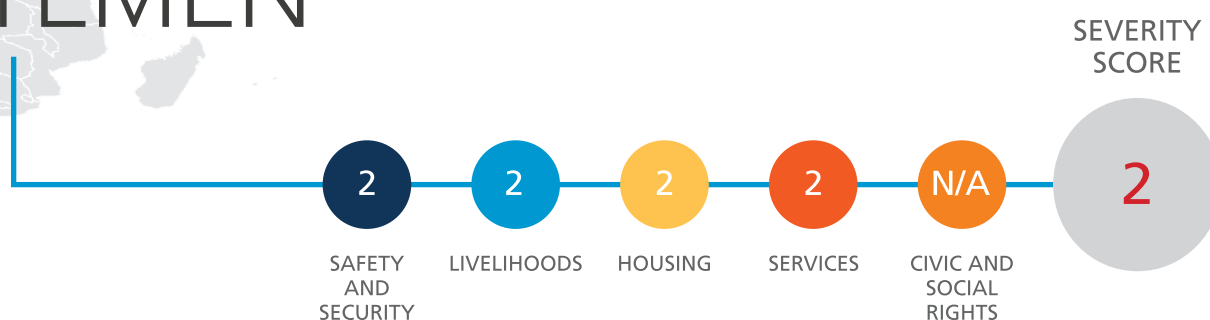




YEMEN



Conflict is the main driver of internal displacement in Yemen. The ongoing civil war has displaced millions, and their plight was exacerbated in 2020 by heavy rains, flooding and the COVID-19 pandemic. There were 3.6 million IDPs displaced by conflict and violence in the country at the end of 2020.¹⁶²

The severity of internal displacement countrywide is still very high, with the score increasing to 2.0 and 73 per cent of the questions answered.

Famine-like conditions returned to Yemen in 2020. There were 13.5 million people at risk of starvation, and the situation was worsened by the impact of COVID-19 restrictions on livelihoods.¹⁶³ An August 2020 survey found that half of the households of IDPs had lost their jobs since the start of the pandemic and 69 per cent reported food shortages.¹⁶⁴ This forced some IDPs to adopt negative coping strategies, including child labour and early marriage.¹⁶⁵

More than a million IDPs lived in informal settlements not reached by humanitarian actors. Ninety-three per cent of these settlements lacked basic services, such as shelter assistance, food distribution, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and education.¹⁶⁶ Fourteen per cent of IDPs recently surveyed in Yemen were forced to leave their homes because of financial difficulties resulting from the COVID-19 crisis.¹⁶⁷

Safety and security concerns persisted in 2020. Almost half of sites hosting IDPs were within five kilometres of areas with active hostilities, landmines and explosive remnants of war.¹⁶⁸ Human rights abuses were common. Children – especially boys – were at high risk of child labour and forced recruitment by non-state armed groups.¹⁶⁹

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from active fighting?		Is the area to which IDPs are displaced free from explosive hazards?		Are IDPs free from persecution or human rights abuses (including GBV) in the area to which they have been displaced?	
Armed conflict	2	Low contamination but regular accidents in displacement areas	2	Widespread cases reported	2

LIVELIHOODS

Are there income-generating opportunities for IDPs?		Do IDPs have enough to eat?		Are IDPs able to avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as child labour, prostitution or child marriage?	
No employment / Livelihood opportunities	2	Food insecure / malnutrition	2	Widespread negative coping mechanisms	2

HOUSING

Are IDPs living in safe, adequate shelters able to withstand the local climate (i.e. not in unfinished buildings, tents, etc.)?		Are IDPs protected from forced evictions?	
No housing solutions	2	Widespread forced evictions	2

SERVICES

Do IDPs have appropriate access to water and sanitation?		Are there accessible and affordable health care services?		Are primary-age IDP children in school?	
Unsafe/ very limited access	2	Very limited/ no healthcare	2	No/irregular access to school	2

CIVIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

Do IDPs have documentation?		Are there any family tracing and reunification mechanisms available?		Can IDPs vote in elections in their area of displacement?		Do IDPs have access to effective remedies and justice?	
N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	

TOTAL SEVERITY 2.00