



ABSTRACT

AT THE MERCY OF THE CLIMATE

**The Impact of Climate Change on IDPs
in Yemen**

February 2025

حلم أخضر
Holm Akhdar

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A camp damaged by a rainstorm in Hajjah © Holm Akhdar Environmental Consultancy/I. Ahmed.

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Climate change affects all, but not all are affected equally.”

(Yuen et al., 2017)

Notwithstanding years of global negligence, the conflict in Yemen has made climate change no less of a threat to Yemen than the pandemic and the violence caused by conflict. (Alshamiry, 2023) Yemen experiences annual weather disasters and extreme climatic events, including rainstorms, flash floods, landslides, droughts, and higher temperatures. It ranks among the countries most vulnerable to climate change and least prepared to address its challenges. In recent years, the rising frequency of natural disasters—such as cyclones, storms, and floods—has caused significant loss of life and property, further damaging shelters and infrastructure already weakened by conflict. The intensity of extreme weather variability has exacerbated the ongoing crisis, with IDP camps suffering from storm and flood damage. Moreover, new populations have been displaced due to climate change impacts.

All these factors have aggravated Yemen's social, economic, and humanitarian costs, increasing vulnerabilities among affected populations and contributing to social instability and declining livelihoods. This has further complicated the humanitarian crisis, resulting in rising poverty and food shortages, persistent institutional and organizational conflicts, increased fragility, and inadequate disaster risk management in communities impacted by conflict and climate change.

More than a decade of conflict in Yemen has created one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises, and one of the world's largest displacement crises. (WFP, 2024) Since 2015, approximately 4.5 million individuals have been internally displaced, with approximately 1.6 million IDPs were living across 2,284 displacement hosting sites in the country. (CCCM Cluster, 2024) According to available data, climate-induced displacement is on the rise, with natural disasters, including storms, floods, droughts, and landslides displacing 933,000 individuals between 2008 and 2023. (IDMC, 2024) In 2024, UNFPA reports the displacement of around 500,000 people due to the rains and flooding. (IFRC, 2024) This cycle of successive displacement has fueled ongoing social unrest and conflicts over resources, land, and water, leading to new tensions within host communities and perpetuating a nonstop cycle of displacement.

The vast majority of IDPs in Yemen live in unplanned camps lacking contingency planning, with “approximately 40% of these camps located in flood-prone areas.” (CCCM, 2023) This exposes IDPs to ongoing climate hazards and perpetuates repeated displacement. Furthermore, most camps are often built on privately owned land without formal lease agreements, leading to land conflicts and potential evictions. Currently, “103 camps face immediate evacuation threats.” (EXUIDPs, 2024) IDP shelters, often constructed from flimsy materials such as tarpaulins, straw, or tin sheets, fail to provide adequate protection, particularly during summer heat. Many IDPs report receiving new tents only every two to three years. Additionally, most IDPs lack stable income sources or social safety nets to secure better and safer housing. Moreover, most camps in Yemen lack infrastructure, such as water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).

Displacement profoundly disrupts lives overnight, placing internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the forefront of climate vulnerability, disproportionately affected by climate change. Despite their minimal contribution to climate change exacerbation, frontline communities (IDPs) are the most affected by its ongoing impacts. Makeshift camps, characterized by poor infrastructure, lack stability and security, exposing IDPs to a range of immediate risks. **Without climate action, the impact of climate change on IDPs in Yemen will not be limited to the current situation but will extend to successive generations within each local community, perpetuating cycles of vulnerability and displacement.**

In focus group discussions conducted by *Holm Akhdar for Environmental Consultancy*, participants from the displaced community identified several factors that contribute to increased climate-related risks for their communities. These include the lack of climate contingency planning in camps, the absence of early warning systems (EWS) for local communities, and inadequate disaster awareness and preparedness. The lack of EWS remains one of Yemen's major challenges, leaving the country in a state of uncertainty for decades amidst climate threats. Updated data and modern climate monitoring stations are scarce, with EWS limited to the historic cities of Old Sana'a and Shibam in Hadhramout, and 20 governorates

remaining uncovered. Other existing systems, installed within the past two years under FAO initiatives, focus only on flood and Locust warnings for farmers and exclude broader populations. Currently, “62% of IDP sites at risk of critical or high flood hazard are managed by CCCM Cluster partners. However, these managed sites account for only 30% of the total IDP sites in Yemen, reflecting a significant data and information gaps in unmanaged sites.” (CCCM Yemen & REACH, 2024) Key actors in Yemen should focus on climate change mitigation and adaptation as the main strategies to respond to climate change.

To understand the displacement and climate change related to natural resources, this study aimed to identify the impact of climate change on IDPs in Yemen and to investigate the relationship between climate change and internal displacement in the country. It sought to understand the causes and factors from stakeholders' perspectives, as well as to comprehend the direct climate impacts and the cumulative compounding effects of climate change on IDPs.

Employing a descriptive and analytical approach, the research utilized a questionnaire as the primary data collection tool, supplemented by qualitative interviews and focus groups. The questionnaire was administered to a random sample of 310 IDPs across 26 sites in four governorates: Marib, Hajjah, Al-Maharah, and Socotra. Data were analyzed using SPSS to interpret the findings and draw conclusions.

The study concluded that a correlation exists between climate change and internal displacement in Yemen, emphasizing the disproportionate impacts of climate change on IDPs. These climate effects, combined with conflict and environmental degradation, have exacerbated various multiplier effects on local communities, leading to destabilization, intensified social tensions, and threats to the livelihoods of frontline communities, particularly the IDPs.

Furthermore, the study identified several systemic and structural factors that intensify climate risks for vulnerable groups within the surveyed communities. It also highlighted gaps in the responses of relevant actors to climate emergencies. To address these issues, the study provided recommendations for policymakers, stakeholders, and donors aimed at facilitating climate reforms in Yemen that promote early disaster preparedness. Such measures could enhance response efforts and improve displacement management, ultimately strengthening the adaptation and resilience of frontline communities to these challenges.

Key Findings

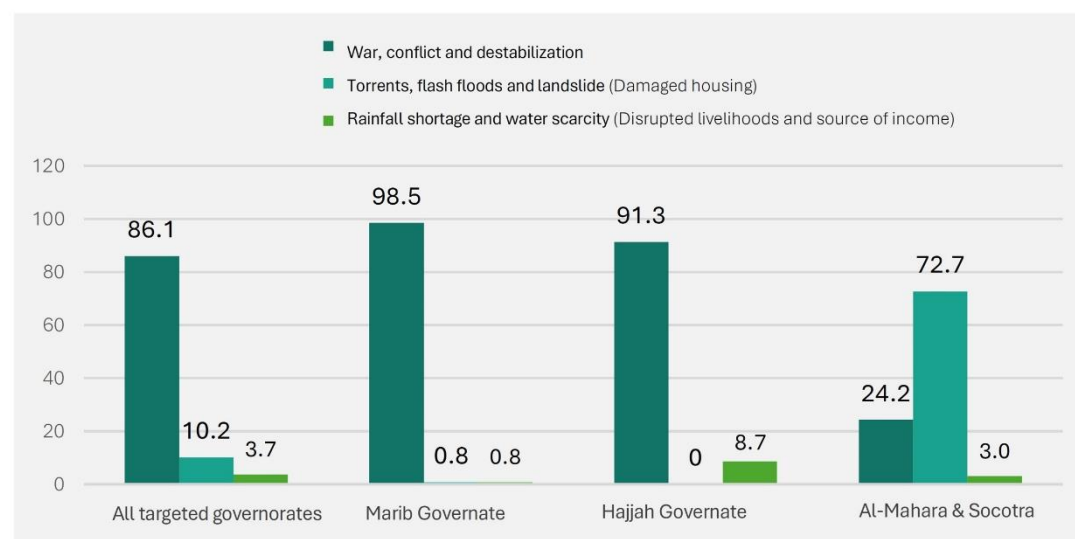
In Yemen's decade of war and conflict, the majority of IDPs are still living in poorly equipped makeshift camps lacking essential services. These camps are located in vulnerable areas prone to climate disasters like floods, storms, and sand encroachment. The study aimed to understand how climate change affects internally displaced communities in four governorates: Marib, Hajjah, Al Maharah, and Socotra, over four years. The goal is to improve local and international response to managing displacement caused by ongoing climate fluctuations in these communities. **The study reached several important findings regarding its questions and objectives, which are as follows:**

Field results indicated that a significant proportion of the surveyed IDPs in **Figure 1**, approximately **86.1%** of respondents in Marib, Hajjah, Al-Maharah, and Socotra, were displaced primarily as a result of war, conflict and destabilization. In contrast, **13.9%** of the total respondents reported being displaced due to the impact of climate changes in their areas of origin. Among those displaced due to climate changes, around **10.2%** experienced displacement triggered by floods and landslides, leading to the destruction of housing in their areas of origin. Additionally, **3.7%** of them were displaced by drought and shortage of rainfall in their areas of origin, leading to water scarcity and affecting sources of income, with disruption of various livelihoods such as agriculture, grazing and other economic activities.

“

13.9%

of the surveyed
IDP respondents
reported being
displaced due to
the impact of
**Climate
Changes**
in their areas
of origin.

FIGURE 1 Drivers of displacement among surveyed IDPs in governorates %

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The study findings indicate that a significant proportion **94.3%** of the total IDPs in the governorates of Marib, Hajjah, Al Maharah, and Socotra have already experienced a wide range of climate-related impacts within their temporary camps. At the governorate level, the study revealed that IDPs in the eastern regions, namely Al Maharah and Socotra, were most severely affected, with **100%** of them reporting these effects. In Marib and Hajjah, the percentages of affected IDPs were **95.5%** and **90%**, respectively. This discrepancy can be attributed to the successive and concerning occurrence of extreme weather events in the eastern regions, including cyclones, tropical storms, strong winds, torrential rains, floods, and landslides.

The most pressing threats posed by climate change to IDPs in Yemen include intense storms such as thunderstorms (affected **96.7%** of the surveyed IDPs), heavy rains (affected **93.1%**), and flash floods (affected **75.1%**) (see Figure 2). These impacts are associated with an escalating death toll and exacerbated losses and damages on an annual basis. It is imperative to recognize the heightened vulnerability of frontline communities, which are particularly exposed to the adverse effects of climate change. Displaced people including women, children, Muhamasheen, disabilities, and others are the most affected and least able to cope with these impacts. This exacerbates the climate displacement crisis, thereby creating a vicious cycle of intergenerational trauma and ecological devastation.

Data in Figure 3 indicates that **61.2%** of IDPs across the four surveyed governorates identified fires in camps and shelters as significant recurring risks, intricately linked to climate-related factors. The study team noted an increase in fire incidents within IDP camps, forcing residents to seek alternative shelters. Fires often occur due to elevated temperatures in summer, floods, storms, high winds, electrical malfunctions, or cooking practices within tents, and mostly exacerbated by the absence of fire safety and prevention tools (e.g. fire extinguishers, fire blankets) in IDP camps. For example, between January 2020 and June 2024, there were 636 fires in Marib's camps, resulting in 36 deaths and 89 injuries, including children and women, according to EXUIDPs. In Al-Maharah, IDP camps have experienced several fire incidents, the most recent occurring on November 4, 2024, in *Muhamasheen* camp in Al-Ghaydah. This camp has faced many fire incidents over the past two years. Notably, Cyclone Sagar in May 2018 ignited a dwelling in Al-Maharah, resulting in one fatality. In December 2022, a big fire at the Airport Road camp in Al-Ghaydah destroyed 65 tents, displacing over 60 families, and causing injuries to five individuals. In Hajjah governorate, NGO representatives reported sporadic fires incidents, including two fires in April 2019 that ravaged four emergency shelters and a temporary shelter at two sites accommodating IDPs in Abs district. Another incident occurred in 2018 at Al-Manjura camp in Bani Hassan, where a fire broke out in the tents of IDPs, affecting more than ten families. In March 2024, a fire broke out in a camp in the Abs district, resulting in the death of a child and severe burns to his parents.

Social tensions are a major cumulative effect exacerbated by extreme climatic events affecting IDP communities. Approximately **44.1%** of displaced respondents reported an increase in social tensions and threats from the host community regarding land issues associated with the camps (see Figure 3), which are often owned by local residents. After nearly a decade of displacement, landowners are increasingly motivated to invest in their properties, most of which lack formal rental agreements. Additionally, tensions arise from competition over scarce services and resources in host communities. Furthermore, approximately **69.4% of IDPs** surveyed in the governorates expressed future concerns about the potential destabilization of host communities, leading to increased social tensions as a consequence of climate change. This is particularly evident in the camps located in Marib and Hajjah. Additionally, **climate change has contributed to disease outbreaks, with 73.1% of IDPs affected by fevers, cholera, diarrhea and other epidemics** due to swamps created by rainwater, flooding and sewage polluting. The limited availability of functional healthcare facilities further worsens the crisis. Electricity disruptions and road blockages affect **68.2%** and **64.1%** of IDPs, respectively, limiting access to essential resources and markets. (see Figure 3)

Data in Figure 3 shows that climate change has severely compounded humanitarian challenges for IDPs in Yemen, particularly in Marib, Hajjah, Al-Maharah, and Socotra. Food shortages and restricted access to relief assistance affect **81.2%** of IDPs, worsened by rainstorms and flash floods that destroy supplies. Weak emergency preparedness and inadequate humanitarian response leave many displacement sites underserved, with only 720 out of 2,284 IDP camps receiving international aid. Extreme weather events, including storms and floods, have led to the destruction of shelters for **74.3%** of IDPs, particularly in flood-prone areas where makeshift housing offers little protection. According to IDP community leaders in Marib, 6,500 tents have been completely destroyed by floods in the last four years, and thousands of tents have been partially damaged. In addition, 175 camps and sites were completely damaged by flash floods in 2024. In Hajjah governorate, 91 IDP camps were severely damaged by floods, with 3,160 tents completely destroyed, and 2,869 tents partially damaged over the past four years. In Al Maharah, nearly 2,500 IDPs are still directly exposed to the risk of flooding in the camps.

Key systemic factors contributing to the exacerbation of climate shocks on communities in Yemen

The findings of the study reveal a range of systemic and institutional factors that contribute to the intensification of climate risks faced by displaced communities, as well as the issue of increasing climate-induced displacement. Field data illustrates the most significant factors, accounting for 82% of the IDPs respondents, which is absence of early warning systems EWS to effectively alert local communities of climate-related disasters. In addition, all shelter camps in Yemen have no EWS for disaster risk reduction DRR, including camps in the regions of Marib, Al Maharah, Hajjah, and Socotra. This is closely followed by 80% limited official awareness regarding the severity of climate change and the necessary preparations to mitigate its impacts. Lack of policies pertaining to the environment and climate ranks third among these contributing factors, representing 75.5% according to displaced respondents.

Furthermore, the absence of environmental governance and inadequate institutional capacities are identified as additional factors contributing to climate risks, accounting for **75.1%** of the total. Insufficient international support provided to Yemen in confronting climate change is also a major factor, representing **74.7%**. Notably, the lack of climate emergency funding incorporated into government budgets and aid organizations' allocations, combined with the split in Yemen's authorities and regulatory conflicts, accounts for **72.2%** of the contributing factors to the exacerbation of climate shocks on this communities. Additionally, **69%** of the factors are attributed to limited local resources available to address climate change and mitigate its effects. Lastly, the insufficient focus on local capacity building programs in the realm of climate and environmental action accounts for **59.2%** of the contributing factors to the exacerbation of climate shocks on local communities.

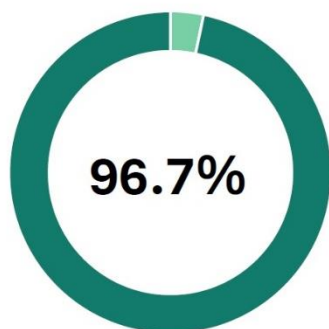
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Climate Change has contributed to disease outbreaks, with 73.1% of IDPs surveyed affected by fevers, cholera, diarrhea and other epidemics, due to swamps created by rainwater, flooding and wastewater.

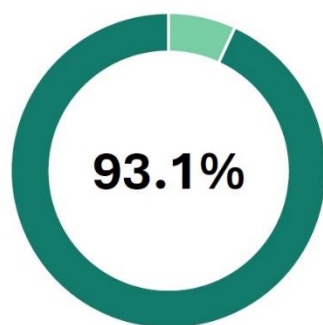
FIGURE 2

Direct impacts of intense storms, rains, and flash floods on IDPs in Marib, Hajjah, Al-Maharah, and Socotra %

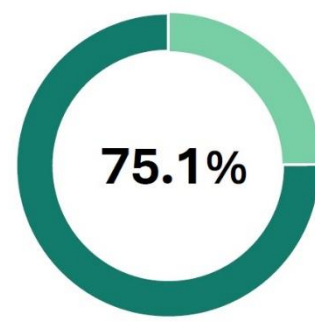
Impact of severe storms on the surveyed IDPs



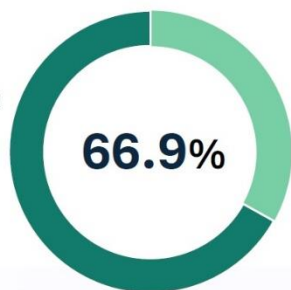
Impact of heavy rains on IDP camps



Impact of flash floods on IDP camps (tents destruction)



Impact of floods on WASH service in the IDP camps



Impact of floods on water wells in the IDP sites



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Photo: A displaced person's tent damaged by rainstorm, 2024 © Holm Akhdar / I. Ahmed.



FIGURE 3

Compounding impacts of climate change on IDPs in Marib, Hajjah, Al-Maharah, and Socotra %

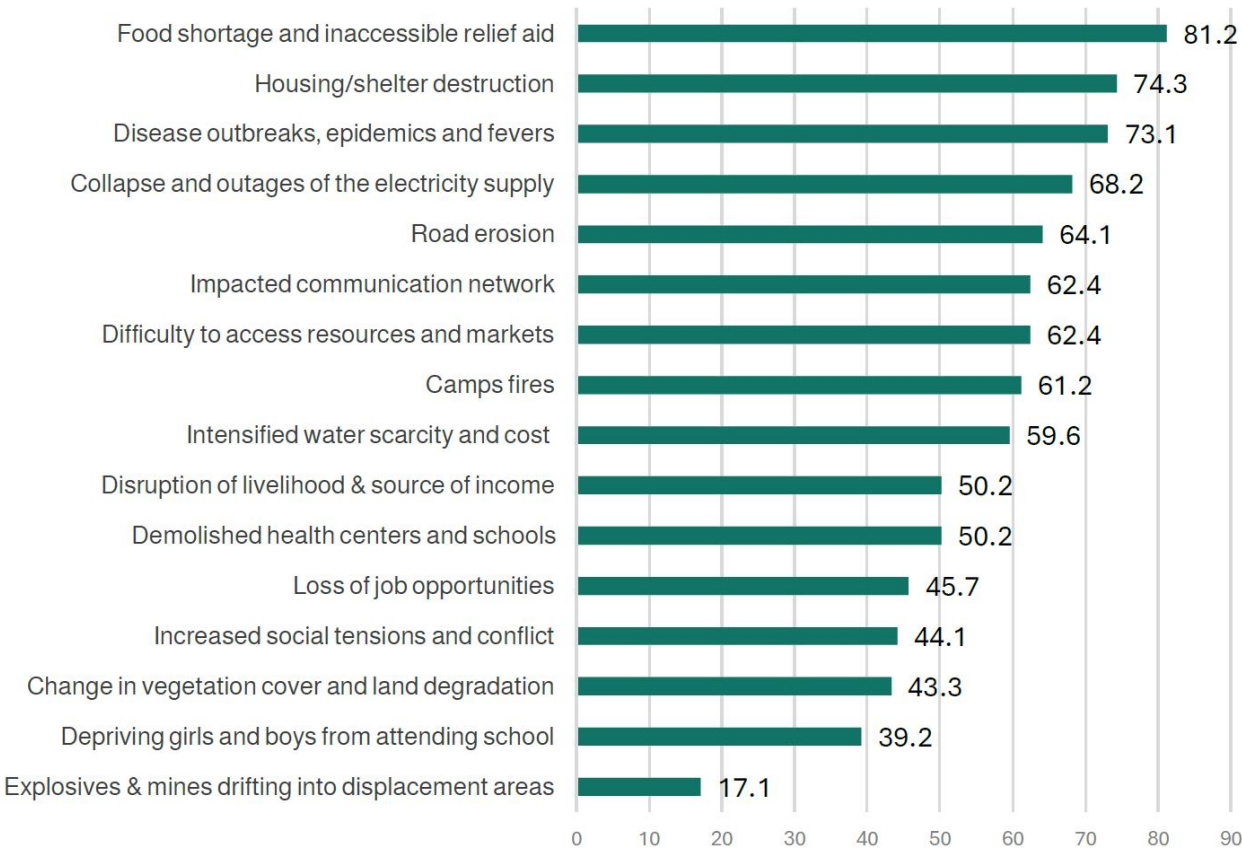
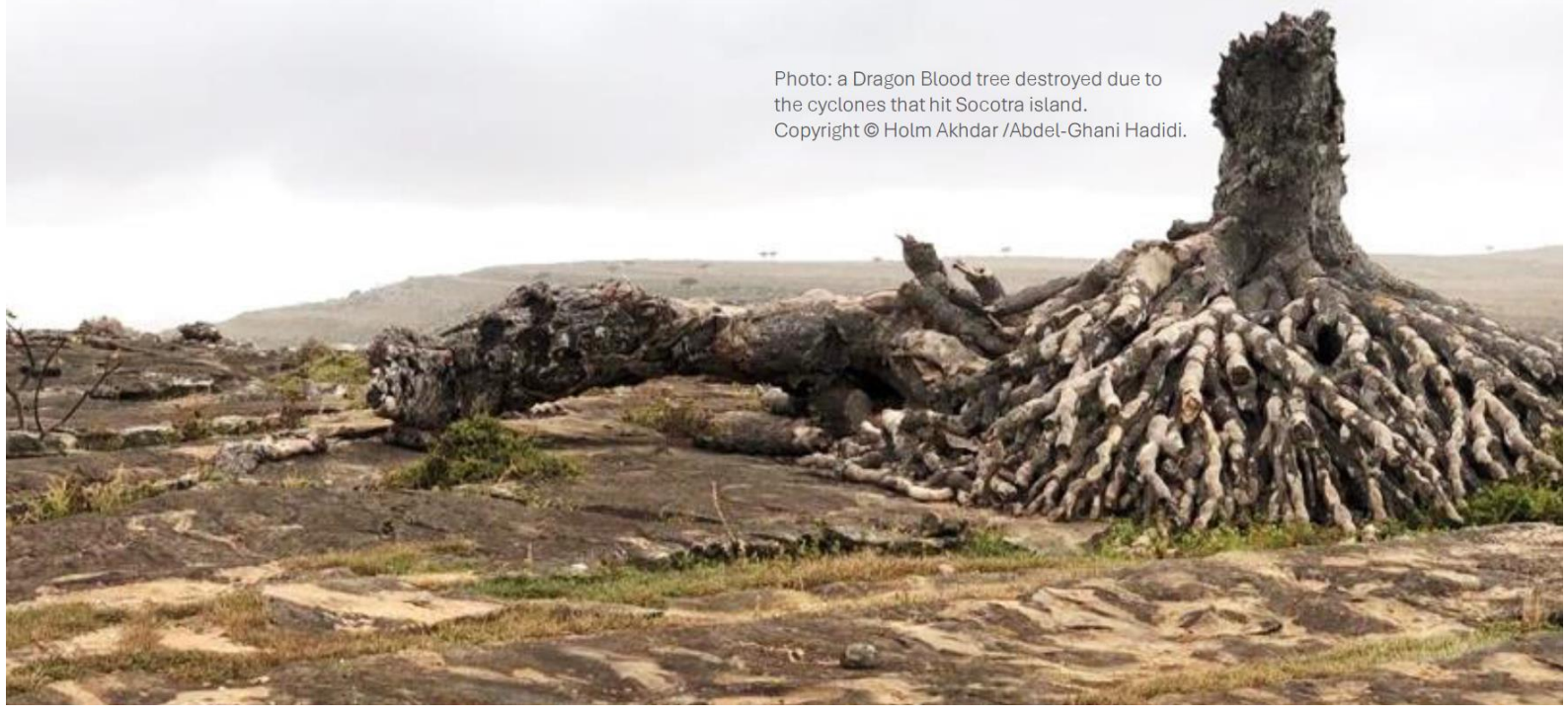


Photo: a Dragon Blood tree destroyed due to the cyclones that hit Socotra island.
Copyright © Holm Akhdar /Abdel-Ghani Hadidi.



The climate shocks experienced in the governorates of Marib, Hajjah, Al-Maharah and Socotra have forced displaced families to adopt maladaptive coping strategies, due to their inability to effectively cope with climate risks. **Remarkably, 62% of the IDPs in these areas resorted to changing their shelter and endured second displacement to escape the floods and storms that ravaged their camps.** While this adaptation strategy may provide temporary relief from immediate climate threats, it could further deepen the climate displacement crisis in the country. Among these IDPs, **36%** opted to relocate their shelter within the same area of displacement, while **26%** were forced to undergo displacement once again to seek refuge in other safer areas (see Figure 4). The decision to flee for a second time was driven by the fact that their initial settlements were situated in flood-prone zones.

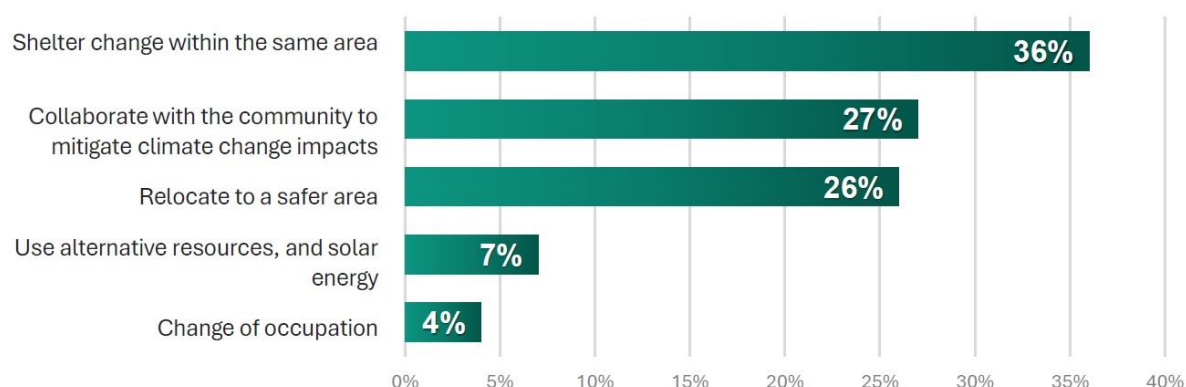
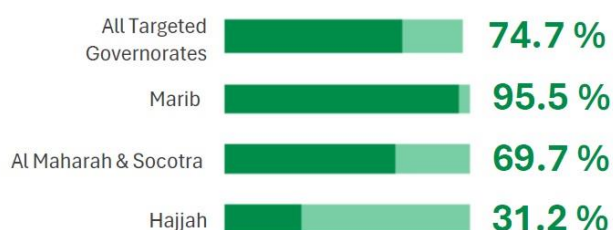
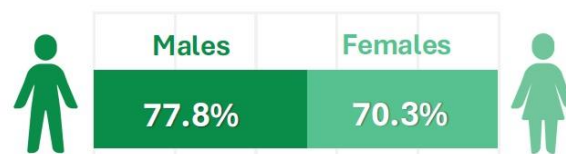
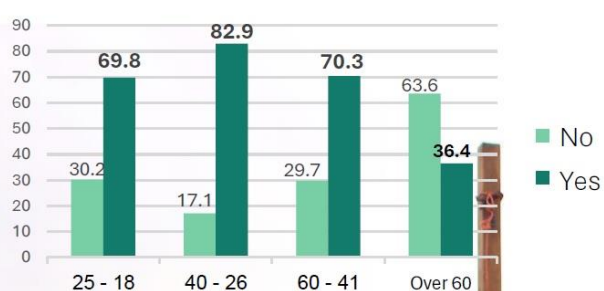
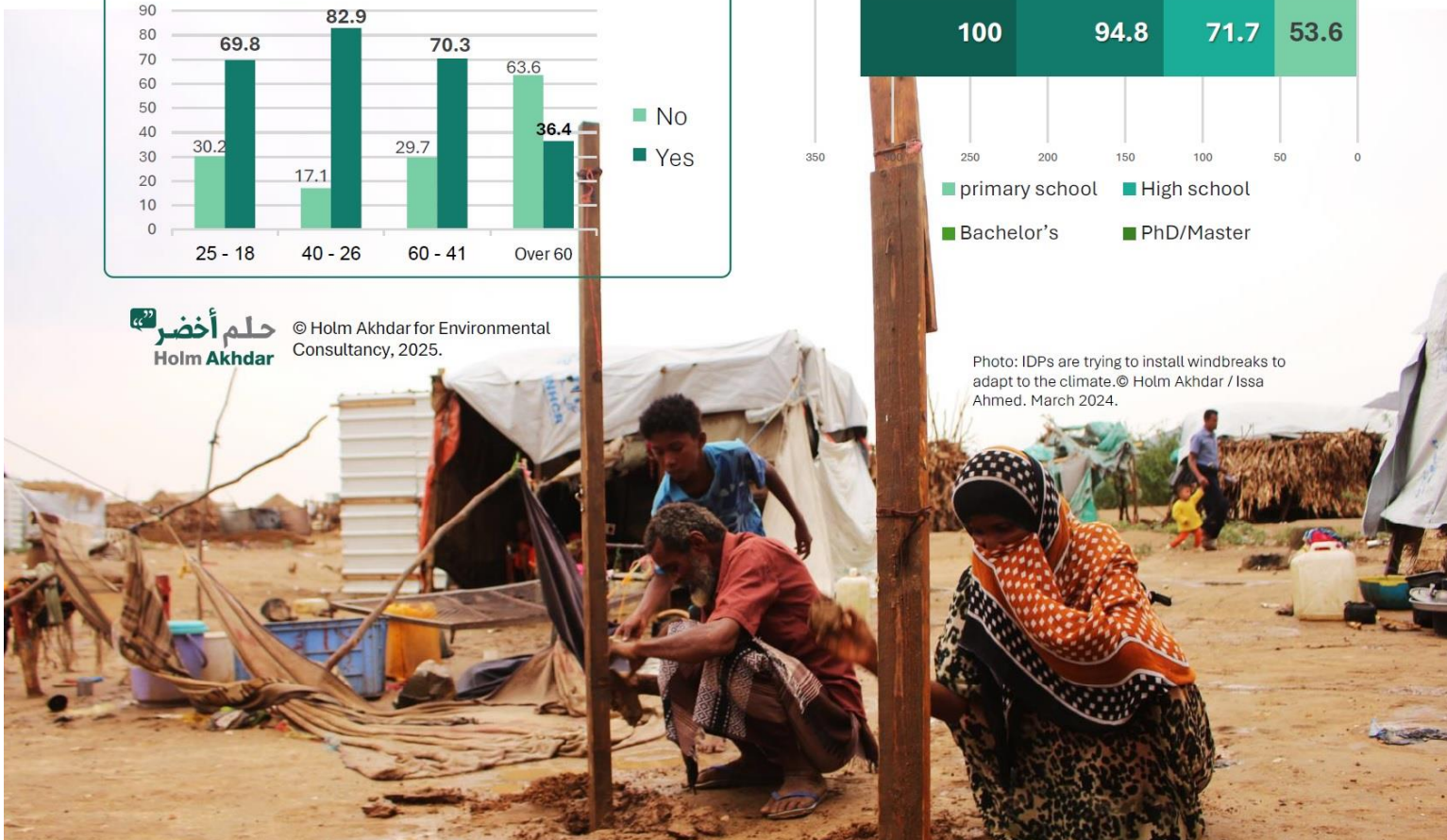
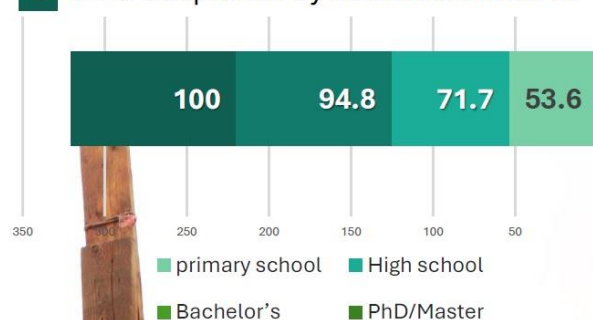
The study found that a notable part of IDPs (Figure 4), accounting for 27%, have made a deliberate decision to remain in their camps, adapt, and withstand floods and climate threats. They collaborated with local IDPs and host communities to mitigate the risk of flooding by constructing buffers and earthen barriers in front of the camps to deter floodwaters. They collaborated with their displaced and host communities to mitigate the risk of flooding by constructing buffers and earthen barriers around the camps. Additionally, they have taken the initiative to educate fellow camp residents through applications such as WhatsApp and others, disseminating knowledge about the hazards of floods, winds, and storms, as well as providing guidance on improved tent installation techniques. Another **7%** of IDPs have employed alternative energy technologies in their camps as a means of adapting to climate risks. In Al-Maharah, Socotra and Hajjah governorate, **4%** of IDPs were compelled to change their professions or occupations (see Figure 4).

The study results also highlighted a weak response to the climate emergency, revealing significant shortcomings among local authorities and aid organizations. **Specifically, 57% of IDPs reported that local authorities and humanitarian organizations have implemented limited interventions to mitigate climate risks and facilitate adaptation efforts.** Furthermore, **43% of IDPs** indicated that no meaningful actions were taken in their IDP sites to protect them from climate disasters. The lack of climate risk reduction interventions was particularly pronounced in the governorates of **Socotra and Al-Maharah**, as reported by **67%** of IDPs, followed by **57%** in **Hajjah** and **29%** in **Marib**. Overall, IDPs in these sites indicated that they have not seen any effective interventions to assist them cope with the challenges impacting their camps. The study revealed that interventions by local authorities and international organizations in Marib governorate to address the impacts of climate change were relatively effective. However, in Hajjah and the eastern regions, despite a larger population of IDPs, these interventions were severely limited and failed to meet their needs adequately. Government interventions primarily focused on providing assistance, raising climate change awareness, and increasing green spaces in displacement camps and throughout the governorates. Nonetheless, when it came to addressing the underlying causes of environmental problems and implementing projects for protection against environmental risks, which could have significantly contributed to mitigating environmental hazards, the interventions were very limited.

The findings indicated that 89.4% of IDPs' future concerns revolve about food insecurity and increased hunger. Additionally, approximately 88.6% of IDPs expressed fear of experiencing climate-induced displacement once again, increasing the likelihood of being forced to relocate to unknown locations and destinations. Moreover, the study anticipates that other Yemeni governorates, not covered in this study, would experience new waves of climate-induced displacement among their population due to environmental and climatic shocks. The third major concern, feared by 73.9% of respondents, was the unequal and scarce availability of water resources within their communities. On the other hand, another 57.1% of IDPs in the four governorates, expecting an upsurge in the number of deaths resulting from the effects and consequences of climate change, both within their communities and among host communities.



The findings of this study demonstrate that the disasters and extreme climate events in Yemen have pushed more than a half of IDPs to adopt maladaptive coping strategies.

FIGURE 4 Strategies used by surveyed IDPs to adapt to climate change %**FIGURE 5** IDPs climate adaptation by governorates, gender, age group, education %**A** IDPs' adaptation by governorate %**B** IDPs' adaptation by gender %**C** IDPs' adaptation by age group %**D** IDPs' adaptation by education level %

Recommendations

In response to the persistent climate-induced displacement crisis in Yemen, it is crucial for the Yemeni government, local institutions, international actors, and local organizations to deeply understand the evolving needs of disaster-affected displacement communities and identify gaps in climate displacement management. Adopting a focus on implementing best and sustainable practices, as well as fostering and supporting innovative initiatives to address the country's recurrent climate displacement crisis, is essential. Based on the survey findings, the focus group discussions, interviews, and participants' recommendations, the study recommends the following:

FIRST: Recommendations to the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) of Yemen and its local authorities:

To the Presidency of the Council of Ministers:

- Strengthen multi-level governance mechanisms, based on an integrated approach to climate management, through a plan that involves all stakeholders, including the most vulnerable groups in affected communities.
- Integrate the topic of climate change and its potentially dangerous consequences into the compulsory education curricula in primary schools.
- Prohibit haphazard construction in valleys areas, flood-prone zones, areas adjacent to water dams, unstable rock and mud masses, or unplanned areas.
- Strengthen the role of specialized bodies in the field of disasters, namely: the Civil Defense Authority, the Meteorological Authority CAMA, the Environmental Protection Authority, the Geological Survey Authority, and the Yemen Red Crescent Society.
- Supporting universities and research centers to improve knowledge production on climate change, adaptation solutions and climate resilience.

To the Executive Unit for IDPs Camps Management (EXUIDPs):

- Update the National Policy for Addressing Internal Displacement to include protection of the most vulnerable groups from the impact of climate change.
 - Ensure safe, comprehensive and just solutions for climate displaced, and support to return to their areas in the same way as conflict displaced people.
- Develop a national plan to address climate displacement that involves active integration and participation of vulnerable communities, including IDPs, women, Muhamasheen, persons with disabilities, and the host community, in proposing solutions.
- **Develop standards for IDP camps:** Ensure that camps and IDP hosting areas are, to the extent possible, in line with the principles of protection-based physical planning, including as regards location, layout and design of services. Considerations will include distance from armed conflict or other sources of violence, should be away from the course of torrents or water dams; community participation in family plot layout; allocation of adequate space per family; safe access to resources, such as food, water and firewood; and services, such as police, camp management offices, WASH, schools, markets and community centers; security lighting; safety and prevention; and establishment of child-friendly spaces.¹

To the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE):

- **Start-up formulation of environmental-climate policies with procedures** to support the implementation of Environmental Protection Law No. 26/1995. Additionally, the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) should be updated.

¹ According to standards of the Global Protection Cluster Working Group, (2010). Handbook for the Protection of IDP, (UNHCR).

- The focus should be on climate risk management according to potential scenarios for Yemen over the next five years. This will contribute to decision-making based on climate data and the development of appropriate plans to mitigate and adapt to these risks.
- The role of the Environmental Protection Authority in climate action should be reinforced, and it should be linked to climate stations in order to contribute to the preparation of risk assessment reports for flood water collection areas, in particular those situated in close proximity to population centers.
- The Ministry of Water and Environment must require international and local organizations and industrial companies to comply with the requirements of Environmental Protection Law, the Water Law, the National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Program (NWSSIP), when implementing wells, WASH, energy or other projects, in order to ensure the preservation of the environment and resources and the sustainable utilization of resources.
- Improving the quality of national data and reports on Yemen's vegetation cover, so that data is followed up by monitoring areas of decline in vegetation cover and fertile land and soil, and proposing solutions to address the environmental degradation.

To the Local Authorities in all Governorates:

- Coordinate with actors to establish an early warning system for storms and floods to include all governorate centers and districts.
- Establish a climate emergency room in each governorate. The function of this room would be to collect climate data and meteorological warnings from national authorities, with a view to sharing these warnings with local residents through communication and media (SMS, radio, TV, platforms, and social media sites), including displacement camps in the governorate.
- Prepare a disaster management contingency plan at the local level in coordination with relevant actors, with a particular focus on the largest flood-prone IDP shelter sites.
- Strengthening local capacities in DRR, with a focus on early flood preparedness in displaced communities.
- Limit haphazard construction practices in general, prevent the establishment of IDP camps on non-state land to avoid future social conflicts.
- Promote reforestation and tree planting activities in the governorates, including displacement sites and desertified areas.

SECONDLY: Recommendations to the Donors:

- Providing technical support to the Ministry of Water and Environment, and capacity building support in the preparation of Yemen's climate governance strategy, with the participation of all relevant parties, including the most vulnerable groups in climate-affected communities.
- Provide the Yemeni Meteorological Authority with climate change analytical modeling tools to enable the development of national and local climate scenarios, as well as risk and disaster planning.
- Supply the necessary equipment, tools, and technical devices to local institutions specializing in disaster management (e.g., Civil Defense Authority, Environmental Protection Authority, Geological Survey Authority, Earthquake Monitoring Center) to enhance their capacity for disaster risk reduction in vulnerable communities.
- Investing in adaptation programs that meet the needs of all sectors, and support innovative community-led initiatives. This contributes to the reduction of climate vulnerability in the most vulnerable communities.
- Leverage the existing partnership with the actors to support the expansion of the early warning systems that implemented in Sana'a and Hadhramout, to include expanding these systems in all affected governorates, in addition to biodiversity areas and nature reserves such as Socotra and Al-Maharah.

THIRD: Recommendations to UN Agencies:

To the Office of the Resident Coordinator (RC) and the UN Country Team (UNCT)

- Adopt contingency planning and disaster risk reduction in all IDP camps in Yemen.
- Support the Executive Unit for IDPs (EXUIDP) on the issue of camps threatened with urgent forced eviction, and ensure the safety of IDPs living in these camps.
- Urge organizations and humanitarian partners in Yemen to apply environmental, social and governance standards to reduce the environmental and social risks that may result from their projects. While seeking to develop measurable indicators on an annual basis, ensuring the preservation of the environment, climate and natural resources on the one hand, and on the other hand maintaining the reputation and social acceptance of these organizations.
- Promote a climate justice approach, and the governance of risks and social tensions resulting from climate displacement, which may lead to the creation of conditions that increase the likelihood of widespread environmental degradation.
- Channel part of the support towards innovative solutions and creative initiatives that enhance the adaptation and resilience of displaced communities within their temporary communities.

To the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):

- Increase support for livelihoods programs targeting IDPs in affected areas, providing employment opportunities that improve the income of displaced families while enhancing climate adaptation and resilience.
- Direct some funding to innovative solutions and climate action initiatives to strengthen the adaptation and resilience of vulnerable communities in Yemen.
- Support capacity-building activities on climate action for civil society organizations, institutions, small/medium-sized enterprises, and community-based initiatives to enhance resilience, adaptation, and mitigation.
- Continue to support the transition to renewable energy sources and invest in improving energy efficiency in local communities.

To the International Organization for Migration (IOM):

- Develop a climate emergency plan for all internal displacement sites, including sites managed by the International Organization for Migration.
- Provide adequate rainwater drainage systems and WASH services in camps..
- Provide EWS systems and firefighting equipment to displacement camps, especially the denser ones, including sites managed by IOM.
- Invest in the development of social sectors and the protection of the most vulnerable groups.

To the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA):

- Establish a unified coordination mechanism between UN agencies, the Executive Unit for IDP Camps and local authorities to address the data gaps on climate-induced displacement and humanitarian needs. Ensure that the data collected is comprehensive, covering the phenomenon, its impacts and proposed solutions.
- Improving estimates on the number of IDPs in the context of climate change in Yemen. Data should be more transparent, comprehensive, and disaggregated on the patterns and drivers of climate-induced internal displacement.
- Effectively involve stakeholders, namely IDPs (including women, Muhamasheen, people with disabilities and the host community) in the assessment and monitoring of needs, and find solutions that are tailored to their specific challenges and needs.

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