

Yemen Site Monitoring Tool (SMT): Key Findings & Trends in Managed Sites

Round 6 (Nov-Dec 2024) and Round 1 (Apr-May 2025)

December 2025

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



CCCM CLUSTER



YEMEN DISPLACEMENT RESPONSE



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid



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01

Background and Objectives

This presentation reflects the situation during (Nov-Dec 2024) and (Apr-May 2025), and should not be interpreted as reflecting the current situation

01 Background

- Given the protracted and multi-faceted displacement in Yemen, humanitarian actors require understanding the evolving community's needs and identifying service access and gaps in Internally Displaced People (IDPs) sites.
- Yemen remains in the midst of a protracted humanitarian crisis. As of January 2025, an estimated **4.8 million internally displaced persons**, which represents **14% of the total population**. Of these, **around 1.9 million live in over 2,200 substandard sites**, often overcrowded and with very limited access to services (HNRP, 2025). At the same time, humanitarian funding has dropped sharply.

The Site Monitoring Tool (SMT) aims to:

01

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

02

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

03

Facilitate an improved evidence-based CCCM response.

01 Methodology

- CCCM cluster’s partner site assessment
- Domains:** population, services, infrastructure, protection, site management
- Site-level KI interviews (interviews with site managers)**
- Frequency: context-dependent
- Roles: partners collect data; REACH designs the tool, cleans and analyzes data, in coordination with the CCCM cluster.
- Outputs: **indicative of conditions at time of data collection**
- Data collection:** CCCM partners function as data collectors

Site Monitoring Tool (SMT)

Data collection in **managed** IDP sites in IRG-areas, with static/mobile/remote response modalities

Frequency: number of data collection activities
In 2024: 6 rounds
in 2025 1 round

KIs by
Site Managers in site or remotely

Detailed tool that provides an overview of each sector, CCCM activities, demographics, safety threats, natural hazards, gaps & needs

Data collection partners (R1 & R6)

Acted

CFHD

DEEM

DRC

GWQ

HA

IOM

NMO

NRC

PAH



01 Data Collection

- REACH analysed data from Round 6 (Nov-Dec 2024) and Round 1 (Apr-May 2025) of SMT data collection in **managed sites** across GoY-controlled areas, South of Yemen.
- Findings represent service accessibility disparities among **managed sites** at governorate level in GoY-controlled areas, South of Yemen.
- The comparative analysis **ONLY** includes sites covered in both data collection activities (Round 6 – 2024 and Round 1 – 2025)- **165 sites**.
- Sites **not covered in both rounds were excluded** from the analysis.
- 69 sites were not covered in Round 1 (2025) compared to Round 6 (2024): **52 sites due to phase-out and 17 sites due to technical issues**.
- **64 new sites were covered in Round 1 (2025)** that were not included in Round 6 (2024) — these sites were covered by Acted, BCFHD, DEEM, GWQ, IOM, NMO, and NRC

Overview of **SMT Round 1 and 6** Data Collection

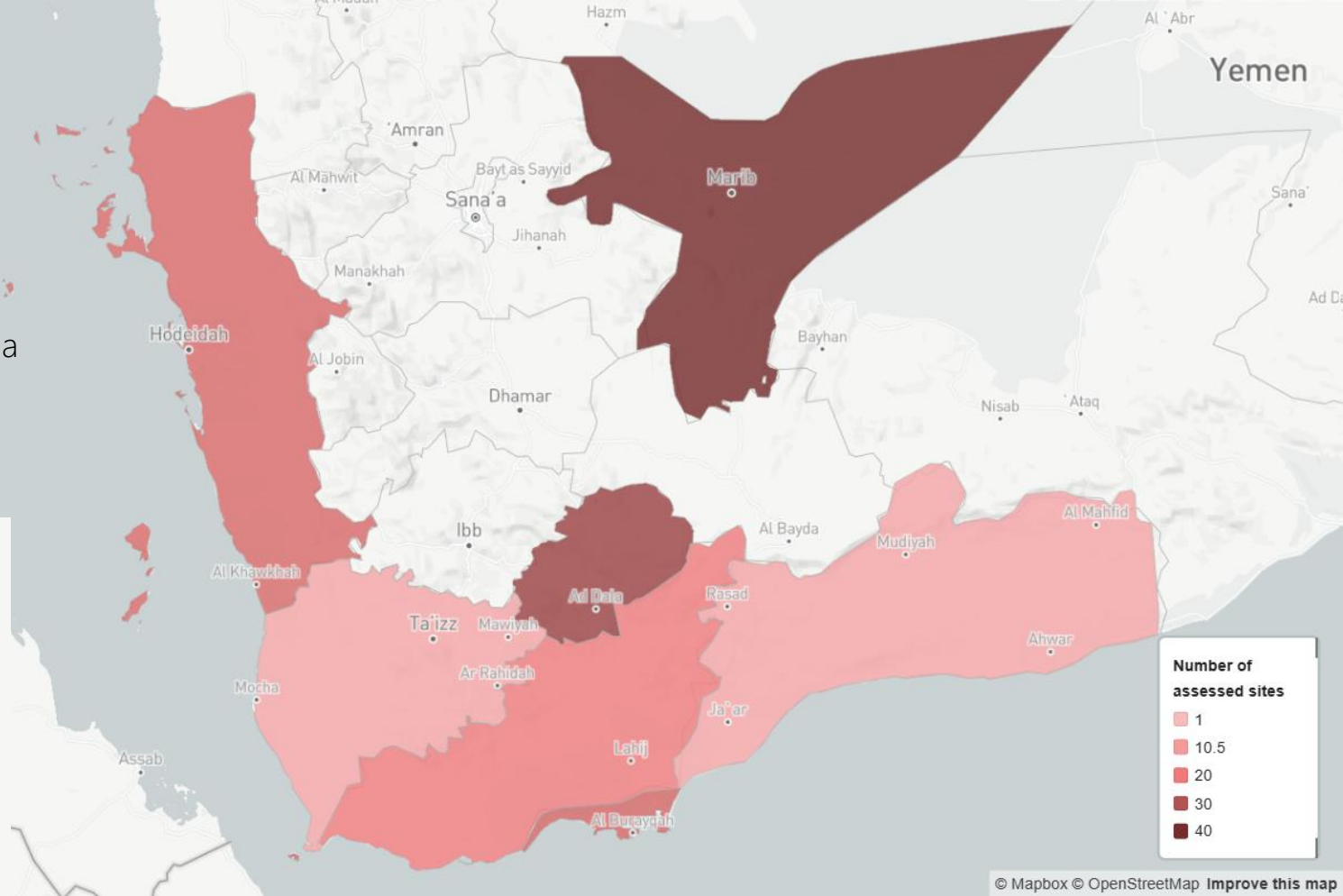
Data collection	Coverage period	Hub(s)	Governorates	Assessed IDP sites	Data collection partners
SMT Round 1 2025	Apr-May 2025	Aden & Marib	7	232	10
SMT Round 6 2024	Nov-Dec 2024	Aden & Marib	7	240	7

01 Comparative Analysis Coverage

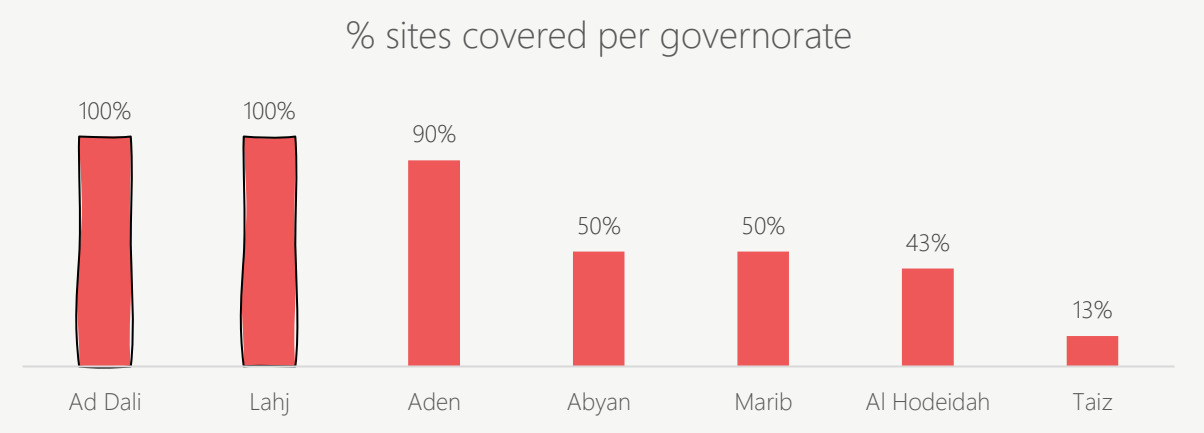
This presentation reflects the situation during (Nov-Dec 2024) and (Apr-May 2025), not the current situation, which might be a bit different.

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 165 sites across 7 governorates (Lahj, Ma'rib, Ad Dali', Abyan, Al Hodeidah, Ta'iz, Aden)

Results are comprehensive in governorates with high coverage, while in places like Ta'iz and Al Hodeidah, results should be seen as indicative rather than fully comprehensive.



Governorate	Covered sites	% of Managed sites covered per governorate
Abyan	8	50%
Ad Dali	35	100%
Aden	26	89.7%
Al Hodeidah	26	42.6%
Lahj	20	100%
Marib	42	50%
Taiz	8	13.3%





01 Objectives of the Analysis



Provide a **comparative analysis** between **Round 6 (Dec 2024)** and **Round 1 (May 2025)**.



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



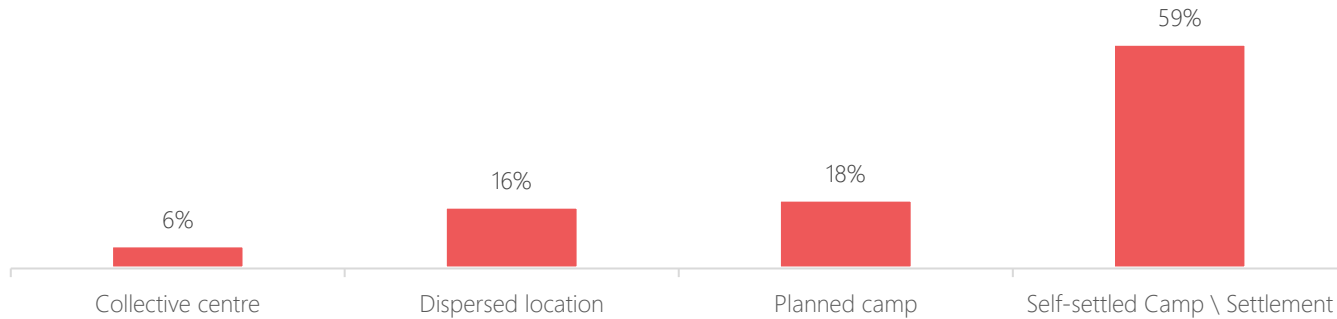
Identify **emerging gaps, shifts in site conditions, and changes in access to services.**



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

01 General Site Information

Type of settlement



Degree of urbanization



Rural
64%



Town & semi dense area
7%



Urban
28%

Type of settlement

Self-settled is the dominant settlement type in most governorates (**Ta'iz 100%, Ma'rib 86%, Al Hodeidah 62%**).

Planned camps are significant in **Lahj (65%) and Abyan (50%)**.

Dispersed locations appear most in **Lahj (25%) and Al Hodeidah (31%)**.

Collective centers only notable in **Ad Dali' (29%)**.

Degree of urbanization

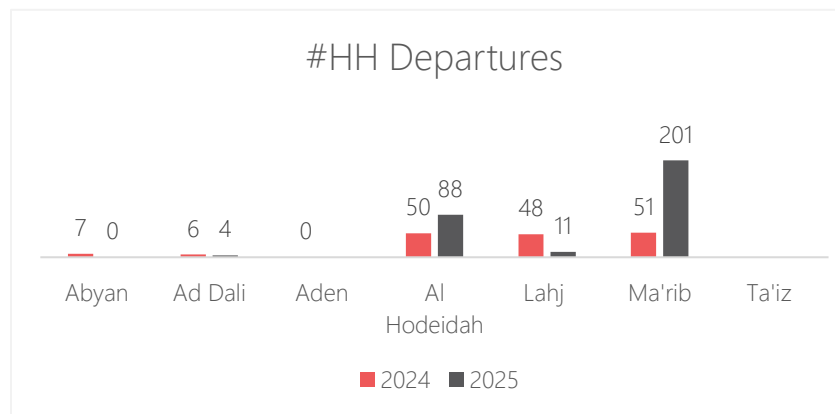
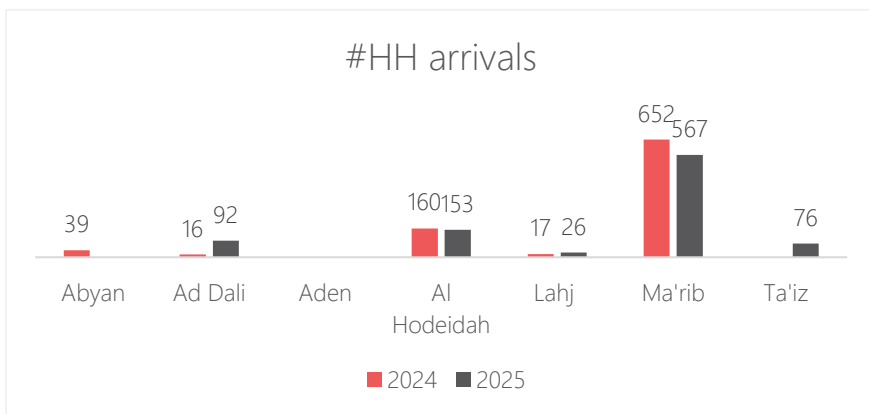
Rural settlements dominate across all governorates (**Ta'iz 88%, Ad Dali' & Ma'rib 74%**).

Urban concentrations highest in **Aden (73%)**, stands out compared to others.

Balanced mix only in **Abyan (63% rural, 38% urban)**.

01 Demographics & Displacement

Number of HH arrivals and HH departures per governorate



Overall, arrivals exceed departures across governorates, meaning managed sites are seeing a net increase in population

Key differences 2024 - 2025:

▲ Arrivals increased slightly (884 - 914).

▲ Departures nearly doubled (162 - 304).



In 2025, a total of **223 child-headed households** were reported in the assessed sites, mainly in Al Hodeidah (161) and Ma'rib (60), with isolated cases in Ad Dali' (1) and Lahj (1). This marks a **decrease** from **371 cases in 2024**, when the majority were concentrated in Ma'rib (235) and Al Hodeidah (134), alongside 2 cases in Ad Dali'



Main reasons for departures

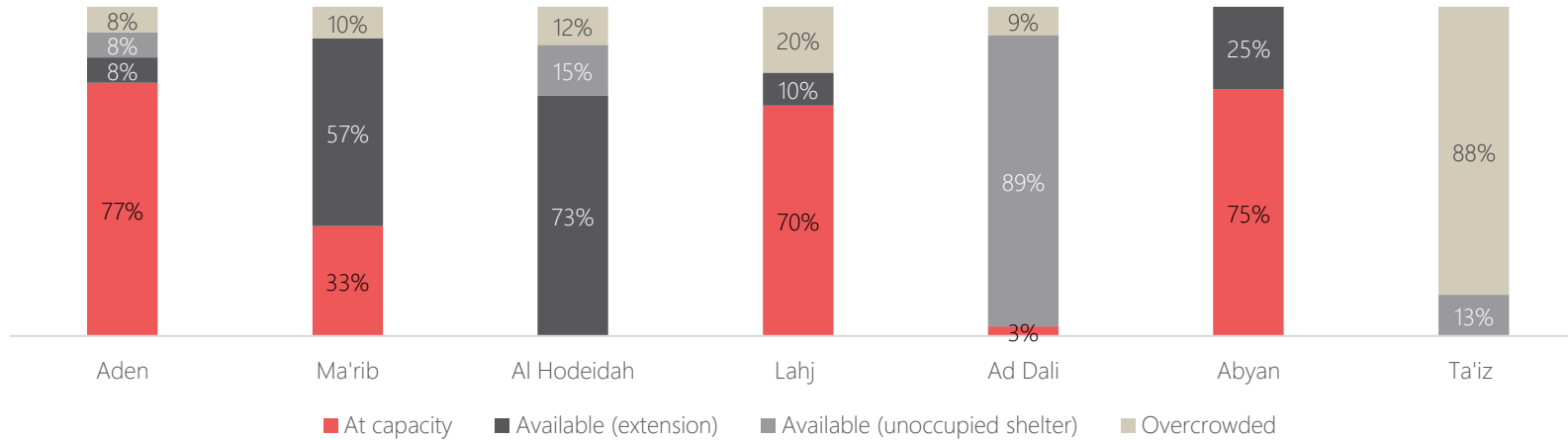
R1

- Lahj: Mainly security incidents (50%).
- Ma'rib: Family reunification (54%).
- Ad Dali': Split between conflict with host communities (50%) and education/livelihood opportunities (50%).
- Al Hodeidah: Return to origin (44%), eviction (44%), education/livelihood opportunities (31%).

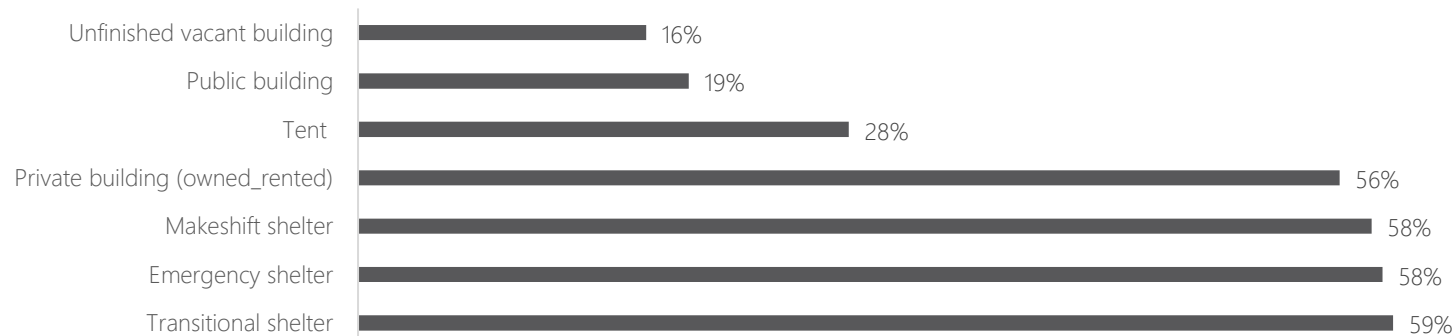
01 Shelter

Latest round R1

% of assessed sites by shelter capacity



Shelter types



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

Shelter Issues



63% of shelters in assessed sites in Abyan and 41% in Aden require shelter **replacement**



43% of shelters in assessed sites in Lahj require **maintenance**, and 10% require **replacement**.



Only 1% of shelters in Abyan and 40% in Al Hodeidah, Ad Dali, Lahj have **functional locks**.



Only 2% of HHs living without shelter in Aden and 1% in Lahj

A world map is shown in a light gray, semi-transparent style, overlaid on a background of a light gray geometric pattern of interconnected lines forming various polygonal shapes. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean. In the center of the map, the number '02' is displayed in a bold, red, sans-serif font.

02

Key Findings

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02 Key Findings

Overview Population & Displacement

IDP population change (2024 vs 2025)

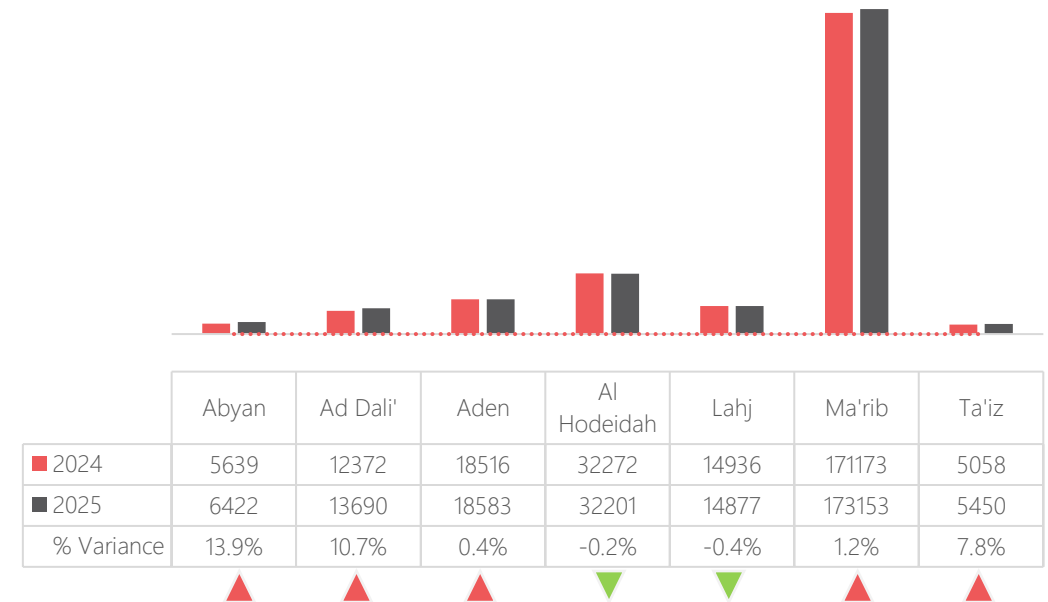
- IDP population **rose by 1.7%** (from 259,966 in 2024 - 264,376 in 2025).
- Increases observed in: Abyan (+13.9%), Ad Dali' (+10.7%), Ta'iz (+7.8%).
- Smaller increases in: Ma'rib (+1.2%) and Aden (+0.4%).
- Slight decreases in: Al Hodeidah (-0.2%) and Lahj (-0.4%).

IDP population in the assessed sites

Overall trend: **total stable**

2024	2025	% Variance
259,966	264,376	▲ 1.7%

IDP population change in managed sites by governorate



02 Key Findings

Overview Sector Response Capacity Analysis

Percentage of assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector, 2025*

Sector	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good
Camp Management	0%	1%	5%	59%	35%
Cash	56%	37%	6%	1%	0%
Education	50%	25%	15%	10%	1%
Food	32%	41%	19%	7%	0%
Health	40%	39%	10%	10%	1%
Livelihoods	71%	25%	2%	1%	0%
NFIs	62%	23%	11%	3%	1%
Nutrition	41%	36%	17%	6%	1%
Protection	46%	21%	15%	12%	5%
RRM	60%	15%	11%	12%	2%
Safety & security	56%	19%	11%	9%	4%
Sanitation	50%	28%	13%	5%	3%
Shelter	55%	21%	10%	7%	6%
Site maintenance	60%	18%	7%	7%	8%
Water	36%	16%	17%	22%	9%

* Categories reflect site-level capacity 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

Population affected by the absence of sectoral response capacity ("None") in for R1 2025 in comparison to R1 2024

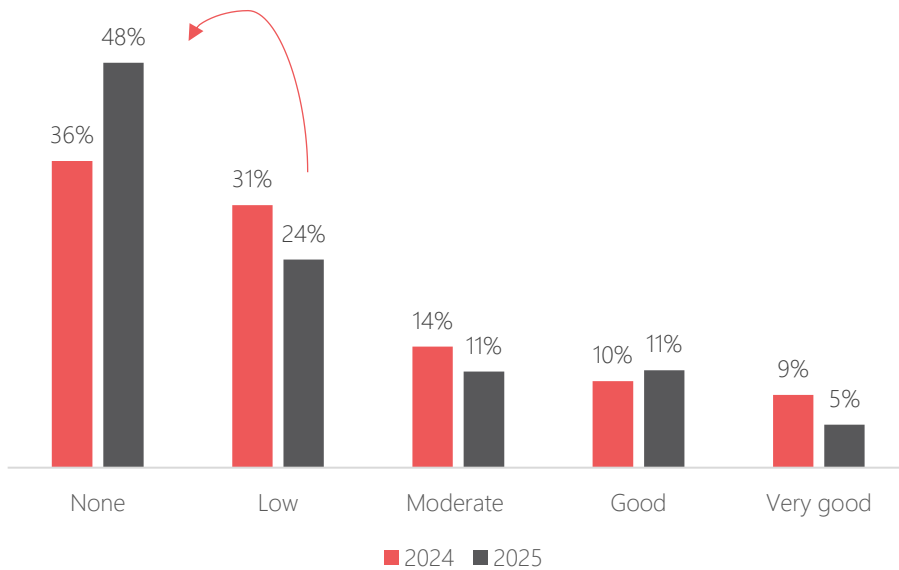
Sector	year	Affected population
Camp Management	2024	-
	2025	-
Cash	2024	43,994
	2025	71,528
Education	2024	26,901
	2025	52,577
Food	2024	7,753
	2025	27,938
Health	2024	42,296
	2025	35,710
Livelihoods	2024	94,913
	2025	108,691
NFIs	2024	75,336
	2025	165,731
Nutrition	2024	64,341
	2025	43,525
Protection	2024	21,934
	2025	41,661
RRM	2024	64,167
	2025	60,811
Safety & security	2024	62,606
	2025	67,594
Sanitation	2024	33,386
	2025	54,033
Shelter	2024	69,600
	2025	137,962
Site maintenance	2024	69,753
	2025	74,103
Water	2024	19,912
	2025	31,812

02 Key Findings

Overview Sector Response Capacity Analysis

- Most sectors are unchanged, but where change did occur it was mostly negative. Deterioration is particularly visible in cash, education, food, NFIs, shelter, sanitation, and health, while only a very small share of sites reported improvements, mainly in site maintenance, protection, and water.
- Share of sites with no sectoral response (“None”) jumped from 36% to 48% (more sites are completely uncovered)

All sectors national sectoral response capacity



Sites with improved, deteriorated, or unchanged sectoral response for R1 2025 in comparison to R1 2024

Sector	Improved	Deteriorated	Unchanged
Camp Management	0%	1%	99%
Cash	0%	12%	88%
Education	0%	11%	89%
Food	0%	16%	84%
Health	0%	5%	95%
Livelihoods	0%	1%	99%
NFIs	0%	8%	92%
Nutrition	0%	0%	100%
Protection	2%	1%	97%
RRM	0%	4%	96%
Safety & security	0%	0%	100%
Sanitation	0%	10%	90%
Shelter	0%	9%	91%
Site maintenance	6%	0%	94%
Water	1%	3%	96%

02 Key Findings-Governorate level

Sector Response Capacity Analysis- Aden

- Improved: Nutrition
- Deteriorated: Camp Mgmt, Cash; Education; Food; Livelihoods; Safety & Security

Sector	year	Affected population
		2024
Cash	2025	18,583
	2024	9,566
Education	2025	15,922
	2024	5,948
Food	2025	14,869
	2024	8,240
Health	2025	12,924
	2024	13,645
Livelihoods	2025	18,583
	2024	17,340
NFIs	2025	18,583
	2024	16,513
Nutrition	2025	9,309
	2024	2,365
Protection	2025	10,233
	2024	17,764
RRM	2025	18,583
	2024	13,723
Safety & security	2025	18,227
	2024	10,540
Sanitation	2025	16,531
	2024	15,781
Shelter	2025	17,697
	2024	16,261
Site maintenance	2025	18,583
	2024	3,529
Water	2025	7,453

Percentage of assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector, for R1 2025 in comparison to R1 2024 in Aden

Sector	Year	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good	Overall change
Camp Mgmt	2024	0%	0%	0%	42%	58%	Deteriorated
	2025	0%	0%	0%	88%	12%	
Cash	2024	69%	27%	4%	0%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Education	2024	62%	38%	0%	0%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	92%	8%	0%	0%	0%	
Food	2024	31%	65%	4%	0%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	92%	8%	0%	0%	0%	
Health	2024	58%	38%	4%	0%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	77%	4%	19%	4%	0%	
Livelihoods	2024	73%	27%	0%	0%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
NFIs	2024	92%	8%	0%	0%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Nutrition	2024	85%	12%	4%	0%	0%	Improved
	2025	65%	15%	19%	0%	0%	
Protection	2024	19%	81%	0%	0%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	65%	0%	23%	12%	0%	
RRM	2024	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Safety & Security	2024	73%	27%	0%	0%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%	
Sanitation	2024	65%	23%	12%	0%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	81%	12%	4%	4%	0%	
Shelter	2024	88%	12%	0%	0%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	96%	0%	4%	0%	0%	
Site Maintenance	2024	88%	12%	0%	0%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Water	2024	31%	35%	19%	15%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	42%	19%	23%	12%	4%	

Overall change is an indicative and partly subjective classification; for accurate interpretation, please refer to the full distribution across the response-capacity categories. The Overall change here compares a weighted response-capacity score (based on the full distribution of None/Low/Moderate/Good/Very good) between 2024 and 2025. Higher score = Improved; lower score = Deteriorated; minimal change = Unchanged.

*Note: Percentages exclude "Don't know" responses, include only listed categories, and are rounded to whole numbers; therefore totals may not equal 100%.

02 Key Findings-Governorate level

Sector Response Capacity Analysis- Al-Hodeidah

- Improved: Nutrition; Safety & Security
- Deteriorated: Cash, Protection; RRM; Sanitation; Site Maintenance

Sector	year	Affected population
Cash	2024	1,630
	2025	1,062
Education	2024	3,922
	2025	2,354
Food	2024	0
	2025	251
Health	2024	2,989
	2025	3,479
Livelihoods	2024	22,383
	2025	16,930
NFIs	2024	5,325
	2025	1,218
Nutrition	2024	2,436
	2025	1,648
Protection	2024	385
	2025	7,760
RRM	2024	921
	2025	4,126
Safety & security	2024	12,723
	2025	3,202
Sanitation	2024	3,049
	2025	4,863
Shelter	2024	2,871
	2025	604
Site maintenance	2024	14,967
	2025	16,993
Water	2024	66
	2025	1,181

Percentage of assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector, for R1 2025 in comparison to R1 2024 in Al-Hodeidah

Sector	Year	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good	Overall change
Camp Mgmt	2024	0%	0%	15%	42%	42%	Unchanged
	2025	0%	0%	19%	46%	35%	
Cash	2024	23%	38%	35%	4%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	19%	62%	19%	0%	0%	
Education	2024	23%	35%	38%	4%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	15%	62%	23%	0%	0%	
Food	2024	0%	19%	73%	8%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	8%	31%	35%	27%	0%	
Health	2024	15%	65%	15%	4%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	15%	69%	12%	4%	0%	
Livelihoods	2024	69%	31%	0%	0%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	62%	35%	0%	4%	0%	
NFIs	2024	35%	50%	8%	8%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	23%	54%	23%	0%	0%	
Nutrition	2024	19%	12%	54%	15%	0%	Improved
	2025	12%	15%	46%	27%	0%	
Protection	2024	12%	46%	38%	4%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	
RRM	2024	12%	15%	35%	31%	8%	Deteriorated
	2025	35%	19%	27%	19%	0%	
Safety & Security	2024	46%	42%	8%	4%	0%	Improved
	2025	35%	42%	19%	4%	0%	
Sanitation	2024	27%	23%	35%	12%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	27%	62%	8%	4%	0%	
Shelter	2024	31%	15%	38%	12%	4%	Unchanged
	2025	15%	42%	35%	8%	0%	
Site Maintenance	2024	50%	23%	19%	8%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	65%	27%	8%	0%	0%	
Water	2024	4%	15%	42%	35%	4%	Unchanged
	2025	8%	23%	23%	42%	4%	

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02 Key Findings-Governorate level

Sector Response Capacity Analysis- Ma'rib

- Improved: Site Maintenance
- Deteriorated: Camp Mgmt; Education; Water

Sector	year	Affected population
Cash	2024	18,140
	2025	23,968
Education	2024	3,001
	2025	14,792
Food	2024	0
	2025	0
Health	2024	21,243
	2025	7,207
Livelihoods	2024	34,696
	2025	40,406
NFIs	2024	32,411
	2025	115,834
Nutrition	2024	29,344
	2025	16,790
Protection	2024	12,671
	2025	10,094
RRM	2024	17,903
	2025	7,362
Safety & security	2024	12,498
	2025	23,350
Sanitation	2024	11,013
	2025	12,696
Shelter	2024	11,513
	2025	93,384
Site maintenance	2024	14,355
	2025	10,858
Water	2024	6,621
	2025	6,775

Percentage of assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector, for R1 2025 in comparison to R1 2024 in Ma'rib

Sector	Year	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good	Overall change
Camp Mgmt	2024	0%	0%	7%	21%	71%	Deteriorated
	2025	0%	2%	5%	45%	48%	
Cash	2024	21%	62%	12%	2%	2%	Unchanged
	2025	19%	71%	7%	2%	0%	
Education	2024	2%	33%	33%	26%	5%	Deteriorated
	2025	14%	43%	26%	17%	0%	
Food	2024	0%	52%	38%	7%	2%	Unchanged
	2025	0%	60%	33%	7%	0%	
Health	2024	24%	48%	14%	12%	2%	Unchanged
	2025	12%	64%	12%	12%	0%	
Livelihoods	2024	36%	60%	2%	2%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	31%	64%	5%	0%	0%	
NFIs	2024	33%	43%	5%	19%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	29%	50%	14%	7%	0%	
Nutrition	2024	31%	52%	14%	2%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	19%	57%	21%	2%	0%	
Protection	2024	14%	45%	14%	19%	7%	Unchanged
	2025	14%	38%	21%	24%	2%	
RRM	2024	17%	33%	31%	14%	5%	Unchanged
	2025	12%	45%	26%	17%	0%	
Safety & Security	2024	19%	21%	33%	24%	2%	Unchanged
	2025	17%	40%	24%	17%	2%	
Sanitation	2024	17%	60%	17%	7%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	14%	60%	24%	2%	0%	
Shelter	2024	14%	48%	17%	12%	10%	Unchanged
	2025	19%	48%	10%	19%	5%	
Site Maintenance	2024	19%	48%	24%	7%	2%	Improved
	2025	17%	40%	21%	19%	2%	
Water	2024	10%	24%	33%	31%	2%	Deteriorated
	2025	10%	38%	33%	14%	5%	

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02 Key Findings-Governorate level

Sector Response Capacity Analysis- Lahj

- Improved: Safety & Security; Shelter
- Deteriorated: Food; Nutrition; Sanitation

Sector	year	Affected population
Cash	2024	10,843
	2025	14,321
Education	2024	6,340
	2025	6,340
Food	2024	411
	2025	8,724
Health	2024	6,825
	2025	7,445
Livelihoods	2024	10,875
	2025	14,405
NFIs	2024	11,909
	2025	12,874
Nutrition	2024	6,594
	2025	8,640
Protection	2024	2,088
	2025	1,837
RRM	2024	13,604
	2025	13,816
Safety & security	2024	9,641
	2025	6,620
Sanitation	2024	6,555
	2025	6,610
Shelter	2024	6,719
	2025	9,882
Site maintenance	2024	11,021
	2025	12,252
Water	2024	4,455
	2025	4,816

Percentage of assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector, for R1 2025 in comparison to R1 2024 in Lahj

Sector	Year	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good	Overall change
Camp Mgmt	2024	0%	0%	20%	20%	60%	Unchanged
	2025	0%	0%	10%	25%	65%	
Cash	2024	80%	20%	0%	0%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	90%	5%	5%	0%	0%	
Education	2024	65%	10%	20%	5%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	65%	15%	0%	20%	0%	
Food	2024	10%	20%	40%	25%	5%	Deteriorated
	2025	65%	25%	10%	0%	0%	
Health	2024	65%	15%	10%	10%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	75%	5%	5%	15%	0%	
Livelihoods	2024	85%	15%	0%	0%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	95%	5%	0%	0%	0%	
NFIs	2024	80%	15%	0%	0%	5%	Unchanged
	2025	80%	10%	10%	0%	0%	
Nutrition	2024	65%	25%	10%	0%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%	
Protection	2024	20%	10%	55%	15%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	20%	25%	35%	15%	5%	
RRM	2024	95%	5%	0%	0%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	90%	5%	0%	5%	0%	
Safety & Security	2024	70%	10%	0%	10%	10%	Improved
	2025	55%	15%	10%	10%	10%	
Sanitation	2024	45%	5%	30%	10%	10%	Deteriorated
	2025	55%	10%	25%	5%	5%	
Shelter	2024	50%	15%	20%	15%	0%	Improved
	2025	40%	15%	10%	25%	10%	
Site Maintenance	2024	65%	20%	15%	0%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	65%	25%	5%	0%	5%	
Water	2024	50%	0%	10%	20%	20%	Unchanged
	2025	55%	0%	10%	15%	20%	

Overall change is an indicative and partly subjective classification; for accurate interpretation, please refer to the full distribution across the response-capacity categories. The Overall change here compares a weighted response-capacity score (based on the full distribution of None/Low/Moderate/Good/Very good) between 2024 and 2025. Higher score = Improved; lower score = Deteriorated; minimal change = Unchanged.

*Note: Percentages exclude "Don't know" responses, include only listed categories, and are rounded to whole numbers; therefore totals may not equal 100%.

02 Key Findings-Governorate level

Sector Response Capacity Analysis- Abyan

- Improved: RRM; Safety & Security
- Deteriorated: Cash; Health; Livelihoods; NFIs; Nutrition; Protection; Sanitation; Site Maintenance

Population affected by the absence of sectoral response capacity ("None")

Sector	year	Affected population
Cash	2024	582
	2025	5,942
Education	2024	0
	2025	0
Food	2024	0
	2025	0
Health	2024	1,756
	2025	2,880
Livelihoods	2024	3,571
	2025	6,422
NFIs	2024	5,119
	2025	6,422
Nutrition	2024	3,044
	2025	5,568
Protection	2024	362
	2025	582
RRM	2024	5,119
	2025	5,568
Safety & security	2024	5,639
	2025	5,568
Sanitation	2024	1,062
	2025	2,037
Shelter	2024	5,119
	2025	5,568
Site maintenance	2024	5,159
	2025	6,048
Water	2024	582
	2025	582

Percentage of assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector, for R1 2025 in comparison to R1 2024 in Abyan*

Sector	Year	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good	Overall change
Camp Mgmt	2024	0%	0%	0%	38%	63%	Unchanged
	2025	0%	0%	0%	38%	63%	
Cash	2024	13%	13%	63%	0%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	88%	0%	0%	13%	0%	
Education	2024	0%	13%	63%	25%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	0%	25%	50%	25%	0%	
Food	2024	0%	0%	88%	13%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	0%	25%	50%	25%	0%	
Health	2024	25%	38%	0%	38%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	38%	13%	38%	13%	0%	
Livelihoods	2024	50%	25%	0%	0%	25%	Deteriorated
	2025	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
NFIs	2024	88%	0%	0%	13%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Nutrition	2024	50%	25%	13%	13%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	75%	13%	13%	0%	0%	
Protection	2024	13%	25%	25%	13%	25%	Deteriorated
	2025	13%	13%	25%	25%	13%	
RRM	2024	88%	13%	0%	0%	0%	Improved
	2025	75%	0%	0%	25%	0%	
Safety & Security	2024	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Improved
	2025	75%	0%	0%	25%	0%	
Sanitation	2024	25%	13%	50%	13%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	38%	13%	38%	13%	0%	
Shelter	2024	88%	0%	13%	0%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	75%	13%	13%	0%	0%	
Site Maintenance	2024	88%	0%	0%	13%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	88%	13%	0%	0%	0%	
Water	2024	13%	0%	13%	50%	25%	Unchanged
	2025	13%	0%	0%	75%	13%	

Overall change is an indicative and partly subjective classification; for accurate interpretation, please refer to the full distribution across the response-capacity categories. The Overall change here compares a weighted response-capacity score (based on the full distribution of None/Low/Moderate/Good/Very good) between 2024 and 2025. Higher score = Improved; lower score = Deteriorated; minimal change = Unchanged.

*Note: Percentages exclude "Don't know" responses, include only listed categories, and are rounded to whole numbers; therefore totals may not equal 100%.

02 Key Findings-Governorate level

Sector Response Capacity Analysis- Ta'iz

- Improved: Sanitation
- Deteriorated: Cash; Food; Livelihoods; NFIs; Nutrition

Population affected by the absence of sectoral response capacity ("None") in 2025 and 2024 =0

Taiz results should be interpreted with caution. The comparative analysis sample for Taiz is very small, and this limited coverage does not represent the wider situation in Taiz Governorate.

Percentage of assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector, for R1 2025 in comparison to R1 2024 in Ta'iz

Sector	Year	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good	Overall change
Camp Mgmt	2024	0%	0%	0%	13%	88%	Unchanged
	2025	0%	0%	0%	13%	88%	
Cash	2024	0%	63%	0%	38%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	
Education	2024	0%	13%	25%	50%	13%	Unchanged
	2025	0%	13%	38%	38%	13%	
Food	2024	0%	50%	13%	38%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	0%	75%	25%	0%	0%	
Health	2024	0%	0%	0%	75%	25%	Unchanged
	2025	0%	0%	0%	75%	25%	
Livelihoods	2024	0%	38%	25%	38%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	0%	63%	25%	13%	0%	
NFIs	2024	0%	0%	25%	50%	25%	Deteriorated
	2025	0%	13%	50%	25%	13%	
Nutrition	2024	0%	38%	0%	50%	13%	Deteriorated
	2025	0%	50%	13%	25%	13%	
Protection	2024	0%	0%	0%	13%	88%	Unchanged
	2025	0%	0%	0%	25%	75%	
RRM	2024	0%	0%	0%	38%	63%	Unchanged
	2025	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	
Safety & Security	2024	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	Unchanged
	2025	0%	0%	13%	38%	50%	
Sanitation	2024	0%	0%	0%	63%	25%	Improved
	2025	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	
Shelter	2024	0%	0%	0%	13%	88%	Unchanged
	2025	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Site Maintenance	2024	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	Unchanged
	2025	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Water	2024	0%	0%	0%	25%	75%	Unchanged
	2025	0%	0%	0%	25%	75%	

Overall change is an indicative and partly subjective classification; for accurate interpretation, please refer to the full distribution across the response-capacity categories. The Overall change here compares a weighted response-capacity score (based on the full distribution of None/Low/Moderate/Good/Very good) between 2024 and 2025. Higher score = Improved; lower score = Deteriorated; minimal change = Unchanged.

*Note: Percentages exclude "Don't know" responses, include only listed categories, and are rounded to whole numbers; therefore, totals may not equal 100%.

02 Key Findings-Governorate level

Sector Response Capacity Analysis- Ad-Dali'

- Improved: Site Maintenance
- Deteriorated: Camp Mgmt, Cash, Education, Livelihoods, NFIs, Nutrition; Protection; RRM; Safety & Security; Sanitation; shelter

Population affected by the absence of sectoral response capacity ("None")

Sector	year	Affected population
Cash	2024	3,060
	2025	10,206
Education	2024	4,072
	2025	13,690
Food	2024	1,394
	2025	4,206
Health	2024	1,243
	2025	4,328
Livelihoods	2024	9,743
	2025	13,690
NFIs	2024	3,232
	2025	13,690
Nutrition	2024	6,410
	2025	4,166
Protection	2024	4,063
	2025	13,690
RRM	2024	8,856
	2025	13,690
Safety & security	2024	8,382
	2025	13,690
Sanitation	2024	3,794
	2025	13,690
Shelter	2024	4,506
	2025	13,690
Site maintenance	2024	7,990
	2025	11,876
Water	2024	4,659
	2025	13,393

Percentage of Assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector, for R1 2025 in comparison to R1 2024 in Ad-Dali'

Sector	Year	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very good	Overall change
Camp Mgmt	2024	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	Deteriorated
	2025	0%	0%	0%	100%		
Cash	2024	40%	49%	3%	6%	3%	Deteriorated
	2025	80%	17%	3%			
Education	2024	37%	54%	9%	0%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	100%		0%	0%	0%	
Food	2024	26%	66%	9%	0%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	40%	57%	3%	0%	0%	
Health	2024	14%	57%	20%	9%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	54%	46%	0%	0%	0%	
Livelihoods	2024	74%	26%	0%	0%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
NFIs	2024	31%	31%	3%	14%	20%	Deteriorated
	2025	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Nutrition	2024	54%	46%	0%	0%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	51%	49%	0%	0%	0%	
Protection	2024	37%	63%	0%	0%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
RRM	2024	71%	29%	0%	0%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Safety & Security	2024	69%	31%	0%	0%	0%	Deteriorated
	2025	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Sanitation	2024	37%	51%	9%		3%	Deteriorated
	2025	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Shelter	2024	43%	31%	3%	6%	17%	Deteriorated
	2025	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Site Maintenance	2024	69%	31%	0%	0%	0%	Improved
	2025	83%	0%	0%	9%	9%	
Water	2024	46%	51%	0%	3%	0%	Unchanged
	2025	86%	0%	0%	14%	0%	

Overall change is an indicative and partly subjective classification; for accurate interpretation, please refer to the full distribution across the response-capacity categories. The Overall change here compares a weighted response-capacity score (based on the full distribution of None/Low/Moderate/Good/Very good) between 2024 and 2025. Higher score = Improved; lower score = Deteriorated; minimal change = Unchanged. *Note: Percentages exclude "Don't know" responses, include only listed categories, and are rounded to whole numbers; therefore totals may not equal 100%.

A world map is shown in a light gray, semi-transparent style, overlaid on a background of a light gray geometric pattern of interconnected lines forming various polygonal shapes. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean. A large, bold, red number '03' is positioned in the upper-middle part of the map, over the European continent.

03

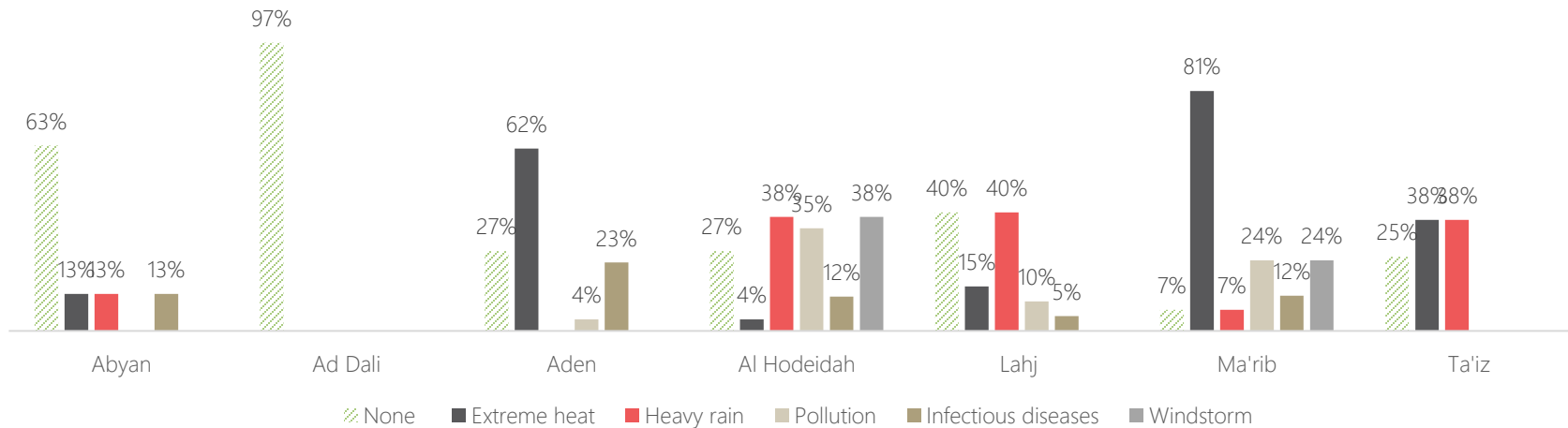
Sectoral Findings

This presentation reflects the situation during (Nov-Dec 2024) and (Apr-May 2025), and should not be interpreted as reflecting the current situation



Site Safety & Threats

Main Natural and endomorphic hazards
R1



Fire Occurrence R1 Apr-May 2025

A total of **29 fire incidents** were reported. Out of these, **26 fire** incidents were reported **across 11 sites in Marib**.



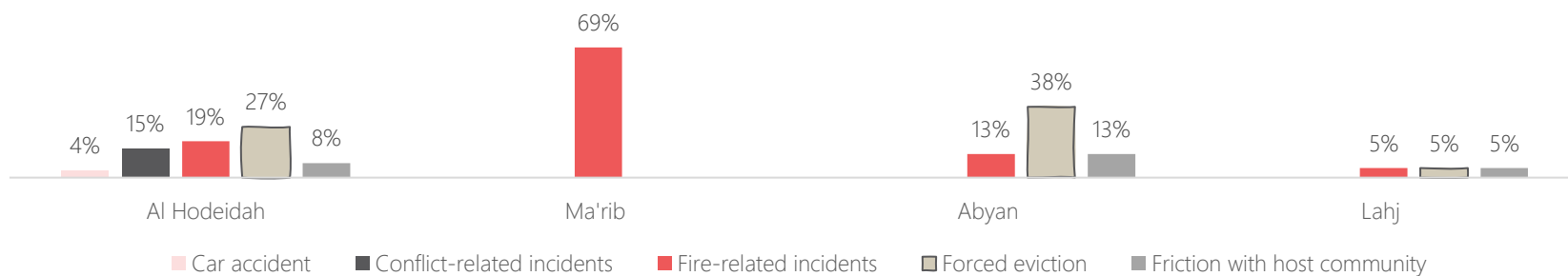
Flood Occurrence R1 Apr-May 2025

28 sites in Abyan, Al Hodeidah, Lahj , Ma'rib and Ta'iz governorates **reported flood exposure**. 17 out of 28 sites in Al Hodeidah, Lahj and Ma'rib governorates reported having a **contingency plan****

**This included evacuation routes, flood defenses, and earth barriers in vulnerable areas of sites.

Protection*

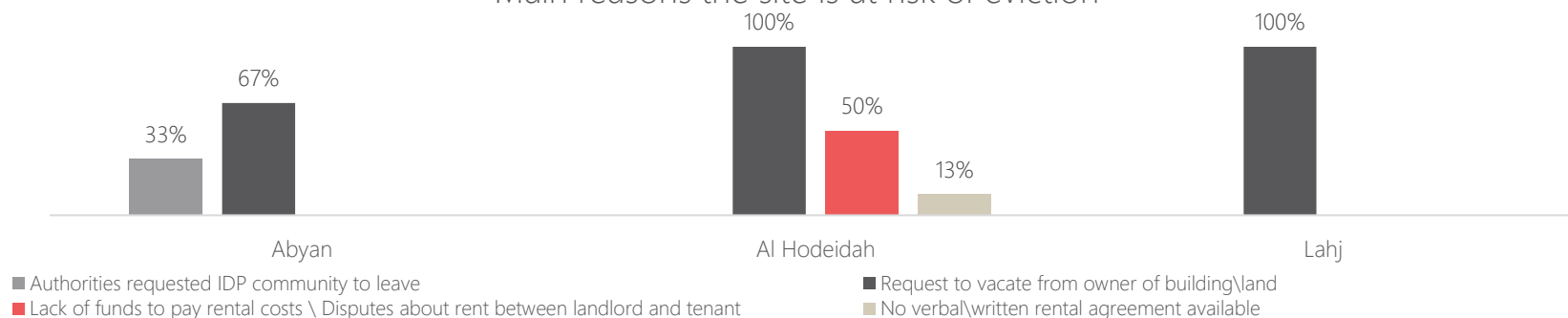
% of assessed sites by reported safety/security threats, per governorate (May 2025)**



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

Forced eviction R1

Main reasons the site is at risk of eviction



- In sites where **forced eviction** was reported as a perceived threat, the forced eviction occurred due to requests to vacate from landowners (**92% n=11**), followed by lack of funds/ disputes about rent (**33% n=4**).
- 61% (n=11)** of forced eviction main actors were private owners, followed by **33% (n=1)** being local authorities.

None of the assessed sites in **Ad Dali, Ta'iz and Aden** reported any safety/security threats.

An average of **65%** of assessed sites reported not facing any site safety/security threats

Key differences 2024 - 2025:

- Ma'rib:** ▲ Fire-related incidents surged (45% - 69%).
- Al Hodeidah:** ▼ Forced evictions dropped (35% - 27%), while ▲ fire incidents rose (4% - 19%).

*This slide presents KI-reported incidents from assessed sites during (April–May 2025) and do not represent the full cluster-wide incident picture.

HLP Rights Conditions Overview

Land ownership

Gov.	Year	Disputed	Private	Public
Abyan	2024		88%	13%
	2025		88%	13%
Ad Dali'	2024		69%	31%
	2025		69%	31%
Aden	2024		81%	19%
	2025		81%	19%
Al Hodeidah	2024		100%	
	2025		100%	
Lahj	2024	5%	90%	5%
	2025	5%	85%	5%
Ma'rib	2024		100%	
	2025		100%	
Ta'iz	2024		88%	13%
	2025		88%	13%

Land ownership: Mostly private across governorates

Occupancy agreement

Gov.	Year	None	Verbal	Written
Abyan	2024	25%	63%	13%
	2025	38%	50%	13%
Ad Dali'	2024	14%	34%	51%
	2025	9%	40%	51%
Aden	2024	12%	88%	
	2025	12%	88%	
Al Hodeidah	2024	12%	69%	19%
	2025	8%	69%	23%
Lahj	2024	35%	15%	50%
	2025	40%	20%	35%
Ma'rib	2024	10%	90%	
	2025	14%	86%	
Ta'iz	2024	13%		88%
	2025	13%		88%

Tenancy insecurity and risks R1



In Lahj **40%**, and in Abyan **38%** assessed sites reported **lacking** any form of occupancy agreement, while.



Only **9** of the assessed sites had information on occupancy agreement expiry dates. Of these, **7 sites are set to end by 2025**, located in Taiz.



7% (12 sites) of assessed IDP sites reported forced eviction as a perceived threat. Most were in Abyan (**38%**) and Al Hodeida (**27%**), Lahj (**5%**). In contrast, there were no reported perceived threat in Ad Dali, Ta'iz, Aden, and Ma'rib.



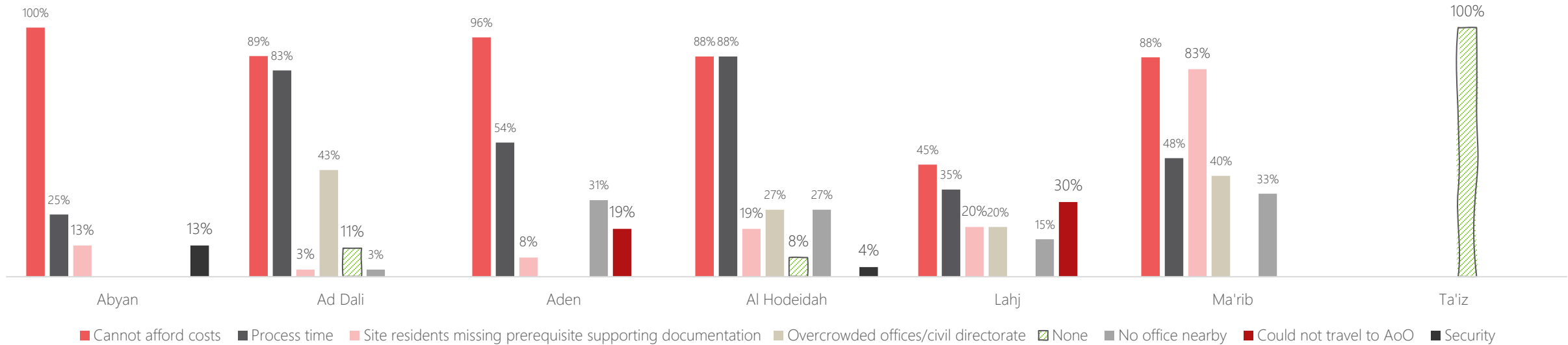
Among sites that identified **forced eviction** as a safety risk, 5 out of 12 sites reported receiving an official **eviction notice**. Located in Abyan (3), Lahj (1) and Al Hodeidah (1)

*Note: Percentages exclude "Don't know" responses, include only listed categories, and are rounded to whole numbers; therefore, totals may not equal 100%.



Barriers to obtaining civil documentation

*figures can be above 100% due to multiple select



Taiz results should be interpreted with caution. The comparative analysis sample for Taiz is very small, and this limited coverage does not represent the wider situation in Taiz Governorate.

NFIs

Latest round R1



Non-Food Items Gaps R1

100%

of households in assessed sites in Abyan, 95% of sites in Lahj and 83% of sites in Ta'iz reported **all** non-food items are **missing***.

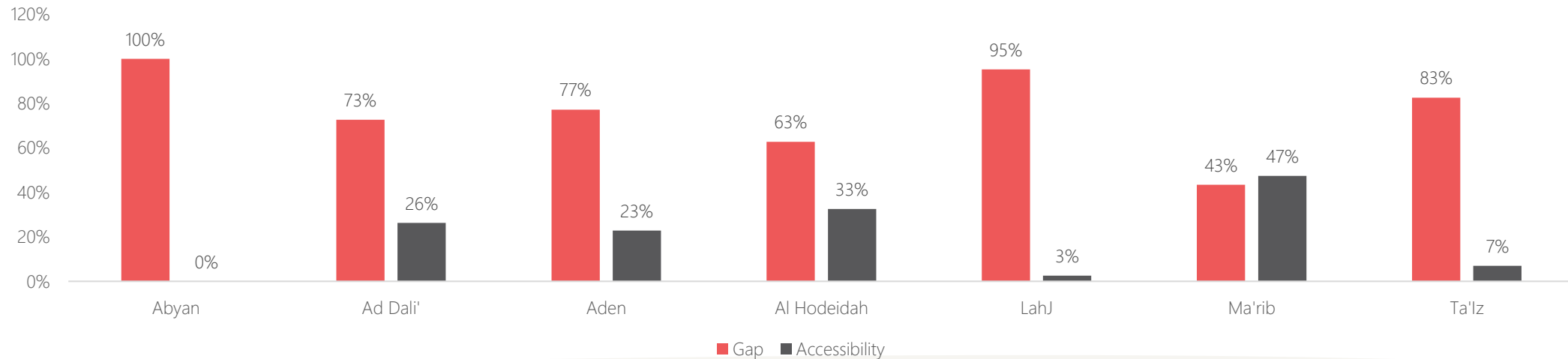


NFIs Accessibility R1

0%

of households in assessed sites in **Abyan, 2% in Lahj, 7% in Ta'iz** reported having **accessibility to basic non-food items*** (such as blankets, mattresses, sleeping matt, containers, oven stoves, kitchen items, etc.).

Share of households reporting a **gap** in the NFI items and the share reporting **access**.



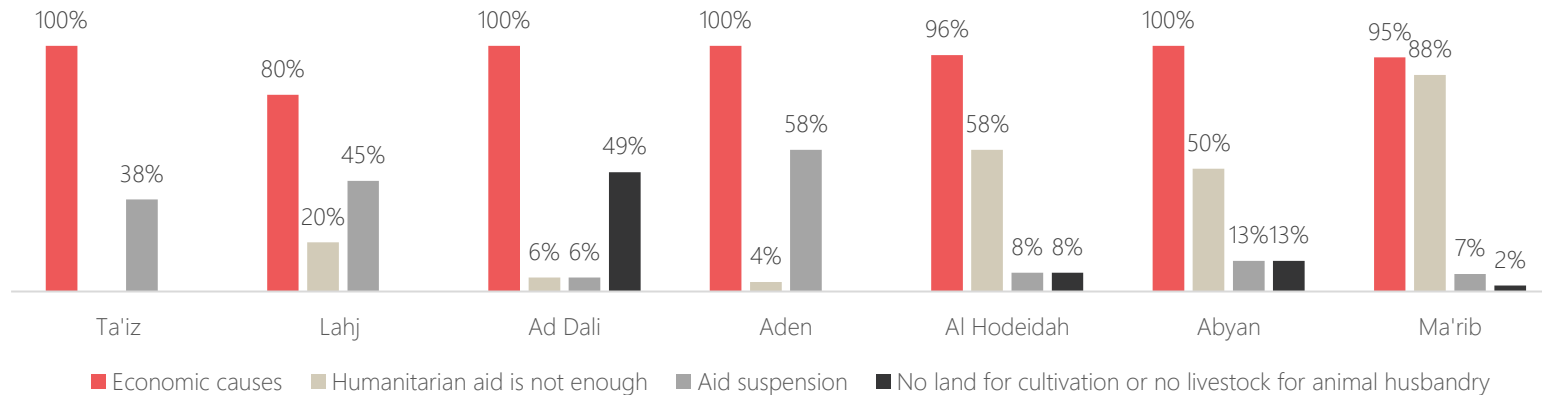
▼ 42% of sites reported that the absence of at least one Non-Food Item was due to **unaffordability** in managed sites in GoY-controlled areas as of May 2025 compared to 46% in Dec 2024



Food Security & Livelihoods

% of assessed sites by the main barriers for IDPs to accessing food, per governorate*

*figures can be above 100% due to multiple select



Key Differences 2024 - 2025:

• Economic causes remained the top driver (nearly 100% across all sites).

• Humanitarian aid is not enough 2024 - 2025:

- ▲ Ma'rib: 64% - 88%
- ▼ Aden: 62% - 4%.
- ▼ Ad Dali: 20% - 6%.
- ▼ Lahj: 45% - 20%.
- ▼ Al Hodeidah: 65% - 58%.

• Aid suspension 2024 - 2025:

- ▼ Aden: 81% - 58%.
- ▼ Ma'rib: 14% - 7%.
- ▲ Lahj: 25% - 45%.
- ▲ Al Hodeidah: 0% - 8%.

• No land for cultivation / no livestock 2024 - 2025:

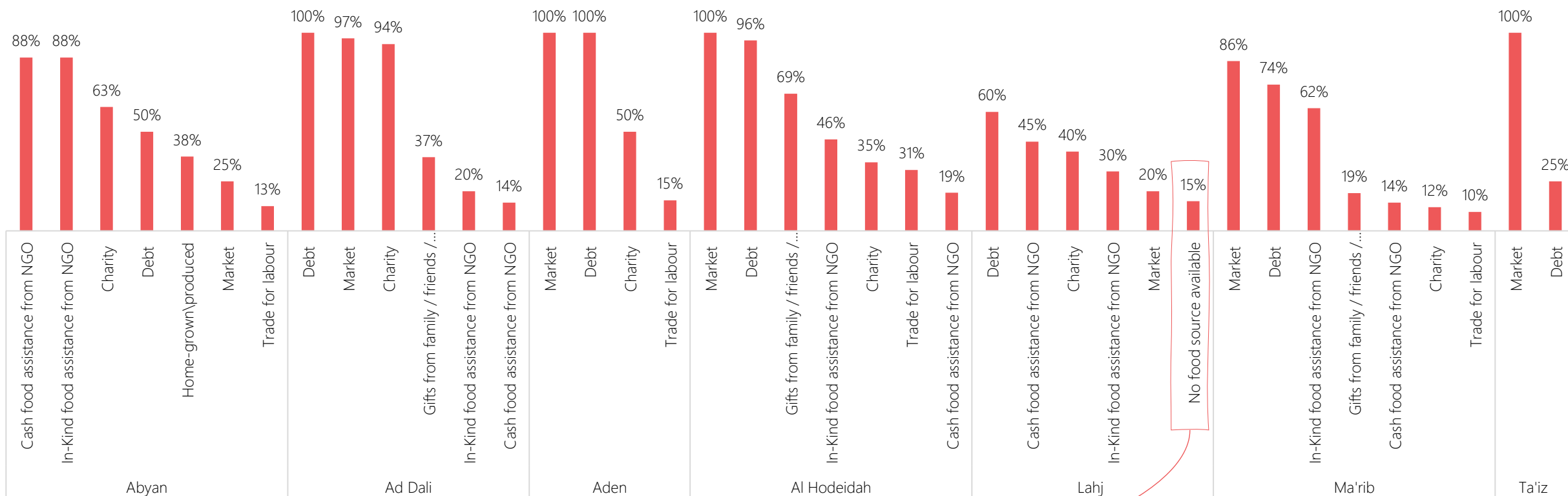
- ▲ Ad Dali: 11% - 49%
- ▼ Ma'rib: 7% - 2%.
- ▼ Al Hodeidah: 15% - 8%.



Food Security & Livelihoods

Reported channels to obtain food — % of assessed sites

*figures can be above 100% due to multiple select



*3 out of 20 sites in Lahj reported No food source available

YE2507_1267 Al-Mahwa'a Al-Asfal
 YE2508_1270 Al Mahwa'a
 YE2515_1289 Al Kandam

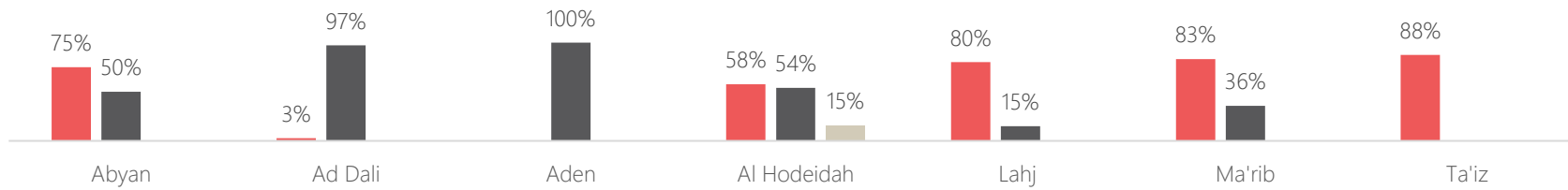
*No food source available' reflects KI-reported absence of any regular channel to obtain food at the assessed site(s) during the reporting period (covered sites in Lahj: 3/20 sites), it does not reflect a governorate-wide market condition

Debt = getting food by borrowing or buying on credit, with an obligation to repay later.


Livelihoods

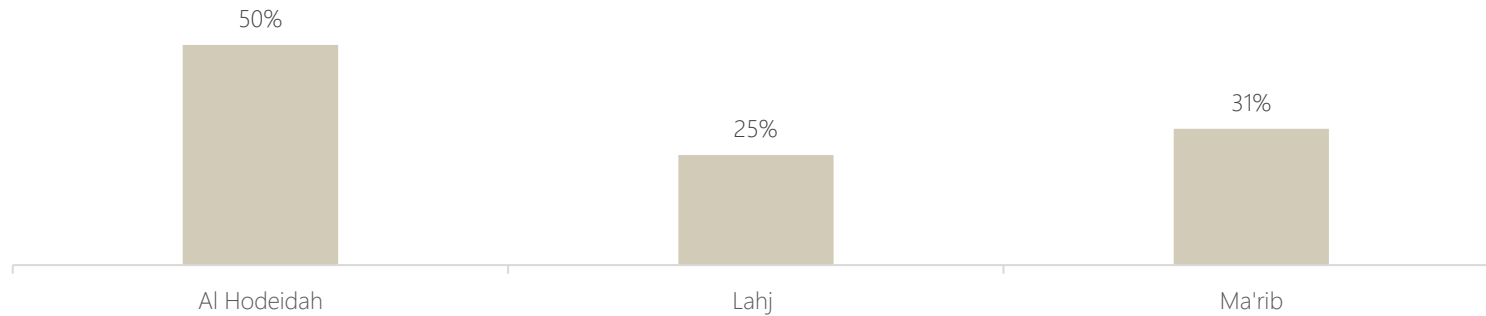
Latest round R1 2025

Challenges with pursuing livelihoods \ earning a reasonable income



■ No income \ livelihood opportunities available in the site \ area ■ Livelihood opportunities available, but not able to earn a reasonable income ■ Lack documentation

 % of child labor per governorate



- Across most governorates, IDPs either face **no livelihood opportunities at all** or cannot earn enough from available ones (esp. **Aden and Ad Dali**).



- **Documentation barriers** appear mainly in Al Hodeidah.



- **Child labor prevalence** is alarmingly high, particularly in Al Hodeidah (50%), highlighting negative coping mechanisms.

- No major differences between rounds

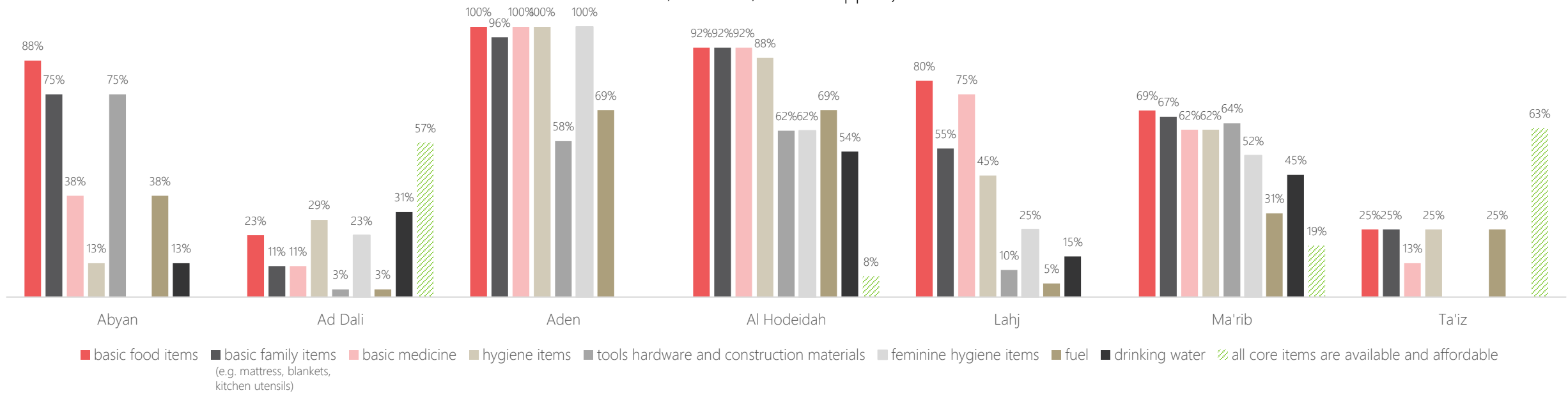


Cash and market

Latest round R1 2025

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

Based on CCCM input, the issue is mostly affordability (purchasing power), with some availability disruptions in specific locations. For cash feasibility: where items are available but unaffordable, cash can help; where items are unavailable, cash alone may have limited impact and may require complementary modalities (in-kind/vouchers/market support).

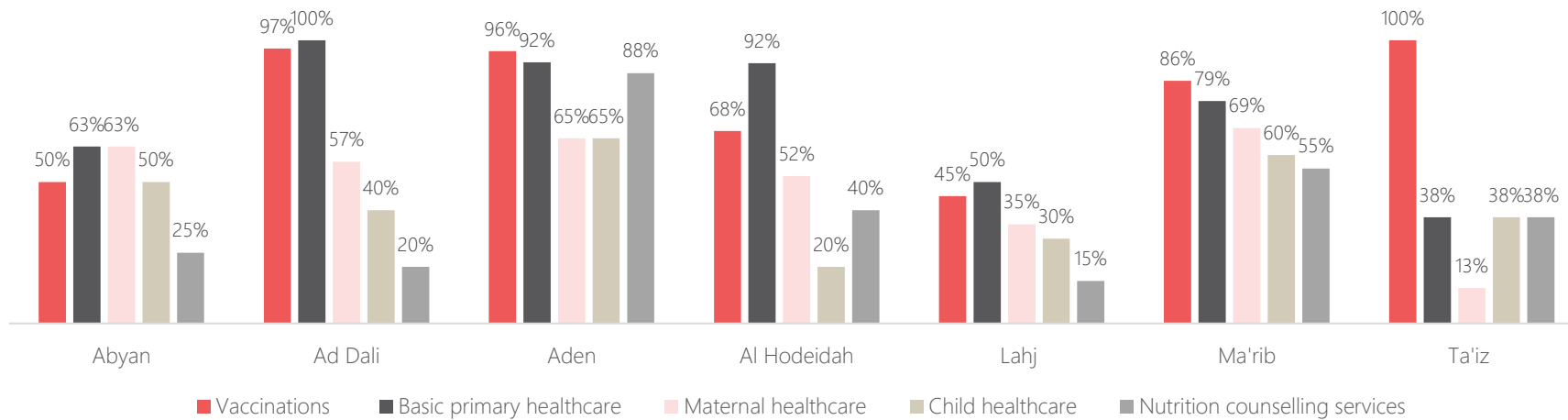


- Aden, Abyan, and Al Hodeidah face the **worst affordability/availability crisis** across almost all categories.
- Ad Dali and Ta'iz are outliers with many sites reporting items as available/affordable.
- Food, medicines, and basic family items are the most problematic in all the assessed sites as reported by KIs.
- Fuel and water are relatively less constrained, but still not consistently accessible.

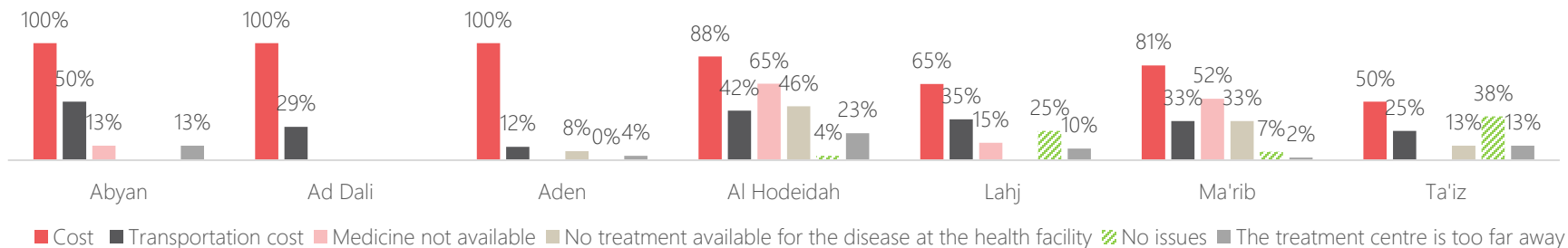
*This indicator combines "not available" and "not affordable". Where possible, results should be reviewed alongside the [dashboard](#) breakdown to distinguish the dominant constraint by location.

Health

% of assessed sites by reported main presence of top 5 healthcare services for IDPs to accessing healthcare, per governorate R1



Barriers to healthcare R1

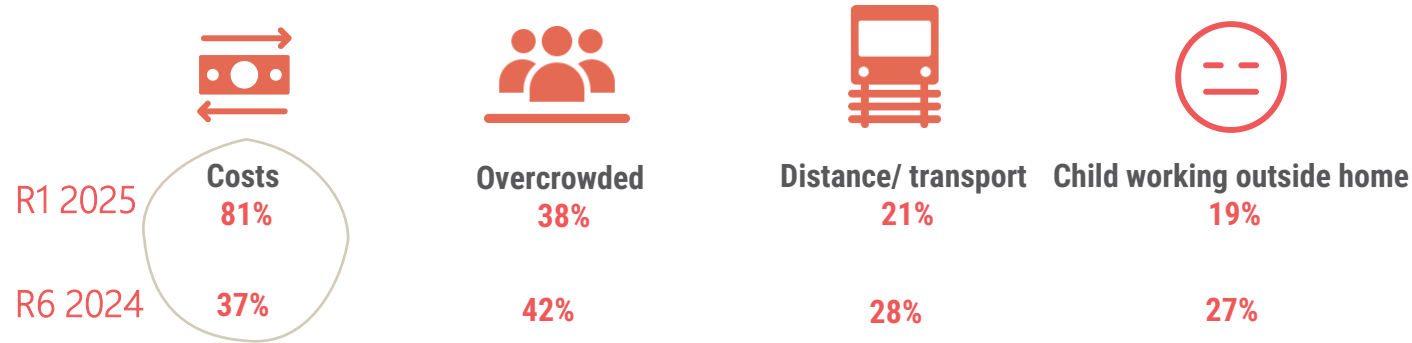


Key Differences 2024 - 2025:

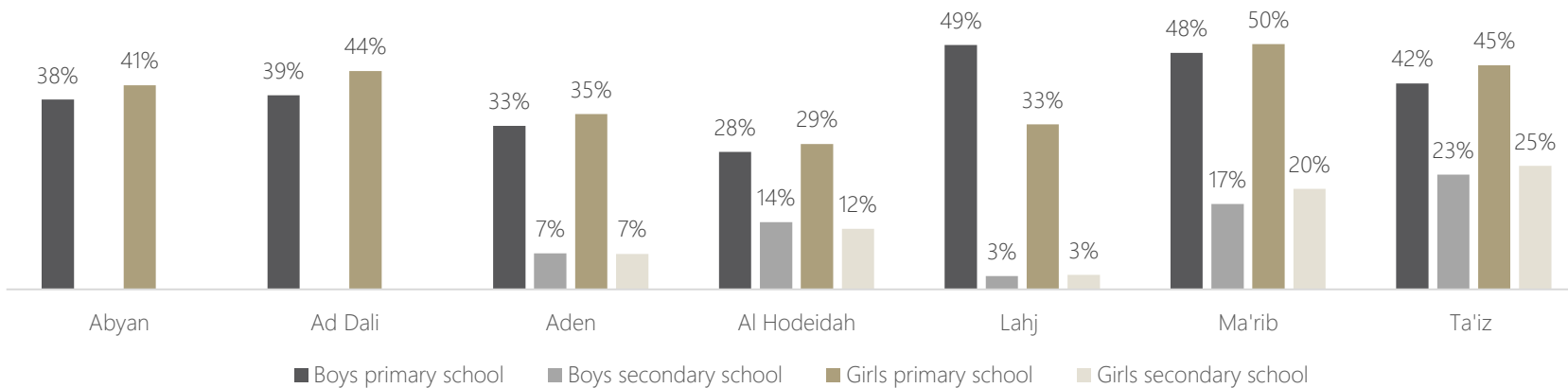
- SMT R1 indicated a **decline** in reported **acute water diseases/cholera** as a main issue, **dropping** from **24%** in December 2024 to **17%** in May 2025.
- Aden:** Sharp decline in no health issues (**92% - 46%**) and big rise in fever (**8% - 54%**).
- Al Hodeidah:** Malaria **decreased** (**85% - 65%**), but skin diseases spiked (**8% - 35%**).
- Ma'rib:** Respiratory diseases dropped (**43% - 21%**), while injuries increased (**2% - 10%**).
- Ta'iz:** Fever and malaria emerged (**0% - 13%**).
- Ad Dali, Abyan, Lahj:** Mostly stable with only minor changes.

Education

Top barriers to school access



Enrolment rates R1



Education service provider R1

No education service assistance were reported from all assessed sites in Lahj.



sites with no access to education R1

10% of assessed sites in Lahj, 4% in Al Hodeidah and 3% in Ad Dali, reported no functional secondary school accessible in sites.

Highest overall enrolment:

- Ta'iz (25.4%) and Ma'rib (25.3%) - strongest participation, especially in secondary schools.

Lowest overall enrolment:

- Al Hodeidah (14.7%), Abyan (14.9%), Ad Dali (15.6%) - weakest participation.

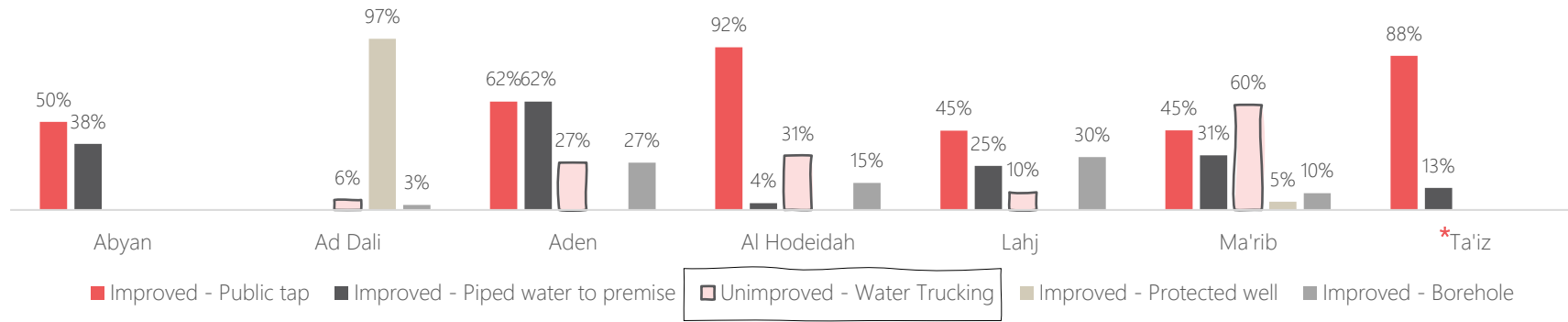
Gender trends:

- Girls have similar or slightly higher primary enrolment rates compared to boys in most areas.
- Boys' secondary enrolment rate is slightly higher in Ta'iz and Ma'rib.
- Girls' secondary enrolment rate remains very low everywhere (<13%).

WASH

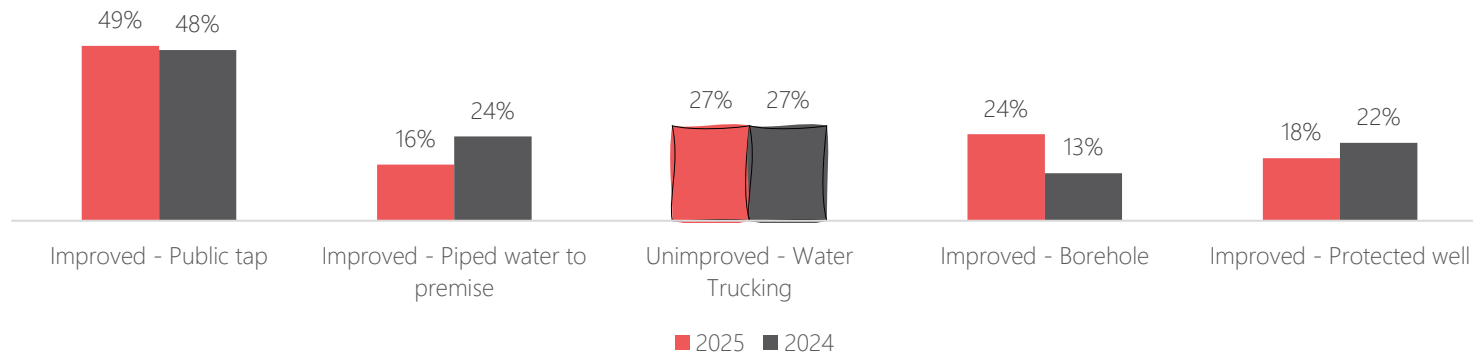
Latest round R1 2025

Primary water source for all household purposes for majority of households in the site
(drinking, cooking, bathing, washing)



All assessed sites reported accessibility to at least one improved water source.

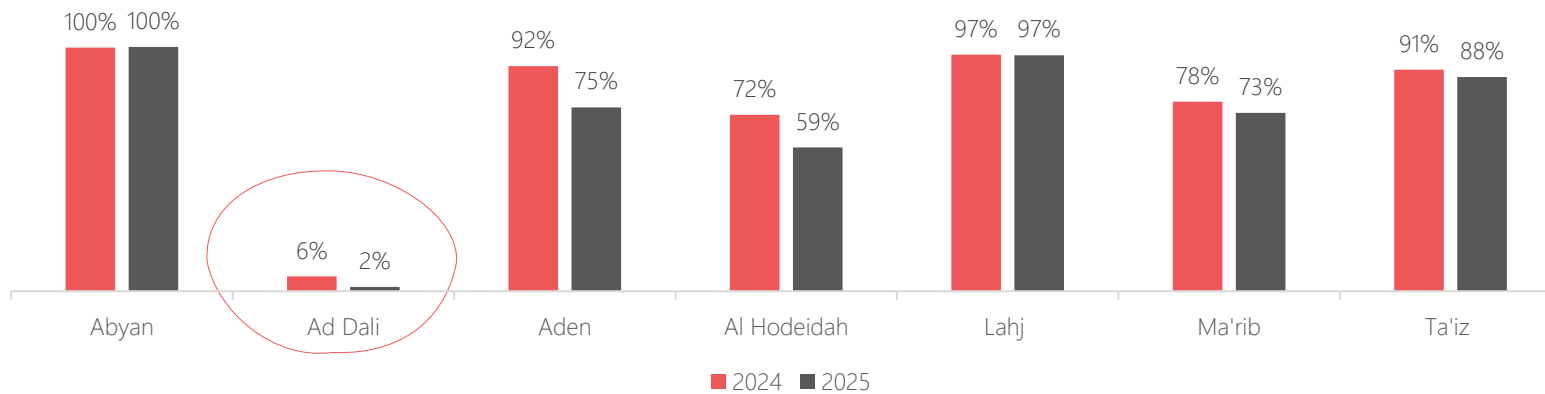
Primary water sources: R1 2025 vs R1 2024



Unimproved water trucking was unchanged (27% → 27%).

WASH

Households with sufficient safe water for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing in the past 2 months (% of assessed HH), by governorate



64% of assessed sites in Ma'rib and 15% of assessed sites in Al Hodeidah and Lahj reported water sources with unacceptable taste.



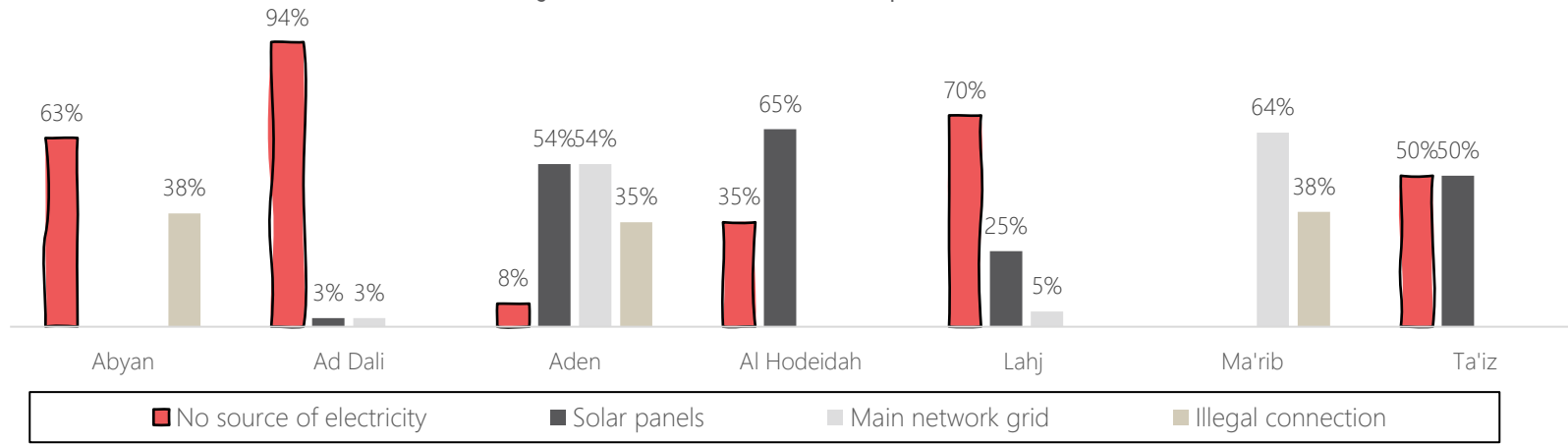
Ad Dali' had very limited coverage with 2% (42 HHs) 2025 compared to 6% (143 HHs) in 2024

Energy & Internet Access

Latest round 1

% of assessed sites by main FOUR sources of electricity used in majority of households*

*figures can be above 100% due to multiple select



Gaps & Needs (R1)



Access to electricity: **1hr** per day **average** in Al Hodeidah and **2.5hrs** per day **average** in Ad dali.



94% of assessed sites in Ad Dali and **70%** of sites in Lahj reported **no source of electricity** in sites.

Key Differences 2024 - 2025:

- **Ad Dali:** Big deterioration - *no electricity* rose (34% - 94%), *solar* collapsed (63% - 3%).
- **Aden:** Mostly stable, but *illegal connections* decreased (46% - 35%).
- **Al Hodeidah:** Slight decline in *solar* (73% - 65%), *no electricity* rose (27% - 35%).
- **Ma'rib:** *Grid access* slightly dropped (71% - 64%), *illegal connections* up (29% - 38%).
- **Abyan, Lahj, Ta'iz:** No meaningful changes.

Barriers to Accessing Humanitarian Aid



42%

Of assessed sites in Al hodaidah reported civil documentation as a barrier to accessing humanitarian aid during the reporting period.



35%

Of the assessed sites in Al Hodaidah, reported that assistance was not delivered in time to address needs during the reporting period.



67%

of sites in Marib and 15% of sites in Al Hodaidah reported humanitarian assistance not being enough for all entitled.



15%

Of the assessed sites in Al Hodaidah and 6% in Ma'rib reported that the Assistance provided was not of sufficient quality during the reporting period.



04

Key Takeaways and CCCM Cluster Recommendations

04 Key Takeaways: Overall Service Capacity

- **Overall pattern:** Across all governorates, sectoral performance is mostly **deteriorating**, with only **few improvements** that do not offset the overall negative trend, mainly in **Nutrition** (Aden, Hodeidah), **Safety & Security** (Hodeidah, Lahj, Abyan), and **Site Maintenance** (Marib, Ad-Dali')
- **Cash, Food, Livelihoods, Nutrition, and Sanitation** deteriorated in more than one governorate, indicating worsening conditions in core basic services and assistance.
- **Camp Management** deteriorated in Aden, Marib, and Ad-Dali'
- **High-concern governorates: Abyan, Ad-Dali', Taiz, and Aden** show deterioration across a **wide range of sectors**, highlighting them as priority areas for follow-up and deeper analysis.

Sector	Aden	Hodeidah	Marib	Lahj	Abyan	Taiz	Ad-Dali'	Det per sector:
Camp Management	Det	–	Det	–	–	–	Det	3
Cash	Det	Det	–	–	Det	Det	Det	5
Education	Det	–	Det	–	–	–	Det	3
Food	Det	–	–	Det	–	Det	–	3
Livelihoods	Det	–	–	–	Det	Det	Det	4
Safety & Security	Det	Imp	–	Imp	Imp	–	Det	2
Nutrition	Imp	Imp	–	Det	Det	Det	Det	4
Protection	–	Det	–	–	Det	–	Det	3
RRM	–	Det	–	–	Imp	–	Det	2
Sanitation	–	Det	–	Det	Det	Imp	Det	4
Site Maintenance	–	Det	Imp	–	Det	–	Imp	2
Health	–	–	–	–	Det	–	–	1
NFIs	–	–	–	–	Det	Det	Det	3
Shelter	–	–	–	Imp	–	–	Det	1
Water	–	–	Det	–	–	–	–	1
Det per GOV:	6	5	3	3	8	5	11	

Imp = Improved Det = Deteriorated – = No change

04 Key Takeaways: Sector-Specific Gaps

Protection & HLP: Rising fire-related incidents in **Ma'rib** and **Al Hodeidah**; perceived forced eviction and insecure tenure concentrated in **Abyan, Al Hodeidah and Lahj**, with weak/absent occupancy agreements.

NFIs: Severe NFI gaps and almost no access in **Abyan, Lahj and Ta'iz**; affordability remains a main barrier.

Food security & livelihoods: Economic barriers are common; households rely heavily on aid, markets and debt, with some sites in **Lahj** reporting **no food source available**.

Livelihoods: Across most governorates, IDPs either have no livelihood opportunities or cannot earn a reasonable income; documentation barriers and highest child labour are concentrated in **Al Hodeidah**.

Markets & basic items: **Aden, Abyan and Al Hodeidah** face the most severe availability/affordability issues for food, medicines and basic family items; **Ad Dali' and Ta'iz** are relative outliers with more items available.

Health: Cost and distance remain key barriers to healthcare; disease patterns are shifting (less AWD/cholera, more fever/skin/respiratory issues).

Education: Top barrier to school access is cost, with reports of **no functional secondary schools** (esp. **Lahj**) and persistently very low girls' secondary enrolment everywhere.

WASH: All sites report access to at least one improved water source, but sufficient safe water is extremely limited in **Ad Dali'** and water taste is problematic in **Ma'rib, Al Hodeidah and Lahj**; access to latrines/showers remains weaker for persons with disabilities.

Energy : very high share of sites with no source, minimal daily hours particularly in **Ad Dali' and Lahj**.

Humanitarian aid: civil documentation, timeliness and insufficiency of assistance are major barriers to accessing humanitarian aid.

CCCM Cluster Recommendations – National Cluster

- **Complete the phase-out accountability loop** and activate systematic post-phase-out monitoring to assess whether phase-outs created new vulnerabilities. Share findings to inform future phase-out decision-making
- **Move to proactive systems strengthening** where CCCM maintained stable capacity while all sectors deteriorated; position it as the coordination backbone for integrated multi-sectoral response, information management, and strategic planning during system decline.
- **Drive integrated/area-based programming as an efficiency imperative, not optional innovation.** Differentiated response strategies with joint programming, procurement, and delivery should become standard operating procedure to maximize shrinking resources.
- **Drive evidence-based prioritization** (in the RCTs and other forums) that transparently allocates shrinking resources
- **Develop a site-level resilience index** combining humanitarian response and community capacity
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the CCCM model during system decline
- Develop an advocacy narrative that positions CCCM as a foundational pillar enabling all other humanitarian sectors

CCCM Cluster Recommendations – Aden RCT

- Utilize SMT to establish governorate-specific coordination strategies matched to context, such as:
 - Convening the emergency integrated response task force for Aden governorate
 - Commissioning a strategic review of Ad Dali's service withdrawal, where many sectors moved to 100% no capacity in 6 months
 - Child protection resources in Al Hodeidah, where 72% of reported child-headed households
 - Addressing Shelter/NFI gaps, which doubled in the 6-month period
- Support area-based pilots in six areas in Marib (Marib City and Marib Al Wadi), Lahj (Tuban), Ad Dali, Al Hodeidah (Hays), and Taiz (Ash Shamayatain) that will support coordinating across sectors in a geographic area

CCCM Cluster Recommendations – Marib RCT

- Elevate education to priority coordination emergency
- Transition livelihood from site-based humanitarian to area-based recovery (livelihood being Marib's largest gap)
- Validate child-headed households decline (73% reduction)
- Support Area-based pilots to complement sectoral service delivery with an integrated package and analysis for investing in solutions vs. Indefinite humanitarian programming

CCCM Cluster Recommendations – ICCG

- Formally recognize and respond to humanitarian system stress
- Institutionalize post-phase-out monitoring as an accountability standard across the system
- Reframe the resilience vs. life-saving false choice
- Establish ICCG-endorsed prioritization framework: locations where multiple sectors rate “None” trigger automatic multi-cluster joint assessment and integrated programming
- Create an inter-governorate learning mechanism. Ta’iz sites maintained some capacity while Ad Dali’ collapsed; Aden/Al Hodeidah improved nutrition while others deteriorated. Facilitate structured exchanges to identify success factors and failure modes
- Mainstream climate displacement as a core assumption, not only a cross-cutting issue. Arrivals exceed departures; 43% sites at risk... climate is the primary driver. Require all clusters to integrate climate risk analysis into needs assessments, response planning, and contingency stocks.
- Integrated programming in highest-deterioration contexts

CCCM Cluster Recommendations – Advocacy

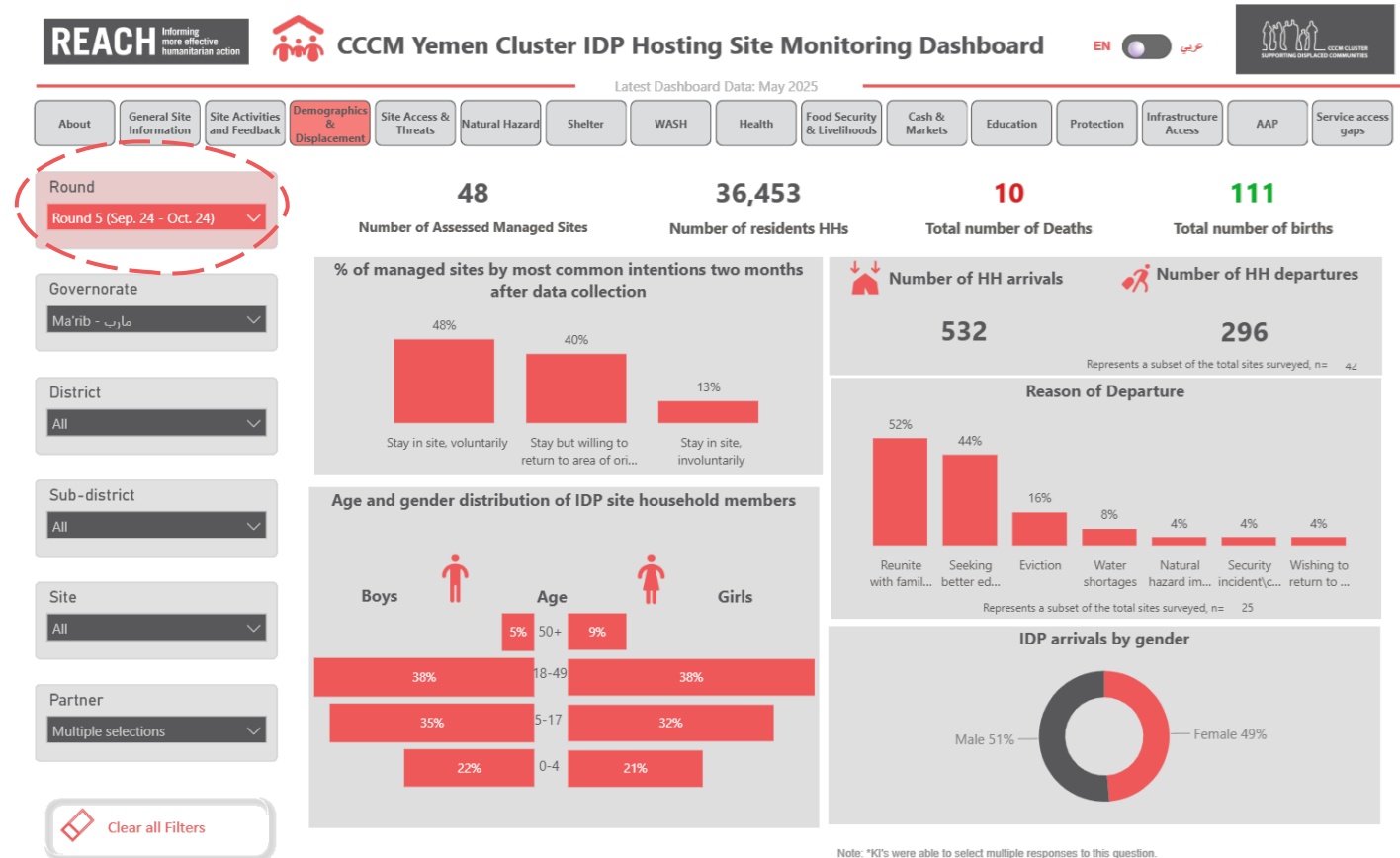
- Launch a 'cost of underfunding' evidence-based campaign. This is what 6 months of insufficient funding produced
- Challenge the life-saving vs resilience funding dichotomy by advocating that climate mitigation (43% at-risk sites) prevents displacement and deaths. **It IS life-saving.** We are spending 3-5x more on emergency response than preparedness would cost is fiscally irresponsible, and costs lives.
- Demand transparency on phase-out outcomes in areas that saw the withdrawal of service providers
- Use Ad Dali' as a cautionary case study, where several sectors collapsed to 100% no capacity in 6 months. What happens when this spreads?
- Advocate for multi-year integrated funding. 6-month deterioration indicates that short-term project funding creates fragility.
- Extrapolate site-level data to national crisis scale. This is 165 managed, monitored sites. Yemen has 2,290 sites total, hosting 1.6M IDPs. If deterioration is this severe, where we have data and presence, what's happening in unmonitored sites?

CCCM Cluster Recommendations – Protection Cluster

- Deploy concentrated, specialized child protection response in al Hodeidah and Marib, which have 221 of the 223 child-headed HH reported cases
- Mainstream protection as a cross-cluster accountability metric. Protection deteriorated alongside other sectors in 5 governorates, requiring all clusters to assess and report protection implications of service gaps (e.g., education withdrawal → child labor; NFI gaps → safety risks).
- Scale preventive HLP and eviction mediation programming
- Support CCCM in closing the post-phase-out protection monitoring gap in formerly managed sites
- Include departure drivers while developing context-specific protection strategies (Lahj security, Al Hodeidah evictions, Marib family reunification...)

Key REACH outputs

- Dataset Round 6 2024: [English](#), [Arabic](#)
- Dataset Round 1 2025: [English](#), [Arabic](#)
- Dashboard: [Yemen CCCM Sites](#), [Yemen CCCM Sites - Arabic](#)



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).

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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
- Ensure approval of tools by authorities & provide support with negotiations with authorities
- Facilitate 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
- Support with training in country

REACH

- Conduct training sessions for the CCCM Partners
- Draft and improve assessment tools
- Conduct data checks, cleaning & analysis
- Produce outputs

CCCM Partner Focal Points (FPs)

- Ensure all Site Managers and community leaders to submit reports for their managed sites
- Correspondence with CCCM & REACH

Site Managers and Community Leaders

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