

## KEY FIGURES



**20.7 million**  
Yemenis in need



**12.1 million**  
Yemenis in acute need



**4 million** internally  
displaced Yemenis



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



**73% of IDPs** are  
women and children



**2.6 million IDPs** are  
highly food insecure



**1.2 million IDPs** living in  
informal sites



**80% of refugees** rely largely on  
UNHCR's assistance

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

### Activities targeting internally displaced Yemenis (IDPs)

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



**UNHCR**

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

YEMEN | 8 APRIL 2021

**Activities targeting refugees and asylum-seekers**

	<b><u>Beneficiaries</u></b>	<b><u>Budget</u></b> in USD	<b><u>Received</u></b> in USD	<b><u>Gap</u></b> in USD
<b>I. <u>Unconditional cash assistance</u></b>	36,000+	9.5 million	0	9.5 million
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12,000 families receiving regular multi-purpose cash assistance</li> </ul>				
<b>II. <u>Healthcare support</u></b>	100,000+	13.5 million	0	13.5 million
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>85,000 refugees and highly vulnerable members of host community provided with access to primary healthcare</li> <li>6,000 refugees referred to secondary and tertiary health care services</li> <li>30,000 refugees reached with health and hygiene campaigns</li> </ul>				
<b>III. <u>Protection services</u> (including GBV and child protection)</b>	100,000+	19 million	2.3 million	16.7 million
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9,000 refugees receiving food (in kind)</li> <li>8,700 refugees receiving legal assistance including on civil matters</li> <li>1,400 new-born children provided with birth certificates</li> <li>45,000 refugees registered by relevant authorities</li> <li>9,000 refugee families receiving core relief items</li> <li>8,000 refugees provided with psychosocial support</li> <li>75,000 identity documents issued for refugees</li> </ul>				
<b>IV. <u>Education support</u></b>	16,000+	6 million	0	6 million
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14,400 refugee children enrolled in primary education</li> <li>1,600 refugee children enrolled in secondary education</li> </ul>				
<b>TOTAL*</b>	3,000,000+	225 M	44.1 M	180.9 M
Unearmarked funding received			16.1 M	
		<b>Budget</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Gap</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		225 M	60.2 M	164.8 M

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

## Consequences of underfunding

### IDP programme

#### Cash assistance

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

#### Shelter and site management

#### Protection services

### Refugee programme

#### Overall refugee response

Funding cuts will leave more than 138,200 refugees and asylum-seekers without access to food, healthcare, and education assistance. This will likely significantly increase mortality and morbidity rates among the refugee population. Lack of resources will further result in a drastic reduction in protection services such as legal assistance, specialised services for children and survivors of gender-based violence, cash assistance, and registration and documentation services. Without adequate documentation, the access of refugees to livelihood opportunities will be further hindered, pushing thousands of them into ensuing poverty and immediately raising their exposure to harmful coping mechanisms.

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