

Site Monitoring Tool (SMT) - Yemen

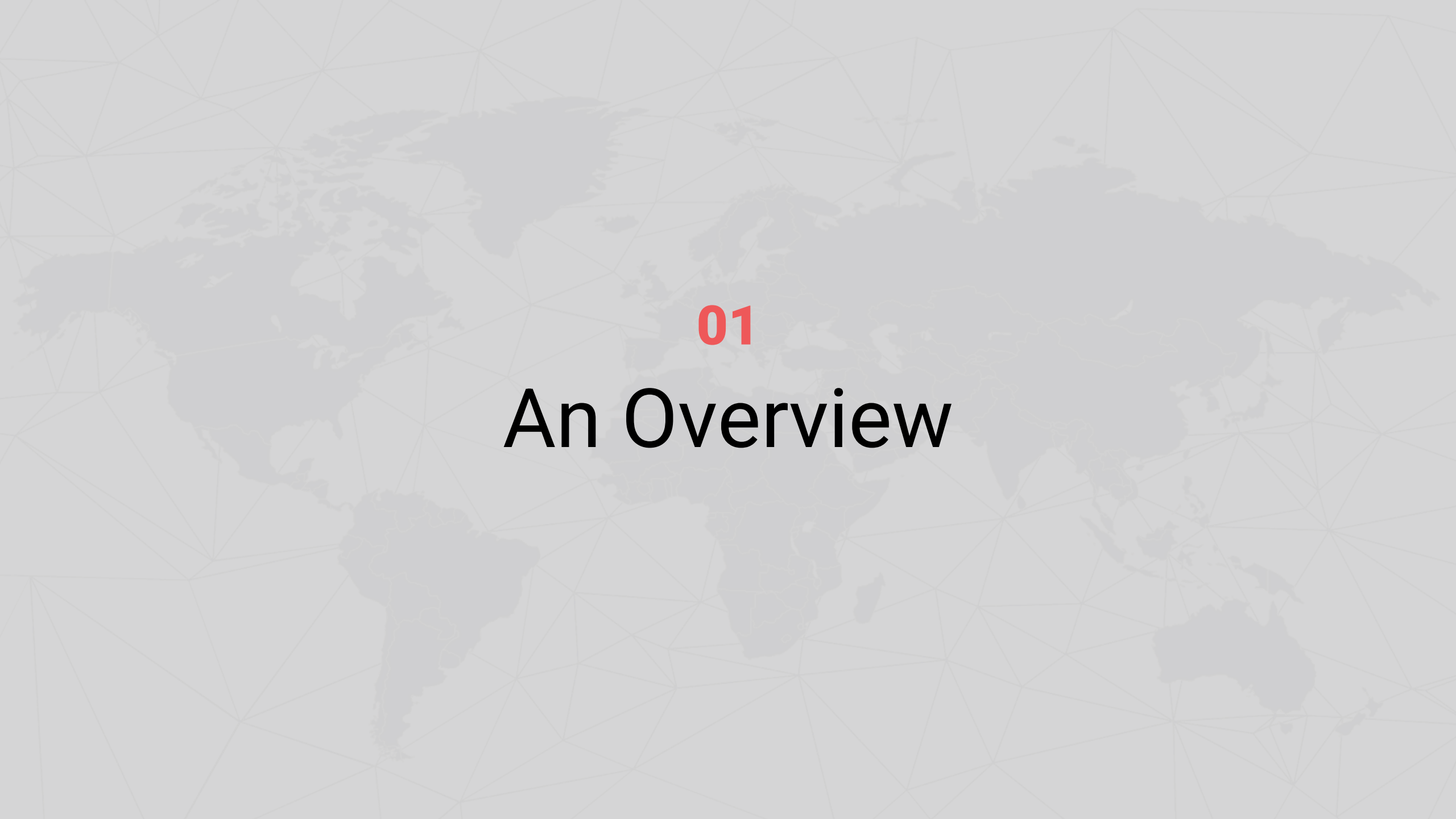
Round 1- April 2026

Presentation of Findings, July 2026



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01

An Overview

I. General Overview - Background



- Yemen continues to face a **protracted humanitarian crisis** driven by conflict, repeated displacement, economic decline, and climate-related shocks.



- In 2026, Yemen hosts approximately **5.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs)**, representing one of the **largest displacement crises** globally (*UN OCHA HNRP 2026*).

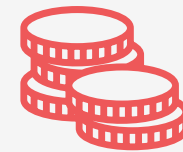
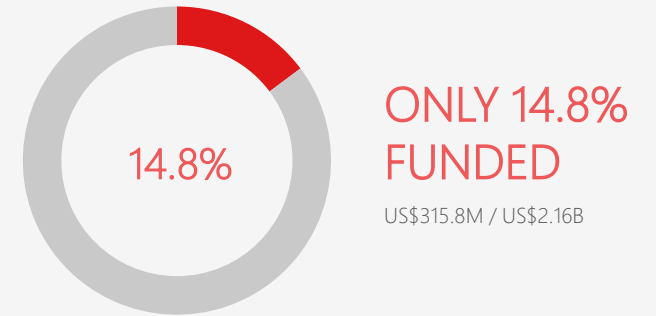


- At the same time, **severe funding declines** have forced humanitarian actors to scale back critical life-saving programmes, resulting in significant assistance gaps and reduced access to essential services for vulnerable populations.



- In this context, humanitarian actors require regular and reliable information on the evolving needs of displaced communities, as well as on service availability, access, and gaps within IDP sites.

Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (2026)



US\$315.8 million received of
US\$2.16 billion required

FUNDING BY KEY SECTORS*



CCCM
3%

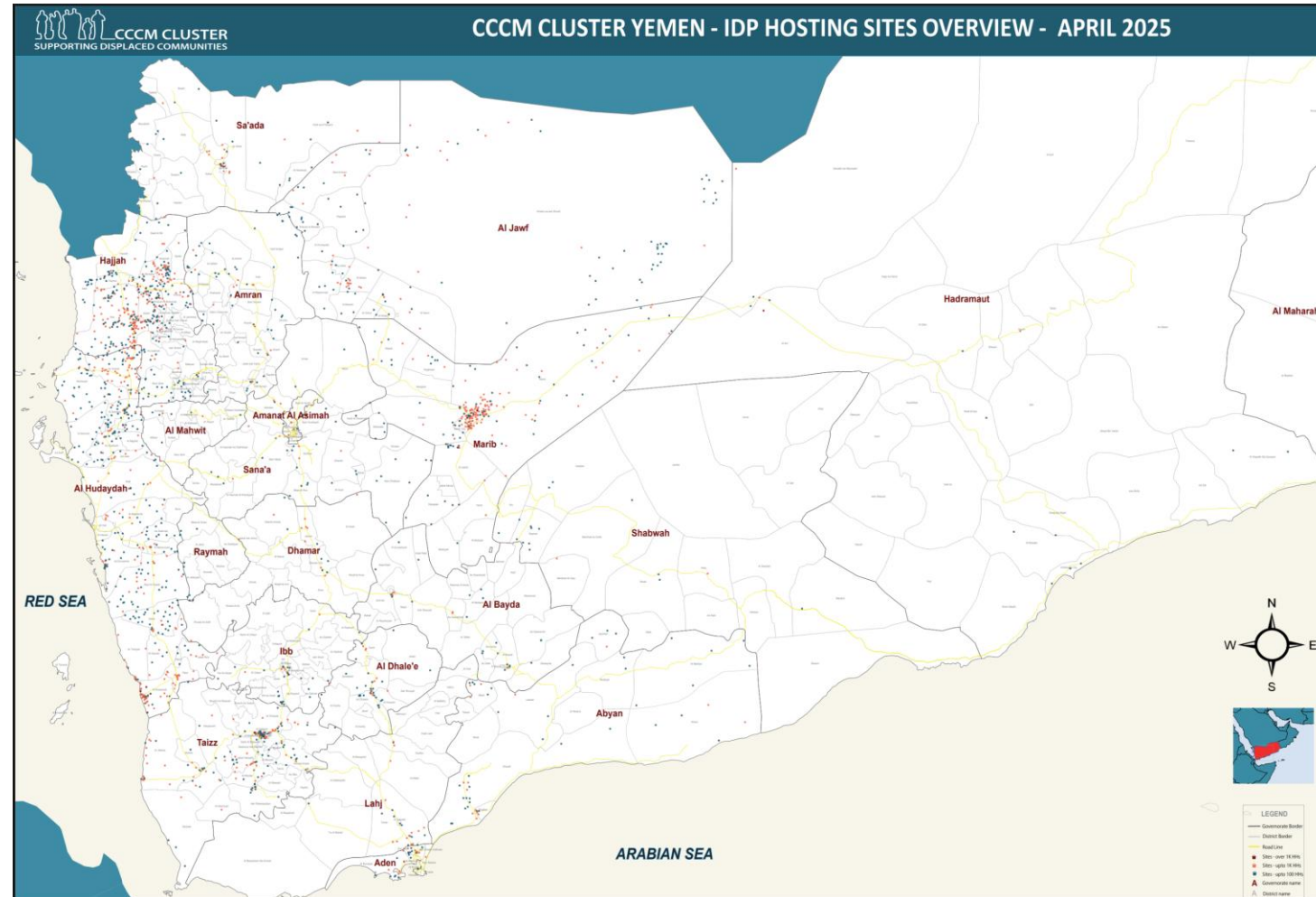


Shelter
5%

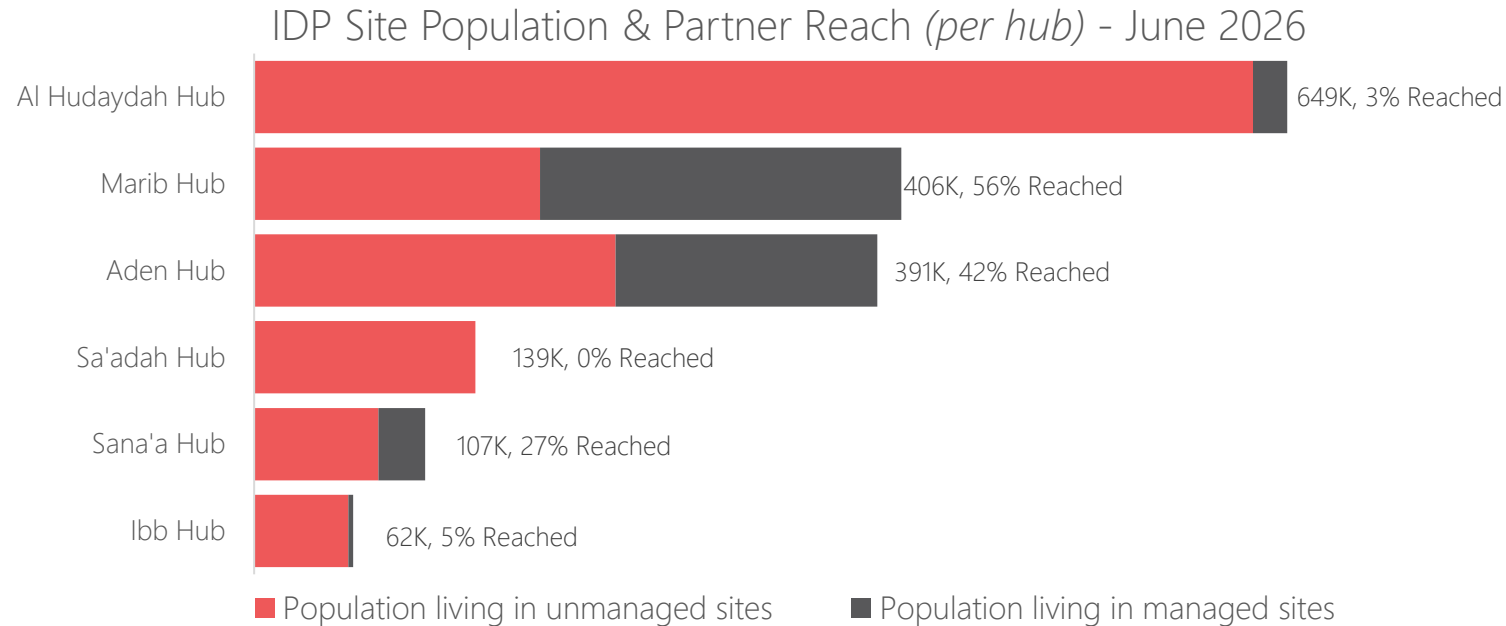
*As of 17 June 2026
Source: Yemen HNRP Funding Status (OCHA)

National Overview

- IDP Hosting Sites are lands, buildings, and structures which are **publicly or privately owned** that are used for the **collective and communal settlement** of the displaced population in the **event of conflict or natural disaster**.
- There are approximately **1.7M IDPs** in **1,908 IDP hosting sites** across Yemen.
- Cluster partners support 253 sites hosting 445 people, as of June 2026



National Overview



The CCCM Cluster is integrating with Shelter and HLP to **form the Shelter, Land, and Site Coordination (SLSC) Cluster**. The SLSC Cluster follows a place-based, people-centred model, recognizing that affected people live in diverse settings, including camps, informal sites, host communities, and urban or rural settlements, and require coherent shelter, land, and site coordination support across these locations.

II. General Overview - SMT

- **Site Monitoring Tool (SMT):** A management tool used by site managers to collect site information from various stakeholders throughout the reporting period and submit updated data to support ongoing site monitoring and decision-making.
- **Development:** by the CCCM Cluster, with support from REACH, the SAG* and partners, following the transition from the Site Reporting Tool (SRT, 2019) .
- **Rollout:** The first round of SMT data collection was launched in January 2023.
- **Research Terms of Reference for the Site Monitoring Tool:** [SMT ToR](#)

The Site Monitoring Tool (SMT) aims to:



01

Provide regular, and in-depth sectoral information on **managed IDP hosting sites** across Government of Yemen (GoY)-controlled areas in South Yemen.



02

Strengthen **collaboration and service coordination** with other sectors (i.e., shelter, WASH, food).



03

Enable an improved **evidence-based** effective humanitarian CCCM responses.

III. Methodology

- Site-level KI interviews (with site managers)*
- Frequency: context-dependent.
- Roles: CCCM partners collect data; REACH designs the tool, cleans, analyzes and reports data, in coordination with the CCCM cluster.
- Outputs: indicative of conditions at time of data collection.

Site Monitoring Tool (SMT)
Data collection in managed IDP sites in GoY-areas, with static/mobile/remote response modalities
Frequency: number of data collection activities In 2024: 6 rounds In 2025: 1 round In 2026: 1 round
KIs by Site Managers <u>in site or remotely</u>
Detailed tool that provides an overview of each sector, CCCM activities, demographics, safety threats, natural hazards, gaps & needs

Eight Data Collection Partners

ACTED
BCFHD
DEEM
DRC
GWQ
IOM
NMO
NRC

**Data collection followed REACH ethical standards. Participation was entirely voluntary and based on informed consent.*



IV. Data Collection

- REACH analyzed the data collected from Round 1 - 2026 of SMT data collection in managed sites across GoY-controlled areas, South of Yemen.
- Reporting period: March-April 2026 (01 March–20 April 2026).
- Data submission dates: 20-26 April 2026.
- Coverage: 231 managed IDP sites* across 7 governorates.
- Data submitted: 83% from Aden Hub (n=191) , & 17% from Marib Hub (n=40).
- The analysis ONLY includes sites covered in data collection activities.

Overview of SMT Data Collection Rounds

Data collection	Coverage period	Hub(s)	Governorates	Assessed IDP sites	Data collection partners
SMT Round 1 2026	Mar-Apr 2026	Aden & Marib	7	231	8
SMT Round 1 2025	Apr-May 2025	Aden & Marib	7	232	10
SMT Round 6 2024	Nov-Dec 2024	Aden & Marib	7	240	7

**One Key Informant Interview (KII) was conducted for each managed site.*



V. Geographic Coverage

COVERAGE SUMMARY



7
Governorates



24
Districts



231
Managed Sites

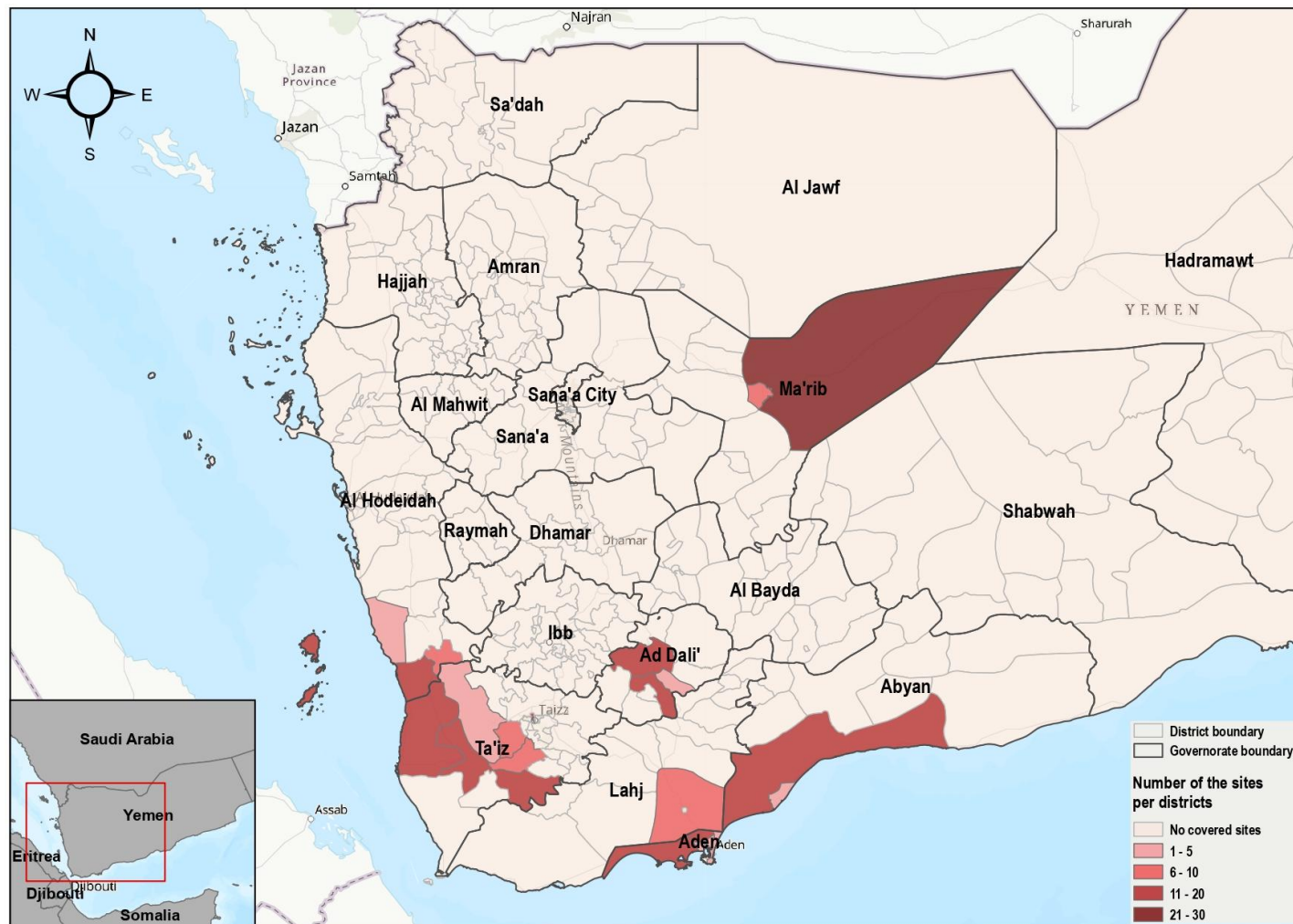
SMT COVERAGE OF MANAGED SITES BY GOVERNORATE (%)*



Assessment period: March – April 2026

Findings are indicative for assessed sites only and are not representative.

SMT Coverage of Managed Sites
(Round 1, 2026), Government of Yemen (GoY) - Controlled Areas



*SMT coverage represents the proportion of CCCM reported managed sites that were assessed through the Site Monitoring Tool.



VI. Objectives of the Analysis



Help donors and CCCM partners understand the **impact of the reduction of humanitarian assistance**



Identify **emerging gaps, shifts in site conditions, and changes in access to services.**



Inform **operational adjustments and coordinated advocacy** in a rapidly evolving context.

Limitations



Findings are indicative only and should not be interpreted as statistically representative. Comparisons with previous SMT rounds should be interpreted cautiously.



Data collection was postponed due to partner training activities, reducing the fieldwork period to five days. This have limited geographic coverage opportunities for some managed sites (e.g., Taiz) during the reporting period.



Findings are based on Key Informant (KI) reports, primarily site managers, and reflect site-level perceptions rather than household-level experiences. Therefore, should not be interpreted as direct household survey results.



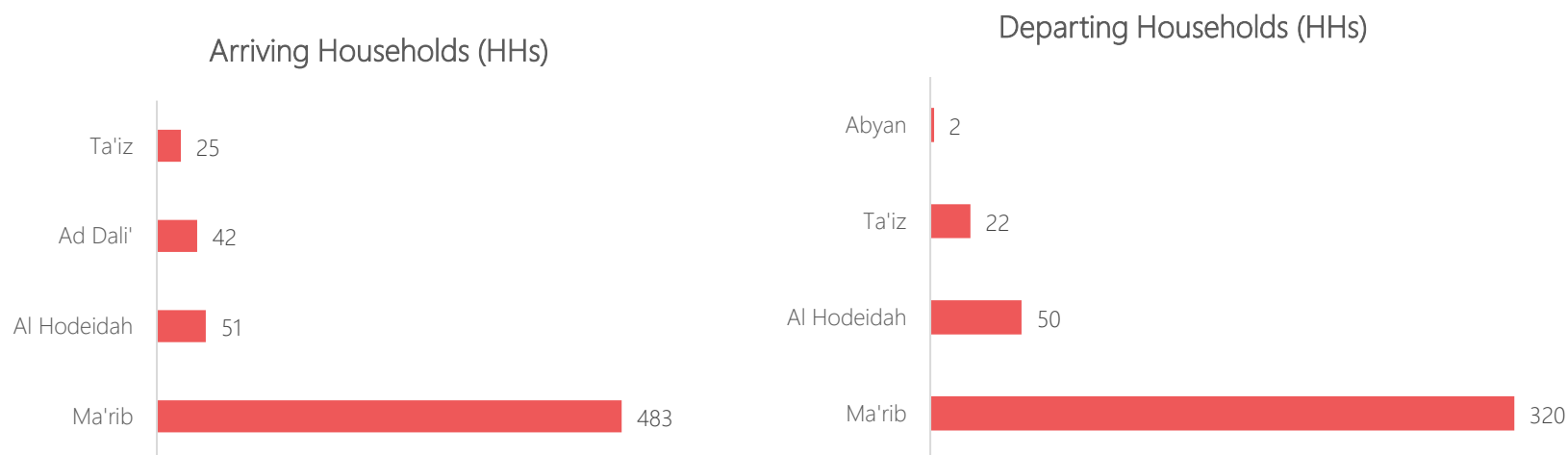
The SMT covers managed IDP sites in Government of Yemen (GoY)-controlled areas only. Findings are indicative and should not be generalized to unmanaged sites, or other areas of Yemen.



Small sample size: some site-level findings are based on a limited number of assessed sites per governorate, therefore, should be interpreted with sufficient caution.

VII. Demographics & Displacement

Number of HH arrivals and HH departures per governorate*



- Key informants reported a **total** of **601 arriving** households and **394 departing** households across assessed sites.
- **Ma'rib** recorded the highest numbers of both arriving and departing households among assessed governorates.
- The higher number of arrivals compared to departures indicates an overall net increase in population across managed sites during the reporting period.

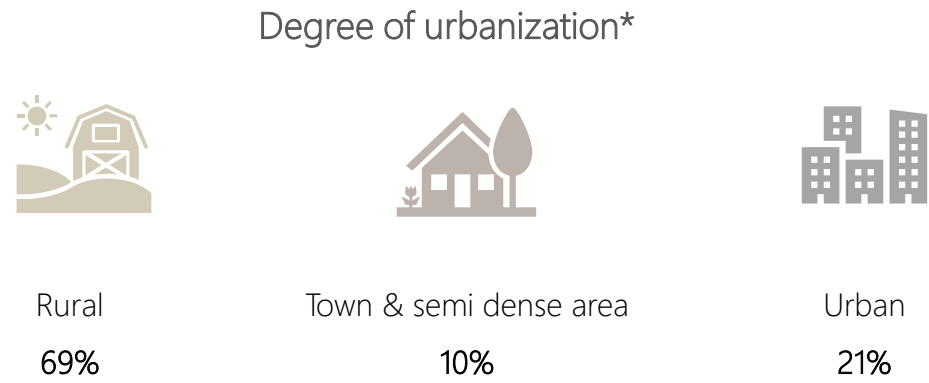
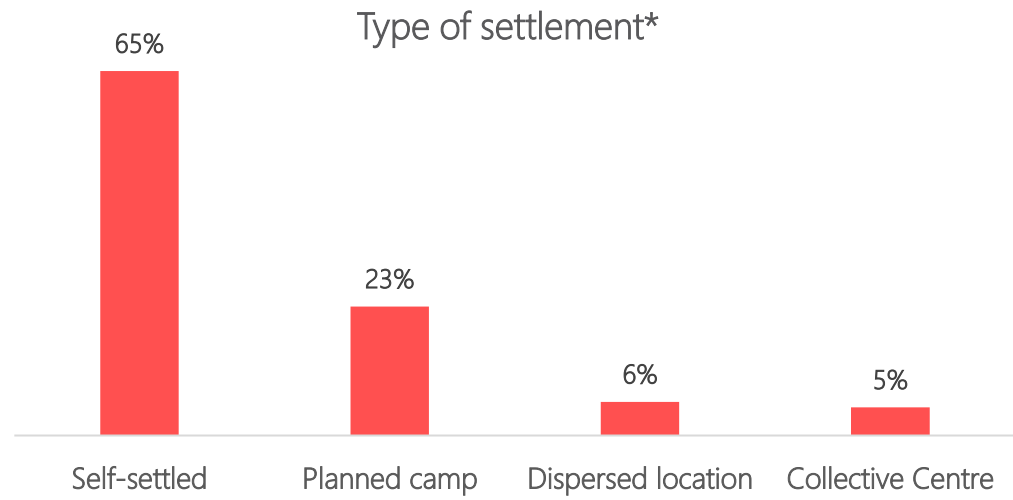


Main reasons for departures (Per Governorate)

- **Ma'rib:** mainly seeking better education/livelihood opportunities elsewhere (**86%**).
- **Al Hodeidah:** return to place of origin (**40%**).
- **Ta'iz:** seeking education/livelihood opportunities (**50%**).
- Evictions were also reported as a reason for departure in Al Hodeidah, Ma'rib, and Ta'iz.
- Security incidents, water shortages, and family reunification were reported as additional reasons for departures in some assessed sites.

*Arrival and departure figures represent the key informants' estimates and should not be interpreted as direct household survey results.

VIII. General Site Information



Type of settlement

Self-settled is the dominant settlement type in most governorates **Ma'rib (88%), Aden (82%), Al Hodeidah (76%).**

Planned camps are significant in **Lahj (70%) and Taiz (42%).**

Dispersed locations appear most in **Lahj (20%) , Ma'rib (13%) and Al Hodeidah (10%)**

Collective centers only notable in **Ad Dali' (23%).** With (8%) in Abyan and only (4%) in Taiz

Degree of urbanization

Rural settlements dominate across all governorates (**Al Hodeidah (90% of assessed sites), Ma'rib (83%) and Ad Dali' (71%).**

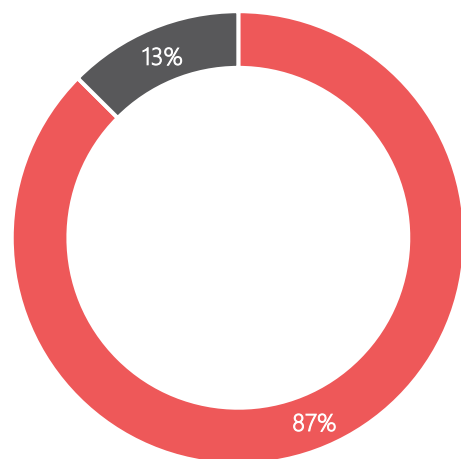
Urban concentrations highest in **Taiz (37%),** followed by **Aden (25%), and (20%) in both Lahj and Ad Dali'**

Semi balanced mix only in **Aden (50% rural, 25% urban, 25% town and Semi-dense).**

**The percentages represent the average across all assessed sites in the seven governorates.*

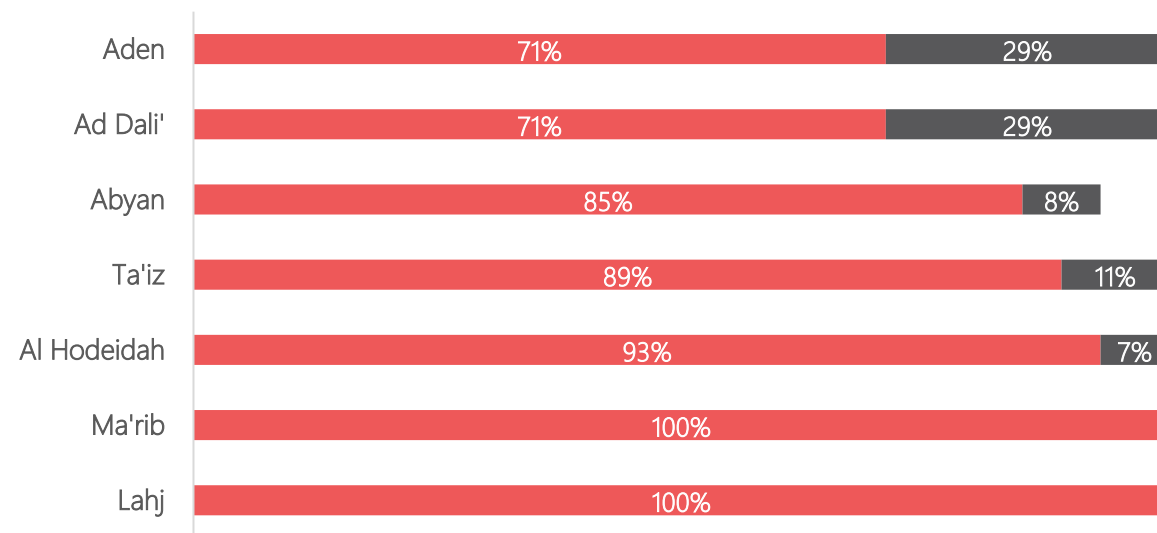
IX. Land Ownership of Managed IDP Sites

(%) Land Ownership Of Assessed Managed Sites, Average



■ Private ■ Public

(%) Land Ownership of Assessed Managed Sites, By Governorate



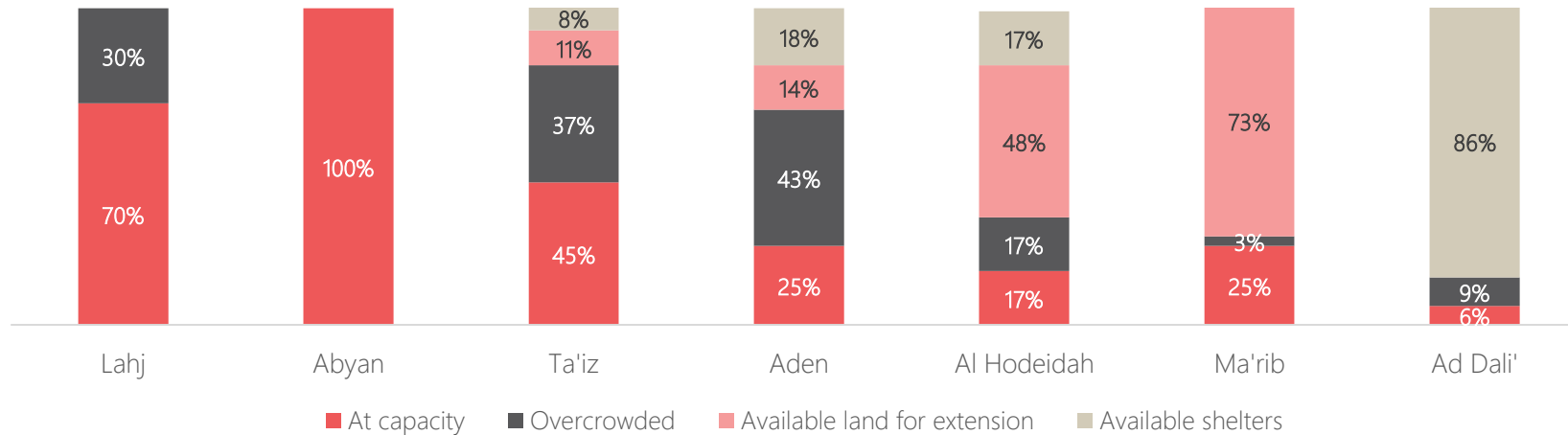
■ Private ■ Public

- Private land ownership accounts for **87%** of managed sites across all assessed governorates, exceeding **70%** in every governorate and reaching **100%** in assessed sites in Lahj and Ma'rib.
- Public ownership is highest in Aden and Ad Dali' (**29% each**).

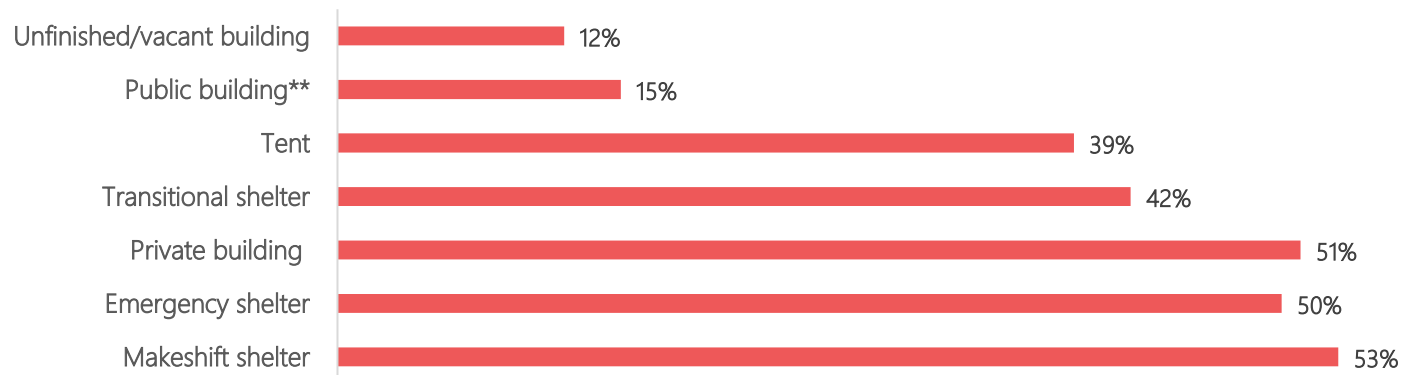


X. Shelter

% of assessed sites by shelter capacity (by governorate)



% Shelter Types, Average*

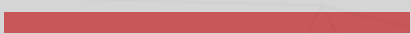


Shelter Issues

- 85% of assessed sites in Abyan require **shelter replacement**.
- 71% of sites in Aden and 70% in Ma'rib require **shelter rehabilitation**.
- 93% of assessed sites in Ma'rib and 85% in Abyan reported a need for **in-kind shelter assistance** (e.g., emergency shelter kits and tarpaulins).
- Only 20% of shelters in assessed sites of Ad Dali' reported **having functional locks**, followed by Al Hodeidah 31% and Abyan 33%.
- 42% of shelter in assessed sites in Ad Dali' and 34% in Lahj reported requiring **repair or maintenance**.
- 31% of shelters in assessed sites in Aden **required extension or new shelters** due to overcrowding or new arrivals, followed by Lahj and Ta'iz (9% each).

*Figures can be above 100% due to multiple select.

** Public buildings (e.g., schools and mosques) used as shelters.



02

Selected Sectoral Findings

NOTE: This presentation of findings **covers only a few selected indicators.** Overall, the SMT is an extensive tool that provides information on Site Access/Safety/Hazards, Demographics, Displacement, CCCM, WASH, Cash & Markets, FSL, Health, Protection, Shelter, NFI, Education, Service Access/Needs and AAP.

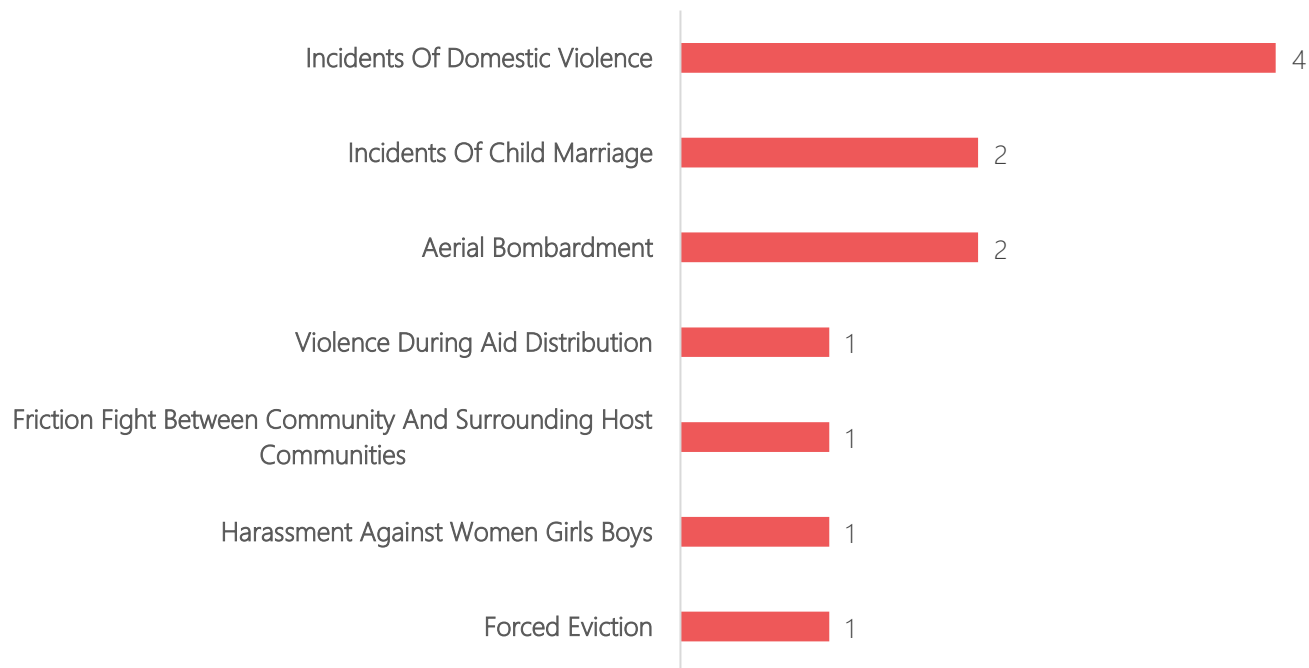
Protection*



Total number of protection incidents reported

12

Types of Protection Incidents Reported in Assessed Sites



- Protection incidents were reported in **8 assessed sites** across **4 governorates** (approximately 3% of total assessed sites).
- From these 8 sites, **domestic violence** accounted for one-third of all reported incidents (4 of 12), followed by **child marriage and aerial bombardment** (2 incidents each).
- Across assessed sites where protection incidents were reported, incidents **were predominantly referred** to **NGOs (90%)**, followed by **site authorities (50%)**.

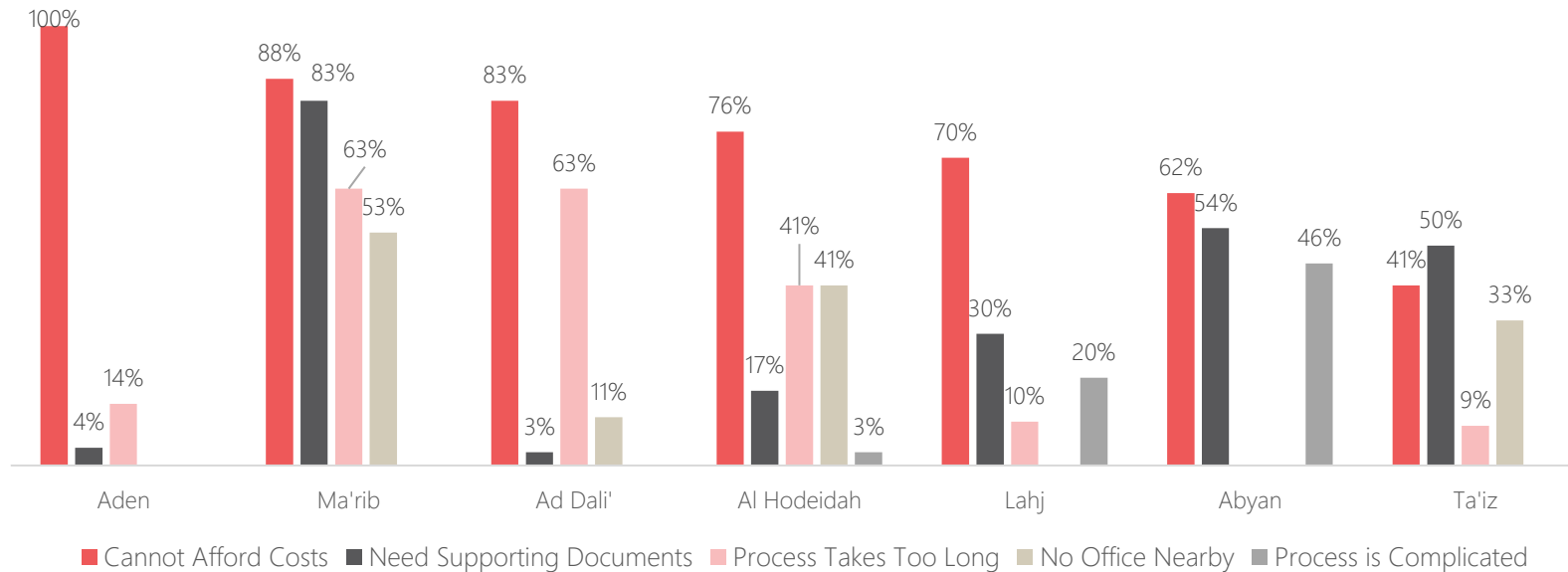


Protection



Civil Documentation

Top 5 barriers to obtaining civil documentation, by governorate (%)*

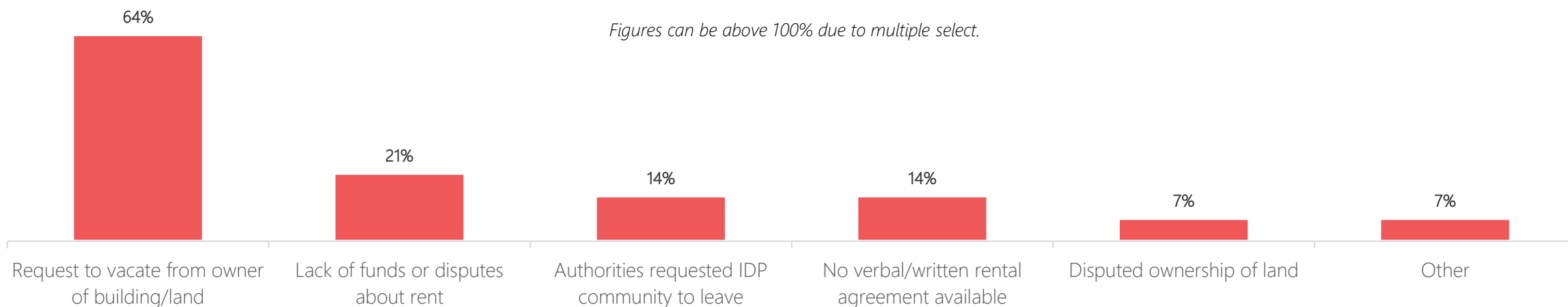


- **Financial barriers** were the predominant challenge, with the inability to afford documentation costs reported in **41–100%** of assessed sites across all governorates.
- **Supporting documentation requirements** were a major barrier in Ma'rib (**83%**), Abyan (**54%**), and Ta'iz (**50%**).
- **Lengthy administrative processes** were commonly reported in Ad Dali' (**63%**) and Ma'rib (**63%**).
- **Limited access to documentation offices** was most pronounced in Ma'rib (**53%**) and Al Hodeidah (**41%**).
- **Overcrowding at civil registration offices** was reported primarily in Ma'rib (**60%**) and Ad Dali' (**51%**).

*Figures can be above 100% due to multiple select.

Reported Reasons for Eviction Risk, Average (%)**

Figures can be above 100% due to multiple select.



- **Requests from landowners to vacate** were the primary reported driver of eviction risk by average (64%) and were reported across all governorates where eviction risks were identified.
- **Financial constraints and rent-related disputes** were the second most commonly reported factor (21%), particularly in Aden, Lahj, and Ta'iz.
- Other reported drivers of eviction risk included: requests from authorities to leave and the absence of rental agreements (14% each), reflecting challenges related to secure housing arrangements in some sites.

***This slide presents KI-reported incidents from assessed sites during (March–April 2026), and do not represent the full cluster-wide incident picture.*

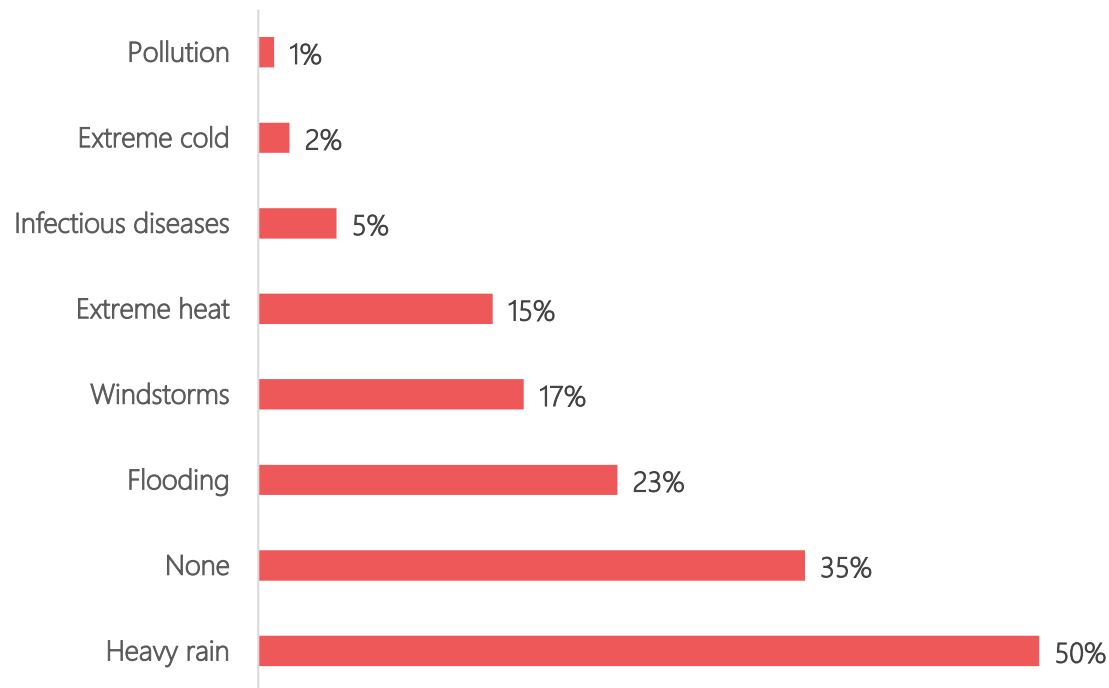
***The percentages represent the average across all assessed sites in the seven governorates.*

Natural Hazards at Managed Sites



Heavy rain was the most frequently reported natural hazard, affecting 50% of assessed IDP sites

(%) The Most Reported Natural Hazards Across Assessed Sites

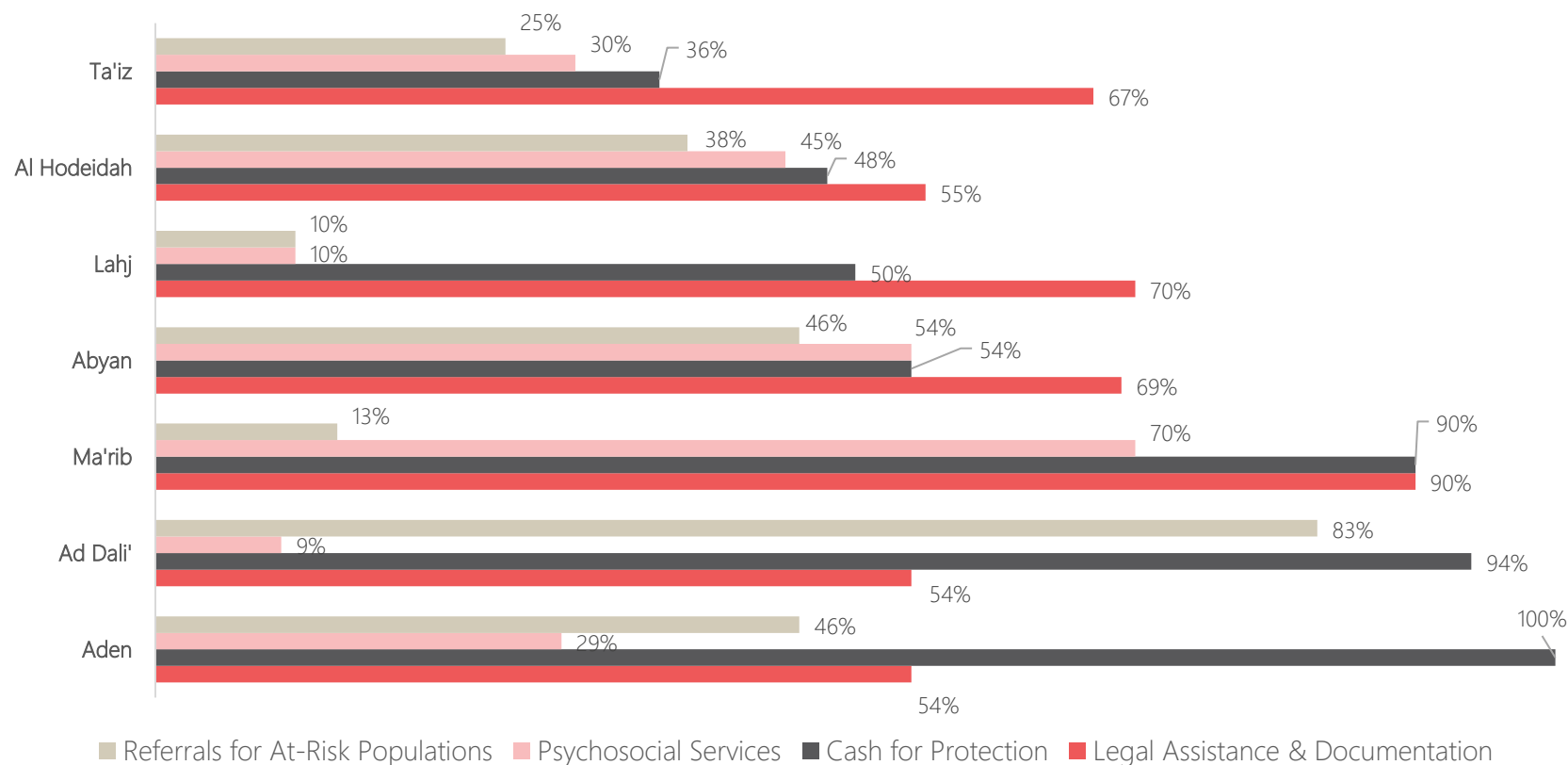


- **Flooding** was the **second most frequently** reported natural hazard, affecting **23%** of assessed sites.
- Together with windstorms (**17%**) and extreme heat (**15%**)
- These findings highlight the continued exposure of many displacement sites to environmental and climate-related risks.



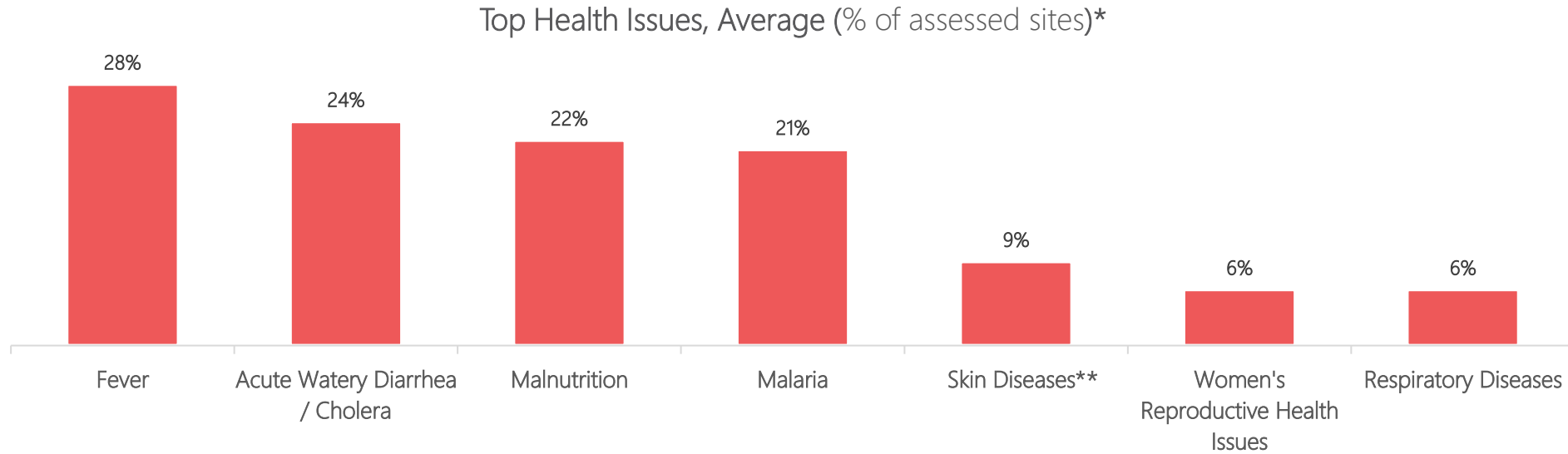
Gaps – Protection

Top Four Reported Gaps in Protection Services, by Governorate (%)*



- Gaps in legal assistance and documentation were the most consistently reported across governorates, reaching 90% of assessed sites in Ma'rib and 70% in Lahj.
- Cash for protection was a major reported gap in Aden (100%), Ad Dali' (94%), and Ma'rib (90%).
- Psychosocial service gaps were most prominent in Ma'rib (70%), Abyan (54%), and Al Hodeidah (45%).
- Referral services for at-risk populations were particularly lacking in Ad Dali' (83%).

*Services shown were reported as both missing and a priority by key informants.
Figures can be above 100% due to multiple select.



- More than half of assessed sites (55%) reported **no major health issues**.
- Fever, acute watery diarrhea/cholera, malnutrition, and malaria were the most reported health concerns by site managers across assessed sites *(during the period March–April 2026)*.
- Communicable diseases and nutrition-related issues continue to be the primary health challenges reported by site managers.

**The issues presented reflect the main health concerns reported by site managers during the March–April reporting period and do not represent the full public health situation beyond this timeframe.*

***Skin diseases include measles, scabies, and other contagious rashes.*

A Summary of Main Health Issues Reported Across Assessed Governorates*

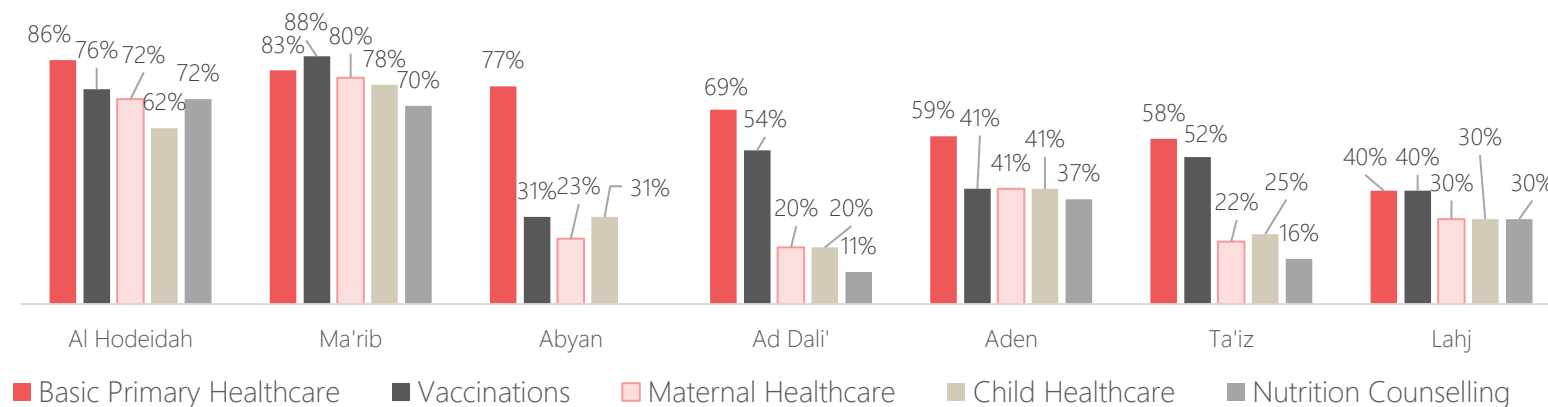
Ad Dali'	No major health issues reported (97%) , Skin diseases (e.g, measles) (3%)
Abyan	No major health issues reported (69%) , AWD/Cholera (31%)
Ma'rib	Malnutrition (38%), Fever (35%), Respiratory diseases (33%)
Lahj	Fever (40%), Malnutrition (30%), Malaria/Skin diseases (20%)
Ta'iz	Fever (44%), AWD/Cholera (42%), Malnutrition (32%)
Al Hodeidah	Malaria (55%), Fever (45%), AWD/Cholera (45%)
Aden	Skin diseases (11%), Malaria (7%)



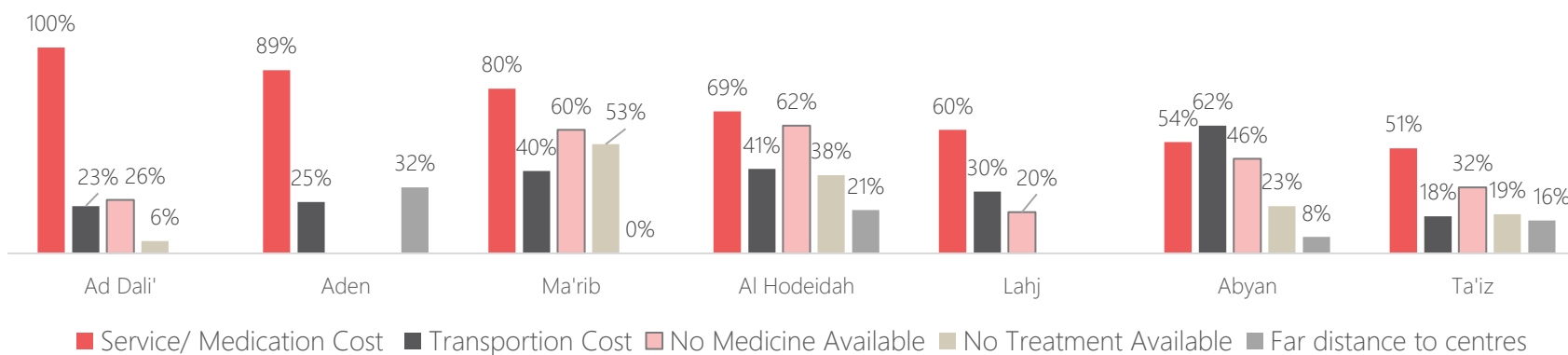
*Public Health Update (Post-Assessment): Measles Outbreak in Ma'rib**

- The SMT findings presented in this report reflect the **March–April 2026** assessment period. Since data collection concluded, **an evolving measles outbreak** has been reported in **Ma'rib** and is being actively monitored through the coordination channels.
- While **skin diseases (including measles)** were captured in **9% of assessed sites across the seven governorates** and **10% of assessed sites in Ma'rib** during this SMT round, these findings should not be interpreted as reflecting the current epidemiological situation.
- Continued surveillance, rapid case detection and coordination with health partners remain critical.

(%) Top Five Available Health Services Within or Around Assessed Sites, by Governorate*



(%) Top Barriers to Healthcare Access, by Governorate*



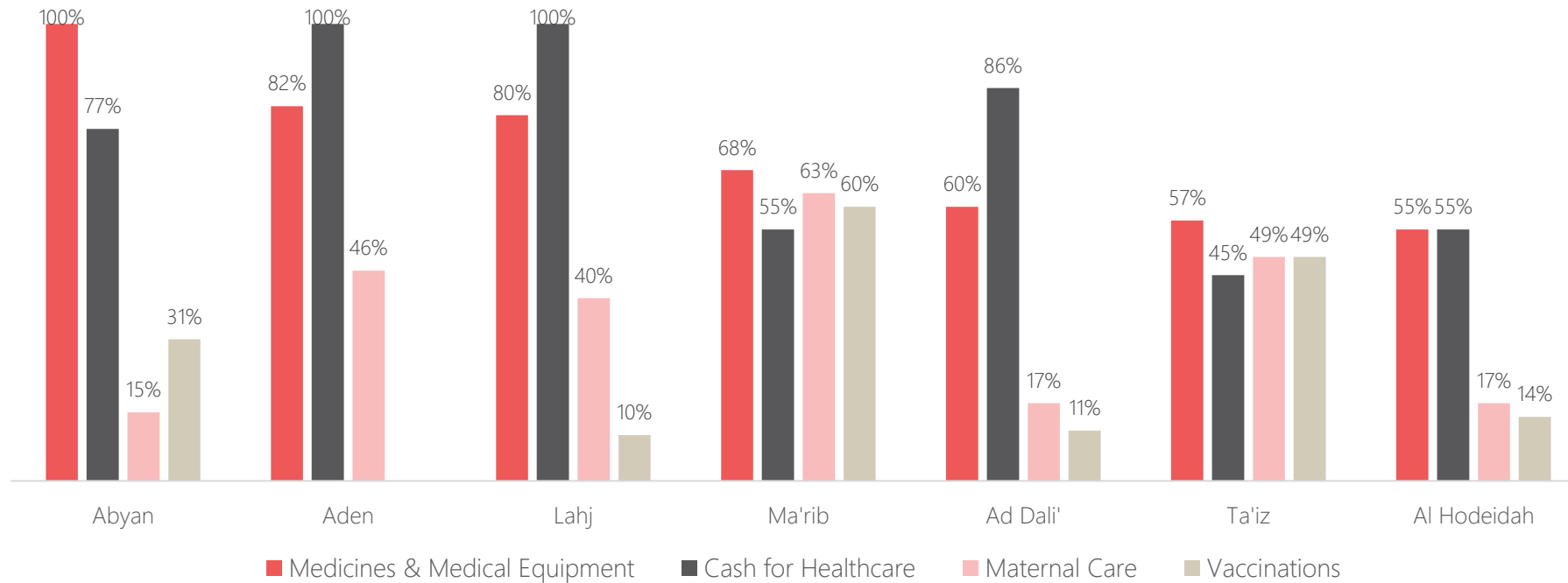
BARRIERS

- The cost of services and medicines is the dominant barrier across all governorates, reaching 100% of assessed sites in Ad Dali' and 89% in Aden.
- Transportation costs are a major secondary barrier, particularly in Abyan (62%), Al Hodeidah (41%), and Ma'rib (40%).
- Shortages of medicines are severe in Al Hodeidah (62%) and Ma'rib (60%).



Gaps – Health

(%) Priority Health Needs and Service Gaps, by Governorate*



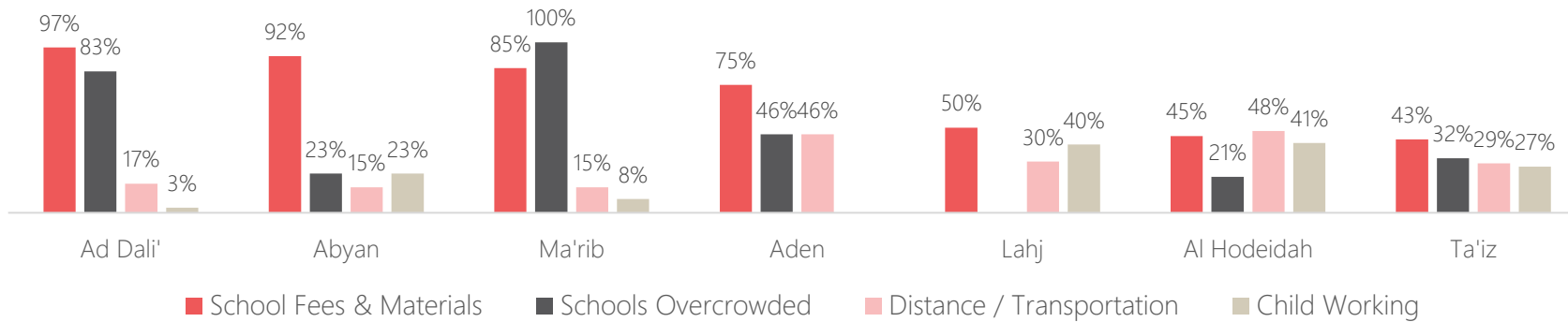
- Medicines and medical equipment were identified as a priority healthcare gap in 100% of assessed sites in Abyan, 82% in Aden, and 80% in Lahj, highlighting widespread shortages of essential health supplies.
- Cash for healthcare was the most critical barrier in Aden and Lahj (100%) and remained high in Ad Dali' (86%) and Abyan (77%), indicating that affordability is a major constraint to accessing healthcare services.

**Services shown were reported as both missing and a priority by key informants.
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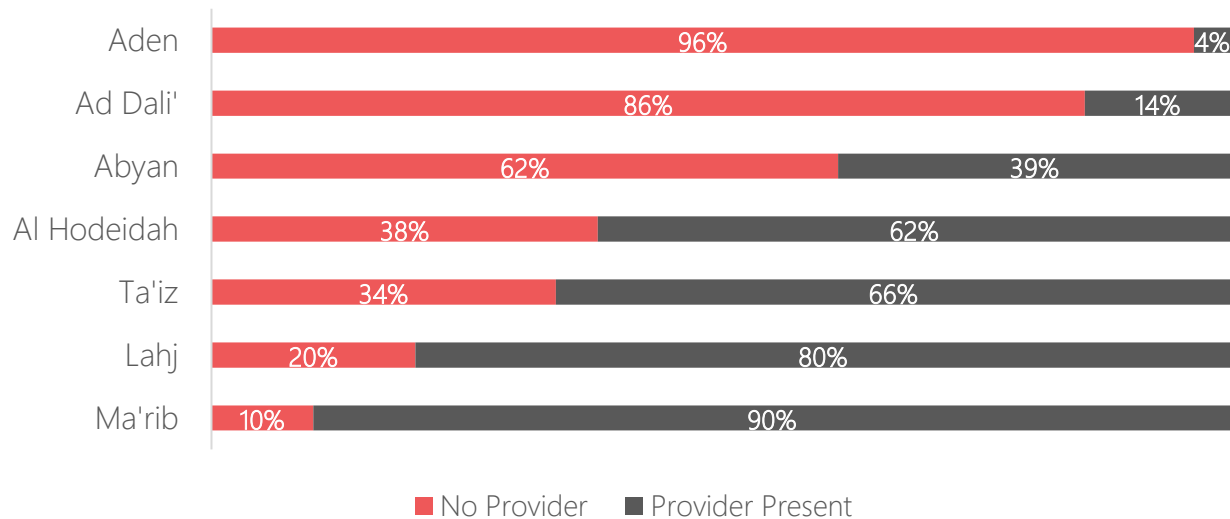


Education

(%) Top reported school access barriers, by governorate*



% of Assessed Sites by presence of Education Service Provider, by Governorate



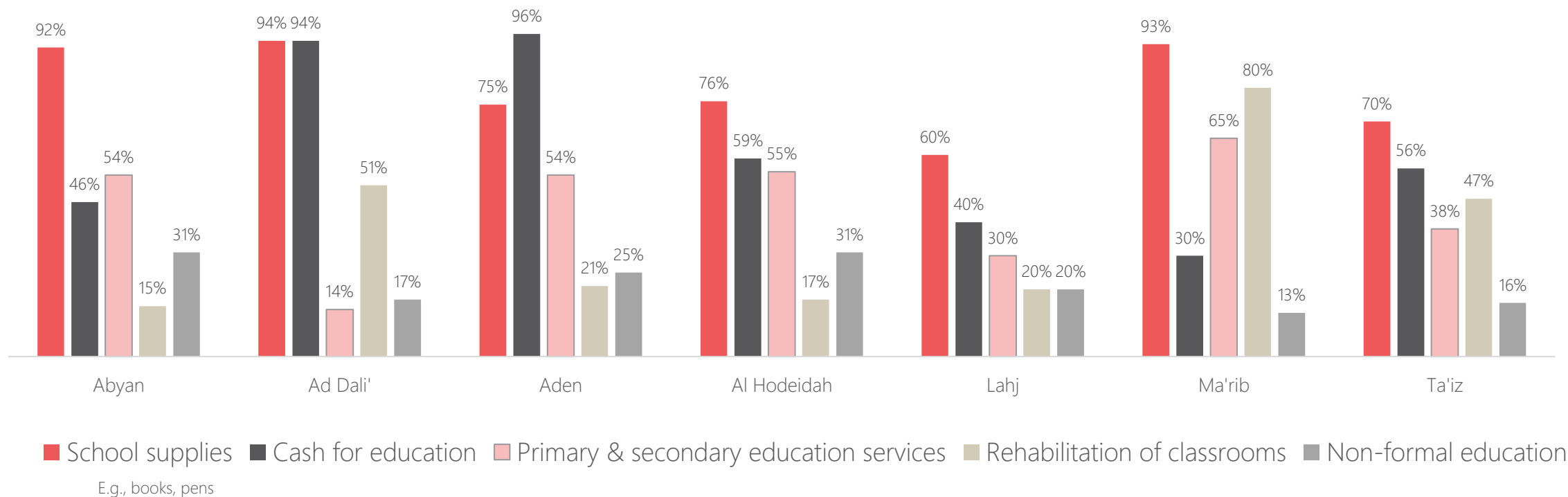
- Education service provider coverage was highest in Ma'rib (90% of assessed sites) and Lahj (80%).
- Provider presence was extremely limited in Aden and Ad Dali', where less than 15% of assessed sites reported access to an education service provider.

*Figures can be above 100% due to multiple select.



Gaps - Education

(%) Reported Priority Education Gaps Across Assessed Sites, by Governorate*



- **School supplies** remain the primary education gap across all governorates.
- **Cash for education** was most needed in Aden (96%) and Ad Dali' (94%).
- **Classroom rehabilitation** needs were most pronounced in Ma'rib (80%).

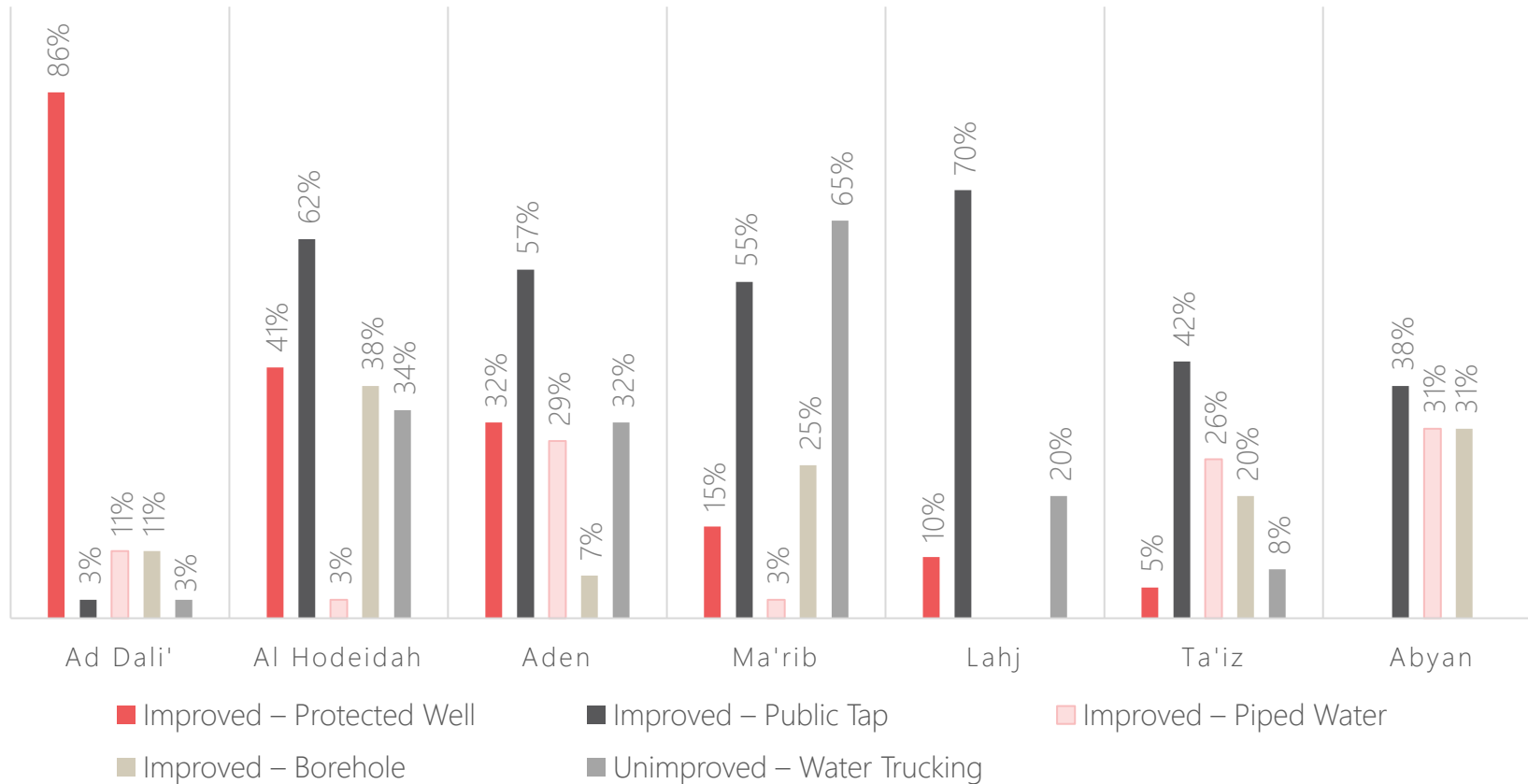
**Services shown were reported as both missing and a priority by key informants.
Figures can be above 100% due to multiple select.*



WASH



(%) Top 5 primary water source in assessed sites for household purposes (drinking, cooking, bathing, washing), by governorate*



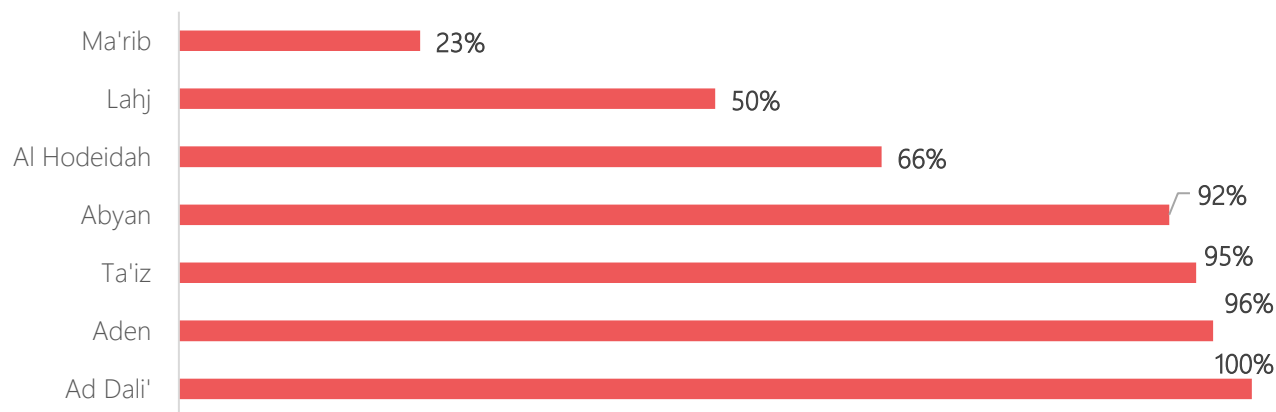
- Improved public taps were the most commonly reported primary water source in Lahj (70%) and Al Hodeidah (62%).
- Ad Dali' relied predominantly on improved protected wells, reported by **86%** of assessed sites.
- Ma'rib was the only governorate where unimproved water trucking (65%) exceeded all improved water sources.
- Reliance on unimproved water trucking remained notable in Al Hodeidah (34%) and **Aden** (32%).

*Figures can be above 100% due to multiple select.

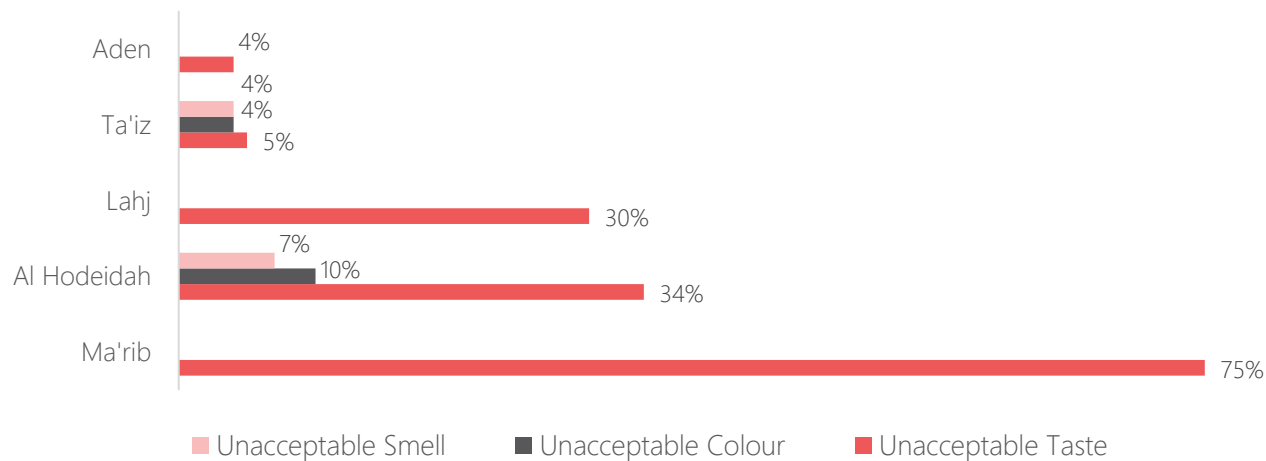


WASH

(%) Assessed Sites Reporting Acceptable Drinking Water, by Governorate



(%) Top reported reasons drinking water was considered unacceptable, by governorate*



Drinking Water

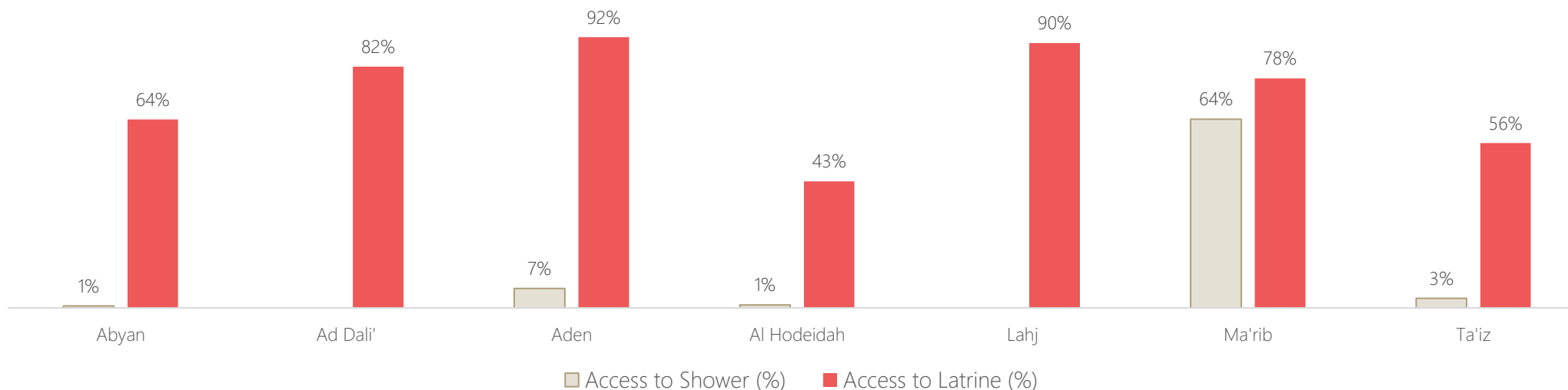
- 75% of assessed sites in Ma'rib, 34% in Al Hodeidah, and 30% in Lahj reported drinking water sources with unacceptable taste.
- Only 10% of assessed sites in Al Hodeidah and 4% in Ta'iz reported drinking water sources with unacceptable colour, while no concerns were reported in the remaining governorates.
- Concerns related to unacceptable smell were limited, reported by 7% of assessed sites in Al Hodeidah and 4% in Ta'iz.
- No assessed sites in Abyan or Ad Dali' reported concerns regarding the taste, colour, or smell of drinking water.

*Abyan and Ad Dali' were excluded as 0% concerns were reported in assessed sites by Kis.



WASH

Estimated Average of HHs with access to showers and latrines, per governorate (%) *



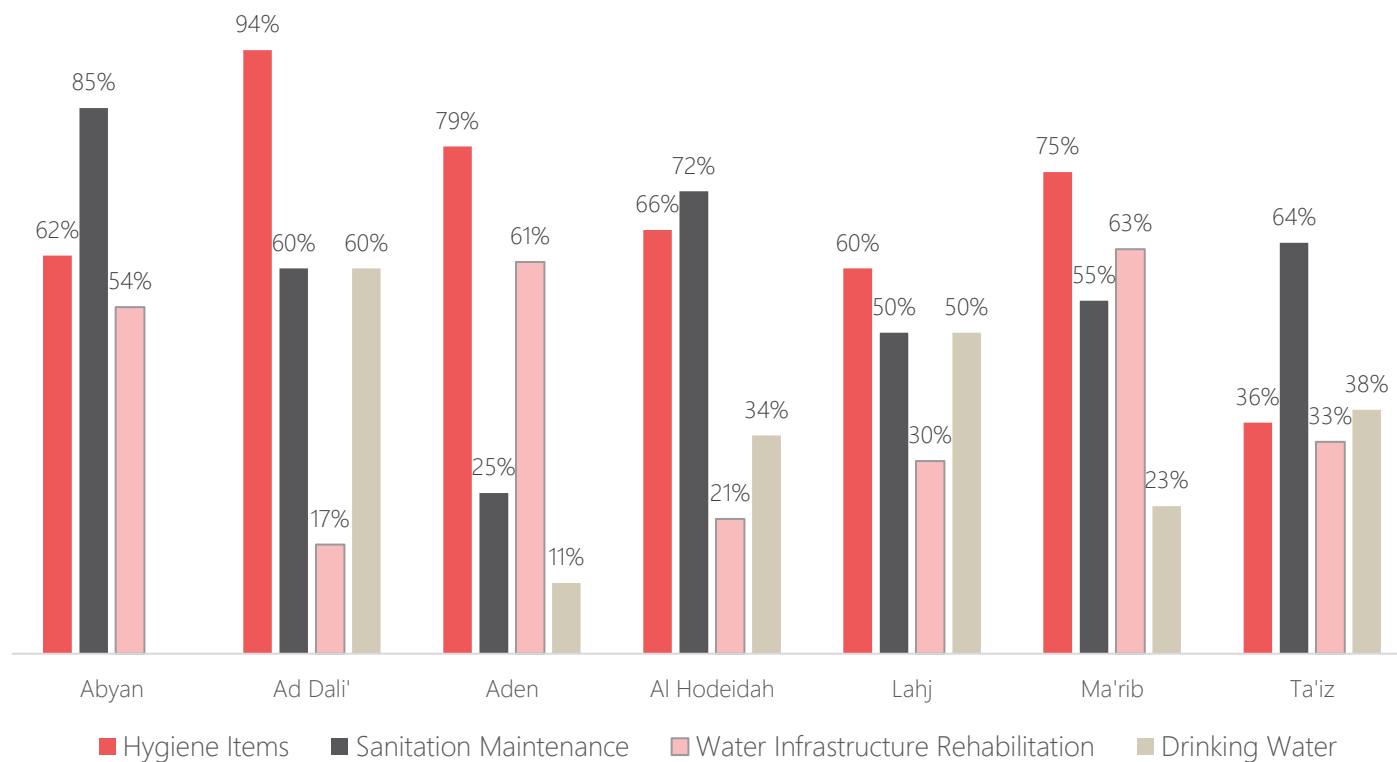
- According to reported estimated numbers by site managers, the **access to latrines** was consistently higher than **access to showers** across assessed governorates.
- **Ma'rib** was the only governorate where site managers reported substantial access to **showers (64% of households)**, compared to less than 7% in all other assessed sites.
- Based on site managers estimates, there are **no households** reported to have access to showers in **Ad Dali' and Lahj**, while access remained below 7% in all governorates except Ma'rib (64%)

**Figures represent the key informants' estimates in assessed sites and should not be interpreted as direct household survey results. Results should be interpreted with caution. Figures can be above 100% due to multiple select.*



Gaps– WASH

Top Four Reported WASH services Gaps, by Governorate (%)*

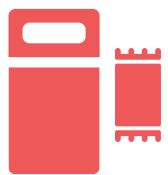


- Sanitation maintenance and hygiene items emerged as the most common priority WASH gaps across the assessed sites in during the reporting period.
- Aden stood out with high demand for Cash for WASH (93%), while water infrastructure rehabilitation was a major priority in Ma'rib (63%) and Aden (61%).
- Drinking water services were frequently reported as a priority gap in Ad Dali' (60%), Lahj (50%), and Ta'iz (38%), while no such gap was reported in Abyan.

**Services shown were reported as both missing and a priority by key informants. Figures can be above 100% due to multiple select.*

NFI Non-Food Items

Average % of Assessed Sites Where HH Face Barriers to Accessing Selected NFIs*



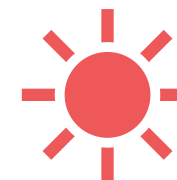
Mattresses & Blankets
79%



Kitchen Items
& Fuel
53%



Cash for
NFIs
51%



Summarization
Items
27%



Mosquito Nets
24%



Water container
buckets
21%

**These figures represent the key informants' estimates and should not be interpreted as direct household survey results.
The percentages represent the average across all assessed sites in the seven covered governorates.*



Gaps– NFI

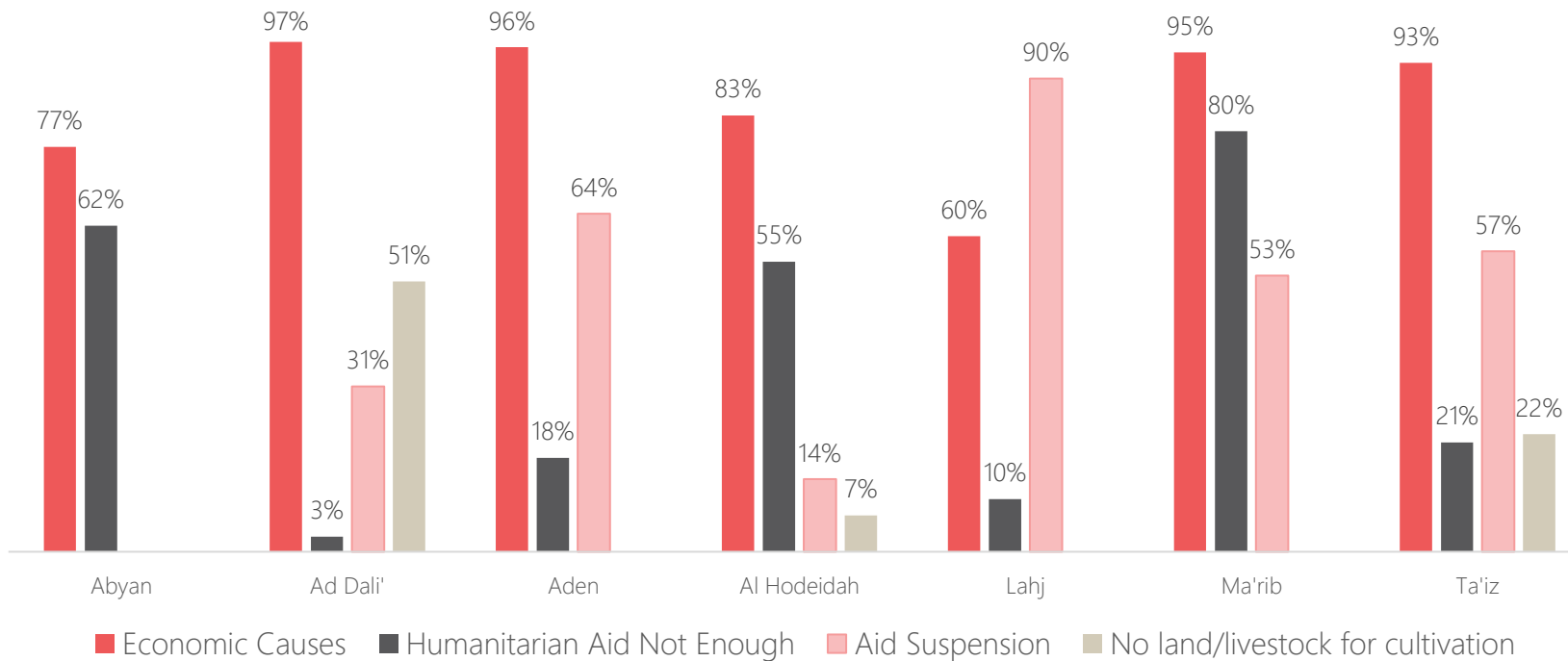
Top Three Reported Priority NFI Gaps, by Governorate (%)*

Governorate	1st Priority NFI Gap	2nd Priority NFI Gap	3rd Priority NFI Gap
Abyan	Blankets & Mattresses (92%)	Cash for NFIs (85%)	Kitchen Items & Fuel (38%)
Ad Dali'	Blankets & Mattresses (94%)	Kitchen Items & Fuel (86%)	Cash for NFIs (40%)
Aden	Cash for NFIs (82%)	Blankets & Mattresses (61%)	Summerization Items (57%)
Al Hodeidah	Blankets & Mattresses (72%)	Kitchen Items & Fuel (62%)	Cash for NFIs (28%)
Lahj	Kitchen Items & Fuel (70%)	Blankets & Mattresses (60%)	Mosquito Nets (50%)
Ma'rib	Blankets & Mattresses (88%)	Cash for NFIs (70%)	Winterization Items (55%)
Ta'iz	Blankets & Mattresses (76%)	Kitchen Items & Fuel (62%)	Cash for NFIs (38%)

- Blankets and mattresses were the primary reported NFI gap in five governorates, exceeding 90% of assessed sites in Ad Dali' (94%) and Abyan (92%).
- Cash for NFIs was a major unmet need in Abyan (85%), Aden (82%), and Ma'rib (70%).
- Kitchen items and fuel were frequently identified as priority gaps, particularly in Ad Dali' (86%), Lahj (70%), Al Hodeidah (62%), and Ta'iz (62%).
- Aden reported the highest need for summarization items (57%), while Ma'rib reported the highest need for winterization items (55%).

**Services shown were reported as both missing and a priority by key informants.
Figures can be above 100% due to multiple select.*

The main barriers for IDPs to accessing food, per governorate* (% of assessed sites)

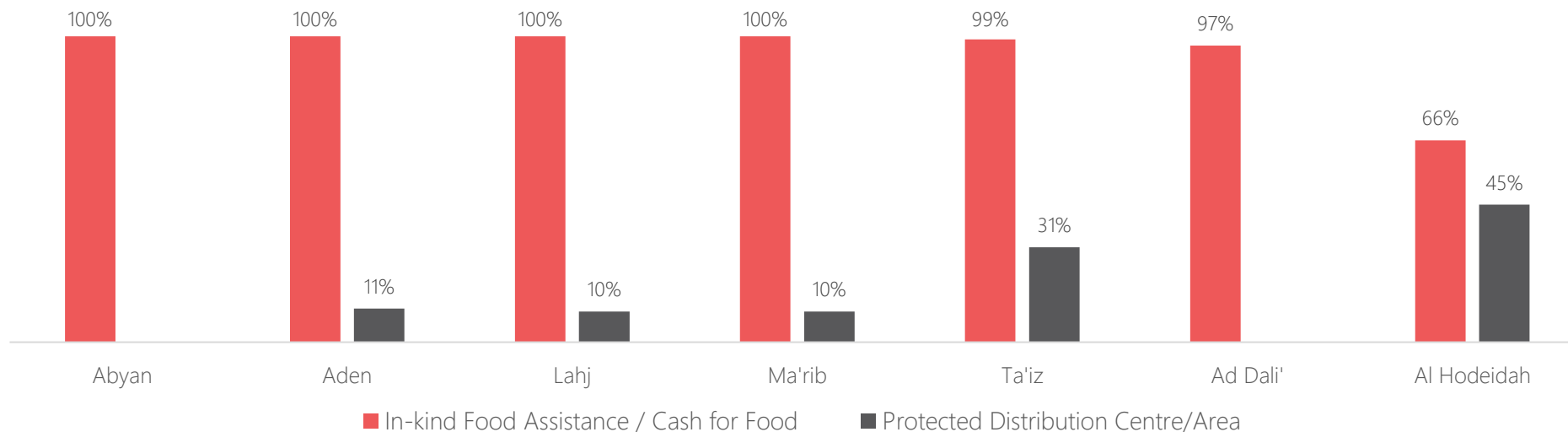


➤ **Economic causes** remained the primary barrier to food access across all assessed governorates, reported by site managers in around **77–97%** of assessed sites.



Gaps – Food Security

(%) of Assessed Sites Reporting Missing Food Distribution Items/Services, by Governorate*



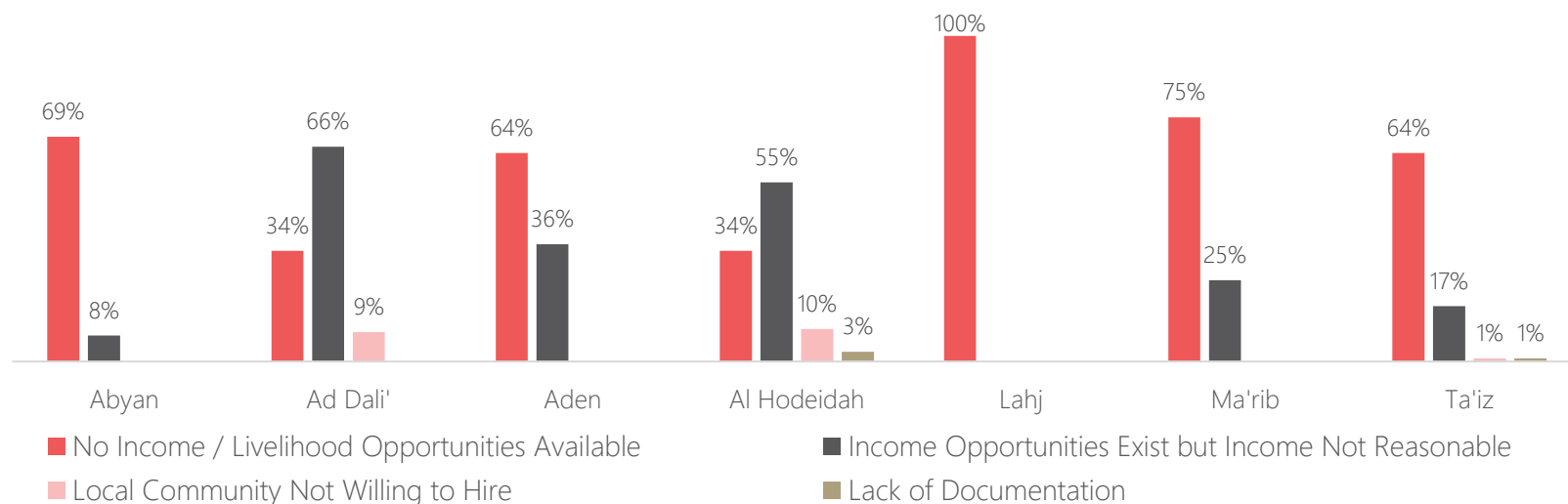
- In-kind food assistance or cash for food was the most frequently reported missing priority item/service in nearly all assessed sites in Abyan, Aden, Lahj, and Ma'rib (100%).
- Protected distribution centres were most frequently reported as a missing priority service in Al Hodeidah (45%) and Ta'iz (31%).

**Services shown were reported as both missing and a priority by key informants.
Figures can be above 100% due to multiple select.*

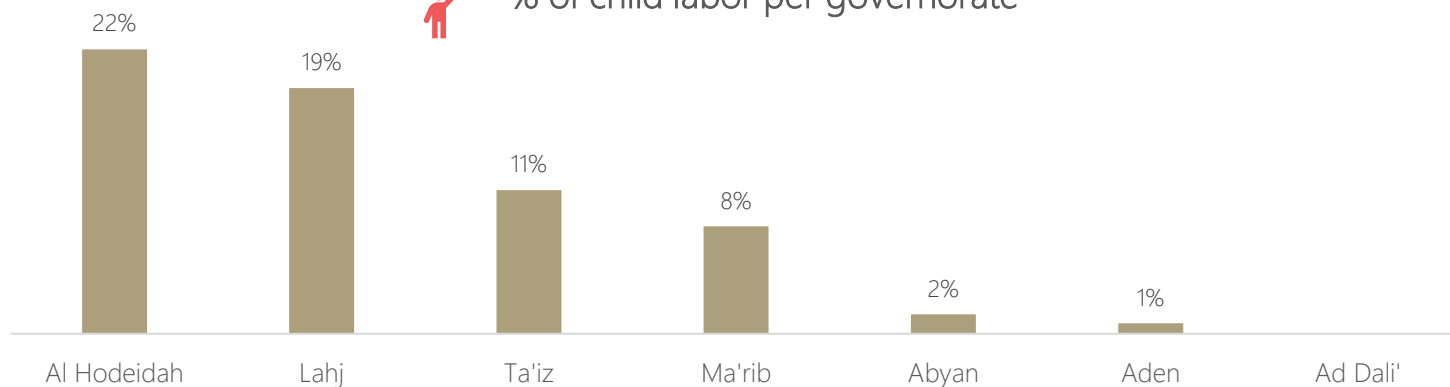


Livelihoods

(%) Challenges to pursuing livelihoods or earning reasonable income**, by Governorate*



% of child labor per governorate



Main Livelihood Activities

Across all assessed sites in the seven governorates, **casual labour** was the main livelihood activity, reported in an average of **84% of sites**.

This was followed by **collecting plastic bottles (41%)** and **begging (34%)**.

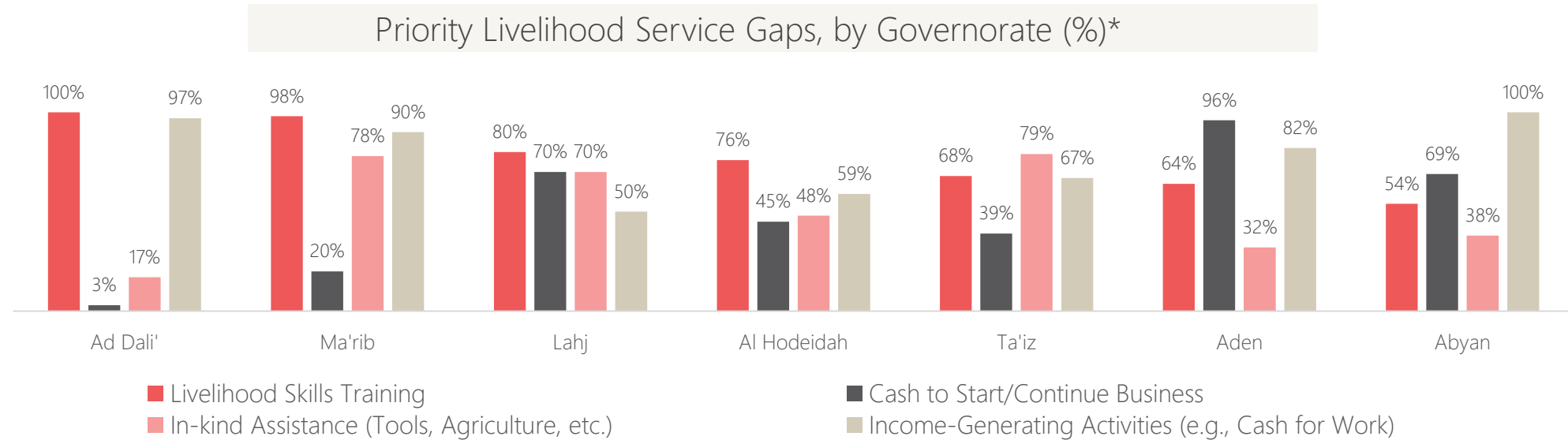
Agriculture and livestock herder also remained important across many assessed sites (**31% & 27% respectively**).

** Reasonable income refers to livelihood opportunities that respondents perceived as generating sufficient earnings to meet their basic household needs.

*Figures can be above 100% due to multiple select



Gaps – Livelihoods



- **Livelihood skills training** and **income-generating activities** (e.g., Cash for Work) were the most consistently reported livelihood priorities across the assessed governorates.
- Income-generating activities were the highest reported priority in **Abyan (100%)**, while livelihood skills training was the leading priority in **Ad Dali' (100%)**, **Ma'rib (98%)**, **Al Hodeidah (76%)**, and **Lahj (80%)**.
- Cash to start or continue a business was a major priority in **Aden (96%)**, whereas in-kind livelihood assistance was most prominent in **Ta'iz (79%)** and **Ma'rib (78%)**.

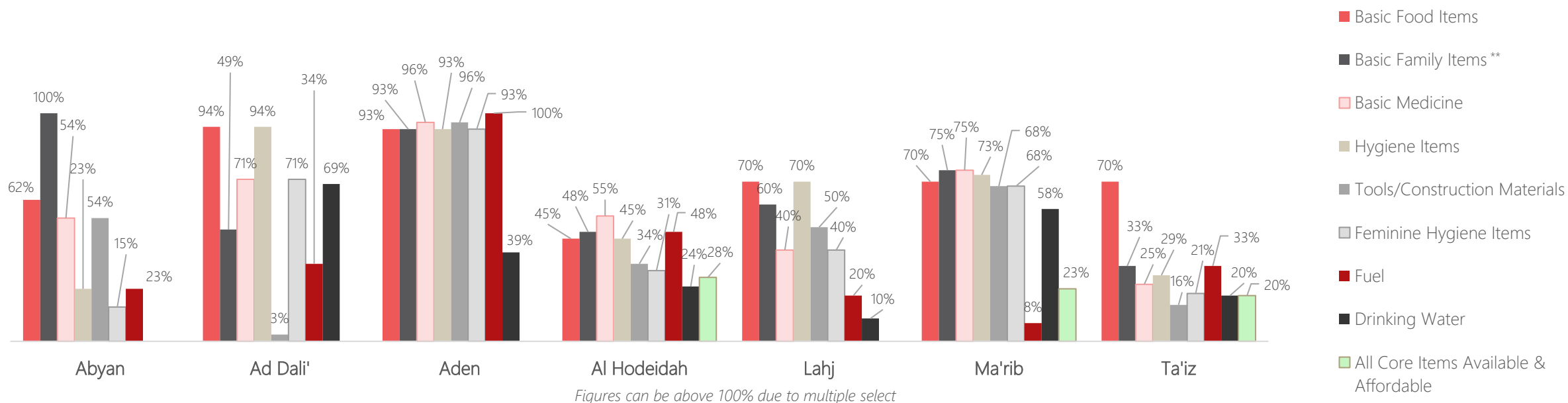
**Services shown were reported as both missing and a priority by key informants.
Figures can be above 100% due to multiple select.*



Cash and Market

Items that were **not available** or **not affordable** at the market that site residents **needed** during the reporting period*

Based on input from the CCCM Cluster, **affordability** (limited purchasing power) is **the primary market constraint** in many assessed locations (including Aden) where commodities are generally available, but financially inaccessible. In some other locations, actual availability disruptions also affect access to essential items.



- Aden faced the most **severe affordability/availability constraints**, with **100%** of assessed sites reporting **fuel** as **unavailable and/or unaffordable**, and **96%** reporting constraints related to **basic medicines** and **construction materials**. These constraints in Aden mainly reflect **affordability** rather than market availability.
- **Basic food items** and **medicines** were the most commonly constrained commodities, affecting up to **94%** and **96%** of all assessed sites, respectively.
- Only **28%** of assessed sites in **Al Hodeidah**, **23%** in **Ma'rib**, and **20%** in **Ta'iz** reported that **all core items** were **available and affordable** in local markets..

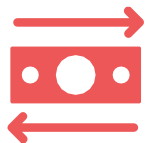
*This indicator combines "not available" and "not affordable". Where possible, results should be reviewed alongside the [dashboard](#) breakdown to distinguish the dominant constraint by location.

**Basic Family Items AKA "Essential Household Items" such as mattress, blankets, kitchen utensils.



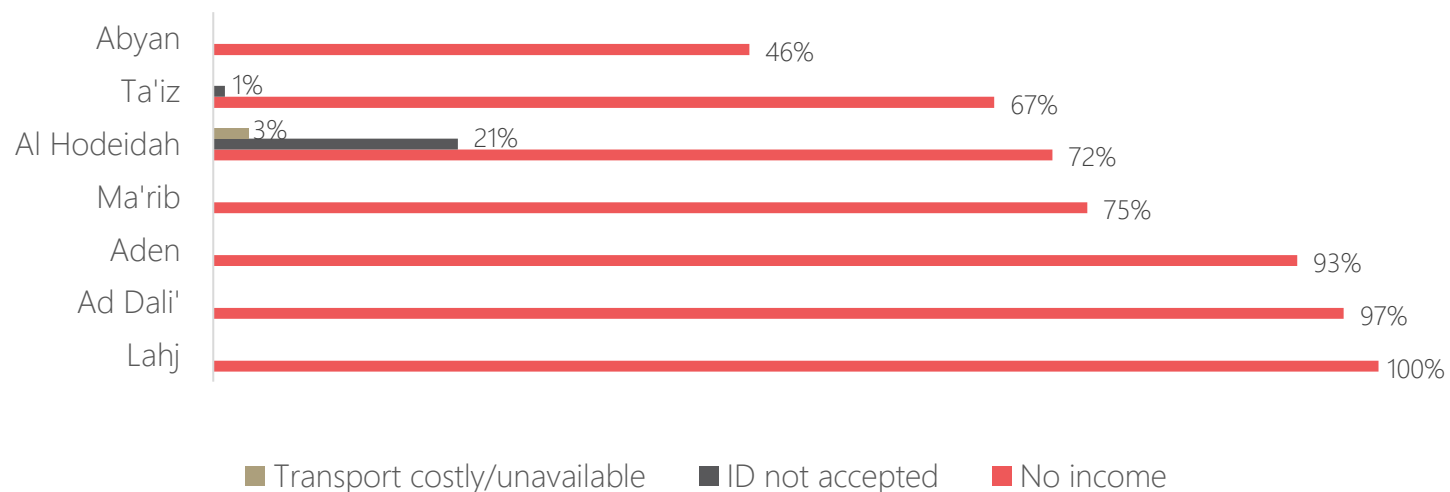
Cash and Market

Barriers to accessing sufficient cash*



- **Lack of income** was overwhelmingly the main barrier to accessing sufficient cash, reported in 77% of total assessed sites across the seven governorates.
- The challenge was most acute in **Lahj (100%)**, **Ad Dali' (97%)**, and **Aden (93%)**, where nearly all assessed sites identified lack of income as the primary constraint.

(%) Main Barriers to Accessing Sufficient Cash for Essential Items, by Governorate

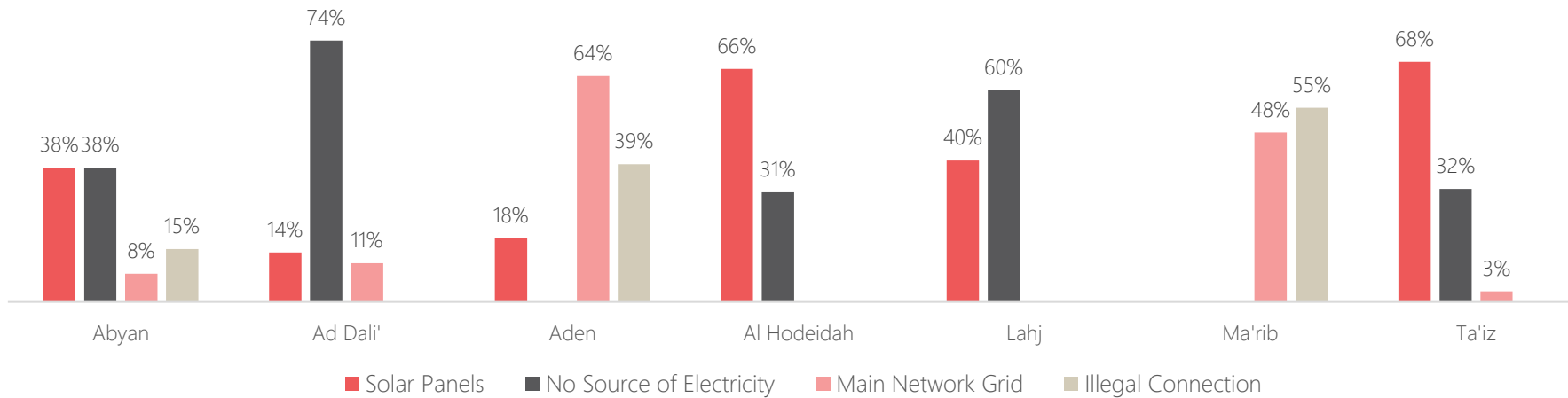


*As reported by site managers for the reporting period (March–April 2026)



Energy and Internet Access

Main Four Sources of Electricity, by Governorate (% of assessed sites)*



74% of assessed sites in Ad Dali and 60% of sites in Lahj reported **no source of electricity** in assessed sites.

- **Solar panels** were the primary source of electricity in **Ta'iz** (68%) and **Al Hodeidah** (66%).
- **Abyan** showed a mixed pattern, with equal proportions of sites relying on **solar panels** (38%) and reporting **no source of electricity** (38%).
- Electricity access patterns varied considerably across governorates, with **Aden** relying primarily on the **main electricity grid** (64%), while **Ma'rib** depended heavily on **illegal connections** (55%).

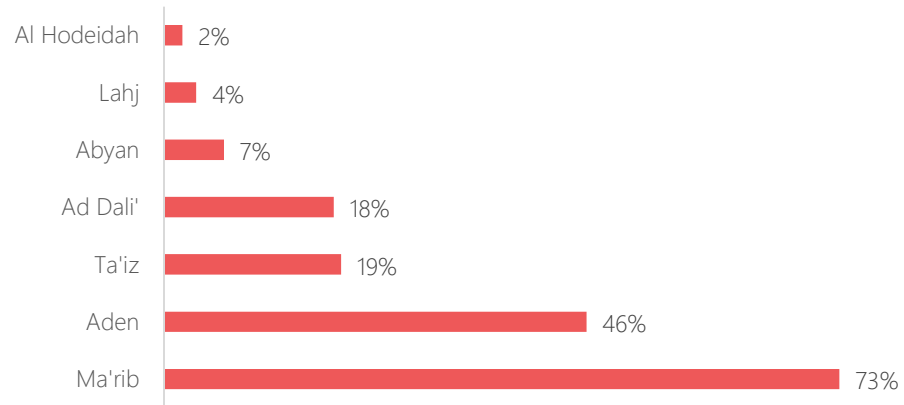
*Figures can be above 100% due to multiple select.



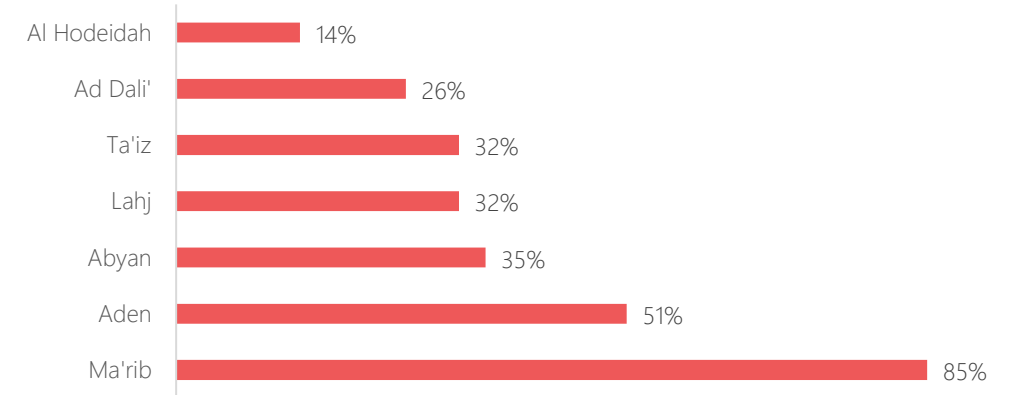
Energy and Internet Access



Estimated Shelter Access to Functional Electricity by Governorate (%)*



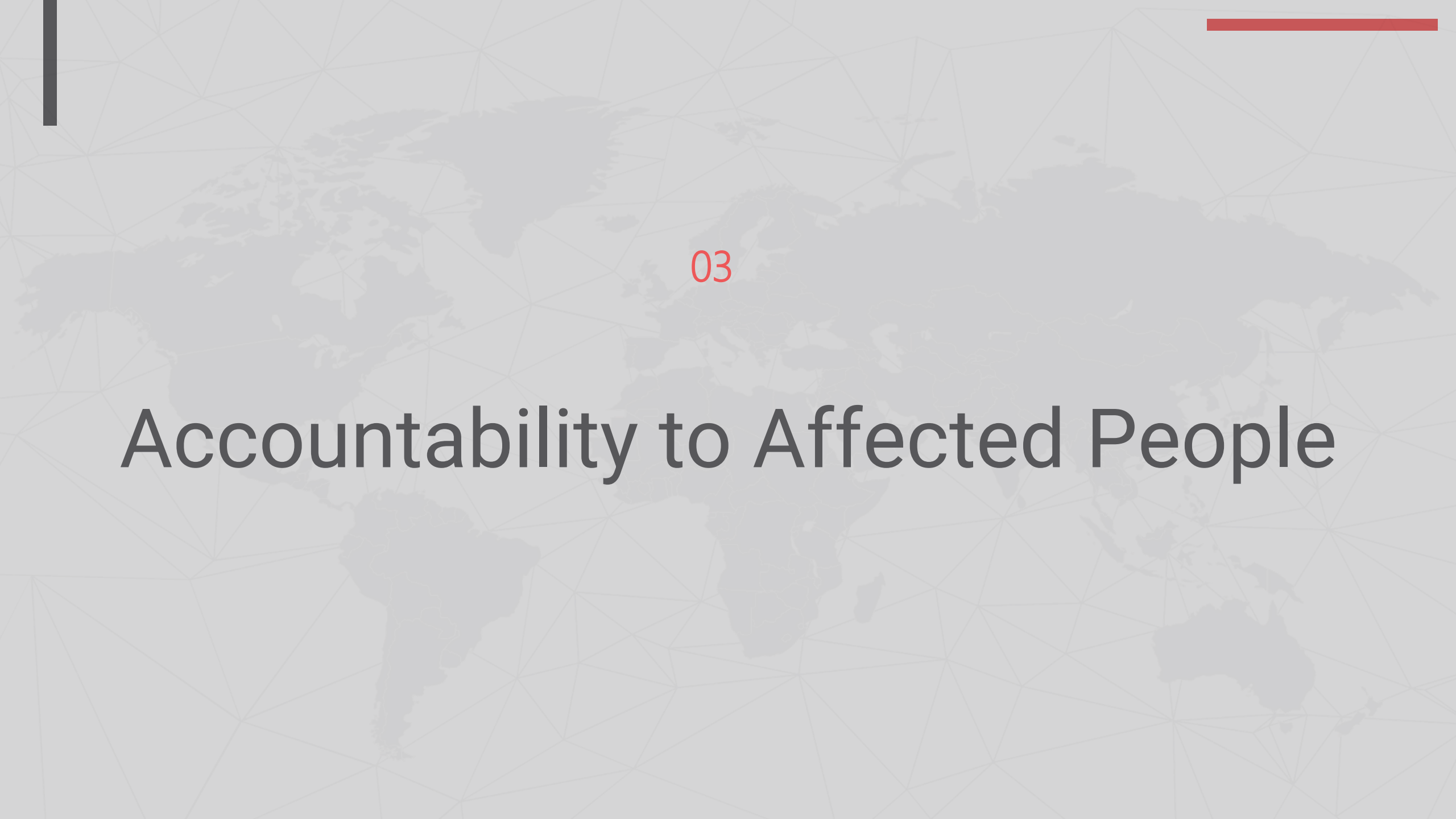
Estimated Proportion of Site Residents Using the Internet by Governorate (%)*



- As estimated by site managers, access to both functional electricity and internet varied across assessed sites during the reporting period.
- **Ma'rib** consistently reported the highest levels of connectivity, with estimated 73% of shelters having functional electrical connections and 85% of site residents using the internet, followed by **Aden** (46% and 51%, respectively).
- In contrast, **Al Hodeidah**** reported the lowest estimated access to both functional electricity (2%) and internet (14%).

*Based on proportion estimates reported by site managers.

** Al Hodeidah results should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample size and limited geographical coverage; therefore, the findings do not reflect the wider situation across Al Hodeidah Governorate.



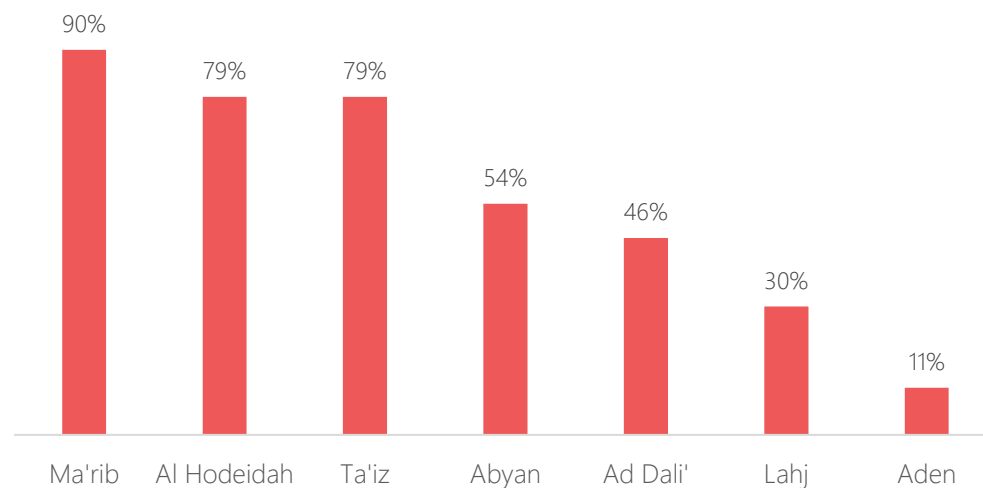
03

Accountability to Affected People



Humanitarian Aid Distribution

Assessed Sites Reporting Humanitarian Aid Distribution (%)*



- Overall, **64%** of total assessed sites reported that humanitarian aid was distributed during the reporting period.*
- Humanitarian aid distribution was most frequently reported in **Ma'rib (90%)**, followed by **Al Hodeidah** and **Ta'iz (79% each)**.
- **Aden** reported the **lowest coverage**, with only 11% of assessed sites reporting humanitarian aid distribution, while Lahj (30%) and Ad Dali' (46%) also reported lower coverage.

*During reporting period (Mar-Apr 2026)

Main Barriers to Accessing Humanitarian Aid*



68%

of assessed sites in **Ma'rib** reported that **humanitarian assistance was not sufficient** for all entitled households. (with 34% in Al Hodeidah and 30% in Lahj)



32%

of assessed sites in **Aden** reported **exclusion from humanitarian assistance** by resident community/ NGO (not reported in other assessed sites).



21%

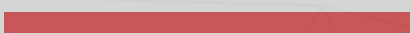
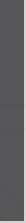
of assessed sites in **Al Hodeidah** reported **civil documentation requirements** as a barrier to accessing assistance.



100%

of assessed sites in **Abyan and Ad Dali'** reported no barriers to accessing humanitarian assistance.

**As reported by site managers, during the reporting period (Mar – April 2026)*



04

Sectoral Capacity

Key Findings

Overview Sector Response Capacity Analysis

Percentage of assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector, 2026*

Sector	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very Good
Camp Management	3%	22%	27%	27%	20%
Cash	53%	32%	13%	0%	0%
Education	25%	44%	29%	1%	0%
Food	37%	41%	19%	3%	0%
Health	27%	52%	18%	3%	0%
Livelihoods	60%	26%	13%	0%	0%
NFIs	52%	29%	17%	1%	0%
Nutrition	47%	31%	18%	3%	0%
Protection	25%	41%	30%	2%	1%
RRM	56%	28%	13%	1%	0%
Safety & Security	26%	44%	24%	4%	1%
Sanitation	36%	40%	19%	3%	1%
Shelter	44%	34%	18%	3%	1%
Site Maintenance	50%	30%	17%	2%	1%
Water	23%	38%	26%	9%	3%

Livelihoods, Cash, RRM, and NFIs face the most critical response capacity gaps, while Camp Management remains the only sector with substantial good-to-very-good response coverage.

- Livelihoods had the largest response gap in assessed sites (86% none/low capacity).
- Cash (85% none/low capacity), RRM (84%), and NFIs (81%) showed critical capacity shortfalls.
- Camp Management performed best, with 47% of sites reporting good/very good capacity.
- Water showed relatively stronger capacity, with 38% of sites reporting moderate/very good response levels.

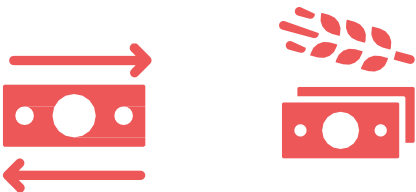
* Categories reflect site-level capacity on a national level, as reported by key informants (typically the site manager). KIs were able to select one answer for this question from None, Low, Moderate, Good, to Very good

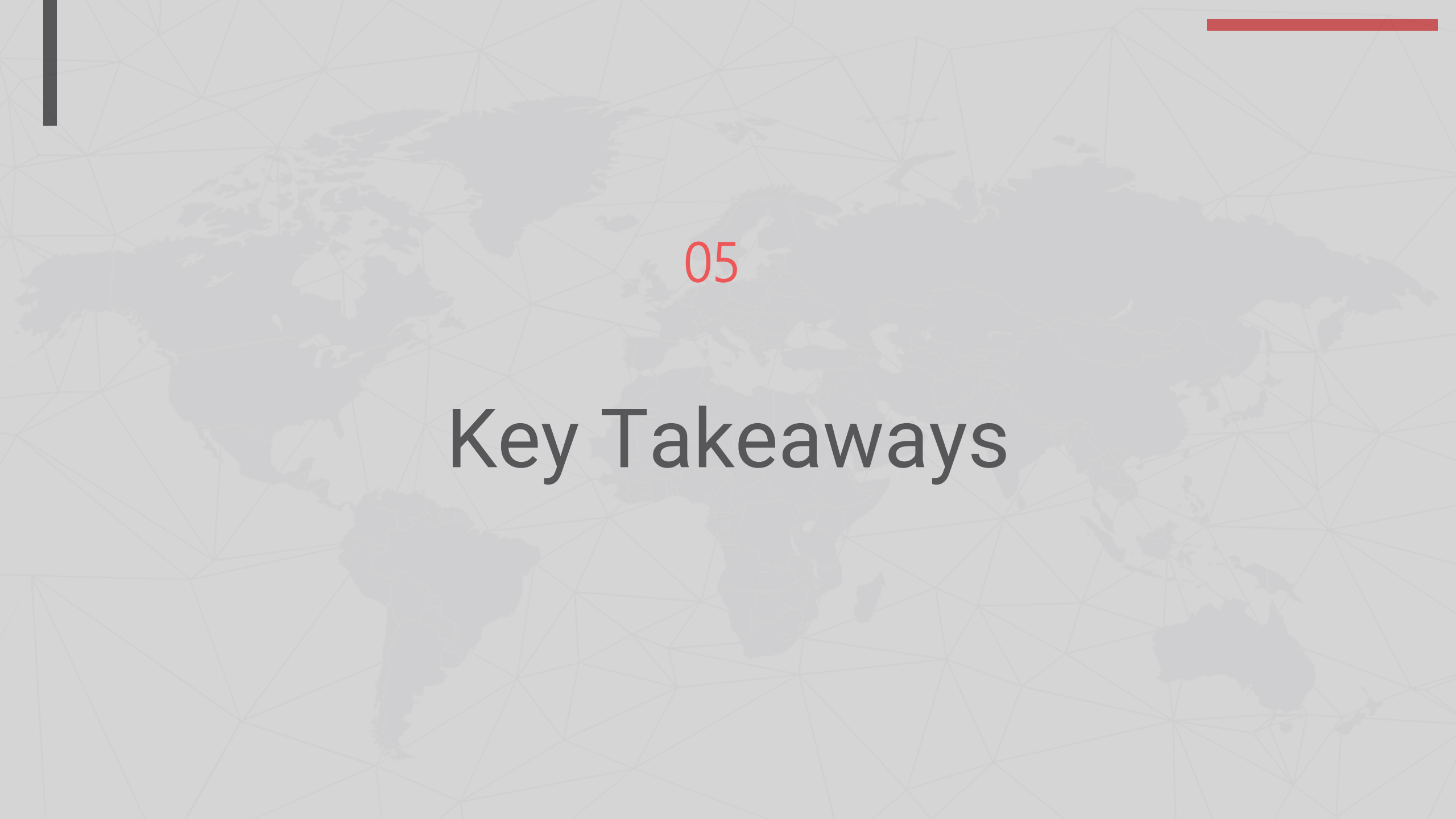
Access to Sectoral Services

% of assessed sites reporting access to sectoral services (across all sites)

Sector	% of assessed sites <u>reporting access</u>
Food distributions	47.00%
Water services	34.90%
Education services	34.90%
Protection services	28.90%
Healthcare services	24.60%
Sanitation services	20.70%
Shelter maintenance	18.10%
RRM distributions	14.70%
Nutrition services	12.90%
Waste disposal services	12.90%
NFI distributions	12.50%
Security & DRR	12.50%
Cash assistance	10.80%
Site maintenance	10.30%
Livelihoods services	3.90%

- Only 4% of sites reported access to Livelihoods services.
- Access to Cash Assistance (11%), Site Maintenance (10%), and NFI distributions (13%) remained limited.
- Food distributions (47%) were the most accessible service, though still reported in less than half of assessed sites.





05

Key Takeaways

Key Takeaways



Shelter

85%

of Abyan sites need **shelter replacement**, 70%+ in Aden & Ma'rib need **rehabilitation**.



Protection

90%

of sites in Ma'rib (70% in Lahj) report **legal assistance/documentation** gaps.



Health

100%

of Abyan sites **lack medicines & equipment**. **Cash-for-health** gap hits 100% in Aden & Lahj.



Education

96%

cash-for-education gap in Aden, school supplies are the top gap across sites.

Key Takeaways



WASH

93%

cash-for-WASH gap in Aden; sanitation maintenance & hygiene items are the top reported gap.



NFI

79%

of sites report barriers accessing mattresses & blankets.



Food Security

~100%

of sites in Abyan, Aden, Lahj & Ma'rib rank food assistance as a priority gap.



Livelihoods

86%

of total sites report low or no response capacity, the largest gap of any sector.

Key Takeaways



Cash & Market

77%

of total sites report **lack of income** as the top barrier to accessing cash assistance.



Energy & Internet

2% / 14%

Al Hodeidah has the **lowest electricity** (2%) and **internet access** (14%) of any governorate.



Camp Management (CCCM)

47%

of sites report **good/very good capacity**, the best-performing sector, yet still under half.



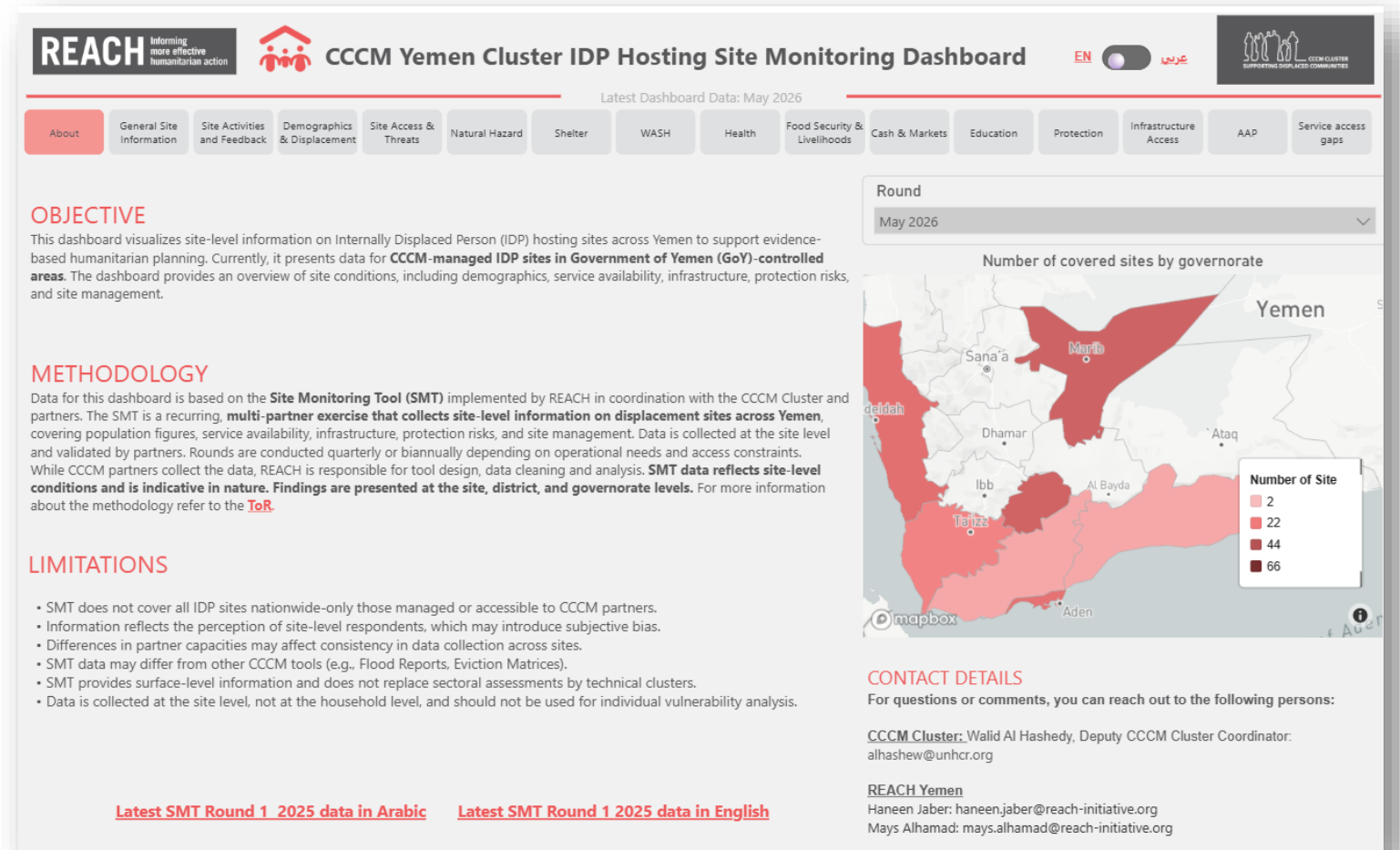
RRM

84%

of sites report **low or no response capacity**.

Key REACH outputs

- Dashboard: Yemen CCCM Sites , Yemen CCCM Sites – Arabic
- Dataset Round 1 Arabic
- Dataset Round 1 English



Thank you, SMT Data Collection Partners



BCFHD



NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL



Thank you!

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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).

Funded by the **FCDO**. Views and opinions expressed are however, those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the FCDO.

Annex I. Coordination System for data collection in managed sites

National CCCM Cluster Coordination Team

- Ensure proper implementation of IM system & partner coordination
- Provide technical support during planning & implementation
- Conduct trainings, if needed

CCCM Sub-National Cluster Coordinators

- Ensure all CCCM partners in their area provide information for managed sites on a regular basis
- Coordinate with and support hub CCCM partners in planning & implementation
- Ensure approval of tools by authorities & provide support with negotiations with authorities
- Support with training in country

REACH

- Train CCCM Partners
- Design and support drafting & improving the tools
- Conduct data checks, cleaning & analysis
- Produce outputs for dissemination

CCCM Partner Focal Points (FPs)

- Ensure all Site Managers submit reports for their managed sites on a monthly basis
- Correspondence with CCCM & REACH

Site Manager

- Coordinate with SMT to collect all necessary data on a monthly basis
- Train Site Management Team on tool, if necessary
- Conduct quality control of data before submission