**Yemen information contribution on internal displacement, in the context of natural disasters and climate change.**

**1. Examples of national laws and policies related to internal displacement in the context of natural disasters and climate change.**

**First: Laws and regulations issued to face disasters prevent climate and environmental changes, care and protect the rights:**

**A: Constitutional texts:**

Article ( 33) ensures that the State, in solidarity with society, bears the burden of natural disasters and general adversity.

Article (56) The State guarantees social security for all citizens in cases of illness, disability, unemployment, old age or loss of breadwinner, and in particular to the families of martyrs in accordance with the law.

Article (24) The State guarantees equal opportunities for all citizens politically, economically, socially and culturally and enacts laws to achieve this.

Article (25) Yemeni society is based on social solidarity based on justice, freedom and equality in accordance with the law.

Article 35 "Protecting the environment is the responsibility of the state and society and is a religious and national duty of every citizen."

**B: Laws and regulations :**

Law No. (15) Of 2000 on the Police Authority Article (6) of the police in order to perform its duties to exercise the following powers:

The use of citizens temporarily when necessary, especially when preventing threats to public order , security and natural disasters, when the police force is not sufficient to cope with the situation.

The access to housing and public places in case of distress and in case of disaster, for the purpose of preventing direct threats to the lives and safety of persons or the destruction of property while preserving the population and its money and public morals.

Article (41) of the Local Authority Act No. (4) of 2000: The Governor oversees the implementation of state laws and policy within the framework of his local authority and paragraph (12) provides for urgent measures, making necessary calls for disaster and emergency situations and coordinating official and popular efforts to mitigate their effects.

Law No. (24) Of 1997 on civil defense to confronting natural and public disasters and protecting society from them and securing the means of safety and communication in times of peace and war.

The Government has also taken measures to ensure that the government's efforts to combat the illegal use of force are not only a violation of the law, but also a violation of the right to freedom of the person.

**Yemen has also adopted a number of enhanced legislation to care for and protect displaced persons and victims of natural disasters:**

Law No. (2) Of 2002 on the Fund for the Care and Rehabilitation of the Disabled Article (3) Paragraph (e).

Law No. (31) of 1996 on social welfare and the establishment of a social welfare fund and article (10) provides for the exchange of monetary or in-kind assistance or both in the case of disasters and collective and individual calamities to the beneficiaries of permanent or temporary social assistance and others without dividing it in accordance with the conditions and rules by which a decision of the Prime Minister is issued.

Decisions issued to establish age funds for areas affected by disasters and wars with the aim of restricting buildings and estimating material needs and distributing aid to the affected people: (Republican Resolution No. (293) for 2008 reconstruction of Hadramaut and Mahra governorates due to the floods 2008)

The Ratification of international conventions and treaties on environmental protection and response to climate change and its increase in the promotion and protection of human rights. (Environmental and Climate Agreements: (Convention on Economic and Social Rights, Political Rights, Convention against Discrimination against Women, Disability Convention, Corruption Convention, and Environment Convention)

**Second: National policies to address the issues of displaced persons, the environment and climate change:**

1. The adoption of the national policy to address the issues of internal displacement in Yemen by cabinet resolution (148) for 2013 with the purpose: - The progress of a general national framework that responds effectively to displacement in Yemen in addition to emphasizing the rights of displaced persons and the authorities towards them, as this policy sets the current goals and priorities of the response to displacement and addresses this policy displacement at various stages through the three overlapping stages. :-

The first goal is to protect civilians from involuntary displacement and to prepare for any possible displacement.

The second goal is to provide protection and assistance to those displaced during displacement and to support communities affected by displacement.

The third goal is to create the right conditions for safe, voluntary and durable solutions to displacement.

2. Draft National Human Rights Strategy in the process of ratification 2020-2024

Identify issues that address the rights of displaced persons

▪ The passage of a law established under an independent national body to deal with internal displacements and guarantee the rights of displaced persons.

▪ return all displaced persons to their villages and homes from all sides, compensate them for their property, and remove the obstacles to their return, as a link to any previous political or administrative files.

▪ To provide a decent, decent and safe life covering health, educational, social and economic needs and services.

▪ review the national policy to address internal displacement, its implications at the national level, and assess the performance of local, regional and international humanitarian agencies and organizations working in the field of displaced persons.

▪ Plans are in place to deal with any future displacement.

**Third: Institutional mechanisms authorized to face disasters and conflicts:**

1. The Supreme Council for Civil Defense.
2. The Executive Unit for the Management of Camps for Displaced Persons.
3. Funds created to deal with the effects of disasters, including climate and conflicts, which are 1- Social Fund for Tamma 2 - Social Welfare Fund 3 - Sponsor fund and rehabilitation of the disabled 4 - Fund for the promotion of agricultural and fish production - Hadramaut Skilled Reconstruction Fund.

**2. Available data and evidence on internal displacement associated with natural hazards. Trends and challenges in relation to data in relation to data collection, analysis and use.**

1.2. With regard to indicators for measuring the slow economic and social impacts of the climate on internal displacement:

There are no new economic and social surveys since the 2006 and the agricultural survey 2009, can be relied upon to measure the impact of the climate on increasing indicators of internal displacement or internal migration, poverty, health and nutrition in rural and urban areas.

2.2. In the context of direct response to the impact of rapid climate change, there are several frameworks:

**Mechanisms of the humanitarian response plan:**

In 2012, the United Nations launched its first humanitarian response plan for Yemen, after witnessing a state of political and security instability for the period 2011-2020. In all Yemeni provinces and different flows areas, the use of rapid multi-sector annual surveys, which also includes displaced persons and migrants, is constantly tracked and the movement of returns is constantly tracked.

**Government mechanisms and NGQs:**

The relevant government institutions share the reporting on the number of affected or displaced families in the event of climate events and be the basis for receiving data through the local authority within the scope of the areas of damage, gathering with the management of camps for displaced persons, which in turn issues a letter to the High Committee for Relief to coordinate with international organizations or regional donors to request assistance and the High Committee monitors and documents the assistance provided by all the partners involved.

**Monitoring indicators for displaced persons and evidence:**

2.3- General indicators of displacement in Yemen in general:

**Refugees in Yemen:**

Since 1991, most of the refugees to Yemen have been fleeing from the conflict in Somalia; 95% about 276,000 refugees registered at the UNHCR office in Yemen by the end of March 2019 were Somalis automatically granted asylum upon arrival in Yemen.

• Displacement political reasons:

In 2004-2012, six consecutive wars in Sa'da province between the government and Houthi rebels left more than 356,000 displaced people. The conflict in Abyan province in May 2011 forced the displacement of 167,000 people across five southern provinces (Aden, Shabwa and Lahj).

- Between 2015 and 2019 due to the conflict between the Yemeni government and Houthi rebels, the number of displaced people in most provinces of Yemen reached 3.3 million, of whom 1 million have returned so far, yet the indicators are unstable and are decreasing depending on the circumstances of the war.

Displacement due to disasters and climate change:

The tsunami and subsequent waves that hit the coast of Yemen on December 26, 2004, causing damage to the coasts of Al-Mahra and Socotra Island, Yemen was exposed to various types of disasters that also had violent effects, including earthquakes, flash floods, rock slides, droughts, locusts, oil spills, the phenomenon of the sea red tide, and some epidemics and infectious diseases. In 1999, it was estimated that some 19,782 displaced persons were affected by disasters and climate change.

More than 1,500 Yemeni families displaced by the floods in 2019 were affected in the governorates of Abyan, Hadramout and Hajjah, while the camps of displaced persons were damaged in 3,056 families in the provinces of Taiz, Aden, Hadramout, Lahj (2019).

**Challenges:**

- There is no uniform link on the data according to an agreed mechanism - the weakness of the data collected on climate displaced persons and includes all the variables of the phenomenon including solutions and treatments.

**Trends:**

The continuation of political instability and the continuation of work on the pattern of data production scattered between government agencies such as the local authority and the High Committee for Relief and the management of camps for displaced persons and others represented by international organizations without coordination or a single mechanism - continuing to work with all types of displacement and refugees with the same unified methodology without classifying or studying social dimensions and measuring the impact and learning from events. The lack of a system of complaints and the non-involvement of the competent government agencies in evaluating the work strategy and services provided the weakness of emergency response programs, which is what the displaced people need.

**3 - The impact of internal displacement related to climate and natural disasters on the enjoyment of human rights by certain groups such as indigenous peoples, minorities, older children, persons with disabilities.**

Indirect effects:-

Internal displacement is one of the most significant indirect effects of climate change on the rights of those affected, which is human migration, due to climate change-related phenomena, such as desertification, increased water scarcity, floods and storms, and causes damage to rural agricultural development and the destruction of natural resources, which account for 80% of food production for a segment that represents 80% of the total.

The population, which increases the rates of poverty and mortality due to malnutrition, which is considered one of the highest rates in the Arab region and the world and the vulnerable groups, are the main victims, namely children, women, marginalized groups, the disabled, the elderly and the mentally ill.

**First, children:**

Climate change causes indirect effects on food production, which works to increase the rates of malnutrition may lead to death, violation of children's right to life or chronic diseases and violation o the right to health and decent life, spread poverty in the countryside loses the ability of the family to enjoy services, including children such as access to education,

**Secondly, women:**

Climate change has an indirect impact on food production, which is causing high rates of poverty, increasing the migration of the head of the family, and women bear the burden of managing family affairs and working for long hours in working with the rest of the agricultural land, raising livestock and adapting to various violations of their right to access to health services, as climate change affects drought and water scarcity, which is a violation of their right to water.

**Thirdly, the elderly:**

Under this category of special protection, Yemeni families care for the elderly as moral principles, religion and social solidarity, but climate change and its general social impact on the family may have an impact on the level of meeting families' obligations to cause poverty, and this group needs food, health and medicine, and in the Yemeni urban areas, some aspects of the elderly who live in the streets of urban cities with no housing and little food for the population, mostly immigrants from rural areas near cities, and who are the majority of the population. Large people with mental illnesses, or displaced in families who migrate to cities and live in difficult humanitarian conditions due to the complex economic and social life in cities and high rents housing, families may begin to adapt and look for nests and tin as an alternative

**Fourth: Disabled:**

Political and tribal conflicts, natural disasters and climate disasters have left large numbers of disabled people, up to one million disabled people, this segment needs social care and their right to health, and they are vulnerable to climate change and displacement within displaced families. This group needs special health care that families may not have to meet, thus violating the right to health, as well as the inability of the family to continue with disabilities from access to education.

**4. The response of the international community:**

The international community's efforts to respond to internal displacement in the context of climate change come to several areas:

1- Within the framework of the humanitarian response plan:

In addition to unhcr's efforts to manage refugee camps in Yemen, UNHCR has taken over the file of displaced persons in Yemen in general and has identified a set of mandates on displacement: legal advice, guidance and standard development to support enhanced protection of the rights of displaced persons in the context of disasters and climate change, strengthening policy coherence to ensure that disaster displacement issues are effectively integrated in related areas, conducting research to fill the gaps underlying this operational and policy work. Ensuring sustainable responses to displacement; risk reduction activities

2- In the work of other international organizations:

Outside the plan to respond, in coordination and partnership, to mitigate the effects of climate change is the providing a package of rain-fed projects in rural areas in cooperation with the World Bank and FAO.

3. Activities of redress and overcoming displacement are still weak and limited.

**5. The responsibility of the business sector in preventing, responding to and providing remedies for climate-related displacement based on the UN's business and human rights practices.**

The private sector and business are the third part of the partnership between the government and civil society. The Ministry of Human Rights, in cooperation with the Danish Institute 2014, has established the Business and Human Rights Unit, which is raising awareness and capacity-building in the areas of human rights related to rights such as workers' rights, health, environment and the right to development, and the government has prepared a draft law to partner with the private sector - which has not yet been approved by parliament, ensuring many legal obligations and rights consistent with the principles of development and sustainable business and human rights.

Collecting classified data to support states and support states in preventing conditions conducive to displacement and responding to displacement in line with the principles of human rights and sustainable goals of excellence.

- Yemen seeks, in accordance with the commitments made at the Millennium Conference for Sustainable Development, to commit to the sale of a human rights-based approach and to selling policies towards the green economy, and therefore the government is represented by the Ministry of Human Rights, and in partnership and advice to specialized organizations, including the Office of the Special Rapporteur on Internally Displaced Persons and Human Rights, will reflect those commitments to indicators and a follow-up plan, with the allocation of a special unit of monitoring and follow-up indicators and assessing the integration of the issues of displaced persons and internally displaced persons within the framework of the consolidated data for sustainable development.

**7. Examples of the mechanisms used in the accountability of States, companies and other actors with regard to displacement and the provision of effective remedies to those affected.**

Accountability patterns in Yemen are divided into three levels

The first is the rights: -

According to the nature of its work, the Ministry of Human Rights receives many complaints every day, most of which contain violations of the rights of individuals or groups, restrictions on freedoms or violations of legal procedures, which are first verified, administratively processed or referred to the judiciary if there are serious violations. The Ministry of Human Rights has formed a special unit within the framework of a general complaints office that receives complaints about displaced persons and refugees, as part of the UNHCR capacity-building project for refugees in Yemen, and the project is currently standing.

Second, financial and administrative:

Yemen has an independent national body to combat corruption, which handles individual, collective and institutional complaints, including the accountability of any non-governmental and international organizations, which are subject to Yemeni laws, and are referred to the judiciary after verification, and another body called the Central Monitoring and Accounting Authority audits government agencies subject to the law as well as civil society organizations and international organizations that provide grants and assistance. There are many cases before the courts.

Level 3: - Environmental and public health issues:

The General Authority for the Environment monitors companies that have not been subject to environmental laws, instructions and guidelines issued by the government in accordance with the international obligations ratified by Yemen.

**8- The effects of health crises such as the current need for Coved19 on the measures taken:**

Certainly there are significant effects on internally displaced persons in general and displaced persons due to climate in particular, that disasters based on climate change do not wait and do not specify the location and time of their occurrence and the magnitude of the humanitarian disaster that can cause them and also its impact, its impact is mostly on poor communities more, especially those that live in informal areas and dilapidated buildings, stop services especially water, interfere with sewage that leads to the spread of epidemics, so stop the rains, so stop The activity of some organizations, which coincided with precautionary measures and the absence of the role of the local authority, left the displaced and displaced without protection.

As the world and countries are concerned in the face of the epidemic, it may limit the amount of humanitarian assistance they provide to poor countries, and this leads to a reduction in programmes and interventions.

**9. Other stakeholders support the sharing of information on displacement in the context of climate change.**

There is no systematic and deliberate coordination according to a clear mechanism for sharing information in general for all types of displacement in general, on the other hand, there is no information and evidence classified, complete and adequate to the extent of internal displacement due to displacement, and the evidence of displacement is dealt with in general and there is no separate data for internal displacement due to climate.

**10- Any information related to climate change, i.e. how climate change combines with epilepsy as drivers and causes of internal displacement and what the common effects it has on the homeless internally:**

There is no accurate information or indicators that we can read such overlaps due to the lack of data and detailed information about most types of displacement, but it is certain that the impact of climate change and the spread of the Coved 19 virus has increased the complexity of displacement waves and that displacement in Yemen has taken displacement to multiple and repeated patterns of displacement, and this all increases the suffering of displaced persons and doubles the bill of spending on mobility and change of housing and the education of family members, which increases the number of families falling into the category of extreme poverty, or below the poverty line and also to put pressure on services in the hosting areas, as well as the transmission or receipt of diseases. Camps for displaced persons have been severely damaged by floods.