YEMEN

2023 Trends Analysis Site Monitoring Tool

Multi-sectoral analysis of the evolving service access, gaps & needs of IDPs in managed sites in southern Yemen (IRG-areas)

January - November 2023

CCCM CLUSTER
Supporting displaced communities

February 2024

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery, and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information, please visit our website. You can contact our HQ directly at geneva@reach-initiative.org, and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info. To contact **REACH Yemen**, please write to us at impact.yemen@impact-initiatives.org. To stay updated on the latest REACH Yemen outputs, you can subscribe to our mailing list here.

Introduction & Summary

Context & Rationale

The outbreak of violence in Yemen in 2015 has resulted in an estimated total of 4.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) with more than half of total displacements occurring during the onset of the crisis that year.[1] The protracted nature of Yemen's IDP crisis is exemplified by the fact that as of December 2023, approximately **1.6 million IDPs were living across 2,284 displacement hosting sites across Yemen** – primarily within Al-Hodeidah, Hajjah, Marib and Taiz governorates.[2] According to the 2024 HNO, this corresponds to 4.5% of Yemen's total population residing within sites 'enduring extremely harsh conditions without viable alternatives.'[3]

Given this protracted and multi-faceted displacement in Yemen, humanitarian actors require an understanding of the evolution of community needs, service access and gaps in IDP sites – particularly in light of the Yemen response 'being at a crossroads', with the 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) emphasising the need for camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) partners to monitor progress towards an environment for durable solutions.[4] To fill this information gap, in 2023, REACH in collaboration with the CCCM Cluster adopted a twin-track site monitoring approach, with the **Site Monitoring Tool (SMT)** covering **managed** IDP sites and designed to benefit from the extensive knowledge available to site managers, whereas the **Site Reporting Tool (SRT)** targeted **unmanaged** sites and was designed pragmatically to reflect the reduced depth of information typically available through Key Informants. Both tools were reviewed by all Clusters, particularly the CCCM Cluster, in addition to the CCCM Information Management Technical Working Group (IM TWiG), Strategic Advisory Group (SAG), Cash and Market Working Group (CMWG) and Gender Network. To develop the first draft of the tools, REACH conducted a secondary desk review (SDR) of more than 40 tools and guidelines.[5]

Methodology Summary

The scope of this **2023 trends analysis report** is focused primarily on the eight rounds of SMT data collection across **managed sites** in IRG-areas (southern Yemen) covering January-November 2023, conducted at site-level.[6]

The scope is reflective of the limitation that only one round of data collection occurred in unmanaged sites in IRG-areas and managed sites in AA (Ansar Allah, northern Yemen) areas in 2023.[7] To mitigate this, in 2023, REACH produced dedicated comparative analysis products examining the service access and needs of these sites in comparison to unmanaged sites (IRG-areas) and managed sites (AA-areas). Despite this, the trends analysis will be complemented by **comparative analysis** when relevant to contextualise the status of managed sites in IRG-areas, enabling broader conclusions. Moreover, this analysis also examines findings at governorate-level to identify any areas with particularly heightened needs across the sectors and themes covered. Considering that the **SMT** is a **site-level** data collection tool and the challenges and limitations, the results of this trends analysis are to be considered as **indicative**.

[1] IOM (2019) Yemen Area Assessment Round 37, March 2019
[2] CCCM Cluster (2023) IDP Hosting Site Master List – December 2023
[3] OCHA (2024) – Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2024
[4] OCHA (2024) – Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2024
[5] REACH reviewed tools shared by Yemen CCCM Cluster partner tools, including from ACTED, DRC, IOM, JAAHD, RADF and the Yemen Displacement Consortium (YDR). In addition, REACH reviewed other key Yemen assessment tools (i.e. MCLA, INAT/PMT, WANTS), global CCCM and humanitarian guidance tools (i.e. CCCM Minimum Standards, Sphere Standards), as well REACH and CCCM Cluster tools from other countries.
[6] Some SMC agencies also reported on December 2022 during R1 of data collection (see limitations)
[7] No data collection occurred in unmanaged sites in AA-areas (North Yemen) in 2023 due to limited implementing partner capacity and absence of SCMCHA approval for the new SRT tool.

Conclusion Summary

- Findings consistently indicated **widespread sectoral gaps** in service access, reflective of the protracted nature of the Yemeni crisis and a **lack of improvement** in the humanitarian situation of its in-camp IDPs. Despite this, notable exceptions to this were reflected in the seasonality of natural hazards, and a large reduction in the perceived threat of fire occurrence.
- **Financial and economic difficulties** consistently underpinned the challenges faced by site residents in accessing food and NFIs independently, in addition to education, health and WASH services – whilst livelihood opportunities were consistently reported as non-existent or insufficient in nearly all sites.
- **Sectoral gaps**, when considered alongside the prevalence of missing documentation, unstable tenancy rights and the threat of eviction **highlight the challenges for local integration** in assessed areas (should that be the preference of site residents) – whilst also undermining other Durable Solutions pathways. More in-depth assessments in common areas of origin/resettlement areas and IDP HH profiling/intentions surveys could facilitate an improved understanding of Durable Solutions pathways and readiness in Yemen.
- Across 2023, there were large **disparities between governorates** in terms of service access and needs, notable disparities in service access and needs were reported, with sites in Abyan and Shabwah reportedly facing heightened needs across multiple sectors (e.g. Education, Health, WASH, Energy & Infrastructure Access).

Sectoral Key Findings

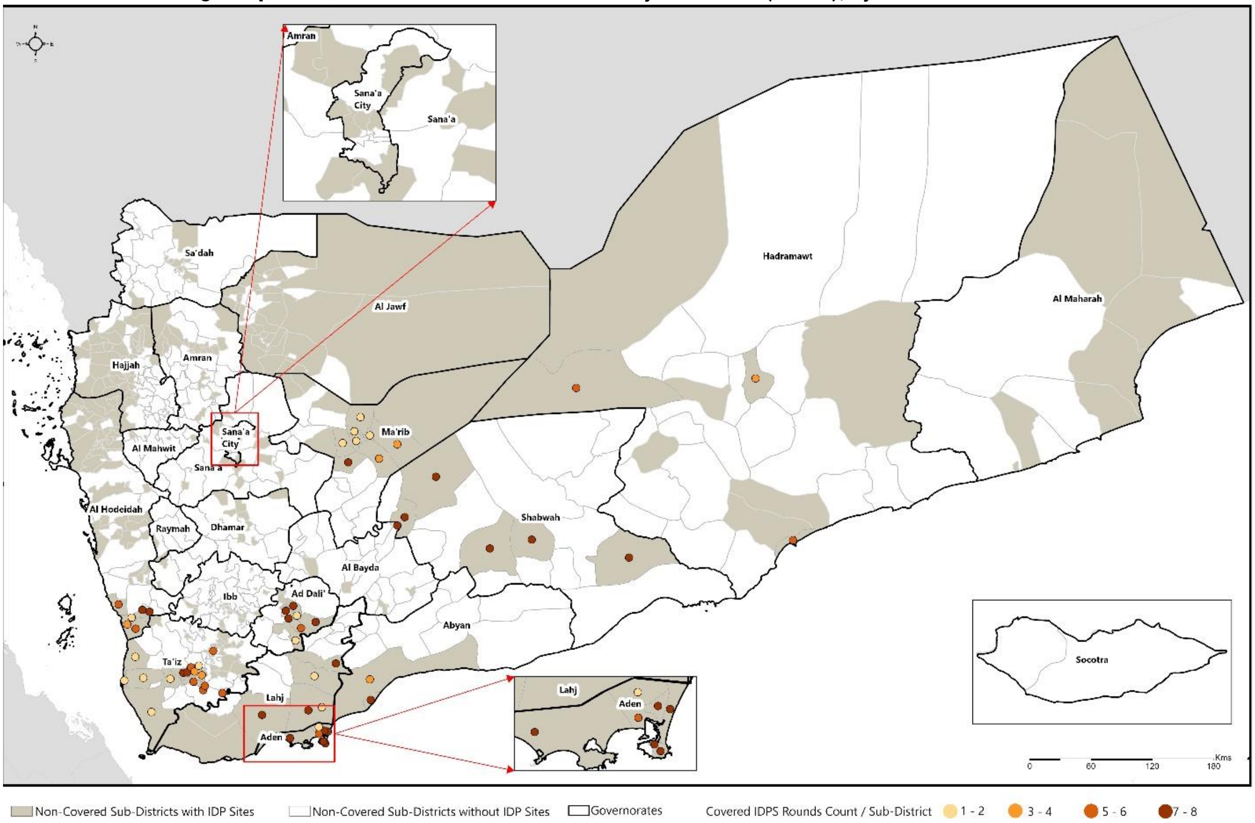
- **Demographics & Displacement:** The number of HH arrivals exceeded HH departures throughout 2023. The most reported reasons for departures from sites were a 'wish to look for a new location', which may be indicative of HHs displacing multiple times, followed by a 'desire to return to their area of origin (AoO)'. Security concerns remained the predominant reason for departure from AoO. The governorates with the highest departures in 2023 were Marib (1,901 HHs) and Al-Hodeidah (1,700 HHs).
- **Site Access & Threats:** Across 2023, fire-related incidents remained the most widely reported safety/security threat, but this proportion of sites reduced between January and November, consistent with CCCM Fire Report data indicating a **decrease** in **fire occurrences** in 2023 versus 2022. Fire risks derived from inadequate fire breaks/site structures are difficult to resolve due to the self-settled and overcrowded nature of most sites. Most fire occurrences were attributed to unsafe electrical wiring and unsafe cooking practices. Kindling/GSC guidance indicated that these risks could be further mitigated with further technical assistance and maintenance of site infrastructure. Additionally, flooding exposure was reportedly a widespread seasonal risk (particularly in Marib and Lahj), yet there was a widespread **absence of flood contingency planning**, a critical gap Yemen's vulnerability to climatic hazards.
- **Shelter:** The proportion of sites that reported **overcrowding decreased,** in accordance with more sites operating at capacity. Consistent with this, privacy conditions reportedly improved, with more sites having reported no households sharing shelters with unrelated families/individuals in November (R8), compared to January (R1). Sites in **Shabwah** were especially likely to report **site overcrowding** (average – 65%). Meanwhile, sites in **Abyan** were considerably more likely to report having land for extension – but this did not correspond to an increased presence of fire breaks or utilisation of home-grown produce.

- **Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL):** The data indicated almost **universal livelihood gaps** across assessed sites consistently throughout 2023. Throughout 2023 (R1-R8), livelihood opportunities were reportedly unavailable in most sites, whilst those available were reportedly insufficient to generate sufficient income. This absence of livelihood opportunities was also contextualised within broader economic difficulties and issues covering MEB costs in both AA and in particular IRG-controlled areas. This was reflected in the apparent **aid dependency** and utilisation of **debt** to cover food needs and enable the use of markets as a food source. Access to food appeared to be an issue of **unaffordability** rather than unavailability. Furthermore, IPC data forecasted deteriorating food security, partially due to political developments in the Red Sea, particularly in AA-controlled areas. Moreover, **economic difficulties compounded** other **sectoral vulnerabilities** in Health, Education, WASH, Cash & Markets / NFIs and Protection respectively.
- **Cash & Markets / NFIs:** By November 2023, **all** assessed sites reportedly had access to a **functional food market**. Most sites reported no physical or social barriers to accessing markets, whilst nearly all issues with the availability or affordability of basic food items and NFIs were attributed to affordability throughout 2023, reflective of financial and economic difficulties. Fuel was consistently the NFI item where unavailability was most widely cited as a barrier to access – yet unavailability still only comprised a small minority of cases (average: 16%),
- **Health:** Despite a **minor increase** in the reported **access to** basic **primary healthcare** services, both primary and secondary healthcare service gaps remained widespread. As of R8, just over two-thirds of sites reportedly had access to basic primary healthcare services, indicative of widespread critical gaps. Most sites consistently reported **financial barriers** to healthcare access, although a considerable minority also reported issues with the unavailability of medicine/treatment. There were also notable decreases in the proportion of sites that reported malaria, malnutrition, and skin conditions as priority healthcare issues, with a notable exception being **cholera,** particularly in Taiz (*see* WASH).
- **Education:** Average **school attendance** showed a slight increase between January and November 2023, but was **low** throughout, particularly considering **secondary school** enrolment. Primarily, barriers to education were economic, reflected in the widespread inability to afford the costs associated and around one-third of sites reported reliance on **child labour**. Moreover, education service provision issues were reported through overcrowded schools. There was also a consistent **gender gap** in education access, with girls reportedly having slightly lower attendance, reflected in the reported lack of gender segregation and pregnancy/forced marriage. As of November, more than one-third of sites reported overcrowded schools, indicative of a **lack of capacity** amongst existing educational facilities.
- **WASH:** There was a small increase in the proportion of sites where a clear majority (75%) of HHs were able to access water and latrines respectively – however, as of November, more than one-quarter of sites did not fulfil these criteria. Moreover, most water/latrine types used by HHs are 'improved'. Yet critical issues with **open defecation** persisted across 2023. At the governorate-level, instances of open defecation were common in Hadramawt, Abyan and Shabwah. Finally, a spike in cholera cases was observed in November 2023, reflecting the recent outbreak, particularly in Taiz.
- **Protection:** **Forced eviction** was the most reported protection risk, an issue exacerbated by widespread gaps in formal tenancy agreements and locations on private land.[8] Moreover, **missing civil documentation** was widespread, and impeded education access, progress towards durable solutions and comprised a barrier to accessing humanitarian aid distributions.

[8] Issues pertaining to SBGV, or other sensitive Protection issues are likely underreported, particularly if there are no protection actors within the site.

- **Energy & Infrastructure Access:** There was a widespread **lack of access to electricity**, internet and/or mobile/radio networks throughout 2023, but **overall access** reportedly **increased** during 2023. There was widespread use of substituting functional electricity access with a reliance on batteries and/or solar-powered lamps. Likewise, a considerable minority of sites reported the utilisation of negative coping mechanisms such as **illegal connections.** Crucially, a lack of electricity access was cited as compounding cross-sectoral vulnerabilities. Nearly all sites in Marib consistently reported access to a functional network grid (average – 97%), reflective of authorities allowing both IDPs and the host community to connect to the public electricity grid for free, in stark contrast to access in Abyan (average – 6%).
- **Durable Solutions:** Based on the available indicators, **prospects** for local integration, but also resettlement/return remain in their infancy. This is reflected in the limited number of site departures (to return/resettle) despite many site managers reporting that site residents wish to return, once it is feasible. In addition, hindrances include almost universal livelihood gaps, poor food security and forecasted deteriorations, an absence of HLP rights and widespread cross-sectoral service access gaps/needs. Moreover, missing civil documentation was prevalent, with Yemen Protection Cluster guidance emphasising how this exacerbates security and safety risks, in addition to impeding freedom of movement.
- **Sectoral Response Capacity:** The top three sectors with the **lowest response capacity** across assessed sites were **Livelihoods, NFIs** and **Site Maintenance** respectively. Sectoral response capacities were very poor for all sectors except camp management presence, but safety & security and site maintenance scored poorly despite this. WASH was the sector with the highest proportion of sites receiving assistance.
- **AAP:** A considerable minority of sites reported insufficient aid to distribute to all site residents entitled, as well as an inability to access aid due to missing civil documentation (especially in Al-Hodeidah). As of R8 (November), more than one-quarter of assessed sites reported assistance to be either inadequate, arriving too late or being unrelated to beneficiary needs, indicative of the commonality of issues concerning the quality of aid delivery.

Coverage map: Sub-districts with IDP sites covered by SMT 2023 (R1-R8), by number of Rounds covered



METHODOLOGY

This **trends analysis** report is comprised of the results from Rounds 1-8 of the Site Monitoring Tool (SMT), a self-reporting tool which was rolled out across managed IDP sites in IRG-areas of Yemen for the reporting period January-November 2023. This report can help determine how demographics, site access and threats, site management and coordination, in addition to cross-sectoral service access, gaps and needs have improved/deteriorated over time in these sites. Where possible, these findings are contextualised by additional **comparative analysis** with managed sites (AA-areas) and unmanaged sites (IRG-areas) from the SRT tool. However, a trends analysis of these sites was not possible due to just one round of SRT 2023 data collection occurring (reporting period of April - June 2023).[9] Mean average percentages calculated across 2023 R1-R8 data are often referred to in this report, these are noted in brackets alongside 'average'.

Data collection initially occurred monthly (January – May 2023, R1-R5), before shifting to a bi-monthly approach (July – November 2023, R6-R8) based on partner data collection capacity, the research findings of the previous Q1 2023 SMT Report and a partner feedback survey. Site managers were expected to fill out the SMT form by leveraging multiple data sources available in the sites.[10] While CCCM partners collect the data, REACH is responsible for tool design, conducting remote training, data cleaning, data analysis and output production, whilst the CCCM Cluster supports coordination and review of tools/outputs. Secondary sources are also referred to throughout the report to contextualize the findings within the broader humanitarian response in Yemen. Considering that the **SMT** is a **site-level** data collection tool and the challenges and limitations outlined below, the results of this trends analysis are to be considered **indicative**.

Coverage

Data collection for SMT Round 1-8 was limited to **managed sites in IRG-areas** (Aden and Marib hubs), due to the lack of SCMCHA approval of the SMT tool in AA-areas.[13] The proportion of sites covered improved during the year, with nearly all relevant sites covered in Rounds 7 & 8 (*see* Table 1.) A **full coverage map** highlighting the subdistricts covered by the SMT throughout R1-R8 can be found **on the previous page**.

Table 1. Table Overview of SMT Data Collection (Rounds 1-8)

Round	Reporting period (2023)	Gover-norates	Data collection partners	Assessed IDP sites	% sites covered[11]
1	Dec. 22 / Jan. 23[12]	9	11	216	73%
2	February	8	9	177	62%
3	March	9	8	196	68%
4	April	9	9	196	66%
5	May	9	10	267	87%
6	July	9	10	269	89%
7	September	9	7	258	90%
8	November	9	9	267	93%

[9] A dedicated REACH comparative analysis comparing managed sites and unmanaged sites in IRG-areas can be found here, whilst a REACH comparative analysis of managed sites in AA-areas and IRG-areas respectively can be found here.
[10] Data sources may include participatory assessments (i.e., KII or HH interviews), SMC data (i.e. SMC service monitoring, Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM), referrals, etc.), CCCM partner & sector specialist data, site inhabitant population registration data, meetings (i.e. coordination meeting with service providers, ad-hoc meetings with authorities, community committee meetings, etc), observation (i.e. site threats, infrastructure, access, etc), and other.
[11] This represents the coverage of SMT compared to the total number of managed IDP sites in IRG-areas as of the respective reporting period.
[12] CCCM partners reported both for December 2022 and January 2023 for 88 and 128 sites respectively due to a different interpretation in reporting periods.
[13] Data collection did not occur in Marib hub for Round 2 of the SMT due to negotiations with ExU Marib on tool roll out.

Challenges & Limitations

REACH identified the below challenges and limitations related to this 2023 trends analysis report, which are comprised of both the overall limitations of SMT data collection in addition to the specific limitations of the trends analysis. As a result of the following limitations, all findings must be considered as **indicative** only.

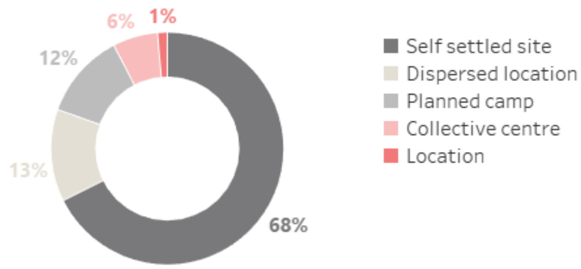
- **Coverage of IDP sites in Yemen**: SMT data included only managed IDP sites in IRG-controlled areas of Yemen, with approximately 390,000 (25%) of Yemen's in-camp population residing in these sites.[14] Previous comparative analysis products also indicated that these sites may generally face lower humanitarian needs in comparison to unmanaged sites and those in AA-areas. Moreover, coverage of these sites was not universal or consistent, with the proportion of relevant sites covered improving throughout 2023 (73% of sites in R1 versus 93% of sites in R8). Moreover, accessibility issues prevented data collection in Marib Hub (*Round 2 only)* and some data collection partners did not participate in all rounds.[15] (*See* Table 1 for coverage per round & spreadsheet here detailing IDP site inclusion per round.).
- **Reporting periods**: During R1 data collection, some partners collected data covering December 2023 (88 IDP sites), whilst the majority reported only on January 2023 (128 IDP sites) due to a different interpretation in reporting periods. Moreover, data collection shifted to a bi-monthly approach after Round 5 (May 2023). Therefore, the gaps between rounds are larger between R6-R8 (*two months*) than between R1-R5 (*one month*). Both of these limitations should be considered when utilising and/or presenting findings from this trends analysis for programmatic or operational purposes. Moreover, in instances where SMT findings are compared with SRT findings, reporting periods do not align due to the SRT reporting period being April-June 2023 (3 months), while the SMT reporting periods are one month, with the closest rounds being R6 (July 2023). Therefore, all comparisons of sites managed/unmanaged sites and AA/IRG areas are made using this R6 dataset, to maximise comparability.
- **Reporting differences**: As many CCCM partners will support SMT data collection across Yemen, despite training, indicators may be slightly differently interpreted and reported upon by site managers from different organizations.
- **Adjustments to indicators**: Changes in choice option labels (i.e. natural hazards), changes in data cleaning processes (i.e. litres of water) or complex indicators showing specific numbers across rounds (i.e. number of shelters), resulted at times in lack of comparability across rounds. The majority of these cases were resolved by the culmination of Round 3 (March 2023).
- **Site manager data sources**: Data collection took place exclusively through partners, with site managers self-reporting on the site's situation by drawing on diverse data sources[16]. Hence, the data sources used may differ by site, and the information reported does not directly reflect the perspective of the affected population (site resident HHs/individuals), which impedes accountability to affected populations (AAP) and may inhibit data reliability.

[14] CCCM Cluster (2023) IDP Hosting Site Master List – December 2023
[15] The full list of data collection partners across 2023 consisted of ACTED, AOBWC, BCFHD, DRC, FMF, GWQ, IOM, NMO, NRC, PUI and SHS.
[16] See examples on p. 5.

FINDINGS

General IDP Site Information

Figure 1. % of assessed sites by typology, 2023 Average (R1-R8)



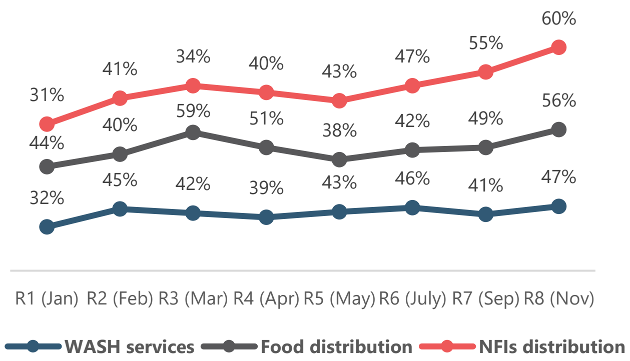
Between January (R1) and November (R8), the majority of assessed IDP sites were in **Marib** (average – 24%), **Al Hodeidah** (average – 17%), **Ad Dali** (average – 15%), **Aden** (average – 13%), **and Taiz** (average – 11%) governorates, with Marib district and Al Khukhah districts having a particularly high coverage.[17] This is broadly reflective of the geographical distribution of IDP hosting sites in IRG-controlled areas of Yemen. As for site typologies, the majority of assessed sites were reportedly **self-settled** (*see* Figure 1).[18]

Site Management & Coordination (SMC)

Throughout 2023, **most SMC teams** were reportedly **mobile** (average – 87%), with the remaining minority stationary, and most SMC staff were **male**. The reported SMC presence in sites remained at an average of **2.1 days** per week throughout January (R1) to July (R6) 2023, before a **minor decrease in SMC presence** was observed in both September (R7 – 1.9 days) and November (R8 – 1.8 days). As of November 2023, 5% (n=13) of assessed sites reported having SMC staff without adequate training.

Across 2023 (R1-R8), **nearly all sites reported** holding regular **consultations with site residents** (average – 97%) about their needs to inform programming. Likewise, nearly all sites consistently reported having a functional **complaint and feedback mechanism** (CFM) established (average – 97%). Throughout 2023 (R1-R8) CFM mechanisms were most widely reported to consist of phone line/SMS service/WhatsApp (average – 95%), reflective of the mobile nature of most SMC teams, although in-person visits or help desks (average – 76%) were also widely reported. Crucially, the proportion of **sites receiving feedback/complaints** through their CFM **increased** from February (R2 – 47%)[19] to November (R8 - 55%), and the proportion of complaints resolved/escalated **decreased.**

Figure 2. % of assessed sites by reported complaints per round (R1-R8), of sites that reported receiving complaints through CFM



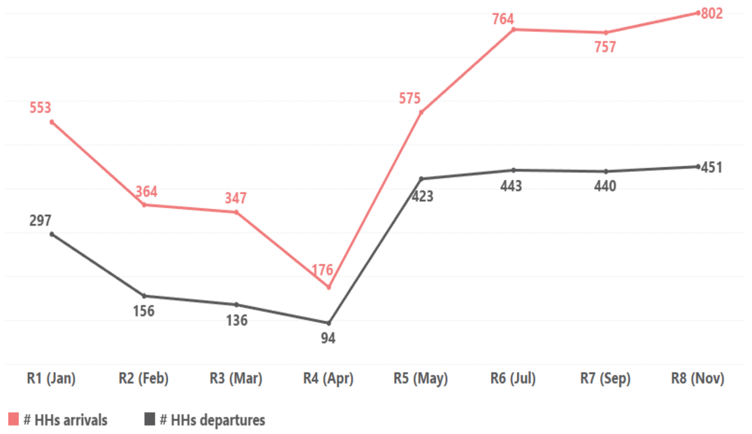
Amongst the sites that reported complaints each round, the proportion of sites highlighting issues related to **NFIs**, **Food distributions**, and **WASH services** also witnessed a notable increase (*see* Figure 2). This upward trend in both overall complaints and disproportionate increases pertaining to NFIs, food distributions and WASH services, in addition to decreased resolved/escalated complaints, could reflect a deterioration in these sectors. On the other hand, it may reflect improved awareness and usage of CFM mechanisms by site residents.

[17] CCCM Cluster (2023) IDP Hosting Site Master List – December 2023
[18] **Self-settled camps or settlements** refer to places, where displaced groups self-settle in urban or rural sites on their own. **Planned camps** are settlements established by the government in coordination (or not) with accountable humanitarian actors that are purposely constructed sites and have a dedicated management team. **Dispersed locations** could be a mix-type gathering location (mainly located in urban areas with self-settled settlement or small collective centres managed under a community-based approach). 2022 CCCM Cluster IDP Hosting Site Typology Guidance
[19] The comparison was made between February (R2) and November (R8) due to the absence of data on complaints in January (R1).

Demographics & Displacement

Approximately half of the assessed sites throughout 2023 (average – 50%) reported being comprised of IDPs only. Aside from IDPs, **host communities** were the most frequently reported population group in sites throughout R1-R8 2023 (average – 43%). Refugees, migrants and marginalized groups were also reportedly present in a small handful of sites (average – 1-2% respectively). Moreover, most sites reportedly hosted **vulnerable groups**. As of November 2023, 77% of assessed sites reported the presence of female-headed households, 68% reported persons with physical disabilities, 52% residents with mental disabilities and 31% with child-headed households.

Figure 3. Number of HH arrivals and departures per month across assessed sites, by SMT Round



Regarding displacement dynamics, between January (R1) and November (R8) 2023, it was observed that **household (HH) arrivals** in sites reportedly **exceeded HH departures** consistently *(see* Figure 3). Additionally, arrivals were relatively balanced by gender as of November (**2,242 male** and **2,156 female**). HH arrivals and departures peaked in November 2023, coinciding with an evacuation of IDPs from Al-Haima to Al Khoukha due to security concerns[20].

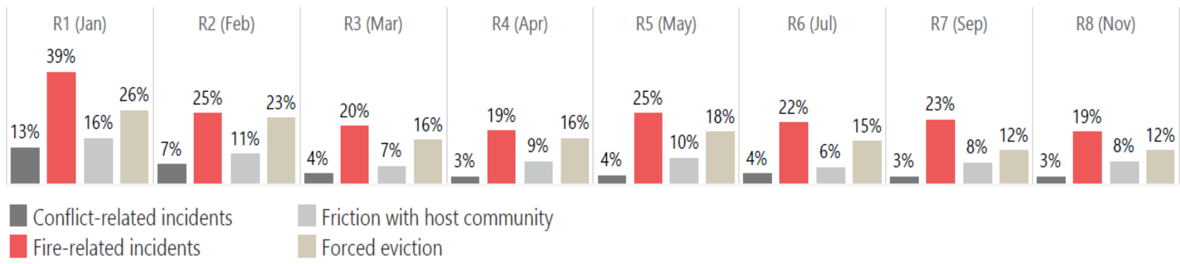
The governorates with the highest departures across 2023 (R1-R8) were Marib (1,901 HHs), Al Hodeidah (1,700 HHs), and Taiz (653 HHs). The **primary reason reported for departures at site-level** was residents' wish to **find a new location** (average – 60%), potentially indicative of multiple displacements. This was followed by a **desire to return to their area of origin** (average – 38%).[21] Some site residents reportedly left the site due to forced eviction (average – 12%) as well as security issues (average – 12%). Notably, only a small minority of sites reported natural disasters as a reason for departure (average – 2%).

The most frequently reported **reasons for IDPs departing their AoO** remained consistent between January and November 2023 (R1-R8), with nearly all sites citing **security concerns** (average – 89%). The most commonly reported **movement intention** for the next month at site-level remained consistent across 2023, with around half of sites reporting an intention to **remain** but with a willingness to return (average – 55%). Concerningly, just under one-quarter of sites (average – 23%) reported remaining in site involuntarily. **None** of the sites reported wishing to return to areas of origin as a primary movement intention between September to November 2023. According to the 2024 HNO, the main three factors cited as barriers for IDPs to return to their place of origin include lack of security, access to livelihood opportunities and access to HLP mechanisms[22].

[20] This analysis reflects the view of CCCM implementing partners, expressed in a discussion of the preliminary findings of this 2023 Trends Analysis in February 2024.
[21] As intention information is provided by site managers at site-level, the exact wishes/intentions of households are not representatively covered.
[22] Ibid.

Site Access & Threats

Figure 4. % of assessed sites by the reported safety and security threats in-site, by SMT Round



Fire-related incidents was the most widely reported safety and security threat throughout January-November 2023, followed by forced eviction and friction with the host community (*see* Protection).

Fire Safety

Fire mitigation planning was outlined as a component of the CCCM Clusters' strategy for 2023-2024.[23] Progress towards this aim is evident in the sharp decrease in the percentage of sites that reported fire as a site safety threat from January (R1– 39%) to November (R8 – 19%). Although, the most notable decrease occurred between January (R1) and February (R2) (*see* Figure 4). Consistently with this, according to the CCCM Fire Report, there was a 40% decrease in fire incidents during 2023, with **136 fires**[24] compared to **227 fire** incidents reported in 2022[25].

However, despite this apparent progress, **fire-related incidents** remained the **most reported site safety/security threat.**[26] Moreover, counterintuitively, there is a discrepancy between this downward trend in the perceptions of fire as a site safety threat, the reduction in fire incidents and the prevalence of the material safety measures implemented to mitigate fire risk in sites across 2023.[27] For instance, among various fire safety measures, only fire warden availability reportedly increased between 24% in January (R1 – 24%) to November (R8 – 35%), while access to fire points/equipment remained consistently reported in just over half of sites (average – 59%).

Moreover, nearly all managed sites consistently reported missing fire breaks (average – 98%), which indicated almost **universal non-compliance** with UNHCR's emergency **camp planning minimum standards**.[28] However, guidance from Kindling noted how, programmatically, inappropriate fire breaks, amongst other fire safety measures related to the structure of the site are particularly difficult issues to resolve in existing sites once operational, but rather, must be considered during the site selection, planning and design phases. [29] This is especially true in the Yemen context given the self-settled nature of most sites, widespread overcrowding and a majority of sites being located on private lands, all of which can hinder the implementation of fire safety measures.

Primarily, across 2023 SMT data, fire occurrences in Yemen were attributed to **unsafe electrical wiring** and **unsafe cooking practices**. The former is noteworthy given the issues accessing formal electricity across assessed sites in Yemen (*see* Site Infrastructure & Access), in addition to Kindling guidance which indicated how informal connections to the electricity grid increase the risk of fire.[30] Hence, when SMT data is considered with this Kindling and Shelter Cluster guidance, it may indicate that regular assessments and maintenance of electrical infrastructure and technical assistance to support residents in safely connecting to the grid could further reduce fire risk in assessed sites in Yemen.

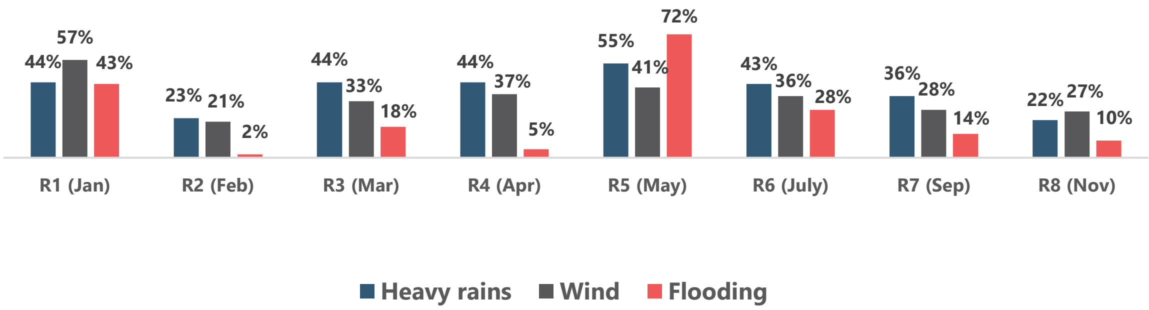
[23] CCCM Cluster. National Cluster Strategy 2023-2024
[24] CCCM Yemen – Fire Incidents Report, 2023
[25] CCCM Yemen- Fire Incidents Report, 2022
[26] Reported safety and security threats can include both the perceived risk and occurrence in the reporting period.
[27] Kindling (2023) Fire Risk Reduction Guidance for Humanitarian Shelters and Settlements
[28] UNHCR Emergency Camp Planning Minimum Standards (2022)
[29] Kindling (2023) Fire Risk Reduction Guidance for Humanitarian Shelters and Settlements
[30] Kindling (2023) Fire Risk Reduction Guidance for Humanitarian Shelters and Settlements

This guidance also emphasises the importance of fire detection and alarm systems to limit the impact of fire occurrences – exposing an information gap given the lack of inclusion of these choice options amongst fire-safety measures in the SMT.

Flooding & Natural Hazards

Sites also reportedly face a multitude of **natural and geomorphic hazards**[31]. The main three reported hazards reported between January and November 2023 (R1-R8) were heavy rains, winds and flooding, with large variations observed in accordance with seasonal changes (see Figure 5).

Figure 5. % of assessed sites by the reported prevalence of the three most widely reported natural hazards, by SMT Round



Despite this seasonal threat of flooding and heavy rain, **a lack of flood preparedness and mitigation measures** reportedly continued to persist in managed sites as of November (R8), with only 25% (n=5) of sites with medium/high exposure to flooding also having reported the existence of a flood contingency plan. This data is reflective of the HNO 2024 narrative which cites Yemen as being unprepared for hazards and climate shocks, but is also particularly alarming when considering its statement regarding Yemen as one of the world's most vulnerable countries to climate changes.[32] This lack of preparedness and planning for floods in addition to the absence of mitigation measures was also reflected in previous REACH analysis focused on managed sites in AA-areas and unmanaged sites in IRG-areas.

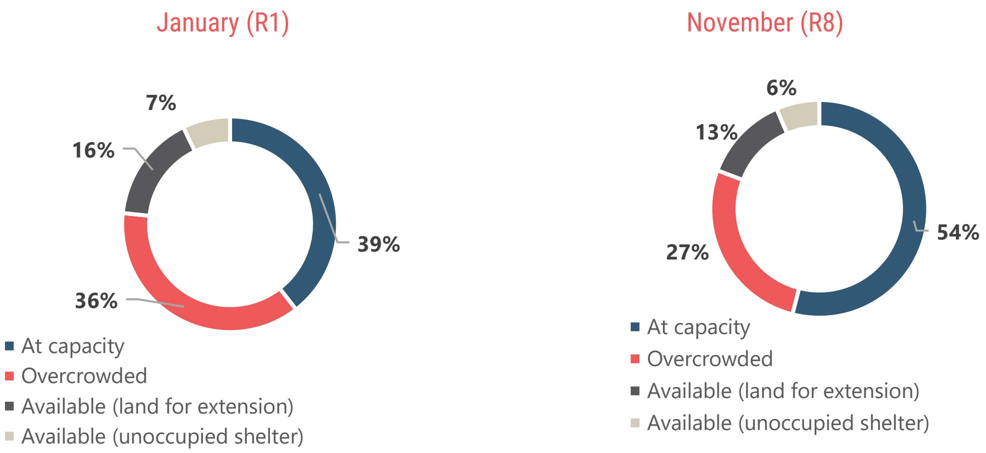
At governorate level, sites in Marib (average – 47%) and Lahj (average – 34%) were the most likely to report heavy rains and flooding as a natural hazard risk. Finally, across 2023 (R1-R8) infectious diseases (average – 17%), extremes heat waves (average of 17%), environmental pollution (average – 15%), water contamination (average – 6%), and drought (average – 3%) were reported as natural hazards, which may compound the existing WASH vulnerabilities (*see* WASH). Crucially, these continued risks related to fire and flooding undermine progress towards the UN SG action agenda by driving multiple displacements of HHs, and are crucial to any conversations concerning Durable Solutions irrespective of integration, resettlement or returns approaches.[33]

[31] Reported hazards can include both the perceived risk and occurrence in the reporting period.
[32] OCHA (2024) – [Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2024]
[33] UN (2022) [The United Nation's Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement]

Sectoral Overview

Shelter / NFIs

Figure 6. % of assessed sites by reported site capacity, January 2023 (R1) and November 2023 (R8)



Findings indicated that cases of **site overcrowding decreased**, while sites being at capacity increased between January-November 2023 (*see* Figure *6).* However, this reduction in overcrowded sites is reflected in data which indicated an increase in privacy conditions across assessed sites. In November (R8), 73% of the assessed sites reported no cases of HHs sharing a shelter with **unrelated families/individuals,** compared to 53% in January (R1). Additionally, there was a slight increase in the proportion of shelters where the large majority had functional locks, with 21% in January (R1) compared to 29% in November (R8).

Meanwhile, the proportion of sites that reported spare capacity, the availability of land for site extension or the presence of unoccupied shelters remained stable across R1-R8. At governorate-level, sites in Shabwah were especially likely to report site overcrowding (average – 65%), whilst sites in Abyan were considerably more likely to report sites having available land for an extension. Previous REACH analysis also found that managed sites in AA-areas were more likely to report overcrowding than those in IRG-areas.[34]

Across R1-R8, the most common **shelter types** reportedly existing within sites were emergency (average – 56%), makeshift (average – 52%) and transitional (average – 48%) shelters. Less frequent shelter types reported include tents (average – 33%), as well as unfinished (average – 24%) and public buildings (average – 6%). The proportion of sites hosting households living without shelter in open-air conditions remained consistent when comparing January (R1 – 4%) and November (R8 – 3%) data. However, there were noticeable fluctuations in this figure across the year, exemplified by comparing September (R7 – 19%) and November (R8 – 3%).

Regarding the **quality and suitability of shelters,** shelter issues remained consistent between January and November 2023 (R1-R8), For instance, across 2023, site managers reported that more than half of site shelters (50%+) required **repair/maintenance** (average - 48%), extension or **new shelter** (average – 43%) and/or **replacement** (average - 39%).

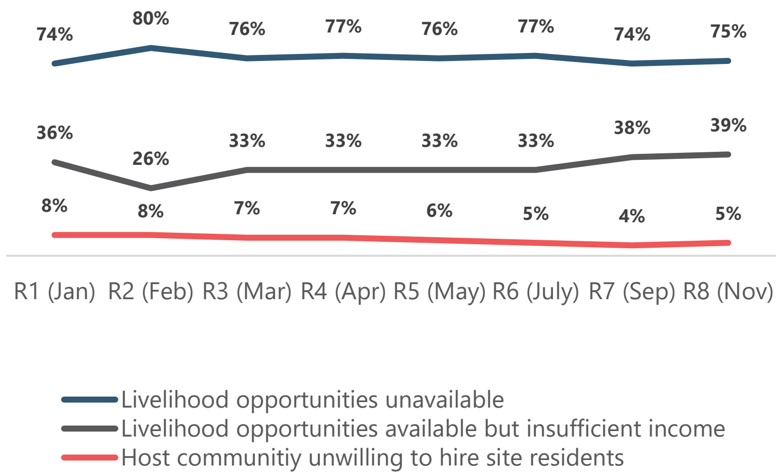
[34] REACH (2023) Comparative Analysis: Managed IDP Sites in AA and IRG-areas

Food Security & Livelihoods

Livelihoods Access

Across 2023, the most prevalently reported challenges to accessing livelihoods and earning sufficient income remained both consistent and widespread. Primarily, the main challenge faced in accessing **livelihoods** was the **unavailability of opportunities**, followed by the **insufficient income** generated by the livelihood opportunities available (*see* Figure 7) – with both challenges often being reported together.

Figure 7. % of sites by reported livelihood challenges, by SMT Round



These findings can, in part, be explained by broader economic difficulties in IRG-areas. Also, the latest REACH Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) situation overview (Nov. 2023) estimated that in IRG-areas, a casual labourer must work for 25 days per month, based on a median wage of 4,000 YER to cover a total minimum expenditure basket (MEB) costs.[35] Hence, it may also be the case that IDP sites in IRG-areas face heightened purchasing power challenges compared to those in AA-areas, with JMMI data indicating that a casual labourer only needs to work 17 days to cover the cost of the total MEB in AA-areas, considerably fewer than their IRG-area counterparts.

Moreover, in-camp IDPs potentially face heightened vulnerabilities compared to the host community / broader Yemeni population, which is emphasised by instances of host community unwillingness to hire site residents (see Figure 7). This issue was reportedly particularly prevalent in Hadramawt (average – 19%) and Aden governorates (average – 15%). The issue with the insufficiency of income generated by livelihood opportunities was also prevalently reported in Aden governorate (average – 45%), which was the governorate with the second-highest food MEB cost as of November 2023.[36]

As for the specific humanitarian interventions that could alleviate poor livelihood access, the data consistently indicated that **livelihood skills training** was a gap in livelihood services provision across a majority of sites (average – 81%), as well as an absence of **income-generating activities** (average – 74%) and in-kind provision of **capital goods**[37] (average – 65%).[38] However, given the poor economic outlook in Yemen, livelihood skills training will not necessarily result in livelihood opportunities if there is no demand for labor. While this data reflected widespread livelihood services gaps in managed sites in IRG-areas, these gaps were also present in previous REACH analyses of unmanaged sites in IRG-areas and managed sites in DFA-areas.[39]

[35] Yemen Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) Situation Overview (November 2023)

[36] Yemen Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) Situation Overview (November 2023)

[37] This refers to tools and/or machinery that can be utilised by site residents to facilitate income generating activities.

[38] These scores were calculated by combining the results of the 'all livelihood services are missing' with the scores of each respective livelihood service gap.

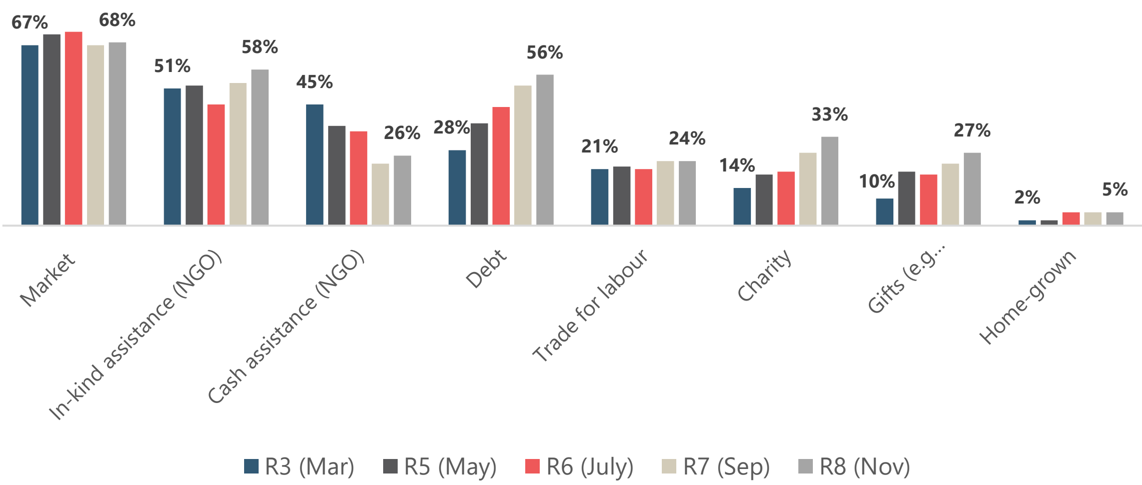
[39] REACH (2023) Comparative Analysis of Managed and Unmanaged Sites in IRG-Areas & Comparative Analysis: Managed IDP Sites in AA and IRG-areas

Food Sources & Availability

The consequences of this widespread lack of access to any livelihood opportunities and/or ability for site residents to generate sufficient income are reflected in 2023 data on food sources, access and availability. This is exemplified further by JMMI data which indicated that the food components of the MEB represent the largest spending category, accounting for an average of around half of the total MEB cost.[40]

Across 2023, **markets** were reported as a source of food in almost three-quarters of sites (average - 69%), reflective of the fact that a considerable minority of sites were entirely dependent on alternate, unsustainable sources of food throughout the year (i.e NGO/government assistance, debt, etc.). Moreover, November 2023 (R8) data indicated that amongst sites that reported utilising markets as a source of food (n=155), only a small minority (14% = n=21) reported market access without also reporting **reliance on** government/NGO **aid** and/or accumulating **debt** or receiving gifts from friends/family to cover food needs. JMMI data also indicated that this accumulated debt is most frequently attributed to food vendors.[41] Therefore, the data indicated that in the majority of assessed sites, the use of markets as a source of food is either partially or entirely contingent on the receipt of in-kind / cash assistance from NGOs and/or government entities, as well as the use of negative coping mechanisms. This, in turn, is indicative of widespread **aid dependency** in food access, with site residents unable to independently access food sustainably. This is further corroborated by the fact that, as of November 2023 (R8), just 12% of sites reported that all site residents were able to independently access food. This is especially critical given that ACAPS indicated that recent escalations in the Red Sea could further increase dependence on assistance.[42]

Figure 8. % of assessed sites by reported source(s) of food, by SMT Round



Notably, when considering the trends in sources of food access over 2023, reported use of **NGO cash assistance** to cover food needs **decreased** over time, yet, **reliance on debt**, charitable donations and gifts from friends/family increased. However, it is important to contextualise this finding with the clarification that the use of in-kind assistance to cover food needs marginally increased during 2023. Previous REACH analysis also found that the proportion of assessed sites accessing markets was similar across both managed and unmanaged sites in IRG-areas, but unmanaged sites were more likely to report using debt to access food, and much less likely to report NGO in-kind/ cash assistance.[43]

[40] REACH: Yemen JMMI Dashboard

[41] Yemen Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) Situation Overview (September 2023)

[42] ACAPS (2024) Yemen Analysis: Import Flows Following the Escalation in the Red Sea

[43] REACH (2023) Comparative Analysis of Managed and Unmanaged Sites in IRG-Areas

Furthermore, there was a slight increase in the proportion of sites that reported **home-grown produce**, however, this remained a small minority of sites as of November 2023 (R8 – 5%). An improvement in the proportion of sites able to use home-grown produce could mitigate the lack of sustainability of site residents' food access and reliance on negative coping mechanisms to cover food needs. However, enabling widespread improvement in this requires sufficient availability/access to water, agricultural input/tools and an absence of site overcrowding.

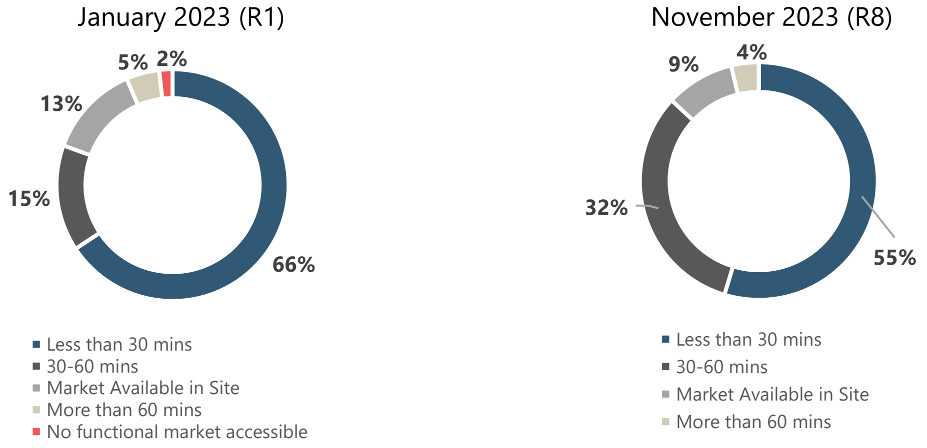
REACH JMMI data also indicated that IRG areas of Yemen experienced low inflation throughout 2023 – with the cost of the food MEB rising by 1.6% over the course of 2023.[44] It may be important to consider how future changes in price increases in Yemen could put additional strain on IDPs in sites that are already experiencing food insecurity, lack of income and an absence of livelihood opportunities.[45]

This is particularly critical in light of recent escalations in the Red Sea. If these escalations are sustained or further heightened, this could result in trade disruptions to global supply chains and higher insurance costs for Yemeni importers. This, in turn, could increase inflationary pressures on Yemen, particularly in AA-controlled areas, potentially resulting in increased prices and shortages of basic food items/NFIs. [46] This is further exemplified by FEWSNET data that has forecasted many AA-controlled areas to deteriorate into 'Emergency' (IPC Phase 4) food security classification in early 2024 amidst WFP pausing all humanitarian assistance to AA-controlled areas as of December 2023.[47]

[44] Yemen Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (November 2023) REACH produced comparative analysis presentations the humanitarian service access, gaps & needs. The median cost of the Food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in IRG-areas was reportedly roughly 122,000 YER in January 2023 compared to 124,000 YER in November 2023.
[45] Yemen Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (November 2023)
[46] ACAPS (2024) Yemen Analysis: Import Flows Following the Escalation in the Red Sea
[47] FEWSNET (2023) Yemen Food Security Outlook Update December 2023

Cash & Markets

Figure 9. % of sites by reported distance of the closest accessible food market, January 2023 (R1) and November 2023 (R8)



By November 2023, **all** (R8 – 100%) assessed sites reportedly had access to a **functional food market**, in comparison to January 2023 (R1) where 2% of sites reported no access to a functional market.

Despite this, as of November 2023, only a small minority of sites (4%) have markets more than 60 minutes away. Hence, for the vast majority of assessed sites, issues related to food access are not compounded by unavailability – which is consistent with the findings on the access and availability of basic food items and NFIs outlined below, which attribute most difficulties to affordability.

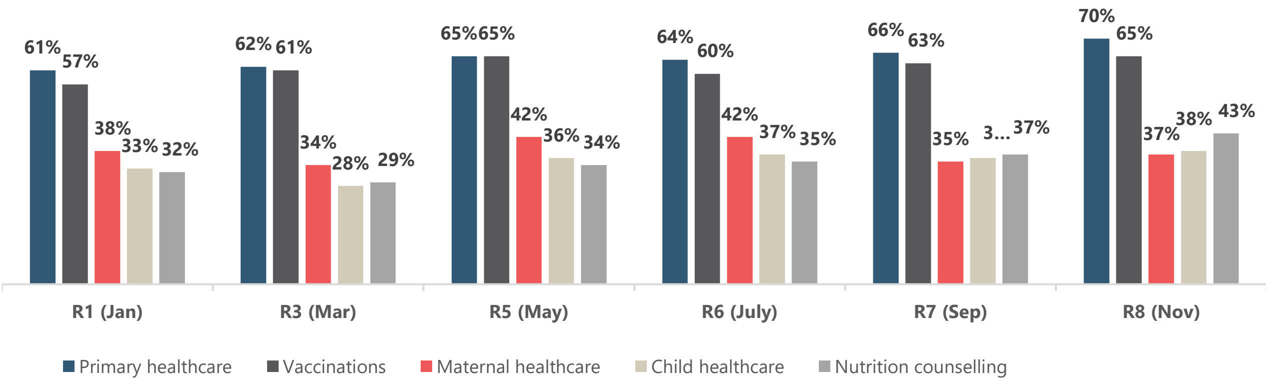
As for the **availability and accessibility of food & NFI items**, economic difficulties are also evident in reported access to NFI markets and items. Approximately one-quarter of sites reported that all core items were available and affordable at local markets in both January (R1 – 28%) and November 2023 (R8 – 25%).[48] For each item that was reportedly unavailable or inaccessible across January-November 2023 (R1-R8), most sites that reported issues attributed them to **unaffordability** rather than unavailability. Fuel was consistently the NFI item where unavailability was most widely cited as a barrier to access – yet unavailability still only comprised a small minority of cases (average – 16%), and most sites with issues accessing fuel attributed the issue to unaffordability (average – 84%).[49]

This evidence that problems obtaining basic core items / NFIs are primarily centred around financial difficulties is further corroborated by the fact that, throughout 2023, most sites reported no physical/social barriers to accessing markets.[50] The most widely reported physical barrier to accessing markets was that the distance to the marketplace was too far to access regularly, which is partially the result of compounding vulnerabilities generated by the unaffordability of transportation, thereby further emphasising the effect of financial difficulties. As of November 2023, almost half of the assessed sites (R8 – 41%) reported gaps in all NFI items, with blankets and mattresses (R8 – 80%) and winterisation items (77%) being the most widely reported NFI gaps – consistent with data collection occurring during the beginning of winter.[51]

[48] 'Core items' included basic food items in addition to NFIs.
[49] The figures reported here are formed from a subset of sites that reported either the unavailability or unaffordability of fuel.
[50] It may be the case that if HH-level data was collected, it would be possible to determine more issues around social barriers to market access, as these may not always be communicated to site managers.
[51] These figures for the gaps in individual NFI items were calculated by combining the proportion of sites that reported the individual item as having gaps in addition to the sites that reported all NFI items were missing.

Health

Figure 10. % of assessed sites by reported presence of top 5 healthcare services present in the site, by SMT Round/reporting month[52]



There was a **small increase** in the **availability of primary healthcare** services– increasing from 61% of assessed sites in January to 70% by the culmination of November (*see* Figure 10). The CCCM Cluster indicated that this may be the result of an increased presence of WASH and Health partners following the cholera outbreak. Despite this, R8 data indicated that just under **one-third** of sites reportedly **lack access to basic healthcare services**, indicative of critical service gaps for many sites. The data also indicated that these healthcare service gaps are concentrated in specific governorates. For instance, across 2023 (R1-R8), nearly all assessed sites in Hadramawt were reportedly able to access basic healthcare services (average – 94%), in contrast to those in Shabwah (average – 31%) and Abyan governorates (average – 27%).

These service gaps may be compounded by data which indicated poor access to secondary healthcare services throughout 2023. For instance, Figure 7 outlines deteriorations in assessed sites' access to mental healthcare services across 2023, whilst also displaying consistent **widespread gaps** in **child healthcare**, **maternal healthcare**, and **sexual/reproductive healthcare**. Furthermore, more broadly, women in Yemen face numerous challenges in accessing reproductive health services. An estimated 8.1 million women and girls of childbearing age required maternal care in 2022, yet only 1/5 functioning facilities were able to provide maternal and child health services[53].

Table 3.% of assessed sites by top 4 reported challenges to accessing healthcare, by SMT Round

Challenges accessing healthcare	R1 (Jan.)	R8 (Nov.)	2023 average
Unaffordable cost of healthcare services/medicine	65%	73%	69%
Unaffordable transportation to healthcare services	36%	46%	41%
Required **medicine unavailable** at healthcare facility	34%	33%	35%
Required **treatment unavailable** at healthcare services	34%	34%	30%

The four most widely reported challenges to accessing healthcare remained consistent across 2023 (*see* table 2) and indicated that there are both **economic difficulties accessing healthcare** and **inadequate treatment and medicine availability** in managed sites. Moreover, previous REACH analysis indicated that these specific healthcare challenges were also the most widely reported in unmanaged sites in IRG-areas and managed sites in AA-areas.[54]

[52] Site managers were able to select more than one option. Therefore, results may add up >100%.
[53] 2022 UNFPA Humanitarian Response in Yemen
[54] REACH (2023) Comparative Analysis of Managed and Unmanaged Sites in IRG-Areas & Comparative Analysis: Managed IDP Sites in AA and IRG-areas

Protection[55]

Most site managers consistently reported not having received information on protection incidents occurring within the site (average – 91%), notably consistent with the proportion of assessed sites that reported site residents feeling safe within the site (average – 92%). At governorate-level, sites in Al-Hodeidah (average – 79%) and Shabwah (average - 66%) governorates were considerably less likely to report site residents feeling safe within the site, in contrast to Ad-Dali (average – 99%), Lahj and Taiz (average – 97% respectively).

Across 2023 (R1-R8), the threat of **forced eviction** was by a considerable distance the most widely reported protection incident, followed by a consistently small handful of sites that reported fear of armed clashes. Eviction threats persist as a push factor for IDPs' departure from sites. This was reflected in the notable increase in the percentage of sites reporting eviction as a reason for departure in November (R8 – 18%). Additionally, and on a broader scale, the National Protection Cluster (NPC) reported a 10% increase in the total number of forced evictions in Yemen for 2023 compared to 2022[56]. At governorate level, findings across 2023 indicated that sites were most likely to report eviction as a site threat were in Al-Hodeidah (average – 34%), Aden (average – 26%) and Shabwah (average – 20%).

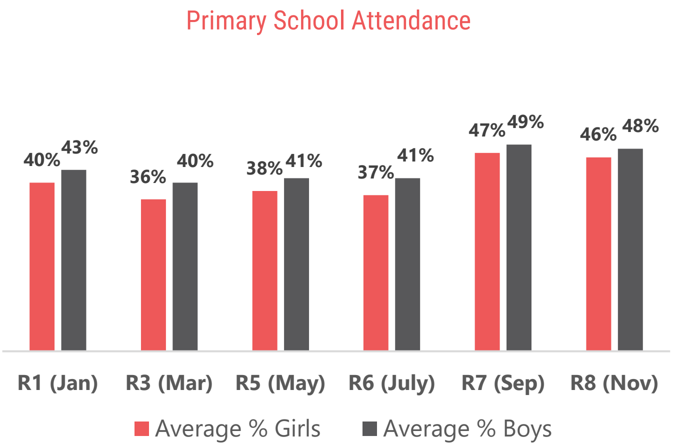
Forced evictions were most frequently attributed to landowners requesting residents to vacate from the land/building (average – 68%), followed by lack of funds/disputes about the rent (average - 37%), and authorities requesting IDPs to leave (average – 19%). These challenges with forced eviction can also be partially explained by data which indicated that IDPs in Yemen have largely sought refuge in self-settled sites located on private-owned lands, and in most cases without a formal tenancy agreement. Moreover, authorities are increasingly claiming back land and reinstating services in public buildings, such as schools and health centres that IDPs are using as collective centres[57]. Critically, in a REACH-CCCM feedback session, multiple partners expressed concerns about an expected increase in eviction during the upcoming period as authorities and landowners reclaim lands.[58]

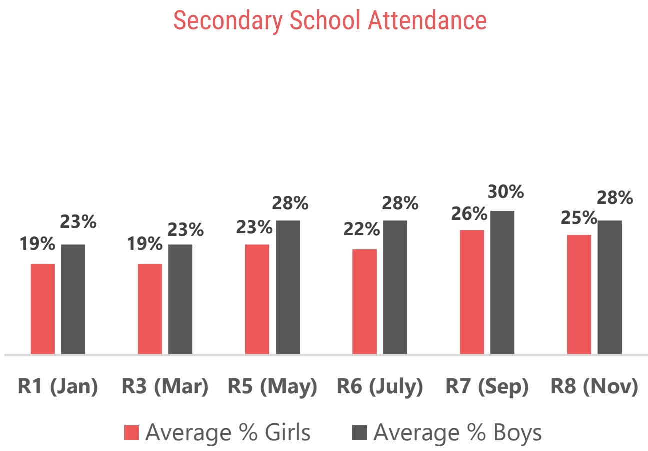
Moreover, issues related to **missing civil documentation** were prevalent. Most sites reported the persistence of issues related to a lack of personal identity cards (average – 86%), birth certificates (average – 82%) and a lack of family identity cards (average – 55%). The consequences of this absence of civil documentation are reflected in cases of beneficiaries being refused access to humanitarian distributions in sites (average – 10%), whilst an absence of birth certificates is reflected in the cases of missing civil documentation preventing school enrolment (average – 12%). The need for humanitarian interventions to target missing civil documentation was further emphasized by it being the most widely reported protection services gap across 2023 (average – 47%).

[55] Protection incidents tracked through SMT include forced eviction, incidents related to unexploded ordnance (UXO), safety and security incidents, harassment, incidents of domestic violence, friction between communities, violence during aid distribution, and impediments to protection and humanitarian assistance. However, it is important to note that issues related to SGBV may not be reported or may not reach site managers due to their sensitive nature or the absence of protection actors in the sites.
[56] ACAPS – Forced Eviction Analysis- Yemen, 2023
[57] ACAPS – Forced Eviction Analysis- Yemen, 2023
[N] This analysis reflects the view of CCCM implementing partners, expressed in a discussion of the preliminary findings of this 2023 Trends Analysis in February 2024

Education

Figure 11. Average % of school-aged children attending formal primary/secondary school per site, by gender, and SMT Round[59][60]





Across 2023, the average reported **access to formal education** was reportedly **low**, with site-level average school attendances across assessed sites equating to less than half of boys and girls attending primary school and around one-quarter attending secondary school at site-level (*see* Figure 11). Despite remaining poor overall, **small increases** in both primary/secondary **school attendance** are visible across assessed sites. Previous REACH analysis also indicated that primary school attendance was reportedly worse amongst boys and girls in unmanaged sites in IRG-areas, indicative of further heightened needs in unmanaged sites.[61]

Crucially, school attendance in primary schools was reportedly higher than in secondary schools, which may indicate a high incidence rate of **children dropping out** of school **after** completing **primary school**. This could, at least in part be attributed to the prevalence of **child labour**, with almost one-third of assessed sites citing it as a cause of school non-attendance for November 2023 (R8 – 31%). Moreover, for November 2023 (R8), only 3% of assessed sites reported that no functional primary school was accessible to children residing in sites, in contrast to 15% for secondary schools, indicating that the availability of secondary schools close to IDP sites is lower than primary schools. CCCM implementing partners also corroborated this, noting how secondary schools are usually less accessible from sites and tend to be located further away than primary schools, reflected in 2023 data that indicated 42% sites were located within 30 minutes of a secondary school compared to 51% for primary schools.[62]

Furthermore, the data indicated a minor yet consistent **gender gap** in school attendance between boys and girls at both primary and secondary schools. This gender gap can partially be explained by November 2023 (R8) data wherein a small minority of sites reported marriage and/or pregnancy as a reason for not attending school (average – 2%) whilst a small handful reported cultural beliefs (average – 1%). This is corroborated by an NRC report which cited the prioritization of male children by parents, additional security risks for girls and instances of child/forced marriage as gender-specific barriers to education in Yemen.[63]

[59] Results for school attendance indicators may have been influenced by the Yemeni school holidays – which could have resulted in reporting that education services were unavailable in Round 2 and/or 3, despite these being normal, scheduled closures rather than a humanitarian concern.
[60] School attendance means that a school-aged child is formally enrolled in school and attending regularly
[61] REACH (2023) Comparative Analysis of Managed and Unmanaged Sites in IRG-Areas
[62] This analysis reflects the view of CCCM implementing partners, expressed in a discussion of the preliminary findings of this 2023 Trends Analysis in February 2024
[63] NRC - Narrowing the Gender Gap in Yemen: A Gender Analysis (2019)

At governorate level across 2023, Marib had the highest average primary school attendance rates for both boys and girls (average – 65% boys and 59% girls). Moreover, assessed sites in Marib reportedly faced a much smaller discrepancy between primary and secondary school attendance than other governorates (average – 54% boys and 45% girls). By contrast, sites in Abyan and Shabwah governorates reportedly had the lowest primary school attendance rates, as well as almost non-existent secondary school attendance in both Abyan (average – 0% boys and 1% girls) and Shabwah (average – 0% boys and girls respectively).

Table 4. % assessed sites by prevalence of top four reported barriers to education access, R1 (Jan. 2023) vs R8 (Nov. 2023) [64]

	Costs	Distance/transportation	Overcrowded Schools	Child Labour
January (R1)	59%	37%	28%	28%
November (R8)	64%	30%	35%	31%

Throughout 2023, **many** of the most widely reported **barriers to school access** were related to **economic difficulties** (*see* above). For example, the most widely reported barrier to education throughout 2023 was an inability to afford the costs associated with education access (materials etc.), whilst issues related to distance/transportation to schools are compounded by financial difficulties. Moreover, the prevalence of **child labour** is indicative of the need for children to engage in livelihood activities to cover households' basic needs, whilst simultaneously providing a partial explanation for secondary school attendance being much lower than for primary school across assessed sites. CCCM implementing partners also cited child labour as a main reason for secondary school dropouts.[65]

In addition to these financial difficulties, issues with educational service provision are evident in November 2023 (R8) data that indicated more than one-third of sites reported overcrowded schools, despite overall school attendance rates being poor, indicative of **widespread lack of capacity of educational facilities**.

[64] Site managers were able to select more than one option. Therefore, results may add up >100%.
[65] This analysis reflects the view of CCCM implementing partners, expressed in a discussion of the preliminary findings of this 2023 Trends Analysis in February 2024

WASH

Table 5. % of assessed sites where either all or most (75%+) HHs have sufficient access to water and/or latrines, January 2023 (R1) and November 2023 (R8)[66]:

	Water	Latrine
January (R1)	56%	68%
November (R8)	69%	73%

Across 2023 (R1-R8), the data indicated a slight increase in the proportion of assessed sites that reported most residents (75%+) were reportedly able to access water and/or latrines (*see* Table 4). This increase in water accessibility was attributed to the implementation of projects that included new connections to water sources in Aden, Al Hodaidah, Buwaysh in Hadramawt, and in Shabwah[67]. However, despite this increase, most sites lacked WASH services. As for November 2023 (R8), 47% of assessed sites reported that **none** of the site residents had **WASH services** available. For instance, critical WASH service gaps were evident in the minority of sites (average - 10%) that reported the occurrence of **open defecation** across 2023, as well as the 3% of sites that reported surface water as a primary source in November 2023 (R8). At governorate level, open defecation was particularly prevalent in assessed sites located in Hadramawt (average – 33%), Abyan (average – 28%) and Shabwah (average – 27%). As for **solid waste disposal,** a small majority of sites (R8 - 54%) are reported to **burn or bury** waste – a negative coping mechanism in the **absence of formal waste collection** services.

Crucially, consistently, only a small minority of sites reported that all or almost all HHs had access to gender-separated showers and latrines respectively. These arrangements pose protection risks that disproportionately impact female residents' well-being, safety, and dignity[68]. Although, the HNO 2024 indicated that it is often women's and children's duty to travel to fetch water, SMT findings indicated that all site residents were responsible[69].

Water Accessibility

Many sites reported lacking access to an adequate source of water. For instance, in November (R8), 41% of sites[70] reported relying on various kinds of unimproved types of water, such as rainfall, unprotected wells or surface water from rivers. Additionally, about one-quarter (average - 26%) of assessed sites reported relying on water trucks, a source that could pose an additional burden given the associated costs, thus, making it unsustainable in the absence of quality livelihoods. Overall, **improved public taps**, **unimproved water trucking,** and **improved boreholes** remained the main three **water sources** between January and November 2023.

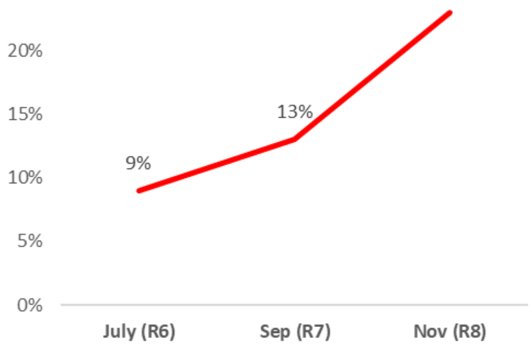
At a governorate level, there is a notable discrepancy in terms of water accessibility. Among the governorates covered by SMT 2023, Lahj reported the highest water access. The proportion of sites with all or a vast majority (75%+)[71] of households reportedly able to access sufficient water was highest in Lahj (average - 85%), followed by Al Hodeidah (average – 74%). In contrast, Hadramawt governorate had only an average of 28% of sites where all or a vast majority of households had access to sufficient water.

[66] These scores were calculated by combining the two choice options 'everyone (around 100%)' and 'most (around 75%') households having access to a service.
[67] This analysis reflects the feedback of CCCM implementing partners, expressed in a discussion of the preliminary findings of this 2023 Trends Analysis in February 2024.
[68] OCHA (2024) – Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2024
[69] Men: 85%, Women: 96%, Girls: 77%, Boys: 86% (2023 SMT average)
[70] This percentage was obtained by combining multiple answers: unimproved water trucking, unimproved unprotected well, unimproved rainwater, and unimproved surface water.
[71] Combined answer options: everyone around 100% and most (75%+) of HHs.

Cholera Outbreak

The difficulties outlined above with inadequate water sources and improper hygiene may compound vulnerabilities to disease outbreaks, such as cholera, and acute watery diarrhoea (*see* Health). Between July (R6) - November (R8), SMT findings indicated an **upward trend** in the reporting of **cholera** as a main health issue. In July (R6), only 9% of assessed sites reported cholera as a main health issue, but this spiked to 23% in November (*see* Figure 12).

Figure 12. % of assessed sites that reported cholera as a health issue, by SMT Round (6-8)



As of November 2023, **6 governorates** reported cholera as a main healthcare concern. As a proportion of total sites covered by the SMT in IRG-governorates, the governorate with the highest proportion of sites that reported **cholera** as a main health issue was Taiz at 53% (9/17 sites) followed by Al-Hodeidah at 32% (15/50 sites), Marib at 31% (25/80 sites), and Aden at 29% (9/31 sites). Notably, REACH findings are consistent with data from the Ministry of Public Health which identified Taiz as the governorate with the highest number of cholera cases[72]. In November 2023, Taiz reported 223 cases and 3 deaths, compared to 107 recorded cases and 0 deaths in July 2023.[73]

[72] Epidemiological Situation of diseases in free areas in Yemen, 2021-2024
[73] Epidemiological Situation of diseases in free areas in Yemen, 2021-2024

Energy & Infrastructure Access

As of November 2023, the main sources of electricity reported in sites were **solar panels** (39%) and access to the **main network grid** (39%), which were present in less than half of the assessed sites respectively – indicating **widespread gaps** in functional **electricity access**. Moreover, a considerable minority of sites reported reliance on substituting access to a functional electricity connection with batteries (29%) and solar battery-powered flashlights (24%). Likewise, negative coping mechanisms were evident in the minority of sites that reported **illegal electricity connections** (R8 - 12%), which was also the primary cause of fire occurrences in sites (*see* Site Access & Threats).

Table 6. Proportion of assessed sites where either all or most (75%+) site shelters[74]/residents have access to the following services (electricity, mobile/radio network, internet connection), January 2023 (R1) and November 2023 (R8):[75]

	Electricity	Mobile Network	Internet
R1	35%	26%	10%
R8	46%	39%	29%

The proportion of sites where either all or a vast majority of site residents were reportedly able to **access** electricity, mobile/radio networks and/or an internet connection **improved** during 2023 (*see* Table 4). However, most sites reportedly **lacked access** to **electricity**, radio networks and internet connections as of November 2023 (R8). The increase in the proportion of sites that reported functional internet connections was particularly striking, with the CCCM Cluster citing the enhancement of telecommunications infrastructure in Marib, Taiz and Hadramawt governorates.

These **gaps in energy** access may **compound** other **sectoral vulnerabilities**, with IOM DTM guidance highlighting its centrality in enabling livelihoods, which is reflected in REACH JMMI data throughout 2023 continually cited electricity cuts as a secondary operational constraint in keeping vendors' business operational.[76][77] Moreover, energy is essential for facilitating functional WASH/Education/Health services and mitigating protection risks.[78] It is also important to contextualise these energy gaps within the wider context in Yemen, wherein a lack of energy access has remained a critical issue in non-displacement settings, even prior to the onset of conflict in 2015.[79]

Notably, there were large **discrepancies between governorates**. Across 2023 (R1-R8) nearly all sites in Marib consistently reported access to a network grid (average – 97%), whilst a clear majority of shelters reportedly had functional electricity connections in most sites (average – 75%). The assessed sites in Marib also reported an average of 21 hours of electricity per day across 2023, considerably higher than the mean average (14 hours). By contrast, in Abyan, an average of just 6% assessed sites reported access to the main network grid whilst almost one-quarter reported a reliance on solar panels (average – 21%). This use of solar panels did not translate into shelters being equipped with a functional electricity connection in Abyan, reflective of solar panels mostly having been installed in critical site infrastructure used for charging electronic devices. Finally, previous REACH analysis found that unmanaged sites in IRG-areas and managed sites in DFA-areas were less likely to report access to functional electricity, main network grid or solar panels than the assessed managed sites, indicative of heightened needs in unmanaged sites.[80]

[74] For electricity access, the indicator concerns the proportion of shelters with functional electrical connections.
[75] These scores were calculated by combining the two choice options 'everyone (around 100%)' and 'most (around 75%) of HH.
[76] IOM DTM (2021) – MSLA Energy Field Companion
[77] Yemen Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) Situation Overview (November 2023)
[78] IOM DTM (2021) – MSLA Energy Field Companion
[79] Sana'a Center (2023) – Blackouts and Blackholes: Yemen's Vanishing Electricity Supply
[80] REACH (2023) Comparative Analysis of Managed and Unmanaged Sites in IRG-Areas

Gaps, Needs & Sectoral Response Capacity

Across 2023, the sectors with the highest proportion of sites reporting that a majority of site HHs (75%+) were **receiving assistance** were WASH services (average – 31%), followed by waste management services (average – 23%), food distributions (average – 22%) and health and education (average – 20% respectively). By contrast, the lowest scoring sector was livelihoods (average – 2%), which is critical considering the widespread gaps in livelihood access and the compounding vulnerabilities derived from a lack of financial means in terms of food security, access to healthcare and education; in addition to the emphasis placed on livelihood activities in the 2024 HRP.[81]

Table 7. % of assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector, November 2023 (R8)

Sector	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very Good
RRM	46%	11%	12%	13%	18%
WASH	37%	20%	17%	15%	10%
NFIs	58%	26%	5%	9%	2%
Shelter	46%	18%	16%	10%	9%
Nutrition	41%	27%	20%	6%	4%
Education	36%	19%	17%	18%	10%
Cash	48%	29%	11%	8%	3%
Protection	38%	27%	17%	10%	7%
Food	26%	28%	30%	13%	3%
Health	28%	29%	28%	12%	3%
Livelihoods	79%	15%	2%	1%	2%

A 'none' classification is reflective of no NGOs covering the site that with services for the upcoming month, whilst 'very good' refers to regular and functional services. The **top three sectors** with the **lowest** (none) **response capacity** across assessed sites as of November 2023 were **Livelihoods, NFIs** and **Cash** respectively. This widespread absence of livelihood services in sites is critical, considering that the data indicated almost universal gaps in access to quality livelihoods, which compounded economic difficulties and barriers to accessing food and health, education, and WASH services.

Table 8. Percentage of assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per CCCM category, November 2023 (R8)

Sector	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very Good
Camp Management	0%	2%	4%	20%	73%
Safety & Security	50%	13%	9%	16%	9%
Site Maintenance	52%	15%	10%	13%	9%

As for the sectoral response capacity for categories falling under the pillars of **camp management** minimum standards, site maintenance response and safety & security response were both non-existent in around half of the assessed sites. Therefore, the 'very good' score for camp management may reflect the SMC presence within these sites, not the scope or functionality of programming. Moreover, data indicating that most SMC teams were reportedly mobile, as well as a minority of sites that reported gaps in training of SMC staff may further impede the quality of the response. Furthermore, CCCM partners also noted that site maintenance may score poorly due to the prevalence of IDP sites being located on private lands with insecure tenure agreements which inhibit the ability of CCCM partners to implement construction activities in sites.

[81] OCHA (2024) Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)

Durable Solutions

Table 9. IASC criteria for durable solutions

IASC Criteria
01 Long-term safety & security
02 Adequate standards of living
03 Access to livelihoods and employment
04 Access to remedies of justice
05 Accessible mechanism for HLP restoration
06 Personal and other documentation
07 Family reunification
08 Participation in public affairs

To comprehensively assess progress towards durable solutions (DS) in IDP hosting sites – it is necessary to consider each of the 8 IASC criteria[82], in addition to the preferences of displaced persons in terms of resettlement, returns and integration into the host community.[83] Given that this is a site-level assessment - it holds most utility in terms of assessing the prospects for site integration into the local host community but can also be relevant for other solutions (focus on local integration cannot be conflated with an endorsement of a specific DS strategy.) Moreover, a limitation is that the SMT tool did not contain indicators for all the IASC (criteria (e.g. access to justice, public affairs, family reunification), and the indicators available did not necessarily comprehensively cover the remaining criteria (e.g. HLP restoration, freedom of movement).

Overall, the data indicated that there are **challenges** in IDP sites towards achieving local integration as a DS strategy (should that be the preference of residents). For instance, **economic issues** (criteria 3) were reportedly widespread, both in displacement and non-displacement settings, and compounded by an almost universal non-existence of livelihood opportunities (*see* FSL), which inhibit both local integration and other durable solutions pathways. This dire economic situation also compounds food insecurity by underpinning the existing food insecurity/aid dependency. This is also at risk of further deterioration in light of recent escalations in the Red Sea, particularly in AA-areas.

Moreover, missing **civil documentation** (criteria 6) was reportedly a prevalent protection risk amongst sites throughout 2023. This not only resulted in barriers to accessing humanitarian aid, but also inhibited access to education. For example, the 2024 HNO noted that approximately 5.3 million childbirths were not registered in Yemen, whilst 2.3 million lack a birth certificate.[84] The consequences of this are evident in November 2023 SMT data which indicated that 12% sites reported issues with school access due to missing civil documentation. Moreover, 2024 Yemen Protection Cluster guidance noted that an absence of civil documentation can undermine **freedom of movement,** which in turn inhibits prospects for resettlement and returns, whilst heightening protection risks resulting in decreased **safety and security** (criteria 2).

Furthermore, throughout 2023, the vast majority of assessed sites were located on **privately owned land** (average - 86%), while a smaller percentage (average - 12%) were reportedly located on **publicly owned land**, and a small minority on land with **disputed ownership** (2%). As for occupancy agreements, many sites only had **verbal occupancy agreements** (average - 40%), whilst a considerable minority had **none** (average - 26%) (criteria 1 and 2). This prevalent level of tenancy insecurity among IDPs in sites in IRG-controlled areas resulted in a heightened risk of forced eviction. This situation is likely more severe in unmanaged sites in IRG-areas, given previous REACH analysis found these sites to be more likely to lack formal occupancy agreements.[85]

The consequences of this absence of HLP rights exacerbate difficulties with forced evictions (*see* Protection), jeopardizes the right of IDPs to establish a dignified and sustainable living environment and fulfilment of other IASC criteria. HLP rights provide the foundation upon which adequate livelihood and maintaining adequate standards of living are established.[86]

[82] IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs

[83] A CCCM Cluster IDP Profiling and Intentions Survey in Aden found that 49% of HHs reported an intention to remain in their current location for the next five years, yet just 1% explicitly expressed an intention to formally integrate into the host community through property rental.

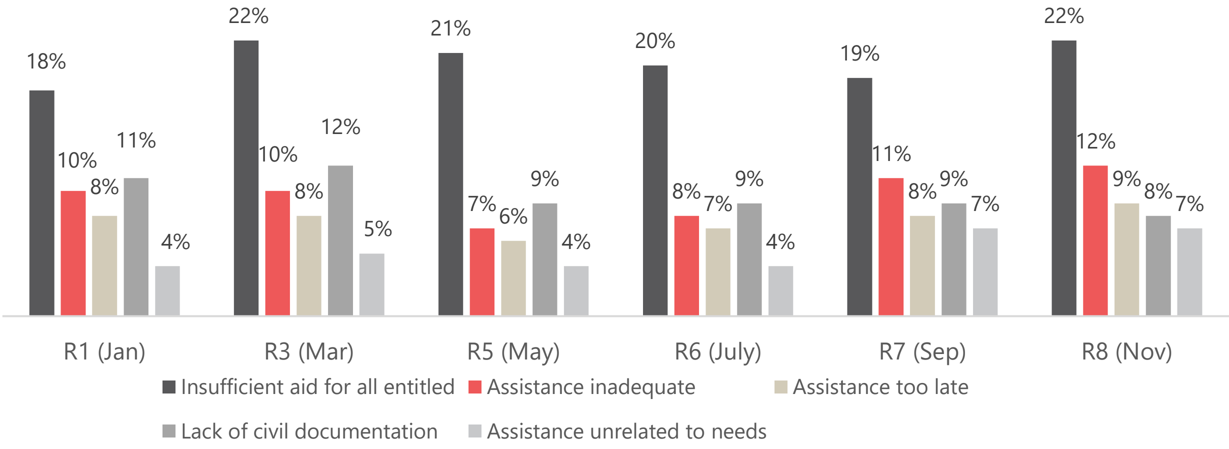
[84] OCHA (2024) – Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2024

[85] REACH (2023) Comparative Analysis of Managed and Unmanaged Sites in IRG-Areas

[86] IDMC- HLP and Durable Solutions

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

Figure 13. of assessed sites by reported barriers to accessing humanitarian aid distributions, by SMT Round[87]



Most sites reported **no barriers to accessing humanitarian aid** across 2023. A limitation of this indicator concerns that it includes all assessed sites, irrespective of whether humanitarian aid was delivered in the site during the reporting period. Therefore, no barriers to accessing humanitarian aid cannot be conflated with barrier-free access to humanitarian aid.
The most frequently reported barrier to accessing humanitarian aid throughout 2023 (R1-R8) was **insufficient aid available to distribute** to all of those entitled.

Concerningly, a small minority of sites also reported an inability to access humanitarian aid due to **missing civil documentation,** despite most sites consistently reporting issues with missing civil documentation in sites – which may indicate/reflect different criteria amongst humanitarian actors concerning whether civil documentation is a prerequisite to obtain aid.[88] This issue was particularly prevalent in Al-Hodeidah governorate (average – 33%). A 2024 report published by the Protection Cluster in Yemen concluded that while identification documents are a practical necessity to verify beneficiaries, mitigate fraud and avoid duplication, the narrow list of recognised civil documentation by actors in addition to strict and rigid criteria have resulted in excluding households from assistance, and creating barriers to access humanitarian services; difficulties which are reflected in this SMT data.[89]

Furthermore, as of November 2023, over one-quarter (R8 - 27%) of assessed sites reported instances of assistance either being inadequate, arriving too late, and/or being unrelated to beneficiary needs. This indicated that issues with the quality, relevancy and sufficiency of humanitarian aid/delivery were reportedly common, which unearths an information gap concerning the causes of these difficulties and a need for the implementation of post-distribution monitoring assessments to determine and rectify the underlying causes. Moreover, it demonstrates the need to conduct further assessments with site residents directly to better understand their needs and facilitate improved accountability to affected populations.

[87] Barriers to aid distributions that were not reported in more than 5% of sites in any round are excluded from this graph in the interest of displaying trends in the most reported aid distribution barriers.
[88] A dedicated analysis on the issues associated with missing civil documentation can be located within the Durable Solutions section.
[89] Protection Cluster (2024) Protection Cluster Note on Civil Documentation Issues in IRG-areas

Conclusion

This 2023 trends analysis report aimed to determine how displacement patterns, site access/threats, access to services, sectoral vulnerabilities, gaps & needs have evolved during 2023 in managed sites in IRG-areas (*see key sectoral findings*). The following conclusion summarises the key cross-sectoral inferences drawn from the data - and contextualises them within the broader Yemen response.

This report did not indicate any large-scale improvements or deteriorations, which would be indicative of a critical evolution in the needs and service access of IDPs in managed sites in IRG-areas throughout 2023 (*see* Sectoral Key Findings). Crucially, most of these sectoral increases/decreases were minor and did not constitute a fundamental shift in the dynamics of IDPs' sectoral access or needs. Therefore, in some cases it was unclear if increases/decreases reflected minor changes in the response, or simply improved reporting by CCCM partners as the year progressed. Hence, the key takeaway from this 2023 Trends Analysis Report is the continued **protracted** nature of Yemen's crisis and of the widespread **multi-sectoral challenges** faced by IDPs in sites. Notable exceptions concerned hazard variability which fluctuated seasonally, as well as the spike in cholera cases in November 2023 following the outbreak. It is important to contextualise these findings within the funding landscape of the Yemen response, with the 2024 HNO citing how the limited funding available strained partner capacities, jeopardised monitoring, and improvements/progress towards solutions for site populations.[90]

Consistently, **economic difficulties** were reported to underline challenges to service access across the Health, Education, Cash & Markets, NFI and FSL sectors - issues that are ultimately derived from almost universal livelihood gaps and a poor economic situation in both displacement and non-displacement settings. Improved access to livelihoods could promote self-reliance and may result in cross-sectoral reductions in the barriers/challenges prohibiting service access, but resolving these issues is made more difficult by this broader, dire economic situation in both IRG and AA-areas of Yemen – one which may deteriorate further, because of current escalations in the Red Sea and potential further escalations in AA-areas.

Moreover, at **governorate-level**, there were striking differences in reported service access/needs for many sectors. When considered holistically, assessed sites in Abyan and Shabwah were frequently cited in this report as having heightened needs across many indicators. For example, critically, sites in Abyan and Shabwah had the lowest attendance rates at primary school coupled with almost non-existent access to secondary level education. These governorates also lagged in terms of access to energy and primary healthcare services. This data serves both to identify governorates of need for further CCCM programming, but also unearths an information gap concerning the lack of dedicated analysis of needs and the localised dynamics/causes at governorate level.

While SMT findings were limited to managed sites in IRG-areas of Yemen, these findings were recurrently contextualised with previous REACH comparative analysis products which indicated that, across most sectors, **unmanaged sites** in IRG-areas and **managed sites in DFA-areas** are more likely to face **heightened humanitarian needs** compared to the managed sites in IRG-areas focused on during this report/SMT. Therefore, while it is true that managed sites in IRG-areas face widespread cross-sectoral gaps and protracted service access needs, these sites still likely comprise a subset with the lowest humanitarian needs amongst in-camp IDPs in Yemen[91].

[90] OCHA (2024) – Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2024
[91] Not that no data was collected in unmanaged sites in AA-area during 2023, so no comparative analysis is available for that timeframe.

Lessons Learned & Next Steps

This trends analysis was facilitated by the expansion of indicators for 2023, enabling a cross-sectoral report assessing improvements/deteriorations in the humanitarian conditions of IDP sites in Yemen for the first time. However, this analysis was unable to provide a comprehensive durable solutions analysis of all 8 IASC criteria, which unearthed an information gap. Hence, for 2024, the SMT tool will be revised to incorporate the remaining IASC criteria, whilst adding depth to existing civil documentation/HLP indicators. This expanded SMT tool for 2024 may facilitate a dedicated Durable Solutions analysis based on SMT/SRT data. Furthermore, given that multiple rounds of data collection only occurred in managed sites in IRG-areas, the scope of this trends analysis was limited to managed sites in IRG-controlled areas. There is an information gap concerning a trends analysis of site evolution in unmanaged sites in addition to managed sites in AA-controlled areas. This issue was also compounded by the reporting period for unmanaged sites in IRG-areas and managed sites in AA-areas not aligning with the data from managed sites in IRG-areas. In 2024, if multiple data collection rounds are possible within unmanaged sites and/or AA-controlled areas with aligned reporting periods, that will further improve the comprehensiveness of this trends analysis.

List of Acronyms

AA-areas	Ansar-Allah controlled areas (*northern Yemen)*
AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AoO	Area of Origin
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCCM	Camp Coordination & Camp Management
CFM	Complaint & Feedback Mechanism
CMWG	Cash & Market Working Group
FSL	Food Security & Livelihoods
GSC	Global Shelter Cluster
HC	Host Community
HH	Household
HLP	Housing, Land & Property
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IRG-areas	Internationally Recognized Government controlled areas (*southern Yemen)*
JMMI	Joint Market Monitoring Initiative
KII	Key Informant Interview
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Q1	Quarter 1 2023
R	Round
SMC	Site Management & Coordination
SMT	Site Monitoring Tool
SRT	Site Reporting Tool
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

Figures

Tables

About CCCM Cluster

The Yemen CCCM Cluster was initially launched in mid-2019 to address CCCM-related humanitarian needs in Yemen and is nationally led by UNHCR. Sub-national coordination is divided into six hubs, covering all governorates. The CCCM Cluster aims to address the pressing CCCM needs in Yemen through its objectives outlined in the 2024 HRP and 2023-2024 Yemen CCCM Cluster Strategy

ACTED
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL
SHS Society For Humanitarian Solidarity
IOM UN MIGRATION
AOBWC
FMF المؤسسة الطبية الميدانية Field Medical Foundation
DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL
GWQ منظمة اجيال بلا قات للتوعية والتنمية
NAHDA MAKERS منظمة صناع النهضة
pah Polska Akcja Humanitarna