

YEMEN

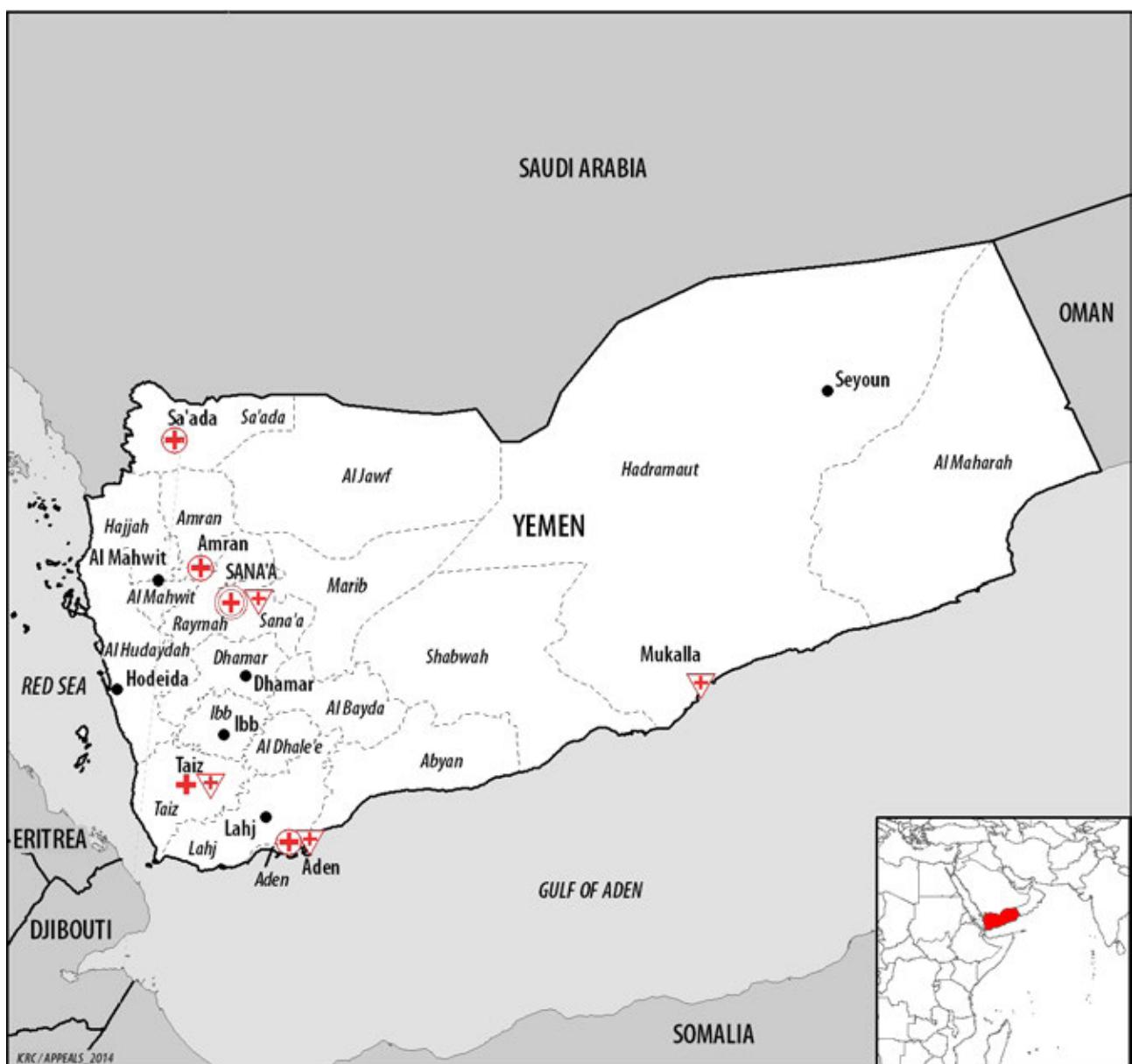
The ICRC has been working in Yemen since the civil war in 1962. The ICRC responds to the armed conflicts and other situations of violence in the country by: helping secure the water supply; providing emergency relief, livelihood support and medical assistance to civilians; monitoring the treatment and living conditions of people held in relation to the situation; and enabling them, other nationals and refugees restore contact with their family members, including those abroad. The ICRC promotes respect for humanitarian principles and IHL, primarily among weapon bearers. The Yemen Red Crescent Society is the ICRC's main partner.

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	2,940
Assistance	19,875
Prevention	2,247
Cooperation with National Societies	834
General	-
Total	25,897
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>1,581</i>

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	44
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	216



ICRC delegation



ICRC sub-delegation



ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre



ICRC office

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2014

- ▶ active networking with the authorities, weapon bearers, tribal/religious leaders and beneficiary communities facilitates ICRC operations and access to people in need
- ▶ all actors involved in the ongoing armed conflicts/situations of violence engage with the ICRC on alleged violations of applicable norms or other humanitarian concerns, including those relating to the Health Care in Danger project
- ▶ conflict/violence-affected households, including IDPs, restore their livelihoods with the help of agricultural inputs, cash-for-work schemes or grants/other productive inputs for micro-economic activities
- ▶ communities have renewed access to basic services following the construction or rehabilitation of water supply and irrigation infrastructure and the upgrade of primary health care facilities
- ▶ National Society volunteers and local surgeons hone their skills in first aid and in weapon-wound surgery and emergency-room trauma management, respectively, enabling them to provide emergency care autonomously
- ▶ people held by all detaining authorities benefit from ICRC visits and from improved nutrition, hygiene and health care following measures taken by the authorities based on ICRC recommendations

ASSISTANCE		Targets (up to)			
CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPS, RETURNEES, ETC.)					
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)					
Food commodities		Beneficiaries	21,000		
Essential household items		Beneficiaries	21,000		
Productive inputs		Beneficiaries	260,400		
Cash		Beneficiaries	25,900		
Work, services and training		Beneficiaries	35,217		
Water and habitat activities		Beneficiaries	786,500		
Health					
Health centres supported		Structures	15		
WOUNDED AND SICK					
Hospitals					
Hospitals supported		Structures	1		
Water and habitat					
Water and habitat activities		Number of beds	30		
Physical rehabilitation					
Centres supported		Structures	4		
Patients receiving services		Patients	45,000		



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CONTEXT

Yemen is pursuing a path of political transition led by the Gulf Cooperation Council-backed National Dialogue Conference. Issues to be resolved include State building, transitional justice, the restructuring of the military and security sector, and the drafting of a new constitution before the 2014 elections.

In the north, persistent tensions, notably between the Houthis, who control large parts of Sa'ada governorate, and Salafi supporters, regularly degenerate into violence. The situation in the south continues to be marred by clashes between the Al-Hirak separatist movement and government forces, and between armed groups such as Ansar

al-Sharia and Al-Qaeda in the Arab Peninsula and the military, backed by US air strikes via remotely piloted aircraft. Government-sanctioned militias known as Popular Committees maintain security in some areas.

Political stalemate, tribal clashes, the proliferation of weapons and socio-economic hardship are further triggers for instability.

The prevailing situation has affected hundreds of thousands of people, either directly through displacement, injury or separation from relatives, or indirectly through general insecurity and economic hardship. Security incidents have also impacted on humanitarian activities.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Addressing the humanitarian consequences of the ongoing armed conflicts and other situations of violence will remain the ICRC's priority in Yemen in 2014. Given the volatile security situation, it will maintain a flexible approach to enable it to adapt its activities to any constraints or developments that may arise. Regular monitoring of the situation will thus continue, as will dialogue with all actors on humanitarian concerns and IHL or other applicable norms, emphasizing the protection due to civilians, limits on the use of force, and the importance of safeguarding medical services and allowing unimpeded access of people in need to health/medical care.

In areas where fighting has subsided, assistance activities will focus on helping communities achieve early recovery. Thousands of families will benefit from agricultural inputs, rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure and other support to boost crop and livestock production. Vulnerable households, including those headed by women or disabled people, will receive support to improve their economic security through cash-for-work projects or grants or other productive inputs to pursue micro-economic activities.

Communities in rural and urban areas will enjoy improved water supply and sanitation following the construction/repair of facilities and support to the water authorities in their maintenance. Primary health care centres will also benefit from upgrades to infrastructure and from structural, material and training support to enhance the quality of their services.

Whenever possible, the ICRC will work in coordination with the authorities and in partnership with the Yemen Red Crescent Society to build local capacities and ensure sustainability.

In case of emergencies, the ICRC will be ready to provide families displaced or otherwise affected with relief items, water and temporary shelter, and support hospitals with additional resources. To strengthen the casualty care chain, it will train National Society volunteers and other first-aid providers, and, while no longer maintaining an ICRC surgical team in the country, build local expertise by training

surgeons in emergency-room trauma management and weapon-wound surgery. Disabled patients will have access to quality services at four ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres.

To create an environment conducive to these activities, the ICRC will engage in networking and dissemination efforts with authorities, weapon bearers, tribal/religious leaders and beneficiaries to raise awareness of its mandate and deepen understanding of its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. It will seek the support of the media and other influential circles to relay key messages, including those relating to the Health Care in Danger project, to all decision-makers and the wider public. These efforts will be vital to increasing acceptance of the Movement's activities and gaining access to those in need.

The ICRC will visit detainees held by the Ministry of Interior and, pending access, by the Political Security Organization (PSO), the National Security Bureau (NSB) and the Ministry of Defence, while seeking access to people held by other detaining authorities/bodies. Wherever they visit, delegates will provide the authorities with confidential feedback and recommendations, focusing on detainees' living conditions and treatment, including respect for judicial guarantees and access to health care, and assist them in meeting detainees' basic needs.

Yemeni families, detainees, refugees, asylum seekers and migrants will be offered family-links services to contact relatives, including those living or detained/interned abroad. Migrants awaiting deportation will also receive food and essential items from the National Society/ICRC. Work will continue with the authorities to improve the management of the remains of people killed in connection with the conflicts/violence or of migrants who perish at sea so that their families may be informed of their fate.

The National Society will receive support to strengthen its organizational structure and operational capacities, particularly in first aid and emergency preparedness and response.