



ANNUAL REPORT 2021

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Yemen

MESSAGE FROM



IOM YEMEN'S
CHIEF OF
MISSION

2021 was a year marked by increased violence, a weakened economy and rising numbers of people forced to flee throughout Yemen. Throughout the year, the COVID-19 pandemic also continued to disrupt the health, jobs and availability of goods and services for millions of people. Virtually no one in Yemen has been left unaffected by the multitude of hardships. After years of crisis, the future of too many people hangs in the balance.

The emergency in Yemen is far from over. Even as Yemen falls off the news cycle and donors begin to scale down their contributions to the response, humanitarian actors continue to witness heartbreaking suffering on a daily basis.

Across the country, a rising number of people were forced to flee brutal violence. For many, this was their fourth or even fifth time being displaced since the conflict began. Over and over, they have been challenged to start over with nothing in areas where services are scarce.

In addition, tens of thousands of migrants are stranded in Yemen, unable to continue their journeys onward nor to turn back home. They not only must find a way to stay safe amid an active conflict, but also to avoid exploitation and abuse by traffickers and smugglers as they make their way toward the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Many have tragically been killed or experienced unimaginable abuse.

IOM teams work tirelessly across the country to provide life-saving assistance and protection to those who need it most, and to help local communities restore infrastructure, public services and ultimately, the economy. I am proud of everything we have achieved in 2021 – even as many of our own staff grapple with the effects of insecurity, the COVID-19 pandemic and numerous other challenges.

Overall, we reached over 7.5 million people with support over the course of the year. Nearly 800,000 people in particular benefited from improved access to education, water, sanitation and healthcare after IOM worked with local authorities to rehabilitate dozens of health facilities, schools and water and sanitation facilities.

Conflict, mass displacement, dangerous migrant routes and COVID-19 have taken their toll on people in Yemen, but nonetheless, communities remain resilient and strong in the face of adversity.

As we look towards 2022, we will continue to improve the quality of IOM's work to ensure we are helping communities to persevere through the ongoing effects of the crisis. We are committed to providing humanitarian assistance to populations in need, wherever they are, and we will continue to find opportunities to increase our reach and maximize our impact.

*Christa Rottensteiner,
IOM Yemen Chief of Mission*

CONTENTS

MESSAGE FROM IOM YEMEN'S CHIEF OF MISSION	2
IOM'S NEEDS-BASED OPERATIONAL APPROACH	4
SUPPORTING YEMEN'S COVID-19 RESPONSE	5
RESPONDING TO ALARMING DISPLACEMENT CRISIS IN MA'RIB	7
EXPANDING OPERATIONS ALONG YEMEN'S WEST COAST	9
EXPANDING EMERGENCY AND PREPAREDNESS RESPONSE	10
IN FOCUS: ENHANCED PREPAREDNESS FOR ACUTE SHOCKS (CONTINGENCY PIPELINE)	11
MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE	12
STRENGTHENING YEMEN'S HEALTH SYSTEM	13
COORDINATING SERVICE PROVISION IN DISPLACEMENT SITES	15
RESPONDING TO PROTECTION NEEDS OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS	16
IN FOCUS: SUPPORTING STRANDED MIGRANTS TO SAFELY RETURN HOME	17
IMPROVING ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) SOLUTIONS	19
PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION AND RECOVERY THROUGH IMPROVED SERVICE PROVISION AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION	21
ENSURING A NEEDS BASED HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE THROUGH DISPLACEMENT TRACKING	22

Cover: Mokha IDPs with IOM team are installing the tents that were distributed by IOM SNFI team ©IOM2021

IOM'S NEEDS-BASED OPERATIONAL APPROACH

IOM prioritizes a need-based operational approach to its humanitarian and development programming across Yemen to reach people most in need of urgent assistance. In 2021, IOM's multisectoral interventions targeted the specific and variable needs of vulnerable groups including internally displaced persons (IDPs), host community members and migrants in under-served areas to improve their living conditions with dignified and principled service delivery. IOM significantly scaled up its delivery of lifesaving assistance in Ma'rib governorate, where 13,075 households (HHs) or 78,450 individuals were displaced in 2021 - the highest number of displacements in Yemen. In the west coast and southern Ta'iz, IOM set up operations in early 2021 and delivered multisectoral assistance in displacement sites as well as underserved areas which host high numbers of IDPs. IOM is now the UN organization with the largest field presence in both Ma'rib and on the west coast, providing camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) services, protection support, shelter/non-food items (S/NFI), cash assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, health assistance, and transitional and recovery assistance.

To address the needs of the different communities in Yemen, IOM carried out robust independent assessments to identify the key needs and vulnerabilities in target areas prior to implementation. These assessments were supported by IOM's field teams and its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme, which has a strong network of operational teams. IOM's DTM led the 2021 Multi-Cluster Local Assessment (MCLA), which provided information on



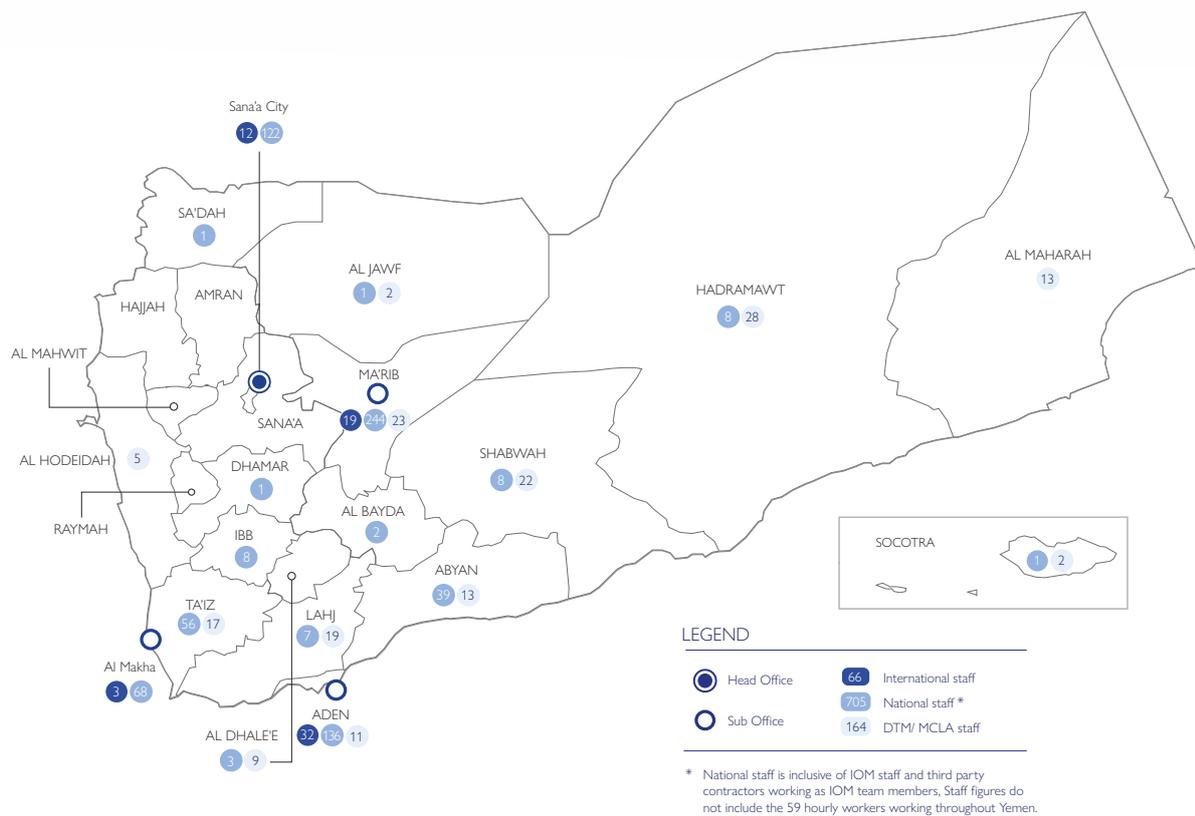
A displaced family sharing the shelter with newly displaced people cooks food and washes dishes ©Elham Al Oqabi/IOM 2020

displacement trends, areas of stability, service availability and market functionality for humanitarian partners and inter-agency clusters. By the end of 2021, IOM completed MCLA data collection in the south of Yemen and continued its data collection activities in the north. Following the assessments, IOM Yemen's interventions were tailored to respond, in an evidence-based manner, to the realities of context.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

IOM in Yemen remains committed to ensuring vulnerable groups are not only informed but more importantly have voice in decision making that informs the response to their needs. In addition to conducting community consultation to inform needs and the design of interventions, in 2021, the mission expanded its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) by mobilizing dedicated staff in the field to promote complaint and feedback pathways. IOM responded to over 3,000 inquiries received via the multiple complaints and feedback channels established, ensuring needs were addressed in a timely manner. The Organization also began to mainstream AAP throughout its mission-wide programming by reinforcing staff capacity through AAP training sessions and the development of tailored tools and guidance.

IOM PRESENCE IN YEMEN



SUPPORTING YEMEN'S COVID-19 RESPONSE

- 229** Health workers trained on COVID-19 prevention and case management in seven governorates
- 216,090** People living in camps and/or camp-like settings, and surrounding host communities, supported with enhanced WASH activities for COVID-19 prevention and response
- 175,023** People reached through Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities
- 522,233** People received COVID-19 tests, treatment referrals or vaccinations
- 252,902** Personal protective equipment items provided to public health centres

As the pandemic continued into 2021, the impact was felt across communities who saw their access to livelihoods, employment, health assistance and basic services dwindle. Vulnerable groups, particularly IDPs and migrants, were severely impacted by the knock-on effects of the pandemic. Without systematic testing and reporting, COVID-19 cases in Yemen were underreported: the country recorded a total of 10,126 COVID-19 cases and 1,984 deaths in 2021. Most of these cases were reported in the south, although anecdotal information on oxygen needs and hospitalizations suggest higher rates of infection across the country. The majority of Yemen's health facilities are not fully functioning and the ongoing pandemic places additional pressure on the health system, particularly as the country grapples with other communicable and non-communicable diseases.

A priority for the IOM has been supporting communities impacted by the pandemic. IOM worked with the local authorities to increase testing capacity and essential health services through the provision of testing machines, personal protective equipment and capacity building to public health workers, in addition to launching awareness campaigns in displacement sites. IOM provided COVID-19 testing machines to five health centres in Ma'rib, Aden and Al Makha, provided 252,902 personal protective equipment items, and trained 229 health workers on COVID-19 prevention and case management in seven governorates. IOM launched a [COVID-19 vaccination campaign for migrants stranded in Yemen](#), aiming to inoculate around 7,500 people at its Migrant Response Points in Aden and Ma'rib. The Organization continued to advocate for more efforts to protect vulnerable populations by ramping up vaccination efforts for people on the move. IOM also conducted pre-departure medical screenings for 2,028 migrants who returned to their country of origin through IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) programme, in addition to providing temporary accommodation to migrants registered for return assistance. This ensured that returnees were fit to travel, while those with special needs were identified and provided with specialized support.

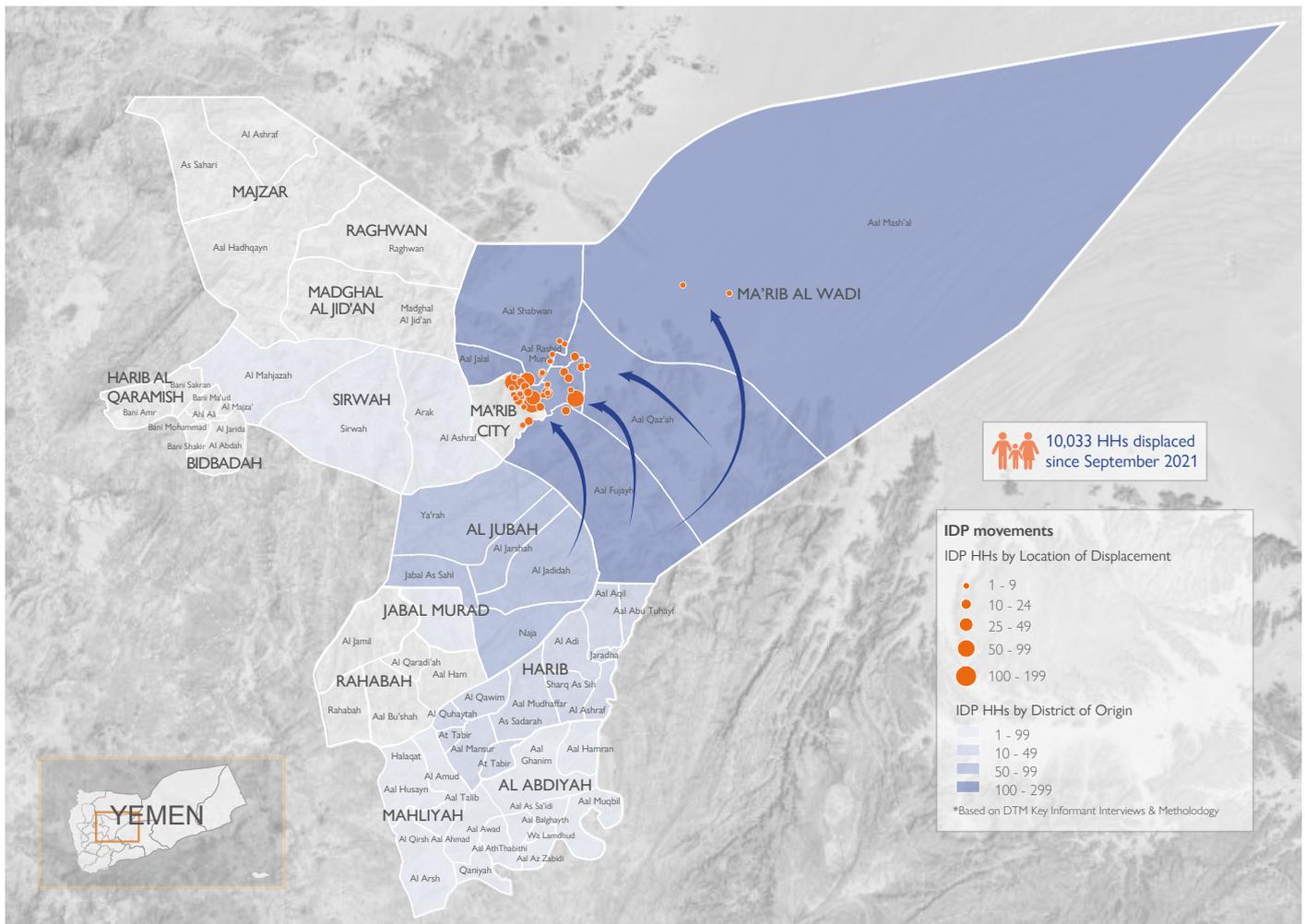
The Organization also reached 70,469 people living in camps and/or camp-like settings and surrounding host communities with COVID-19 awareness messages as an integral part of IOM's hygiene promotion and community engagement activities.



An IOM team member carries out a shelter-to-shelter COVID-19 sensitization campaign in Ma'rib ©IOM 2021 /E. Al Oqabi

RESPONDING TO ALARMING DISPLACEMENT CRISIS IN MA'RIB

DTM ANNUAL RDT MAP FOR MA'RIB 2021



68,187
new IDPs registered for assistance by RRM teams

20,000 HHs
in IOM managed sites

245,588
health consultations

571,116
people received SNFI assistance

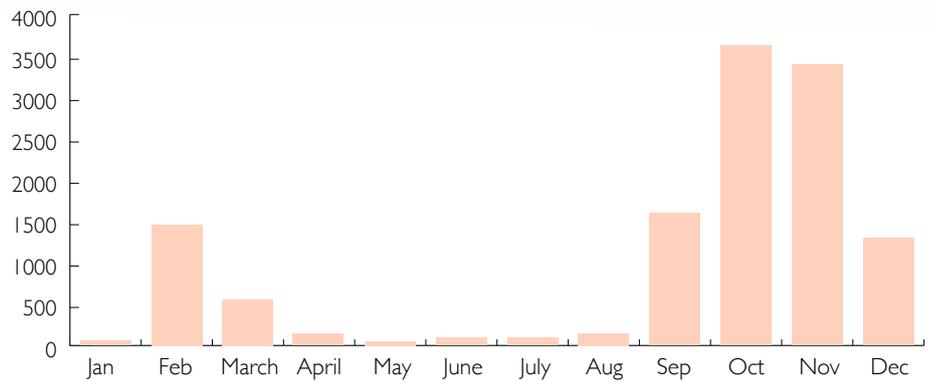
140,497
IDPs received MPCA

141,540
IDPs reached with WASH

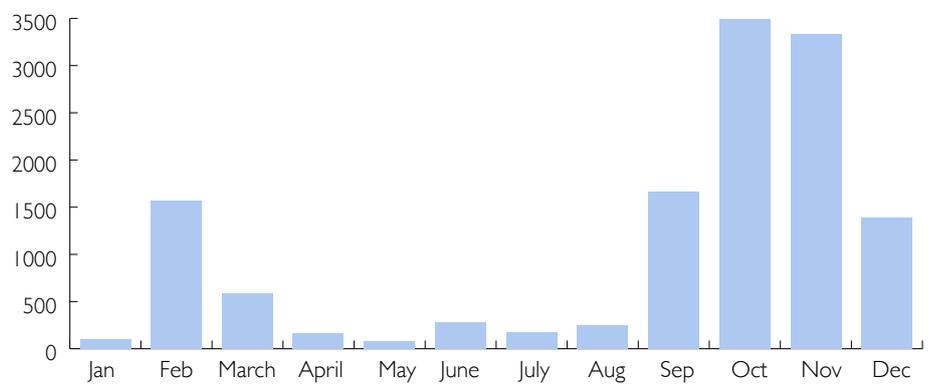
**Response updates from January to December 2021*

IDP MOVEMENTS PER MONTH ACCORDING TO DTM

Displaced from Ma'rib to other governorates



Displaced from Ma'rib from other governorates



The humanitarian situation in Ma'rib deteriorated this year, especially in the last two quarters of the year when shifts in active frontlines and overall violence led to a marked increase in displacement and humanitarian needs. The situation has been dire since the conflict first escalated in January 2020. The compounding humanitarian needs and protection risks have since only worsened, while local capacities and aid operations have become increasingly stretched. IOM estimates that 78,450 women, children and men were displaced in Ma'rib over the course of the year: 60,000 people were displaced in the last four months of the year. Many were forced to flee for the fourth or fifth time, mainly from Al Jubah and Sirwah districts, to safer areas in Ma'rib city and Ma'rib Al Wadi. Rising civilian casualties, coupled with the destruction of civilian infrastructure and rapid inflation, left thousands in Ma'rib unable to access essential services, exacerbating humanitarian needs especially in displaced and migrant communities.

IOM, as the largest frontline responder in Ma'rib since 2019, witnessed this deterioration firsthand and sounded the alarm - calling for an increased humanitarian response and a political solution to the crisis. IDPs were in urgent need of the most basic support, including shelter, non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene services, and education. By the end of the year, shelter needs remained critical to

protect households from harsh nightly temperatures and overcrowded conditions. Some tents were sheltering up to five at a time, raising health and protection concerns and prompting some landowners to deny entry to newly displaced families. As a result, some displaced households have been forced to seek shelter in informal settlements where humanitarian assistance is non-existent or irregular.

With a team of over 260 staff and 200 community mobilizers and enumerators implementing a multisectoral response in Ma'rib, IOM has increased assistance and coordination with partners to help address the widespread needs. Assistance has included essential relief services through the provision of primary health services, protection, shelter and household items, WASH, cash assistance and CCCM. In addition, IOM has implemented conflict-sensitive programming that has improved community infrastructure and services and reduced competition over limited resources. Overall, IOM provided at least one form of critical assistance in 61 IDP and migrant hosting sites, supported two health facilities, and constructed and/or rehabilitated 23 public infrastructure works including 19 schools, three health facilities and one irrigation channel. In total, more than 900,000 IDPs, migrants, and host community members benefited from IOM assistance in the governorate.

EXPANDING OPERATIONS ALONG YEMEN'S WEST COAST

The west coast of Yemen is a historically underserved area with tens of thousands of people in severe need of life-saving assistance and limited presence of humanitarian partners. In November 2021, shifts in the frontlines triggered the widespread displacement of vulnerable individuals – many for the second or third time - into already overcrowded sites where people have been living in protracted displacement for years. Throughout 2021, IOM's DTM reported that 3,398 HHs or 20,388 individuals were newly displaced on the west coast, with the highest influx in the last two months of the year. According to the 2021 IPC Acute Malnutrition forecast, the two zones with critical levels of acute malnutrition are the Ta'iz and Al Hodeidah lowlands (IPC 3 and 4). Four west coast districts in south Al Hodeidah (Al Khawkhah, At Tuhayta, Ad Durayhimi and Hays) and three districts in Ta'iz (Dhubab, Mawza' and Waziyah) experienced the highest rates of acute malnutrition in the country.

In response, IOM significantly scaled up its operational presence here by establishing a hub in Al Makha in early 2021. IOM is now the UN organization with the largest field presence on the west coast with 85 national and international staff, in addition to 27 incentivized health workers and nine incentivized community mobilizers living in displacement sites. By the end of 2021, IOM reached 10,497 HHs or 56,630 individuals in a total of 33 sites and one hospital in Khukhah and Tuhayta districts in Al Hodeidah governorate, and Al Makha and Mawza districts in Ta'iz governorate. IOM provided services to mitigate gaps in 27 displacement sites. In 15 sites, IOM provided an integrated package of life-saving assistance including CCCM support; WASH services; S/NFI; cash assistance; and health interventions through mobile medical teams (MMTs).



Jamilah is one of the IDPs in Mokha/Taiz who received shelter nonfood items from IOM ©IOM 2021/ Majed Mohammed

EXPANDING EMERGENCY AND PREPAREDNESS RESPONSE

In 2021, IOM enhanced its own capacity to deliver Emergency Preparedness and Response operations for providing rapid humanitarian assistance immediately to vulnerable communities affected by conflict and shocks (including floods, drought and harsh wind/winter weather conditions). IOM's roles and capacities in the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and its pipeline/prepositioning operations provided a foundation for expanding this approach. In the event of a shock or widespread displacement where rapid assistance is urgently needed, the RRM team receives a notification from local authorities, IOM field teams or partners and verifies the scale of the shock/displacement. RRM field teams then register all affected persons and provide in-kind assistance. IOM provides the first installment of cash assistance to allow beneficiaries to address their needs. For more vulnerable cases, IOM provides two additional cash installments.

IOM also co-led the Multi-Sectoral Contingency Stock pipeline in 2021, where IOM and its partners provided timely, coordinated and needs-based humanitarian assistance to conflict or natural disaster affected IDPs and migrants. By prepositioning and providing critical emergency shelter materials, NFIs, WASH and public health supplies to humanitarian partners across Yemen, IOM allowed for humanitarian actors to access relief items from the pipeline and deliver them rapidly to vulnerable populations after an acute shock.

Moreover, IOM has delivered first line WASH interventions to people affected by shocks or epidemiological alerts like COVID-19, cholera and others. Here, IOM provided uninterrupted emergency water-trucking services, hygiene kit distributions, COVID-19 risk communication and community engagement activities and preventative measures to combat the impact of water-related diseases. IOM's mobile medical teams provided rapid primary healthcare services to displacement sites and hard-to-reach areas in Ma'rib, the west coast and in the south of Yemen.



IOM constructed a reinforced wall in Ma'rib to protect displaced communities from floods ©IOM 2021



IN FOCUS: Enhanced Preparedness for Acute Shocks (contingency pipeline)

In 2021, IOM rapidly responded to sudden onset displacements and natural disasters in Yemen through the timely delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance as part of the Multi-sectoral Contingency Stock Pipeline. IOM managed the Pipeline in Yemen in partnership with the Danish Refugee Council and facilitated the rapid procurement, repositioning, and transportation of hygiene kits, emergency shelter and NFI kits for local partners. IOM's role of in-kind stock management and logistical operations strengthened the humanitarian community's capacity to provide emergency assistance to meet life-saving humanitarian needs as they arose. IOM's partnership and capacity building of national NGOs empowered the localization of humanitarian action, ensuring more efficient access in remote or hard-to-reach locations. Approximately 70,534 individuals affected by conflict, [floods or other natural disasters](#) received shelter, NFIs or other humanitarian relief items from the Pipeline. More than 3,000 S/NFI kits were prepositioned for emergency response in 12 warehouses managed across Yemen with a total storage capacity of 13,420 square meters.

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE

As IDPs and crisis affected host communities in Yemen grapple with hyperinflation, loss of livelihood opportunities and a lack of resources, cash assistance is a lifeline for many, helping the poorest and most vulnerable meet their most immediate needs, while reducing dependency on negative coping mechanisms and supporting local markets. The provision of cash assistance helps aid be delivered in a more dignified manner, providing conflict affected communities with agency to choose how to cover their needs. Through this modality, humanitarian partners are also able to meet the most acute humanitarian needs while linking humanitarian and social protection programming.

IOM co-leads the RRM sector in Yemen, providing cash assistance to newly displaced persons at the onset of displacement. The RRM mechanism has been critical for ensuring the verification and registration of newly displaced persons, activating first line responses and triggering the provision of critical assistance to those who need it most. IOM also continues to play a leading role on improving cash-based interventions across Yemen, by co-leading the Cash Consortium (CCY) through which cash assistance is coordinated. A principal aim here is ensuring that organizations respond to the most urgent gaps and use harmonized targeting and monitoring tools, making aid more effective. Through the CCY, partners will also enable comprehensive sequencing and transitioning between various types of humanitarian and longer-term programming.

In 2021, IOM provided over 135,000 people with this essential cash assistance through cash transfers distributed via an IOM-contracted financial service provider and mobile teams in Al Bayda, Abyan, Al Dhale'e, Al Hodeidah, Hajjah, Ibb, Ma'rib and Ta'iz. IOM utilized a cash transfer value based on the approved Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) for Yemen. At the centre of IOM's cash response is sustained monitoring and assessments, and with the significant expansion of IOM's cash assistance programme also came many important findings, particularly around the criticality of cash-based assistance. Some 95 per cent of cash beneficiaries said that the assistance allowed them to purchase goods and services they would not have been able to otherwise access.



135,516

people received multi-purpose cash assistance



A recently displaced man receives cash assistance in Ma'rib © IOM 2021 /E. Al-Oqabi

STRENGTHENING YEMEN'S HEALTH SYSTEM



5M+

People reached with health assistance



514,165

Primary health care consultations provided to displaced people, migrants and the communities that host them



229

Health workers trained on key topics, including COVID-19 case management



6,714

people provided with Mental health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)



252,902

personal protective equipment items provided to public health centres to support the COVID-19 response



402 Displaced people and 295 migrants

Received COVID-19 vaccines in seven IOM-supported health facilities



66

Health facilities received medical supplies, equipment, fuel, financial incentives to support service delivery



4.2 Million

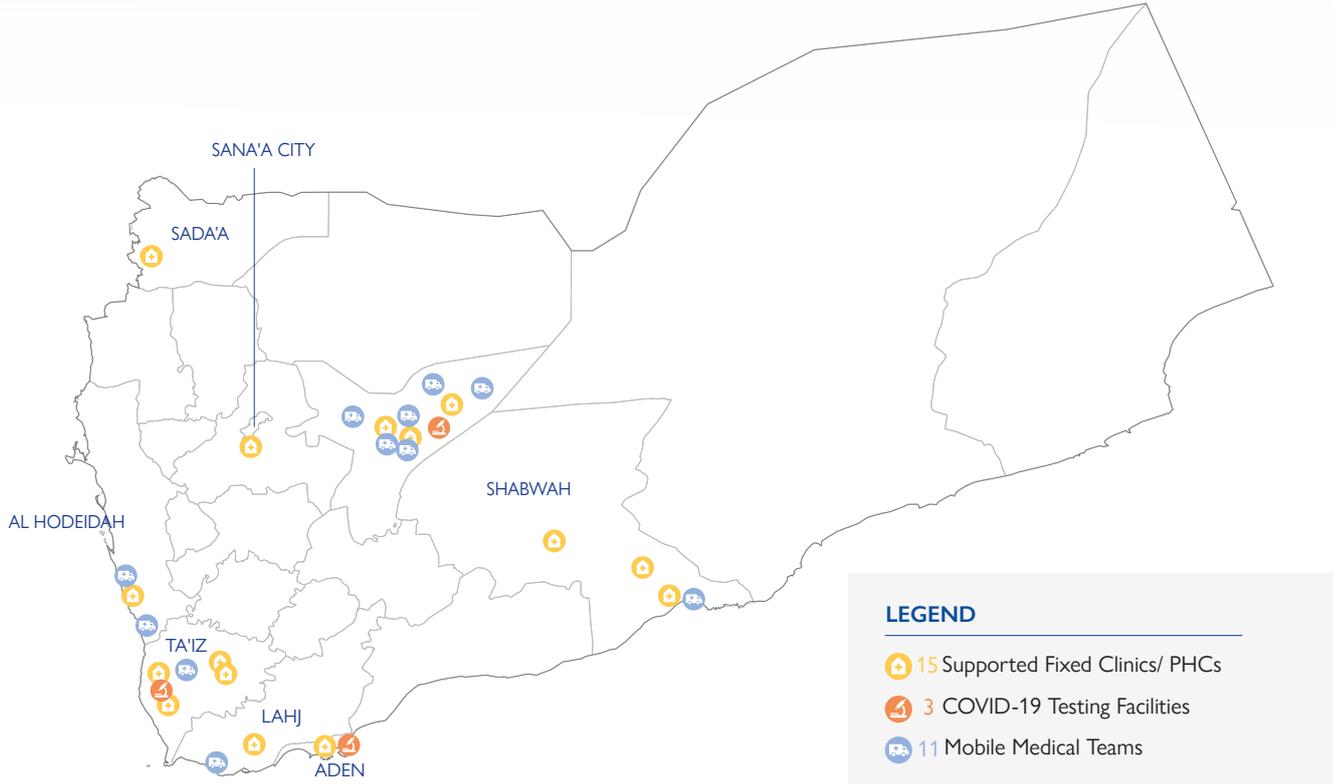
People reached through surveillance, case management, disease prevention and treatment activities for malaria, HIV and tuberculosis

Basic services in Yemen have been crippled by the conflict, and the health sector is no exception. More than fifty per cent of health facilities have been damaged as a result of the conflict and in 2021, about a third of health facilities were projected to reduce or stop services to 5.6 million people according to the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview. Among those most affected by lack of services, IDPs, migrants and other vulnerable populations experience significant challenges to access health care. The population continues to be highly affected by endemic and pandemic diseases, placing additional pressure on existing facilities, which even before the COVID-19 pandemic were functioning at a significantly low capacity.

To improve the provision of vital support to Yemen's emergency, primary, and secondary health systems in communities that host large displaced and migrant populations, IOM provided medical supplies, equipment, medicine, human resources and operational support to 66 health facilities in eight governorates. The majority of primary health care needs among IDPs are respiratory conditions, hypertension, diabetes and cardiac conditions. IOM assessments show that some of the largest health gaps are related to IDP and migrant access to health facilities, because functional facilities are far from displacement sites or do not have adequate capacity to meet emergency or specialized health-care needs. In five governorates, IOM is working to address these gaps by operating 11 mobile medical teams (MMTs) that cover areas that host migrants and IDPs. The mobile teams provide emergency and primary health services and support referrals to health facilities for severe cases. IOM-supported health facilities and teams conducted 514,165 primary health-care consultations in 2021, including 35,585 for migrants. The Organization also supported the rehabilitation of 12 health centres and provided furniture and medical equipment to enable the continuity of service provision.

In response to the medical needs of migrants, IOM continued to support two health clinics in Aden and Sana'a, as well as four MMTs in Lahj and Shabwah. Here, IOM teams have been providing not only emergency assistance to arriving or transiting migrants, but also secondary health assistance, referrals and community care for trauma and other complex cases (especially to the rising number of migrants caught in the conflict). By the end of the year, IOM piloted a health project to support vulnerable migrants in Sa'dah, a governorate that has been hard to reach in past years.

IOM also continued supporting the National Malaria Program (NMCP), the National AIDS Program (NAP) and the National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTP) by reaching more than 4.2 million people through surveillance support, treatment, case management, provision of long-lasting insecticidal nets, as well as conducting awareness raising campaigns about the three diseases in communities at risk, including in displacement sites.



An IOM mobile medical team doctor inspects a displaced child in Al Jufainah site. © IOM 2021 / E. Al Oqabi

COORDINATING SERVICE PROVISION IN DISPLACEMENT SITES



82

Displacement sites supported



149,347

Internally displaced persons registered and verified in displacement sites



148

Displacement community committees established in IOM sites to support site-care activities and community inclusion

In 2021, the conflict is estimated to have displaced 490,000 people across the country. More than a third of the 4.3 million displaced people in Yemen have settled in over 2,300 spontaneous, unplanned hosting sites, where service gaps are high. In 2021, IOM's CCCM activities targeted displaced households living in 82 displacement sites, including the largest IDP hosting site in Yemen, Al Jufainah site in Ma'rib which hosts more than 58,000 individuals. IOM's CCCM response in Yemen was critical to ensuring dignity, safety and protection for the most vulnerable displaced populations. IOM teams registered 149,347 displaced people, including the newly displaced, for assistance and referrals to other partners. IOM also provided technical advice and capacity building to authorities acting as camp administration, IDP camp committees, and national non-governmental organizations working on site management. This approach was complemented by a strong focus on physical improvements to the sites, and care and maintenance to enhance living conditions and reduce exposure to natural hazards and diseases.

Hostilities in the last quarter of 2021 also triggered widespread displacement of vulnerable individuals on the west coast of Yemen, exacerbating the humanitarian needs amid weakened public services and limited presence of humanitarian partners. IOM CCCM teams that carried out multisectoral assessments identified key needs and vulnerabilities in displacement sites targeted by IOM. Most IDPs reported shelter as their priority need, followed by safe water, functional latrines and solid waste management services, respectively. Response gaps around health and nutrition are also some of the largest. In response, IOM provided camp coordination and camp management support in 15 displacement sites and provided sector-specific support in 18 additional sites.



A displaced woman in Ma'rib washes clothes with washing machine powered by a solar system provided by IOM. © IOM 2021/ Elham Al Oqabi

RESPONDING TO PROTECTION NEEDS OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

 **84,240**
People reached

 **10,313**
Individuals received dedicated case management support

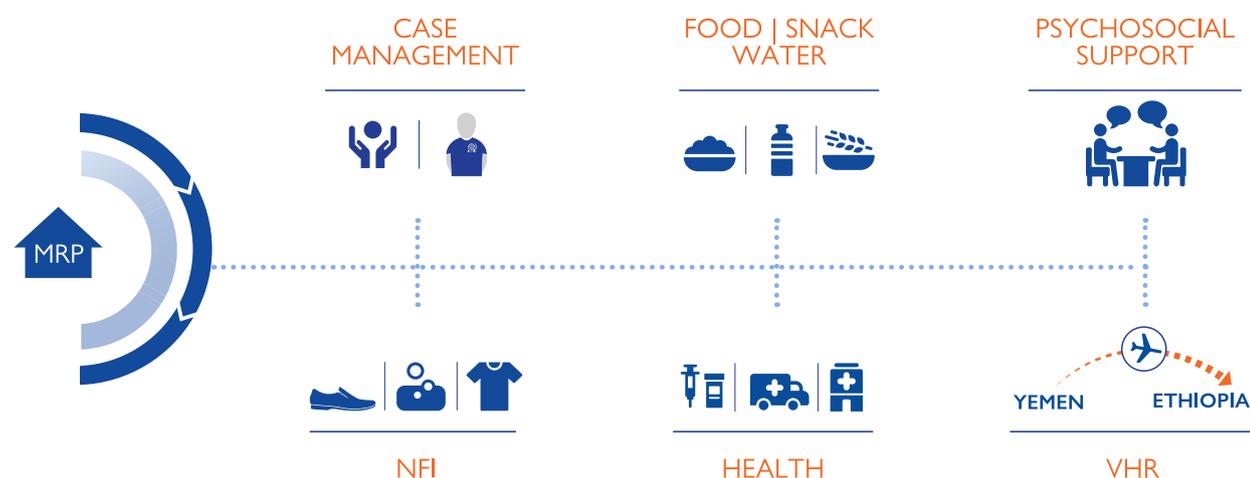
 **11**
Protection monitoring reports developed and disseminated to decision-makers and response actors

 **8,280**
Migrants supported with emergency health-care services

Despite the ongoing conflict, thousands of migrants from the Horn of Africa continue to transfer through Yemen, most are seeking better opportunities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). An estimated 27,693 migrants arrived to the country in 2021, the majority of whom (88%) were Ethiopian nationals who departed from Somalia or Djibouti with intentions of continuing to KSA. Upon arriving, migrants become stranded in Yemen. They are subjected to various forms of exploitation and abuse, including inhumane treatment in detention. In 2021, IOM and other humanitarian organizations estimated that 15,000 faced arbitrary detention and 45,000 were forcibly transferred from the North to the South in which they experience inhumane conditions, with no means to access the most basic services. IDPs are also vulnerable to heightened protection risks due to overcrowded conditions at sites and a lack of access to basic services. IOM's comprehensive protection activities aim to address the most immediate needs – food, water, shelter and health – of vulnerable migrants, IDPs and host communities while simultaneously mitigating further protection risks.

Over the course of the year, IOM not only continued to provide critical services such as case management and referrals to vulnerable migrants and IDPs, but also expanded coverage reaching over 10,000 people in Sana'a, Aden and Ma'rib. Due to rising protection needs as a result of intensified conflict in Ma'rib, IOM established a new Migrant Response Point (MRP) in the governorate. The MRP provides vulnerable migrants with access to essential healthcare, food, water, personal sanitation items and information on services available in a safe space, without fear of exposure to authorities. IOM also established a protection desk in Al Jufainah displacement site in Ma'rib, where IDPs can safely seek assistance within the site. To further expand access to protection assistance, in 2021 IOM launched protection operations on the west coast of Yemen, a region traditionally underserved by humanitarian actors. As assessment reports highlighted the lack of access to these services, IOM began operations to establish community-based protection networks to identify and support vulnerable IDPs in need of support such as psychosocial services and healthcare.

SERVICES PROVIDED AT MRPS






المنظمة الدولية للهجرة
وكالة الأمم المتحدة للهجرة
International Organization For Migration
The UN Migration Agency

IN FOCUS: Supporting Stranded Migrants to Safely Return Home

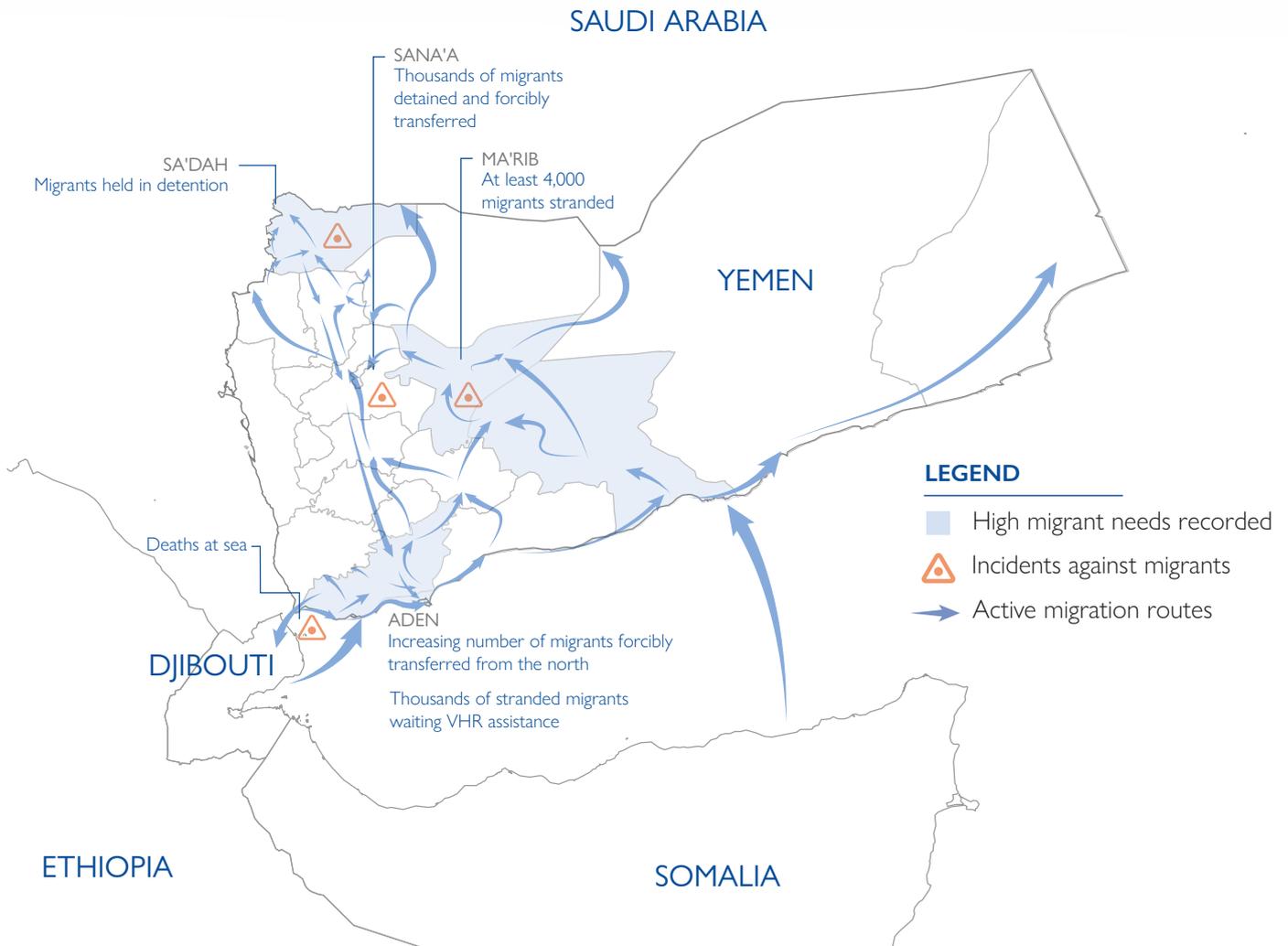


2,028

Migrants supported with safe return home

As a result of the ongoing conflict and tightened restrictions along the KSA border, IOM estimates that 35,000 migrants were stranded in Yemen in 2021, facing unbearable conditions. Some resorted to embarking on dangerous journeys to return home. In 2021, IOM's DTM recorded over 13,000 migrants returning from Yemen to Djibouti and Somalia via dangerous boat journeys. The Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) programme supports migrants who wish to return with a safe, secure, and dignified pathway to do so, reducing reliance on these harsh journeys controlled by cruel smugglers. For migrants who have expressed desire to return home, IOM works closely with relevant government officials to conduct nationality verification and provide emergency travel documents to do so. In 2021, to further support returns, IOM established a VHR departure centre in Aden to provide safe, temporary accommodation to migrants prior to departure and worked with IOM's medical team to establish PCR testing at the Aden MRP. A total of 2,028 individuals were able to reach home in 2021 via this programme. In November, due to the deterioration of the security situation in Ethiopia, VHR flights to the country were suspended, however, IOM continued to support stranded migrants with services to ensure their most immediate needs were met and to register migrants for future return movements.

HORN OF AFRICA TO YEMEN MIGRATION ROUTES



MIGRANT ARRIVALS IN 2021



27,693 MIGRANTS ARRIVED IN YEMEN IN 2021

88% ETHIOPIAN
12% SOMALI

76% MEN

14% WOMEN

10% CHILDREN

IMPROVING ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) SOLUTIONS



319,767

People reached



29

Water systems rehabilitated



85,116

People served by water supply system rehabilitation activities



127,065

People supported with access to safe water



145,621

People received improved service quality from solid waste management, drainage, or vector control activities



70,469

People reached with hygiene promotion and community engagement activities, including COVID-19 awareness sessions

In 2021, the influx of newly displaced families arriving in sites in Ma'rib and the west coast placed an additional strain on already overstretched WASH facilities and services. Overcrowding of the sites and the prolonged protraction of displacement has led to a deterioration of WASH facilities, which gives rise to water-borne diseases, such as cholera, and the increased spread of COVID-19. Gaps in clean and safe water posed life-threatening risks to vulnerable groups including the elderly, infants and pregnant and lactating women. IOM field teams sought to reach displacement sites in Al Hodeidah, Ta'iz, Ma'rib and Aden governorates to address gaps in WASH services and improve sanitation conditions and hygiene practices.

As part of its emergency response, IOM WASH activities supported the health and wellbeing of the most vulnerable communities in Yemen, including displaced persons, host communities, people at risk of famine and malnutrition and migrants. IOM developed its WASH interventions based on the needs on the ground and aimed to address potential risks, including risks of GBV, by involving women and girls in the project design to ensure a safe and context appropriate response. In response to the emergency needs in displacement sites, IOM provided life-saving water-trucking services, short-term hygiene promotion campaigns, hygiene kit distributions, rapid rehabilitation/ establishment of water points and sanitation infrastructure, and rapid vector control activities. In 2021, at least 127,065 people received safe and clean water for drinking in sites across Yemen. Additionally, IOM supported 145,621 people with solid waste management assistance and community-led cleaning campaigns. Approximately 70,469 people were reached with hygiene promotion and community engagement activities, including COVID-19 and Acute Watery Diarrhea awareness sessions.

In parallel with its emergency response, IOM prioritized durable WASH solutions to improve access to WASH services and to find exit strategies for emergency interventions, such as water-trucking. IOM rehabilitated 29 dysfunctional drinking water and sanitation infrastructure systems, enabling rapid and sustainable improvements in the provision of basic services. These interventions assisted at least 85,116 individuals. IOM also provided technical training to beneficiaries on regular operation and maintenance of rehabilitated infrastructures. IOM's WASH team coordinated closely with other IOM teams, including health, CCCM, SNFI, protection, and transition and recovery, to prioritize complementarity in its approach and refer beneficiaries who needed additional services.



PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION AND RECOVERY THROUGH IMPROVED SERVICE PROVISION AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION



73

Public infrastructure works rehabilitated or constructed including schools and hospitals



787,007

People have improved access to basic services

IOM's transition and recovery programming aims to restore the stability of Yemeni communities and support locally-driven efforts that contribute to transitioning from conflict to relative stability, and resilience in responding to the social and economic shocks of the conflict in Yemen.

In 2021, IOM constructed and rehabilitated basic infrastructure to reduce pressure on community resources and improve local infrastructure and services. The activities included restoring basic service delivery by rehabilitating community assets, providing materials and supplies for public service providers, and building the capacity of local stakeholders,

including public workers, local officials, civil society and community groups, to sustainably address community needs. Interventions were implemented through a consultative process to identify existing resources and community priorities. In total, IOM rehabilitated 73 public infrastructure sites including schools, hospitals and other communal infrastructure benefitting more than 298,376 people. These included the construction of 33 schools, providing improved access to education to more than 28,000 students, most of whom are conflict-affected children.

The prolonged conflict in Yemen stalled the pace of development and weakened key institutions which contributed to disruptions in service delivery and public administration. IOM also worked with authorities to enhance their capacity and ensure inclusive mechanisms and accountability to Yemeni communities. The Organization implemented activities to resolve and prevent conflict, as a driver of crisis and displacement. This was done by identifying root causes, building local stakeholders' mediation capacities, and facilitating conflict resolution and social cohesion activities.



One of 15 schools that IOM and KShrelief are partnering to construct or rehabilitate in four governorates in Yemen ©IOM 2021

ENSURING A NEEDS BASED HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE THROUGH DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

 **157,554**
Displaced individuals tracked

 **27,693**
Migrant arrivals tracked

 **27,845**
Yemeni returnees tracked

In the humanitarian context of Yemen, impartial and high-quality assessments, data collection and analyses are essential to inform the humanitarian community's assistance provision based on identified needs and vulnerabilities. IOM operates the largest displacement tracking and monitoring mechanism in the country which enables a targeted, evidence-based response for not only IOM, but the entire humanitarian response. In 2021, IOM Yemen's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) provided critical, up-to-date information on movement trends and the needs of migrants and vulnerable and displaced populations. IOM Yemen's DTM informed the humanitarian community as well as national authorities, with actionable and reliable information on the number and location of IDPs, migrants and returnees, as well as the drivers for their movement and their needs.

DTM conducted Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) to track IDP and returnee populations throughout Yemen. Information was collected on areas of displacement and return, origins and reasons for displacement, shelter types, situation overviews and priority needs at target locations. In

2021, [IOM tracked the displacement of 157,554 individuals](#) in the 13 governorates where the Organization has access. Of those tracked, approximately 46 per cent reported that their main need is shelter, while 24 per cent reported that they lacked access to food.

IOM's DTM also monitored key migrant arrivals mainly in locations across Yemen's southern coastal border and northern border with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). [The arrival of 27,693 non-Yemen migrants was recorded through flow monitoring points in 2021](#), a 26 per cent drop compared to arrivals in 2020 (37,484). However, almost 75 per cent of migrants who arrived in 2020 came in the first three months of that year, before strict COVID-19 measures came into force. The decreasing trend in migrant arrivals into Yemen is due to intensified barriers to movement brought on by the pandemic and the ongoing conflict. IOM recorded non-Yemeni migrant arrivals through Flow Monitoring Points in Lahj and Shabwah governorates, with the majority originating from Ethiopia (88%) and Somalia (12%). In total, 60 per cent of recorded migrant arrivals traveled through Djibouti, and the remainder through Somalia (40%). IOM teams monitored the returns of Yemenis through Manfath Al Wadeeah land border points and recorded the return of 27,845 Yemenis.

IOM's DTM took the lead on implementing the Multi-Cluster Location Assessments (MCLA), in cooperation with the UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and local authorities. The assessment collects crucial information on the displacement dynamics, demographic profiles, vulnerability, needs, and coping strategies of crisis affected populations. In 2021, the teams completed data collection in the south of the country, while in the north, IOM experienced challenges in launching the exercise causing delays. The Organization continued coordinating with the authorities in the north to launch the exercise in 15 northern governorates and finalize the process by the first quarter of 2022.

The MCLA provided nationwide data and evidence-based findings for the Humanitarian Needs Overview to better inform the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan in Yemen. The MCLA data is accurate and precise given the large numbers of those interviewed, and is statistically representative, allowing decision makers and practitioners to draw conclusions about the entire population (at 95% confidence level). The MCLA will establish the top needs in the country and be used as a baseline for all other humanitarian-related programming across Yemen.

