

Comparative Analysis of Sectoral Response Capacity in Managed Sites in Yemen (GoY-areas), 2023-2024

December 2024 | Yemen

Introduction

As the conflict is now entering its tenth year, the Yemeni people continue to bear the brunt of ongoing hostilities and severe economic decline. In 2024, the total number of **internally displaced persons (IDPs)** has reached **4.5 million**, making up 14% of the population.¹ Of these, around **1.6 million IDPs live across 2297 substandard hosting sites**, primarily residing in Al-Hodeidah, Hajjah, Marib and Taiz governorates.^{2,3} This corresponds to 4.5% of Yemen's total population residing within sites "enduring extremely harsh conditions without viable alternatives".⁴ The sites are often overcrowded, lacking adequate shelter and limited access to basic needs, such as water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, and they face heightened health and protection risks.⁵

According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) for March 2019, the majority of IDPs in Yemen were displaced due to the ongoing conflict that began in 2015.⁶ However, in 2023, the landscape shifted, as climate-related displacement reached a four-year high, making up for 76% of the new displacements, while 24% were attributed to conflict.⁷

Context & Rationale

Humanitarian funding in Yemen has sharply decreased. The 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Yemen received less than 40% of the necessary funding, and the 2024 HRP funding is currently under 28%, the lowest funding rate received since the onset of the conflict.⁸ This shortfall challenges the capacity of humanitarian organisations to provide essential services such as food, healthcare, shelter, education, and protection, impacting vulnerable populations, including IDPs.

According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2024, **18.2 million - 55% per cent of the population** - are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection services in Yemen.⁹

Within this challenging landscape, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster has been one of the most underfunded clusters, securing only **7.8%** of the total required \$47M funds in 2024, compared to **10.6%** of in \$78.5M in 2023.¹⁰ The economic crisis and lack of livelihood opportunities further exacerbate this situation, limiting access to basic services and increasing reliance on humanitarian aid.

Under these circumstances, it is foreseen that the already dire living conditions in IDP sites are likely to deteriorate further. The lack of resources not only hinders immediate relief efforts but also jeopardises longer-term solutions for IDPs and progress towards durable solutions.¹¹

Yemen is facing a protracted multi-faceted displacement, and humanitarian efforts are impeded by immense hardship, including funding reductions, significant pressure on service providers, and bureaucratic impediments.¹²

This report aims to provide an overview of the changes to sectoral response capacity over the span of one year (July 2023- June 2024). This analysis will focus on changes at both national and governorate levels in **managed sites within the Government of Yemen (GoY) areas**. The report utilises data from the Site Monitoring Tool (SMT) and seeks to conduct an in-depth analysis of two specific governorates - Marib and Aden, examining key indicators that serve as reference points for service provision across sites.

Key Messages

- Findings indicated a **reduction of CCCM coverage** between July 2023 and June 2024, **with a total of 56 sites that were managed in 2023 transitioned to unmanaged status in 2024**. The most affected governorates being **Taiz** and **Marib**. This decline highlights the difficulties faced by humanitarian actors in sustaining site management and coordination and ensuring essential services for IDPs amidst widespread funding cuts and operational constraints.
- The limited capacity of humanitarian organizations to meet the needs of populations in managed IDP sites has been reflected in the **significant deterioration of sectoral response capacity**. Gaps persisted or increased between July 2023 and June 2024, with the impact more pronounced in governorates with high IDP presence, such as Marib, Al Hodeidah, and Aden.
- The sectoral deterioration was evident across **all sectors**, though the extent

of decline varied. Sectors such as **NFIs, shelter, nutrition, protection, and cash** were among the most impacted. While some sectors, such as livelihoods, did not experience major response capacity changes between July 2023 and June 2024, gaps persisted in sites where challenges were already pre-existent.

- The absence of the **livelihood response capacity** in a high proportion of assessed sites across different governorates, combined with ongoing financial and economic challenges, may result in worsening conditions for site residents, limit their access to essential services and hinder progress toward long-term solutions for IDPs.
- Findings indicated **large disparities between governorates** in sectoral response capacities. For instance, all sites in Aden reported heightened sectoral gaps (e.g. Livelihood, Shelter, Education, Safety and Security). In contrast, sites in Abyan reported a moderate level of response in food and education, while Taiz reported an overall good response capacity in education sector.
- While Marib did not experience significant changes in sectoral response capacity compared to other governorates, the gap in the response is the highest among the assessed governorates. This is due to the **high number of affected population in Marib**, leaving many without adequate access to essential services.

Methodology Overview

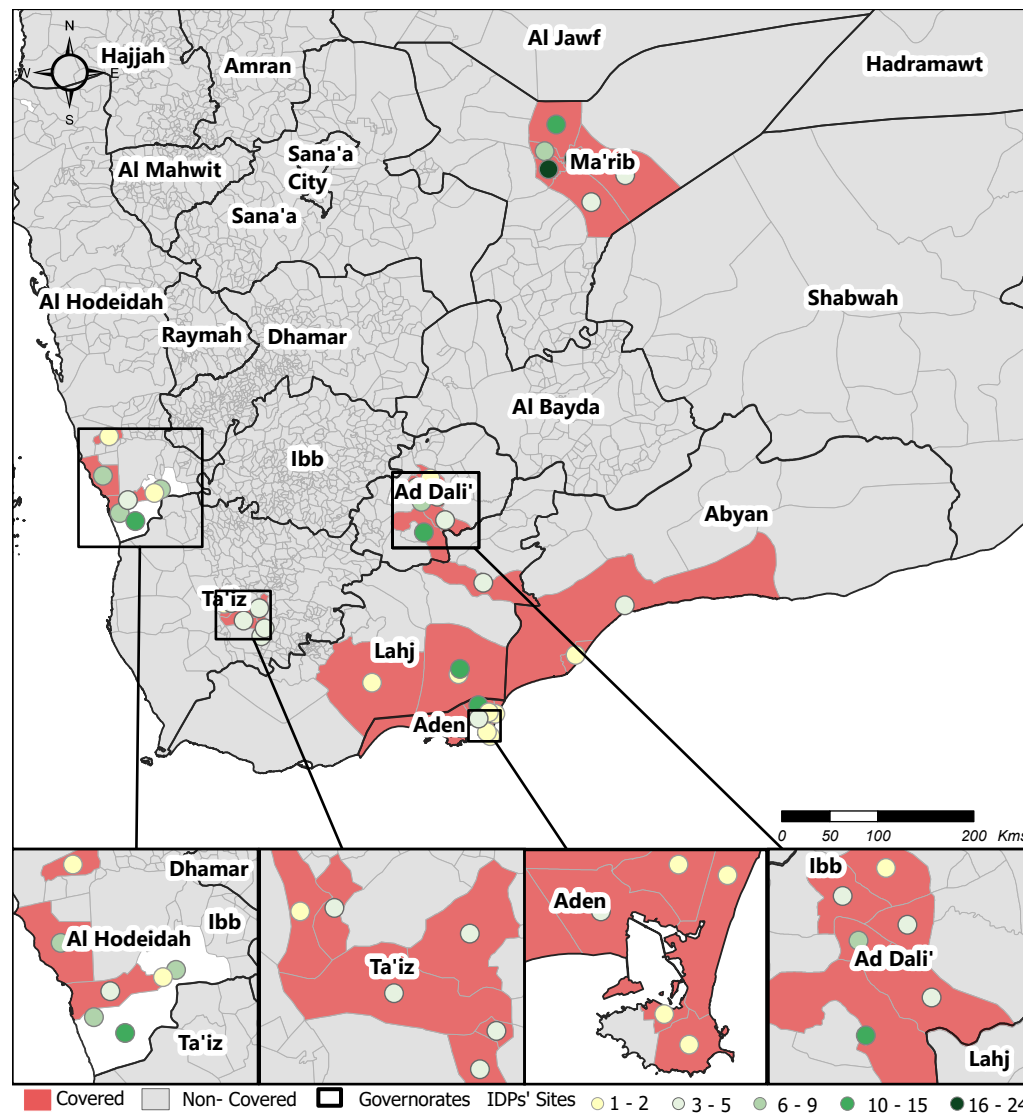
Scope of the assessment

This Situation Overview focuses on analysing changes in sectoral response capacity in managed sites within GoY-controlled areas in Yemen between July 2023 and June 2024, particularly in the context of funding reductions and heightened restrictions on humanitarian actors across the country.¹³ The analysis examines findings at the national and governorate level, identifying areas with heightened needs across various sectors, including the most impacted sectors and the governorates that experienced the greatest deterioration. Additionally, it assesses **the loss of CCCM coverage** in site management and coordination by analysing sites that transitioned to unmanaged status.

The analysis is based on **quantitative data** collected at the **site level**, utilising the SMT tool, covering the period of July 2023 (Round 6), and the period of May-June 2024 (Round 3). **The SMT is a self-reporting tool designed to profile managed IDP sites**

in GoY-controlled areas. It is self-reported by site managers, and data is collected on a bi-monthly basis. The tool was developed in collaboration with the CCCM Cluster and its partners.

Map 1: Sub-districts with IDP sites covered by SMT July 2023 - June 2024



Data collection for round 6 in 2023 took place between 27 July - 3 August 2023 and covered 270 managed sites across 9 governorates in the South of Yemen. For round 3 in 2024, data collection occurred from 28 June - 8 July 2024 and covered 257 managed sites across 8 governorates in the GoY-controlled areas. To ensure the comparability of the analysis, the first step involved aligning the coverage of sites by excluding those that were not assessed in both years, resulting in **a final sample of 216 sites across 7 governorates**.

Regarding the analysis of the site management transition from managed to unmanaged sites, the data is drawn from the CCCM Cluster IDP Site Master List, covering the same reporting period.

The analysis will primarily focus on changes in the sectoral response capacity over a period of one year, presenting an overview of these changes in **Marib, Aden, Al-Hodeidah, Taiz, Lahj, Abyan and Ad Dali' governorates**, followed by an in-depth analysis focusing on areas that experienced the greatest impact. For the in-depth analysis, additional indicators related to **security, safety, restrictions on humanitarian aid, food, shelter, education, protection, displacement movement, health, and livelihood** were incorporated to understand their correlation with the overall decline in sectoral response in the assessed sites.

Since the SMT tool underwent multiple changes throughout the year, the selected indicators were chosen based on their comparability, meaning that they were measured using identical questions and answer options. In addition, it is important to note that given discrepancies in site coverage across different governorates—where some have only a few sites assessed while others, like Marib, have many—comparisons were disaggregated by population size to better illustrate the number of affected individuals in each governorate (See Table 1).

Table 1: SMT July 2023 - June 2024 site coverage

Governorate	No. Assessed managed IDP sites in the governorate	% of managed sites covered in the governorate
Aden	30	100%
Al Hodeidah	41	98%
Ad Dali'	34	94%
Abyan	7	88%
Ma'rib	72	82%
Lahj	16	75%
Ta'iz	16	57%

Sectoral response capacity

Sectoral response capacity reflects the classification developed by the CCCM Cluster in Yemen, allowing site managers to assess the capacity of each sector through five levels: none, low, moderate, good, and very good (See Table 2).

Table 2: Sectoral response capacity classification as per the CCCM Cluster

Classification	Definition
None	No public, private, or NGO service available in site that can provide services.
Low	Public, private, and/or NGO services are available, but they either cannot provide regular or fully functional services, or can only serve a small portion (1-25%) of site residents.
Moderate	Public, private, and/or NGO services are available that can provide regular, functional services to approximately 26-50% of site residents.
Good	Public, private, and/or NGO services are available and can provide regular, functional services to the majority of site residents (approximately 51-75%).
Very good	Public, private, and/or NGO services are available to provide regular, functional services to nearly all site residents (76-100%), with no significant gaps in service provision or quality anticipated in the coming month.

To examine changes in sectoral capacity between July 2023 and June 2024, the analysis will focus on assessing site-level shifts in service classifications. **It will assess the percentage of sites where services have improved or deteriorated compared to 2023 by analysing shifts between classifications.** For example, if a site previously classified as having “good” capacity in a particular sector moves to a lower classification, for instance “moderate”, this will be considered a deterioration. Conversely, if a site classified as “low” in 2023 moves to a higher classification, for instance “good”, this will indicate an improvement. The analysis will also evaluate the percentage of response capacity lost in 2024. These trends will be presented at national and governorate levels.

Furthermore, findings will be analysed with other cross-sectoral indicators to provide a more comprehensive understanding of how shifts in sectoral capacity intersect with other relevant factors, such as **safety and security, freedom of movement, and restrictions on humanitarian aid**. This approach aims to highlight how sectoral changes impact overall site conditions and affected populations, considering both reported capacities and broader contextual influences.

Limitations

- The data, collected through CCCM partners, relies on site managers' self-reports based on various sources, reflecting their perspective rather than that of the affected population. In addition, as the data is not collected at the household level, the findings are indicative. This may introduce biases, limit accountability to affected populations (AAP), and impact reliability. There is a risk that certain scores in service provision may be under or over-reported.
- Changes in the SMT tool prevented direct comparisons of all indicators between 2023 and 2024, leading to some 2024 indicators being analysed independently based on the current situation.
- The population figures in the CCCM Master List differ from those in the SMT due to varying reporting mechanisms. This discrepancy could lead to inconsistencies in understanding the extent or impact of displacement in certain areas.
- The Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) service indicator was excluded from the 2023-2024 comparison because it was redefined. In 2023, it covered the WASH sector as a single category, while in 2024, it was divided into water and sanitation. To ensure consistency, the indicator will be assessed by comparing data from January-February 2024 (Round 1) with June 2024 (Round 3).
- This analysis does not cover sites under the authority of Ansar Allah (AA)-controlled areas, nor does it include unmanaged sites where service provision is likely to be limited. As such, the findings should not be indicative of the overall situation across all IDP sites in Yemen.
- This analysis focuses solely on assessing sectoral capacities during specific intervals of the program cycle: July 2023 and May-June 2024. As a result, any changes in sector capacities that occurred outside these intervals are not reflected in the findings. Additionally, any unusual fluctuations in sectoral capacity coinciding with these intervals could potentially introduce bias into the results.

Key Findings

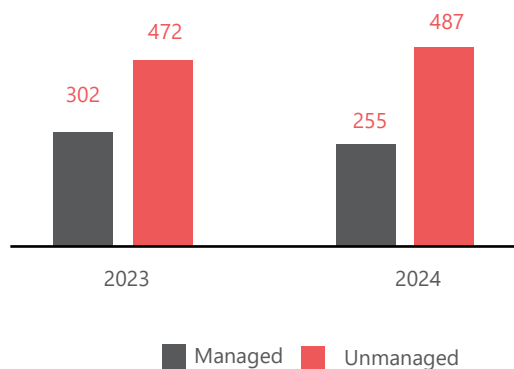
Loss of CCCM Coverage in IDP sites

A significant consequence of the funding challenges facing humanitarian efforts in Yemen is the shift in site management observed between July 2023 and June 2024. This shift, which occurred amidst widespread funding cuts and increased operational constraints, highlights the challenges humanitarian partners face in sustaining site management and ensuring essential services for IDPs.

In the context of CCCM, a **managed site** refers to a site where CCCM partners maintain an ongoing presence, coordinating services and ensuring that residents have equitable access to basic sectoral needs. Managed sites are overseen by Site Management and Coordination (SMC) teams—whether static or mobile—that work to ensure the provision of services by coordinating various sectoral services, addressing any gaps, maintaining basic services and facilities, and ensuring the well-being of site residents.

Over the past year, there has been a decline in the number of managed sites. 19% of sites (n=56) that were managed in 2023 **transitioned to unmanaged status in 2024**.

Figure 1:** Number of managed and unmanaged sites: July 2023 and June 2024

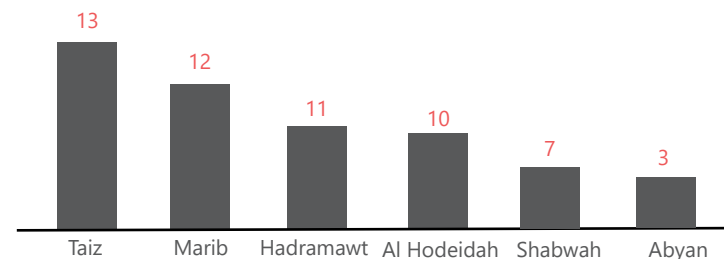


At the governorate level, Taiz had the highest number of sites becoming unmanaged, with 13 sites affected, followed by Marib with 12 sites and Hadramawt with 11 sites (See Figure 2). This shift is impactful given that the majority of the IDPs in the GoY-controlled areas in Yemen are located within Marib (48%), Al Hodeidah (17%), and Taiz (12%) governorates.¹⁴

*All sites in Hajjah lost CCCM coverage as of December 2024.

**In addition to the sites that transitioned to unmanaged status in 2024, 14 unmanaged sites transitioned to managed status, 9 sites closed, and 4 new managed sites were established.

Figure 2: Number of sites that lost CCCM coverage as per June 2024



This change highlights a gap in the CCCM coverage, which varies across governorates as of June 2024. Shabwah and Hadramawt had no CCCM coverage at any of their sites, while Hajjah*, Abyan, and Taiz reported minimal support, with only 6%, 14%, and 20% of their sites covered, respectively. In contrast, all sites in Ad Dali and Aden had CCCM coverage, while Marib and Al Hodeidah had support, with 43% and 55% of their sites covered.

According to SMT data, the IDP population in Marib has increased by 15%, Aden experienced an 8% increase, and Al Hodeidah experienced a 4% increase. This population influx, combined with shift from managed to unmanaged sites between 2023 and 2024 means that the structured coordination from CCCM partners diminishes. The loss of CCCM coverage could potentially leave IDPs without essential support, increases vulnerabilities, and hinders efforts to address urgent needs or seek long-term solutions.

Table 3: IDP population change in managed sites by governorate, SMT, May-June 2024

Government	Population as of June 2024	% of population change
Marib	216,062	15% ▲
Al Hodeidah	45,434	4% ▲
Aden	19,489	8% ▲
Lahj	12,953	26% ▲
Ad Dali'	12,792	9% ▲
Taiz	9325	-12% ▼
Abyan	4389	2% ▲

National Overview of Sectoral Response Capacity

The national-level findings from the sectoral response capacity revealed an **overall decline** between July 2023 and June 2024. The **percentage of sectoral response capacity** classified as good dropped by 4%. In contrast, there was a 5% increase in classifications of low response capacity and an 8% increase in those reporting sectoral response as completely non-existent in 2024 compared to 2023 (See Table 4).

Table 4: All sectors national sectoral response capacity, July 2023-June 2024*

Sectoral Response Capacity	July 2023	June 2024	
None	36%	44%	▲
Low	19%	24%	▲
Moderate	18%	13%	▼
Good	14%	10%	▼
Very good	12%	9%	▼

Sectoral Response capacity by service

As of June 2024, the sectoral response capacity varied significantly across different sectors. **The top three sectors** with the highest percentage sites reporting **no response capacity** were **Livelihoods, Safety and Security, and Non-Food Items (NFIs)** (See Table 5).

As for the sectoral response capacity for categories falling under the pillars of **Camp Management**, safety & security and site maintenance responses scored poorly despite overlapping with the responsibilities of the SMC. Response capacity for both these sectors were non-existent in 60% and 54% of the sites assessed respectively. Therefore, the exceptionally high score for Camp Management may simply indicate the presence of the SMC at these sites, and the capacity of Camp Management Agencies to maintain and improve the sites - either through coordination with service providers or by direct action - appears to be constrained.

Table 5: Assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector, June 2024

Sector	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good
Camp Management	1%	1%	6%	21%	70%
Site maintenance	54%	18%	12%	13%	3%
Safety & security	60%	14%	9%	9%	7%
NFIs	55%	33%	7%	2%	2%
Shelter	42%	21%	16%	14%	7%
Nutrition	48%	25%	18%	7%	1%
Education	34%	35%	15%	11%	5%
Cash	50%	31%	13%	3%	2%
Protection	42%	36%	10%	9%	3%
Food	29%	33%	26%	10%	1%
Health	28%	40%	18%	12%	2%
Livelihoods	84%	13%	1%	1%	0%
RRM	47%	14%	14%	14%	10%

* The table above aggregates the levels of response for all assessed sites and sectors.

In addition, SMT data for June 2024 revealed an overall trend of **deterioration** across all sectors in comparison to July 2023, though the extent of decline varied (See Table 6). **NFIs** experienced the highest deterioration, reported in **48% of assessed managed sites in GoY-controlled areas**, followed by **shelter (44%)**, **nutrition (43%)**, **protection (42%)**, and **cash (40%)**. Among the sites reporting deterioration, 27% of sites experienced a **complete loss of sectoral response capacity** in **cash distribution**, **NFIs**, and **nutrition services**.

However, the data also highlighted that some sectors showed an improvement. As of June 2024, **31% of sites reported an improvement in the education sectoral response capacity**, though an equal percentage reported deterioration. Similarly, food sectoral response capacity showed improvement in 32% of sites, while 38% reported a decline in the response capacity (See Table 6).

Table 6: Sites with improved, deteriorated, or unchanged sectoral response for June 2024 in comparison to July 2023

Sector	Improved	Deteriorated	Unchanged
Camp Management	14%	21%	65%
Site maintenance	16%	39%	44%
Safety & security	18%	33%	49%
NFIs	14%	48%	38%
Shelter	20%	44%	36%
Nutrition	20%	43%	36%
Education	31%	31%	38%
Cash	22%	40%	38%
Protection	23%	42%	35%
Food	32%	38%	29%
Health	28%	39%	33%
Livelihoods	7%	24%	69%

Governorate level - Sector Response Capacity Analysis

Aden Governorate

The data revealed **significant gaps** in sectoral response capacity across all services in the 30 assessed managed sites in Aden as of June 2024. All sites reported **no sectoral response capacity** in livelihood, shelter, nutrition, NFIs, Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), site maintenance, and safety and security. Protection services were almost entirely absent, with 97% of sites reporting no response capacity (See Table 7).

Table 7: Assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector in Aden, June 2024*

Sector**	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good
Camp Management	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Site maintenance	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Safety & security	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NFIs	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shelter	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nutrition	57%	7%	37%	0%	0%
Education	90%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Cash	83%	3%	10%	0%	0%
Protection	97%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Food	23%	37%	37%	0%	3%
Health	60%	17%	23%	0%	0%
Livelihoods	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
RRM	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

*The percentage not adding up to 100% is attributed to the "Don't know" category.

**Camp Management, Site Maintenance, and Safety and Security services fall under the responsibility of the CCCM Cluster.

Shelter and NFI services are managed by the Shelter Cluster, while Food and Livelihood services fall under the FSAC Cluster's responsibility.

Table 8: Population affected by the absence of sectoral response capacity ("None") in Aden, June 2024

Sector	Affected population
Camp Management	0
Site maintenance	19,489
Safety & Security	19,489
NFIs	19,489
Shelter	19,489
Nutrition	9137
Education	16,274
Cash	16,095
Protection	18,603
Food	3547
Health	10,696
Livelihoods	19,489

Camp Management, on the other hand, scored a high classification, with all sites reporting a very good sectoral response. However, this score appears limited in scope, as core responsibilities under Camp Management, such as site maintenance and safety and security, were absent from all assessed sites. This suggests that the capacity of Camp Management Agencies to maintain and improve the sites - either through coordination with service providers or by direct action - appears to be constrained.

The absence of sectoral response capacity in Aden had a profound impact on the population, leaving critical service gaps across all assessed sites. As shown in Table 8, by June 2024, the absence of several key services has exacerbated the vulnerabilities of at least **19,000 IDPs**, who lack essential support (See Table 8).

Changes in Sectoral Response: July 2023 - June 2024

Between July 2023 and June 2024, the sectoral response capacity in Aden experienced a significant shift, marked by a **deterioration in the response across various sectors**. **Protection services were the most affected, with 53% of assessed sites reporting a complete loss of sectoral response capacity** by June 2024 compared to July 2023. Similarly, the health and nutrition sectors saw a deterioration in 43% of assessed sites during the same period.

Table 9: Sites by sectoral response capacity changes across managed sites in Aden, June 2024 compared to July 2023

Sector	Improved	Deteriorated	Unchanged
Camp Management	10%	0%	90%
Site maintenance	0%	23%	77%
Safety & security	0%	7%	93%
NFIs	0%	20%	80%
Shelter	0%	33%	67%
Nutrition	27%	43%	30%
Education	7%	28%	66%
Cash	10%	31%	59%
Protection	0%	53%	47%
Food	33%	37%	30%
Health	23%	43%	33%
Livelihoods	0%	20%	80%
RRM	0%	14%	86%

Despite these deteriorations, there were **slight improvements** in the sectoral response capacity for certain services. For instance, 33% of the assessed sites reported an **improvement in the food sectoral response** between July 2023 and June 2024. This improvement is reflected in the 2024 data, where only 23% of sites reported no sectoral response capacity in food, making it the sector with the smallest gap compared to others. However, this improvement is offset by challenges, as 37% of sites reported a level of deterioration in the food sector during the same period. Furthermore, while fewer sites reported no response, a considerable proportion of sites still identified food sectoral response as low or moderate, with 37% of sites falling into each category.

Similarly, 27% of sites reported improvements in nutrition and 23% in health. However, as of June 2024, **over half of the sites still lack adequate nutrition and health services, leaving more than 10,000 IDPs without adequate access to these critical sectors**. (See Table 7 and Table 8).

In general, while some sites reported improvements in certain services, the broader trend underscores an overall decline in the availability and scope of essential services across managed sites in Aden.

Marib Governorate

The data for the 72 assessed managed sites in Marib revealed **widespread gaps in the sectoral response capacity**, with most sites classifying sectors as ranging from low to non-existent. While the extent of these gaps varies across sectors, **livelihood services had the highest proportion of sites reporting no sectoral response**, with 72% of sites indicating the absence of these services. As of June 2024, **over 167,000 IDPs lack support to access to livelihood services**. Nutrition services followed, with 53% of sites reporting not having a response capacity, and half of the sites reporting no capacity in cash assistance (See Table 10).

In addition, a significant proportion of sites reported **low sectoral response capacity**, particularly in NFI, where 60% of sites fell into this category, followed by health and

Table 10: Assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector in Marib, June 2024

Sector*	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good
Camp Management	0%	0%	14%	19%	67%
Site maintenance	25%	18%	31%	26%	0%
Safety & security	25%	18%	22%	24%	11%
NFIs	28%	60%	8%	3%	1%
Shelter	11%	35%	31%	19%	4%
Nutrition	53%	40%	6%	1%	0%
Education	21%	39%	17%	14%	10%
Cash	50%	38%	10%	3%	0%
Protection	32%	35%	18%	11%	4%
Food	18%	39%	29%	13%	1%
Health	19%	42%	26%	10%	3%
Livelihoods	72%	25%	0%	3%	0%
RRM	17%	25%	19%	28%	11%

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Table 11: Population affected by the absence of sectoral response capacity ("None") in Marib, June 2024

Sector	Affected population
Camp Management	0
Site maintenance	24,361
Safety & Security	21,598
NFIs	27,147
Shelter	10,484
Nutrition	56,602
Education	25,984
Cash	60,640
Protection	27,763
Food	20,701
Health	19,796
Livelihoods	167,260
RRM	15,445

nutrition.

While the **low response classification** indicates that services may still be available in some form, they are likely limited in scale or functionality. Given Marib's position as one of the main governorates hosting the highest number of IDPs, these limited services continue to leave many IDPs unable to access the essential services they need (See Table 11).

As of June 2024, the **Camp Management sector experienced a minor decline in response capacity, with 29% of the assessed sites reporting a deterioration** (See Table 12). Despite this, 67% of sites continued to report very good classification. However, critical gaps persist, as 25% of assessed sites reported the complete absence of site maintenance and safety and security services, affecting over **24,000 IDPs** living in these sites.

Changes in Sectoral Response: July 2023 - June 2024

Between July 2023 and June 2024, the sectoral response capacity in Marib experienced a general decline, with most sectors showing **deterioration in service provision** (See Table 12). **NFIs services were the most affected**, with 58% of assessed sites reporting varying degrees of deterioration in response capacity by June 2024, followed by shelter (55%) and food (51%).

In addition, 35% of sites reported a **total loss of livelihood response capacity** by June 2024 compared to July 2023, followed by **cash assistance (31%)** and **nutrition (30%)**.

Despite this overall decline, a small proportion of the assessed sites in Marib reported some improvement in sectoral response between July 2023 and June 2024, though these improvements remained limited as detailed in Table 12. For instance, 34% of assessed sites reported improvements in safety and security. However, this improvement was offset by 46% of sites reporting a deterioration in the same sector.

Furthermore, while fewer proportion of sites reported no response in various sectors such as food, health and shelter, a considerable number of IDPs continue to face gaps in accessing essential services, highlighting the need for further support (See Table 11).

Similar to Aden, the broader trend reflects an overall decline in the availability and scope of essential services across managed sites in Marib.

Table 12: Sites by sectoral response capacity changes across managed sites in Marib, June 2024 compared to July 2023

Sector	Improved	Deteriorated	Unchanged
Camp Management	22%	29%	49%
Site maintenance	24%	44%	31%
Safety & security	34%	46%	20%
NFIs	17%	58%	25%
Shelter	20%	55%	25%
Nutrition	15%	44%	41%
Education	29%	43%	28%
Cash	19%	49%	32%
Protection	25%	42%	33%
Food	19%	51%	29%
Health	25%	42%	32%
Livelihoods	8%	46%	46%
RRM	22%	42%	36%

Al Hodeidah Governorate

The data for 41 assessed managed sites in Al Hodeidah revealed **significant gaps in the sectoral response**, with a large proportion of sites reporting low to non-existent sectoral services across multiple sectors (See Table 13). **Livelihood service had the highest proportion of sites reporting no sectoral response, with 83% of sites reporting absence of the service, impacting over 34,000 IDPs living on these sites.** Similarly, 68% of sites reported an absence of site maintenance and safety and security services as of June 2024.

The substantial gaps in site maintenance and safety and security are concerning, especially given that the Camp Management sector was largely classified as good

Table 13: Assessed sites’ sectoral response capacity per sector in Al Hodeidah, June 2024

Sector*	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good
Camp Management	0%	5%	2%	51%	41%
Site maintenance	68%	24%	0%	2%	5%
Safety & security	68%	20%	2%	5%	2%
NFIs	54%	32%	5%	5%	5%
Shelter	41%	20%	20%	7%	12%
Nutrition	15%	24%	44%	15%	0%
Education	34%	46%	17%	2%	0%
Cash	32%	37%	20%	2%	10%
Protection	27%	49%	12%	10%	2%
Food	49%	32%	15%	5%	0%
Health	27%	61%	5%	7%	0%
Livelihoods	83%	10%	5%	2%	0%
RRM	29%	5%	22%	15%	29%

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Table 14: Population affected by the absence of sectoral response capacity (“None”) in Al Hodeidah, June 2024

Sector	Affected population
Camp Management	0
Site maintenance	33,090
Safety & Security	24,410
NFIs	18,922
Shelter	15,051
Nutrition	3969
Education	7236
Cash	5467
Protection	4186
Food	18,901
Health	6165
Livelihoods	34,958
RRM	4415

and very good on most sites. This suggests that the capacity of Camp Management Agencies to maintain and improve the sites - either through coordination with service providers or by direct action - appears to be constrained.

As the second largest governorate hosting IDPs, the impact of these sectoral gaps is particularly severe, leaving a larger number of vulnerable individuals without adequate support (See Table 14).

Furthermore, a significant proportion of sites reported **low sectoral response capacity** in the health sector, with 61% of sites falling into this category, followed by protection (49%) and education (46%) services. Even with the presence of services under the ‘low’ classification, their limited capacity and functionality create significant barriers for IDPs in accessing critical services.

In contrast to the significant gaps in many sectors, nutrition services showed a better response, with 44% of sites reporting a moderate level of sectoral response, making it the sector with the smallest gap compared to others.

Changes in Sectoral Response: July 2023 - June 2024

Similar to Aden and Marib, Al Hodeidah experienced an **overall decline** in sectoral response capacity between July 2023 and June 2024, with most sectors showing notable deterioration in service provision (See Table 15).

While 29% of sites reported a degree of improvement in the food sector, **food services were also among the most affected, with 59% of sites reporting varying levels of deterioration in response capacity**. Notably, 41% of those sites reported a **complete loss of response capacity in the sector**. The absence of food services is critical and impacts over **18,000 IDPs** living on these sites and is compounded by the significant gaps in livelihood response capacity at these sites.

Protection services also experienced deterioration, with 56% of sites reporting a decline in response capacity. This was evidenced by the fact that nearly half of the sites reported a low response capacity in this sector. Similarly, nutrition and site maintenance services saw a reduction in capacity, with 54% of sites reporting a decrease in the level of response in both sectors.

Table 15: Sites by sectoral response capacity changes across managed sites in Al Hodeidah, June 2024 compared to July 2023

Sector	Improved	Deteriorated	Unchanged
Camp Management	12%	29%	59%
Site maintenance	5%	54%	41%
Safety & security	3%	25%	63%
NFIs	7%	51%	41%
Shelter	17%	46%	37%
Nutrition	27%	54%	20%
Education	17%	34%	49%
Cash	22%	39%	39%
Protection	12%	56%	32%
Food	29%	59%	12%
Health	20%	39%	41%
Livelihoods	12%	15%	73%
RRM	17%	51%	32%

Ad Dali' Governorate

The data for the 34 assessed managed sites in Ad Dali governorate revealed **significant gaps** across multiple sectors, with a considerable proportion of sites reporting no sectoral response. Livelihood service had the highest proportion of sites reporting no sectoral response, with 97% of sites indicating an absence of response, impacting over **12,000 IDPs** in sites. This was followed by safety and security (85%), and RRM (82%) (See Table 16).

Similar to the assessed governorates above, there are substantial gaps between the Camp Management sector and the sectors falling under its responsibility. While the majority of sites (97%) classified Camp Management as very good, a large proportion

Table 16: Assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector in Ad Dali', June 2024

Sector*	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good
Camp Management	0%	3%	0%	0%	97%
Site maintenance	76%	18%	0%	3%	3%
Safety & security	85%	15%	0%	0%	0%
NFIs	53%	29%	15%	3%	0%
Shelter	71%	24%	0%	3%	3%
Nutrition	68%	23%	0%	9%	0%
Education	38%	41%	18%	3%	0%
Cash	21%	56%	18%	3%	3%
Protection	53%	41%	3%	3%	0%
Food	38%	38%	21%	3%	0%
Health	21%	43%	18%	18%	0%
Livelihoods	97%	3%	0%	0%	0%
RRM	82%	18%	0%	0%	0%

**Camp Management, Site Maintenance, and Safety and Security services fall under the responsibility of the CCCM Cluster.

Shelter and NFI services are managed by the Shelter Cluster, while Food and Livelihood services fall under the FSAC Cluster's responsibility.

Table 17: Population affected by the absence of sectoral response capacity ("None") in Ad Dali', June 2024

Sector	Affected population
Camp Management	0
Site maintenance	7516
Safety & Security	8170
NFIs	3923
Shelter	6635
Nutrition	6996
Education	4281
Cash	1017
Protection	3830
Food	2763
Health	1689
Livelihoods	12,318
RRM	8537

of sites reported an absence of sectoral response capacity in site maintenance and safety and security. These gaps impact at least **7,000 IDPs** living on these sites.

Other sectors, such as shelter (71%) and nutrition (68%), also displayed high percentages of sites not having any response. In addition, a significant proportion of sites reported **low sectoral response capacity**, such as cash (56%), protection, and education services (41% each). This indicates that while these services are present, their scale and functionality are inadequate to fully address the needs of the population.

Changes in Sectoral Response: July 2023 - June 2024

The analysis of sectoral response changes between July 2023 and June 2024 in Ad Dali' indicates that while deterioration has been **less pronounced**, most sectoral responses capacities remained largely unchanged throughout the year (See Table 18). Despite this stability, significant gaps in sectoral response capacity remain, with critical sectors such as livelihood, safety and security and site maintenance continuing to face substantial challenges. This is evident in the fact that 97% of sites reported an absence of livelihood services as of June 2024 (See Table 16).

Some improvements have been noted in certain sectors, particularly education, where 47% of sites reported some level of improvement, followed by health (44%) and food (41%). Despite this, the 2024 data shows that these improvements remain limited. For instance, in the food and education sectors, only 3% of sites reported a good response, and 21% of sites reported a moderate response for food, with 18% reporting the same for education. The majority of sites, however, continued to report no or low response capacity.

In the health sector, although 44% of sites reported an improvement, 41% of sites reported a deterioration, with 26% of sites experiencing a **complete loss of response capacity**.

These ongoing sectoral gaps continue to affect a significant proportion of sites, leaving a considerable number of IDPs without access to adequate sectoral services, as evidenced by the 2024 data (See Table 17).

Table 18: Sites by sectoral response capacity changes across managed sites in Ad Dali', June 2024 compared to July 2023

Sector	Improved	Deteriorated	Unchanged
Camp Management	9%	3%	88%
Site maintenance	21%	3%	76%
Safety & security	12%	9%	79%
NFIs	32%	29%	38%
Shelter	21%	32%	47%
Nutrition	12%	32%	56%
Education	47%	21%	32%
Cash	32%	23%	35%
Protection	26%	29%	44%
Food	41%	9%	50%
Health	44%	41%	15%
Livelihoods	0%	0%	100%
RRM	12%	15%	74%

Lahj Governorate

The data for the 16 assessed managed sites in Lahj revealed an **overall gap** across all sectors. However, there is some variation in the distribution of classifications, **with a small proportion of sites reporting good sectoral response capacity**. This proportion differs from sector to sector, highlighting that while challenges persist, there are some sites where services were more available and effectively implemented, even if the majority of sites still face significant gaps in response capacity (See Table 19).

As of June 2024, NFIs services had the highest proportion of sites reporting no response capacity, affecting over **10,000 IDPs** living in sites (See Table 20). This was followed by livelihood and cash assistance, which also faced significant gaps in sectoral

Table 19: Assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector in Lahj, June 2024

Sector**	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good
Camp Management	19%	0%	0%	25%	56%
Site maintenance	44%	19%	6%	25%	6%
Safety & security	44%	19%	6%	6%	25%
NFIs	88%	6%	0%	0%	6%
Shelter	38%	6%	6%	38%	13%
Nutrition	50%	13%	13%	25%	0%
Education	25%	31%	19%	19%	6%
Cash	63%	31%	0%	6%	0%
Protection	31%	38%	6%	19%	6%
Food	13%	19%	31%	31%	6%
Health	13%	44%	19%	25%	0%
Livelihoods	75%	19%	6%	0%	0%
RRM	50%	13%	13%	19%	0%

*The percentage not adding up to 100% is attributed to the "Don't know" category.

Table 20: Population affected by the absence of sectoral response capacity ("None") in Lahj, June 2024

Sector	Affected population
Camp Management	1402
Site maintenance	5962
Safety & Security	3864
NFIs	10,464
Shelter	2827
Nutrition	3899
Education	1774
Cash	6668
Protection	1837
Food	905
Health	401
Livelihoods	8607
RRM	2737

response (See Table 19).

Unlike in other governorates, **19% of sites in Lahj reported no sectoral response in Camp Management**. This may suggest that site management and Coordination (SMCs) teams were primarily operating remotely, limiting their ability to coordinate with service providers and address the needs of the population effectively. Despite this, more than half of the sites (56%) reported very good response capacity. However, **significant gaps persisted in site maintenance and safety and security, with 44% of sites reporting an absence of response in these critical sectors**.

Although the health sector reported comparatively lower gaps at 13%, **a significant proportion of sites (44%) indicated low response capacity**. This indicates that while these services are present, their scale and functionality are inadequate to fully address the needs of the population.

Changes in Sectoral Response: July 2023 - June 2024

The analysis of sectoral response changes between July 2023 and June 2024 in Lahj shows both significant improvements and deterioration across various sectors (See Table 21).

Among the improvements, the **food sector stands out, with 75% of sites reporting an improved response capacity**. By June 2024, only 13% of assessed sites reported no food sectoral response, while 31% of sites reported a moderate response and 31% reported a good response (See Table 19).

Protection also saw an improvement, with 50% of sites reporting a level of sectoral response capacity, followed by shelter (44%) and RRM at 40%. However, despite these changes, the 2024 data shows that these remain limited. In the **protection sector**, 44% of sites reported a deterioration, **with 31% experiencing a complete loss of response capacity**. Similarly, in **shelter**, 38% of sites reported a deterioration, and **19% experienced a complete loss**.

On the other hand, critical sectors like NFIs and site maintenance saw significant deteriorations, with 50% of sites reporting a decline in these sectors. Cash assistance also faced a deterioration, with all 44% of sites reporting a **complete loss of the sectoral response as of June 2024, impacting over 6,000 IDPs living in those sites**.

Table 21: Sites by sectoral response capacity changes across managed sites in Lahj, June 2024 compared to July 2023

Sector	Improved	Deteriorated	Unchanged
Camp Management	6%	25%	69%
Site maintenance	31%	50%	19%
Safety & security	38%	19%	44%
NFIs	6%	50%	44%
Shelter	44%	38%	19%
Nutrition	19%	44%	38%
Education	31%	31%	38%
Cash	25%	44%	31%
Protection	50%	44%	6%
Food	75%	13%	13%
Health	31%	6%	63%
Livelihoods	13%	6%	81%
RRM	40%	20%	40%

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Shelter and NFI services are managed by the Shelter Cluster, while Food and Livelihood services fall under the FSAC Cluster's responsibility.

Abyan Governorate

The data for the seven assessed managed sites in Abyan governorate showed an **overall gap** in the majority of sectors, with **safety and security, and livelihood services completely lost in all assessed sites**, as all sites reported no sectoral response capacity in these areas, impacting over **3,000 IDPs** living in these sites.

On the other hand, Abyan stands out as the only governorate where no gaps were reported in sectors such as **education, food, and protection**, though challenges remain in terms of low response capacity in these sectors. In the education and protection sector, 57% (n=4 out of 7) of sites reported low sectoral response capacity. This indicates that while these services are present, their scale and functionality are inadequate to fully address the needs of the population.

Table 22: Assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector in Abyan, June 2024

Sector*	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good
Camp Management	0%	0%	14%	57%	29%
Site maintenance	71%	29%	0%	0%	0%
Safety & security	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NFIs	86%	14%	0%	0%	0%
Shelter	57%	14%	29%	0%	0%
Nutrition	57%	29%	14%	0%	0%
Education	0%	57%	43%	0%	0%
Cash	71%	0%	29%	0%	0%
Protection	0%	57%	29%	14%	0%
Food	0%	14%	71%	14%	0%
Health	43%	14%	14%	29%	0%
Livelihoods	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
RRM	71%	29%	0%	0%	0%

Table 23: Population affected by the absence of sectoral response capacity ("None") in Abyan, June 2024

Sector	Affected population
Camp Management	0
Site maintenance	3570
Safety & Security	4389
NFIs	4009
Shelter	2386
Nutrition	2386
Education	0
Cash	3570
Protection	0
Food	0
Health	1960
Livelihoods	4389
RRM	2766

Significant gaps were also evident in other critical sectors. NFIs and site maintenance saw an absence of response in a considerable proportion of sites, with 86% (n=6 out of 7) and 71% (n=5 out of 7) of sites reported no response as of June 2024 respectively. Similarly, shelter, nutrition, and health sectors also faced considerable gaps, with over half of the sites reporting absence of responses capacities.

Similar to the assessed governorates above, there are substantial gaps between the Camp Management sector and the sectors falling under its responsibility, with the majority of sites reporting either good or very good response. However, all sites reported an absence of safety and security services, and the majority of sites reported an absence of site maintenance. This suggests that the capacity of Camp Management Agencies to maintain and improve the sites - either through coordination with service providers or by direct action - appears to be constrained.

Changes in Sectoral Response: July 2023 - June 2024

The analysis of sectoral response changes between July 2023 and June 2024 in Lahj shows both significant improvements and deterioration across various sectors (See Table 23).

Among the improvements, **the food and protection sector stood out, with 43% (n=3 out of 7) of sites reporting an improved response capacity** and no sites reporting any deterioration. Similarly, the education sector also showed improvement, with 43% (n= 3 out of 7) of sites reporting a better response, though one site experienced a level of deterioration. **By June 2024, all assessed sites in Abyan had some level of sectoral response in food, education, and protection** (See Table 21).

On the other hand, several critical sectors experienced notable deterioration. **Site maintenance, safety and security, and the RRM saw a major decline, with 86% (n= 6 out of 7) of sites reporting some level of deterioration.** In the case of safety and security, all sites were left without any response capacity by June 2024. Similarly, NFIs and cash sectors also faced significant decline, with 71% (n= 5 out of 7) of sites reporting deterioration.

Table 24: Sites by sectoral response capacity changes across managed sites in Abyan, June 2024 compared to July 2023

Sector	Improved	Deteriorated	Unchanged
Camp Management	14%	57%	29%
Site maintenance	0%	86%	14%
Safety & security	0%	86%	14%
NFIs	14%	71%	14%
Shelter	43%	57%	0%
Nutrition	29%	57%	14%
Education	43%	14%	43%
Cash	29%	71%	0%
Protection	43%	0%	57%
Food	43%	0%	57%
Health	43%	43%	14%
Livelihoods	0%	57%	43%
RRM	14%	86%	0%

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Shelter and NFI services are managed by the Shelter Cluster, while Food and Livelihood services fall under the FSAC Cluster's responsibility.

Taiz Governorate

The data for the 16 assessed managed sites in Taiz revealed an **overall gap** across the majority of sectors. However, there is some variation in the distribution of classifications, **with a notable proportion of sites reporting good sectoral response capacity** in certain sectors. This indicates that while challenges persist, there are some sites where services were more available and effectively implemented, even if the majority of sites still face significant gaps in response capacity (See Table 25).

As of June 2024, Livelihood services had the highest proportion of sites reporting no response capacity, affecting over **7,000 IDPs** living in these sites. This was followed by cash and safety and security, which also faced significant gaps in sectoral response.

Table 25: Assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector in Taiz, June 2024

Sector*	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good
Camp Management	0%	0%	6%	13%	81%
Site maintenance	19%	31%	13%	19%	19%
Safety & security	63%	13%	13%	0%	13%
NFIs	56%	19%	19%	0%	6%
Shelter	6%	13%	13%	44%	25%
Nutrition	50%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Education	0%	19%	13%	56%	13%
Cash	75%	0%	13%	13%	0%
Protection	31%	44%	0%	19%	6%
Food	50%	19%	13%	19%	0%
Health	31%	19%	6%	25%	19%
Livelihoods	81%	13%	0%	0%	6%
RRM	44%	0%	38%	6%	13%

Table 26: Population affected by the absence of sectoral response capacity ("None") in Taiz, June 2024

Sector	Affected population
Camp Management	0
Site maintenance	1563
Safety & Security	6979
NFIs	5224
Shelter	654
Nutrition	4514
Education	0
Cash	7640
Protection	3004
Food	4376
Health	4045
Livelihoods	7626
RRM	5365

Significant gaps were also evident in other critical sectors. For example, **nutrition and food sectors saw an absence of response in half of the sites as of June 2024, impacting around 4,000 IDPs living in these sites.**

Despite these challenges, certain sectors demonstrated relatively better response capacity. **More than half of the sites reported good sectoral response capacity in education**, and none of the sites reported a complete absence of response in this sector. Shelter services also showed a relatively lower gap, with only 6% of sites reporting no sectoral capacity, 44% reporting good response, and 25% reporting very good response.

The majority of sites (81%) reported very good response capacity for the **camp management**. As for sectors that fall under its responsibility, and compared to other sectors and assessed governorates, **site maintenance in Taiz showed a relatively lower gap**, with 19% of sites reporting good response capacity and 19% reporting very good response capacity. However, the safety and security sector stands out for its significant gap, as 63% of sites reported no response capacity in this sectors. This

suggests that while Camp Management is relatively better in Taiz, significant challenges remain, particularly in ensuring safety and security across sites.

Changes in Sectoral Response: July 2023 - June 2024

The analysis of sectoral response changes between July 2023 and June 2024 in Lahj shows **both significant improvements and deterioration across various sectors** (See Table 27).

Among the improvements, **education sector stood out, with 87% of sites reporting an improved response capacity and no sites reporting any deterioration**, leaving all assessed sites with some level of response in the sector (See Table 24).

As detailed in Table 26, some sectors showed a limited improvement. For instance, 31% of sites reported some level of improvement in the food response capacity. However, the 2024 data highlights the ongoing challenges, with 38% of sites reporting a deterioration and 50% of sites still reporting not having any response as of June 2024.

On the other hand, several critical sectors experienced notable deterioration. **NFIs and safety and security saw a decline, with 69% and 50% of sites, respectively, reporting some level of deterioration.** For NFIs, half of the assessed sites reported a complete loss of the sectoral response capacity. Similarly, 63% of assessed sites reported an absence in safety and security response capacity, with 38% of sites experiencing a total loss of capacity, leaving at least **5,000 IDPs** in affected sites without adequate support.

Table 27: Sites by sectoral response capacity changes across managed sites in Taiz, June 2024 compared to July 2023

Sector	Improved	Deteriorated	Unchanged
Camp Management	6%	19%	75%
Site maintenance	25%	56%	19%
Safety & security	25%	50%	25%
NFIs	19%	69%	13%
Shelter	31%	38%	31%
Nutrition	31%	31%	38%
Education	87%	0%	13%
Cash	25%	19%	56%
Protection	44%	31%	25%
Food	31%	38%	31%
Health	31%	38%	31%
Livelihoods	19%	13%	69%
RRM	44%	38%	19%

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Water and Sanitation sector: February - June 2024

National Overview of Water Response Capacity

The national-level findings from the sectoral response capacity in **water showed a relatively stable response** between February and June 2024, with no major changes observed. The proportion of sites reporting no sectoral response capacity increased by 2%, while those classified as having low response decreased by 1%. In addition, there was a minor drop in the quality of response, with a minor decrease in sites reporting very good response capacity (See Table 28).

Despite this relatively stagnant change in the response, 32% of the assessed sites (n=68) still reported no sectoral response as of June 2024, highlighting persistent gaps in water service provision.

It is worth noting that the comparison period for this sector spans only five months, which may explain why no substantial changes have been observed during this time.

Table 28: National water sectoral response capacity change, February-June 2024

Sectoral Response Capacity	February 2024	June 2024	
None	30%	32%	▲
Low	21%	20%	▲
Moderate	17%	17%	▶
Good	20%	20%	▶
Very good	12%	10%	▼

At the governorate level, **Aden** had the highest proportion of sites reporting the absence of water response capacity, with 90% of its assessed sites without water sectoral coverage as of June 2024 (See Table 29). Of these, 40% saw a complete loss of water response capacity between February and June 2024, impacting over **16,000 IDPs**. **Ad Dali'** followed, with 62% of sites reported no water sectoral response, impacting over **6,000 IDPs**. Notably, although only 12% of sites in **Marib** reported no water sectoral response capacity as of June 2024, its position as a major IDP host means that this gap leaves over **10,000 IDPs** without support in accessing basic water needs (See Table 29).

Conversely, Abyan presented a more positive scenario, with none of the assessed sites reporting an absence of water sectoral response as of June 2024. In addition, 29% of

the assessed sites classified the response as good, and other 29% of sites reported it as very good.

Other governorates also demonstrated a notable proportion of sites reporting good and very good water sectoral response (See Table 29). These figures indicate that a considerable number of sites in these areas have functional and available water services, effectively addressing the needs of the majority of IDP residents in these regions.

Table 29: Assessed sites' water sectoral Response capacity per governorate, June 2024

Governorates	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very Good
Abyan	0%	14%	29%	29%	29%
Aden	90%	3%	7%	0%	0%
Al Hodeidah	17%	24%	22%	27%	10%
Marib	12%	20%	29%	26%	14%
Ad Dali'	62%	32%	0%	6%	0%
Lahj	19%	13%	0%	31%	38%
Taiz	13%	25%	25%	38%	0%

Changes in Sectoral Response: July 2023 - June 2024

The analysis of sectoral response changes between July 2023 and June 2024 **shows both notable improvements and deterioration** in water sectoral response capacity across different governorates (See Table 30).

Abyan saw a 43% improvement in water response capacity in its sites, with only 14% of sites reporting deterioration. This improvement is reflected in the fact that none of the sites in Abyan reported an absence of water sectoral response capacity as of June 2024.

Although Taiz experienced the most decline, with 69% of sites reporting some level of deterioration, the overall impact has been less pronounced. As of June 2024, only 13% of sites reported a complete absence of response, with the majority of sites reporting moderate and good response capacities (See Table 29). Additionally, Lahj reported a 38% improvement in water response capacity, while 31% of sites saw deterioration.

However, the number of affected IDPs in Lahj is relatively smaller compared to other governorates, suggesting that although challenges persist, the overall impact is less severe in terms of the population affected (See Table 30).

Table 30: Sites by water sectoral response capacity changes per governorate, June 2024 compared to July 2023

Sector	Improved	Deteriorated	Unchanged	Affected population*
Abyan	43%	14%	43%	0
Aden	7%	43%	50%	16,378
Al Hodeidah	24%	39%	37%	4170
Marib	39%	33%	27%	10,161
Ad Dali'	15%	18%	68%	6216
Lahj	38%	31%	31%	1402
Taiz	19%	63%	19%	1508

National Overview of Sanitation Response Capacity

In contrast to the relatively stable water sectoral response, sanitation experienced a notable shift between February and June 2024. During this period, **20% (n=43) of sites reported a complete loss of the response, leaving a total of 43% (n=90) of sites without coverage as of June 2024.**

Table 31: National sanitation sectoral response capacity change, February-June 2024

Sectoral Response Capacity	February 2024	June 2024	
None	32%	43%	▲
Low	23%	30%	▲
Moderate	21%	15%	▼
Good	12%	10%	▼
Very good	10%	3%	▼

*Affected population by the absence of the sectoral response capacity ("None").

The data revealed an **overall gap** in the sanitation response capacity across all assessed governorates. **Aden** had the highest proportion of sites reporting the absence of sanitation response capacity, with 93% of its assessed sites without sanitation sectoral coverage as of June 2024 (See Table 31). This gap impacts over **18,000 IDPs** living on these sites. **Ad Dali'** followed, with 56% of sites reported no water sectoral response, impacting over **5,000 IDPs**.

Looking at the impact in terms of the affected population, Marib emerges as the most significantly affected governorate. 30% of its sites reported an absence of sanitation response, impacting over **43,000 IDPs** due to Marib's role as a major IDP hub in GoY-controlled areas. Similarly, in Al Hodeidah, 37% of sites reported an absence of sanitation response, leaving over **16,000 IDPs** without adequate sanitation response in these sites.

Conversely, Abyan emerged as the least impacted governorate, with 57% (n=4) of its sites reporting moderate water response capacity. Only 14% (n=1) reported an absence of sanitation response capacity. The absence of response in Abyan affected only 579 IDPs, a relatively small number compared to other governorates.

In contrast to water response capacity, sanitation saw a smaller proportion of sites reporting good or very good levels. This was particularly evident in Lahj, where half of the assessed sites reported either good or very good sanitation response. Similarly, in Taiz, 31% of sites reported good sanitation response.

Table 32: Assessed sites' sanitation sectoral response capacity per governorate, June 2024

Governorates	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good
Abyan	14%	29%	57%	0%	0%
Aden	93%	3%	3%	0%	0%
Al Hodeidah	37%	44%	12%	7%	0%
Marib	30%	36%	20%	11%	3%
Ad Dali'	56%	35%	6%	3%	0%
Lahj	25%	19%	6%	25%	25%
Taiz	19%	13%	31%	31%	6%

Changes in Sectoral Response: July 2023 - June 2024

The analysis of sectoral response changes between July 2023 and June 2024 shows **notable deterioration** in sanitation sectoral response capacity level across different governorates (See Table 32).

Abyan had the highest proportion of sites reporting a level of deterioration in the sanitation response capacity. Despite this, the impact has been less pronounced compared to other governorates, with a relatively smaller number of IDPs affected.

In contrast, Aden did not experience a significant positive or negative shift in its sanitation response capacity between February and June 2024. The situation remained largely unchanged, with 80% of sites reporting no alterations in the status of sanitation response capacity. This suggests that the challenges faced by managed IDP sites in Aden were longstanding issues that remained unaddressed during the reporting period.

Despite some sites in Marib and Al Hodeidah reporting improvements in sanitation response capacities, the 2024 data highlights that a considerable proportion of IDPs sites continue to face difficulties accessing basic sanitation services. This ongoing challenge underscores the continuous need for support and intervention in these major IDP hubs.

Table 33: Sites by sanitation sectoral response capacity changes per governorate, June 2024 compared to July 2023

Sector	Improved	Deteriorated	Unchanged	Affected population*
Abyan	14%	57%	29%	578
Aden	3%	17%	80%	18,202
Al Hodeidah	20%	43%	37%	16,564
Marib	32%	33%	35%	43,322
Ad Dali'	18%	24%	59%	5310
Lahj	31%	31%	38%	1605

Marib: In-Depth Analysis

The findings for Marib highlight changes in site management and sectoral responses between July 2023 and June 2024, affecting a large proportion of the total site population in Yemen. During this period, **19% of managed sites lost CCCM support and transitioned to unmanaged status**, with Marib representing **15% (n=12)** of these changes, ranking the second highest after Taiz.

The analysis revealed **widespread gaps** in sectoral response capacity in managed sites across GoY-controlled areas in Yemen. The top three sectors with the highest percentage of managed sites reporting no sectoral response capacity were **livelihoods, safety and security, and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**. While the proportion of sites in Marib reporting high sectoral gaps was lower than in other governorates, the decline in services has disproportionately impacted its larger IDP population. With nearly half (48%) of IDPs in GoY-controlled areas residing in Marib, the reduced services are likely to have heightened impact on the displaced population in the governorate (See Table 11).

 **746 households** reported arriving in Marib in **June 2024**, in comparison to **446 households** in **July 2023**.

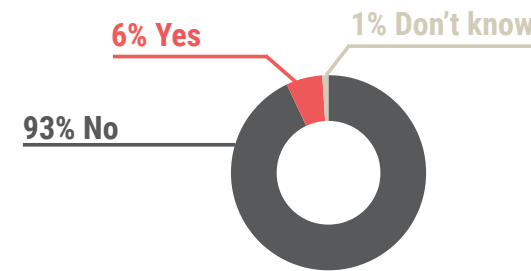
 **220 households** reported departing from Marib in **June 2024**, in comparison to **145 households** in **July 2023**.

Data from the SMT indicated a **15% increase** in the IDP population in Marib between 2023 and 2024. As of June 2024, the average number of IDP households arriving in sites in Marib rose from **8.25 households** in 2023 to **10.36 households**. This influx of IDPs was accompanied by a slight increase in departures, with the average number of households leaving Marib rising from **2.7 households** in 2023 to **4.3 households** in 2024. This movement, combined with the reduced CCCM coordination in sites, could place a larger portion of the population at greater risk, potentially impacting their access to adequate basic services. However, it is important to note that IDP departures are likely underreported and not systematically monitored, which may affect the accuracy of these figures.

As of June 2024, **93% of assessed sites in Marib reported no access restrictions for humanitarian aid providers**. However, in the 6% of sites with reported access restrictions, all cited **government-imposed limitations** as the cause.

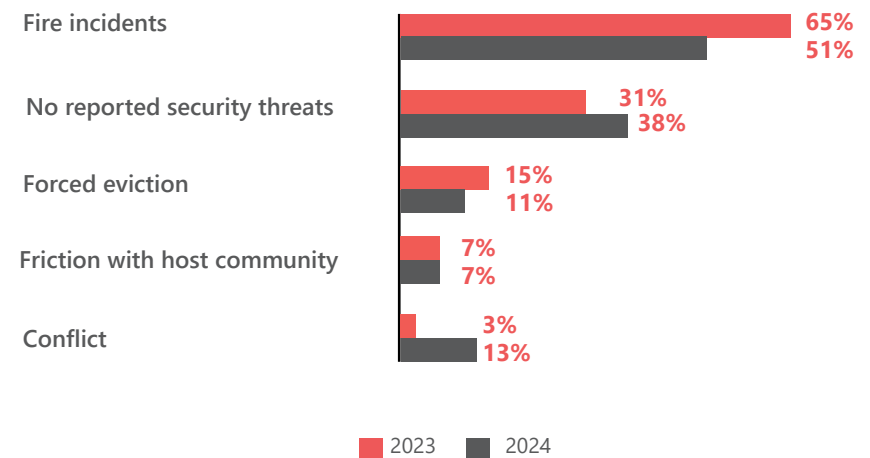
*Site Managers were able to select multiple answers for this question.

Figure 3: Sites by restrictions on humanitarian aid providers, June 2024



Between July 2023 and June 2024, there was a slight improvement in the perception of **safety and security** threats in sites in Marib, with an increase in the proportion of sites reporting **no security threats**. However, this shift is accompanied by an increase in sites reporting **conflict** as a safety and security concern in sites (See Figure 4). This increase is critical, particularly when viewed against the **backdrop of an overall decline in sectoral response for safety and security**. Notably, 25% of sites reported a complete absence of safety and security response, affecting over 21,000 IDPs. Additionally, 32% of sites lacked protection response, impacting over 27,000 IDPs (See Table 10 and 11). These gaps in the sectoral response lead to inadequate support and increase risks for vulnerable groups, such as women and girls, older people, and persons with disabilities within those sites.¹⁵

Figure 4: Sites by the reported safety and security threats on site, July 2023-June 2024*



■ 2023 ■ 2024

As of June 2024, 72% of the assessed sites in Marib reported **no livelihood sectoral response capacity**, impacting over **167,000 individuals** residing in those sites.



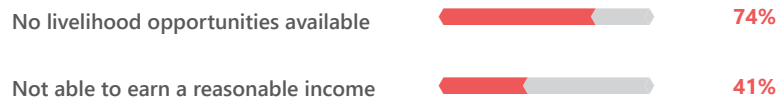
90% of assessed sites reported **casual labor** as main livelihood activity in June 2024.



28% of assessed sites reported **agriculture**, and **25%** reported **livestock** as main livelihood activities as of June 2024.

The reliance on casual labor reflects the economic vulnerability of the IDP population, as limited access to formal job opportunities leaves households with unstable incomes. This challenge is reflected in the data, **where 74% of sites reported no livelihood opportunities available, and 41% noted an inability to earn a reasonable income** (See Figure 5). Furthermore, environmental challenges, such as floods, disrupt people’s ability to work in agriculture, further reducing productivity and income stability. These economic challenges limit access to essential services, further exacerbating vulnerabilities of IDPs in sites.

Figure 5: Top two most reported challenges to access livelihood opportunities, June 2024

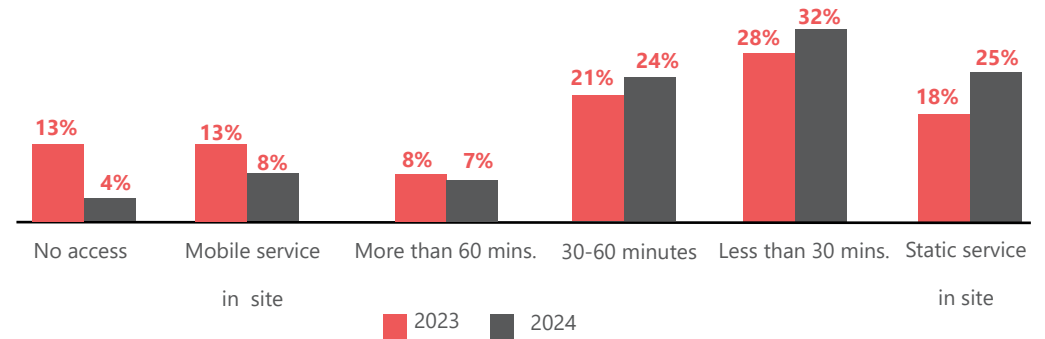


The loss of sectoral response in **livelihoods** across sites in Marib, along with the deteriorating economic situation, has further exacerbated the pre-existing challenges in accessing basic services. The lack of livelihood opportunities and sectoral response in this area has impacted the IDP population’s access to basic services, including **healthcare**.

While there have been improvements in the availability of healthcare services in 2024, with more sites reporting static healthcare facilities and fewer sites reporting no accessibility (See Figure 6), economic barriers remain a significant challenge to accessing healthcare. In June 2024, 58% of assessed sites reported **cost** as the primary barrier to accessing healthcare facilities, reflecting a slight decrease from 67% in 2023. Despite this improvement, **cost** remains the most frequently reported barriers, followed by the **unavailability of medicine** (42%) and **transportation** (29%).

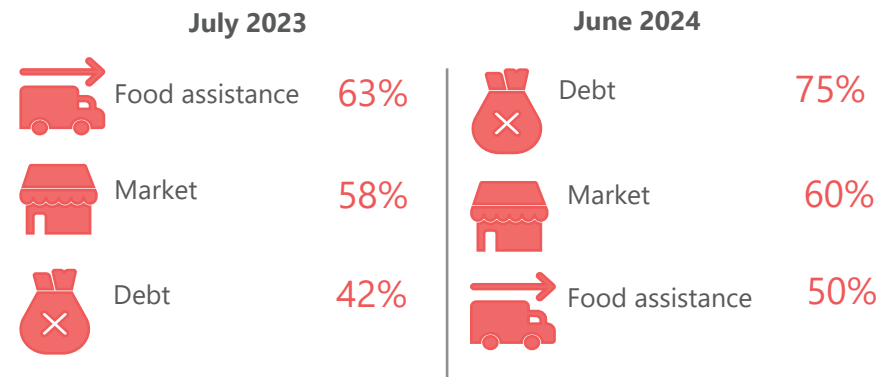
*Site Managers were able to select multiple answers for this question.

Figure 6 Accessibility to primary healthcare, July 2023-June 2024



The challenges in accessing **food** in Marib are similarly closely linked to economic factors. The data from June 2024 revealed that 72% of assessed sites in Marib identified **economic causes**, such as the lack of livelihood opportunities and limited income generation, as the primary barriers to accessing food. Issues such as the suspension or insufficiency of humanitarian aid were reported as the second and third most significant barriers, further highlighting the heavy reliance of these sites on external assistance to meet their food needs.

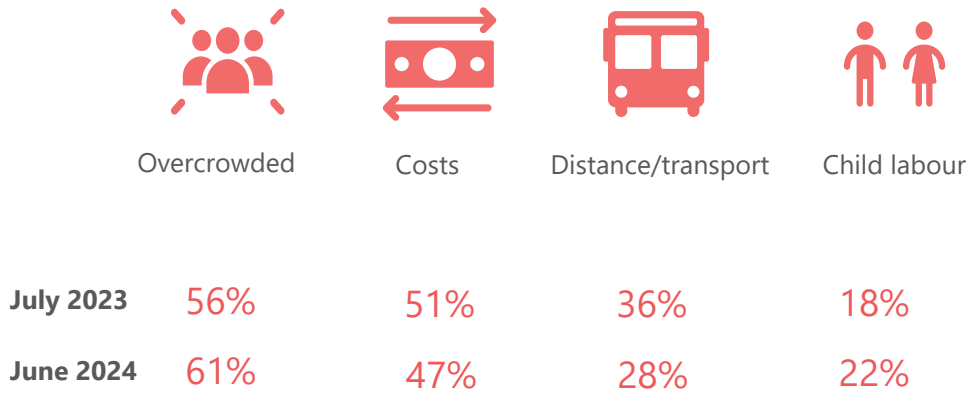
Figure 7: Top three food access modality, July 2023-July 2024*



In 2024, there was a significant increase in the number of sites reporting that residents are relying on **debt** to access food, with the **percentage of sites rising from 42% in 2023 to 75% in 2024** (See Figure 7). At the same time, the lack of cash availability has become a pressing issue, driven by both a decline in cash assistance, evidenced by a 17% increase in sites reporting a **loss of cash sectoral response**, and the widespread lack of income, with 69% of assessed sites citing it as a barrier to accessing cash. As for June 2024, **50% of assessed sites without any form of cash assistance**, impacting

over 60,000 IDPs. The persistence of such high proportions emphasizes the need for economic support. Additionally, while fewer sites reported receiving food assistance this year, this likely reflects **disruptions in aid availability (36% of sites)**, such as suspension or insufficient supply, rather than an improvement in self-reliance for food access.

Figure 8: Top four most reported barriers to access school, July 2023-June 2024*



Economic challenges are similarly evident in the barriers to accessing **education**. **The cost of school fees** remained a common challenge, though there was a slight decrease in the percentage of sites reporting this issue in June 2024 compared to July 2023. At the same time, there was a slight increase in sites citing **child labour** as a reason for children not attending school. In the context of economic hardship and displacement, where livelihood opportunities are scarce, families often rely on child labour as a negative coping mechanism to address their financial needs.

In the **water sectoral response**, Marib experienced a slight improvement between February and June 2024, marked by a decrease in the proportion of sites reporting having no sectoral response and a very slight increase in water response capacity levels within the sites. **As of June 2024, 12% of assessed sites reported an absence of water sectoral response, impacting over 10,000 IDPs living in sites.**

SMT data for June 2024, **indicated that 81% of assessed sites rely on improved water sources**, with **public taps** being the most commonly cited, reported by 57% of sites. In contrast, 19% of sites depend on unimproved water sources, water trucks being the most commonly used water source. This distribution remains consistent with the findings from the previous year.

As for the **sanitation sectoral response**, Marib experienced a minor decrease in sites reporting an absence of sanitation response, with 30% of sites reporting no response

as of June 2024. This affects over 43,000 individuals living in sites.



78% of IDP households were reported to have sufficient quantity of safe and clean water for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing during May-June 2024.



29% of assessed sites reported that water supplied from the main source has an **unacceptable taste** during May-June 2024.

The SMT data for June 2024 revealed that 73% of IDP households were reported to have access to latrines on sites. In terms of latrine types, **74% of assessed sites have access to at least one improved latrine type**, with flush pour latrine to a tank sewer system being the most commonly cited, reported by 69% of sites. **The remaining 26% rely on unimproved latrine types.** This pattern remained steady between 2023 and 2024.

49% of assessed sites in Marib reported not having showers in sites as of June 2024. Among those who reportedly had access to showers, only 42% reported private showers facilities.



75% of assessed sites were reported having latrines with functional locks, while only **5%** reported having gender-separated latrines during May-June 2024.



89% of assessed sites reported having showers with functional locks, while only **8%** reported having gender-separated showers during May-June 2024.

*Site Managers were able to select multiple answers for this question.

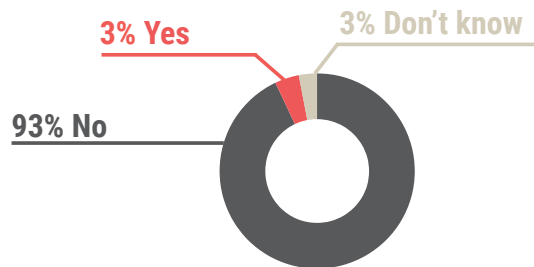
Aden: In-Depth Analysis

The findings for Aden highlighted **stability in site management and CCCM coverage** between July 2023 and June 2024. Unlike other governorates, such as Taiz and Marib, where notable number of sites lost CCCM support and transitioned to unmanaged status, all managed sites in Aden maintained their CCCM coverage during this period. This stability was further reflected in the CCCM sectoral response, with all sites classifying it very good as of June 2024.

However, in terms of sectoral gaps, Aden emerged as the most impacted governorate, with all sites reporting no response capacity in critical sectors such as **livelihoods, shelter, nutrition, NFIs, RRM, site maintenance** and **safety and security** (See Table 7). Even in sectors where some level of response was present, only a small proportion of sites classified it as low or medium response capacity, highlighting the significant challenges faced in addressing the needs of the population. This widespread gap in sectoral response impacts a large number of individuals, leaving over **19,000 IDPs** without access to adequate services (See Table 8).

Data from the SMT indicated an **8% increase** in the IDP population in Aden over the course of the year. However, as of June 2024, Aden did not experience significant new inflows of IDPs, with the data showing that no households were reported to have arrived during the reporting period.

Figure 9: Sites by restrictions on humanitarian aid providers, June 2024

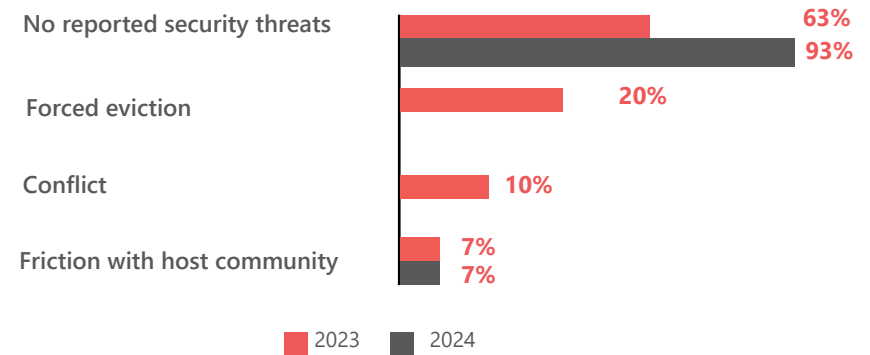


Similar to Marib, the majority (93%) of assessed sites in Aden reported no access restrictions for humanitarian aid providers as of June 2024 (See Figure 9). However, in the only site with reported access restrictions, these were attributed to government-imposed limitations. This suggests that the significant gap in sectoral response capacity in Aden is not due to restrictions on humanitarian actors, but rather limitations in their capacity to respond.

*Site Managers were able to select multiple answers for this question.

Between July 2023 and June 2024, there was a significant improvement in the perception of safety and security threats in sites in Aden, with a notable increase in the proportion of sites reporting no security threats. None of the sites reported forced eviction and conflict as a site threat as of June 2024 (See Figure 10).

Figure 10: Sites by the reported safety and security threats on site, July 2023-June 2024*



Nevertheless, the reported absence of protection and safety and security response capacities in these sites underscores the importance of considering the potential impact of these gaps. Given that the SMT tool operates at the site level rather than a household level, it is challenging to fully assess how the lack of such critical services affects individuals. This absence of responses capacities could leave vulnerable groups, such as women and girls, older people, and persons with disabilities, at heightened risk, without adequate protection or support.¹⁶

Similarly to Marib, the widespread gap in livelihood sectoral response capacity is particularly evident in Aden, where all assessed sites reported no capacity to provide livelihood support as of June 2024, impacting a considerable number of IDPs residing in these sites.



90% of assessed sites reported **casual labor** as main livelihood activity in June 2024.



14% of assessed sites reported **agriculture**, and **none of the sites** reported **livestock** as main livelihood activities as for June 2024.

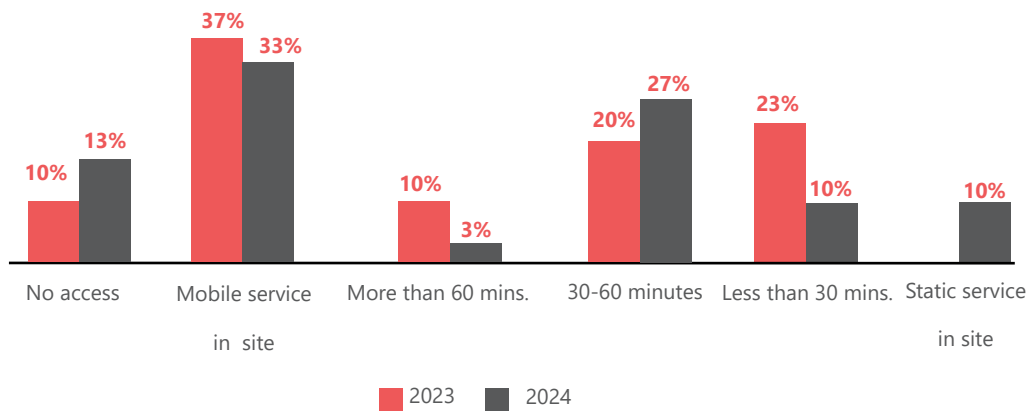
This gap, combined with limited livelihood opportunities and the reliance on casual labour, which remains the primary income as reported by the majority of assessed sites, and minimal dependence on agriculture and livestock, exacerbates the challenges faced by IDPs. These challenges are evident in the data, with 97% of sites reporting an inability to earn a reasonable income. These economic challenges not only limit income-generation prospects but also hinder access to essential services, further exacerbating vulnerabilities of IDPs in sites.

Between July 2023 to June 2024, the **livelihoods** sectoral response experienced a deterioration in 20% of the assessed sites in Aden, while conditions in the other sites showed no improvement, highlighting a persistent challenge in this sector. This gap, along with the deteriorating economic situation, has further restricted the IDP population's access to basic services, including **healthcare**.

As for June 2024, the data indicated a **slight deterioration in access to healthcare facilities**. While 10% (n=3) reported having a static primary healthcare facility on-site, compared to none in July 2023, two additional sites reported not having a functional healthcare facility on-site. Economic barriers remained the most reported challenge to accessing healthcare, with all assessed sites (100%) citing the **cost of services** as the primary obstacle in June 2024, reflecting a significant increase from 83% in 2023.

Economic barriers remain a significant challenge to accessing healthcare. In June 2024,

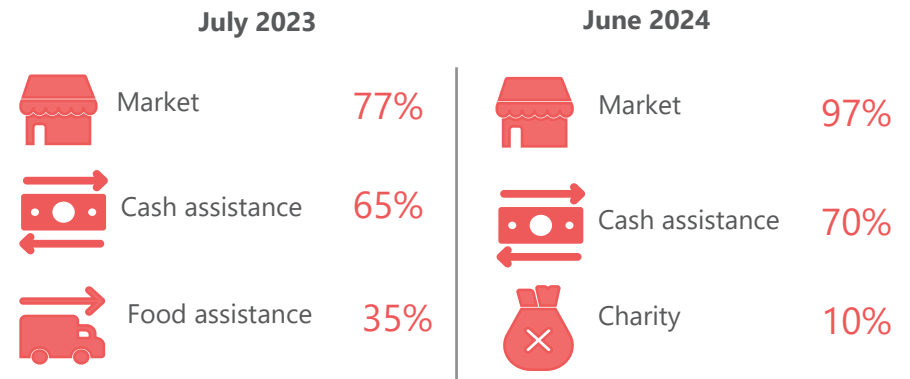
Figure 12: Accessibility to primary healthcare, July 2023-June 2024



Similarly, economic factors emerged as the primary barrier to access food, with 97% of sites citing **economic causes** as the main challenge as of June 2024. Issues such as insufficiency of humanitarian aid and aid suspension were also reported as the second and third most significant barriers, further highlighting the heavy reliance of these sites on external assistance to meet their food needs.

*Site Managers were able to select multiple answers for this question.

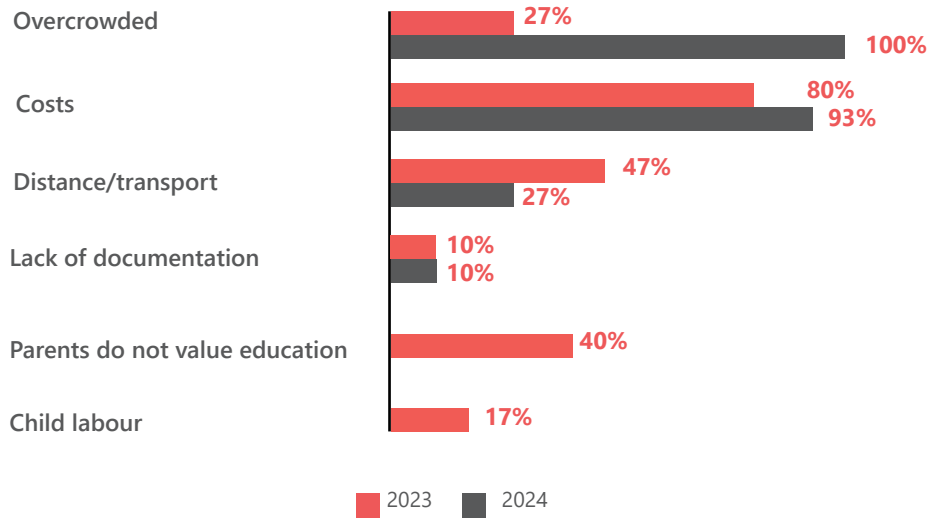
Figure 13: Sites by food access modality, July 2023-June 2024*



In terms of how individuals access food, the proportion of sites reporting markets as the primary source of food significantly increased from 77% in 2023 to 97% in 2024. Reliance on cash assistance also rose, reflecting a shift towards market-based food access. Among the various sectoral gaps and deteriorations observed in Aden between July 2023 and June 2024, food response capacity experienced the smallest deterioration compared to other sectors. However, the sector's capacity remained low in 2024 with 60% of sites reporting either low or non-existent capacity (See Table 7). It is unsurprising that food assistance, as a food modality, was reported by only 3% of sites in 2024, compared to 35% in 2023 (See Figure 13).


Only a small share (13%) of sites reported a cash sectoral response in 2024. However, 70% of sites cited reliance on cash assistance as a source of food access, marking an increase from 65% in the previous year. Given the overall deterioration of other services and food assistance in the sites, this data can suggest that in sites where there was cash assistance in 2024, households may need to allocate a larger portion of their cash assistance to food compared to 2023. Additionally, it is important to note that the SMT data does not assess how well cash assistance meets the food needs of the IDP population, nor does it account for changes in the frequency of cash assistance. This could help explain why, despite the low or non-existent cash response capacity in the majority of sites, IDPs' reliance on cash to access food increased by 2024.


Figure 14: Sites by most reported barriers to access school, July 2023-June 2024*



Economic challenges are similarly evident in the barriers to accessing to **education**. **The cost of school fees** remained a common challenge, with an increase in the percentage of sites reporting this issue in June 2024 compared to July 2023. Notably, none of the sites in June 2024 reported **child labour** as a barrier, a decrease from 17% in 2023. However, this difference may reflect the difference in site managers' reporting practices rather than an actual absence of child labour in these locations. Additionally, 10% of sites identified the lack of civil documentation as a factor preventing school enrolment, a finding consistent with the previous year.

SMT data for June 2024 indicated that **all assessed sites in Aden rely on improved water sources**, with **public taps** being the most commonly cited, reported by 67% of sites, and none of the sites reported using unimproved water sources.

 **58%** of IDP households were reported to have sufficient quantity of safe and clean water for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing during May-June 2024.

 **20%** of assessed sites reported that water supplied from the main source has an **unacceptable taste** during May-June 2024.

Despite this, the water sectoral response in Aden faced significant changes, with 43% of assessed sites reporting a level of deterioration between February and June 2024. By June 2024, 90% of assessed sites reported a lack of water sectoral response.

These gaps in sectoral response could suggest issues such as insufficient water supply, maintenance challenges, or inequitable distribution, which continue to affect the population's overall water needs.

Aden experienced **minor changes in the sanitation sectoral response capacity between February and June 2024**. However, the sanitation gap remained significant, with 93% of sites reporting a gap as of June 2024. While 67% of IDP households were reported to have access to improved latrines, primarily flush-pour latrines connected to a tank or sewer system, a pattern consistent with findings from 2023, sanitation challenges were more pronounced in the lack of access to showers. Notably, all assessed sites in Aden reported having no showers facilities in sites.



92% of assessed sites reported having latrines with functional locks, while only **16%** reported having gender-separated latrines during May-June 2024.



None of the assessed sites reported having showers in sites, a gap that impacts over **19,000 IDPs** in site.

*Site Managers were able to select multiple answers for this question.

Endnotes

- ¹ IOM (2019) - [Yemen Area Assessment Round 37](#), March 2019.
- ² OCHA (2024) - [Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview \(HNO\) 2024](#).
- ³ CCCM IDP Hosting Site Master List (Latest: October 2024). This data source is updated every month, and figures might change.
- ⁴ OCHA (2024) - [Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview \(HNO\) 2024](#).
- ⁵ IOM (2019) - [Yemen Area Assessment Round 37](#), March 2019.
- ⁶ UNHCR (2024) - [Impact of funding cuts operation in the MENA Region, May 2024](#).
- ⁷ OCHA (2024) - [Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview \(HNO\) 2024](#).
- ⁸ UN General Assembly (2024) - [Joint NGO Briefing Note on Humanitarian Situation and Funding in Yemen](#), September 2024.
- ⁹ OCHA (2024) - [Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview \(HNO\) 2024](#).
- ¹⁰ Financial Tracking Service - [Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2024](#).
- ¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹² UN General Assembly (2024) - [Joint NGO Briefing Note on Humanitarian Situation and Funding in Yemen](#), September 2024.
- ¹³ Ibid.
- ¹⁴ OCHA (2024) - [Yemen Humanitarian Update: Issue 7, October 2024](#)
- ¹⁵ Ibid.

ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative 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).

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