



Executive Unit

for IDPs Camp Management

Report

**Yemeni Returnees from
Internal Displacement**



(2015-2022)

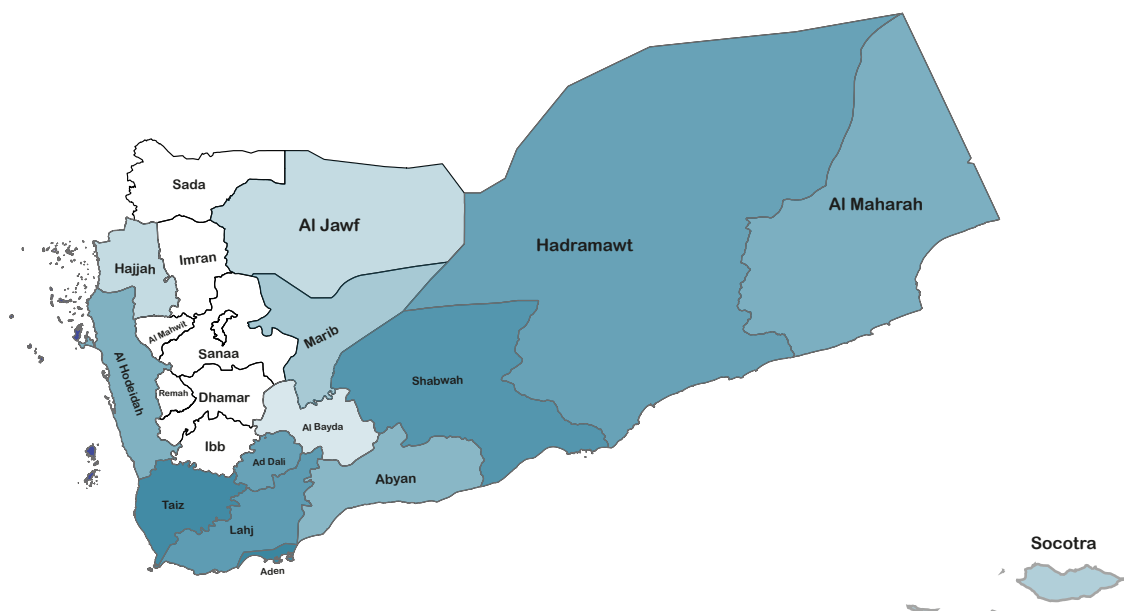
Introduction

The suffering of the displaced persons has increased since **2015**. Many of the displaced persons have returned to their place of origins, but they have not received any humanitarian assistance or care. Many of IDP returnees suffer from a severe shortage of food, shelter, health, protection and education, as well as the lack of providing a suitable living environment. Currently, the Yemeni crisis enters its eighth year, however, the displacement and returning crisis is still at the top of the list of humanitarian file. **2022** is the worst year in terms of meeting the needs of IDPs and returnees, where the volume of funding has not exceeded **٪25** of the volume of funding required which is **4.1 \$** billion. With regard to the movement of returnees during the period from **2015** to **2022**, some Yemeni governorates witnessed a limited return, where the areas of return of displaced persons suffer poor health and education services. Moreover, some of these areas have not witnessed any demining operations and they offer no livelihood opportunities for IDP returnees. This has limited the voluntary return of displaced people. It was found that the number of IDP returnees reached **860,088** during the period from **2015** to **2022**.

Geographical Distribution

Numbers of IDP returnees at the governorate level during the period from 2015 to 2022

The following map represents the geographical distribution of the numbers of IDP returnees during the period from **2015** to **2022**, where most of them are concentrated in the governorates of (Aden, Taiz, Shabwah, Lahj, Ad Dali', Hadramaut, Al Maharah, and Al Hodeidah). At the governorate level during the period (**2022-2015**).



IDP Returnees Distribution

by governorate during the period from 2015 to 2022

The following Table and Figure show the numbers of IDP returnees at the governorate level during the period from 2015 to 2022.

Table (1) Distribution of IDP returnees by governorate

Governorate	IDP Returnees
Sana'a	12534
Ibb	10019
Al Bayda	98
Hajjah	165
Al Jawf	240
Amran	2034
Socotra	3866
Marib	8264
Abyan	12768
Al Hodeidah	18653
Al Maharah	20042
Hadramaut	45983
Ad Dali'	52303
Lahj	88003
Shabwah	107489
Taiz	143118
Aden	334509
Total	860088

Figure (1) Distribution of returnees by governorate

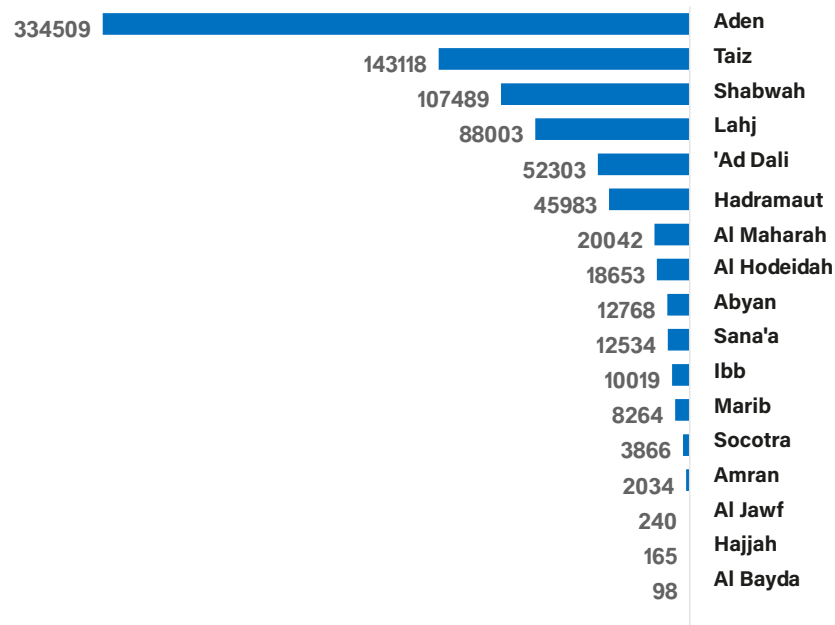


Table (1) and Figure (1) show that most of the IDP returnees were concentrated in Aden Governorate where they reached **334,509**, followed by the IDP returnees in the governorates of (Taiz, Shabwah, Lahj, Ad Dali' , and Hadramaut) where they ranked second. The IDP returnees in the governorates of (Al Maharah, Al Hodeidah, Abyan, Sana'a, Ibb, Marib, Socotra, Amran, Al-Jawf, Hajjah and Al-Bayda) ranked third.

Time trend

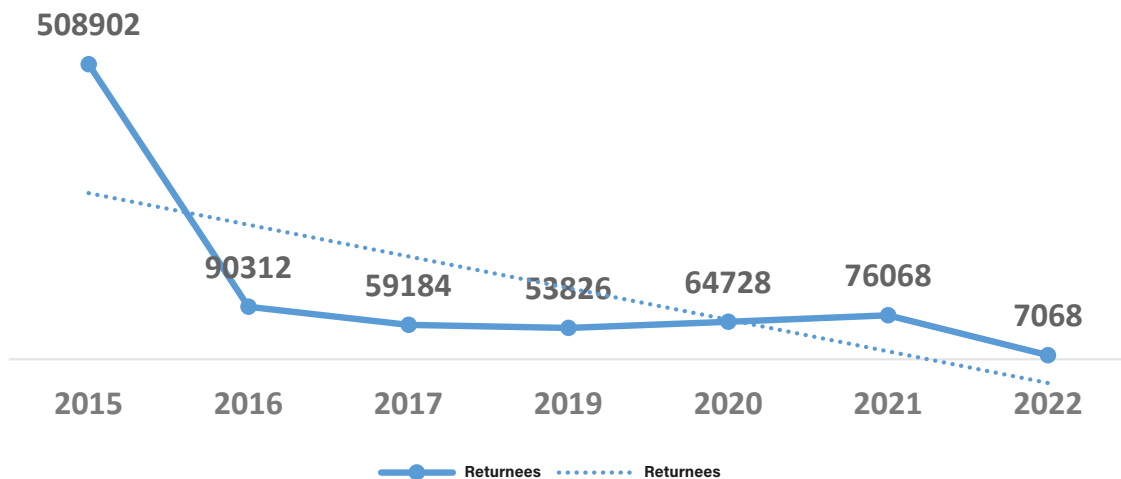
Time trend for the numbers of IDP returnees during the period from 2015 to 2022

The following table and figure show the numbers of IDP returnees' trend during the period from 2015 to 2022.

Table (2) IDP Returnees' Trend by Year

Year	Returnees
2015	508902
2016	90312
2017	59184
2019	53826
2020	64728
2021	76068
2022	7068

Figure (2) IDP Returnees' Trend by Year



It is clear from the analysis of the time trend of the numbers of returnees that there is a decline in the numbers of returnees during the period from 2015 to 2022. The main reasons for the non-return of IDPs to their areas of origin are the instability of security in these areas; the lack of a peace agreement, and the lack of services in these areas of return where infrastructure was destroyed and livelihood opportunities are not available. This led to a decline in the number of returnees to their areas of origin.

Needs of IDP Returnees

Despite the voluntary return of thousands of displaced persons to their areas of origin, they have not received any assistance and their needs still exist, they are as follows:

- 1- Demining and removing remnants of war from the areas to which the displaced have returned.
- 2 - Opening the main roads between cities in a way, thereby contributing to alleviating the suffering of returnees.
- 3 - Supporting state institutions at the required level, thereby contributing to the normalization of life in the areas of return.
- 4 - Repairing houses destroyed and doing what alleviates the suffering of returnees and contributes to their stability.
- 5 - Rehabilitating schools destroyed in the war to ensure that returned students will go back to them so that children are not vulnerable to being used in suspicious agendas.
- 6 - Providing school supplies such as school bags and the school curriculum.
- 7 – Rehabilitating health facilities destroyed, thereby leading to the provision of health services.

Recommendations

The following recommendations should be taken into account for the successful return of IDPs to their areas of origin:

- 1 Engaging IDPs and returnees in planning their future in a way that ensures reaching sustainable solutions to the internal displacement.
- 2 - Supporting the State service institutions in the areas of return so that they can provide services to the returnees and contribute to the normalization of life in such areas.
- 3 - Directing humanitarian partners to turn humanitarian interventions from the humanitarian relief side to early recovery, thereby contributing to the reconstruction of the destroyed infrastructure.
- 4 - Providing services to returnees through State institutions in a way that leads to concerted efforts and the application for sustainable solutions to the internal displacement.

