
PILLAR II: Early Recovery and Transition	18
PILLAR III: Promoting National Ownership and Resilience	19
PART VI Common Programming Elements	21
Annex A: MCOF Wheel for Yemen Response.....	23
Annex B: MCOF Planning Exercise Outcome for Yemen	24
References	32
Acronyms	33

Introduction

The ongoing migration crisis in Yemen is characterized by conflict and natural disaster induced large-scale displacement, as well as complex external migration flows and mobility patterns. Since the escalation of the conflict in March 2015, the humanitarian situation in Yemen continues to deteriorate. Years of poverty, underdevelopment, environmental decline, intermittent conflict, and weak rule of law – including widespread violations of human rights – have contributed to over 5 years of crisis. As of December 2016, there are over 2 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), mainly in the northwestern parts of the country, with an additional estimated 1.03 million IDP returnees.¹

The situation in Yemen has become all the more complex as a result of the country's status as a country of origin, transit, and destination for example refugees, returnees, economic and irregular and regular migrants. Regular migration flows between the Horn of Africa and Yemen have surged to such a degree as a result of the complex realities of political and economic dynamics in the region, that the number of migrants have overwhelmed available resources. The UN estimates that more than 100,000 migrants and refugees crossed the Red or Arabian Seas and landed in Yemen in 2016, an influx that exceeds 2014 and 2015 estimated levels.² In addition to those migrants staying in Yemen, many migrants transit under alarming conditions through war-torn Yemen to Saudi Arabia in search of work, and are often victims of smuggling rings and other criminal networks.

While displacement in Yemen remains fluid, the emergence of return pockets is observed requiring for a tailored multi-sectorial approach of assistance in order to enhance stability in target areas. Required assistance includes health care, mental health and psychosocial support, as well as community stabilization and transition, reintegration support, disaster risk reduction (DDR) and resilience building.

Given the current situation, it is likely that the humanitarian challenges will continue to remain high over the coming years, as there are currently 18.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. The collapse of basic services and institutions, poverty, environmental decline and collapse of the agricultural sector furthermore seriously hamper the recovery of Yemen.

In an effort to support the Government of Yemen and its people to address the aforementioned migration challenges, the IOM mission to Yemen has developed its **Strategic Plan for 2017/2018** to both demonstrate the principles and outline the objectives towards achieving good migration governance. This comprehensive document lays the groundwork for programmatic development and strategic planning to address current and anticipated needs in the coming years in Yemen. This document is furthermore predicated on the continued collaboration of IOM with local and national governments, national and international partner organizations, civil society organizations, donors, international humanitarian systems, and local communities.

To ensure an in-depth and systematic analysis and response, IOM uses the **Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF)** as a basis for a comprehensive view of the coordination and response needs across the 15 MCOF sectors of assistance. These sectors represent IOM's functional areas that combine humanitarian, transitional and early recovery activities and migration management services. Together they are a way to examine the varied needs and vulnerabilities of crisis affected populations through different phases and types of migration crises. Using an MCOF approach also guides objectives and defines roles, such as identifying which sectors should be mobilized, where the gaps are in operational response, as well as which partners are responsible and available for a coordinated response. **The Strategic Plan** rests upon IOM's Principles for Humanitarian Action and IOM's Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations.³



¹ https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/yemen_2017_hno_final_1_jan2017.pdf

² UNHCR, 2016, "New Arrivals in Yemen Comparison 2016-2013" and "Yemen Situation: Population Movement to and From Yemen." <http://data.unhcr.org/yemen/regional.php>

³ See for more detailed information <http://www.iom.int/progressive-resolution-displacement-situations> <http://www.iom.int/video/ioms-humanitarian-policy-action>

IOM Migration Crisis Operations in Yemen

In 1999, Yemen became an IOM Member State and signed a Seat Agreement with IOM in 2001. In 2007, IOM established its mission in the country and opened an office in Sana'a, which was followed by the establishment of sub-offices in Aden, Hajjah and Al Hudaydah governorates. In addition to these main offices, IOM is present in other widely affected governorates through its humanitarian hubs and through a network of IOM governorate focal points who work with a limited logistical footprint but in close coordination with the local NGOs who have the required outreach capacity in targeted areas where access is at times limited.

IOM Yemen presently has more than 250 local staff and 15 international staff covering three large programmatic units, namely the **Emergency and Humanitarian Assistance unit**, the **Migration Health unit** and the **Migrant Assistance and Protection unit**. IOM's field-based staff include Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) enumerators, Emergency Shelter, Non-food Items (NFI) field assistants, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) Mobile Teams as well as health teams, mobile clinics, and protection teams. All field staff are deployed across Yemen and providing IOM with direct access to remote and vulnerable communities.

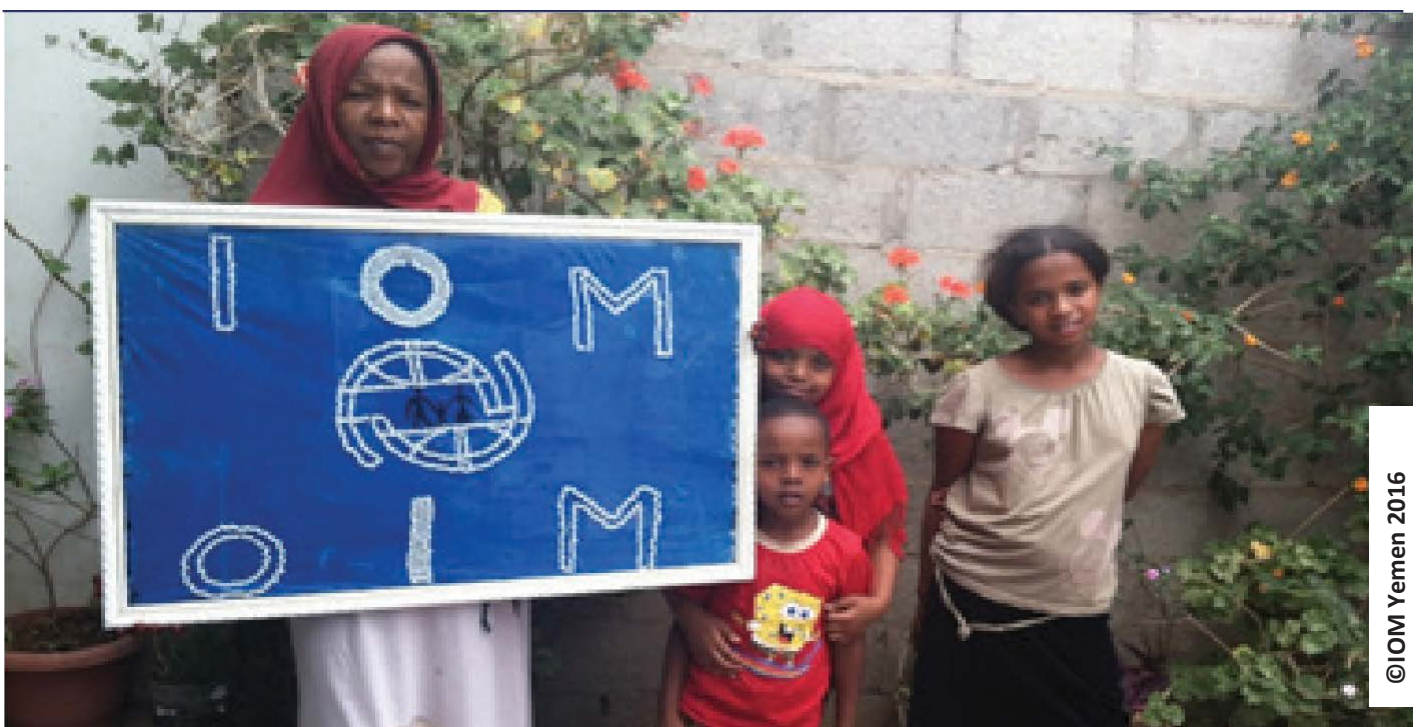
Since the beginning of the crisis, IOM's field units have facilitated an efficient and robust **emergency response for IDPs** in some of the most remote and disputed areas of Yemen, including governorates with ongoing and/or recently ended violence such as Taizz, Hajjah, and Sa'ada. IOM's assistance includes the provision of emergency shelter, NFI kits, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance, health care and psychosocial and post-trauma support, as well as dignity kits.

To support **community recovery and stabilization**, IOM has engaged in improvement initiatives in communities that have suffered shocks of displacement and return, following natural and human-induced disasters, while addressing the issues that arise between host and displaced communities to reduce tensions, and support the local and national authorities to do so.

The core of these operations are based on IOM's **DTM**, a unique tool that captures the movement and trends of a constantly shifting population, providing ongoing and up-to-date information, during and after new crises. DTM information and reports serve as the base for targeting humanitarian, early recovery and transition response to those most in need.

To address the other issues of the migration crisis, IOM undertakes a number of migration interventions in Yemen, with its **Migrant Response Points (MRPs)** operating in several governorates. Through the MRPs, the most immediate intervention is lifesaving humanitarian assistance. For victims of abduction and abuse, those injured by the conflict, unaccompanied minors or severely malnourished migrants, IOM provides screening for vulnerabilities, temporary shelter and food to the most in need, primary and secondary medical care and hospital referrals, psychosocial support, and NFI kits.

Moreover, IOM has developed tools for **Humanitarian Border Management (HBM)** that assist the Government of Yemen to manage borders in situations of crises. IOM has successfully trained over 1,000 immigration and frontline officers on migration and border management, including measures to counter human trafficking, dissemination of standard operational procedures, and the development of effective migration and border management approaches.



PART I Context Analysis

Key factors determining the migration crisis in Yemen

Yemen at a glance	
Population	27,4 million (2016)
Major ethnic groups	Arab, Afro-Arabs, South Asians and Europeans
Median age	19,2
Life expectancy at birth	65.5 years (2016)
GDP	\$37.73 billion (2015)
GNI per capita	2470.0 (2010)
Land area	527,970 km ²
Population density	44.7/km ² (2015)
Urban population	33.4% (2014)
Major cities	Sana'a, Aden, Taizz, Hudaydah, Mukalla, Ibb, Dhamar
Number of governorates	22
Border countries	The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman, the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea.
Sources; HNO, World Bank and IndexMundi	

Introduction: Since 2012, Yemen faces a humanitarian crisis driven by civil unrest, fragmentation of the country, economic poverty, reduction in basic social services and shrinking resilience, especially affecting some of society's most vulnerable – namely women, children and young people. Since March 2015, the situation has only further deteriorated and Yemen has plunged into a fully blown humanitarian crisis. As ground fighting rages across several parts of the country, aerial raids continue to strike Houthi and pro-Saleh positions, often leading to the killing and maiming of civilians. Thousands of Yemenis have been injured and 2.2 million remain in displacement. This has resulted in a complex emergency that includes widespread conflict-driven displacement and a slow-onset crisis in food security, malnutrition and outbreak of communicable diseases, particularly water-borne diseases.

Social: The population of Yemen is estimated to be about 27.4 million, with almost half (46%) of its population being under 15 years old. Yemen is still a largely tribal society; in the northern, mountainous parts of the country, there are some 400 Zaidi tribes. There are also hereditary caste groups in urban areas such as Al-Akhdam. In the past sectarian division in Yemeni society was minimal, however recently sectarianism has begun to influence overall societal cohesion. Some of the socially marginalized groups are the *Muhamasheen*⁴, unskilled laborers, children of impoverished families, physically and mentally disabled, and unemployed youth, as they are often being excluded, discriminated against, and have limited access to resources and services.

Economic: The widespread conflict has disrupted the country's economy, and with the conflict dragging on, more pressure is put on the already deteriorating economic conditions, worsening the humanitarian situation across most parts in Yemen. Even before the current crisis broke out in 2015, Yemen was already the poorest country in the Middle East. Since the escalation of conflict in 2015, government authorities estimate that GDP per capita has contracted by about 35 per cent and that inflation has risen by 30 per cent. The Government of Yemen was only able to pay some salaries, with no resources available for supplies or maintenance of infrastructure. This has severely jeopardized the ability of public institutions to deliver basic services. The commercial sector is unable to import and export goods because the air and sea space is controlled by conflict parties. Consequently, a significant number of privately-owned companies and enterprises have been driven out of business. Most, if not all, gas and oil exports – a major state revenue source for the country – have come to a halt during the recent violence in the country. All national and international development initiatives have been suspended, along with the national currency – the Yemeni Rial - falling against other international currencies, including the US dollars and the Saudi Rial. As of August 2016, Yemen has been on the brink of a catastrophic liquidity crisis.

⁴ Yemenis perceived to be of African descent

⁵ https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/yemen_2017_hno_final_1_jan2017.pdf

Environmental: Apart from the estimated 3.1 million Yemenis who have now been affected by conflict triggered displacement in the country, natural disasters, including seasonal flooding and landslides, continue to affect more people in Yemen. In addition, the Chapala and Megh cyclones hit the Island of Socotra and several coastal areas in November 2015, causing severe floods that swept away food reserves, damaged lands and livestock, and caused deaths and injuries to thousands of people. Recent floods in September 2016 have further caused new displacements, and have affected the already conflict-displaced populations leading to secondary displacements. As opposed to the conflict which is currently affecting the entire country, the effects of natural disasters are localized. For instance, only coastal areas of Yemen were affected by the Chapala and Megh cyclones. Similarly, floods only affect the Governorates of Hadramaut, Abyan, Hajjah, Shabwa, Sana'a, Socotra, Al-Mahara, Hodaidah, and Al-Jawf. Concurrently, Yemen is suffering from severe water shortages, which if not addressed, will lead to alarming water access issues within the next 50 years and affect migration patterns.

Security: Since March 2015, insecurity has risen sharply as the conflict intensified in most governorates of Yemen. Insecurity has further distracted local authorities from dealing with the migrant smuggling and other criminal networks that transport the migrants into and through Yemen; most of the migrants seek work in Yemen or a Gulf country. With virtual impunity, the criminal networks thrive and profit considerably from the thousands of irregular migrants who hope to work either in Yemen or one of the Gulf countries. With state-law paralyzed by the ongoing conflict, counter-terrorism measures have been difficult to impose. Furthermore, the gap in security has given the opportunity to several militant groups, including Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula and militias, to step up their activities to seize more land and engage more followers. Terrorist attacks against government and coalition forces in the southern governorates, suicide bombings, and assassination of political and security officials, have increased significantly.

Governance: Since March 2015, government institutions have struggled to govern because they lack the necessary human and financial resources to operate. Many public schools, hospitals and social welfare agencies have had to close temporarily. While there is police and military presence, the law enforcement and the judicial systems languish. As a result of the current instability, it is common that tribal law and social norms trump state-law. Like most ministries and departments, the government entity called the IDP Executive Unit is hindered by a lack of funds, absence of clear policies, weak capacity and resources to be able to effectively respond to the current IDP crisis.

Mobility Dimensions of the Crisis

Throughout the years, Yemen has suffered from a protracted migration crises as a result of violent conflict, natural disasters and various regular and irregular migration influxes. The humanitarian crisis in Yemen has left over 2.2 million people displaced within the country, with almost two-thirds of them residing in the northwestern region of Yemen. Forced internal migration in Yemen is caused by conflict and natural disasters. Additionally the UN estimated that over 100,000 migrants and refugees crossed the sea and landed in Yemen in 2016 despite the conflict, an influx that exceeds the number of arrivals in 2015 and 2014. Ethiopian migrants are the overwhelming majority among the new arrivals to Yemen *en route* to a Gulf country for work. Below is a more detailed analysis of the mobility dimensions of the crisis in Yemen.

I. Internal Migration; Forced migration caused by conflict and natural disasters

Yemen's current complex emergency, which includes widespread conflict, has affected millions of people with substantial and immediate needs. The crisis in Yemen continues to deepen, with the ongoing violence and instability since March 2015 depriving many of basic needs and triggering large-scale displacements. An analysis of mobility trends suggests that the displacement dynamics in Yemen are complex and, in certain circumstances, can be considered as extremely fluid. Displacement often takes place rapidly following crises with some initial return following any improvement or lull in a conflict. In addition, protracted displacement has been registered – more than two out of three IDPs have now been displaced for a period of 10 months or more during the most recent conflict. Recent Location Assessments conducted by IOM and UNHCR across Yemen indicated that majority of IDPs had experienced multiple displacements since March 2015 prior to their arrival at the current location; whereas among identified returnee locations, 23 per cent stated that the majority of returnees had experienced multiple displacements since March 2015 prior to their return.

As displacement trends are a result of the volatile political and security climate, IDP returns cannot necessarily be considered as permanent. There is an apparent need to address not only the needs of IDPs and returnees to ensure their sustainable return, as well as the needs of the host communities to alleviate the pressures associated with ongoing displacement and return. Indicative data collected by the Task Force for Population Movement (TFPM)⁶ at the community level through key informants show that there are great needs for basic items and services. Amongst IDPs, the top three needs indicated include food (49%), drinking water (20%), and shelter (9%). Amongst IDP returnees, the top three needs include food (37%), access to income (13%), and shelter (3%). With respect to shelter, the majority of IDPs are hosted by relatives or non-relatives (60%), which in light of the depressed economy and scarce resources inevitably places a burden on host communities.

Conflict affected populations The TFPM report from January 2017⁷, affirms a conflict-driven population of 2.0 million individuals in the country who remain in a situation of displacement across 22 Governorates, mainly in Taizz, Hajjah and Sana'a, Amanat Al asima, Dharmar as well as almost 1.03 million IDPs who have returned to or within 19 Governorates. The northwestern region of Yemen remains the area with the largest IDP population accounting for two-thirds of the total IDP caseload. The top five Governorates from which IDPs originate from are Taizz, Sa'ada, Hajjah, Amanat Al Asimah and Sana'a. These Governorates account for 85 per cent of the total IDP population in the country. Based upon the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017, it is estimated that up to 10.3 million people are now in acute need of humanitarian and protection assistance. Identified needs of IDPs vary from one location to the other, but top identified priorities are food, shelter, NFIs, and drinking water.

Internal displacement caused by natural disasters Yemen continues to be affected by heavy rainfalls, flooding and desertification. TFPM identified 17,800 individuals remaining in displacement owing to natural events across 15 governorates, mainly caused by the Chapala and Megh cyclones that made landfall in November 2015, and the flash flooding in April 2016, while 54,900 returnees have been identified across seven governorates.

Returnees Since June 2016, the TPFM report on displacement in Yemen, indicates a significant return of displaced to their region of origin, by persons who had been displaced by both the conflict and the natural disasters prevailing in the country. An estimated number of 1,027,674 conflict-affected individuals have returned to their homes in the Governorates of Aden, Amanat Al-Asima, Taizz, Lahj and Shabwa, between June and September 2016. Similarly, 55,400 disaster affected individuals returned to their homes in the Governorates of Hadramout, Shabwa, Al-Mahara, Amran, Hajja, Al-Jawf and Socotra. Those IDP returnees have been motivated by the relative calm of the situation in their respective regions. While such returns occur, other regions continue to be torn by conflicts, social tensions and armed clashes, which prevent any return or resumption of livelihood activities, thus forcing the displaced populations to remain in other areas, in displacement sites and hosting communities. Concurrently, if returns are witnessed in some geographical pockets in the country, the returnees have important needs upon arrival, facing devastated socioeconomic situation and destroyed infrastructure. The top priority needs for those who returned to their original places are food and water access, followed by psychosocial support and access to income. Moreover, the TFPM reports consistently highlights that the dynamic displacement trend of IDPs in Yemen will remain within a "displacement-return" cycle as long as returned IDPs have not achieved a sustainable reintegration.

⁶IOM and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) co-leads the Task Force for Population Movement (TFPM), which is a working group under the Protection Cluster. For more information see page 13

⁷ <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/yemen/infographic/tfpm12-th-report-governorate-profiles-english-version>

Saudi Arabia

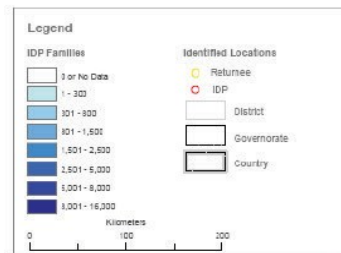


Figure 2: Distribution of IDP households by location of displacement, August 2016

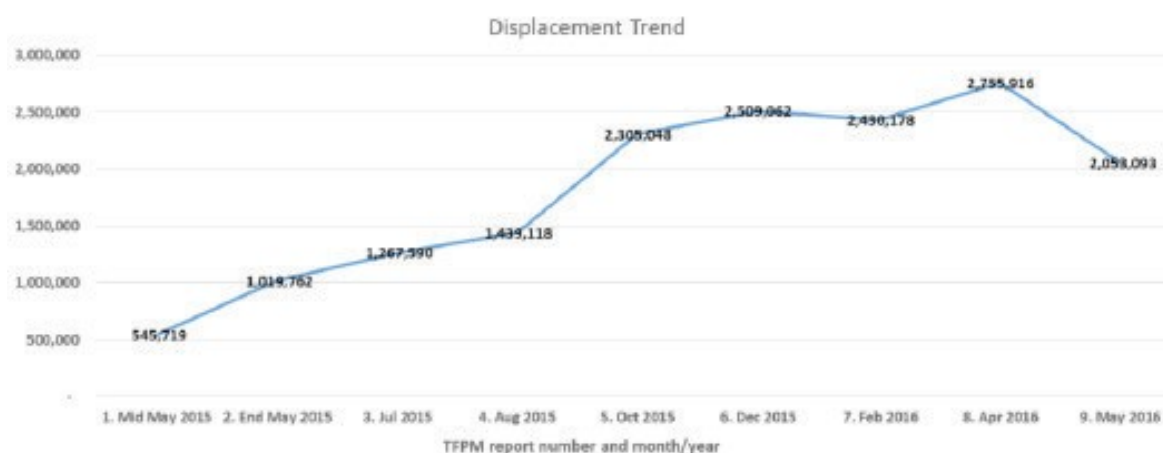


Figure 3: IDP displacement trends, May 2015 to May 2016

II. Migratory flows into Yemen

Although the migration flows between the Horn of Africa and Yemen are decades, if not centuries, old, since 2010, the Yemen migration context has transformed into a crisis because the sheer, unabated numbers have overwhelmed the limited resources available to respond to the needs. Most migrants begin their journey to Yemen in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Sudan, or Somalia, seeking to cross the Red or Arabian Seas and enter Saudi Arabia or another Gulf country. Smugglers transport irregular migrants from the Horn of Africa to the Yemeni coast, often landing along the southern and western coasts. Many Somalis cross in boats from Bossaso in Puntland and disembark in Shabwah Governorate. Once in Yemen, migrants make their overland journey— often on foot, hoping to cross into Saudi Arabia and either find work there or travel on to other Gulf countries. Since the outbreak of hostilities in March 2015, Yemen's northern border has seen intense fighting and artillery bombardments – Hajjah and Sa'adah governorates have been declared military zones.

This has led to many migrants turning away from the northwestern border once they arrive, and heading south to either seek work in Yemen (opportunities which are limited) or to return to their country of origin. Prior to the conflict, it was extremely difficult for stakeholders to collect, analyze, and publish comprehensive migration data for Yemen. This data challenge has now been further exacerbated by the conflict because the government structures cannot function well and struggle to track regular migrants, let alone irregular patterns. Over 100,000 migrants and refugees were estimated to have crossed the sea and landed in Yemen in 2016 despite the conflict, an influx that surpasses 2015 and 2014 estimates. Migration trends for 2017 are expected to keep pace with 2016, should there be no significant changes in Yemen's context.

Refugees, Economic Migrants and Yemeni Returning Migrants

UNHCR estimates that there are over 270,000 refugees and asylum seekers in Yemen. The vast majority of them are from Somalia ⁸.

More recently, the migration patterns in Yemen have been shaped by the **economic migrants** who enter Yemen irregularly, having crossed the Arabian or Red Seas from the Horn of Africa. While some irregular economic migrants consider Yemen as a place of destination, the overwhelming majority have the intention of transiting through to reach the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman or other Gulf countries. These labour patterns are comprised of both irregular and regular migrants. Some labour migration may be circular in nature given the close geographical proximity of Yemen to the Horn of Africa, a distance of 32 km (20 miles), and the long, porous land borders that are shared with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman. This close proximity has led to long-established circular migration flows, used by Yemeni migrants and migrants from the Horn of Africa to move between countries for short and longer periods of time.

Prior to the outbreak of the conflict in 2015, IOM counted more than 420,000 **Yemeni irregular migrants** who were returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through two border points (Al Tuwal in Harradh Governorate and Kita Al Boqa in Sa'ada Governorate). The almost half million Yemeni migrants returned in 2014 indicates that there was a strong irregular flow of economic migrants between the two countries crossing the long and porous land border. Most these Yemeni migrants who were forcibly returned from Saudi Arabia intended to go to the impoverished Tihamah region located on the west coast of Yemen, many of whom remained displaced and highly vulnerable to exploitation, including human trafficking.

Needs of affected populations

Many of these migrants require multiple forms of humanitarian assistance – medical, food, water, temporary shelter, NFIs – due to the brutal treatment they endured at the hands of smuggling and other criminal networks. They are regularly abducted and abused for money by smuggling, trafficking and other criminal networks that operate in Yemen. Often by the time they encounter the IOM Migrant Response Points (MRP) that offer lifesaving humanitarian assistance, the migrants have run out of the financial, physical and emotional wherewithal necessary to cope with trauma and overcome their desperate situation. Having suffered human rights violations and often robbed of personal items and money, the migrants earnestly want to return home but lack the means. They do not have money to pay for sea or air passage to their country; they do not have valid travel documents that can prove their nationality and cannot obtain new ones because most embassies stopped consular services in Yemen when the conflict intensified in 2015. The migrants are usually in dire need of lifesaving humanitarian assistance and seek a means to return to their country of origin because they endured a perilous land and or sea journey.

⁸ <http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/UNHCR%20Yemen%20Operational%20Update%20-%202014FEB17.pdf>.

III. Migratory flows out of Yemen

Although exact data is lacking, migratory flows out of Yemen are characterized by Yemeni refugee, economic migrants and those victims of trafficking and forced labour. Prior to the conflict, there were well established flows of Yemeni migrants working in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Since the violent conflict erupted in 2015, approximately 61,000 Yemenis have been externally displaced to neighboring countries, most of whom are seeking resettlement support as a durable solution in another country. Concurrently, very little data is available on the number of Yemeni economic migrants who leave and return to and from the country, particularly those through irregular means.

Victims of Trafficking

Prior to the current conflict, a few cases which were identified and assisted by IOM and other partners demonstrate that there was some degree of human trafficking for forced labour (children in particular) and sexual exploitation in Yemen. Vulnerable populations, including migrant and Yemeni men, women and children in Yemen, were at increased risk to human trafficking in 2016 due to large-scale violence driven by ongoing armed conflict, civil unrest, and lawlessness. As the conflict continues to strain economic resources, for example, there seems to be a growing concern that more children are being forced to beg and forced into early childhood marriage, which constitute forms of child trafficking. Such trends in human trafficking have emerged in other countries in crisis. While the current scale of human trafficking in Yemen, particularly among the Yemeni children, is unknown, anecdotal information is being brought to the attention of child protection partners, necessitating increased prevention and protection activities in order to mitigate the risk of children and other vulnerable populations being trafficked in Yemen or to another country.



Governmental Structures and Frameworks

Acknowledging the fact that assisting, protecting, and finding durable solutions for IDPs are responsibilities of the Government and recognizing that having a national policy for addressing internal displacement is a key indicator of national solidarity towards IDPs and of national responsibility to resolve their situation, the Government, in collaboration with UNHCR, developed the National Policy to Address and Resolve Internal Displacement in the Republic of Yemen. This policy guides the “Executive Unit for IDPs” work in the country and seeks to comprehensively address and resolve internal displacement in Yemen through three goals: (1) preventing future involuntary displacement; (2) assisting and protecting IDPs and host communities; and (3) finding safe and lasting solutions for IDPs, including by supporting their return and the reconstruction of conflict-affected areas. Poor governance and weak rule of law, further exacerbated by the conflicts and political split, have all impacted the policy implementation in the country, leading to urgent external support needed from international humanitarian bodies and frameworks.

Yemen has furthermore demonstrated its commitment to a series of international treaties and covenants, related to refugees, protection laws and labour rights, through Yemen the signature of several international treaties and their ratification. This includes joining the Convention for the Suppression of the Trafficking in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of others (April 1989) and most recently organized the Regional Conference on Asylum and Migration, known as the Sana’a Declaration, in November 2013.⁹

Partnerships and coordination

IOM Yemen collaborates with a range of partners, including UN agencies, governmental institutions, civil society organizations, and the donor community, to prioritize and coordinate activities for the benefit of the Yemeni population and migrants in Yemen. IOM is part of several inter-agency fora, including the UN Country Team, the UN Humanitarian Country Team, the National Technical Committee to counter human trafficking, and the Mixed Migration Task Force and the Mixed Migration Working Group (in Aden). IOM also co-chairs the Working Group for Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Shelter and Non-food Items (NFI), and acts as the WASH Focal Point for Abyan.

Existing relevant regional and international frameworks include the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, international humanitarian frameworks led by the Humanitarian Coordination Team and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Cluster System active in the country. In addition, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and other UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) liaise with key stakeholders inside and outside Yemen, including humanitarian partners, donors, and authorities, with a view to strengthen coordination, reduce duplication of activities, mobilize resources, promote humanitarian access, and advocate for respect of international humanitarian law.



⁹Yemen also joined the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in 5 November 1991. On 13 February 1990, Yemen became signatory and on 1 May 1991 it ratified the Treaty for the Rights of the Child. In addition, on 15 June 2000, Yemen signed the Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Furthermore, Yemen joined the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees on 18 January 1980 and signed the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951. Moreover, in April 1978, Yemen signed the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, as well as the Convention relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II) and ratified the same in April 1990. In January 2008, Yemen signed the Abu Dhabi Declaration of Asian Countries of Origin and Destination.

IOM and UNHCR co-lead the TFPM, which is a working group under the Protection Cluster. Established in April 2015, TFPM serves as a collaborative approach to coordinate efforts and harmonize tools and methodologies among partners to track and monitor internal displacement in Yemen. Under the framework of the TFPM, IOM implements the DTM in 12 governorates while UNHCR collects displacement-related data in the remaining 10 governorates that aim to guide emergency interventions.

The Mixed Migration Task Force (MMTF) is a direct result of the 2008 Regional Conference on Refugees Protection and International Migration held in Sana'a. It aimed at developing a rights-based, inter-agency, strategic framework to ensure a comprehensive, coordinated response to protection and humanitarian needs of migrants and asylum-seekers coming from the Horn of Africa to Yemen. The Task Force is chaired by IOM and UNHCR and has strong participation from a range of governmental agencies, as well as national and international non-governmental agencies. It seeks to provide information and develop a comprehensive operational response to mixed migration flows. It also develops an advocacy and capacity building strategy focused on enhancing national and local awareness of, and national and local capacity in addressing the impact of mixed migration to Yemen. It strengthens inter- and intra-country initiatives by promoting a regional approach to mixed migration, notably through information sharing and joint planning, involving all relevant stakeholders. MMTF provides information and ensures coordination with the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya, to ensure appropriate dialogue in a regional migration governance context.

PART III Operational Challenges

Conflict and weak rule of law leave many people in Yemen in need of protection from human rights violations, including human trafficking, exploitation, and other forms of abuse. Human rights abuses, gender-based violence (GBV) and violations of child rights remain widespread, particularly in conflict-affected areas. Migrants, who continue to come mainly from the Horn of Africa to Yemen in large numbers, are especially vulnerable because they become entrapped by the conflict and are often abducted by criminal networks and tortured for monetary extortion.

The ongoing conflict in Yemen has led to the near **collapse of basic services** delivery with civilian infrastructure and institutions being severely damaged. Several types of facilities including schools, hospitals, government buildings and private residences have been either damaged or destroyed. The dire economic situation is further exacerbated by the lack of basic commodities, such as medicine, fuel, food, and services including electricity and WASH amenities. The weak **economy** in Yemen is further exacerbating the already dire situation and contributing to basic commodity shortages and rising prices, making it difficult for millions of Yemenis to afford food, water, fuel and other necessities even when these are available in markets.

Coordination with the government and local authorities has become rather difficult, especially for operating mobile health clinics in some governorates and also while dealing with referral cases in the public hospitals. Services in the government health facilities have become disorganized due to shortage of staff and supplies as a result of the conflict.

Moreover, Yemen continues to experience **seasonal rains and floods** in addition to water shortages that destroy basic infrastructure and lead to death, injury and displacement of families. In addition, soil erosion and desertification are also among the main environmental problems faced in Yemen. The humanitarian and economic crisis has severely disrupted the agriculture sector, which employs over 50 percent of Yemen's workforce and is the main source of livelihood for two-thirds of the population. High fuel prices are causing e.g. irrigation and transport costs to soar, leaving farmers with higher production costs than profits.

Humanitarian Access constraints continue to pose a serious challenge to humanitarian operations in several locations, most notably Taiz City, AQAP controlled governorates in the South, and areas bordering Saudi Arabia. The lack of security on the ground has, in many cases, hindered national and international aid delivery to most conflict-affected areas in the country. Movement restrictions imposed on international aid agencies has affected both assessment of needs and delivery of lifesaving assistance.



©IOM Yemen 2016

Comprehensive and current data on the number of migrants and refugees who have arrived and departed Yemen is difficult to obtain, particularly when migrants enter the country using irregular methods. **There remains a considerable gap in obtaining complete information on IDP sites**, including but not limited to the geographical location, populations residing in the sites and the existing needs of the population. The limited information generated and released on activities and the assistance provided to IDPs results in gaps and duplications, creating a very limited overview of what is concretely achieved at the community level. On the other hand, vulnerable IDPs and host community members have been given little to no information on services available and how to access them, further fueling their dependence to sporadic aid and increasing their vulnerability. Instead, assistance should focus on information sharing with affected communities and increase their self-sufficiency.

PART IV Forecasting

Despite several efforts made towards peace negotiations since the onset of the crisis, **there remains no clear indication of the conflict subsiding or the resulting displacement slowing in the near future**. However, depleted economic resources and military pressure are likely to force a deal by mid-2017, although Jihadi groups will remain a threat throughout the 2017-21 period. Meanwhile, despite a restart of oil exports, the economy will remain in crisis, risking the continuation of the humanitarian disaster¹⁰. Based on the HNO 2017 and results from successive TFPM data collection rounds, the most likely scenario is that there will not be major changes in the humanitarian situation in the short term. Nonetheless the dilapidated state of infrastructure, lack of government authority, presence of de facto authorities, lack of resources and low capacity to respond has resulted in the response to meeting humanitarian needs remaining critical.

Looking at cessation of hostilities at a local level, it has been observed that as and when the frontline of the conflict shifts from one location or governorate to another, **return movements occur**. Consequently fragile stability and relative calm have begun to take root in some geographical areas encouraging Yemeni IDPs to return to their homes. These return trends have been reflected in recent reports published by the TFPM. In the 10th report (released in August, 2016) some 949,470 IDPs returned to their areas of origin. This return phenomenon is expected to continue with possibly greater numbers of displaced persons returning home. This phenomenon is putting Yemen in a new situation, while in stabilized areas returns are occurring while significant displacement continues concurrently in other areas where the conflict continues. This demands a **double response approach** simultaneously, where humanitarian relief remains essential in some parts of the country, with needs for early-recovery, transition and reconstruction in other parts where there is a concentration of returns.

IOM calls these areas “**Pockets of Stability**” where the Organization seeks to tailor a set of critical after-crisis actions, including, health, mental health and psychosocial support, community stabilization and transition reintegration support, disaster risk reduction (DDR) and resilience building.

Concurrently, IOM is looking at developing these activities through adaptive and flexible multi-sectorial programming in view of stabilizing those areas. While doing so, IOM intends to develop consensus based programming activities, which would support the people of Yemen to benefit from coordinated approaches contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as larger set of longer-term objectives.



© IOM Yemen 2016

¹⁰ <http://country.eiu.com/yemen>

PART V Strategic Response

In order to respond to the Yemen migration crisis, IOM, based on the MCOF, has adopted an integrated, multisector approach, under three pillars of interventions, addressing the three key phases of migration crisis; before, during and after.

Pillar I: [Providing Effective Humanitarian Response](#)

Phase II: [Early Recovery and Transition](#)

Phase III: [Promoting National Ownership, Preparedness and Resilience](#)

The three different focus pillars ensure coherent and effective transitions between interventions in all phases of a crisis, which are always fluid and overlapping. For 2017/2018, IOM Yemen will continue to undertake a multi-faceted approach ensuring coordinated and comprehensive humanitarian and transition interventions with the objective to improve the resilience of target groups who have suffered from extended conflict or those who are stranded while migrating. IOM's complementarity in humanitarian action has strengthened the interface between emergency response and transition and development programming; resulting in effectively contributing to reducing the dependency on aid for populations experiencing protracted displacement. Complementarity also exists within its DTM activities to successfully inform evidence based and targeted assistance, ensuring planned response is needs-based, targeted and effective. See Annex A for the MCOF Wheel for Yemen and Annex B for the detailed description of MCOF sectors relevant for the migration crisis in Yemen as a direct result of the strategic planning exercise, which forms the base for this strategic response.



PILLAR I:

Strategic Planning and Programme Design

Pillar I focuses on the emergency and humanitarian assistance provided during the onset and height of a migration crisis. All IOM activities under this phase are guided by **IOM Principles for Humanitarian Action** (PHA) to ensure that IOM's humanitarian response acts on the basis of robust principles and as part of the humanitarian response system.¹¹ Furthermore, all humanitarian activities outlined below are developed within the framework of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Cluster Approach and in line with the humanitarian community's overall strategy as defined in the Yemen Humanitarian Strategic Response Plan (HRP).

As part of its humanitarian response to conflict-affected populations, IOM Yemen will continue to deliver emergency **assistance and essential services** to meet the critical needs of IDPs, returnees, victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants. The main critical areas will remain provision of Shelter, NFI, WASH and Health (including psychosocial support). For stranded, and vulnerable migrants who want to return to their country of origin, IOM will continue to facilitate air and sea evacuation. In view of addressing the information gap, the DTM unit is currently in the process of expanding the enumeration team foot print throughout Yemen in coordination with key stakeholders to deploy the Migrant Flow Monitoring system to gather information on the mobility of migrants through specific locations.

As there has been a complete collapse of the health care system, support to provide **healthcare** services remains crucial as migrants, IDPs and other conflict-affected populations continue to require such support. This will include also the critical need for Mental Health and **Psychosocial Support** (MHPSS), especially for those affected as a result of the ongoing crisis in the country. To provide direct health support to conflict affected populations until the government and private health care institutions recover and become fully functional such as supporting the development of more migrant-inclusive healthcare development of a more stable psychosocial infrastructure.

During a crisis, **human trafficking** is often over-looked and leads to increased vulnerability of migrants and conflict-affected populations, in addition to increased potential risk of exploitation. Given the scope of counter trafficking in Yemen, identification, protection, and direct assistance to trafficked persons and other vulnerable migrants are necessary to mitigate human trafficking's impact on the victims. Additionally, IOM assists in developing a comprehensive approach and activities to protect and assist vulnerable migrants. This will include the necessity of investing in **Humanitarian Border Management** and to train border officials in human rights, trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, and freedom of movement, information systems, security and cooperation with neighboring countries.

To lay the base for **early recovery and longer term development programming**, all IOM activities will be evidence based and focus on conflict sensitivity principles as outlined in IOM Core Program Principles (see page 21). To further ensure resilience and national capacity building, IOM will work closely with communities and local government. To ensure transparent and effective delivery of assistance, IOM works closely with (local) governments and supports the coordination of government authorities, NGOs, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for the distribution of NFI and shelter items. This is further emphasized by IOM's role as the co-chair for the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Working Group in Yemen.

¹¹ The core principles of IOM's PHA are humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence in the delivery of its humanitarian response, and the need for all those engaged in humanitarian action to promote and fully respect these principles.

<https://emergencymanual.iom.int/entry/35745/ioms-humanitarian-policy-principles-for-humanitarian-action-pha>

Most Critical Modalities of Interventions

In the context of Yemen, nearly all of the MCOF sectors related to traditional humanitarian response and in particular emergency operational support are critical during an ongoing crisis, and many continue to be important during post-crisis recovery. The below modalities of interventions however only focus on those deemed critical by IOM Yemen based on MCOF planning exercises (See Annex B for more detailed information).

- To provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable populations based on timely identification and assessment of vulnerable displaced and affected populations. **(MCOF Sector 1)**

To provide shelter materials and NFIs to vulnerable IDPs and host community members **(MCOF Sector 2)**

To facilitate and coordinate Voluntary humanitarian evacuation of conflict-affected populations and migrants and Third Country Nationals. **(MCOF Sector 2 and Sector 12)**

- To support to trafficked persons and vulnerable migrants includes temporary, safe shelter, food, water, and NFIs, transportation assistance, health and psychosocial support, humanitarian evacuation and reintegration, and consular assistance. **(MCOF Sector 10)**
- To ensure effective communication between stakeholders to improve the provisions of humanitarian assistance. Critical activities include emergency communication assistance such as radio and cellular equipment, dissemination of information critical to humanitarian assistance, media campaigns about the risks of human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and dialogue to enhance social cohesion and resiliency. **(MCOF Sector 15)**



PILLAR II: Early Recovery and Transition

After the Onset of the Migration Crisis

Strategic Planning and Programme Design

The duration and scale of the migration crisis in Yemen has economic, political and environmental implications for communities, and has made the successful return and reintegration of IDPs challenging. The vulnerabilities associated with forced displacement often intensify with time, requiring recovery and resilience approaches that not only mitigate these vulnerabilities but also address underlying weaknesses and sources of instability in social and economic structures. Additionally as reported by TFPM, the dynamic displacement trend of IDPs in Yemen will remain within a “displacement-return” cycle as long as returned IDPs have not achieved sustainable reintegration.

Based on existing frameworks, including IOM **Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations** (PRDS)¹² IOM operates under Do No Harm principles, developing programming that consciously avoids or aims to minimize negative impacts, while working to create positive impacts on the conflict dynamics. IOM continues to communicate with crisis-affected populations through dialogue and discussion to foster peacebuilding, dissemination of information for ongoing stabilization and resiliency efforts, engagement in decisions being made, and changes after the migration crisis. IOM supports capacity building in Yemen on for example information management, engagement between stakeholders, social cohesion, conflict resolution, and cultural understanding.

In the so called post-crisis phase of the conflict, which often is an iterative process, IOM gradually shifts back to a more community focus, consensus based project strategies, and multi-stakeholders consultations to ensure do no harm of its operations. In this pillar, IOM will provide assistance ranging from **quick impact projects to stabilization initiatives**. IOM Community Stabilization initiatives mitigate factors that cause conflict and displacement, restoring trust among community members, vulnerable populations and local authorities, and empowering communities toward leading their own transition to durable peace, recovery, and sustainable development. These activities aim to reduce tension and building trust with the community; including activities to support political and transitional process through promoting inclusion of marginalized groups, political factions, and other social groups.

As the country continues to rebuild following a migration crisis, **support from the Yemeni diaspora** is critical to speedy recovery and maintain stability. This includes activities aimed to support engagement of diaspora to contribute to the development of home country in the aftermath of the crisis. IOM supports the reintegration of Yemeni nationals who wish to return to their country of origin post-crisis.

There may also be strategic opportunities for **Land and Property Support** as forced displacement in Yemen has resulted often in challenges to housing because returning IDPs find their property and belongings damaged, destroyed, or being used by someone else. Areas of support should include supporting policies and legislation regarding rights and responsibilities of land and property owners upon IDPs return to their homes legislative and policy development, and local mechanisms for conflict resolution regarding land and property disputes. Additionally, a strong system of property rights is necessary for IDPs returning to their homes where property may be occupied by other people or may have been damaged or looted.

The high number of people displaced and exposed to precarious health, shelter, WASH and social environments have resulted in the dramatic increase of **post-traumatic disorders** among affected communities, raising the alert on possible permanent consequences of conflict events even beyond the end of the war. Psycho-social support has therefore been identified by the humanitarian community as a priority sector of intervention, to mitigate the impact of the conflict on vulnerable populations and assist them in overcoming fears and traumas. Thousands of children, women and men are in fact in dire need of psycho-social support to overcome or at least reduce the impact of the war on their life and that of their relatives.

To strengthen authorities' capacity to reduce the **risk of disasters and conflicts** through early warning and preparation mechanisms will be established. Through its range of activities, IOM is already assisting the Government of Yemen to reduce vulnerability of populations exposed to environmental risk factors, assist populations on the move as a result of disasters and environmental changes, and build the capacities of governments and other actors to face the challenge of environmental migration. IOM will contribute in developing a national strategy for risk reduction, and to work in parallel with communities to increase coping mechanisms against future shocks.

¹² <http://www.iom.int/progressive-resolution-displacement-situations>

Most Critical Modalities of Interventions

- To provide primary, secondary, and tertiary health care **(MCOF Sector 4)** including provision of psychosocial support, establishment of well-being centers, and child-friendly spaces that offer such support to children and the larger community affected by forced migration. **(MCOF Sector 5)**
- To provide reintegration assistance for the most vulnerable such as rent assistance, vocational training, job placement, and assistance in setting up a small business **(MCOF Sector 6)**
- To facilitate stabilization and transition activities such as infrastructure rehabilitation, livelihood development, vocational training, conflict management strategies, and dialogue opportunities between conflict stakeholders **(MCOF Sector 7)**
- To develop a national disaster risk strategy for risk reduction and develop activities to increase coping mechanisms against future shocks. Activities include capacity building for government, institutions, local authorities and communities and that encourages resiliency. IOM supports the research to explore methods to avoid and prevent migration crises and potential mechanisms should another emergency occur. **(MCOF Sector 8)**
- To support the development of national strategies, policies, and legislations to combat trafficking in persons and protect vulnerable migrants, to raise awareness about the issue and other abuses, and to train relevant stakeholders in prevention, identification, and intervention. **(MCOF Sector 10)**
- To provide capacity building of authorities to support Humanitarian Border Management and improve response to ongoing and future migration flows to the country. Activities should include registration support of persons crossing international borders, equipment and technical support to border management, and training on migrant rights to border staff. **(MCOF Sector 11)**
- To support engagement of diaspora to contribute to the development of their home country in the aftermath of the crisis. Including facilitating the reintegration of Yemeni nationals who wish to return to their country of origin post-crisis. **(MCOF Sector 13)**

PILLAR III: Promoting National Ownership and Resilience

Before the Migration Crisis - Preparedness and Prevention

Strategic Planning and Programme Design

Pillar three aims to reduce vulnerabilities and increase beneficiary ownership of services, aiming for self-sufficiency. To better support development through the transitional period, pillar three promotes and supports national ownership of systems, process and response mechanisms, and builds the capacity of authorities and resilience of communities and individuals. Activities are in line with IOM commitment to conduct preventive and solution-oriented activities in conjunction with crisis response to assist stakeholders in addressing the shocks of potential migration crisis. Resilience activities will be determined by the degree to which a community has the necessary resources and is capable of organizing itself both prior to and during times of potential migration crisis.

In terms of promoting national ownership and building preparedness and response mechanisms, IOM invests in capacity building of the **public health system in Yemen**. In preparing hospitals and medical facilities for migration crises, interventions should support the provision of equipment and medical supplies, health awareness campaigns to prevent the outbreak and spread of disease, and advocacy for healthy hygiene practices. Through primary care and preventative measures, IOM seeks to reduce the spread of disease and to improve health among migrants. Clinics and mobile teams work to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, such as HIV and TB, and to address the health of displaced populations. IOM assists in developing migrant-inclusive health care and capacity building for health services in times of emergencies.

As mentioned under Pillar II, **Disaster Risk Reduction** remains a key strategic area for IOM given the scope of the natural disasters, scarcity of water, and desertification in Yemen. When it comes to responding to natural disaster crises, the National Authority for Meteorology lacks essential equipment, qualified staff and strategy to be able to address issues with regard to responding to natural disasters and subsequent displacement. It is therefore important to build the capacity of the Yemeni authorities on future natural disasters and to increase the ability of communities and migrants to manage and mitigate unforeseen natural emergencies. These activities include providing technical assistance to the government and needed material support in order to better respond to potential disasters; raising awareness of at-risk populations on how to limit the effects of disasters on their lives and well-beings; and support early warning mechanisms and support of preparedness and response coping mechanisms within at-risk communities.

Most Critical Modalities of Interventions

- To prepare for the prevention of a potential outbreak and spread of disease by building the capacity of health care staff and preparing hospitals and medical facilities for potential migration crises for example through the provision of equipment and medical supplies, health awareness campaigns, and advocacy for healthy hygiene practices. Establishment of clinics and mobile teams to prevent the spread of and treatment of communicable diseases, such as HIV and TB, and to address the over health of displaced populations. **(MCOF Sector 4)**
- To build community and authorities' capacity for future migration crises through managing activities that seek to increase the ability of conflict affected communities and migrants to manage unforeseen emergencies and shocks. These include building the capacity of the government and providing them with needed material support in order to better respond to potential disasters; raising awareness of at-risk populations on how to limit the effects of disasters on their lives;;and support mechanisms by enhancing infrastructure, livelihoods, and community resilience to shocks. **(MCOF Sector 8)**
- To strengthen Humanitarian Border Management interventions include provision of equipment and technical assistance, including training on of officials on human rights, trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, freedom of movement, information systems, security and cooperation with neighboring countries. **(MCOF Sector 11)**
- To support the development of robust migration policies to prepare government to better respond to a migration crisis through technical support and capacity building of authorities in line with international standards and practice. **(MCOF Sector 14)**



PART VI Common Programming Elements

Accountability to Affected Populations and Communicating with Communities (CwC): CwC activities and systems will support existing community structures and systems to ensure the diverse opinions and experiences of IDPs living in the site are able to be taken into consideration by humanitarian agencies which contribute to driving and shaping the humanitarian responses. With better CwC systems in place, problems can be mitigated and solutions jointly identified through open dialogue between humanitarian agencies and the IDPs. IOM is a member of the global Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities (C-DAC) network.

Advocacy and outreach on migrant rights: IOM programmes aim to promote full protection and respect of the human rights of migrants. IOM will ensure a strong focus on advocacy and outreach on migrant rights to support the Government of Yemen in meeting its national and international legal obligations on the rights of migrants, and to increase the awareness of migrants and civil society actors on migrant rights

Conflict Sensitivity: IOM has extensive experience of implementing flexible programming, and adapting existing programming as situations evolve. Programming considers and provides solutions for sustaining assistance to populations affected by changing conditions such as displacement and the breakdown of civil and community frameworks. IOM operates under Do No Harm principles, developing programming that consciously avoids or aims to minimize preventable negative impacts, while working to create positive impacts on easing conflict dynamics. Actions cannot move forward without solid analysis of the situational context of specific conflicts which influences how IOM operates within the context.

Community and Civil Society Engagement: One of the key objectives of IOM globally is to successfully contribute to sustainable development and recovery in post-conflict settings. Consequently, the sustainability of community investments is central to the implementation approach. Projects prioritize community engagement and civil society level support. Consultation with communities to identify needs while coordinating with traditional leadership structures, local authorities, religious and business leaders, and women and youth groups are vital to programming. Interventions follow a process that stresses community ownership, active involvement and management of project inputs. This approach will empower community participation, particularly supporting youth and women participation as civic leaders and taking stronger roles in improving their communities and promoting peace.



©IOM Yemen 2016

Environment: In the context of heightened vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental degradation, sustainable development is a key objective that can be achieved through supporting communities to reducing risk and exposure to hazards and potential environmental disasters. Climate change and environmental security, and sustainable development practices all impact mobility and migration. IOM is in a strong position to implement DRR activities before, during and after a migration crisis. The post-crisis phase represents the main window of opportunity to invest in risk reduction, as the communities and the authorities are in the right mindset for building back better and investing in tools to reduce risks – ranging from early warning early action to essential structural reforms.

Evidence Based Approaches: IOM is committed to evidence and results-based programming. IOM uses an adaptive lens in regards to humanitarian and development approaches to incorporate the results of continuous project monitoring. This particularly involves innovative conceptualizing of different approaches to humanitarian and development programming. DTM, but also where possible research in the form of market assessments, land profiles, studies on processes and impacts, technical and operational reports will continue to inform and build programs.

Gender-sensitive approach: IOM places specific emphasis on gender sensitive design and implementation of its projects with attention to the different roles and needs of men, women, boys and girls. At the same time, IOM will work to ensure that tailored, direct assistance is readily available for exploited, abused, and trafficked men, women, boys and girls, taking into account their specific needs. IOM programs are led by the IOM Gender Mainstreaming Policy which was adopted in 1995. Globally, IOM is committed to ensuring that the particular needs of all migrant women are identified, taken into consideration and addressed.

Market and Cash Based Programming (MCBP): MCBP provides beneficiaries the opportunity to beneficiaries the flexibility to choose how to meet their own needs through cash for work initiatives or as an alternative to in-kind distributions. Furthermore, cash based initiatives in emergencies provide an effective link with early recovery by assisting affected populations to invest in livelihoods promotion; support the local markets; and creates assets that may be useful in the longer term.⁷

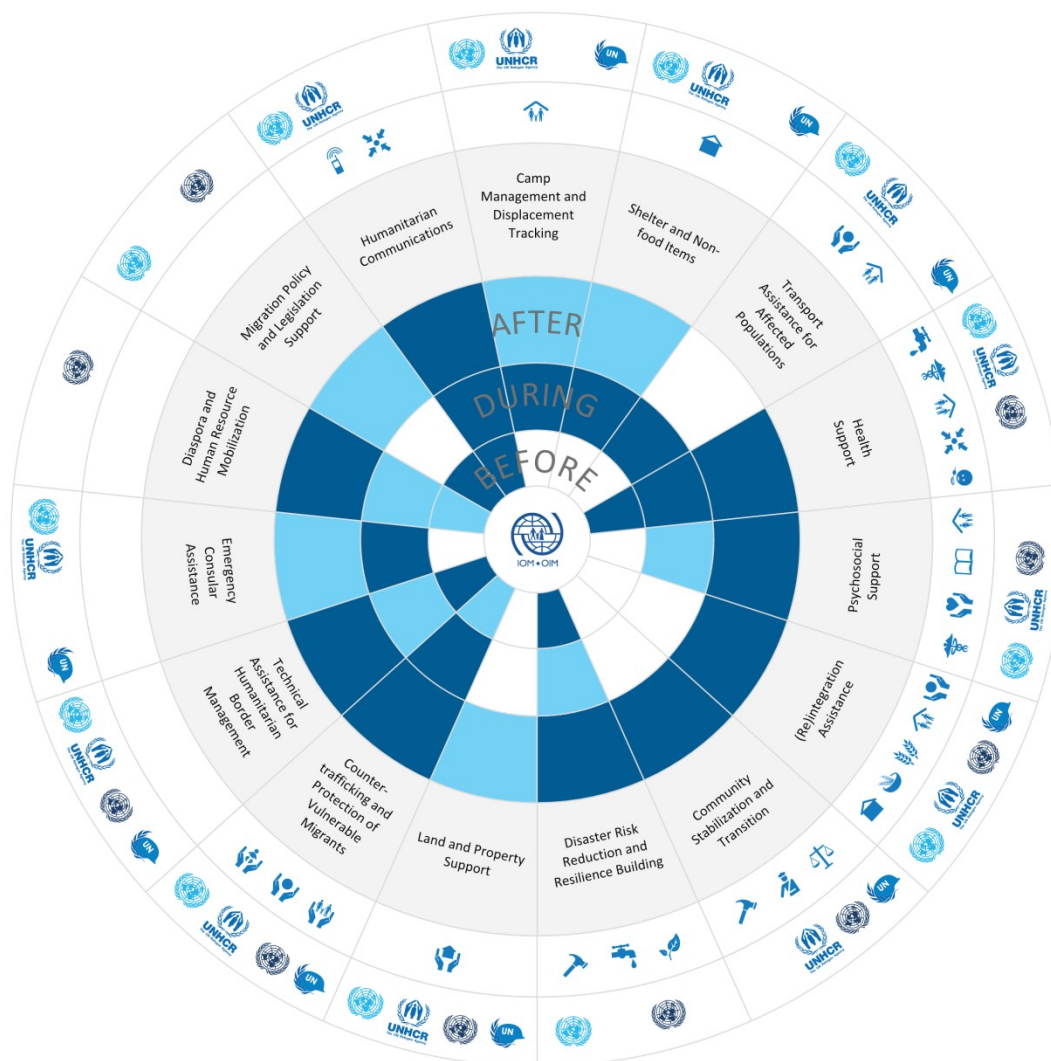
Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management: IOM continues to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system in order to support mission and partner learning and decision-making and to provide evidence of results. Systematic and reflective use of feedback from M&E is an important knowledge sharing and learning tool, and will enable IOM to take a more analytic and adaptive approach to program planning and development, keeping interventions relevant and optimizing delivery through mid-course reviews and relevant adjustments. IOM Yemen will prioritize the integration of M&E plans and the development of a results-based framework and indicators into project development.

Vulnerable and Mobile Groups with Special Needs: IOM will continue to ensure that its projects target the most vulnerable populations in Yemen which includes female-headed households and children in IDP camps, mobile populations, as well as unaccompanied minors and victims of human trafficking.



(<https://www.iom.int/iom-cash-based-transfer-update-and-case-studies-november2015->)

Annex A: MCOF Wheel for Yemen



- Critical
- Important
- Recommended

Systems

- Cluster System (OCHA)
- Refugee Regime (UNHCR)
- Development Actors (UNDP)
- Security and Peacebuilding Actors

Clusters

- Camp Coordination & Camp Management (CCCM)
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Early Recovery
- Education
- Protection
- Logistics
- Emergency Telecommunications
- Health
- Food Security
- Shelter
- Nutrition

Other Clusters / Sectors / Groups

- Housing, Land and Property Rights
- Gender-based Violence
- Coordination
- Rule of Law and Justice
- Mental Health & Psychosocial Support
- Safety and Security
- Environment
- Child Protection
- Agriculture

Annex B: MCOF Planning Exercise Outcome

BEFORE A MIGRATION CRISIS

Sector 1: Site Management and Displacement Tracking RECOMMENDED

As the co-chair for the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Working Group in Yemen, IOM is engaged in building the capacity of cluster partners to better respond to emergencies, while coordinating the development and updating of the cluster's contingency plan. IOM activities facilitate the management of camp-like settings, such as detention centres, and advocates for durable alternatives to detention. DTM is used to identify the needs and locations of vulnerable populations in order to identify the needs of labour migrants and migrants in detention. DTM provides data that can be used to improve living situations of migrants in transit and other displaced persons, including trafficked persons and smuggled migrants. DTM is used to promote capacity building for the State and preparedness tools for future migration crises.

Sector 2: Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs) RECOMMENDED

IOM Yemen looks to strengthen preventative and preparedness measures related to conflict and natural disasters in the country, which includes the procurement and pre-positioning of emergency shelter materials and NFIs in governorates prone to seasonal flooding. A logistics pipeline and distribution mechanisms is developed.

Sector 3: Transport Assistance for Affected Populations RECOMMENDED

Supporting early warning systems to alert populations at risk of displacement is recommended, especially in the context of natural disasters. IOM assesses and assists migrants in transit who wish to return to their country of origin through humanitarian repatriation by land, sea, and air transport, as appropriate.

Sector 4: Health Support CRITICAL

IOM invests in capacity building of the public health system in Yemen. In preparing hospitals and medical facilities for migration crises, IOM supports the provision of equipment and medical supplies, health awareness campaigns to prevent the outbreak and spread of disease, and advocacy for healthy hygiene practices. Through primary care and preventative measures, IOM seeks to reduce the spread of disease and to improve health among migrants. Clinics and mobile teams work to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, such as HIV and TB, and to address the overall health of displaced populations. IOM assists in developing migrant-inclusive health care and capacity building for health services in times of emergencies. IOM also organizes training/capacity-building workshops on various issues for healthcare workers/staff of the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP), in order to ensure the sustainability of health care in the target areas. Prior to humanitarian evacuation/repatriation, migrants receive a fit-to-travel assessment. IOM's activities also include the prevention of public and environmental health hazards.

Sector 5: Psychosocial Support RECOMMENDED

Activities support capacity building of the State and local authorities, implementing partners, and CSOs to address the psychosocial needs of migrants, especially trafficked persons and other vulnerable cases. IOM supports awareness raising, preparedness measures, and community building efforts to improve community resilience and cultural understanding.

Sector 6: (Re) integration Assistance RECOMMENDED

For migrants receiving voluntary return assistance, IOM provides reintegration assistance to the most vulnerable migrants returning to their country of origin. This is vital to foster integration and stability, and empower communities and individuals. Similarly, through sustainable returns programming, IOM assists in the reintegration of the most vulnerable Yemeni nationals returning to Yemen.

Sector 7: Community Stabilization and Transition RECOMMENDED

IOM supports activities that aim at bridging the gap between communities and government in areas where government presence is weak, including activities that bring together both local government authorities and communities to discuss and improve service delivery activities. Activities to foster stability and social cohesion are important to maintaining resilient communities that can transition well during and after migration crises. Preventative operations include identifying sources of tension and building capacity to address future emergencies. IOM supports activities that lessen criminal activity, community grievances, and discriminatory practices.

Sector 8: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Resilience Building CRITICAL

IOM assists in building community and authorities' capacity to address future migration crises through managing activities that seek to increase the ability of conflict affected communities and migrants to manage unforeseen emergencies. These include building the capacity of the government and providing needed material support in order to better respond to potential disasters; raising awareness of at-risk populations on how to limit the effects of disasters on their lives and well-beings; and support mechanisms by enhancing infrastructure, livelihoods, and community resilience.

Sector 9: Land and Property Support RECOMMENDED

Forced displacement can result in challenges to land ownership issue returning IDPs may find their property and belongings damaged, destroyed, or being used by someone else. IOM takes a preventative approach by supporting capacity building of government authorities for a clear policy on property rights and responsibilities. Activities include legislative and policy development, and local mechanisms for conflict resolution regarding land and property disputes.

Sector 10: Counter-trafficking (CT) and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants IMPORTANT

CT and protection activities are vital before a migration crisis, as exploitation and abuse are not limited to emergencies, and often exacerbated by them. IOM works with national authorities and communities to develop a national strategy for combating human trafficking and supports efforts to improve border management practices aimed at prevention of migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons. IOM supports vigorous referral mechanisms for trafficked persons and other abuses to receive services, including medical and psychosocial support, immediate needs of food, water, temporary safe shelter and NFIs; transportation as appropriate, humanitarian repatriation and consular assistance, and reintegration support. IOM supports legislative and policy development for the criminalization and prosecution of those criminals who commit trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, and exploit vulnerable migrants.

Sector 11: Technical Assistance to Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) CRITICAL

IOM works with authorities on developing capacities to better manage migration and prepare for future migration crisis. In line with international standards. HBM activities include capacity building for government authorities through equipment and technical assistance. IOM trains HBM officials in human rights, trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, freedom of movement, information systems, security and cooperation with neighbouring countries.



Sector 12: Emergency Consular Assistance RECOMMENDED

For migrants in need of humanitarian repatriation, IOM coordinates with embassies to assist their nationals in the verification of their identity and subsequent acquisition of identification and travel documents for humanitarian repatriation and assisted voluntary return.

Sector 13: Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization IMPORTANT

IOM works with diaspora to support the development of their home country. IOM supports engagement with Yemenis abroad as a means to establish a network of professionals to support in emergencies through temporary deployment to Yemen. Additionally, IOM supports efficient systems for sending remittances from the diaspora to provide support in times of crisis.

Sector 14: Migration Policy and Legislation Support CRITICAL

At the request of the State, IOM supports the development of robust migration policies to prepare government to better respond to a migration crisis through technical support and capacity building of authorities in line with international standards and practice. IOM supports government institutions to review existing laws and policies for their relevance and application during migration crises.



© IOM Yemen 2016

Sector 15: Humanitarian Communications CRITICAL

Activities include awareness raising campaigns, dialogue projects, dissemination of disaster preparedness and prevention information, communicating with communities and strengthening of communication systems needed in times of crisis. IOM supports methods and policies that facilitate efficient communication through various media outlets to be used during emergencies.

DURING A MIGRATION CRISIS

Sector 1: Site Management and Displacement Tracking CRITICAL

IOM provides humanitarian assistance to IDPs in collective centres, such as schools, and unfinished buildings and other forms of temporary, safe shelter, as well as to migrant populations at IOM Migrant Response Points. Data from DTM identifies the locations of vulnerable displaced populations, and monitors the flow of IDPs and migrants in order to provide targeted humanitarian assistance and lessen human trafficking and migrant smuggling. As the co-chair for the Shelter/ NFI/ CCCM Working Group, IOM continues to building the capacity of cluster partners to better respond to ongoing emergencies.

Sector 2: Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs) CRITICAL

Activities include the provision of shelter materials and NFIs to vulnerable IDPs residing in host communities and camp-like settings such as settlements in schools and unfinished buildings. Shelter and NFI assistance is provided to IDPs in settlements and to migrants at IOM Migrant Response Points. IOM supports the coordination of government authorities, NGOs, and CSOs for the distribution of NFI and shelter items. IOM's role as the co-chair for the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Working Group in Yemen places the organization as the leader in organizing the distribution of this assistance



©IOM Yemen 2016

Sector 3: Transport Assistance for Affected Populations CRITICAL

In some exceptional cases, it is critical to transport conflict-affected populations from areas of danger to safer areas to be able to assist them, and to evacuate migrants and Third Country Nationals. IOM maintains partnerships with relevant embassies and consulates, and transportation services across the region to provide transportation.

Sector 4: Health Support CRITICAL

During a crisis, the ability of traditional health care system to meet the increased need, is limited. Therefore, IOM's intervention in the domain is critical to assist in meeting the needs created in a migration crisis. IOM complements existing healthcare structures to provide IDPs and migrants with primary healthcare through supporting local health facilities, operating mobile health clinics, emergency medical referrals, and awareness raising campaigns to lessen the spread of communicable disease, such as HIV and TB. Activities target IDPs and migrants through provision of direct services and referrals, response to conflict-spurred and environmental hazards, and capacity building of medical systems to address increased medical needs during times of crisis. Prior to humanitarian evacuation/repatriation and other transportation assistance, IOM provides fit-to-travel medical screenings.

Sector 5: Psychosocial Support IMPORTANT

IOM activities promote the mental well-being of often crisis affected IDPs, migrants, and host communities throughout all operations in the direct provision of psychosocial support through mobile psychosocial support teams, counselling, and referrals. IOM promotes activities to support general mental well-being, such as child-friendly spaces, sports and recreational activities, art therapy, discussion and support groups, and social cohesion events. Capacity building of government authorities, NGOs, and CSOs to provide assistance in a manner sensitive to mental health needs and psychosocial support is additionally important.

Sector 6: (Re) integration Assistance RECOMMENDED

Reintegration support is provided to the most vulnerable cases of returning IDPs and repatriated migrants. (Re) integration assistance addresses housing, protection, stability, and economic concerns. In situations of protracted displacement, IOM provides assistance to IDPs with integration with their host community through social cohesion activities, livelihood support, and community building with host communities. In seeking durable solutions to displacement, resettlement can be an option for the most vulnerable IDPs and refugees.

Sector 7: Community Stabilization and Transition RECOMMENDED

IOM considers initiatives engaging in early demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of combatants. Stabilization and transition activities seek to improve the return of IDPs to their homes in a sustainable manner. Preventing the prolongation and expansion of the emergency, and mitigating tension between IDPs and host communities, and between migrants and Yemenis is an important component of this sector.

Sector 8: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Resilience Building IMPORTANT

Activities support the reduction of ongoing and future migration crises by reducing the negative impacts on the host community, the environment, infrastructure, and the economy. In doing so, IOM supports capacity building for government authorities, NGOs, CSOs, host communities, and beneficiaries to improve social, environmental, and economic resiliency in a sustainable manner.

Sector 9: Land and Property Support RECOMMENDED

IOM activities support governmental capacity for legislature and policies regarding land and property rights and responsibilities. IOM supports policies and advocacy that enable IDPs to find safe shelter during displacement. Additionally, a strong system of property rights is necessary for IDPs returning to their homes that whose property may be occupied by other people or may have been damaged or looted.

Sector 10: Counter-trafficking (CT) and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants CRITICAL

During a crisis, migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons are often over-looked and lead to increased vulnerability of migrants and conflict-affected populations, in addition to increased potential risk of exploitation. Identification, protection, and direct assistance to trafficked persons and other vulnerable migrants are necessary to mitigate the impact of human trafficking and other forms of abuse on the victims. IOM assists in developing a comprehensive approach and activities to protect and assist vulnerable migrants. IOM works with authorities and states, as well as relevant partners, to strengthen their capacity to tackle CT issues. Support to trafficked persons and vulnerable migrants includes temporary, safe shelter, food, water, and NFIs, transportation assistance, health and psychosocial support, voluntary return and reintegration, and consular assistance.



Sector 11: Technical Assistance to Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) IMPORTANT

IOM works to build the capacities of de facto and other authorities to better manage borders and mitigate effects of crisis on the country and migrants. IOM operations assist registration systems for migrants through the provision of equipment and technical capacity building for government authorities and border management staff. Registration enhances accountability and IOM's ability to reach most vulnerable migrants in need of assistance. HBM also includes training of border staff on human rights and humane treatment of migrants, and detection of human trafficking and migrant smuggling operations.

Sector 12: Emergency Consular Assistance CRITICAL

IOM coordinates with embassies to provide migrants with necessary identification and travel documents. These documents are imperative for humanitarian repatriation and safe movement. In this process, IOM identifies and refers migrants in need of consular services, and provides necessary information, such as photographs for official documents. Through relationships IOM has with embassies and consulates, migrants can receive critical documents for travel. In addition, IOM closely coordinates with embassies and consulates to evacuate third country nationals in times of emergency.

Sector 13: Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization IMPORTANT

IOM works with diaspora to support aid operations and contribute to humanitarian assistance in their home country. Activities include mobilizing diaspora professionals to deploy to Yemen to fill gaps created by the crisis while building local capacity and supporting economic investment from Yemeni diaspora through well-managed remittance policies and legislation.

Sector 14: Migration Policy and Legislation Support RECOMMENDED

IOM advocates for the implementation of migration policies by the government to ensure that better response is provided during crisis. Capacity building of government authorities is important to more orderly and humane migration management. Through expertise in international migration policies and procedures, IOM supports legislature, policy development, and training officials in migration governance.

Sector 15: Humanitarian Communications CRITICAL

Effective communication is vital during a migration crisis in that it allows enhanced collaboration between stakeholders and improvements in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Activities include emergency communication assistance such as radio and cellular equipment, dissemination of information critical to humanitarian assistance, media campaigns about the risks of human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and dialogue to enhance social cohesion and resiliency. Through its Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) activities, IOM works on information management with beneficiaries, including the set-up of a complaint mechanism allowing beneficiaries to provide feedback to IOM service providers and partners.



AFTER A MIGRATION CRISIS

Sector 1: Site Management and Displacement Tracking IMPORTANT

DTM identifies the location and needs of displaced populations and vulnerable migrants in need of assistance. IOM continues to provide support to IDPs in camp-like settings until their return to their areas of origin. Information leads to better advocacy for protection concerns such as human trafficking and gender-based violence, and the establishment of referral mechanisms for vulnerable migrants and IDPs.

Sector 2: Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs) IMPORTANT

IOM provides shelter items and NFI assistance to vulnerable IDPs and migrants. As needed, IOM continues emergency distribution of shelter materials and NFIs to populations that are still displaced, and returnees who are struggling to reintegrate. Additionally, IOM provides repair and reconstruction materials to returnee populations whose houses were destroyed or damaged, as part of IOM's support towards durable solutions for IDPs returning to re-start their lives.

Sector 3: Transport Assistance for Affected Populations RECOMMENDED

IOM provides transportation assistance for stranded migrants and IDPs, and migrants seeking humanitarian repatriation. Helping affected populations move to their homes after a crisis is an essential component of a holistic response following extended periods of displacement. Transportation assistance includes relocation, return, and resettlement.

Sector 4: Health Support CRITICAL

Support to healthcare remains important as IDPs, migrants and other conflict-affected populations continue to require health support after crisis. IOM continues to provide direct health support to conflict affected populations until the government and private health care institutions recover and become fully functional. In addition, IOM operations help support the revitalization of the medical system. IOM supports the development of more migrant-inclusive healthcare, including access to primary, secondary, and tertiary care.

Sector 5: Psychosocial Support CRITICAL

Following an emergency, especially a violent conflict, psychosocial support is critical to recovery for the affected populations. IOM assists in the development of a more stable psychosocial infrastructure, increased accessibility for remote populations to access psychosocial support, establishment of well-being centres, and child-friendly spaces that offer such support to children and the larger community. Capacity building is important for government authorities and institutions for sustainable response to ongoing psychosocial needs, including the needs of returnees and migrants.

Sector 6: (Re)integration Assistance CRITICAL

Activities include reintegration assistance to the most vulnerable migrants seeking humanitarian repatriation. Reintegration assistance for the most vulnerable migrants in their country of origin includes medical assistance, rent assistance, support for care of infants, vocational training, job placement, and assistance in setting up a small business, where applicable and beneficial.

Sector 7: Community Stabilization and Transition CRITICAL

IOM assists government and communities with activities that aims to reduce tension and building trust with the community. IOM implements activities to support political and transitional process through promoting inclusion of marginalized groups, political factions, and other social groups. Stabilization and transition activities include infrastructure rehabilitation, livelihood development, vocational training, conflict management strategies, DDR, and dialogue and discussion opportunities between conflict stakeholders, among other activities. IOM supports operations to reestablish positive social, economic, governmental, environmental, and security situations.

Sector 8: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Resilience Building CRITICAL

IOM supports activities that aim to strengthen authorities' capacity to reduce the risk of disasters and conflicts through early warning and preparation mechanisms. IOM contributes in developing a national strategy for risk reduction, and works in parallel with communities to increase coping mechanisms against future shocks. Activities include capacity building for government and local authorities, local and religious leaders and institutions that encourages resiliency through sustainable livelihoods, social cohesion, HBM, healthcare, psychosocial support, and migration policies and legislature. IOM supports research to explore methods to avoid and prevent migration crises and potential mechanisms should another emergency occur.

Sector 9: Land and Property Support IMPORTANT

IOM supports the development of policies and legislation regarding rights and responsibilities of land and property owners upon IDPs return to their homes. Through operational support to returnees and collaboration with the government, IOM assists IDPs return to safe homes and neighborhoods. Through legislation, policies, conflict resolution, mediation, and dialogue, IOM supports peaceful settlement of land and property disputes.

Sector 10: Counter-trafficking (CT) and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants CRITICAL

IOM supports authorities with the development of national strategies, policies, and legislation to combat trafficking in persons and protect vulnerable migrants, to raise awareness about the issue and other abuses, and to train relevant stakeholders in prevention, identification, and intervention.

Sector 11: Technical Assistance to Humanitarian Border Management CRITICAL

IOM focuses on building capacity of authorities to support HBM and improve response to ongoing and future migration flows to the country. Activities include registration support of persons crossing international borders, equipment and technical support to border management, and training on migrant rights to border staff.

Sector 12: Emergency Consular Assistance IMPORTANT

As stranded migrants continue to need humanitarian repatriation services and access to official identification documents, IOM liaises with embassies and consulates to provide this support. Additionally, IOM provides assistance to vulnerable Yemenis abroad in need of emergency consular assistance to return to Yemen.

Sector 13: Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization CRITICAL

As the country continues to rebuild following a migration crisis, support from the Yemeni diaspora is critical to speedy recovery and maintain stability. These activities include the support and engagement of diaspora to contribute to the development of home country in the aftermath of the crisis. IOM supports the reintegration of Yemeni nationals who wish to return to their country of origin post-crisis.

Sector 14: Migration Policy and Legislation Support IMPORTANT

Continual improvements to migration policies and legislation are critical to prevent future migration crises and manage ongoing patterns of migration. Using lessons learned from the migration crisis, IOM supports government authorities and institutions to enhance existing legislation and draft new policies in adherence with international and humanitarian standards.

Sector 15: Humanitarian Communications CRITICAL

IOM continues to communicate with crisis-affected populations through dialogue and discussion to foster peacebuilding, dissemination of information for ongoing stabilization and resiliency efforts, engagement in decisions being made, and changes after the migration crisis. IOM reinforces the capacities of humanitarian actors for dissemination of information among stakeholders, in view of ensuring social cohesion, conflict resolution, and cultural understanding.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- 2012a [IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework: MC/2355](#). IOM, Geneva.
- 2012b [IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework: Resolution No. 1243](#). IOM, Geneva.
- 2012c [IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework: Sectors of Assistance](#). IOM, Geneva.
- 2013a [MCOF Infosheet](#). IOM, Geneva.
- 2015a [IOM's Humanitarian Policy – Principles for Humanitarian Action](#). IOM, Geneva.
- 2015b [Migration Governance Framework. Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance](#). IOM, Geneva.
- 2015c [IOM gender Equality Policy 2015-2019](#)
- 2016a [Guidance Note on how to mainstream protection across IOM crisis response \(of the Migration Crisis Operational Frameworks sectors of assistance\)](#). IOM, Geneva.
- 2016b [IOM Framework: Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations](#). IOM, Geneva.
- 2016c [IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Yemen and Task Force on Population Movement](#).
- 2016d [Missing Migrants Project](#).
- 2016e [Protection Mainstreaming in IOM's Response to Migration Crises](#). IOM, Geneva.
- 2016f [IOM definition of a migrant with clarifications Final_15 March 2016](#)
- 2016g [IOM Yemen Country Website](#)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

- 2016a [Mixed Migration Task Force](#). Yemen.
- 2016b [New Arrivals in Yemen Comparison 2013-2016](#)
- 2016c [Yemen Situation: Population Movement to and From Yemen](#)

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

- 2016a [Yemen: 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview](#).
- 2016b [Yemen: 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan](#).

Others

- 2016a [The Economist - Yemen Country Site](#).
- 2016b [University of Minnesota Human Right Library:](#)
- 2016c [Who signed what](#)
- 2016d [World Bank – Yemen Country site](#)
- 2016e [Yemen - Country Profile - 2016 - IndexMundi](#)

Acronyms

AVRR	Assisted voluntary return and reintegration
BIS	Border and Identity Solutions
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CT	Counter-trafficking
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
HBM	Humanitarian Border Management
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INGO	International non-governmental organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MCOF	Migration Crisis Operational Framework
MHC	Mobile health clinic
MiGoF	Migration Governance Framework
MMTF	Mixed Migration Task Force
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
MRP	Migrant Response Point
NFI	Non-Food Item
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PHA	Principles for Humanitarian Action
PMT	Population Movement Tracking
PRDS	Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SOP	Standard operating procedures
TCN	Third Country National
TfPM	Task Force on Population Movement
UMC	Unaccompanied migrant children
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization



IOM • OIM

©IOM 2016



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency