# IOM Regional Appeal

## Yemen Crisis

Revised requirements

**APRIL - SEPTEMBER 2015**

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<th>Category</th>
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<td>545,719</td>
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<td>Stranded Third Country Nationals</td>
<td>16,550</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spontaneous Arrivals in the Horn of Africa</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<td>Stranded Yemenis outside the country</td>
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**Total Funding Required:**

- **Inside Yemen Operations:** $32 M
- **Assistance to Stranded Third Country Nationals and Yemenis Abroad:** $36 M
- **Horn of Africa:** $16 M

**IOM Appeal (in USD):** $84 M

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SITUATION OVERVIEW

The conflict that escalated on 26 March 2015 between the Houthis and the forces loyal to President Hadi significantly exacerbated the plight of 15.9 million people previously identified as being in need of urgent humanitarian assistance inside Yemen.

20 out of Yemen’s 22 governorates have now been affected by the Saudi-led coalition airstrikes or ground conflict and the death toll continues to rise. So far, 1,850 people have been killed and 7,390 injured. Nearly 550,000 people are estimated to have been newly displaced, while thousands of others are trapped by the fighting, unable to flee to safety.

The availability of fuel and other supplies, particularly food and medicine, has been severely diminished. Where available, these essential supplies are sold at exorbitant prices. Yemen’s health, water and sanitation systems are reportedly near collapsing, due in particular to shortages of fuel for generators and water pumps.

While Yemeni nationals have been directly affected by the conflict, non-Yemenis inside the country have been equally affected. No commercial flight has landed in or departed from Yemen since 26 March 2015, leaving thousands of third-country nationals stranded. While a number of governments have taken steps to evacuate their nationals from Yemen, whether by sea, land or air, many were not able to do so, and have instead called on IOM’s assistance to extract their nationals who remain stranded there.

Yemen is also host to close to 250,000 Somali refugees and about 1 million migrants (Government estimates) living in precarious conditions in camps, reception centers and poor urban areas. Many irregular migrants have been prevented from working in Yemen or entering Saudi Arabia, increasing their needs for food, water, medical care and temporary shelter.

Since the escalation of the conflict, an estimated 20,000 people have spontaneously crossed the Gulf of Aden and arrived in Somalia and Djibouti often using unsafe vessels to undertake the perilous sea journey.

This IOM regional appeal includes:

1. Emergency humanitarian assistance that IOM, as a partner in the Shelter/NFI/CCCM, Health, Protection and WASH Clusters proposes to continue delivering within Yemen
2. Evacuation of Third Country Nationals stranded in Yemen as well as humanitarian assistance to vulnerable Yemenis stranded abroad
3. Emergency transit, onward transportation and reintegration assistance for returnees, migrants and TCNs who have arrived in the Horn of Africa region, in particular in Djibouti and Somalia

In developing this 6 month appeal, IOM closely consulted with humanitarian partners in Yemen and the region to determine the most urgent needs of the affected populations. This request is in line with and expands on the Yemen Flash Appeal which was released on 17 April, and the country-based appeals in Djibouti and Somalia, which are to form part of a Regional Response Plan (RRP).

IOM CAPACITIES IN THE REGION

IOM has been present in Yemen since 2007. IOM’s main office is in Sana'a, with sub-offices in Haradh and Aden. IOM operates a Migrant Response Centre in Haradh, as well as Migrant Response Points along the country’s border with Saudi Arabia in Basateen, Bab El Mandab, Al Tuwal, and Al Boq.

IOM has been able to return 2 international staff to Yemen, following the inception of the humanitarian pause. The remaining 21 IOM Yemen international staff have now been temporarily relocated in Amman, Djibouti and Cairo. Over 400 national staff members are still present in country and continue to deliver assistance to populations in need.

In addition, IOM is also present across the Horn of Africa region. 35 staff are currently working in the IOM office in Djibouti, including 10 staff based at the IOM Migrant Response Center in Obock. In Somalia, IOM has four offices: one main office in Mogadishu and sub-offices in Hargeisa (Somaliland), Bosaso and Garowe (Puntland), with further operating bases in Baidoa, Kismayo, Luuq, Beletweyne, Hobley, Doolow, Jawhar, Afgooye, and Qoryoleyrs. IOM Somalia has a total of 228 staff, including 18 international staff.

IOM’s response to the Yemen crisis was declared an internal Level 3 emergency on 8 May. IOM’s operations in the region are coordinated at the Headquarters level in Geneva, with the support of the Regional Offices for East Africa, based in Nairobi, and the Middle East and North Africa, in Cairo.
Displaced households are mainly hosted by relatives, with some families hosting up to six or seven displaced. In the South, IDPs are living in collective centers, mainly in schools and health facilities. In Abyan, an unconfirmed number of displaced families are living in open areas or makeshift shelters. Initial reports indicate that these families are in urgent need of shelter items to ensure safe and dignified living conditions. Most of these families were left without personal belongings and desperately need basic non-food items including cooking sets and bedding (mattresses, blankets and mosquito nets) which can accommodate large families (the average household in Yemen has seven members, but in some areas that has now increased to 11).

Considering the shortages of goods in the local market, it is expected that the bulk of IOM procurement will be done internationally using IOM stocks in its regional warehouse in Nairobi, logistical hub in Djibouti, and the Yemen logistic cluster.

**Non-food Item (NFI), Shelter, and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

Funding required: $14,477,365
Target no. of individuals: 300,000

**Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

IOM will provide lifesaving WASH services, ensuring adequate and safe access to water and latrines, targeting displaced individuals and members of the host communities in Aden, Abyan, Dhalea and Hadramout and Al Jawf.

In particular, IOM will provide water trucking, WASH kits as well as water tanks in collective centers, health facilities and host communities. IOM will ensure the repair/upgrade of sanitation facilities including latrines, provide hygiene kits and conduct hygiene promotion in targeted sites and host communities.

Funding required: $5,821,264
Target no. of individuals: 120,000
**Health**

IOM will provide life-saving health care assistance to vulnerable third-country national (TCN) through fixed health facilities in Sana’a, Aden and Haradh. In addition newly arrived migrants in Bab El-Mandeb (Taiz governorate) and the West coast (Jarrahi district of Hodeidah governorate and Abs district of Hajjah governorate), will be monitored and the required health services will be provided by IOM’s mobile health teams. An estimated 140,000 people will be targeted.

IOM will set up two mobile health teams to provide health care for the Yemeni Returnees from KSA, mainly, through Al Tuwal and Al Boq border crossing points. The estimated number of health services beneficiary will be 40,000 people over the six-month period.

IOM will also provide life-saving health care assistance to IDPs and conflict-affected communities in the Southern governorates of Al-Dhale, Lahaj, Aden, Abyan, and Shabwa. IOM mobile medical teams will ensure outpatient care, minor surgery and wound dressing, medical referral, nutrition and immunization, reproductive health services, health education and psychosocial counselling. 120,000 IDPs and host community members will be targeted.

Lastly, IOM aims to provide medical evacuations, including critical care upon transportation, outside Yemen to 30 severely injured patients who cannot receive sound treatment in-country. IOM will, in consultation with ICRC, WHO and MoPHP, identify the critical injured cases, eligible for evacuation. These individuals will be stabilized in Yemen before evacuation and then evacuated by air or sea to selected receiving countries.

**Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)**

IOM co-leads the newly established Task Force on Population Movements, which aims to provide the humanitarian community with timely, consolidated and consistent figures about displacement. The Task Force helps coordinate partners’ efforts to track and monitor internal displacement, harmonize tools and methodology to collect data.

In April 2015, IOM established the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Yemen, an information management system that provides regularly up to date information on internal displacement resulting from the current crisis. IOM field teams have started to pilot the use of DTM tools to collect information in the field. Regular, timely and accurate information on displacement patterns, demographics, vulnerabilities, and sectorial needs and gaps will be collected, analyzed and disseminated to humanitarian partners on a monthly basis to inform programming and better respond to the humanitarian crisis.

**Assistance to Migrants**

The conflict has impeded thousands of irregular migrants intending to work in Yemen or enter Saudi Arabia. Consequently the number of stranded and destitute irregular migrants in need of food, water, medical care and temporary shelter has grown to alarming levels.

The Migrant Response Centre (MRC), which IOM operates in Haradh with a capacity for 250 migrants, is now overflowing with more than 650 migrants in need of humanitarian assistance.

IOM Migrant Response Point in Basateen (Aden) continues to screen migrants for vulnerabilities and determine immediate needs. IOM also coordinates the distribution of daily meals at a Mosque where 100 migrants seek refuge because they have been trapped by the conflict in Aden. Although the conflict has forced IOM to temporarily closed the Migrant Response Points at Al Tuwal in the north and Bab el Mandeb in the south, they will resume direct assistance operations once it is safe enough.

IOM will continue to provide accommodation, food rations, water and non-food items to minimum of 50,000 migrants who have sought refuge in collective centres or IOM’s MRC in Haradh.
Assistance to Stranded Third Country Nationals and Yemenis abroad

Funding Required: $36,790,000 • Targeted Individuals: 26,550

**Third Country Nationals (TCNs)**

Following the suspension on 26 March of all commercial flights from Yemen, many Third Country Nationals (TCNs) continue to find themselves stranded in Yemen. As of early May, IOM had received consular requests for humanitarian evacuation of thousands of nationals from over 50 governments, mostly from East Africa, the Middle East, Europe, North America and Asia. This includes the request from the Federal Government of Somalia to support the humanitarian evacuation of 12,550 Somali nationals in Yemen. Ethiopian nationals represent the second largest caseload with an estimated 3,000 nationals still stranded in Yemen and in need of evacuation assistance.

IOM’s Humanitarian Evacuation Cell (HEC) has been activated in Geneva and Cairo, and surge support has been deployed across the region to help coordinate and organize the evacuation effort. The HEC has identified air charter and sea vessel service providers who are able to operate between Yemen and concerned countries. Two air evacuation routes have been established between Sana’a and Khartoum (Sudan) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), respectively in support of both nationals of those two countries as well as TCNs with other nationalities. A sea route between Yemen and Djibouti is being established as well.

Arrangements are also being made to cover the provision of pre-departure assistance within Yemen through the mobilization of IOM staff within the country. Assistance will include ground transportation, medical assistance and basic supplies for individuals awaiting departure and logistical support at points of embarkation. Assistance will also include assistance in transit countries, and onward transportation from ports of entry to final in-country destinations.

Since 12 April, IOM has assisted 1,215 TCNs from over 39 countries to leave Yemen through nine flight rotations. Seven of those flights were organized from Sana’a to Khartoum, Sudan. One flight – on 19 April - left Sana’a for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. One flight – on Sunday 17 May - left Sana’a to Mogadishu.

**Yemenis stranded outside Yemen**

Since the start of the conflict in Yemen, IOM has been increasingly made aware of the plight of thousands of Yemenis who were caught travelling out of the country. Many were abroad on temporary visa arrangements, on medical grounds, for business or tourism, with the intention of returning home. Given the abrupt suspension on 26 March of all commercial flights to Yemen, all Yemeni nationals in possession of a return flight have been unable to fly back home. In some countries, such as Egypt, financial transactions with Yemen were interrupted, which does not allow Yemenis to access their resources. All of the above constraints have resulted in many Yemenis being stranded at airports and unable to enter their intended country of destination or return to Yemen as planned. These Yemeni nationals are in many cases separated from children and family members, confronted with difficulties in catering to their needs (food, accommodation, etc.) and therefore wish to be assisted to return to Yemen.

Initial estimates received by Yemeni authorities indicated that around 10,000 Yemeni nationals are stranded in Egypt, India, Jordan and other countries such as Morocco and Lebanon.

In countries where Yemenis are stranded and in need of assistance, IOM will conduct registration and screening of stranded individuals, and provide cash grants to cover for their basic needs in particular food, water and accommodation as well as medical assistance and referrals.
Djibouti

As a consequence of the conflict in Yemen, over 13,000 TCNs, Yemeni refugees and Djiboutian returnees have reached Djibouti. The Government of Djibouti and IOM have been responding to the crisis by facilitating reception, and providing transit assistance and onward transportation for spontaneous arrivals. As of 20 May, 45% of the newly arrived are third country nationals (over 5,600), followed by Yemeni nationals (42%) and Djiboutians (13%).

IOM’s Migrant Response Centre in Obock is currently hosting nearly 200 migrants and refugees. IOM is planning to increase the MRC’s hosting capacity and access to basic services. However accommodation for TCNs, most of whom are in transit or waiting to be documented by relevant consular offices, represents a major challenge both in terms of logistics and financial resources, given the high cost of accommodation and inadequate hosting facilities.

In order to increase access to essential shelter, WASH, NFIs and health services for transiting vulnerable TCNs who cannot afford to cover accommodation and living costs in Djibouti, or who are unable to find room in any of the available and affordable facilities in the city, IOM will establish an additional Transit Centre in Djibouti Ville.

IOM will improve the port reception areas through establishing and maintaining appropriate WASH infrastructure and ease port congestion by facilitating prompt issuance of documentation for most vulnerable TCNs, organizing transfer from the port to transit Center, accommodation, on site assistance as well as onward air and ground transportation.

In addition, IOM in coordination with ONARS (Office National d’Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés) will provide much needed livelihoods to 500 of the most vulnerable Djiboutian returnees and their families, especially for those without family ties or support networks in the country (including training and assistance to re-start income generating activities).

In addition to avoid high risk of tensions between the host community and the newly arriving population, IOM will extend its livelihood activities to vulnerable members of the host population.

In areas with high number of new arrivals, IOM will sensitize the community on public health risks and good hygiene practices, providing hygiene kits when needed.
An estimated 16,600 Somali nationals arriving in Somalia through organized or spontaneous movements will be provided with registration assistance at the ports, in coordination with the authorities in Bosaso and Mogadishu. IOM and partners will provide food, water and emergency medical support upon arrivals. Those in need will be assisted to travel to the reception centres (Bosaso and Berbera), where they will be registered by lead agencies (IOM and UNHCR, in collaboration with the government). Here they can receive further health and WASH support, food and can stay for up to three nights in gender sensitive accommodation.

Up to 400 TCNs are expected to arrive spontaneously to Somalia. IOM, in coordination with relevant consular officials, will arrange travel documents when required, and onward travel to countries of origin.

Somali nationals who cannot make their own way to their area of origin will be provided with onward transportation assistance in the form of a cash grant, as self-organized transport is the most realistic option in Somalia. To facilitate the initial reinsertion of returnees in their return community, they will also be provided with a NFI/shelter kit, a reinsertion grant, and cash to cover three months of food rations.

To contribute to the reintegration of returnees, reduce the risks of conflict and to increase the absorption capacity of return communities, IOM will provide community-based recovery and stabilization assistance in the communities with the highest number of returns, most notably Mogadishu and Qoryoley, but potentially other locations, such as Marka, pending assessment. For those areas that are not accessible by IOM, UNHCR or partners, IOM will provide onward transportation and cash grants. In Mogadishu, IOM will provide temporary accommodation for arrivals. IOM is also planning to provide community-based assistance to arrival communities, including Bosaso and Berbera/Hargeisa, to increase their ability to absorb the influx of returnees. Overall, IOM plans to implement about 75 community projects in areas of high return. Projects will include construction and rehabilitation of public infrastructure and livelihood assets (schools, water systems, farm to market roads, markets, etc.).