

IAWG MENA Conference Matrix

Each country team is requested to complete the following form. Content can be based on discussions among working group participants, with SRH focal agencies in country, available data or otherwise identified needs by SRH stakeholders.

IAWG RH in Crisis Situations MENA Working Groups' Scope of Work: The main purpose of developing a regional work group is to develop a common understanding about the nature of crises prevailing within the region, understand the specific dynamic affecting reproductive health and rights during crises and protracted/post-crisis situations and ultimately develop coherent and mutually supportive responses, preparedness and contingency planning, when applicable.

Country	Yemen											
Location of crisis	Saada Governorate Hadramout Governorate											
Description of current or most recent crisis from 2000 onwards - (nature, type, duration, affected population)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural: flood affected area in Hadramout Governorate and - Man made: Conflict affected area in Saada 											
Number of persons affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flash floods and surging waters killed at least 68 persons and forced additional 20,000 – 25,000 people into displacement, 25% of this population at risk are women of reproductive age. - In conflict affected area, it is estimated that at least 77,000 people are directly affected and the figure may even exceed 100,000. 											
In your experience, list what worked well with SRH in emergency responses?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of emergency focal points for coordination in the field - Training of for the focal points on emergency preparedness and response - Distribution of MISP (Minimum services package) through mobile clinics and available working fixed clinics - Reorientation for the RH providers and Focal points coordinators on RH Kid 											
Is there an existing national mechanism in place to respond to SRH in crises? <i>Please indicate whether yes or no and explain.</i>	Yes	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">List key stakeholders</th> <th style="width: 50%;">RH component</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>institutional framework for disaster risk management/reduction</td> <td>no</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	List key stakeholders	RH component	institutional framework for disaster risk management/reduction	no						
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	<p>The institutional framework for disaster risk management/reduction in Yemen needs strengthening. The institutional arrangements for disaster risk management in Yemen are still at an early stage, lack coordination, and need further strengthening. The Ministry of Interior's Directorate</p>											

	<p>for Civil Defense prepared in 2006 a draft national disaster management framework governing the roles and responsibilities of concerned entities under the Civil Defense Law of 1997 and is currently working on operationalizing this framework. The Ministry of Water and Environment's Directorate of Environmental Emergency is undertaking some parallel initiatives, but coordination has been lacking. And despite the devolution to local authorities of major policymaking, planning, implementation and service delivery responsibilities under Law No. 4 of 2000 including in the area of disaster risk management and reduction, many constraints prevent local governments from effectively fulfilling their responsibilities</p>
<p>Do you expect a future crisis? If yes, please explain in details the most likely scenario to occur.</p>	<p>Yemen is a disaster-prone country that has become increasingly vulnerable to natural hazards in recent years. Disasters such as floods, earthquakes and landslides are estimated to affect an average of 100,000 persons annually according to the Emergency Events Database. Floods are the most important and recurring disaster in the country. Over the last two decades, due to high rates of population growth and urbanization, unplanned and unregulated urban development, and lack of environmental controls, Yemen has become increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters. Increased concentration of physical assets and vulnerable population in high-risk areas are leading to increased exposure to adverse natural events (WB)</p>
<p>Please provide up to three recommendations that would improve SRH emergency response in your setting?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy to integrate the SRH within the components of institutional framework for disaster risk management/reduction - Revision to institutional framework for disaster risk management/reduction to find out the gaps and the interventions needed for better emergency preparedness - More coordination within the UN agencies from one hand and between UN agencies and other partners from the other hand
<p>Recommendations for MISP for SRH in crisis situations training <u>Components include:</u> 1) <i>Coordination</i> 2) <i>Maternal & Newborn Health:</i> 3) <i>HIV/STIs:</i> 4) <i>SGBV:</i> 5) <i>Planning for Comprehensive RH Services:</i></p>	
<p>List of focal agencies able to carry</p>	<p>GOV: MOI, MOPHP,</p>

action plan forward	NGOS: CSSW, YFCA , Al-Amal
Priority outcomes desired from IAWG MENA working group <i>(please list at least 3)</i>	