



2021

# Summary of Multi-sector Study of IDPs in Yemen

"Baseline Study"

Affected individuals  
**2,827,686** IDPs

December 2021





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1

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## Word of the head of EX.U IDPs

**Mr. Nageeb Abdulrahman Saeed Al Sa'adi**

The crisis of IDPs in Yemen was not the result of today's events, but rather the result of the armed Houthi group's invasion of the capital, Sana'a, on September **2014 ,21**, although this date is considered a decisive point in the displacement crisis in Yemen.

The displacement in Yemen started in **2004** when many people from the districts of Haidan and Saqain in Sa'ada were displaced due to the armed rebellion carried out by the Houthi group. These confrontations led many civilians to flee their original residences for fear of reprisals by Houthi group. The displacement was associated to Houthi control over the areas in Saada, Hajjah Amran, Sanaa and reaching to Aden in March **2015**. This displacement is considered the largest humanitarian crisis that Yemen and the region has experienced where approximately 4 million and **100** thousand citizens were displaced in the whole country. Out of this number, two million and **800** thousand IDPs are in the areas controlled by (internationally recognized government) IRG.

The waves of displacement have constituted a compound crisis for the Yemeni citizen, as IDPs including women and children that have been affected as well as the host community.

Additionally, the wave of displacement led to the loss of individual and governmental income resources which was reflected in the low capacity of the local authorities to provide public services, as well as the destruction and loss of government services in the areas that witnessed armed attacks by Houthi group. We are in line with the directions of IRG led by His Excellency, the President Abdo Rabbo Mansour Hadi and under the generous patronage of the Prime Minister Dr. Mueen Abdul Malik and based on the role and tasks of Executive Unit as an authority responsible for IDPs and those affected by displacement. Through this study, which is the result of a field survey carried out by Executive Unit field teams in all governorates of displacement, we put everyone in a clear picture of the situation of IDPs in the camps, houses and what their needs are with full transparency and impartiality, bearing in mind the interest and rights of IDPs and humanitarian work standards.

The need to restore public services is a priority for IRG and has called on all stakeholders and the humanitarian partners in Yemen to work jointly to restore and expand public services in the areas hosting displacement (IDPs).

Executive Unit as responsible for the displacement file from the governmental side has required and continues to demand the necessity of joint work with the humanitarian partners and the necessity of involving IDPs in drawing up the annual humanitarian response plan according to priority of need in a manner that respects local custom, dignity and family unity in addition to community peace.

We also demand and stress the joint humanitarian work with the humanitarian partners, and we see that this is the only solution that will make the humanitarian response effective, tangible and positive. The length of the displacement period makes it imperative for us as a governmental side and a humanitarian partner to work together on durable solutions and integrate emergency humanitarian response with development in areas hosting displacement as a priority and a general humanitarian policy for **2022**

Dealing with the file of IDPs in a way that cannot be separated from the file of illegal immigration and the file of refugees in the Republic as the file of immigrants adds a great burden and leads to the complication and deterioration of the already deteriorating humanitarian situation.

All this requires us to respond in a coordinated manner with the displacement file and in an integrated manner with the government's orientation in these files that makes the government working on durable solutions is the pillar of the humanitarian response in the Republic of Yemen.

The waste of resources, capabilities will continue unless the governmental side and the humanitarian partners agree to take the decision in a joint way without unilateralism from either side. Also, joint planning and working as a team is the only guarantee for the effective use of resources and capabilities to reach an effective and tangible humanitarian response. This requires will and courage on the part of the humanitarian partners and building the capacities of the governmental side.

The previous period has proven that the unilateral work of the humanitarian partners working in Yemen without involving the governmental side will not lead to the right and tangible response to the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, but rather it will lead to prolonging the displacement crisis and wasting humanitarian budgets unless it works with the governmental side as one team and a major partner in humanitarian planning identifying needs and evaluating interventions.

Executive Unit team has made a great effort and a huge budget in mobilizing the capabilities to bring this study into existence as a basis for humanitarian planning for the year **2022**. We are ready to discuss this study and respond to any comments or inquiries that may be requested from humanitarian partners or stakeholders.

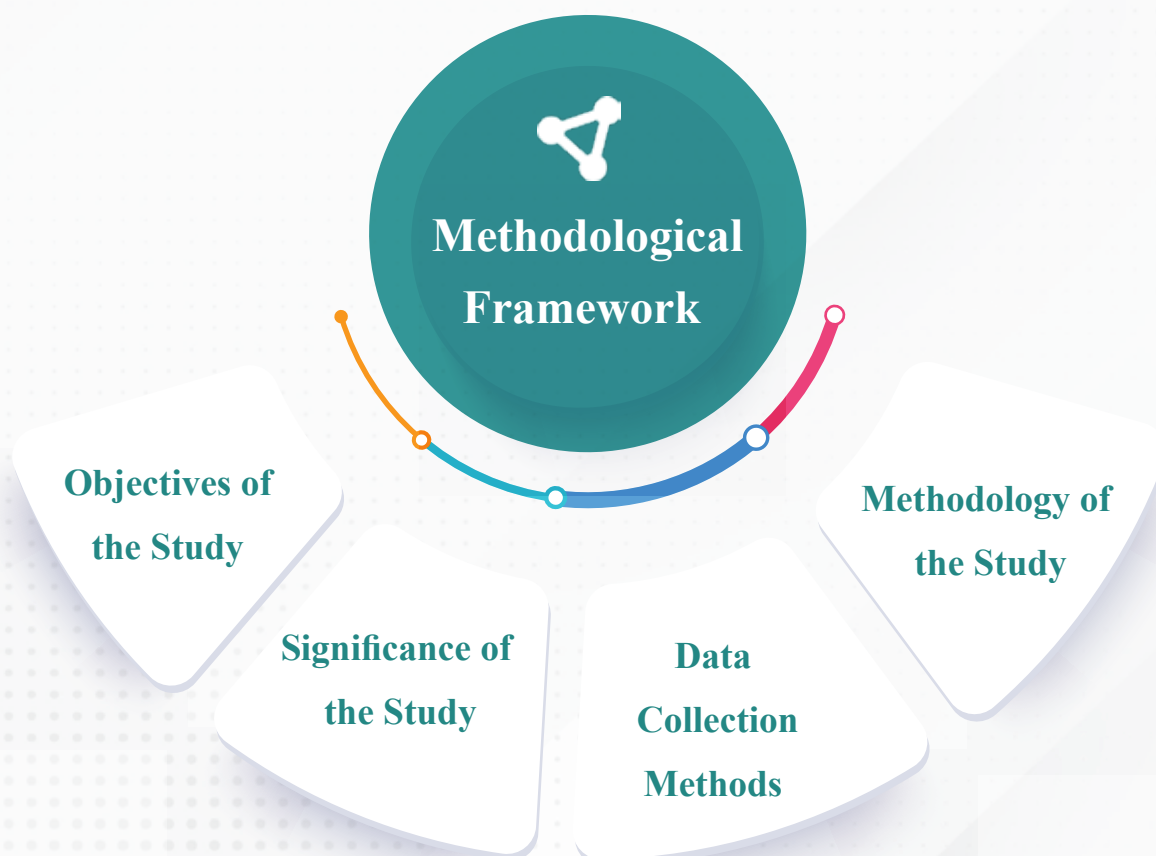
Finally, we highly appreciate the efforts of the humanitarian partners for their efforts during the previous period and we look forward to working together during the coming period to make the humanitarian response effective, more feasible and with a measurable tangible impact on improving the lives of IDPs and local communities

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# Section One

# 1





## Objectives of the Study

**This study aimed at achieving the following objectives:**

**1**

To identify the different age characteristics of IDPs in camps and houses in order to determine their humanitarian needs in accordance with their different characteristics.

**2**

To identify the vulnerability cases of the IDPs in camps and houses in order to provide the necessary assistance to such groups that may contribute to alleviating the suffering of IDPs.

**3**

To define and measuring education indicators of IDPs in the camps and houses in order to identify the problems that the displaced persons encounter in enrolling in education and providing the requirements of the educational process

**4**

To determine the needs of IDPs in camps and houses regarding shelter and shelter materials and identifying the camps and governorates that are mostly in need of shelter materials, in a way that may contribute to alleviating the suffering of the displaced persons regarding shelter and shelter materials.

**5**

To determine the deficiencies and gaps in WASH sector in the displaced community by identifying the most important indicators related to the aspects of WASH and identifying the most priority needs in this aspect and working to find solutions for IDPs at the level of camps and houses.

**6**

To measure and determine the reality of protection indicators in the IDPs camps and houses in order to highlight the aspects of the needs and work to meet those needs that may contribute to alleviating the suffering of IDPs.

**7**

To know the level of camp coordination and camp management and working to find appropriate solutions that lead to development in the management and coordination of IDPs camps and solving the problems facing the Executive Unit in camp management

**8**

To know the services provided to IDPs and identify their needs in all sectors, in a way that may contribute to the provision of assistance by humanitarian organizations, donors and relevant authorities, and involving IDPs in planning for their future

## Significance of the Study

This study gains its significance as it provides information about IDPs in Yemen by collecting data in a comprehensive inventory method. It also offers a comprehensive and unified database for all needs to facilitate managing humanitarian interventions by service providers. It is considered as a permanent database that can be updated periodically to know changes in the demographic data of the displaced persons, and identify vulnerability cases and the needs of displaced persons in houses and camps regarding shelter, shelter materials, health, education, WASH, food security and protection, in a way that may contribute to meet their needs and mitigate the humanitarian catastrophe that befell the displaced persons as a result of the continuation of the war.

The study relied on various data collection methods such as (field visits, surveying families in camps and houses, data collection using an electronic survey form designed on the KoBo program - community committees in the camps, and focus groups). The comprehensive survey form included **633** items distributed over eight sectors; they are as follows: demographic indicators, shelter and shelter materials indicators, WASH indicators, health and nutrition sector indicators, food security indicators, education indicators, protection indicators and CCCM indicators. The form involved all IDPs persons in houses and camps.

## Sources of Data Collection

## Methodology of the Study

The study employed the descriptive research design through the use of frequencies and percentages of demographic indicators, shelter and shelter materials indicators, WASH indicators, health and nutrition sector indicators, food security sector indicators, education sector indicators, and protection sector indicators for the displaced persons in houses and camps. This included the following steps:



## Preparing a comprehensive survey form

The comprehensive survey form (CSF) for the IDPs in houses and camps was prepared by a specialized committee. The committee held several meetings over the period **2021/01/01 to 2021/05/01**. The form was approved in its final version including **633** indicators distributed over eight sectors: demographic data, shelter, education, health, WASH, food security, protection and CCCM

## Designing an electronic survey form

For the purpose of collecting accurate and correct data, the survey form was designed electronically through the KoBo application, and the form was linked to the camps code and surveyors for maintaining data confidentiality and ensuring the preservation of the IDPs data and its use for humanitarian purposes only.

## Testing the survey form validity

Once the CSF was designed, it was piloted in Aden Governorate, and the surveyors were trained in the governorate to collect data and to implement the survey during a specific period. The data was reviewed, and the remarks provided during collecting data in the field were taken into consideration. The final version of CSF was modified and approved based on the remarks provided

## Final design of CSF

After reviewing the form and taking into consideration the surveyors' remarks, the form was redesigned in its final version.

## Preparing the CSF

For the purpose of clarifying the indicators of the survey form for the surveyors, the survey committee held several meetings from **(2021/05/02 to 2021/06/02)**. The guide includes a description of each indicator in the form.

## Preparing a guide for the terms used in CSF

A simplified guide has been prepared in order to clarify the humanitarian terms, to explain and clarify the terms contained in the CSF and to facilitate the work.

## Formation of supervisory committees for the implementation of the survey

Main and sub-supervisory committees for the purpose of follow-up, supervision and implementation of the survey process, were formed and their tasks were defined according to the survey plan. The main supervisory committee supervised and followed up on the implementation of the study through managing the sub-committees in the governorates, while the sub-committees supervised the field surveyors' teams in the governorates, districts and residential gatherings.

## Determining the geographical framework of the survey process

The geographical framework of the comprehensive survey of the displaced persons in houses and camps was determined according to the IDPs presence. the IDPs are distributed in **14** governorates, and for the purpose of follow-up and supervision of the implementation of the survey process, the survey was administered at three stages. At the first stage, the displaced persons in the camps were surveyed in the governorates (Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Al Dhale'e, Taiz, Al Maharah- Al Hudaydah, Hadramout and Shabwah) and at the second stage, the governorates of (Marib, Hajjah, Socotra, and Al-Bayda) were surveyed. At the third stage, the displaced persons in houses in **(902)** residential gathering were surveyed, they are distributed over the governorates (Aden - Lahj - Abyan - Al Dhale'e- Taiz - Al Maharah- Al Hudaydah- Hadramout - Shabwah - Marib and Al Jawf).

### Selection of Field Surveyors

After completing the stage of dividing the geographical framework of the survey process, the surveyors were selected through specific lists according to the governorates, camps and residential gatherings of IDPs presence. (480) surveyors participated in the survey. They were distributed over 14 governorates according to the time-bound implementation plan of the survey process.

### Training Comprehensive Survey Committee Members

The main committee members of the comprehensive survey of the displaced persons held several training meetings. In such meetings a brainstorming was conducted to crystallize the ideas of the survey implementation plan and how to establish the supervisory and field teams in governorates and explain the form indicators and how to deal with inquiries expected by supervisory and field teams.

### Training Sub-Committees' Members in Governorates

Members of the supervisory committees in the governorates were trained on the form, the guide, and how to deal with the various qualitative and quantitative indicators contained in the CSF. They were also trained on how to create electronic groups via WhatsApp application to explain the form to the sub-committees in the governorates, and how to collect data and clarify the time-bound implementation plan for the survey.

### Training Field Surveyors

Four hundred and eighty (480) surveyors were trained in all governorates. They were distributed over (548) camps, and electronic groups were created via WhatsApp application to clarify the indicators of the survey form, the use of the guide, and how to enter the data in the KoBo application.

### Reviewing the Data

After collecting the data by the field teams of the survey, it was entered and sent by KoBo application, then it was reviewed according to a specific schedule. Various tools and methods were used to verify the accuracy of the data collected to provide feedback to the surveyors in the governorates in order to correct, review and approve it in its final version.

### Data Analysis

After the data was finalized and approved, the data was analyzed using the descriptive analysis method according to the indicators of the different sectors represented in demographic data, indicators of shelter, health, education, food security, WASH, protection and CCCM.

### Writing the Survey Study

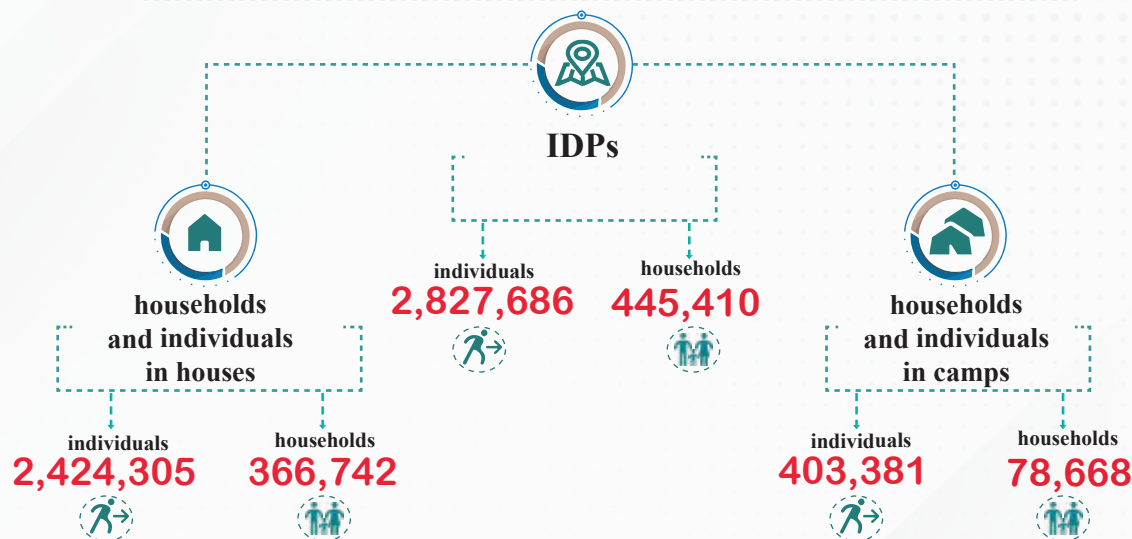
A time-bound plan was prepared for writing the survey study after analyzing the data. The comprehensive survey study was divided into 11 sections. Section one was devoted to the methodological framework, section two included about demographic data indicators, section three included about vulnerability cases and section four included CCCM indicators, section five was devoted to shelter indicators, section six included WASH indicators, section seven contained health sector indicators, section eight dealt with food security indicators, section nine was devoted to education sector indicators, section ten included protection sector indicators, and section eleven offered the findings and recommendations.

## Section Two

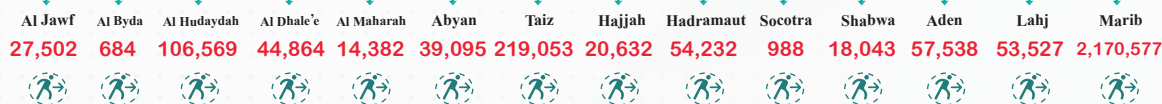
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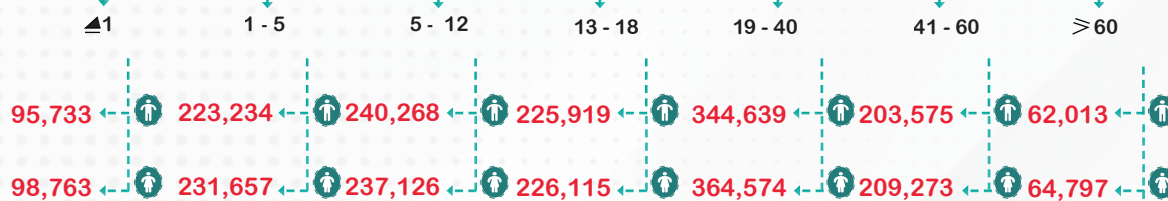
### Demographic Indicators



### IDPs by governorate



### IDPs by governorate



### gender

Females

1,432,305

Males

1,395,381

### Total

2,827,686





## Vulnerable Cases



## Type of Vulnerable Cases

1	Unaccompanied Male Children	3,583	7	households headed by male children	14,550	13	Divorced	15,150
2	Unaccompanied Girls	1,980	8	households headed by girls	3,596	14	GBV	5,985
3	Separated Males Children	8,591	9	Women headed households	41,989	15	Chronic Diseases	77,604
4	Girls Separated	6,886	10	Pregnant Women	79,347	16	Severe Disease	13,841
5	Unaccompanied Elderly Males	4,319	11	Lactating Women	135,557	17	Mental Disability	15,048
6	Unaccompanied Elderly Females	3,690	12	Widows	53,966	18	Physical Disability	20,056
						19	Severe Malnutrition	42,203

# Section Four

# 4



## Camps Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

### The Total Number of Camps and Residential Gathering



**902**

residential  
gatherings



**548**

camps  
in the governorates  
under the study

### Capacity Building Support



**477**

camps not supported  
in management  
and capacity building



**71**

camps supported  
in management  
and capacity building

## Eviction Threats



**51,001**

Households  
threatened with eviction  
due to not paying the rent



**26,234**

Households  
threatened with eviction due  
to tension with the host  
community



**79**

camps threatened  
with eviction

## Camps Land Ownership



**462**

Camps on private  
Lands



**86**

Camps on State  
Lands

## Land Agreements



**461**

Camps without official  
land agreements



**87**

Camps with  
official land  
agreements

## Camp Management



**103**

Camps with  
humanitarian  
coordinator



**548**

Camps in which Executive  
Unit focal point is available  
regularly

## Priorities of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management



**323**

sites and camps in need  
of community  
committees to be set up



**445**

sites and camps in need of  
humanitarian partner



**477**

sites and camps in need of  
support in management  
and capacity building



## Section Five

# 5



### Shelter and NFI

#### The Total Number of Households in Camps and Houses



**366,742**

displaced households  
living in houses



**78,668**

displaced households  
living in camps

**212,325**

households living in  
rented houses

**154,417**

households hosted by  
host community

#### Displaced Households by the Type of Shelter



**37,567**

households live in  
emergency and  
temporary shelters



**5,870**

households live in  
incomplete buildings



**5,449**

households live in  
complete buildings



**1,967**

households live  
in the open air



**4,036**

households  
hosted in sites



**3,949**

households live in  
apartments  
rented in sites



**19,830**

households live in  
transitional shelter

## Shelter Conditions Assessment



**%81**

shelters lack protection



**%70**

camps exposed to hot and cold weather



**%49**

of shelters do not provide privacy



**%76**

camps exposed to fire risks



**%58**

camps exposed to floods

## Sources of Energy Used in Cooking in Camps



**543**

households use gasoline



**41,880**

households use cooking gas



**33,801**

households use wood and coal

## Sources of Lighting In Camps



**1,338**

households use gasoline



**21,438**

households use solar energy



**44,280**

households use electricity



**3,654**

households use other sources



**7,958**

households use candles

## Shelter and NFIs



**134,757**

households living in rented  
houses in need rent-payment  
assistance



**112,480**

households living in  
houses lack  
NFIs



**84,009**

households living in the host  
community lack NFIs



**%43**

households in the  
camps need kitchen  
utensils and gas ovens



**%56**

households in camps in need  
to change the emergency shelter  
to transitional shelter



**%78**

camps lack  
service for NFIs  
(shelter).

## Shelter and NFIs Priorities



**%25**

shelter



**%27**

kitchen utensils  
and gas cylinders



**%48**

NFIs



## Section Six

# 6



### WASH

#### Water



**205**

camps have no sufficient water



**22,071**

households have no regular access to potable water



**19,015**

households depend on water truck tankers and water gallons to obtain water



**175,567**

households do not have water for use



**207,044**

households lack access to potable water



**%37**

camps suffering lack of potable water



**%57**

camps have no free access to water

#### Environmental Sanitation



**%82**

toilets lack lighting



**14,869**

households in camps have no family bathrooms



**13,626**

toilets in need of maintenance



**7,076**

toilets lack water for bathing

## Hygiene Kits



**%72**

camps lacked hygiene kits  
distribution



**56,546**

households in the camps  
did not receive  
a hygiene kit

## Waste Disposal



**%14**

camps with sewage  
disposal



**%86**

camps without sewage  
disposal



**%30**

camps with regular  
Garbage and waste  
removal



**%70**

Camps where  
Garbage and  
waste are not removed

## WASH Priorities



**%32**

others (waste drums, water  
tanks, hygiene kits and  
sterilization tools).



**%34**

potable water  
and water for use



**%34**

bathrooms and  
sanitation

# Section Seven

# 7



## Health and Nutrition

### Health Services in Camps



**%69**

health services  
provided to the displaced  
persons are poor



**%69**

camps have no  
free health services



**%31**

camps have  
health services



**%16**

households  
benefit from  
health services



**%31**

health services provided  
are at moderate and  
good levels

### Mobile Clinics



**%82**

camps without  
mobile clinics



**%18**

camps with  
mobile clinics



## Health Care for Pregnant, Lactating Women, Newborns and Malnutrition



**2,249**

The birth rate over the study period



**%10**

children suffering from acute malnutrition



**%82**

pregnant and lactating women have no access to health care



**%18**

camps receive health care for pregnant and lactating women

## Referral System in Camps



**%88**

camps have no referral system



**%12**

camps have a referral system

## Communicable Diseases



**%48**

camps suffering Skin diseases outbreak



**%7**

camps suffering Scabies outbreak



**%14**

camps suffering Bloody diarrhea outbreak



**%15**

camps suffering Cholera outbreak



**%21**

camps suffering measles outbreak



**%7**

camps with Coronavirus cases



**%3**

camps suffering Meningitis outbreak



**%17**

camps suffering HBV outbreak



**%56**

camps suffering Malaria outbreak



**%62**

camps suffering Watery diarrhea outbreak



**%6**

IDPs infected with communicable diseases



**%84**

camps suffering Vectors of communicable diseases



**%14**

camps suffering Various communicable diseases



**%27**

camps suffering Typhoid outbreak



**%17**

camps suffering Respiratory disease

## War Casualties and Chronic Diseases



**%14**

IDPs  
suffering from hearing  
and sight problems



**%6**

IDPs suffering  
from chronic  
diseases



**11,260**

IDPs  
injured in the  
current war

## Health and Nutrition Priorities



**%24**

feeding for pregnant  
women, infants  
and children



**%27**

fixed and mobile  
medical clinics



**%49**

supporting the operation and  
rehabilitation of health centers  
and hospitals near the camps

# Section Eight

# 8



## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Food Needs



**%44**

households living  
in camps not receiving  
food security assistance



**%56**

households  
living in camps receive  
food security assistance



**%22**

households in houses  
receive food  
security assistance



**%78**

households  
in houses do not receiving  
food security assistance

### Sources of Income of the Displaced Households in Camps



**%7**

households depend  
on other sources



**%6**

households depend  
on begging



**%12**

households depend  
on jobs



**%14**

households have no  
source of income



**%22**

households depend  
on humanitarian aid



**%39**

households depend  
on self-employment  
and daily wages

### Food Security Priorities



**%30**

providing cash  
for food



**%32**

providing monthly  
food baskets



**%38**

income-generating  
projects





## Education

### Statistics of Children of School Age



**114,443**

Children not  
enrolled in education

**52,441**



**62,002**



**377,157**

Children enrolled  
in education

**194,058**



**183,099**



**491,600**

school age  
children

**246,499**



**245,101**



### Situation of Education In Camps



**%86**

camps without /  
lack schools



**%30**

camps without /  
lack education



**%17**

illiteracy rate  
in the IDPs camps



**%99**

camps lack training  
centers



**%63**

camps without  
schools inside  
or nearby

## Reasons for Non-Enrolment in Education



**%8**

children in camps  
not enrolled in education  
because there are no schools  
close to their sites



**%9**

children in camps  
not enrolled in education  
because they are unable to  
afford school costs



**%10**

children in camps  
not enrolled in education  
because they help their  
families earn a living



**%6**

children in camps  
not enrolled in education due  
to overcrowded classrooms



**%8**

children in camps  
not enrolled in education  
due to the lack of documents

## Education Priorities



**%7**

providing previous  
educational documents



**%27**

providing school supplies  
(school bag, school  
uniform and meals)



**%66**

educational environment  
(school, book and  
teaching staff)



## Protection

### Protection Needs



**103,966**

children in the camps in need  
to extract birth certificates



**108,527**

IDPs have no  
personal identification  
documents



**%49**

camps lack protection  
service (legal aid, psychological  
support, security protection  
and awareness-raising)



**%96**

camps lack safe child-friendly  
spaces and women-friendly spaces



**%66**

camps lack a child protection  
programs (psychological support,  
legal documentation and  
awareness of mine risks).



## Protection Risks



**%28**

camps are exposed to security risks (mines, close to military camps and near areas of conflict)



**%7**

households living in houses suffer from tensions with the host community



**%29**

camps suffering tensions with the host community



**%96**

camps lack social workers

## Protection Priorities



**%25**

cash assistance for protection



**%36**

others (psychological support, safe and friendly spaces, and referral and management system).



**%39**

legal aids and support for the Personal Status Authority to issue documents for the IDPs

# Section Eleven

# 11



## Findings and Recommendations

### Findings

This part includes the findings of the various humanitarian action for the IDPs in houses and camps in the governorates under the study. The findings presented according to the sectors .g

### Demographic Data

1. The total number of displaced households is (445410) with (2.827.686) individuals in the governorates under the study.
  - (78,668) households with (403,381) individuals live in the camps.
  - (366,742) households with (2,424,305) individuals live in the houses.
2. 65% of IDPs in camps and houses are under 18 years old.
3. (1432,305) individuals, at a rate of 51%, of the IDPs are females.

### Vulnerability Cases

1. The findings showed that the total number of vulnerability cases among IDPs in camps and houses is (547941) comprising (19 %) of the total number of the IDPs.
2. The vulnerability cases in houses are (472993) comprising (19%) of the total number of IDPs in houses.
3. The vulnerability cases in camps are (74948) comprising (19%) of the total number of IDPs in camps.
4. The findings showed that the number of the displaced households headed by children in houses is (15664), of whom 12560 households headed by male children and 3104 households headed by female children.
5. The findings showed that the number of the displaced households headed by children in camps is (2482), of whom (1990) households headed by male children and 492 households headed by female children.
6. The findings showed that the number of the displaced households headed by women is (41989), comprising (10%) of the total number of households.
7. The findings of the study showed that there are (5563) unaccompanied children in houses and camps.

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

- 1-The findings showed that there are 548 camps running by the Executive Unit for IDPs Camp Management. There are (403381) IDPs who live in these camps which are distributed in 14 governorates.
- 2-The number of camps in which the Executive Unit receives capacity-building support is (71) out of the total 548 camps, at a rate of (13%).
- 3-There are (103) (21%) of the camps in which there is a representative of the humanitarian coordinator.
- 4-The number of households threatened with eviction due to tension with the host community is (26234) with (7%) of the displaced households who live in houses, because the host community was not targeted in the assistance provided to the IDPs.
- 5-The number of households threatened with eviction due to the inability to pay the rent of the houses in which they live is (51001), comprising (14%) of the total number of the displaced households in houses.
- 6-The number of unofficial random gatherings is (168) camps, at a rate of (35%), and the number of the official gatherings is (168) camps, at a rate of (33%) out of the total number of camps.
- 7-The number of unplanned official sites is (102) camps, while the number of officially planned sites is (41) camps.
- 8-The number of camps threatened with eviction is (78), at a rate of (14%) of the total number of camps.

## Shelter

- 1.The findings showed that the number of hosted households in houses in the host community is (154417), comprising (41%) of the total number of the displaced households in houses.
- 2.There are (5485) households distributed in (381) camps, comprising (76%) of the camps. They are hosted by other households inside the camps and they need to be provided with shelter.
- 3.The number of households living in rented houses is (212325), comprising (59%) of the total number of the displaced households in the camps.
- 4.There are (35819) displaced households in the camps living in emergency shelter, comprising (48%) of the displaced households.
5. The finding showed that (30678) households live in the camps. They are in urgent need for transitional shelter, because the tents need maintenance and replacement.
- 6.The finding showed that (289) (58%) of camps where (33888) (43%) of the households live are threatened by floods.
- 7.The number of households in the camps that depend on cooking food on coal and wood is (33801) representing (43%) of the total displaced households in the camps.
- 8.There are (11127) with (14%) of the total displaced households in the camps that depend on gasoline and candles as sources of lighting, and they are in need to be provided with alternative sources of energy (solar energy).



## WASH

1. The number of displaced households in houses lacking water for use is (175,567) (48%).
2. The number of camps lacking safe potable water is (188) with (37%) out of the total number of camps. (21957) with (27%) out of the total number of households live in these camps.
3. The number of households that do not have regular access to potable water is (22071) distributed in (145) camps at a rate of (29%).
4. There are (19,015) households comprising (24%) of the total number of the displaced households in the camps that depend on water tanks and the purchase of jerry cans of water for potable water as the main sources.
5. The findings showed that there are (31065) (39%) displaced households in the camps that suffer from a lack of water, where these households are distributed in (274) (55%) of the camps.
6. It was found that (48%) of the camps where the IDPs depend on water tank truck and jerry cans to obtain water, while (12%) of the camps depend on the public network of the Public Water Corporation and Environment.
7. The findings showed that garbage and waste are not removed and they are accumulated inside (70%) of the camps.
8. It was also found that no specific Places for littering garbage in (73%) of the camps.
9. There is no treatment for solid wastes in (92%) of the camps.
10. 86% of the camps have no sewage disposal systems.
11. The findings showed that (14896) households lacking family bathrooms.
12. There are (21182) bathrooms in the camps that are not suitable for use due to construction defects and lack of maintenance.
13. The findings showed that (7076) bathrooms inside the camps lack water.
14. It was found that there are (73%) of the bathrooms inside the camps lack lighting.
15. Pesticides are not sprayed to combat disease-carrying mosquitoes in (98%) of the camps.
16. The findings showed that there are no awareness campaigns for the IDPs in (75%) of the camps.
17. The number of households that did not receive hygiene kits in camps is (22122) distributed in (359) camps with (72%) of the total number of camps.

## Health

1. The number of camps lacking health services is (348), at a rate of (69%) of the total camps.
2. The number of IDPs in the camps infected with communicable diseases (malaria, watery diarrhea and skin diseases) is (26,102) with (6%) of the IDPs.
3. The number of IDPs in the camps with chronic diseases is (26,253), representing (7%) of the total number of IDPs.
4. There are (56,037) IDPs in the camps, where (14%) of them suffer from health difficulties such as hearing, sight and inability to move.
5. There are (2,879) IDPs in the camps (IDPs with special needs) cannot completely move and they are in need for care and attention.
6. The number of camps that lacks fixed clinics is (479).
7. The number of camps where mobile clinics are not available is (403), comprising (80%) of the camps.
8. The number of children suffering from first degree acute malnutrition in camps is (4,089) with an average of one in ten children.
9. It was found that measles, cholera, bloody diarrhea, scabies, various skin diseases, watery diarrhea and malaria spread at (22%, 15%, 14%, 7%, 48%, 61% and 56%) of the camps respectively.
10. Coronavirus cases occurred in (7%) of the camps.
11. The finding of the study showed that there are no specialized hospitals near (51 %) of camps.
12. The findings of the study showed that there are (97%) of the camps lacking ambulance vans.
13. It was found that there are (18%) of the camps that receive health care for pregnant and lactating women, while (82%) of the camps lack pregnant and lactating women health care services.
14. Vectors of communicable diseases such as (garbage accumulation, contaminated water, overflowing sewage) spread in (84%) of the camps

## Food Security

- 1-The number of displaced households in houses suffers food insecurity is (285388), at a rate of (78 %).
- 2-The findings of the study showed that (34333) households with (44 %) of the displaced households in camps suffer food insecurity and they do not receive food assistance.
- 3-It was also found that (20688) with (26.3%) of the displaced households in camps depend on daily wages as a main source of livelihood.
- 4-The findings of the study showed that (22%) of the displaced households benefit from food security projects.
- 5-It was found that (78 %) of the displaced households are not targeted by food security programs.
- 6-It was also found that (39 %) of the displaced households depend on self-employment and daily wages as main sources of income.
- 7-The findings revealed that (22%) of the displaced households depend on humanitarian assistance as a main source of livelihood.
- 8-The findings of the study showed that (14%) of the displaced households have no source of income.
- 9-The findings also displayed that (6%) of the displaced households depend on begging as a main source .

## Education

- 1.The children of school age are (491600), of whom (246,499) are males and (245101) are females.
- 2.The number of displaced students who are not enrolled in education is (67204), comprising (18%) of students in houses, while the number of children not enrolled in education is (47237) comprising (42%) of student living in camps.
- 3.The number of households in the camps that depend on children to help them earn a livelihood is (50086) comprising (64%) of the total households in the camps. These households are distributed in (309) (62%) of the total number of the camps.
- 4.The findings also showed that (30%) of the camps lack children education, while 40 % of the education situation is very weak.
- 5.The findings revealed that there are (2253) students of school age in the camps. They are deprived from enrolling in education because the schools were destroyed by the war.
- 6.The findings displayed that (1783) students in the camps are not enrolled in education due to the lack of catch-up classes in the camps.
- 7.The number of students enrolled in university education is only (1742), of whom (996) are male students and (746) are female students.
- 8.The findings showed that there are no schools inside (431) camps, comprising (86%) of the total number of camps.
- 9.It was also found that (33%) of the camps lack schools close to them.
- 10.The findings showed that there are no training centers in (496) camps comprising (99%) of the camps.

## Protection

- 1-The findings revealed that (247) camps, comprising (49.20%) of the total camps, lack protection services, which leads to depriving 305,229 displaced people from protection services.
- 2-The findings of the study showed that (470) camps, at a rate of 93%, lack child-friendly spaces, while (21) camps have child-friendly spaces but not used.
- 3-The findings displayed that (481) camps with (96%) of the goal sites lack social workers.
- 4-It was also found that (103966) children do not have birth certificates that help them enroll in education
- 5-The findings revealed that (108527) of the IDPs in the camps do not have personal identification documents.
- 6-The findings showed that (35361) of the IDPs in camps are in need for legal consultations in 230 sites.
- 7-It was found that (17570) of the IDPs are in need for psychological support.
- 8-It was also found that (3%) of camps in which there are community integration programs, while there are no such programs in 97% of the camps.
- 9-The findings showed that (66%) of the IDPs have no support for protection activities.
- 10-(146) sites are in need for community integration programs to reduce tension with the host community.
- 11-Cash and legal assistance for protection is not available in (397) sites where IDPs are in need for this type of assistance.
- 12-(40) sites) are at mine risks due to availability of mines nearby them.
- 13- Security aspects require to be promoted in (41) sites, (67) sites are located near the areas of conflict, and (34 sites) are near areas of military confrontation.
- 14- There are (247) sites experiencing difficulty in accessing services and aids, and they are in dire need of relief aid.
- 15-Sexual harassment phenomenon (GBV) was monitored in (21 sites).
- 16-Violations were monitored in (20 sites). These sites are in need for protection programs.
- 17-(138) sites require community service points that provide multiple protection services.



## Recommendations

This part presents the recommendations of the study

### General Recommendations

These general recommendations are the summary of solutions to the humanitarian situation and access to an effective and sustainable humanitarian response. They represent the summary of government deliberations and will be the basis for discussions with the humanitarian team in the Republic of Yemen. They are as follows:

1. Working on permanent solutions by adopting sustainable projects and operating through the government institutions that provide the services.
2. Adopting exit strategy in all projects executed by organizations.
3. Promoting community peace and reducing tension between host communities and IDPs.

### Vulnerabilities

- 1-Establishing a mechanism to help vulnerable cases especially displaced women in camps and houses. The results showed that there are (547941) (19%) vulnerable cases.
- 2-Establishing a mechanism to help displaced households headed by a child. The results showed that there are (18146) households headed by children. (14550) households are headed by a male child and (3596) households are headed by female children.
- 3-Unaccompanied displaced children should be provided by basic needs and care. The results showed that there are (5563) unaccompanied displaced children in houses and camps.
4. Rehabilitating of the Homes of the Elderly and Children's Healthcare Centers in order to accommodate children, the elderly and people with special needs.

### Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

- 1-The Executive Unit should be supported in the building capacity of its staff in 477 camps so as to be able to perform its administrative role in these camps.
- 2-Rehabilitating and assisting official government agencies including the Executive Unit in humanitarian planning and in identifying and evaluating interventions.
- 3-All NGOs should commit to safe-exit strategy at the end of the projects period in a way that ensures the continuity of the services provided by the implemented projects.
- 4-Establishing a mechanism for effective communication between the parties involved in humanitarian work. This includes governmental agencies, the community, donors and the third party to evaluate the interventions and the extent of benefiting from them in the displaced community.
- 5-In providing assistance to IDPs in houses and camps, the host community should be included so as to reduce tension between the host community and the IDPs.
- 6-A unified mechanism should be established to ensure equitable distribution of humanitarian assistance between the IDPs in the camps and the IDPs in houses. The results showed that the IDPs in the houses do not receive the same.
- 7-Working with the Executive Unit to develop the national policy to address displacement to keep pace with the new situation of the displacement
- 8-Helping the Executive Unit to establish a unified registration system to register the IDPs and their needs. This will provide the necessary information for humanitarian planning
- 9-Helping the Executive Unit to establish an aid tracking system to ensure that projects are not replicated and to avoid duplication of beneficiaries. This will lead to comprehensiveness of assistance.

## Shelter

- 1.A special mechanism should be established that aims to provide financial assistance to displaced households who live in rented houses. It was found that 150,453 households live in the host community, 212,325 households live in rented houses and (5485) live with other displaced households inside the camps.
- 2.Transitional shelter should be provided for (39534) households. The results showed that there are (1967) households without shelter and (37567) households live in a temporary and emergency shelter.
- 3.Support the Executive Unit to find private lands for the establishment of camps in places away from the dangers of torrential rains and floods. The results showed that there are (289) (58%) of camps threatened by torrential rains and floods.
- 4.Providing safe sources to be used for cooking (cooking gas). The results showed that (33801) households in the camps depend on coal and firewood. Using coal and firewood in camps leads to adverse health damage and fires inside the camps.
- 5.Providing renewable energy sources (solar energy) in the camps. The findings showed that (11127) households use kerosene, firewood and candles as their main sources of lighting.
- 6.Working with the Executive Unit to establish a mechanism to prevent fires from occurring in Camps

## WASH

- 1.Establishing a mechanism to provide safe drinking water in all the camps. The findings showed that most of the camps suffer from lack of safe drinking water.
- 2.Supporting the Public Water and Sanitation Corporation to be able to perform its role in providing drinking water to the IDPs in the camps and in the houses.
- 3.Rehabilitating water projects located nearby the IDPs camps to be constant source of water for IDPs.
- 4.Supporting the clean funds to be able to perform their roles in removing garbage waste.
- 5.Providing potable water to 188 camps because these camps suffer severe shortage of potable water

## Health

- 1-Cooperating with the Ministry of Public Health and Population to rehabilitate hospitals and health centers located nearby IDPs camps This will be reflected in providing constant health services to the IDPs.
- 2-Cooperating with the Ministry of Public Health and Population to eradicate causes of communicable diseases.
- 3-Establishing medical centers with enough and qualified health cadres inside the IDPs camps. The results showed that there are (26102) IDPs suffer of communicable diseases and mobile clinics are not available in (403) camps.
- 4-Increasing the number of mobile clinics in camps. The results showed that 403 camps have no mobile clinics
- 5-Establishing a mechanism that will provide needed medicines and medical care for IDPs suffering chronic diseases. The findings showed that there are (26253) IDPs in the camps are suffering chronic diseases.
- 6-Increasing the number of health awareness raising campaigns
- 7-Establishing a mechanism to help disabled children in the camps. The results showed that there are (2879) disabled children in the camps.
- 8-Establishing a mechanism to help children suffering malnutrition. The results showed that there are (4089) children suffering severe malnutrition (first grade). This means that there is a child out of ten children is suffering severe malnutrition (first degree).
- 9-Vaccinating IDPs against Covid 19 by the Ministry of Public Health.
- 10-Cooperating with the Ministry of Public Health to support Health Centers to provide immunization for children against communicable disease.

## Food Security

- 1-A comprehensive survey of the IDPs suffering food insecurity who are not included in the WPF program should be executed to know those IDPs and include them in the WPF program. The results showed that there are (285388) households in the houses suffering food insecurity and (34333) households in the camps are suffering food insecurity.
- 2-Implementing income-generating projects that might help the IDPs to be self-reliance and reduce food insecurity.
- 3-Supporting food security agencies to be able to perform their duties in providing food security to the IDPs.
- 4-Attention should be directed to fishing as one of the most important sources of food security. Many IDPs work in the field of fishing. Therefore, supporting fisher men and fishing infrastructure (providing fish storage freezer) will be reflected in improving food security of the IDPs and host communities.



## Education

- 1-Cooperating with the Ministry of Education to expand schools located nearby IDPs camps. This expansion will provide more seats in the schools to enroll IDPs students.
- 2-Establishing new schools in the places that received IDPs will help in enrolling IDPs students in the schools and reduce tension with the host communities.
- 3-Implementing and adopting courses for the teachers and staff affiliated to the Ministry of Education. This will be reflected in improving education quality and help teachers to perform their work properly and effectively.
- 4-Providing basic education schools inside the camps and increasing awareness raising sessions that motivate children to enroll in schools. Initiating projects that pays financial assistance (cash assistance) to students enrolled in schools will motivate other children to enroll in schools. The results showed that there are (114443) children (52441 males & 62002 females) are not enrolled in schools.

## Protection

- 1.Humanitarian partners should provide support to the IDPs in the camps who are unable to obtain official documents. Lack of documents for the IDPs leads to deprive them of assistance. The results showed that (103966) children do not have birth certificates and (167683) IDPs do not have identity documents.
- 2.Cooperating with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor to provide child-friendly spaces in all camps. The results showed that (470) camps do not have a child-friendly space. This means that (114,118) children are deprived of child-friendly spaces.
- 3.Coordinating with the concerned authorities to provide a social worker in the camps. The results showed that social worker is not available in (481) camps.
- 4.Increasing protection services in the camps. The results showed that protection service is absent in (247) camps





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