



2021

# Multi-sector Study of IDPs in Yemen

"Baseline Study"

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

December 2021





## Supervising Committees

1

### Supervising Committee of Survey Implementation and Study preparation

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

**Mr. Abdo Mohammad Suleiman Mohdab**

**Dr. Abdulnasr Mohammed Ali Naqeeb**

**Eng. Reayidh Abdullah Ahmed Al-Alwaney**

**Eng. Somaya Mustafa Abdulhadi Al-Fateh**

**Mr. Abu Bakr Ali Ali Al-Hashibri**

**Dr. Ahmed Abdulrazzaq Mohamed Al-Ansari**

**Eng. Mohammed Abdulkhaleq Rawih**

**Eng. Basil Mohammad Naji Saeed Jawal**

**Ms. Maha Ali Thabet Al-Maqtari**

**Mr. Ahmed Saleh Fadel Al-Dhahyani**

2

### Translation Committee

**Dr. Adel Abdulkhaliq Abdulkarim**

**Ms. Abeer Ameen Ahmed Alhuayesh**





## 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

# Table of Content

	Content	Page
	<b>Methodological Framework</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Demographic Indicators</b>	<b>10</b>
	<b>Vulnerable Cases</b>	<b>21</b>
	<b>Camps Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)</b>	<b>30</b>
	<b>Shelter and NFI</b>	<b>40</b>
	<b>WASH</b>	<b>64</b>
	<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	<b>91</b>
	<b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b>	<b>112</b>
	<b>Education</b>	<b>120</b>
	<b>Protection</b>	<b>132</b>
	<b>Findings and Recommendations</b>	<b>145</b>



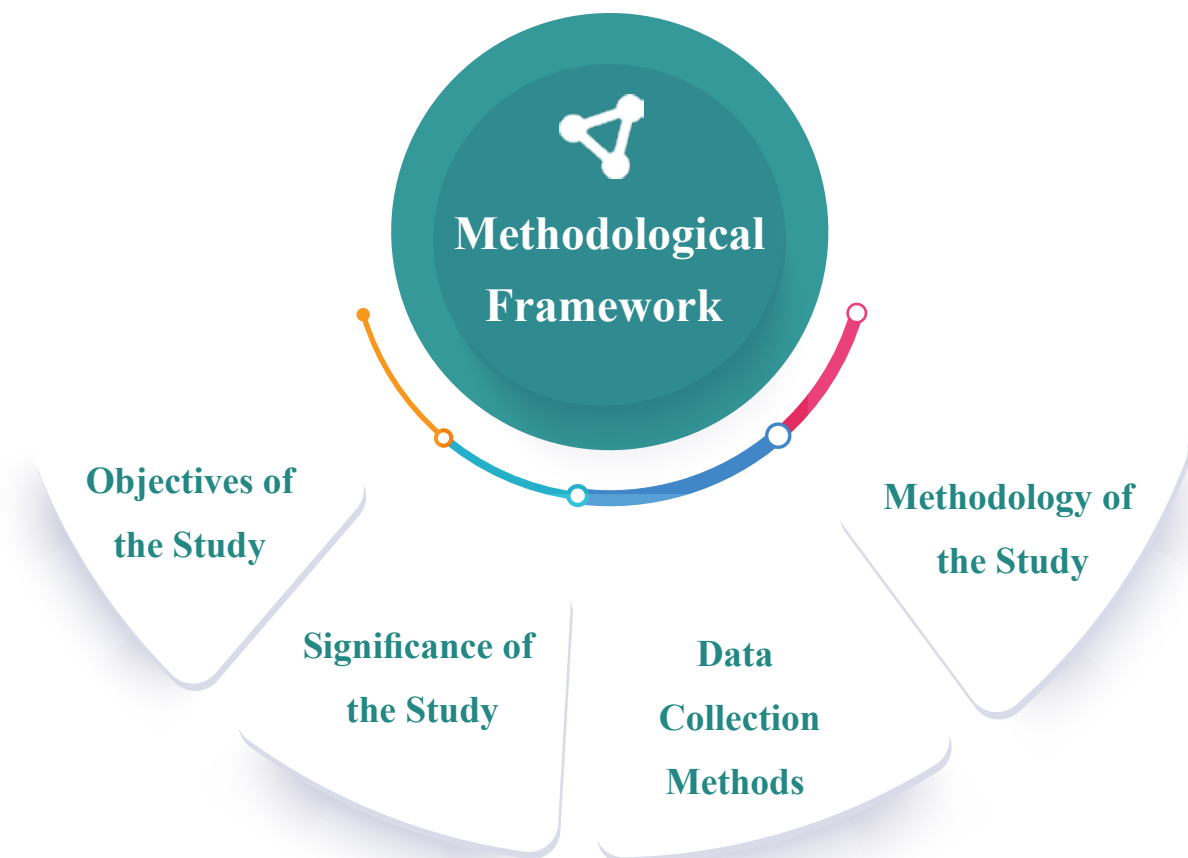
## Introduction

The continuation of war for more than six years has caused displacement of thousands of households and individuals from many governorates and districts, where the conflict persists, to the governorates under the study. This has doubled the humanitarian cost due to the magnitude of the humanitarian disaster its repercussions which has exceeded the ability of the Yemeni government to address and face its obligations. This matter created many challenges to host communities in terms of providing accommodation, health, and WASH services. The Executive Unit for IDPs Camp Management through its partners and in coordination with local authorities in governorates is committed to provide shelter and shelter materials, education, health, food security and protection and to address the threats that displaced persons encounter as a result of tension with the host community. This study aims at giving a clear picture of the needs of displaced persons in Yemen. To achieve the study objectives, it was divided into (11) sections. Section one was devoted to the methodological framework. It includes introduction, objectives, significance of the study, sources of collecting data, methodology of study. Section two was about demographic data. The most prominent indicators of this section were that the number of IDPs in governorates is (445410) households, including (2827686) individuals, where (403381) displaced persons are distributed in camps and (2424305) displaced persons are in houses. Section three was devoted to the indicators of the vulnerability cases sector. The most prominent indicators of this section were that there are (472993) vulnerability cases of IDPs in houses, (74929) vulnerability cases are in the camps, there are (15844) displaced children headed their households in houses, and there are (2482) displaced children headed their households to earn a living in camps, while the number of women headed their households is (36660). The indicators showed that (5618) IDPs children are in camps and houses unaccompanied with their parents. Section four was devoted to the indicators of camp coordination and camp management (CCCM). The most prominent indicators of this section were that the Executive Unit manages (548) camps distributed over 13 governorates in which there are (403381) displaced persons. The Executive Unit receives capacity building support in only (71), with (%13) camps out of the total of (548), while there are (902) residential gatherings distributed in 13 governorates including 2,424,305 IDPs in houses. The number of households who are threatened with eviction is (26234), with (%66) out of displaced households that reside in houses because of tension with the host community. The number of households who are threatened with eviction because they cannot pay the rents of houses is (%34) (51001) out of the total of the displaced households in camps. Section five has addressed the indicators of shelter and shelter materials sector. The most prominent indicators of this section were that the number of households hosted by the host community is (150453), while the number of households in rented houses is (212325), and the number of households that live in emergency shelter is (35819). Section six included WASH indicators. The most prominent indicators of this section were that there are (188) camps where there is no potable water and (22071) households do get water regularly. Section seven has dealt with the health sector. The most prominent indicators of this section were that there are (26253) IDPs in the camps who have chronic diseases, (2837) IDPs are with special needs, (4089) children suffer from first-degree malnutrition, and (412) camps where there is no mobile clinic. Section eight has addressed food security indicators. The indicators showed that (281428) displaced households did not have food, and (59960) households in the camps did not receive cash assistance in exchange for food. Section nine was devoted to the education sector indicators, which showed that (2235) students in the camps are at school age and they are deprived from education, and (1783) students in the camps are not enrolled in education because there are no classrooms. Section ten has shown the protection sector indicators. The most prominent indicators of this section were that there are no protection services in (247) with (%42.20) out of the total camps. This led to deprive (305229) displaced persons from protection services. The number of camps where there are no child-friendly spaces is (470), with (%93) of the total of (502) camps. This means that there are (114118) children in the camps who are deprived from such child-friendly spaces. The results of the study revealed that there are (103966) children without birth certificates and (167683) displaced persons without identity cards. Finally, section eleven has offered the findings and recommendations.



# 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 **01/01/2021** 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 **(02/05/2021 to 20/06/2021)**. 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 gatherings 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

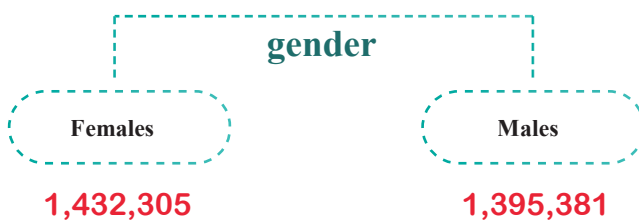
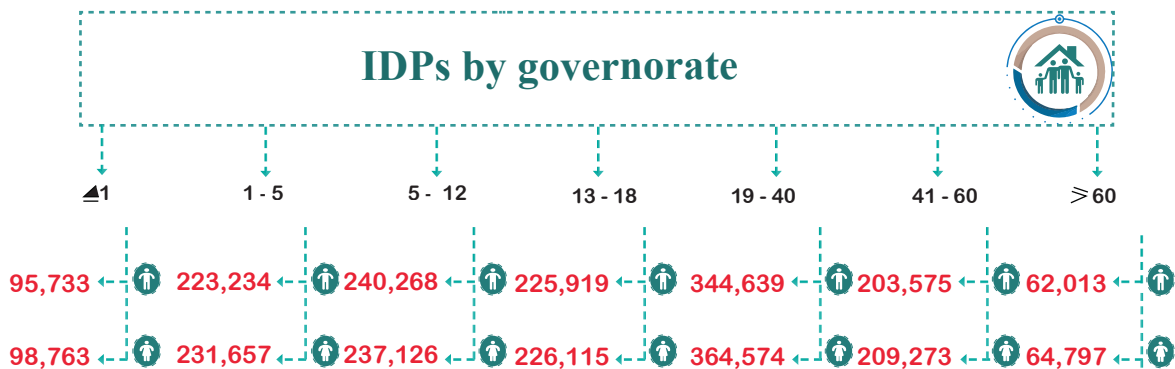
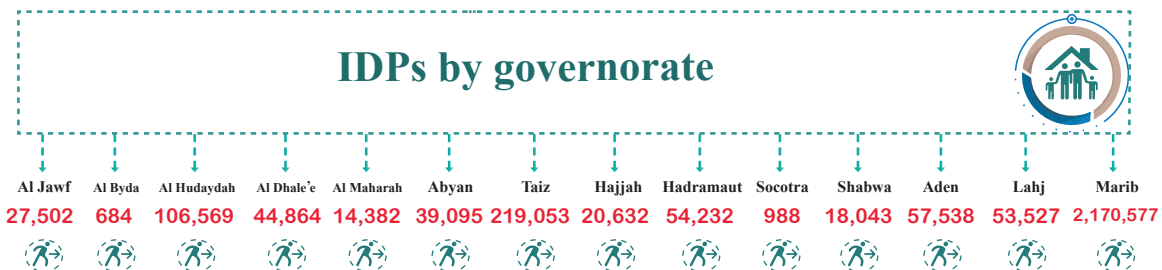
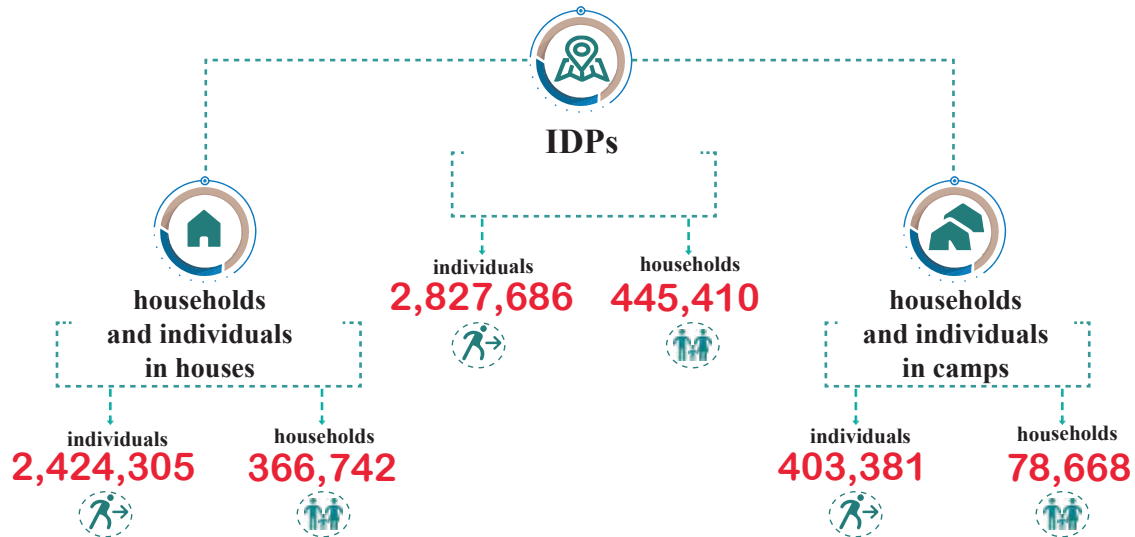
A time-bound plan was prepared for writing the survey study after analyzing the data. The comprehensive survey study was divided into 11 sections. Section one was devoted to the methodological framework, section two included about demographic data indicators, section three included about vulnerability 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

# 2

## Demographic Indicators





## 2.1 Introduction

The continuation of war for more than six years has caused displacement of thousands of households and individuals from many governorates and districts where the conflict persists (the governorates under the control of Houthi militia) to the liberated governorates. The report results showed that the number of IDPs in the camps and the IDPs hosted by the host community reached (445410) households with (2827686) individuals (403381 IDPs in the camps and 2424305 IDPs hosted by the host community). Children (1- less than 5 years old), (5- less than 12 years old) and (12- less than 18 years old) recorded the highest of age groups (1,578,811) comprising (56%) of the total IDPs in the camps. This high number of IDPs in the camps poses challenges to provide their needs of shelter, education and health. This section includes the distribution of IDPs in displacement camps and houses according to the number of IDPs, individuals and households, and age groups in order to give a demographic overview of the IDP community in the governorates under the study. The following is the statistical analysis of demographic indicators for IDPs in houses and camps by governorates:

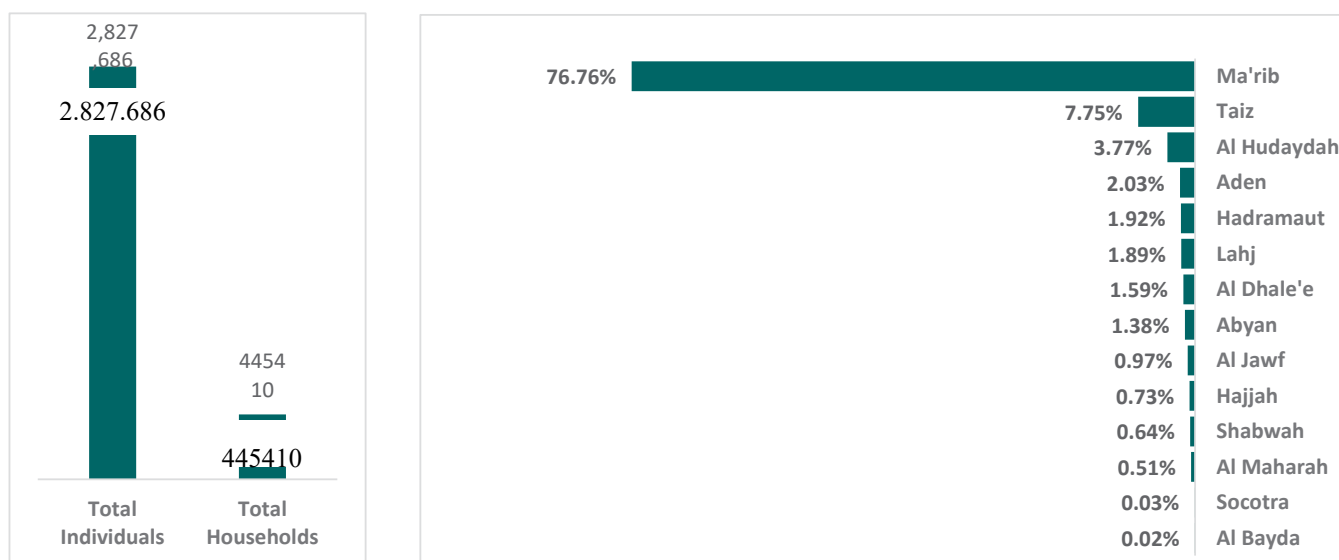
## 2.2 Number of Displaced Individuals and Households in the Governorates

Table (2.2.1) and Figure (2.2.1) show the number of displaced individuals and households in the governorates under the study.

Table (2.2.1): Number of households and individuals in the governorates			
Governorate	Total Households	Total Individuals	Percentage %
Ma'rib	321039	2,170,577	76.76%
Lahj	10101	53.527	1.89%
Aden	10978	57.538	2.03%
Shabwah	2753	18.043	0.64%
Socotra	247	988	0.03%
Hadramaut	10199	54.232	1.92%
Hajjah	4178	20.632	0.73%
<u>Taiz</u>	45511	219.053	7.75%
Abyan	7471	39.095	1.38%
Al Maharah	2369	14.382	0.51%
Al Dhale'e	7244	44.864	1.59%
<u>Al Hudaydah</u>	19410	106.569	3.77%
Al Bayda	89	684	0.02%
Al Jawf	3821	27.502	0.97%
Total	<b>445410</b>	<b>2,827,686</b>	



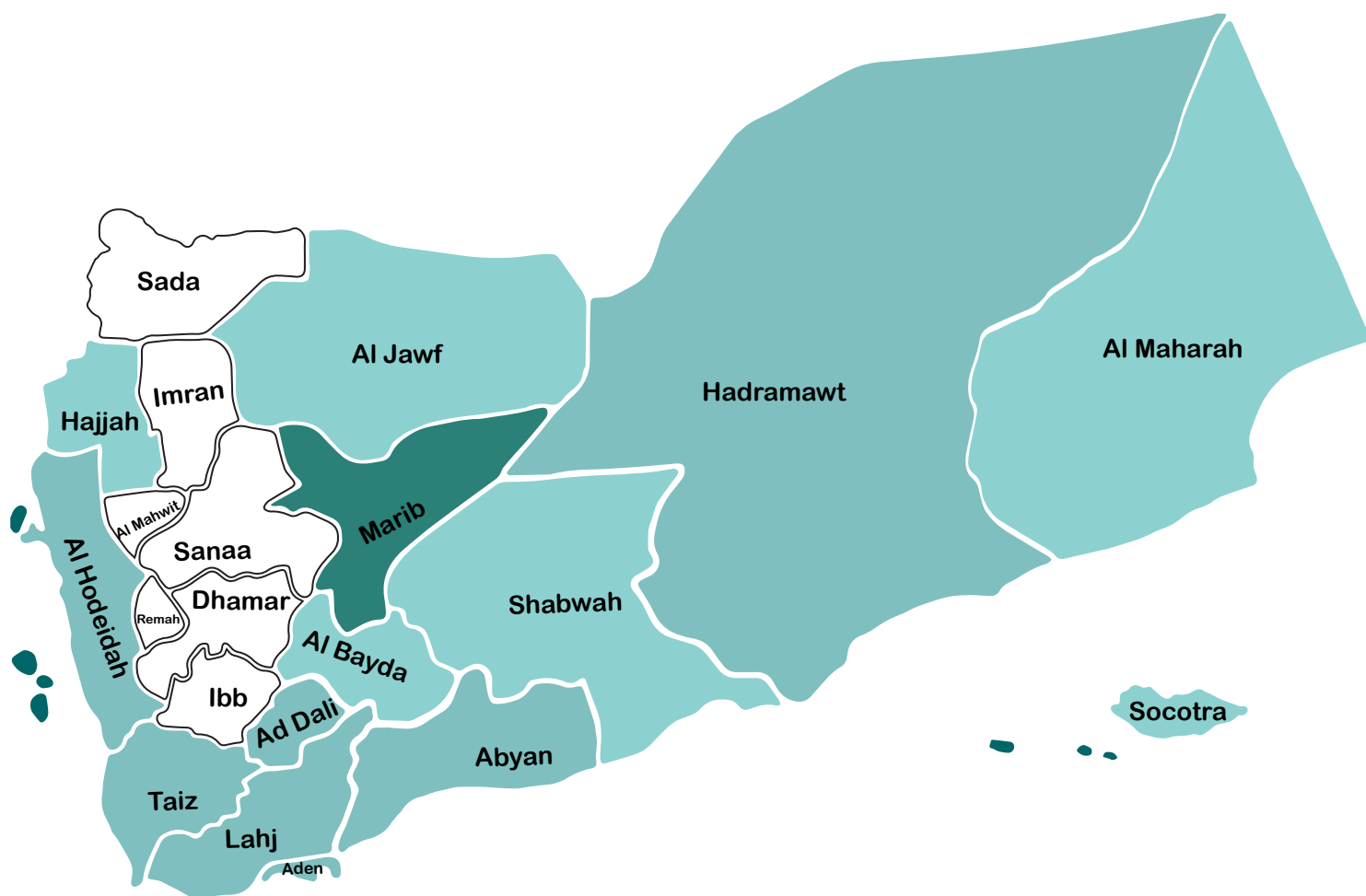
Figure (2.2.1): Percentage of households and individuals in the governorates



A closer inspection of the table and the figure above shows that the number of IDPs in 14 governorates is 2,827,686. Marib recorded the first place with (2,170,577) comprising (76.76%) of the total IDPs in the governorates under the study. The least rate of IDPs is in Al Bayda with only (0.02%) of the total IDPs in the governorates under the study.



## Map displays the IDPs geographical deployment



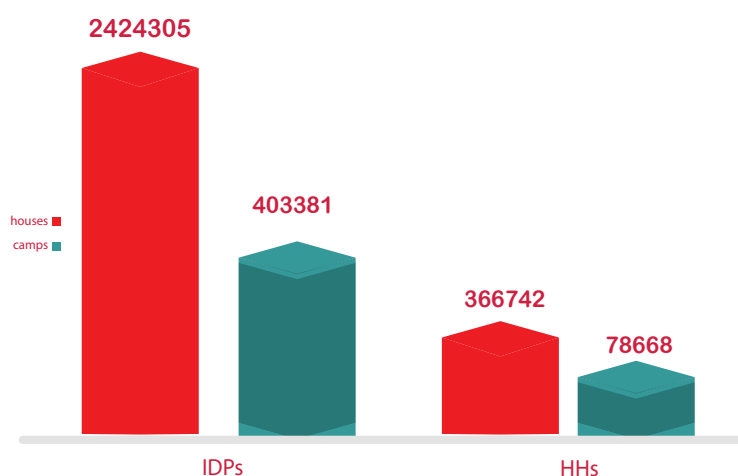
- Governorates of Low Displacement
- Governorates of Moderate Displacement
- Governorates of High Displacement

## 2.3 Number of Households and Individuals in Camps and Houses

Table (2.3.1) and Figure (2.3.1) show the number of households and individuals in the camps and houses

Camps			Houses		Total	
Governorate	households	individuals	households	individuals	households	individuals
Abyan	4.035	21096	3.436	17999	7.471	39095
Al Bayda	89	684	0	0	89	684
Al Hudaydah	12.519	65726	6.891	40843	19.410	106569
Al Dhale'e	1.784	9860	5.460	35004	7.244	44864
Al Maharah	339	1925	2.030	12457	2.369	14382
Taizz	6.203	31040	39.308	188013	45.511	219053
Hajjah	4.178	20632	0	0	4.178	20632
Hadramaut	2.462	13265	7.737	40967	10.199	54232
Socotra	247	988	0	0	247	988
Shabwah	791	4369	1.962	13674	2.753	18043
Aden	3.335	14942	7.643	42596	10.978	57538
Lahj	2.032	10975	8.069	42552	10.101	53527
Marib	40.654	207879	280.385	1962698	321.039	2170577
Al Jawf	0	0	3.821	27502	3.821	27502
total	<b>78668</b>	<b>403381</b>	<b>366742</b>	<b>2424305</b>	<b>445410</b>	<b>2827686</b>

Figure (2.3.1): Percentage of households and individuals in the camps and houses



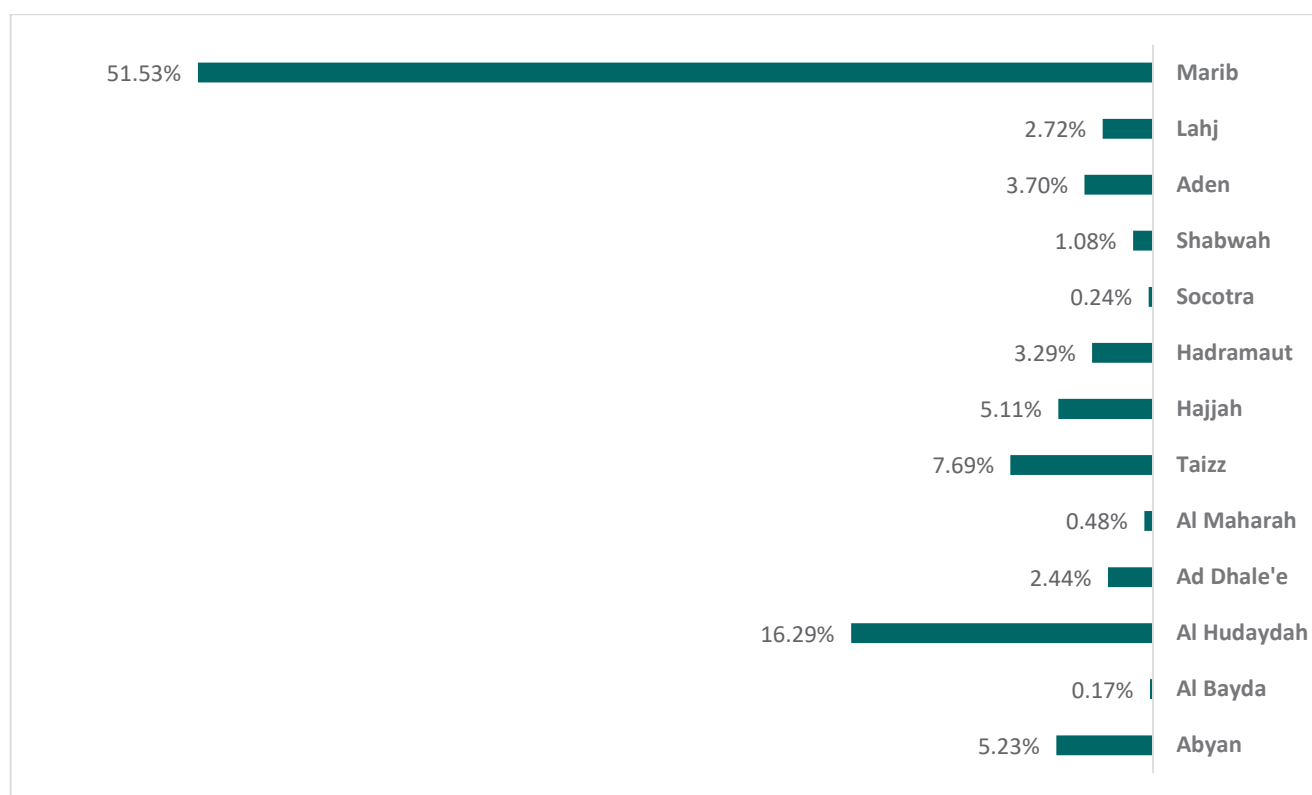
As can be clearly seen from the table and figure above, the total number of displaced households is (445410) with (2827686) individuals, where 403381 households live in the camps and 2424305 live in houses.

## 2.4 Number of Displaced Households and Individuals in the Camps

Table (2.4.1) and Figure (2.4.1) highlight the number of displaced households and individuals in the camps.

Table (2.4.1): Number of displaced households and individuals in the camps by governorates		
Governorate	households	individuals
<b>Abyan</b>	<b>4035</b>	<b>21096</b>
<b>Al Bayda</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>684</b>
<b>Al Hudaydah</b>	<b>12519</b>	<b>65726</b>
<b>Al Dhale'e</b>	<b>1784</b>	<b>9860</b>
<b>Al Maharah</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1925</b>
<b>Taizz</b>	<b>6203</b>	<b>31040</b>
<b>Hajjah</b>	<b>4178</b>	<b>20632</b>
<b>Hadramaut</b>	<b>2462</b>	<b>13265</b>
<b>Socotra</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>988</b>
<b>Shabwah</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>4369</b>
<b>Aden</b>	<b>3335</b>	<b>14942</b>
<b>Lahj</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>10975</b>
<b>Marib</b>	<b>40654</b>	<b>207879</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>78668</b>	<b>403381</b>

Figure (2.4.1) Percentage of displaced households in the camps



What stands out in the table and the figure is that the number of displaced households in the camps is (78668) with (403381) individuals in all governorates under the study. As is clear in the table and the figure, the vast majority of displaced households (51%) (207879) individuals living in camps are in Marib in comparison with the other governorates.. The least number of displaced households is in Al Bayda with only (0.17%), it ranked the last. Al Hudaydah came in the second place with (16.29%) of the households and the governorates of Taiz, Abyan, Hajjah, Aden Hadramaut, Shabwah and Al Dhale'e ranged between 1.08% and 7.69%.

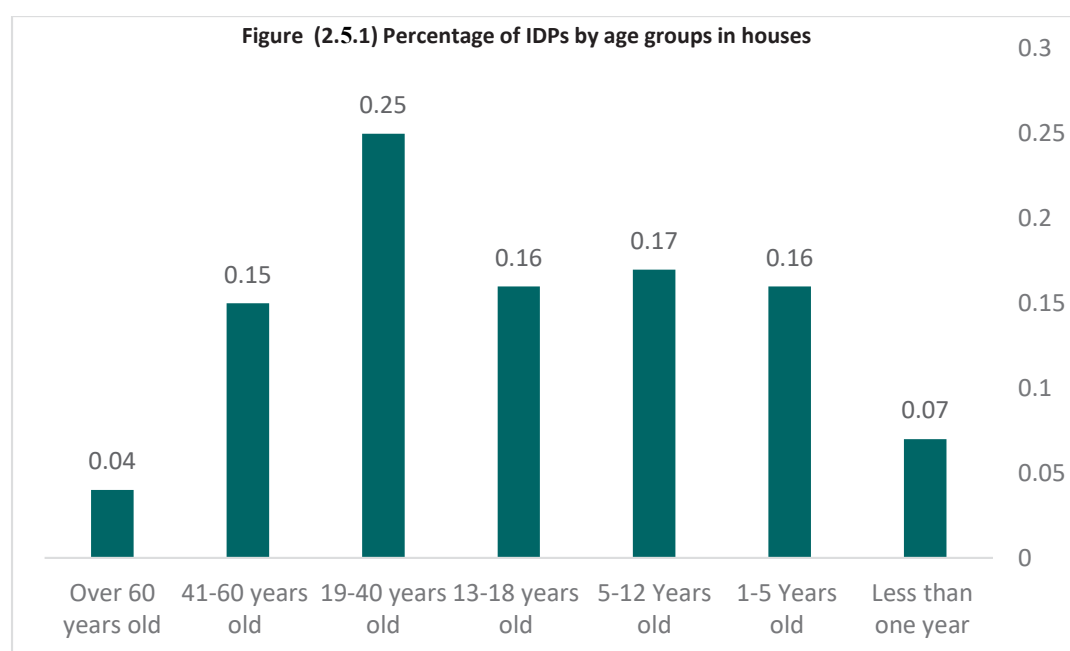


## 2.5 Number of IDPs in the Host Community According to Age Groups

Table (2.5.1.) and Figure (2.5.1.) highlight the number of IDPs in houses by age groups

Table (2.4.1) Number of IDPs in houses by age groups

Governorate	Less than one year		1-5 Years old		5-12 Years old		13-18 years old		19-40 years old		41-60 years old		Over 60 years old		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Abyan	1206	1233	3083	3889	3428	3439	3399	3194	4263	4705	3276	3538	772	850	40275
Al Bayda	3429	3577	8397	8466	8812	8367	7826	8274	11442	12148	6376	6554	2264	2459	98391
Al Hudaydah	1442	1507	3721	3857	3961	3875	3609	3653	5665	6142	2981	3151	892	924	45380
Al Dhale'e	466	489	1209	1291	1231	1217	1192	1159	1743	1827	1012	1041	301	325	14503
Al Maharah	7468	7617	17257	17702	18896	18653	17563	17365	26296	27758	15580	16055	4616	4869	217695
Taizz	1689	1747	4212	4626	4661	4603	4379	4505	6443	6938	4173	4355	1393	1334	55058
Hajjah	674	659	1533	1519	1592	1526	1471	1469	2156	2263	1290	1331	403	430	18316
Hadramaut	1961	1961	4503	4613	5120	5046	4771	4740	7185	7620	4183	4157	1252	1357	58469
Socotra	1652	1710	4268	4374	4651	4566	4737	4578	6495	6923	3869	3964	1175	1240	54202
Shabwah	73888	76424	171102	177320	183606	181627	173045	173376	267203	282304	157375	161600	47827	49901	2176598
Aden	821	753	1669	1655	1822	1776	1565	1437	2264	2317	1329	1311	489	444	19652
Lahj	934	962	2171	2253	2335	2308	2198	2198	3352	3544	1978	2033	604	632	27502
Marib	37	42	22	25	61	52	52	81	29	54	29	54	24	31	593
Total	66	82	87	67	92	71	112	86	103	31	124	129	1	1	1052
Abyan	95,733	98,763	223,234	231,657	240,268	237,126	225,919	226,115	344,639	364,574	203,575	209,273	62,013	64,797	2,827,686



As the table and the figure above clearly demonstrate, the age group (19 - 40 years old) recorded the first place with (25 %) of the total IDPs living in houses, followed by the age group (5-12 years old) which came in the second place with (16%) of the total IDPs living in houses. The other age groups (less than one year) and (over 60 years old) recorded the least rates of IDPs with (7% and 4%) respectively. This displays that the average age group (12 – 40) forms more than 50% of the total number of the IDPs in houses.



## 2.6 Number of IDPs According to Age Groups in Houses

Table (2.6.1) and Figure (2.6.1) display the number of IDPs according to the age groups in houses.

Governorates	Less than one year	1-5 Years old	5-12 Years old	13-18 Years old	19-40 Years old	41-60 Years old	Over 60 Years old
Abyan	1242	2892	3041	2878	4516	2619	810
Al Hudaydah	2817	6573	6895	6527	10245	5952	1834
Al Dhale'e	2406	5623	5908	5600	8784	5109	1575
Al Maharah	860	2003	2103	1988	3124	1820	560
Taiz	12960	30249	31751	30062	47138	27426	8429
Hadramaut	2826	6584	6925	6549	10276	5964	1844
Shabwah	943	2201	2310	2186	3424	1995	615
Aden	2933	6842	7194	6815	10679	6217	1917
Lahj	2930	6849	7185	6804	10675	6202	1908
Ma'rib	135073	315612	331281	313782	492335	286375	88241
Hajjah	1896	4424	4643	4396	6896	4011	1236
Al Jowf							
Total	166886	389852	409236	387587	608092	353690	108969
Percentage %	0.07	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.25	0.15	0.04

Figure (2.5.1 ) Percentage of IDPs according to age groups and gender

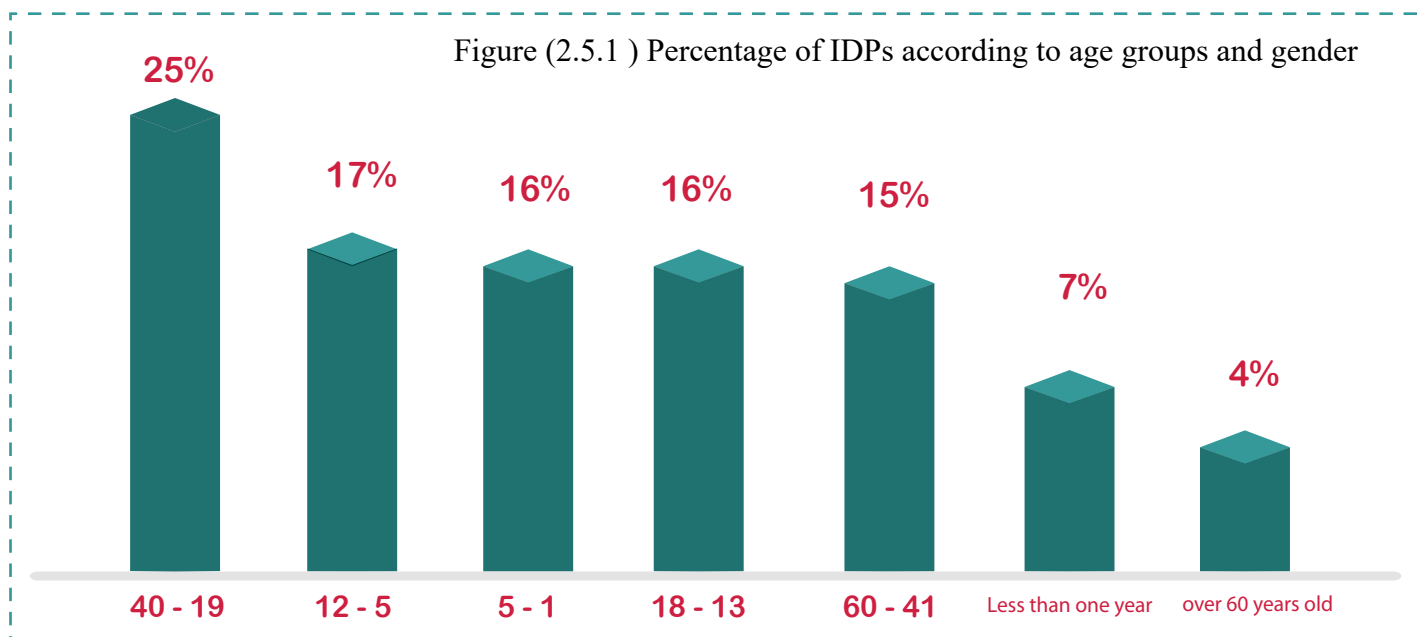






Table (2.6.1) and Figure (2.6.1) show the number of age groups for the displaced persons in houses. It appears clearly that (25%) of the displaced persons in the houses are of the age group (19-40) years old, followed by the age group (5-12) years old, which recorded (17%) of the total number of displaced persons residing in houses, then age groups (1-5) years old and (13-18) years old (16%) of the total number of displaced persons while groups Age (less than a year) and (over 60 years old) recorded the lowest rates with (7%) and (4%) respectively. This shows that the age group (12-40 years old) constitutes more than (50%) of the total number of IDPs in houses.

## 2.7 Number of IDPs According to Age Groups and Gender in Camps

Table 2.7 Number of IDPs According to Age Groups and Gender in Camps

Governorate	Less than one year		1-5 Years old		5-12 Years old		13-18 Years old		19-40 Years old		41-60 Years old		Over 60 Years old		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Abyan	594	603	1664	2416	1900	1926	1960	1755	2069	2383	1983	2212	376	436	22277
Al Hudaydah	2041	2148	5172	5118	5343	4941	4562	5011	6462	6883	3445	3533	1369	1520	57548
Al Dhale'e	257	286	961	994	989	939	807	855	1396	1627	462	561	122	119	10375
Al Maharah	42	53	225	272	174	171	197	166	226	220	115	118	27	39	2045
Taiz	1082	1043	2416	2294	2922	2876	2527	2339	3395	3521	2059	2150	501	555	29680
Hadramaut	295	315	985	1269	1176	1163	1106	1229	1447	1658	1231	1333	490	393	14090
Shabwah	208	182	453	398	430	378	378	376	488	507	307	319	102	116	4642
Aden	517	472	1141	1133	1499	1473	1364	1332	1987	2139	1119	1004	315	376	15871
Lahj	211	221	908	885	1037	995	1335	1176	1307	1436	809	822	245	270	11657
Ma'rib	7408	7831	16230	16580	16907	17045	16169	16470	27901	29271	16135	16465	4698	4789	213899
Hajjah	821	753	1669	1655	1822	1776	1565	1437	2264	2317	1329	1311	489	444	19652
Al Bayda	37	42	22	25	61	52	52	81	29	54	29	54	24	31	593
Socotra	66	82	87	67	92	71	112	86	103	31	124	129	1	1	1052
Total	13579	14031	31933	33106	34352	33806	32134	32313	49074	52047	29147	30011	8759	9089	403381
Percentage %	3.37%	3.48%	7.92%	8.21%	8.52%	8.38%	7.97%	8.01%	12.17%	12.90%	7.23%	7.44%	2.17%	2.25%	

Figure (2.7.1) Number of IDPs According to Age Groups and Gender in Camps

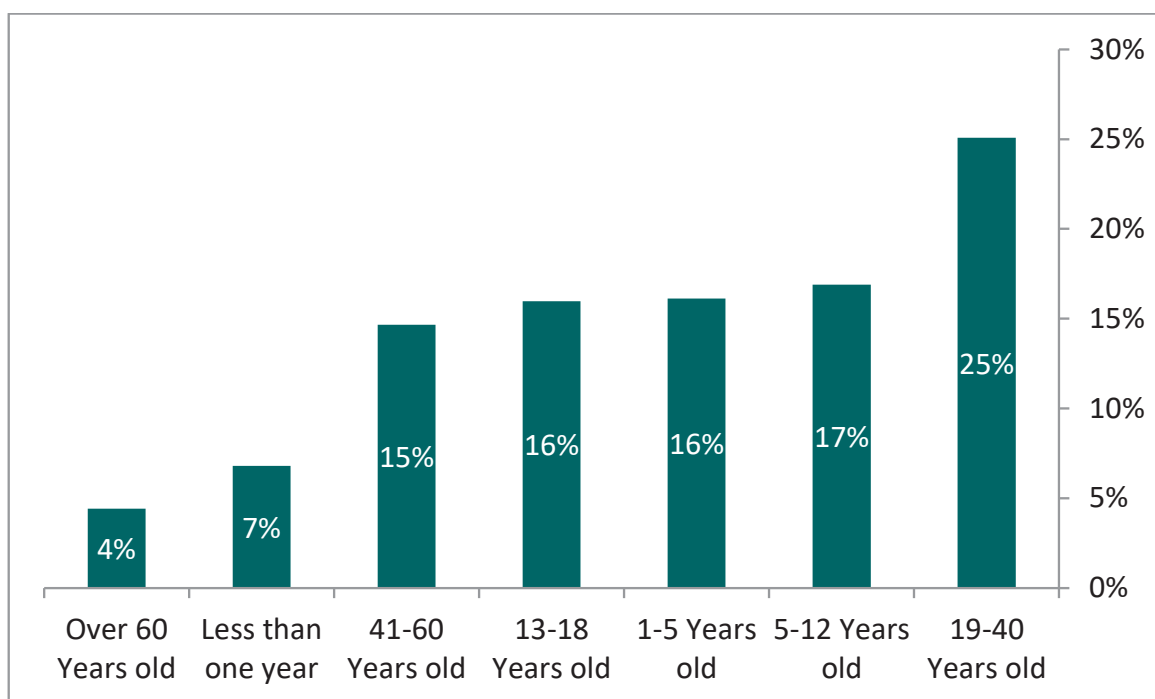


Table (2.7.1) and Figure (2.7.1) show that the number of IDPs is concentrated in the age group (19-40 years old), at a rate of (25.07%), while the number of IDPs ranges between (1 -5) years old, (5 - 12) years old, (13 - 18) years old and (41-60) years old with a minimum rate (14.67%) and a maximum rate (16.12%), while the displaced persons in the age groups of (less than a year and the age group (over 60 years old and ) with low rates of (6.84% and 4.42%) respectively.



## Vulnerable Cases



**547,922**

**Vulnerable Cases  
in houses and camps**



**749,29**

**Vulnerable Cases  
in camps**



**472,993**

**Vulnerable Cases  
in houses**

## Type of Vulnerable Cases

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

## 3.1 Introduction

The vulnerability cases are represented in the following: (unaccompanied children (with their parents or relatives) - separated children (without their parents but with relatives - unaccompanied elderly males - children head households - chronic diseases cases - mental disability - women headed households - pregnant women - widows – lactating women- divorced women - battered women (GBV) - severe disease cases - physical disability - malnutrition). These cases require special care and attention from the government and humanitarian partners, which may contribute to limiting the expansion of these cases. According to the results of a comprehensive survey of the displaced persons in houses and camps, the total of vulnerability cases is (547941), of whom (472993) cases live in houses, with (19.73%) of the total displaced persons in houses. Meanwhile, the vulnerability cases in the camps are (74,948) out of the total displaced persons in the camps, at a rate of (19%).( It is a high percentage that requires attention and care for them. According to the division of vulnerabilities of the displaced in houses, the number of children who support their households (as heads of households) is (15,665), of whom (12,560) are male children, and (3104) are female children.

As for the displaced persons in the camps, the number of children who support their households (as heads of households) is (2482), of whom (1990) are males and (492) are females. These households require supporting and providing them with their needs through establishing small and medium enterprises, which may contribute to improving their standard of living and helping them push their children to enroll in education. In order to ensure the reduction of indicators of high cases of vulnerability among the displaced persons, in order to clarify the reality of the indicators of vulnerabilities among the displaced in the houses and camps.

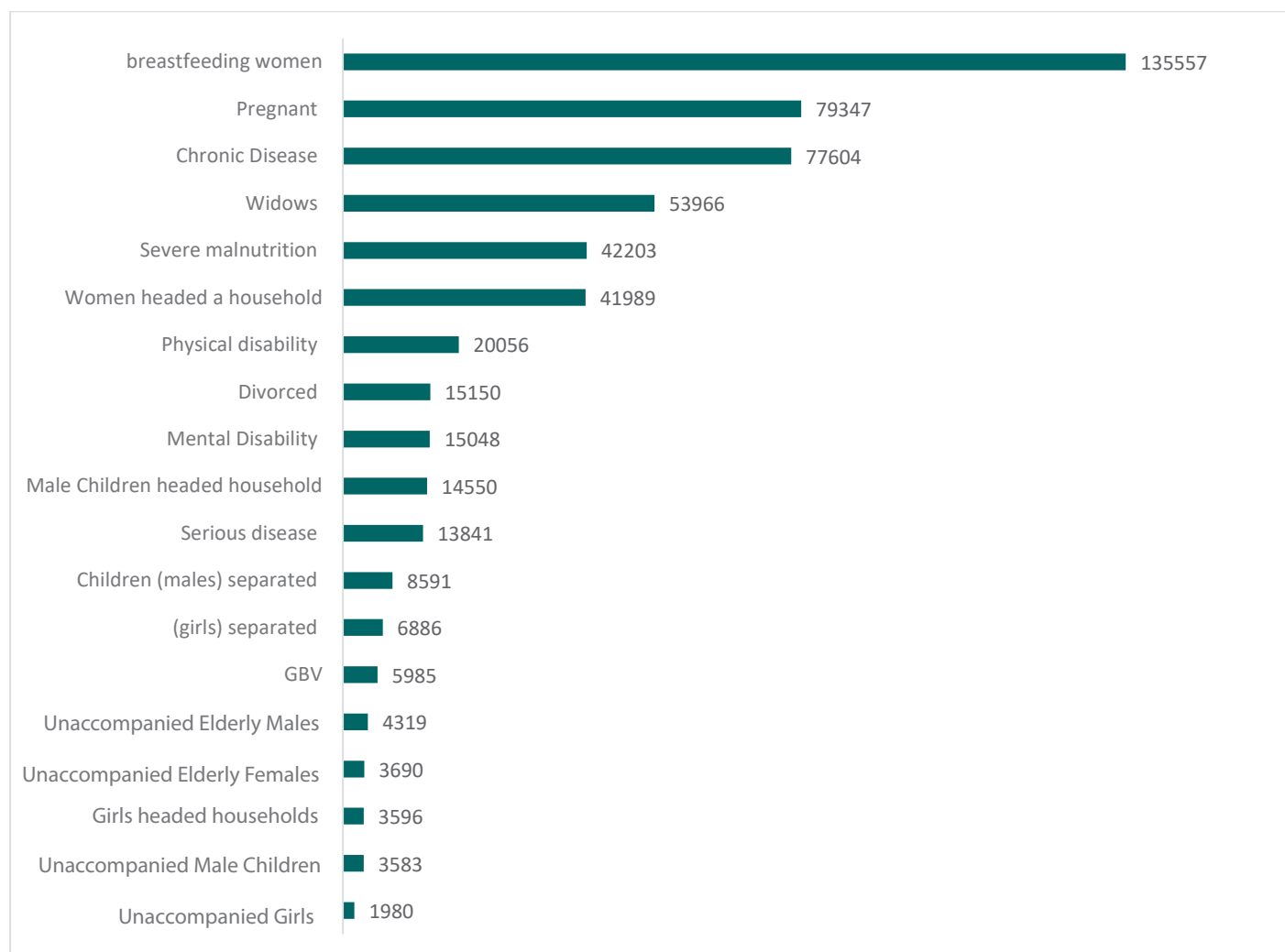
This section analyzes the reality of vulnerability indicators for the displaced persons in houses and camps according to the governorates, as follows:

## 3.2 Vulnerabilities of IDPs in Houses and Camps by Governorates

Table (3.2.1) and Figure (3.2.1) show the vulnerabilities of IDPs in houses and camps by governorates

Table (3.2.1): Vulnerabilities of IDPs in houses and camps by governorates

Governorate	Abyan	Al Hudaydah	Al Dhale'e	Al Maharah	Taiz	Hadramaut	Shabwah	Aden	Lahj	Ma'rib	Hajjah	Al Bayda	Socotra	Total Vulnerable Cases
Unaccompanied Male Children	49	78	78	18	260	68	20	78	69	2851	4	10	0	3583
Unaccompanied Girls	47	40	37	10	147	35	12	31	42	1571	2	6	0	1980
Separated Males Children	147	201	130	46	650	178	56	160	149	6789	30	12	43	8591
Girls Separated	178	150	115	34	512	127	45	128	129	5397	16	18	37	6886
Unaccompanied Elderly Males	51	93	80	19	384	82	30	77	80	3390	23	10	0	4319
Unaccompanied Elderly Females	57	73	72	17	345	75	25	68	66	2868	14	10	0	3690
Male Children headed households	244	381	218	98	1111	328	112	271	324	11386	69	8	0	14550
Girls headed households	49	56	50	40	326	63	24	65	63	2854	6	0	0	3596
Women headed households	625	1381	672	223	3547	729	268	903	934	32561	145	1	0	41989
Pregnant Women	1052	2714	1287	383	6190	1550	489	1697	1410	61711	768	42	54	79347
Lactating Women	1822	4316	2231	706	10826	2476	816	2839	2418	105589	1421	55	42	135557
Widows	769	1723	948	260	4246	1024	327	1076	979	42351	244	12	7	53966
Divorced	243	368	255	81	1175	333	121	316	292	11940	25	1	0	15150
GBV	61	99	78	37	487	167	52	193	108	4683	20	0	0	5985
Chronic Diseases	1013	2382	1278	362	6130	1865	551	1761	1568	60241	398	16	39	77604
Severe disease	235	384	212	65	1183	298	82	361	242	10639	125	10	5	13841
Mental Disability	216	463	221	79	1280	312	109	346	289	11566	158	9	0	15048
Physical disability	266	515	326	98	1579	415	136	430	350	15777	150	5	9	20056
Severe malnutrition	717	1218	676	193	3385	1008	441	918	716	32547	355	26	3	42203
Unaccompanied Male Children	7841	16635	8964	2769	43763	11133	3716	11718	10228	426711	3973	251	239	547941



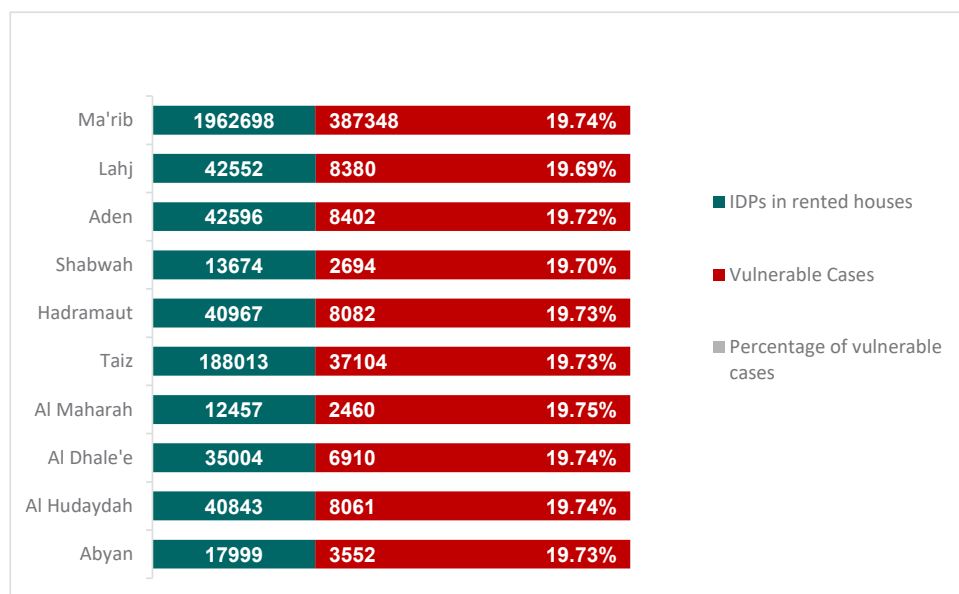
It is clear from Table (3.2.1) and Figure (3.2.1) that the number of lactating women (breastfeeding) ranked first in the vulnerable cases of the displaced persons in houses and camps. The number of lactating women is (135,557). This means that they require care and attention and provide them with maternity services. With regard to the indicators of dependency (heads of households, it is noted that (14,550) male children are heads of households, and (3596) female children are heads of households. As for the indicators of special needs, it is noted that 15048 individuals have mental disability, while the number of people with physical disabilities is (20056). The rest of the other indicators range between 1980 cases and 8591 vulnerable cases), which are very high indicators. This requires an urgent intervention to take care of this category .

### 3.3 Vulnerabilities of IDPs in Houses by governorates

Table (3.3.1) and Figure (3.3.1) show the vulnerable cases in houses by governorates.

Governorate	IDPs in rented houses	Vulnerable Cases	Percentage
Abyan	17999	3552	19.73%
Al Hudaydah	40843	8061	19.74%
Al Dhale'e	35004	6910	19.74%
Al Maharah	12457	2460	19.75%
Taiz	188013	37104	19.73%
Hadramaut	40967	8082	19.73%
Shabwah	13674	2694	19.70%
Aden	42596	8402	19.72%
Lahj	42552	8380	19.69%
Ma'rib	1962698	387348	19.74%
Total Vulnerable Cases			472993

Figure (3.3.1) Percentage of vulnerable cases of the total IDPs in houses.



It is clear from Table (3.3.1) and Figure (3.3.1), that the total number of vulnerability cases in houses is ( 472,993), with (19.73%) of the total number of IDPs in houses, and all vulnerability cases in the governorates level is at (19%). It is a very high percentage compared to the size of the displaced persons in the houses, which requires attention to them, providing them with their needs and working to find appropriate solutions, which may lead to limiting the expansion of these cases and addressing the causes that lead to the expansion of cases of vulnerability.



### 3.4 Vulnerabilities of IDPs in Houses

Table (3.4.1) and Figure (3.4.1) show the vulnerabilities of IDPs in houses

Governorate	Abyan	Al Hudaydah	Al Dhale'e	Al Maharah	Taiz	Hadramaut	Shabwah	Aden	Lahj	Ma'rib	Total Vulnerable Cases	percentage
Unaccompanied Male Children	23	53	45	16	243	53	18	55	55	2532	3093	0.01
Unaccompanied Girls	13	29	25	9	134	29	10	30	30	1400	1709	0.00
Separated Males Children	56	126	108	39	582	127	42	132	131	6073	7416	0.02
Separated Girls	45	101	87	31	466	102	34	106	105	4867	5944	0.01
Unaccompanied Elderly Males	28	63	55	19	292	64	21	66	66	3060	3734	0.01
Unaccompanied Elderly Females	24	54	47	17	250	54	18	57	57	2616	3194	0.01
Male Children headed households	94	214	183	65	986	215	72	223	223	10285	12560	0.03
Girls headed households	23	53	45	16	244	53	18	55	55	2542	3104	0.01
Women headed households	272	618	530	189	2843	619	206	644	642	29681	36244	0.08
Pregnant Women	514	1167	1001	356	5372	1170	390	1216	1213	56091	68490	0.14
Lactating Women	878	1994	1710	609	9178	1999	666	2078	2072	95825	117009	0.25
Widows	350	794	681	242	3654	796	265	827	825	38148	46582	0.10
Divorced	98	223	191	68	1026	223	74	232	232	10710	13077	0.03
GBV	39	88	75	27	405	88	29	92	92	4231	5166	0.01
Chronic Diseases	503	1142	978	348	5255	1145	382	1191	1187	54859	66990	0.14
Severe disease	90	204	175	62	937	204	68	212	212	9784	11948	0.03
Mental Disability	98	221	190	68	1019	222	74	231	230	10637	12990	0.03
Physical disability	130	295	253	90	1358	296	99	308	307	14177	17313	0.04
Severe malnutrition	274	622	531	189	2860	623	208	647	646	29830	36430	0.08
Total	3552	8061	6910	2460	37104	8082	2694	8402	8380	387348	478420	1

Figure No. (3.4.1): Percentage of Vulnerabilities among displaced individuals in home

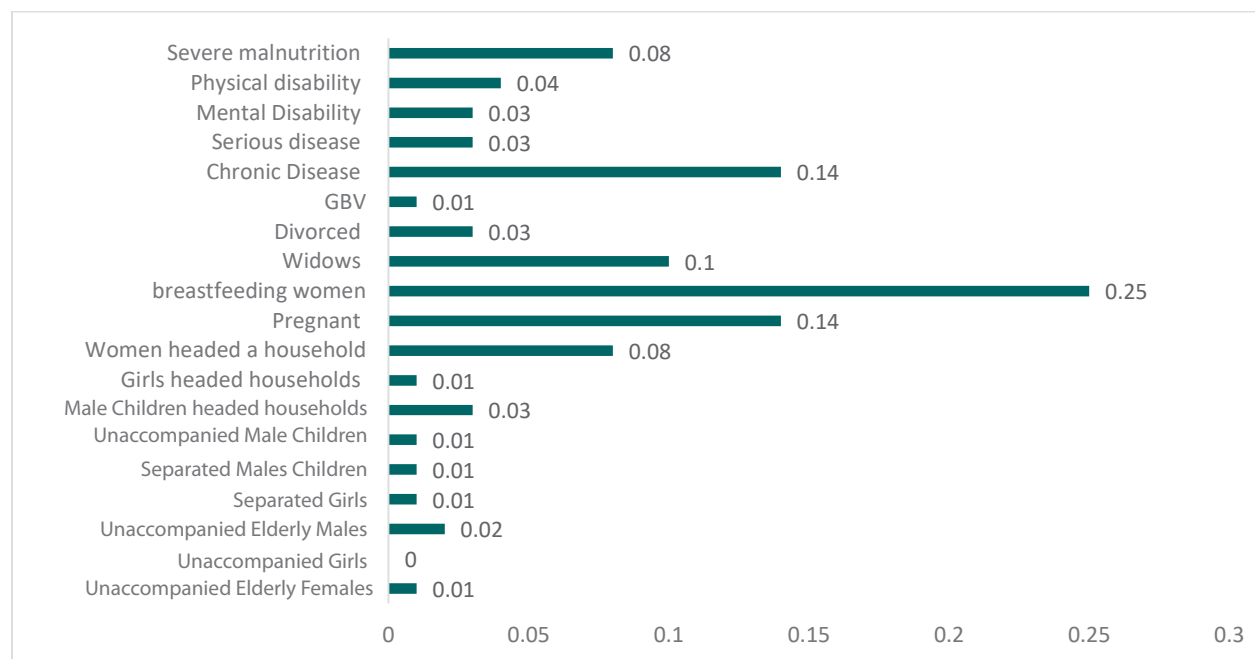


Table (3.4.1) and Figure (3.4.1) show vulnerabilities cases among displaced individuals in houses. As can be observed that lactating women constituted the highest rate of vulnerabilities (25%), followed by pregnant women and those with chronic diseases (14%). Widows constituted (10%) of the vulnerabilities cases, while women who head a household and cases of malnutrition constituted (8%) of vulnerability cases among the displaced persons in the houses. The rest of the vulnerable cases range between (4%) and (1%) represented by physical disability (4%), mental disability (3%), serious diseases (3%), divorced women (3%), male children as heads of household (3%) and separated male children (2%), while the rest of the categories recorded the lowest rate with (1%).

### 3.5 Vulnerabilities in the Camps by Governorates

Table (3.5.1) displays vulnerable cases in the IDPs camps.

Governorate	Unaccompanied Male Children	Unaccompanied Girls	Separated Males	Separated Girls	Unaccompanied Elderly Males	Unaccompanied Elderly Females	Male Children headed households	Girls headed households	Women headed households	Pregnant Women	Lactating Women	Widows	Divorced	GBV	Chronic Diseases	Severe Disease	Mental Disability	Physical Disability	Severe malnutrition	Total
Abyan	26	34	91	133	23	33	150	26	353	538	944	419	145	22	510	145	118	136	443	4289
Al Hudaydah	25	11	75	49	30	19	167	3	763	1547	2322	929	145	11	1240	180	242	220	596	8574
Al Dhale'e	33	12	22	28	25	25	35	5	142	286	521	267	64	3	300	37	31	73	145	2054
Al Maharah	2	1	7	3	0	0	33	24	34	27	97	18	13	10	14	3	11	8	4	309
Taiz	17	13	68	46	92	95	125	82	704	818	1648	592	149	82	875	246	261	221	525	6659
Hadramaut	15	6	51	25	18	21	113	10	110	380	477	228	110	79	720	94	90	119	385	3051
Shabwah	2	2	14	11	9	7	40	6	62	99	150	62	47	23	169	14	35	37	233	1022
Aden	23	1	28	22	11	11	48	10	259	481	761	249	84	101	570	149	115	122	271	3316
Lahj	14	12	18	24	14	9	101	8	292	197	346	154	60	16	381	30	59	43	70	1848
Ma'rib	319	171	716	530	330	252	1101	312	2880	5620	9764	4203	1230	452	5382	855	929	1600	2717	39363
Hajjah	4	2	30	16	23	14	69	6	145	768	1421	244	25	20	398	125	158	150	355	3973
Al Bayda	10	6	12	18	10	10	8	0	1	42	55	12	1	0	16	10	9	5	26	251
Socotra	0	0	43	37	0	0	0	0	0	54	42	7	0	0	39	5	0	9	3	239
Total	490	271	1175	942	585	496	1990	492	5745	10857	18548	7384	2073	819	10614	1893	2058	2743	5773	74948
Percentage %	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.14	0.25	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.08	100

Figure (3.5.1) Percentages of vulnerabilities

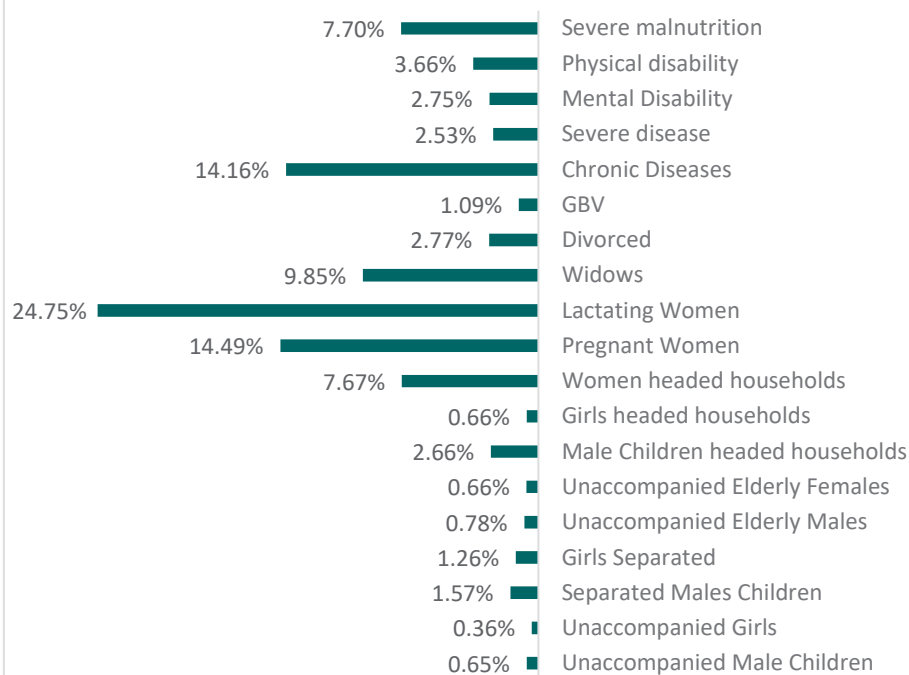
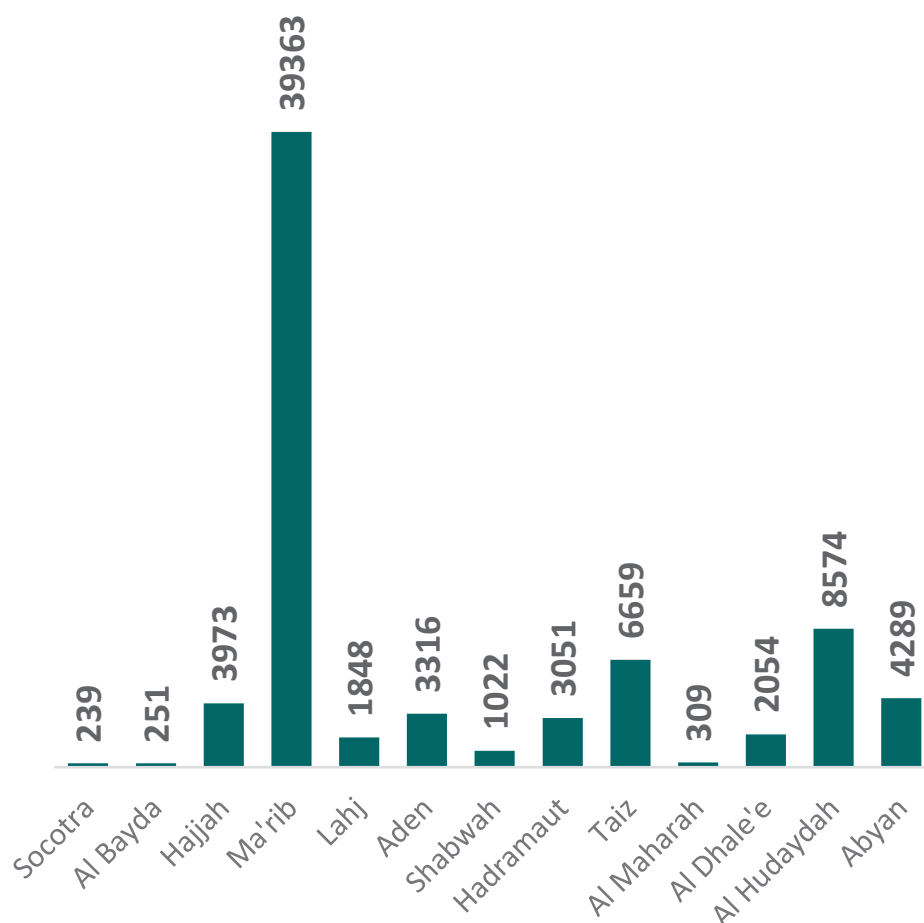


Figure (3.5.2) Percentages of vulnerabilities by governorates.



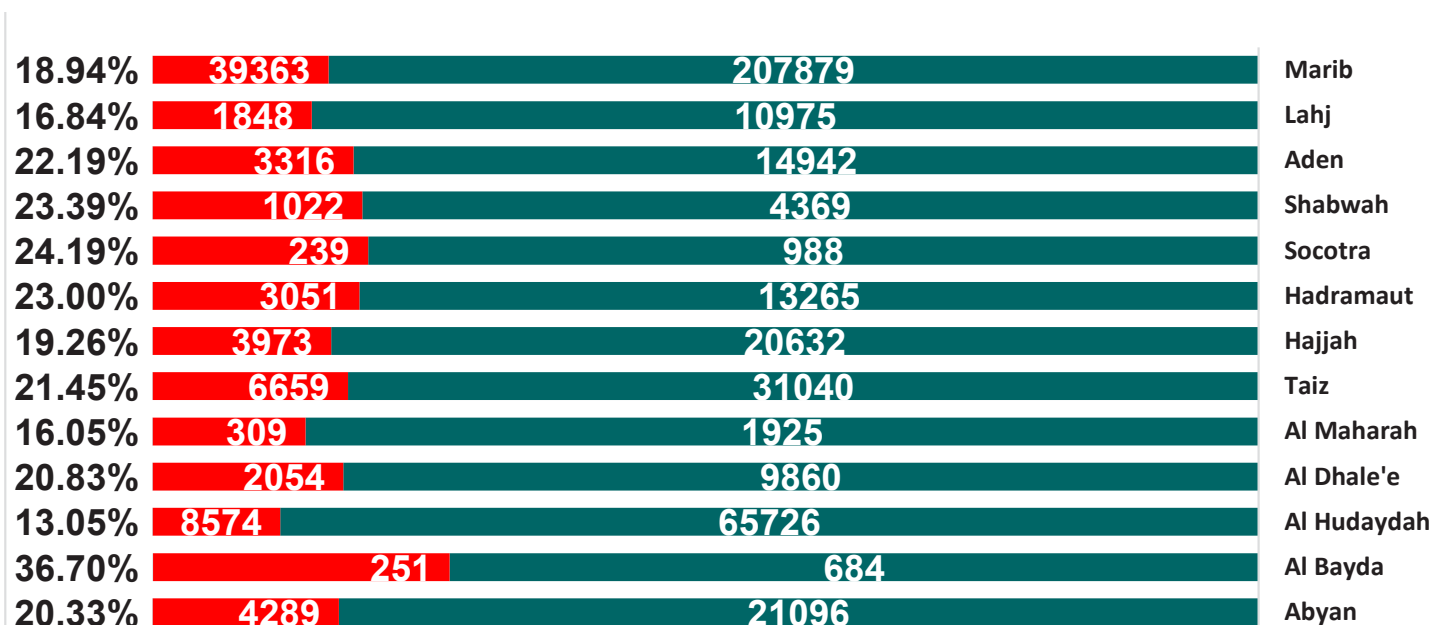
It is clear from Table (3.5.1) and Figure (3.5.1) that the vulnerability cases were concentrated in a high degree of pregnant and breastfeeding women and chronic diseases, at rates of (24.75%), (14.49%) and (14.16%) respectively, while the vulnerability cases (widowed women, malnutrition and women as heads of household) are concentrated in the second degree, with (9.85%) (7.70%) and (7.67%) respectively. The vulnerable cases represented in (physical disability, divorced women, mental disability, children as employers, chronic diseases, serious diseases, separated girls, battered women, older people, unaccompanied males and females, and unaccompanied girls) rank last, with a rate ranging between (0.36%) and (3.66%).

### 3.6 Vulnerabilities of the IDPs in Camps

Table (3.6.1) shows the percentages of vulnerabilities out of the total number of IDPs in camps by governorates.

Table (3.6.1) Number of vulnerabilities out of the total displaced persons			
Governorate	Individuals	Vulnerable cases	Percentage
Abyan	21096	4289	20.33 %
Al Bayda	684	251	36.70%
Al Hudaydah	65726	8574	13.05%
Al Dhale'e	9860	2054	20.83%
Al Maharah	1925	309	16.05%
Taiz	31040	6659	21.45%
Hajjah	20632	3973	19.26%
Hadramaut	13265	3051	23.00%
Socotra	988	239	24.19%
Shabwah	4369	1022	23.39%
Aden	14942	3316	22.19%
Lahj	10975	1848	16.84%
Marib	207879	39363	18.94%
Total	403381	74948	19%

Figure (3.6.1) Percentage of vulnerabilities of the total displaced persons by governorates



It is also clear from Table (3.6.1) and Figure (3.6.1) that the percentage of vulnerable cases in the camps is high. The highest number of vulnerabilities is in Al-Bayda Governorate with (251) cases comprising (36.70%) out of the total number (684), while the lowest number of vulnerable cases is in Al-Hudaydah Governorate with (8,574) (13.05%), out of a total of (65,726) vulnerable cases. The percentage of vulnerabilities in all camps according to governorates is high, as the average vulnerability rate at the level of all governorates is (21%). This requires urgent intervention by humanitarian partners that may contribute to providing care for vulnerabilities and may address the causes that lead to increasing such vulnerable cases.

## 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

## 4.1 Introduction:

The Camps Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sector is one of the most important sectors that the Executive Unit works on managing (548) camps for the displaced persons in all the governorates under the study. The number of camps in which the Executive Unit receives capacity-building support is only (71) out of the total number of (548) camps, with (13%). Therefore, there is a need to support capacity-building for the Executive Unit in managing (477) camps, which may contribute positively to IDP camp management

The Executive Unit also manages the affairs of the (2,424,305) displaced persons who are distributed in (902) residential gatherings distributed in 13 governorates. The results of the survey showed that (416) camps, with (83%) out of the total number of camps, are based on land belonging to the private sector and not state-owned land. This is an indicator to the need to allocate more state land for camps or allocate rents so that the displaced can be settled without any threats with eviction. With regard to concluding agreements to establish camps for the displaced persons, the Executive Unit has concluded formal agreements to establish (72) camps, and concluded unofficial contracts to establish (430) camps. Consequently, it requires more support for Executive Unit to be able to conclude more official contracts for long periods of time. With regard to camp management, the Executive Unit is permanently present (through an official representative) in (424), comprising (84%) of the total of camps, while it is not permanently present in (16%) of the camps. This is an indication of the need to support the Executive Unit to cover the rest of the camps with focal points. The results also showed that (26,234), with (66%) households threatened with eviction out of the displaced households who live in houses. They are threatened from the community due to tensions with the host community, while (51001) households, with (34%) are threatened with eviction due to non-payment of rents, as the number of camps threatened with eviction is (62) camps, at a rate of (21%). The representative of the humanitarian coordinator is present in (103) camps, with (21%) only. This highlights the need to increase the number of representatives of the humanitarian coordinators in the camps. This section of the report deals with descriptive analysis of camp management indicators. The following is an analysis of camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) indicators.

## 4.2 Site Type Indicators

Table (4.2.1) shows the different types of sites in the governorates of the Republic

Governorate	Number of Camps by Camp Type Table (4.2.1)					Total
	Random Gatherings	Unofficial Random Gatherings	Unplanned Official Site	planned Official Site	Other	
Abyan	16	16	18	1	-	51
Al Hudaydah	16	7	5	3	1	32
Al Dhale'e	6	12	8	4	1	31
Al Maharah	5	1	-	4	-	10
Taiz	21	18	23	12	5	79
Hadramaut	3	6	5	1	1	16
Shabwah	15	-	-	-	-	15
Aden	16	3	9	5	-	33
Lahj	5	6	-	6	-	17
Ma'rib	61	47	34	5	5	152
Hajjah	4	54	-	-	4	62
Al Bayda	-	3	-	-	-	3
Socotra	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	168	174	102	41	17	502
Percentage %	33%	35%	20%	8%	3%	

Figure (4.2.1) Percentage of camps by site type

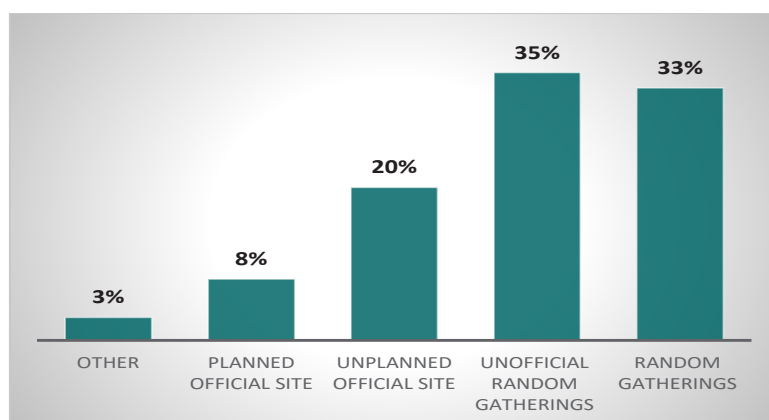


Table (4.2.1) and Figure (4.2.1) show that the number of camps classified as unofficial camps is (174) out of the total of (502), with 35%, while the number of camps classified as official camps is (168) with (33%), and the number of official unplanned camps is (102) camps, with (20%). It was also found that the camps that are in official planned sites is (41) camps, with 8%, and the camps in sites that are categorized under other classification is at (3%) out of the total of the 502 camps.

## 4.3 Agreements and Camp Management

Table (4.3.1) Number of camps by type of land and agreements at the governorates level

Governorate	Camps on State Land	Camps on Private Land	Camps without any agreements for land	Camps with official Land agreement	Camps in which ExUnit Focal Point is not available regularly	Camps in which ExUnit Focal Point is available regularly	Camps without humanitarian coordinator	Camps that have humanitarian coordinator	Camps without community committees	Camps without community committees	Total
Abyan	1	50	41	10	1	50	51	-	48	3	51
Al Hudaydah	1	31	25	7	-	32	17	15	14	18	32
Al Dhale'e	11	20	21	10	2	29	18	13	3	28	31
Al Maharah	7	3	9	1	8	2	10	-	8	2	10
Taizz	22	57	65	14	11	68	63	16	17	62	79
Hadramaut	4	12	12	4	-	16	16	-	11	5	16
Shabwah	-	15	15	-	-	15	15	-	1	14	15
Aden	11	22	24	9	-	33	31	2	6	27	33
Lahj	3	14	9	8	2	15	4	13	3	14	17
Marib	25	127	143	9	23	129	109	43	100	52	152
Hajjah	1	61	62	-	28	34	61	1	62	-	62
Al Bayda	-	3	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3
Socotra	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
total	86	416	430	72	78	424	399	103	277	225	502
Percentage	17%	83%	86%	14%	16%	84%	79%	21%	55%	45%	

Figure (4.3) Agreements and Site Management by Executive Unit and the Humanitarian Coordinator Presence

Figure(4.3.1)Site land type

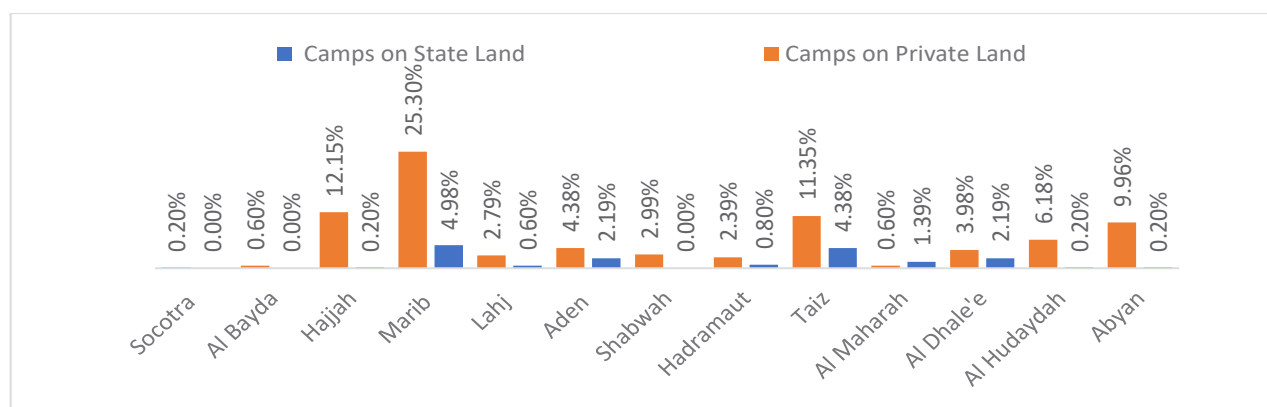


Figure (4.3.2) Percentage of sites according to official agreements

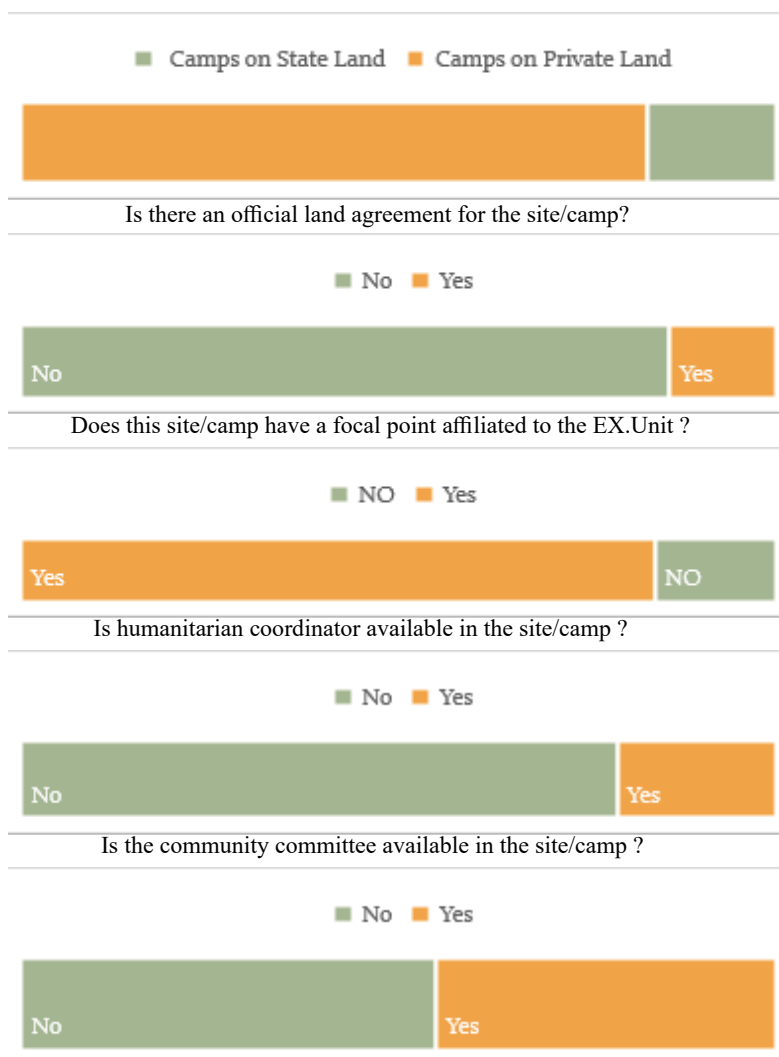
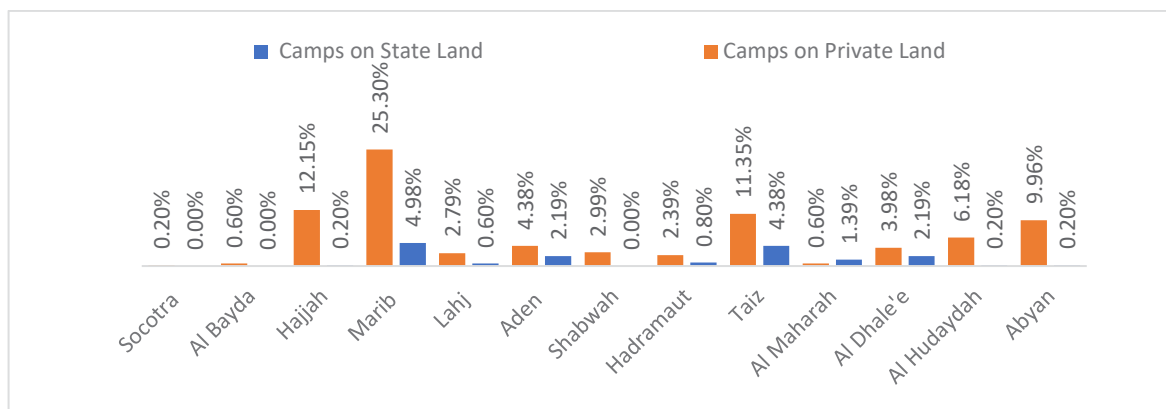


Figure (4.3.3) Percentage of sites according to the presence of an official in Executive unit

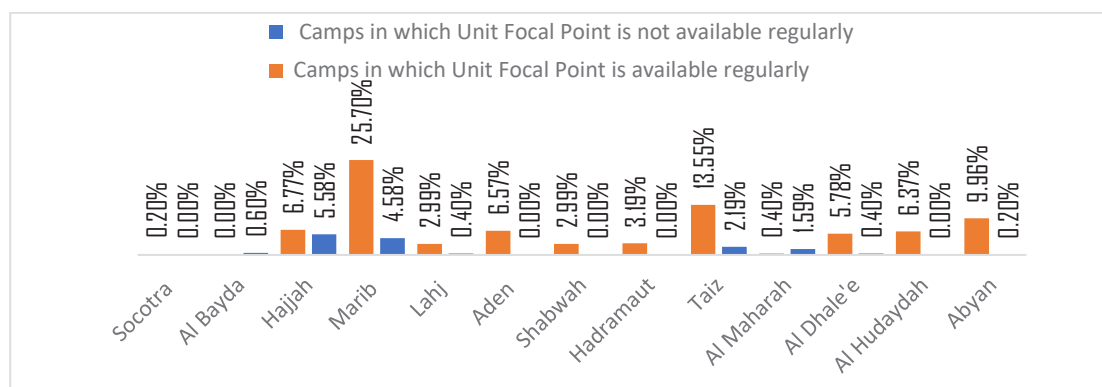


Figure (4.3.3) Percentage of sites according to the presence of an official in Executive unit

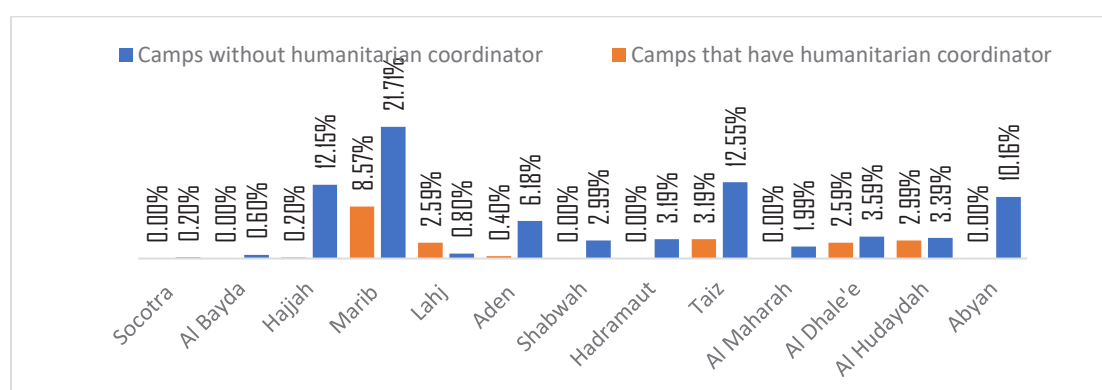
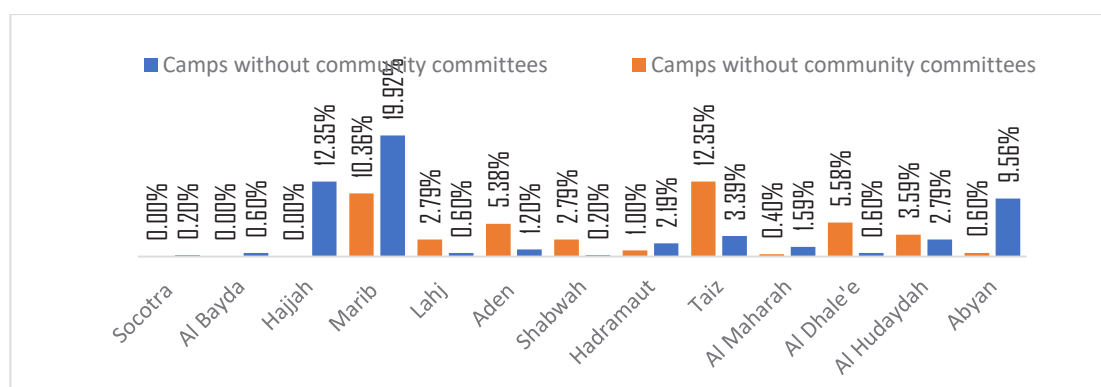


Figure (4.3.5) Percentage of sites according to the presence of the community committee in





### 4.3.1 Site Land Type

It is clear from Table (4.3.1) and Figure (4.3.1) that the number of camps whose land is owned by the private sector is (416) comprising (83%) camps out of the total of (502) while the number of camps that are located on land owned by the State is (86) (17).

### 4.3.2 Camp Set up Agreements

The Executive Unit has concluded several agreements with the private sector to establish camps for the displaced persons. The number of camps where formal agreements have been concluded to establish them is (72) out of (502) camps, at a rate of (14%) distributed over all governorates while the number of camps where informal agreements have been concluded to establish them is (430) camps, at a rate of 86%.

### 4.3.3 Camp Management by the Representative (Focal Points) of Executive Unit

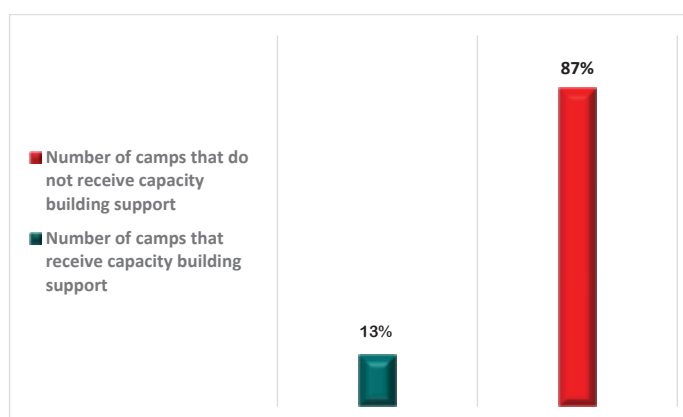
The Executive Unit manages the camps for the displaced persons in all the governorates under the study of the Republic. The number of camps in which the representatives (focal points) of the Executive Unit are permanently present is (424) comprising (84%) of the total of 502 camps while the number of camps, in which the representatives of the Executive Unit are not permanently present, is (78 camps), at a rate of (16%).

### 4.3.4 Camps According to Capacity Building Support

Table (4.3.4.1) and Figure (4.3.4.1) show the number of camps according to capacity building support

Table (4.3.4.1) Number of camps according to capacity building support	
Number of camps that receives capacity building support	Number of camps that does not receive capacity building support
71	477
13%	87%

Figure (4.3.4.1) Percentage of camps according to capacity building support

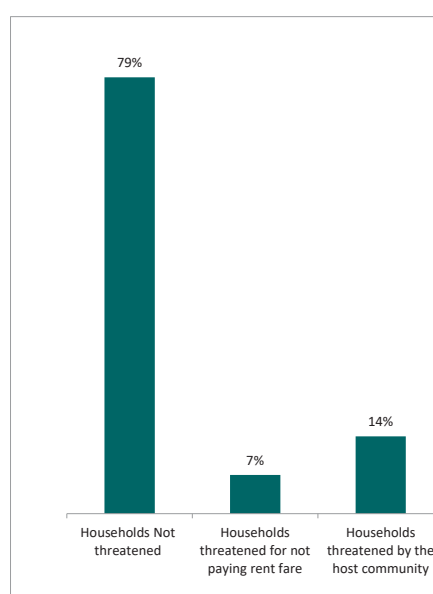


### 4.3.5.1 Eviction Threats for Households Living in Houses

Table (4.3.5.1.1) and Figure (4.3.5.1.1) show the number of displaced households living in houses threatened with eviction

Governorate	Households threatened by the host community	Households threatened for not paying rent fare
Abyan	26	2053
Al Hudaydah	0	16
Al Dhale'e	52	635
Al Maharah	0	2030
Taiz	16220	17191
Hadramaut	58	7469
Shabwah	428	1534
Aden	0	2
Lahj	0	0
Ma'rib	5629	20071
Al Jawf	3821	0
Total	26234	51001
Percentage %	0.34 %	0.66 %

Figure (4.3.5.1.1) Percentage of households threatened with eviction

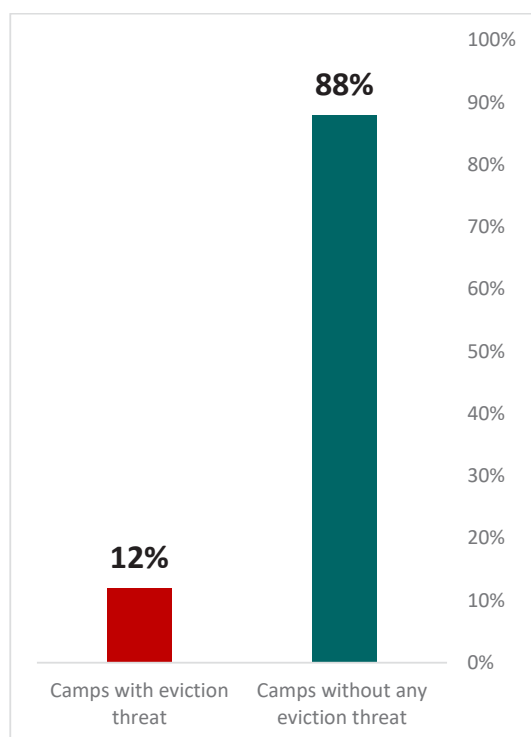


It is clear from Table (4.3.5.1.1) and Figure (4.3.5.1.1) that the number of households threatened with eviction is (26234) comprising (7%) of the displaced households who live in houses and are threatened with eviction from community due to tensions with the host community while (51001) (14%) of the households are threatened with eviction due to not paying the rent while the households that are not threatened with eviction is at 79%.

### 4.3.5.2 Camps at Risk of Eviction

Table (4.3.5.2.1) shows the number of camps threatened with eviction in all governorates under the study

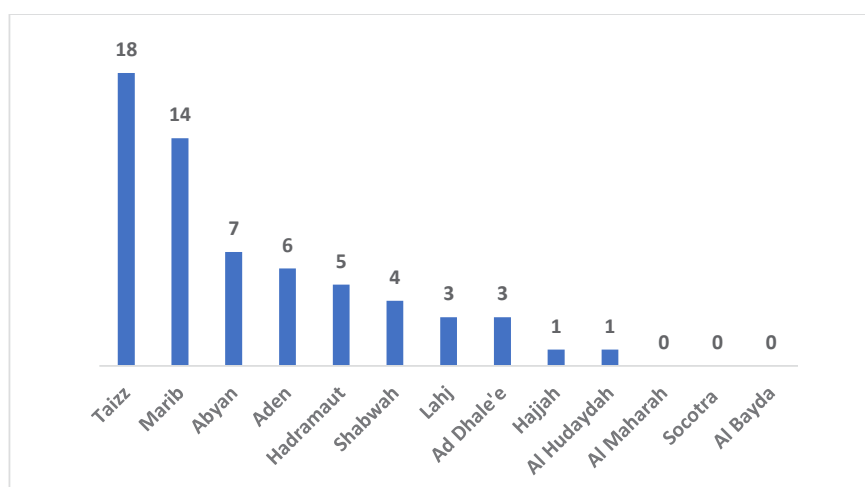
Figure (4.3.5.2.1) Percentage of camps by eviction threats



Governorate	Camps without any eviction threat	Camps with eviction threat
Abyan	44	7
Al Hudaydah	31	1
Ad Dhale'e	28	3
Al Maharah	10	-
Taizz	61	18
Hadramaut	11	5
Shabwah	11	4
Aden	27	6
Lahj	14	3
Marib	138	14
Hajjah	61	1
Al Bayda	3	0
Socotra	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>12%</b>

Figure (4.3.5.2.2) Percentage of camps by eviction threats

It is clear from Table (4.3.5.2.1) and Figure (4.3.5.2.1) that the number of camps threatened with eviction is (62) out of (502) camps, at a rate of 12%. Most of the camps threatened with eviction are in Taiz and Marib Governorates; they (14 and 18) camps respectively.



## 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



## 5.1 Introduction:

The IDPs in Yemen suffer severe shortage in shelter and shelter materials. The suffering of the IDPs increases continuously because of the continuation of the current conflict in the country and the inability of the Government of Yemen (GOY) and humanitarian partners to cover all the needs in this sector. The number of the displaced households that live with the host community is (150453) households comprising (41%) of the total displaced households. Non-payment of governmental salaries, houses high rent fare and lack of work opportunities in the private sector because of the current war increase or double the suffering of the IDPs. The number of households that stay in rented houses is (212325) comprising (59%) of the total households in houses. This percentage is very high and requires fast intervention by humanitarian actors and NGOs. Regarding the IDPs in camps, the number of households that live in a temporary shelter is (35819) households comprising (48%) of the total households that live in the camps. This high percentage of households that reside in a temporary shelter inside the camps requires intervention by humanitarian actors to provide suitable shelters to these households. The results also showed that (1875) households live in the open air inside the camps. According to the indicators of the general status of the shelter, the results showed that the number of tents in need of maintenance or replacement are (30678). This means that (30000) households that live in the camps are in a dire need of emergency and transitional shelters. The results also showed that (5485) displaced households are hosted by other displaced households inside the camps. These households are in need of emergency shelters. According to the camps, the results showed that (381) camps with (76%) out of the total (502) camps are in dire need of tents.

Regarding the risks such as (floods, torrential rains and fire) that threaten the IDPs in the camps, the results showed that (289) (58%) of the total camps of the total camps (502) are exposed to the risk of floods. This high percentages stress the need for quick intervention to transfer these camps to safe places that are away of floods threats. The results showed that (299) of camps comprising (44%) of (502) camps are exposed to the risk of fire because the displaced households in the camps rely on using woods and coal as means for cooking. The results also revealed that (33811) households (44%) out of the total number of households that live in the camps use wood and coal as their main source in cooking. This high percentage stresses the need to provide alternative safe means for cooking such as cooking gas. Regarding the IDPs needs in the shelter sector, the results showed that (379) camps (75%) of the total number of camps (502) did not receive any shelter materials over the last three months (of the survey day). Concerning light sources used by IDPs in the camps, the results showed that (11127) (14%) households of the total displaced households in the camps use gasoline and candles. This means that (11127) households are in need of safer means such as solar panels. Regarding the IDPs in houses, (134756) households comprising (37%) of the total displaced households that stay in rented houses are in need of rent-payment assistance. (111420) households (30%) of the total households that stay in rented houses are that stay in rented houses (rented house) but do not have any shelter materials. This shows the need of providing urgent shelter materials to these households to alleviate the sufferings of these displaced households. This section presents the descriptive analysis of shelter indicators: Distribution of households by shelter type, indicators of the general status of shelter (the total number of tents, caravans, tents in need of maintenance and replacement, makeshifts, households having no tents and the special conditions of the shelter). In what follows, the statistical analysis of the shelter sector will be presented.

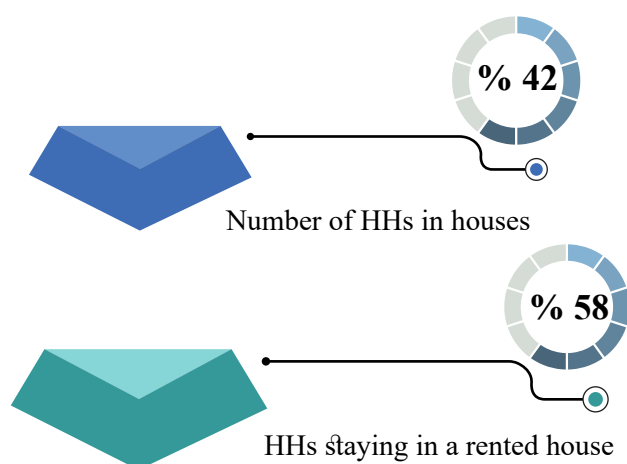
## 5.2 Number of Households According to the Type of Shelter

This section presents the number of the displaced households in the camps and the number of the displaced households in houses according to the type of the shelter. It includes two main subsections: (A) number of the displaced households that stay in rented houses according to the type of shelter. (B) number of the displaced households in the camps according to the type of shelter.

### 5.2.1 Type of Shelter of the Displaced Households that stay in rented houses

Table (5.2.1.1) shows the type of shelter of the displaced households in houses (households hosted by relatives (or friends or staying in a rented house).

Figure (5.2.1.1): Number of households according to the type of shelter



Governorate	Number of HHs in houses	HHs staying in a rented house
Abyan	204	3232
Al Hudaydah	777	6114
Al Dhale'e	2778	2682
Al Maharah	0	2030
Taiz	21262	18046
Hadramaut	124	7470
Shabwah	428	1534
Aden	541	7102
Lahj	0	8069
Ma'rib	124339	156046
Al Jawf	0	0
Total	150453	212325
Percentage %	42%	58%

Table (5.2.1.1) and Figure above (5.2.1.1) show the number of households according to the type of shelter. It is apparent from the Table and the Figure that more than half (212325) (58%) of the displaced households in houses while (150453) (42%) stay with their relatives or friends.



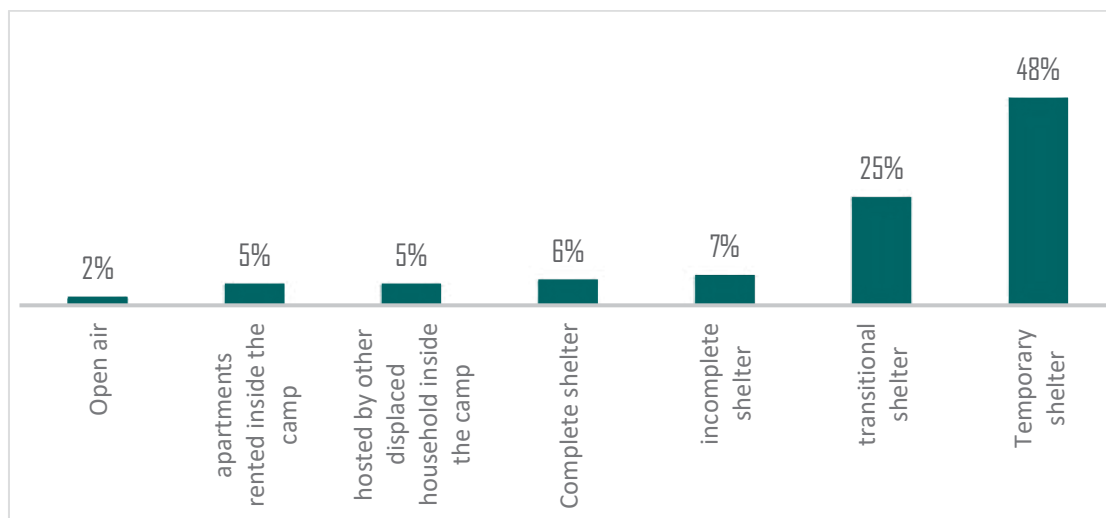


## 5.2.2 Number of Households According to The Type of Shelter in The IDPs Camps

Table (5.2.2.1) reveals the number of households according to the type of shelter in the IDPs camps.

Governorate	Open air	Complete Shelter	Incomplete Shelter	Temporary Shelter	Transitional Shelter	Apartments Rented Inside The Camp	Hosted By Other Displaced Household Inside The
Abyan	122	124	316	1988	1365	59	63
Al Hudaydah	78	8	41	6166	3253	195	459
Al Dhale'e	9	39	189	990	247	61	226
Al Maharah	98	75	27	59	70	68	0
Taiz	441	338	226	5528	969	569	342
Hadramaut	8	70	226	1476	467	141	1
Shabwah	16	0	5	1188	140	93	63
Aden	31	331	696	1514	289	289	218
Lahj	30	5	21	511	1393	0	63
Ma'rib	861	3439	3129	15251	9921	2042	2363
Hajjah	181	768	722	1101	771	0	51
Al Bayda	0	0	0	47	22	0	0
Socotra	0	0	0	0	0	247	0
Total	1875	5197	5598	35819	18907	3764	3849
Percentage %	2%	6%	7%	48%	25%	5%	5%

Figure (5.2.2.1): percentage of households according to the type of shelter in the IDPs camps.





As can be clearly seen from Table (5.2.2.1.) and Figure (5.2.2.1) that show the number of households according to the type of shelter in the IDPs camps, the number of households ranges between (1875) (20%) households that stay in the open air and (35819) (48%) households that stay in a temporary shelter. The households that stay in rented apartments inside the camps came in the second place with the lowest percentage (3764) (5%) after the number of households that stay in the open air. The households that stay in a complete shelter (building) came in the third place with (5197) (6%) followed by households staying in an incomplete shelter with (5598) (7%). Whereas in the other side, the shelter recording the highest percentage is the transitional shelter with (18907) (25%) followed by households staying in temporary shelter with (15761) (21%). This result shows the need for tents, temporary shelter and upgrading shelter especially for the households staying in emergency and temporary shelters.

### 5.3 The Indicators of the General Status of the Shelter

Table (5.3.1.) display the indicators of the general status of the shelter represented in the total number of tents, caravans(prefabs), tents requiring maintenance and replacement, makeshifts (made of wood and zinc plates) and the number of households having no tents as well

Governorate	Tents in need of maintenance	Tents in need of replacement	Makeshift constructed instead of tents	Number of buildings completely destroyed	Number of buildings partially destroyed
Abyan	118	493	207	912	1511
Al Hudaydah	1048	1908	949	375	251
Al Dhale'e	374	174	0	81	260
Al Maharah	41	90	332	3	26
Taiz	1167	1653	124	351	711
Hadramaut	558	1012	243	2	284
Shabwah	149	541	91	0	23
Aden	858	438	743	22	240
Lahj	488	255	395	46	121
Ma'rib	6868	6822	2529	380	1561
Hajjah	270	962	120	216	697
Al Bayda	26	15	0	0	0
Socotra	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11965	14363	5733	2388	5685
Percentage %	29.81%	35.79%	14.28%	5.95%	14.17%
Total Need to transitional Shelters			<b>26328</b>		

Figure (5.3.1): The indicators of the general status of shelter.

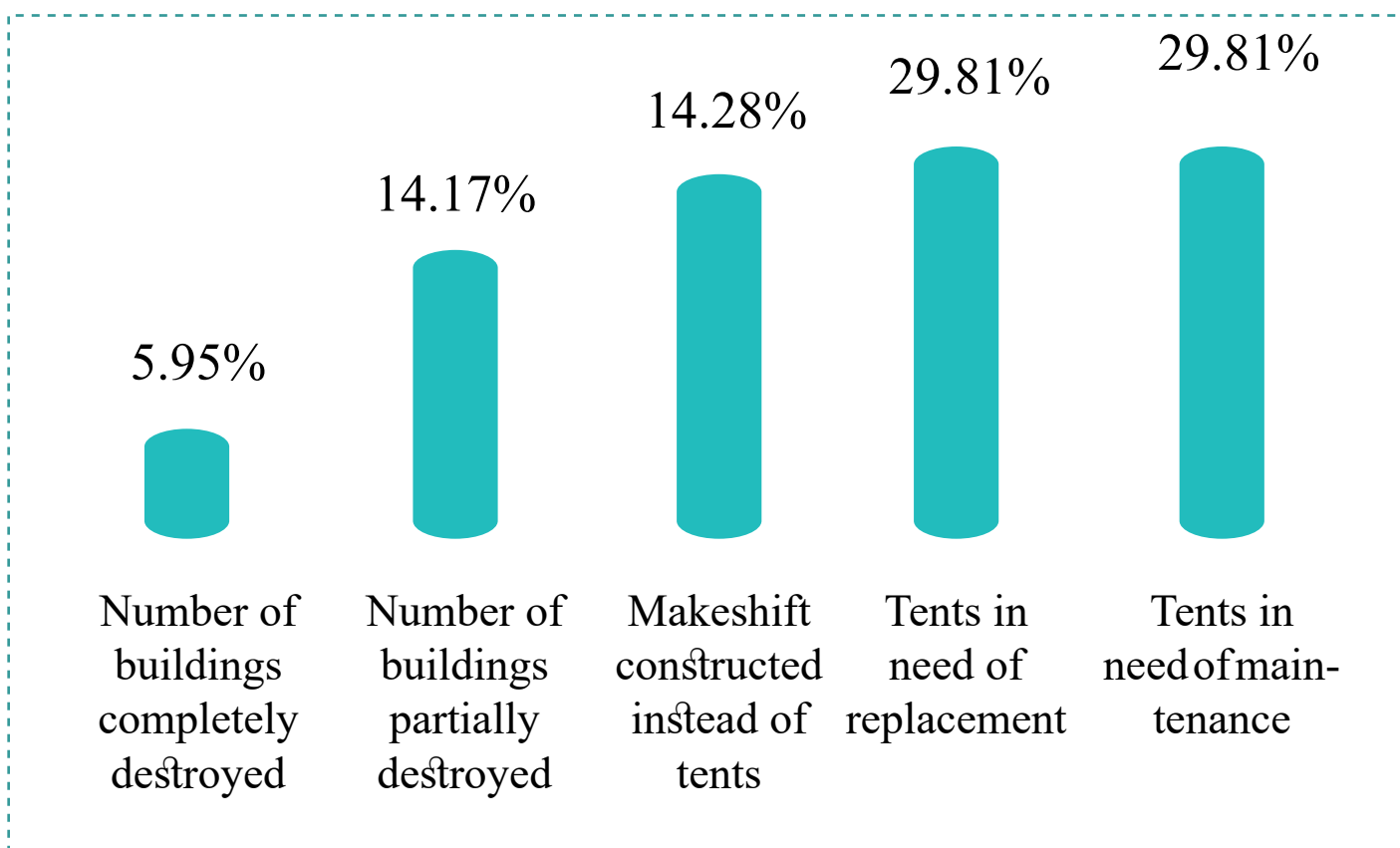
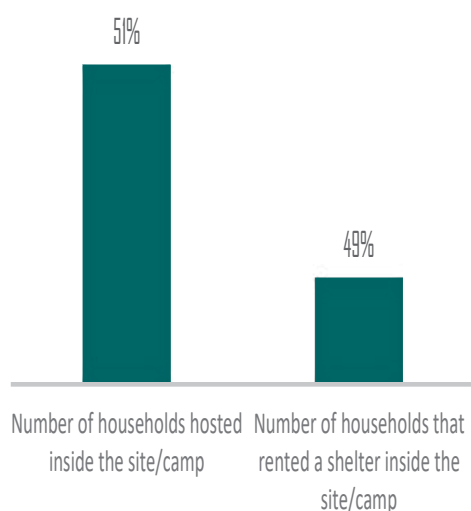


Table (5.3.1.) and Figure (5.3.1) above demonstrate the indicators of the general status of shelter (the total number of tents, caravans, tents in need of maintenance or replacement, What stands out in the Table and the Figure above is that tents need replacement are (14363) (29.81%) and tents need maintenance are (11965) (29.81%). Caravans recorded the lowest rates with only (5318) (14.28%). The number of buildings completely and partially destroyed are the lowest of all shelter types at only (5.95%) and (14.17%) respectively.

## 5.4 The Indicators of the General Status of Shelter

Table (5.4.1): Number of households hosted inside the site/camp

Figure (5.4.1): Percentage of households hosted inside the camp or rented a shelter inside the camp



Governorate	Number of households hosted inside the site/camp	Number of households that rented a shelter inside the site/camp
Abyan	62	867
Al Hudaydah	1318	201
Al Dhale'e	226	109
Al Maharah	26	68
Taiz	342	574
Hadramaut	3	256
Shabwah	63	93
Aden	202	310
Lahj	100	0
Ma'rib	2817	2603
Hajjah	326	0
Al Bayda	0	0
Socotra	0	247
Total	5485	5328
Percentage %	51%	49%

Table (5.4.1) and Figure (5.4.1) clearly demonstrate that (10813) (51%) of the households do not have shelter, where (5328) (49%) of them are hosted inside the camp by either relatives or friends while (5485) (49%) of the households rented a shelter inside the camp (one household receiving by another household in return for paying rent fare). This result shows that (10813) households are in need of shelter so as to alleviate the sufferings of displaced households especially the ones where two or more households stay in one tent.



## 5.5 The Indicators of the General Status of the Shelter concerning (NFI)

Table (5.5.1) and Figure (5.5.1) below illustrate the number of camps in order of priority of shelter materials NFIs

Governorate	Tents/mak eshift	Mattresses /blankets	Utensils	clothes	Plastic water containers	Gas Cylinder	Solar Panel	Fans	Others
Abyan	43	45	10	2	6	19	27	1	0
Al Hudaydah	27	30	5	0	1	22	11	0	0
Al Dhale'e	15	20	8	8	0	22	19	1	0
Al Maharah	6	10	5	1	2	5	1	0	0
Taiz	59	52	20	9	6	40	43	5	3
Hadramaut	13	13	6	1	1	5	7	1	1
Shabwah	15	13	2	0	1	5	8	1	0
Aden	26	27	8	1	2	19	9	6	1
Lahj	14	11	0	2	0	8	11	4	1
Ma'rib	125	141	69	7	15	59	20	9	11
Hajjah	35	55	17	0	5	32	41	1	0
Al Bayda	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Socotra	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	<b>381</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>
Percentage %	25%	28%	10%	2%	2%	3%	16%	2%	1%

(Figure (5.5.1): Percentage of camps in order of priority of shelter materials NFI

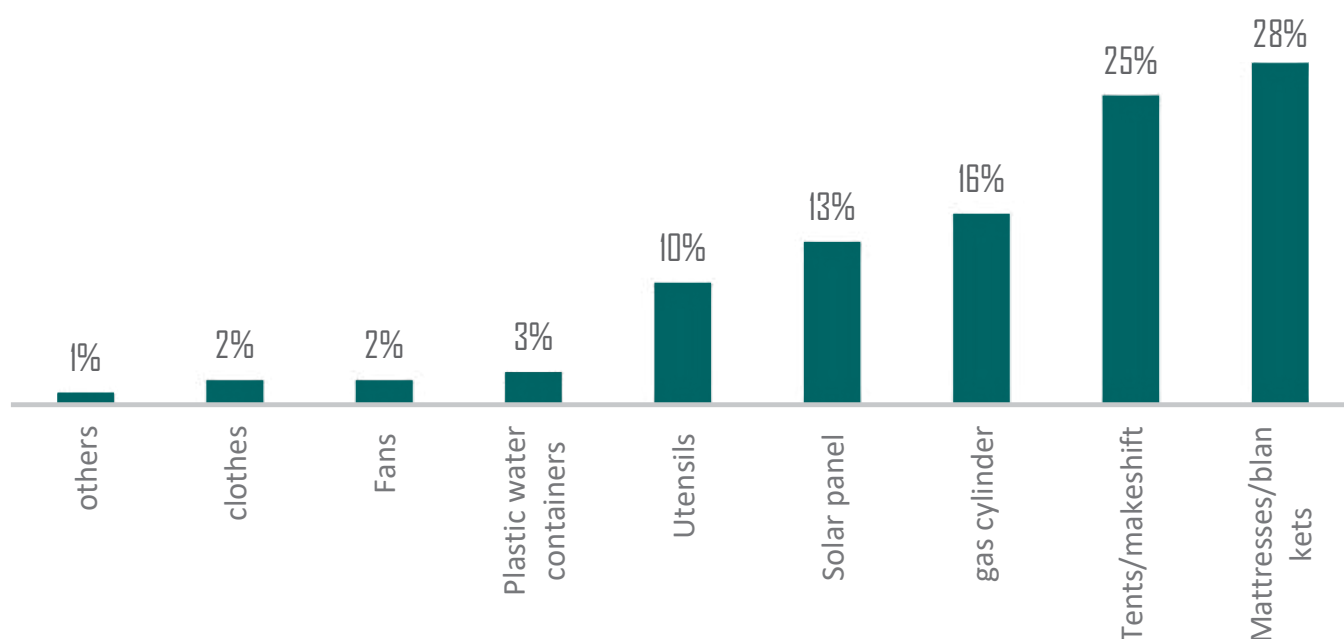


Table (5.5.1) and Figure (5.5.1) show that the most important priorities of the IDPs camps in respect of shelter materials are mattresses, blankets and sheets, at rates of (28%), which ranked the first, while tents and boxes occupied the second priority with (25%). The gas cylinders, solar panels, kitchen utensils, gallons and buckets, clothes, fans, and others) ranked the third priority with a rate ranging from (1% to 16%).



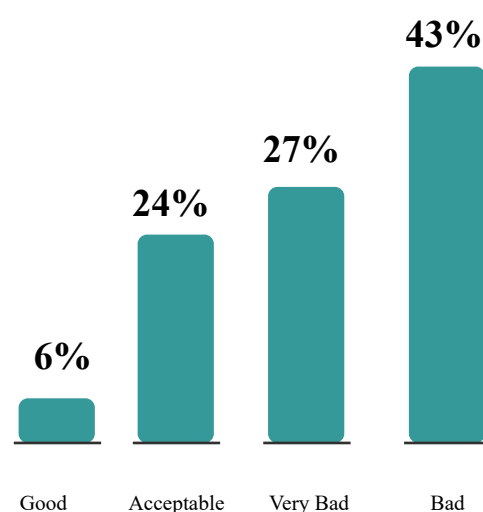
## 5.6 The Surrounding Conditions of the Camps: Protection from Cold and Hot

Table (5.6.1) and Figure (5.6.1) below show the surrounding conditions of the camps: Protection from cold and hot

Governorate	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Acceptable	Total
Abyan	0	25	20	6	51
<u>Al Hudaydah</u>	0	16	5	11	32
Al Dhale'e	5	8	7	11	31
Al Maharah	0	4	4	2	10
<u>Taiz</u>	8	44	12	15	79
Hadramaut	1	6	4	5	16
Shabwah	0	7	7	1	15
Aden	0	19	9	5	33
Lahj	4	7	2	4	17
Ma'rib	7	63	41	41	152
Hajjah	2	17	25	18	62
Al Bayda	0	0	0	3	3
Socotra	1	0	0	0	1
Total	<b>28</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>502</b>
Percentage %	<b>6%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>24%</b>	

A closer inspection of the table and the figure above shows that the overwhelming majority of IDPs camps are surrounded by bad conditions with respect to protection from cold and hot weather. The results showed that (216) camps comprising (43%) of the total number of camps are surrounded by bad conditions (protection from cold and hot weather) and (136) with (27%) of the total number of camps are surrounded by very bad conditions (protection from cold and hot weather). However, the camps that have acceptable and good surrounding conditions are only (122) camps comprising 24% of the total number of camps and only (28) (6%) camps have good conditions.

Figure (5.6.1): Surrounding conditions of the camps: Protection from cold and hot weather



## 5.7 The Surrounding Conditions of the Camps: Protection from Wind and Rainfall

Table (5.7.1) and Figure (5.7.1) below show the surrounding conditions of the camps: Protection from wind and rainfall .

Figure (5.7.1): Number of camps according to protection from wind and rainfall

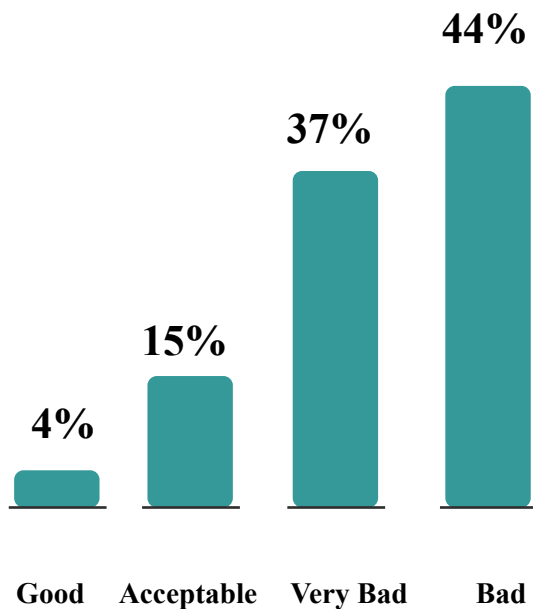


Table (5.7.1): Number of camps according to protection from wind and rainfall					
Governorate	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Acceptable	Total
Abyan	0	22	25	4	51
<u>Al Hudaydah</u>	0	18	9	5	32
Al Dhale'e	4	12	9	6	31
Al Maharah	0	4	4	2	10
<u>Taiz</u>	8	44	18	9	79
Hadramaut	0	8	6	2	16
Shabwah	0	3	11	1	15
Aden	0	17	13	3	33
Lahj	2	7	4	4	17
Ma'rib	6	62	59	25	152
Hajjah	0	23	27	12	62
Al Bayda	0	3	0	0	3
Socotra	0	0	0	1	1
Total	20	223	185	74	502
Percentage %	4%	44%	37%	15%	

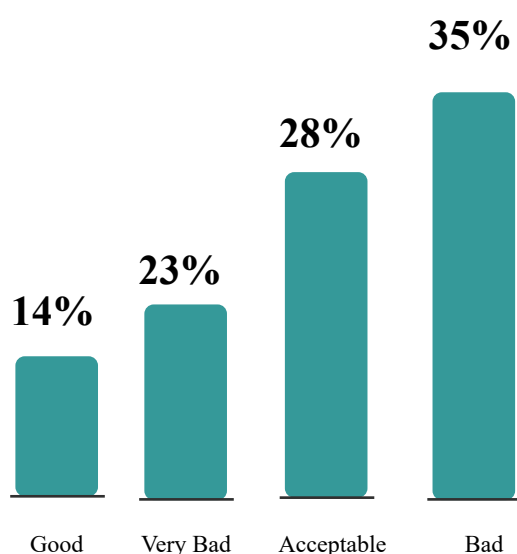
As can be clearly seen from the table and figure above, the overwhelming majority of camps (88%) are surrounded by bad conditions with respect to protection from wind and rainfall. (223) camps with (44%) of the total number of camps are surrounded by bad conditions and (185) (37%) are surrounded by very bad conditions. However, the camps that have acceptable and good surrounding conditions are only (74) camps with (14 %) of the total number of camps and only (20) (4 %) of the camps are surrounded by good conditions.



## 5.8 The Surrounding Conditions of the Camps: Protection from Floods

Table (5.8.1) and Figure (5.8.1) below show the surrounding conditions of the camps: Protection from floods

Figure: (5.8.1): Surrounding conditions of the camps: Protection from floods



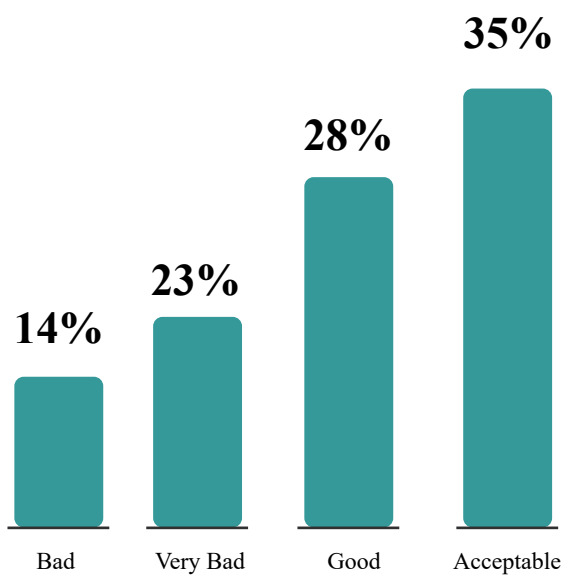
Governorate	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Acceptable	Total
Abyan	7	14	17	13	51
Al Hudaydah	1	14	15	2	32
Al Dhale'e	6	9	6	10	31
Al Maharah	1	3	2	4	10
Taiz	15	31	10	23	79
Hadramaut	4	6	6	0	16
Shabwah	1	6	4	4	15
Aden	0	16	10	7	33
Lahj	4	4	4	5	17
Ma'rib	23	46	30	53	152
Hajjah	10	26	9	17	62
Al Bayda	0	1	0	2	3
Socotra	0	0	0	1	1
Total	72	176	113	141	502
Percentage %	14%	35%	23%	28%	

The table and the figure above clearly demonstrate that more than half of the camps (289) (58%) are surrounded by bad and very bad conditions with respect to protection from floods. (176) camps comprising (35%) of the total number of camps are surrounded by bad conditions concerning protection from floods and (113) (23%) are surrounded by very bad conditions of the same. However, the camps that have acceptable surrounding conditions with respect to protection from floods are only (141) camps with (28 %) of the total number of camps and only (72) (14 %) of the camps are surrounded by good conditions.

## 5.9 Number of Camps According to Persons and Property Protection

Table (5.9.1) and Figure (5.9.1) below show the number of camps according to persons and property protection

Figure (5.9.1): Percentage of camps according to persons and property protection



Governorate	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Acceptable	total
Abyan	7	14	17	13	51
<u>Al Hudaydah</u>	1	14	15	2	32
Al Dhale'e	6	9	6	10	31
Al Maharah	1	3	2	4	10
<u>Taiz</u>	15	31	10	23	79
Hadramaut	4	6	6	0	16
Shabwah	1	6	4	4	15
Aden	0	16	10	7	33
Lahj	4	4	4	5	17
Ma'rib	23	46	30	53	152
Hajjah	10	26	9	17	62
Al Bayda	0	1	0	2	3
Socotra	0	0	0	1	1
Total	72	176	113	141	502
Percentage %	14%	35%	23%	28%	

It can be seen from Table (5.9.1) and Figure (5.9.1) above that more than half of the camps (289) (58%) are surrounded by bad conditions with respect to protection of persons and properties. The remaining percentage ranges between acceptable conditions and good conditions. (141) camps (28%) are surrounded by acceptable conditions and only (72) (14%) camps are surrounded by good conditions.

## 5.10 Number of Camps According to Fire Protection

Table (5.10.1) and Figure (5.10.1) below show the number of camps according to fire protection

Figure (5.10.1): Percentage of camps according to fire protection

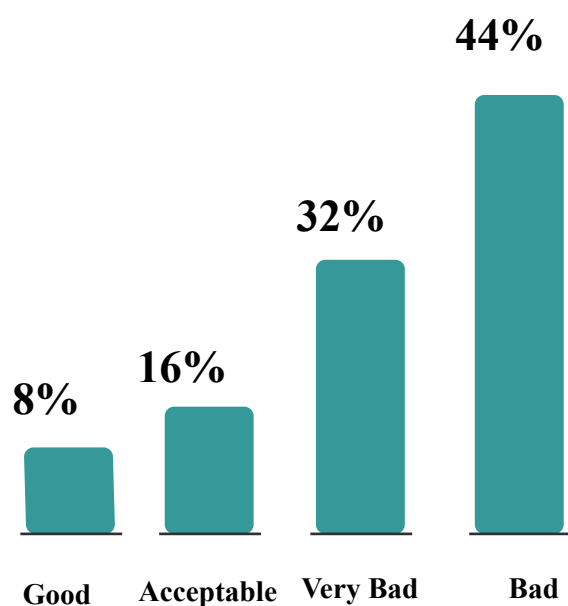


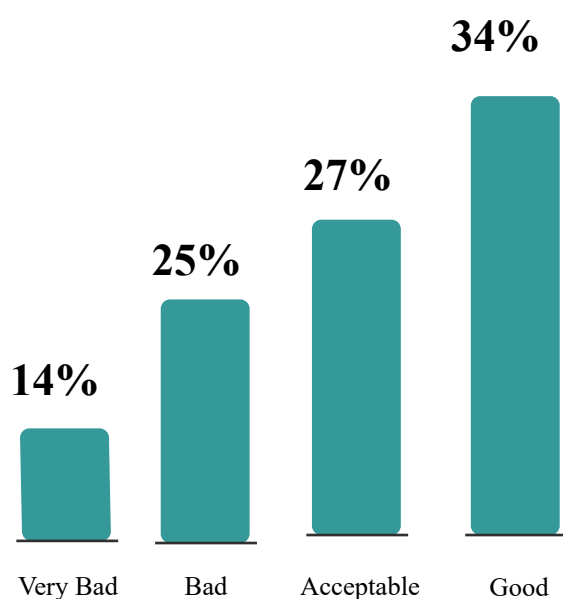
Table (5.10.1): Number of camps according to protection from fire.					
Governorate	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Acceptable	total
Abyan	3	14	30	4	51
Al Hudaydah	0	15	15	2	32
Al Dhale'e	6	10	7	8	31
Al Maharah	1	4	4	1	10
Taiz	15	41	14	9	79
Hadramaut	0	6	6	4	16
Shabwah	0	2	11	2	15
Aden	0	18	10	5	33
Lahj	3	6	4	4	17
Ma'rib	9	61	51	31	152
Hajjah	3	38	11	10	62
Al Bayda	0	3	0	0	3
Socotra	0	1	0	0	1
Total	40	219	163	80	502
Percentage %	80%	44%	32%	16%	

It is clearly apparent from the table and figure above that about two thirds of the camps are surrounded by bad and very bad conditions regarding protection from fire. (219) camps comprising (44%) of the total camps are surrounded by bad conditions regarding protection from fire and (163) camps (32%) are surrounded by very bad conditions. Only (80) camps comprising (16 %) of the total camps have acceptable conditions followed by (40 camps comprising (8%) of the total camps have good conditions.

## 5.11 Number of Camps Threatened by Predators

Table (5.11.1) and Figure (5.11.1) below show the number of camps threatened by predators

Figure (5.11.1): Percentage of camps threatened by predators



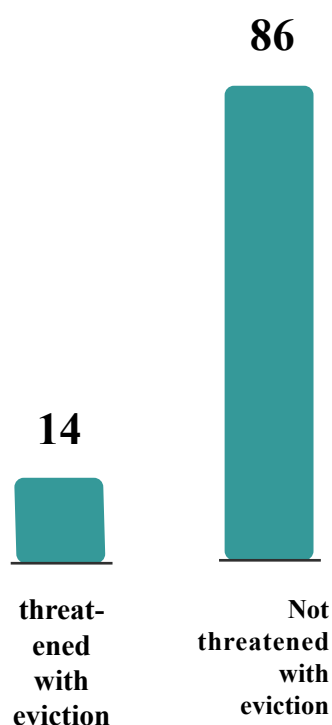
Governorate	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Acceptable	total
Abyan	4	16	19	12	51
Al Hudaydah	5	18	3	6	32
Al Dhale'e	9	6	1	15	31
Al Maharah	4	2	1	3	10
Taiz	26	31	7	15	79
Hadramaut	2	3	5	6	16
Shabwah	5	2	2	6	15
Aden	7	13	8	5	33
Lahj	5	4	3	5	17
Ma'rib	75	22	16	39	152
Hajjah	30	7	4	21	62
Al Bayda	0	0	0	3	3
Socotra	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>502</b>
<b>Percentage %</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>27%</b>	

It is clearly apparent from the table and the figure above that (60%) of the camps have good and acceptable protection from predators. (173) camps comprising (34%) of the total camps have good protection from predators and (136) camps (27%) have acceptable protection. About (40%) of the camps are threatened by predators. Only (124) (25%) of camps have bad conditions followed by (69) camps comprising (14%) of the total camps have very bad conditions regarding protection from predators.

## 5.12 Number of camps threatened with eviction within three months

Table (5.12.1) and Figure (5.12.1) below show the number of camps threatened by eviction within three months

Figure (5.12.1): Percentage of camps threatened with eviction within three months



Governorate	Not threatened with eviction	threatened with eviction	total
Abyan	44	7	51
Al Hudaydah	31	1	32
Al Dhale'e	28	3	31
Al Maharah	10	0	10
Taiz	61	18	79
Hadramaut	11	5	16
Shabwah	11	4	15
Aden	27	6	33
Lahj	14	3	17
Ma'rib	138	14	152
Hajjah	61	1	62
Al Bayda	3	0	3
Socotra	1	0	1
Total	440	62	502
Percentage %	86%	14%	

The table and figure above show the number of camps threatened with eviction within three months. As is clearly seen, (440) camps comprising (86%) of the total number of camps (502) are not threatened with eviction whereas only (62) (14%) camps are threatened with eviction.

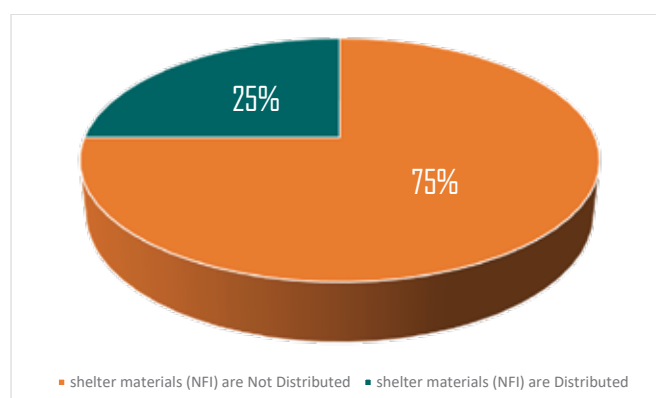
### 5.13 Number of Camps According to Distributing Shelter Materials (NFI) Within the Last Three Months

Table (5.13.1) and Figure (5.13.1) below show the number of camps according to distributing shelter materials (NFI) within the last three months

Governorate	shelter materials (NFI) are Not Distributed	shelter materials (NFI) are Distributed	total
Abyan	51	0	51
Al Hudaydah	16	16	32
Al Dhale'e	16	15	31
Al Maharah	8	2	10
Taiz	38	41	79
Hadramaut	13	3	16
Shabwah	13	2	15
Aden	27	6	33
Lahj	9	8	17
Ma'rib	126	26	152
Hajjah	59	3	62
Al Bayda	3	0	3
Socotra	0	1	1
total	379	123	502
Percentage %	75%	25%	

Figure (5.13.1): Number of camps according to distributing shelter materials (NFI) within the last three months

Table (5.13.1) and Figure (5.13.1) below show the number of camps according to distributing shelter materials (NFI) within the last three months. As is clearly seen, three quarters (75%) of the camps did not witness any distribution of shelter materials (NFI) over the last three months. Only one quarter of the camps (25%) witnessed distribution of shelter materials (NFI) over the last three months..





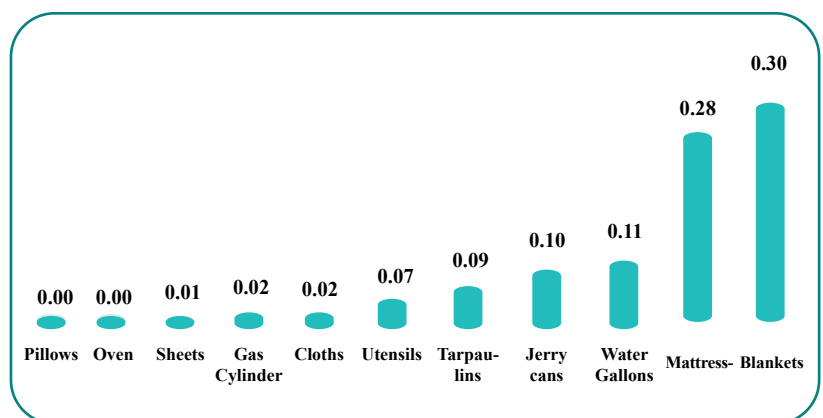
## 5.14 Number of households according to the distribution of shelter materials (NFI) over the last three months

Table (5.14.1) and Figure (5.14.1) below show the number of households according to the distribution of shelter materials (NFI) within the last three months

Governorate	Blankets	Mattresses	Sheets	Pillows	Cloths	Jerry cans	Utensils	Oven	Gas Cylinder	Tarpaulins	Water Gallons
Abyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al Hudaydah	1513	1723	182	2	0	277	136	0	0	330	2398
Al Dhale'e	3998	3976	0	0	63	1127	815	0	0	753	496
Al Maharah	91	91	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	91
Taiz	6197	5398	3	1	1562	1264	922	63	170	2385	1141
Hadramaut	720	540	0	0	280	140	70	0	0	0	1410
Shabwah	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	0	0	0	366
Aden	465	515	0	0	154	277	185	0	40	0	290
Lahj	6616	6615	102	4	0	3564	2494	0	1	220	1635
Ma'rib	6103	5507	366	288	4	1797	1882	0	1130	3905	1446
Hajjah	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
Al Bayda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Socotra	72	72	72	72	0	0	0	0	0	37	0
Total	25854	24437	725	367	2063	8720	6504	63	1341	7630	9352
Percentage %	30%	28%	1%	0%	2%	10%	7%	0%	2%	9%	11%

Figure (5.14.1): Percentage of households according to the distribution of shelter materials (NFI) within the last three months

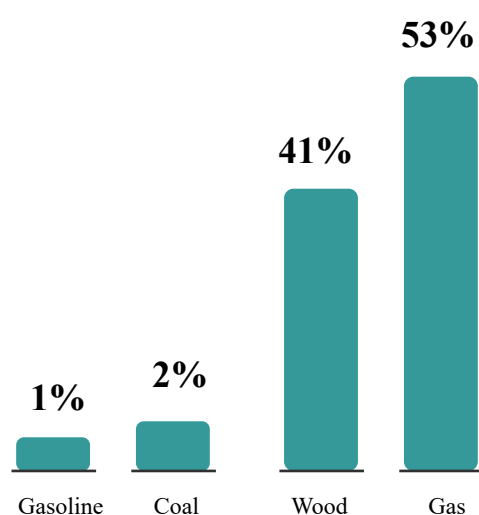
As is clearly apparent from the Table (5.14.1) and the Figure(5.14.1) above, the distribution of shelter materials (NFI) was limited to some materials and with small quantities. Blankets recorded the highest among the distributed materials with (25854) comprising (30%) of the total number of distributed materials followed by mattresses that recorded the second highest among the distributed materials with (24437) comprising (28%) of the total number of distributed materials. Other NFI materials recorded the lowest rates ranging between (0%) for pillows and ovens and (11%) for water gallons.



## 5.15 Number of Households according to the Sources of Energy Used in Cooking

Table (5.15.1) and Figure (5.15.1) below show the number of households according to the sources of energy used in cooking

Figure (5.15.1): Percentage of households according to the sources of energy used in cooking



Governorate	Wood	Coal	Gas	Gasoline
Abyan	2967	10	1320	0
Al Hudaydah	7606	523	1925	6
Al Dhale'e	1023	0	813	38
Al Maharah	257	0	175	0
Taiz	4382	59	1842	0
Hadramaut	722	17	1905	8
Shabwah	516	0	275	16
Aden	1558	157	1725	20
Lahj	1394	0	699	18
Ma'rib	9836	283	29781	313
Hajjah	1865	525	1146	124
Al Bayda	69	0	59	0
Socotra	32	0	215	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32227</b>	<b>1574</b>	<b>41880</b>	<b>543</b>
<b>Percentage %</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>1%</b>

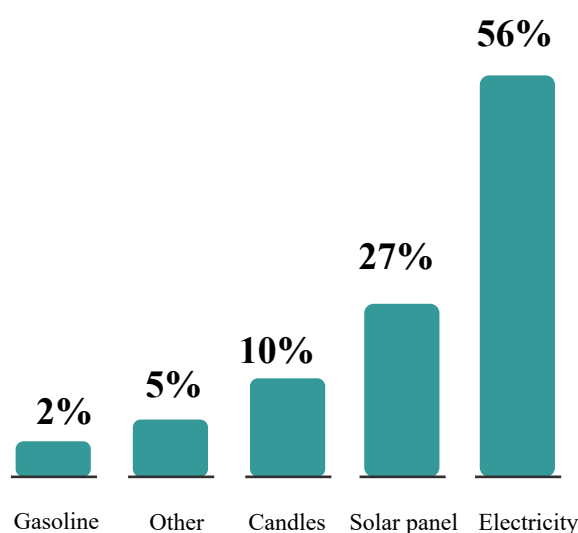
As Table (5.15.1) and Figure (5.15.1) above clearly demonstrate the number of displaced households according to sources used in cooking. It was found that (41880) households comprising (53%) of the total households use gas as their main source for cooking. Wood came in the second place as the main source of energy used in cooking by displaced households with (33801) households comprising (41%) of the total displaced households in the camps. Other sources (gasoline and coal) recorded small rates (1%) and (2%) respectively. This striking result stresses the need to provide gas to 33801 displaced households in all targeted camps because wood and coal are very unhealthy and lead to fire especially in tents that are very crowded and interrelated.



## 5.16 Number of Households According to The Sources of Energy Used in Light

Table (5.16.1) and Figure (5.16.1) below show the number of households according to the sources of energy used in light

Figure (5.16.1): Percentage of households according to the sources of energy used in light



Governorate	Electricity	Solar panel	Gasoline	Other	Candles
Abyan	1634	931	383	464	699
Al Hudaydah	0	7794	222	78	3591
Al Dhale'e	0	1023	183	99	191
Al Maharah	323	24	0	33	0
Taiz	10	3508	17	1335	658
Hadramaut	873	807	0	333	109
Shabwah	489	156	205	47	138
Aden	2722	824	71	65	57
Lahj	126	1679	0	130	193
Ma'rib	37721	3117	80	640	2005
Hajjah	98	1542	177	430	238
Al Bayda	0	33	0	0	79
Socotra	284	0	0	0	0
Total	44280	21438	1338	3654	7958
Percentage %	56%	27%	2%	5%	10%

What stands out in Table (5.16.1) and Figure (5.16.1) above is that more than half of the households in the camps rely on electricity grid as their main source for light. (44280) (56%) of household reported that they use electricity as their main source for light. Solar panel recorded the second highest source of energy used by displaced households for light with (21438) households comprising (27%) of the total displaced households while 15 % of households depend on gasoline and candles. This result reveals that there is a dire need to provide 11127 households with solar panels in the targeted camps.



## 5.17 NFI Sector

This section presents the availability of NFI for the displaced households. It consists of two subsections: (A) The availability of NFI for the displaced households in rented houses and (B) The availability of NFI for the displaced households in the camps

### 5.17.1 the Availability of NFI for the Displaced Households in Houses

Table (5.17.1) and Figure (5.17.1) below show the availability of NFI for the displaced households that stay in houses

Figure (5.17.1.1): The availability of NFI for the displaced households

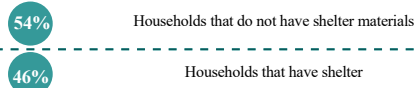


Figure (5.17.1.2): The availability of NFI for the displaced households

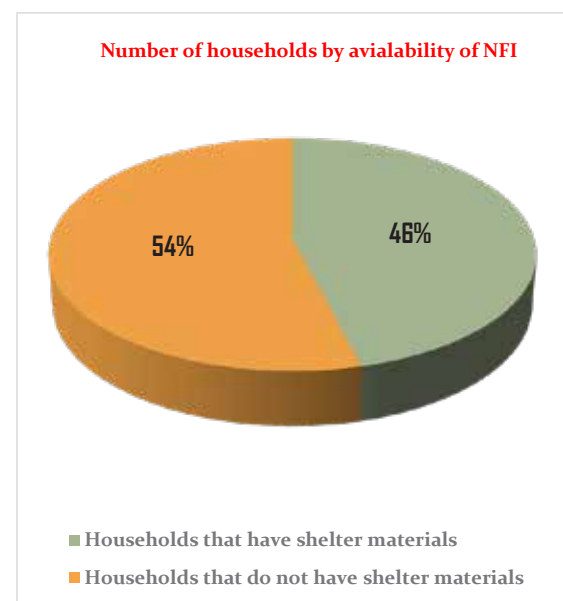
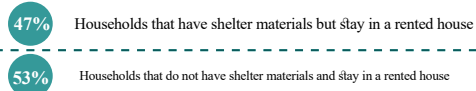


Table (5.17.1.1) and the Figure (5.17.1.1) above demonstrate that (134756) comprising (39 %) of households that live in rented houses are in need of rent-payment subsidies and they have no NFI. (112480) (53.38%) of the displaced households do not have shelter materials and stay in a rented house. (99845) (47%) of the displaced households in houses have shelter materials stay in a rented house. (84009) (54%) live in hosted community and they do not have shelter materials. (70408) (46%) of households hosted by relatives or friends but have shelter materials.



### 5.17.2.2 Number of Camps by availability of NFI Provided by Organizations

Table (5.17.2) reveal the number of camps by providing the shelter services and NFIs provided by organizations

5.17.2 Number of Camps by availability of NFI Provided by Organizations			
Governorates	Sites/ Camps have no Services (NFI)	Sites/ Camps have no Services (NFI)	Total
Abyan	50	1	51
Al Hudaydah	11	21	32
Al Dhale'e	13	18	31
Al Maharah	7	3	10
Taiz	45	34	79
Hadramaut	11	5	16
Shabwah	15	0	15
Aden	26	7	33
Lahj	7	10	17
Ma'rib	141	11	152
Hajjah	61	1	62
Al Bayda	3	0	3
Socotra	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>502</b>
<b>Percentage %</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>22%</b>	

Table (5.17.2) shows the number of camps with regard to providing shelter services and NFI to the site / camp by organizations. The results clearly show that more than three quarters of the camps (78%) (391) out of the total of (502) camps have no shelter services and NFI are not available, while (111) (22%) of the camps have shelter services and NFI.

## Section Six

# 6



Ex.U.IDPs



## 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



## 6.1 Introduction

The displaced households that stay in rented housing units lack access to clean drinking water. The results showed that there are (207044) (57%) of the displaced households in houses lack access to potable water and (175567) (48%) of households have only access to non-potable water (water for use). This stresses the need to provide displaced households with potable and clean water

Regarding the displaced households in the camps, the results showed that (188) (37%) of camps do not have access to potable water. This means that (21957) (27%) of the households in these camps lack access to potable water

The results also revealed that (145) (29%) out of the total number of 502 camps do not have regular access to potable water. (22071) (28%) of the households in these camps do not have regular access to potable water. These results show the large number of the households that are in dire need of potable water. Humanitarian actors and NGOs are strongly recommended to intervene and provide assistance in providing potable water to the displaced households either in the camps or the ones that stay in rented houses

Regarding water sources, (49%) of the camps rely on water truck tankers and private projects as their main source of potable water. (19015) (24%) of the displaced households in these camps rely on water truck tankers and purchasing water gallons as their main sources of potable water. This high percentage of displaced households that rely on water truck tankers require a quick intervention by humanitarian partners and NGOs

Some camps suffer from severe shortage of potable water. The results showed that (272) (52%) of the total number of camps (502) suffer from severe shortage of potable water. (31065) (39%) of the households in these camps suffer from severe shortage of potable water.

Regarding hygiene indicator, the results showed that (359) (72%) out of 502 camps did not get any distribution of hygiene kits. (22122) the households out of (78668) (28%) households in these camps did not receive hygiene kits. With respect to waste and garbage removal in the IDPs camps, (349) (79%) of the camps do not have the service of waste and garbage removal (waste and garbage removal is not done periodically) because of lack of financial resources assigned to this aspect. Humanitarian partners and NGOs are recommended to help in this aspect to reduce the spread of epidemics diseases. Most camps are always exposed to the risks of floods because of being located nearby flood channels. (174) (35%) of the camps are threatened by floods. (33888) (43%) of the displaced households live in these camps which means that these displaced households are under the flood risks

For the aim of knowing the status of WASH sector of the displaced persons in houses and camps, this section included indicators of WASH of the displaced PERSONS in HOUSES according to the governorates. It focuses on the availability of potable water for the households in the camps as well as assessing the quantity of water used at the level of IDPs. It also focuses on the status of WASH in camps and the extent of availability of services. The following is a descriptive analysis of the indicators of WASH.



## 6.2 Potable Water

This section displays the indicator of the availability of potable water for displaced households in houses and camps (6.2.1) Availability of potable water for displaced households in camps (6.2.2) Availability of potable water for displaced households in camps

### 6.2.1 Availability of potable water for the displaced households in houses

Table (6.2.1.1) and Figure (6.2.1.1) below illustrate the number of households according to the availability of potable water

Governorate	Households that have access to potable water	Households that do not have access to potable water	Households that have access to non-potable water	Households that do not have access to non-potable water
Abyan	1891	1545	2059	1377
Al Hudaydah	3758	3133	3993	2898
Al Dhale'e	1057	4403	1057	4403
Al Maharah	59	1971	2025	5
Taiz	3912	35396	8995	30313
Hadramaut	184	7388	205	7388
Shabwah	1170	792	977	985
Aden	7200	443	7196	447
Lahj	7949	120	7949	120
Ma'rib	128532	151853	152754	127631
Al Jawf	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>155712</b>	<b>207044</b>	<b>187210</b>	<b>175567</b>
<b>Percentage %</b>	<b>43%%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>48%</b>

Figure (6.2.1.1): Percentage of households according to the availability of potable water

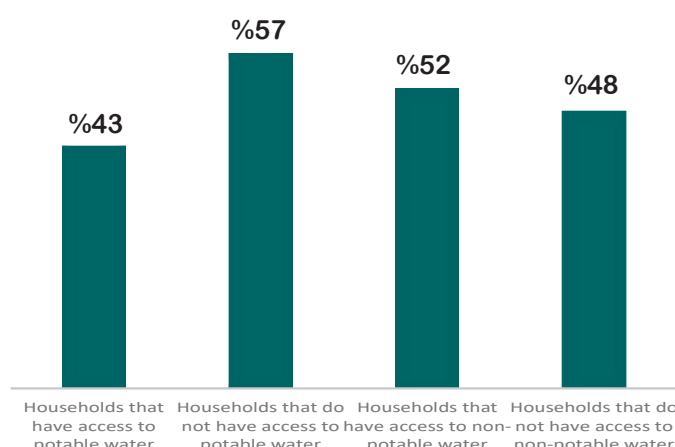


Table (6.2.1.1) and Figure (6.2.1.1) demonstrate the number of households according to the availability of potable water. It is apparent from the table and figure that (%43) (207044) of the households do not have access to potable water whereas only (%57) (155712) of the households have access to potable water. (%52) (187210) of households have access only to non-potable water and (%48) (175567) of the households do not have access to non-potable water.

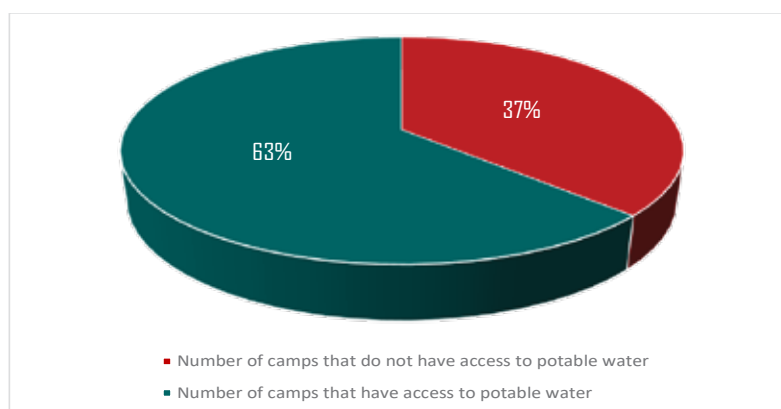


## 6.2.2 Availability of Potable Water for the Displaced Households in The Camps

Table (6.2.2.1) and Figure (6.2.2.1) below illustrate the number of households in the camps according to the availability of potable water.

Governorate	Number of camps that do not have access to potable water	Number of camps that have access to potable water	Total
Abyan	6	45	51
Al Hudaydah	9	23	32
Al Dhale'e	14	17	31
Al Maharah	3	7	10
Taiz	34	45	79
Hadramaut	5	11	16
Shabwah	2	13	15
Aden	9	24	33
Lahj	4	13	17
Ma'rib	67	85	152
Hajjah	35	27	62
Al Bayda	0	3	3
Socotra	0	1	1
Total	188	314	502
Percentage %	37%	63%	
Number of camps that have NO access to potable water	21957		

Figure (6.2.2.1): Percentage of households in the camps according to the availability of potable water



As is apparent from the table and the figure above, (%37) (188) of the total (502) camps do not have access to potable water whereas the vast majority of camps (%63) (314) do not have access to potable water. This shows shortage in potable water in the camps. Humanitarian actors and NGOs should intensively work in this aspect.





### 6.3 Availability of Free Potable Water

Table (6.3.1) and Figure (6.3.1) below illustrate the number of camps according to the availability of free potable water

Governorate	Number of camps that do not have access to potable water	Number of camps that do not have free potable water	Number of camps that have free potable water	Total
Abyan	6	13	32	51
Al Hudaydah	9	1	22	32
Al Dhale'e	14	3	14	31
Al Maharah	3	5	2	10
Taiz	34	11	34	79
Hadramaut	5	10	1	16
Shabwah	2	12	1	15
Aden	9	4	20	33
Lahj	4	1	12	17
Ma'rib	67	23	62	152
Hajjah	35	11	16	62
Al Bayda	0	3	0	3
Socotra	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>502</b>
Percentage %	<b>37%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>43%</b>	
Total number of households that do not have access to potable water	<b>21957</b>			

Figure (6.3.1): Percentage of camps according to the availability of free potable water

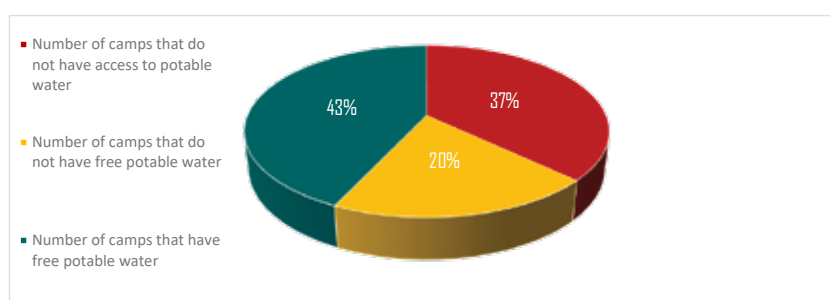


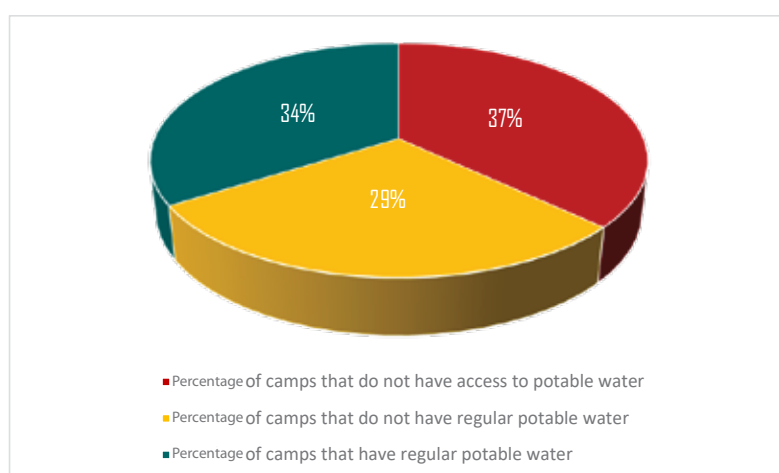
Table (6.3.1) and Figure (6.3.1) above reveal that (%37) (188) of the camps do not have access to potable water whereas (98) camps comprising (%20) of the total (502) camps do not have free potable water. (%43) (216) of the camps have free potable water, while there are 216 camps, at a rate of (%43), have free potable water.



## 6.4 Availability of Potable Water Regularly

Table (6.4.1) and Figure (6.4.1) below show the number of camps according to the availability of regular potable water

Figure (6.4.1): Percentage of camps according to the availability of regular potable water



Governorate	Number of camps that do not have access to potable water	Number of camps that do not have regular potable water	Number of camps that have regular potable water	total
Abyan	6	18	27	51
Al Hudaydah	9	6	17	32
Al Dhale'e	14	8	9	31
Al Maharah	3	3	4	10
Taiz	34	13	32	79
Hadramaut	5	8	3	16
Shabwah	2	12	1	15
Aden	9	8	16	33
Lahj	4	3	10	17
Ma'rib	67	39	46	152
Hajjah	35	23	4	62
Al Bayda	0	3	0	3
Socotra	0	1	0	1
total	188	145	169	502
Percentage %	37%	29%	34%	
Total number of households that do not have regular potable water	22071			

What stands out in Table (6.4.1) and the Figure (6.4.1) is that (%29) (145) of the camps do not have access to regular potable water while (%34) (169) of the camps have regular access to potable water. (%37) (188) of the total camps do not have water at all.



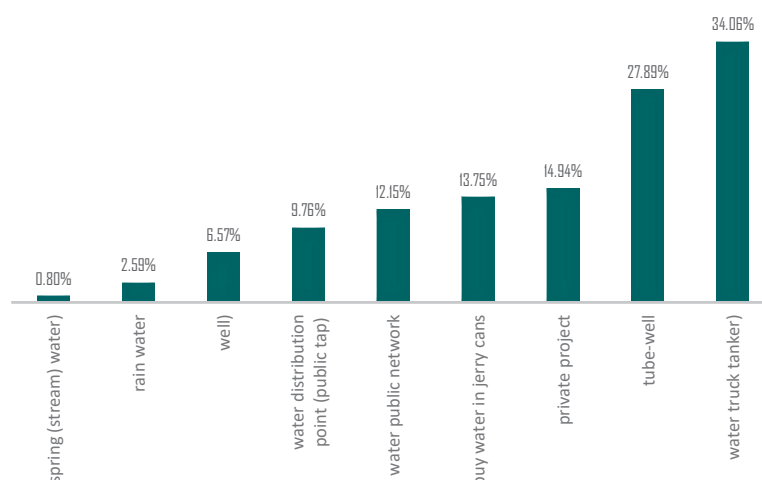
## 6.5 Main Sources of Potable Water

Table (6.5.1) and Figure (6.5.1) below show the number of camps according to the main sources of potable water (tube-well, water public network, private project, water truck tanker, well, water distribution point (public tap), rain water and spring (stream) water).

Governorate	tube-well	water public network	private project	water truck tanker	well	rain water	water distribution point (public tap)	buy water in jerry cans	spring (stream) water
Abyan	20	15	8	7	3	1	6	5	0
Al Hudaydah	8	2	2	9	5	0	7	0	0
Al Dhale'e	5	0	1	15	0	0	0	4	0
Al Maharah	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	2	0
Taiz	8	2	7	19	12	3	5	3	1
Hadramaut	0	1	1	9	0	1	0	2	0
Shabwah	1	0	1	5	5	1	4	1	0
Aden	6	13	2	14	0	0	6	2	0
Lahj	4	1	3	5	0	0	3	0	0
Ma'rib	54	3	44	58	5	0	14	44	0
Hajjah	34	23	4	26	1	4	3	5	0
Al Bayda	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3
Socotra	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Percentage %</b>	<b>27.89 %</b>	<b>12.15 %</b>	<b>14.94 %</b>	<b>34.06 %</b>	<b>6.57 %</b>	<b>2.59 %</b>	<b>9.76 %</b>	<b>13.75 %</b>	<b>0.80 %</b>
<b>Total number of households that rely on water truck tanker</b>	<b>19015</b>								

As is apparent from Table (6.5.1) and the Figure (6.5.1) more than half of the camps (34.06) (171) of the camps rely on water truck tanker and ((140 %27.89)) rely on tube-wells. The rate of camps that rely on water public network, purchasing water in jerry cans and private projects is (%12.15 %13.75 and %14.94) respectively. The rate of camps that depend on rain water, water distribution point (public tap), spring (stream) water and well ranges between (%80) and (9.76) respectively.

Figure (6.5.1): Percentage of camps according to the main sources of potable water





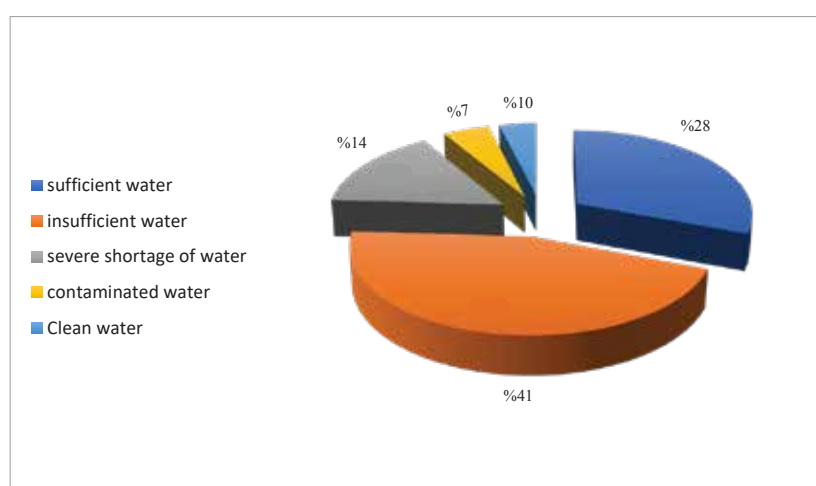
## 6.6 Evaluation of Potable Water Sufficiency

Table (6.6.1) and Figure (6.6.1) below illustrate the number of camps according to the evaluation of potable water (sufficient water, insufficient water, severe shortage of water and contaminated water that needs treatment, and clean water).

Governorate	sufficient water	insufficient water	severe shortage of water	contaminated water	Clean water
Abyan	29	13	3	1	0
Al Hudaydah	15	8	0	1	2
Al Dhale'e	3	14	4	0	0
Al Maharah	3	1	3	0	0
Taiz	22	19	4	3	0
Hadramaut	1	8	4	0	1
Shabwah	3	7	3	0	0
Aden	13	11	2	3	4
Lahj	9	4	0	0	1
Ma'rib	36	71	36	5	4
Hajjah	4	44	10	6	4
Al Bayda	0	3	0	1	0
Socotra	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>
Percentage %	%28	%41		%7	%10
Number of households that do not have sufficient water	31065				

Figure (6.6.1): (6.6.1): Percentage of camps according to the evaluation of water sufficiency

As Table (6.6.1) and Figure (6.6.1) clearly demonstrate that (%41) (205) of the camps have insufficient water whereas only (%28) of the camps have sufficient water. The number of camps that have access to clean water is (%10) (50) of the camps. This means that it is necessary provide clean water to all camps to mitigate the sufferings of the IDPs. The number of camps where there is a severe shortage of water is (69) camps, at a rate of %14, and the number of camps where there is contaminated water is (36) camps with %7. This striking result stresses the importance of quick intervention in this aspect to mitigate the sufferings of the IDPs.





## 6.7 Number of Hygiene Kits Distributed to IDPs Over This Month

Table (6.7.1) and Figure (6.7.1) below show the number of hygiene kits distributed to IDPs over this month

Governorate	Number of hygiene kits distributed during the period of conducting the study
Abyan	629
Al Hudaydah	2193
Al Dhale'e	225
Al Maharah	0
Taiz	1835
Hadramaut	240
Shabwah	0
Aden	1538
Lahj	1082
Ma'rib	2900
Hajjah	54
Al Bayda	0
Socotra	0
Total	10696

Figure (6.7.1) Number of distributed hygiene kits

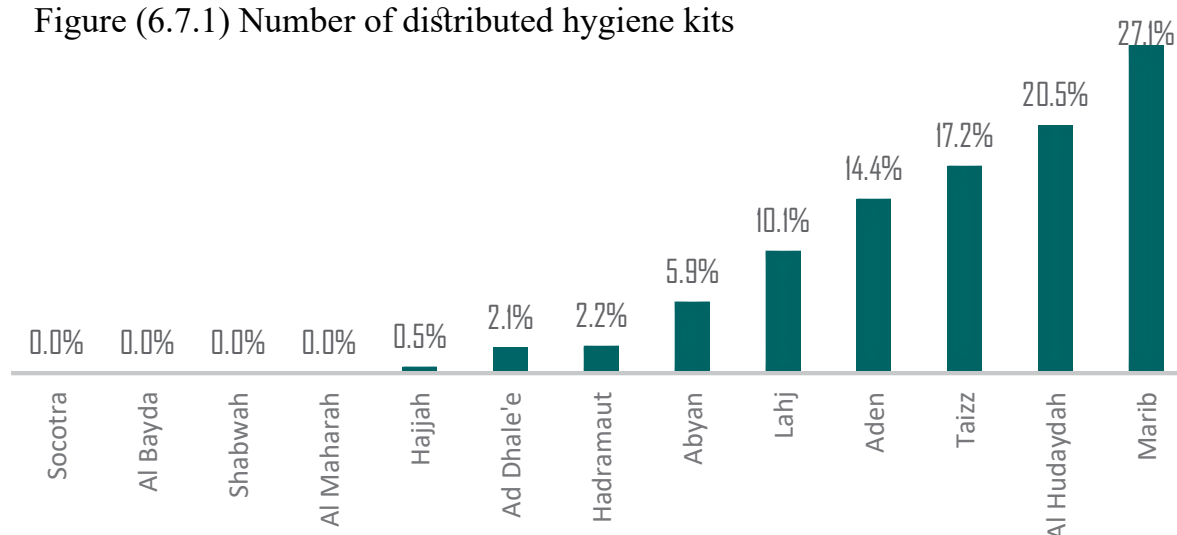




Table (6.7.1) and Figure (6.7.1) above demonstrate that (10696) hygiene kits were distributed to IDPs during the period of conducting the study. It is clear that the highest rate of distribution is (%27.11) in Marib. Al Hudaydah came in second place with (%20.50) followed by Taiz with (%17.16). Regarding the governorates of Lahj, Aden, Hadramout, Abyan and Al Dhale'e the distribution rate ranges between (%2.10 and %14.38) of the hygiene kits. Al Maharah, Shabwah, Al Bayda and Socotra did not receive any hygiene kits.

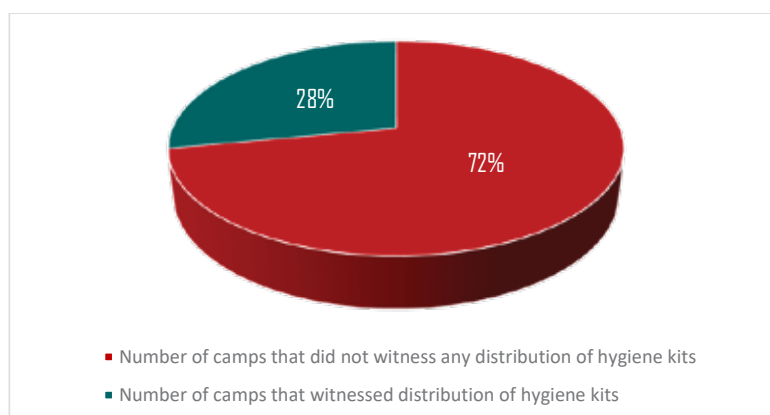
## 6.8 Distribution of Hygiene Kits to IDPs in the Camps

Table (6.8.1) and Figure (6.8.1) below show the number of camps by distribution of hygiene kits and the number of hygiene kits

Governorate	Number of camps that did not witness any distribution of hygiene kits	Number of camps that witnessed distribution of hygiene kits	Total
Abyan	36	15	51
Al Hudaydah	16	16	32
Al Dhale'e	19	12	31
Al Maharah	10	0	10
Taiz	47	32	79
Hadramaut	10	6	16
Shabwah	15	0	15
Aden	20	13	33
Lahj	5	12	17
Ma'rib	122	30	152
Hajjah	56	6	62
Al Bayda	3	0	3
Socotra	0	1	1
total	359	143	502
Percentage %	72%	28%	

Figure (6.8.1): Percentage of camps according to the hygiene kits distributed to IDPs

As shown in Table (6.8.1) and Figure (6.8.1) that (359) comprising (%72) of the camps did not witness any distribution of hygiene kits while only (%28) (143) of the total camps witnessed distribution of hygiene kits. This shows the need to cover all camps with hygiene kits. This increases potential exposure for communicable diseases in the camps.





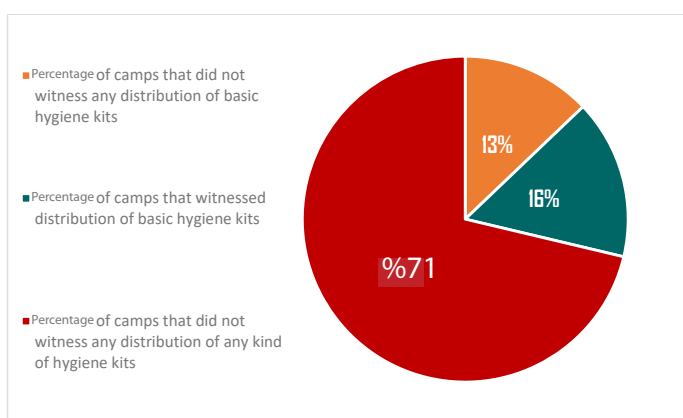
## 6.9 Basic Hygiene Kits

Table (6.9.1) and Figure (6.9.1) below show the number of camps according to the distribution of basic hygiene kits

Governorate	Number of camps that did not witness any distribution of basic hygiene kits	Number of camps that witnessed distribution of basic hygiene kits	Number of camps that did not witness any distribution of any kind of hygiene kits	total
Abyan	4	11	36	51
Al Hudaydah	13	3	16	32
Al Dhale'e	5	7	19	31
Al Maharah	0	0	10	10
Taiz	18	14	47	79
Hadramaut	1	5	10	16
Shabwah	0	0	15	15
Aden	8	5	20	33
Lahj	5	7	5	17
Ma'rib	7	23	122	152
Hajjah	4	2	56	62
Al Bayda	0	0	3	3
Socotra	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>502</b>
<b>Percentage %</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>71 %</b>	

Figure (6.9.1): Percentage of camps according to the distribution of basic hygiene kits

Table (6.9.1) Figure (6.9.1) above clearly reveal that (%72) (359) of the camps did not witness any distribution of any kind hygiene kits while only (%16) (78) of the total camps witnessed distribution of basic hygiene kits. (%13) (65) of camps did not witness any distribution of the basic hygiene kits. This shows the need to cover all camps with basic hygiene kits.





## 6.10 Distribution of Sanitizers

Table (6.10.1) and Figure (6.10.1) below show the number of camps according to the distribution of sanitizers

Figure (6.10.1): Percentage of camps according to the distribution of

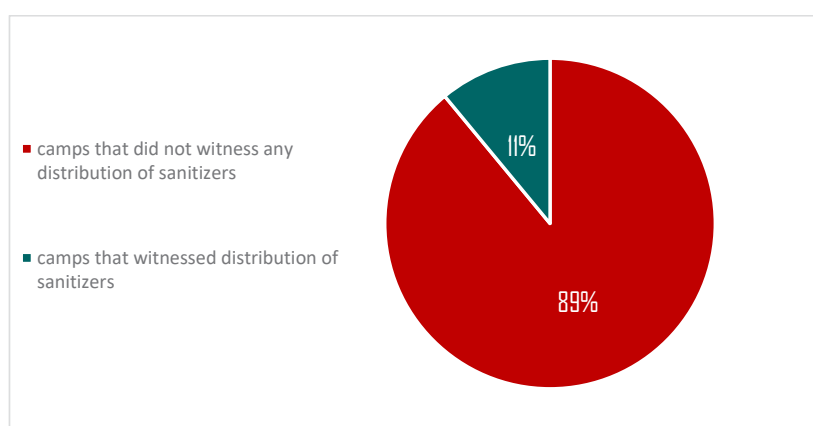


Table (6.10.1): Number of camps according to the distribution of sanitizers.

Governorate	Camps that did not witness any distribution of sanitizers	Camps that witnessed distribution of sanitizers	Total
Abyan	51	0	51
Al Hudaydah	24	8	32
Ad Dhale'e	27	4	31
Al Maharah	10	0	10
Taizz	71	8	79
Hadramaut	15	1	16
Shabwah	14	1	15
Aden	23	10	33
Lahj	10	7	17
Marib	136	16	152
Hajjah	61	1	62
Al Bayda	3	0	3
Socotra	1	0	1
<b>total</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>502</b>
<b>Percentage %</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>11%</b>	

What can be clearly seen from the table and the figure above is that the vast majority of the camps (%89) (446) did not witness any distribution of sanitizers. Only (%11) (56) out of the total camps (502) witnessed distribution of sanitizers. Sanitizers are very important especially with the spread of Covid 19 and the crowdedness in the camps.





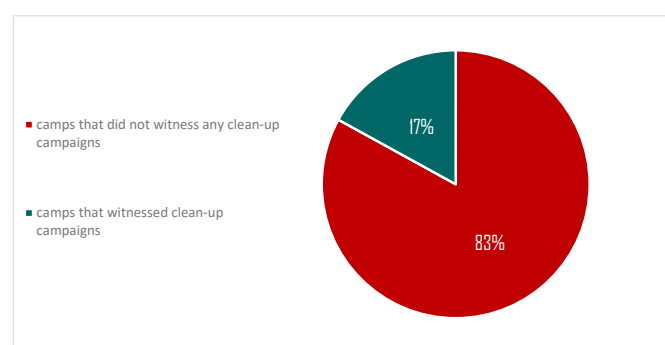
## 6.11 Raising Awareness and Clean-up Campaigns in the Camps

Table (6.11.1) and figure (6.11.1) below display the number of camps according to the raising awareness and clean-up campaigns in the camps

Table (6.11.1): Number of camps according to clean-up campaigns.			
Governorate	camps that did not witness any clean-up campaigns	camps that witnessed clean-up campaigns	Total
Abyan	46	5	51
Al Hudaydah	28	4	32
Al Dhale'e	29	2	31
Al Maharah	7	3	10
Taiz	62	17	79
Hadramaut	14	2	16
Shabwah	14	1	15
Aden	24	9	33
Lahj	10	7	17
Ma'rib	124	28	152
Hajjah	54	8	62
Al Bayda	3	0	3
Socotra	0	1	1
total	415	87	502
Percentage %	83%	17%	

Figure (6.11.1): Percentage of camps according to clean-up campaigns

It is very apparent from the table and figure above that the vast majority of camps ((415 %83)) did not witness any clean-up campaigns whereas only (%17) (87) out of the total (502) camps witnessed clean-up campaigns.





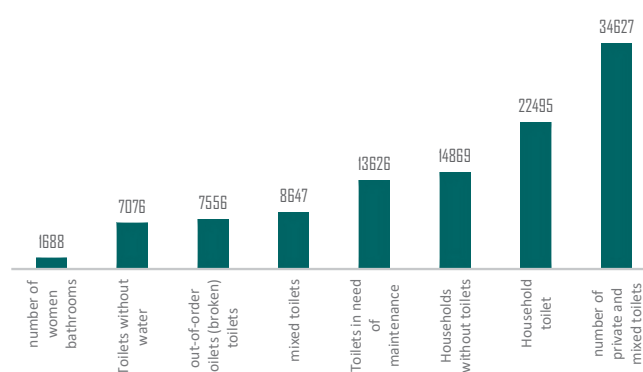
## 6.12 Sanitation in the IDPs Camps

Table (6.12.1) and Figure (6.12.1) below show sanitation indicators (number of toilets in need of maintenance, women toilets, out-of-order toilets (broken), mixed toilets, number of men toilets, number of men bathrooms and number of women bathrooms)

Governorate	Out-of-order toilets (broken) toilets	Toilets in need of maintenance	Mixed toilets	Number of women bathrooms	Household toilet	Number of private and mixed toilets	Toilets without water	Households without toilets
Abyan	629	541	1087	14	826	2138	576	1400
Al Hudaydah	711	308	765	0	2336	3101	586	3552
Al Dhale'e	202	205	192	31	187	437	16	338
Al Maharah	15	216	126	0	90	216	70	26
Taiz	309	278	938	121	479	1642	398	1967
Hadramaut	53	160	50	16	26	101	36	525
Shabwah	2	51	94	3	0	102	83	295
Aden	162	150	104	74	1185	1431	236	407
Lahj	39	47	118	172	31	493	228	324
Ma'rib	4770	11012	4936	1247	16272	23642	4245	4917
Hajjah	629	580	61	10	1063	1148	580	1118
Al Bayda	35	35	44	0	0	44	22	0
Socotra	0	43	132	0	0	132	0	0
Total	<b>7556</b>	<b>13626</b>	<b>8647</b>	<b>1688</b>	<b>22495</b>	<b>34627</b>	<b>7076</b>	<b>14869</b>

Table (6.12.1) and figure (6.12.1) clearly reveal that private and mixed toilets came in the first place with (34627), the number of family bathrooms is 22495 while the number of family bathrooms is 22495, and the number of bathrooms that need maintenance is 13626. It was found that the number of bathrooms is insufficient in comparison to the number of households (73604).

Figure (6.12.1): Sanitation indicators





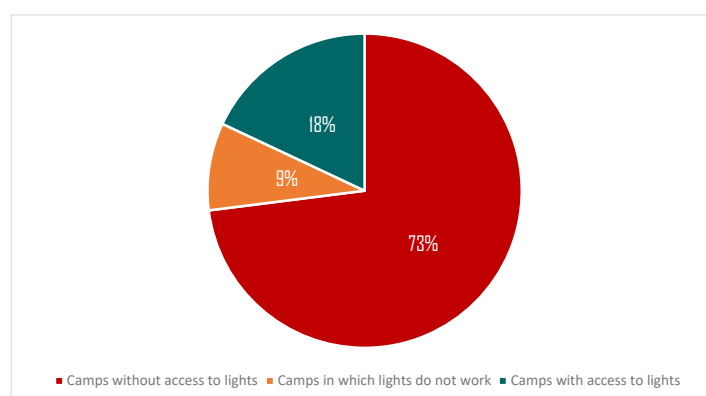
### 6.13 Light in the IDPs Camps Toilets

Table (6.13.1) and Figure (6.13.1) below show the evaluation of light in the IDPs camps toilets

Table (6.13.1) Evaluation of light in the IDPs camps toilets.				
Governorate	Camps without access to lights	Camps in which lights do not work	Camps with access to lights	total
Abyan	43	4	4	51
Al Hudaydah	27	3	2	32
Al Dhale'e	28	1	2	31
Al Maharah	5	1	4	10
Taiz	60	4	15	79
Hadramaut	12	1	3	16
Shabwah	13	0	2	15
Aden	25	3	5	33
Lahj	8	2	7	17
Ma'rib	83	26	43	152
Hajjah	61	0	1	62
Al Bayda	3	0	0	3
Socotra	0	0	1	1
total	<b>368</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>502</b>
Percentage %	<b>73%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>18%</b>	

Figure (6.13.1) Evaluation of light in the IDPs camps toilets

What can be clearly seen from Table (6.13.1) Figure (6.13.1) is that the vast majority of camps are without access to light. (%73) (368) of IDPs camps are without access to light whereas only (%18) (89) of the camps have access to light. (%45) of the camps have light but do not work. This shows that lack of lighting is another major problem in the IDPs camps.





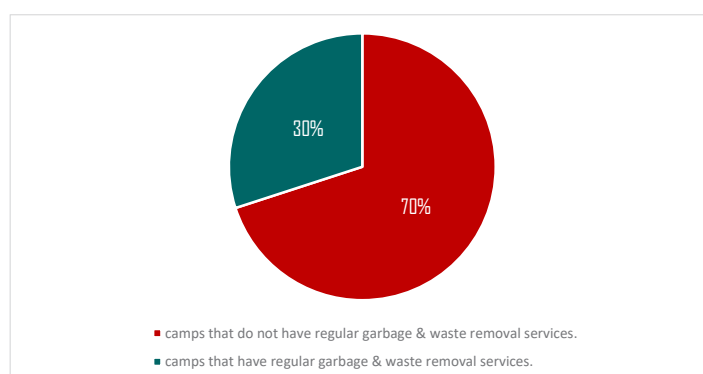
## 6.14 Garbage and Waste Removal Services in the Camps

Table (6.14.1) and figure (6.14.1) below show the evaluation garbage and waste removal services in the camps

Table (6.14.1): Number camps according to garbage and waste removal services.			
Governorate	Camps that do not have regular garbage & waste removal services.	Camps that have regular garbage & waste removal services.	Total
Abyan	30	21	51
Al Hudaydah	29	3	32
Al Dhale'e	26	5	31
Al Maharah	4	6	10
Taiz	51	28	79
Hadramaut	12	4	16
Shabwah	12	3	15
Aden	20	13	33
Lahj	7	10	17
Ma'rib	104	48	152
Hajjah	51	11	62
Al Bayda	3	0	3
Socotra	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>502</b>
<b>Percentage %</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>30%</b>	

Figure (6.14.1): Percentage camps according to garbage and waste removal services

As is apparent from Table (6.14.1) and Figure (6.14.1), most of the camps do not have regular garbage and waste removal services. (%70) (349) of the total camps do not have regular garbage and waste removal while only (%30) (153) have regular garbage and waste removal. This shows a major health problem in the camps. Camps should be provided with garbage and waste removal trucks to alleviate the suffering of the IDPs and help in providing healthy environment inside the camps.





## 6.15 Garbage and Waste Removal Means

Table (6.15.1) and Figure (6.15.1) below show means of garbage and waste removal in the camps

Figure (6.15.1) Percentage of camps according to garbage and waste removal services

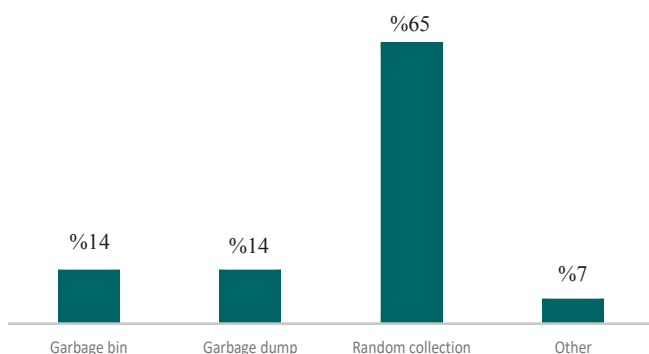


Table (6.15.1) Number of camps according to garbage and waste removal means.

Governorate	Garbage bin	Garbage dump	Random collection	Other
Abyan	0	5	47	0
Al Hudaydah	2	4	24	4
Al Dhale'e	12	7	24	0
Al Maharah	6	1	4	0
Taiz	14	14	47	15
Hadramaut	3	1	13	1
Shabwah	0	1	12	2
Aden	8	5	23	2
Lahj	4	5	9	0
Ma'rib	23	21	117	10
Hajjah	1	7	52	2
Al Bayda	0	0	3	0
Socotra	0	0	1	0
<b>total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Percentage %</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>7%</b>

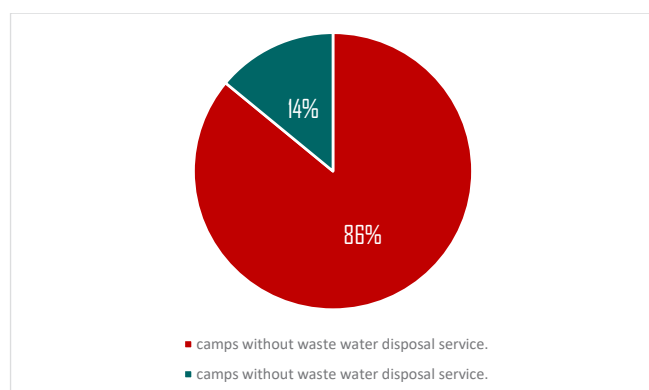
What can be clearly seen from Table (6.15.1) and Figure (6.15.1) that the vast majority of camps (65%) (367) rely on removing garbage and waste by random collections. Only (14%) of camps use garbage bins and (14%) use garbage dump. This reveals a major problem in the camps. They lack regular and right means of garbage and waste removal; this leads to increase the spread of diseases and affects the environment.



## 6.16 Waste Water Disposal in the Camps

Table (6.16.1) and figure (6.16.1) below show waste water disposal in the camps

Figure (6.16.1): Percentage of camps according to waste water disposal



Governorate	camps without waste water disposal service.	camps with waste water disposal service.	total
Abyan	46	5	51
Al Hudaydah	29	3	32
Al Dhale'e	27	4	31
Al Maharah	8	2	10
Taiz	62	17	79
Hadramaut	13	3	16
Shabwah	15	0	15
Aden	27	6	33
Lahj	10	7	17
Ma'rib	135	17	152
Hajjah	58	4	62
Al Bayda	3	0	3
Socotra	1	0	1
Total	434	68	502
Percentage %	0.86	0.14	

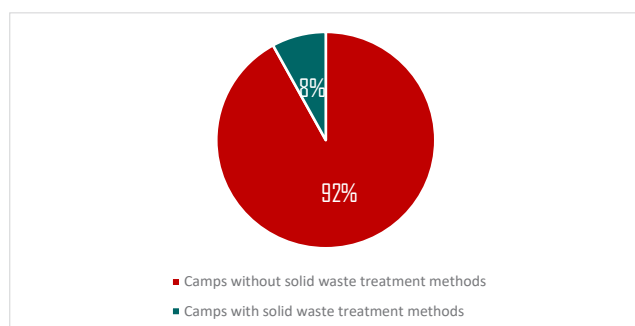
What stands out in Table (6.16.1) and Figure (6.16.1) show that (%86) (434) of the total (502) camps have no waste water disposal services whereas only (%14) (68) have the service. It is a low rate. Lack of waste water disposal services leads to many health problems. Intervention in this aspect is urgently needed.



## 6.17 Solid Waste Treatment Methods

Table (6.17.1) and Figure (6.17.1) below show solid waste treatment methods in the camps

Figure (6.17.1): Percentage of camps according to solid waste treatment methods



Governorate	Camps without solid waste treatment methods	Camps with solid waste treatment methods	total
Abyan	46	5	51
Al Hudaydah	31	1	32
Al Dhale'e	30	1	31
Al Maharah	9	1	10
Taiz	72	7	79
Hadramaut	16		16
Shabwah	14	1	15
Aden	27	6	33
Lahj	13	4	17
Ma'rib	142	10	152
Hajjah	60	2	62
Al Bayda	3	0	3
Socotra	1	0	1
total	464	38	502
Percentage %	92%	8%	

As is clearly apparent from the table and the figure above, the overwhelming majority of the camp (%92) (464) do not have solid waste treatment methods while only (%8) (38) of the camps have solid waste treatment methods.



## 6.18 Garbage and Waste Dumps in the Camps

Table (6.18.1) and Figure (6.18.1) below show garbage and waste dumps in the camps

Figure (6.18.1): Percentage of camps according to garbage and waste dumps

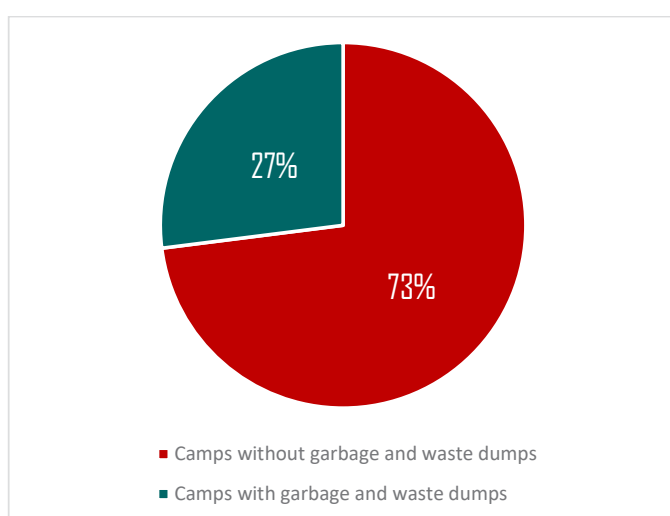


Table (6.18.1): Number of camps according to garbage and waste dumps.

Governorate	Camps without garbage and waste dumps	Camps with garbage and waste dumps	Total
Abyan	40	11	51
Al Hudaydah	26	6	32
Al Dhale'e	26	5	31
Al Maharah	8	2	10
Taiz	51	28	79
Hadramaut	11	5	16
Shabwah	8	7	15
Aden	20	13	33
Lahj	7	10	17
Ma'rib	114	38	152
Hajjah	54	8	62
Al Bayda	2	1	3
Socotra	0	1	1
Total	367	135	502
Percentage %	73%	27%	

Table (6.18.1) and Figure(6.18.1) above clearly demonstrate that the number of camps that have no garbage and waste dumps is 367, at a rate of %73, while only (%27) (135) of the camps have places for throwing garbage and waste. This is a major problem that affects the lives of IDPs inside the camps. Therefore, it is needed to provide dumps to the camps to reduce the spread of diseases and pandemics in the camps.





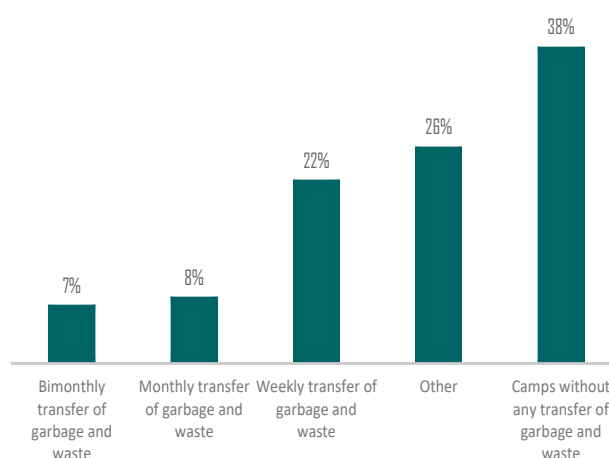
## 6.19 Garbage and Waste Transfer in the Camps

Table (6.19.1) and Figure (6.19.1) below show garbage and waste transfer in the camps

Governorate	Camps without any transfer of garbage and waste	Other	Weekly transfer of garbage and waste	Monthly transfer of garbage and waste	Bimonthly transfer of garbage and waste	Total
Abyan	30	4	16	1	0	51
Al Hudaydah	29	3	0	0	0	32
Al Dhale'e	26	2	0	3	0	31
Al Maharah	4	0	4	2	0	10
Taiz	51	9	16	1	2	79
Hadramaut	12	0	1	3	0	16
Shabwah	12	0	3	0	0	15
Aden	20	6	4	1	2	33
Lahj	7	1	9	0	0	17
Ma'rib	0	60	39	27	26	152
Hajjah	0	43	17	2	0	62
Al Bayda	0	1	0	0	2	3
Socotra	0	0	0	0	1	1
total	191	129	109	40	33	502
Percentage %	38%	26%	22%	8%	7%	

Figure (6.19.1): Percentage of camps according to the period of garbage and waste transfer in the camps

Table (6.19.1) and Figure (6.19.1) reveal clearly the number of camps where garbage and waste transfer is transferred is (191) with (%38) of the camps. Only (109) camps have weekly transfer of garbage and waste, (%8) (40) of the camps have monthly transfer of garbage and waste and (%7) (33) have bimonthly garbage and waste transfer.





## 6.20 Camps Threatened by Floods

Table (6.20.1) and Figure (6.20.1) below show number of camps threatened by floods

Figure (6.20.1): Percentage of camps threatened by floods

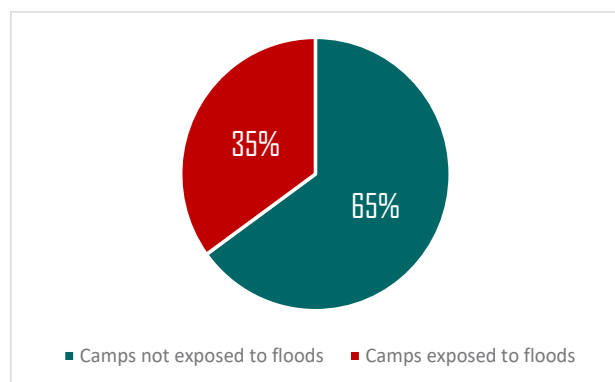


Table (6.20.1): Number of camps threatened by floods.

Governorate	Camps not exposed to floods	Camps exposed to floods	Total
Abyan	35	16	51
Al Hudaydah	20	12	32
Al Dhale'e	27	4	31
Al Maharah	2	8	10
Taiz	67	12	79
Hadramaut	8	8	16
Shabwah	8	7	15
Aden	21	12	33
Lahj	10	7	17
Marib	84	68	152
Hajjah	46	16	62
Al Bayda	0	3	3
Socotra	0	1	1
Total	328	174	502
Percentage %	65%	35%	1

Table (6.21.1) and the Figure (6.21.1) above display that there are %35) 174) of the camps are exposed to flood risks. It is a high percentage. This requires an urgent intervention from humanitarian partners to provide durable solutions. It was also found that 328 out of 502 camps are not exposed to flood risks.



## 6.21 WASH IDPs Top Priorities

Table (6.21.1) and Figure (6.21.1) below demonstrate IDPs top priorities in WASH Sector

Table (6.21.1): Camps according to IDPs top priorities in WASH Sector.										
Governorate	Potable water	Water for use	Hygiene kits	Garbage bins	Toilets	Garbage and waste removal	Sanitation	Water tanks	Sanitizing water resources	Other
Abyan	24	10	20	18	33	3	29	10	6	0
Al Hudaydah	21	7	12	11	25	8	9	1	2	0
Al Dhale'e	24	17	12	10	11	5	4	9	0	1
Al Maharah	9	8	1	2	2	0	4	2	2	0
Taiz	62	19	17	18	45	11	47	14	3	1
Hadramaut	11	10	3	3	11	1	5	3	0	1
Shabwah	11	9	0	2	11	0	8	3	1	0
Aden	22	6	14	13	13	11	10	8	2	0
Lahj	10	3	7	6	8	2	10	0	4	1
Ma'rib	108	52	17	47	64	27	81	48	12	0
Hajjah	47	27	3	7	31	6	38	15	10	2
Al Bayda	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Socotra	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Percentage %</b>	<b>%23</b>	<b>%11</b>	<b>%7</b>	<b>%9</b>	<b>%17</b>	<b>%5</b>	<b>%17</b>	<b>%8</b>	<b>%3</b>	

Figure (6.21.1): IDPs top priorities in WASH Sector.

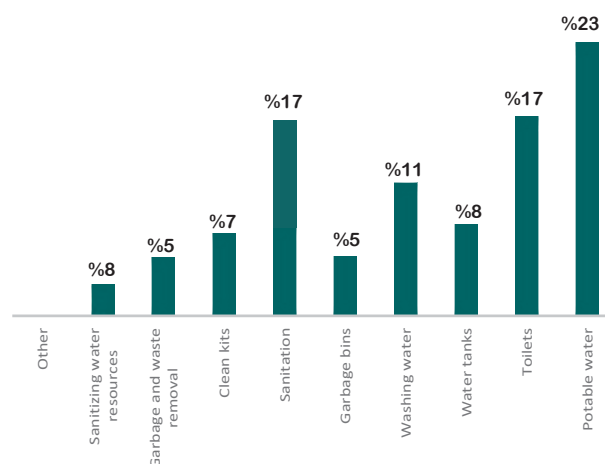


Table (6.22.1) and Figure (6.22.1) clearly demonstrate that the top priorities of IDPs in the camps in WASH, the most important ones are potable water, toilets and sanitations.

## 6.22 C4D in the Camps

Table (6.22.1) and Figure (6.22.1) below display the availability of C4D service in the IDPs camps

Figure (6.22.1): The availability of C4D in the IDPs camps

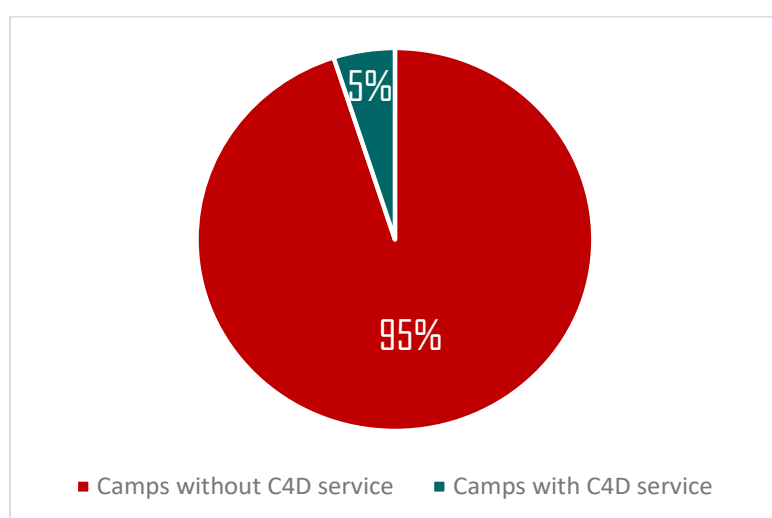


Table (6.22.1.1): The availability of C4D in the IDPs camps.			
Governorate	Camps without C4D service	Camps with C4D service	Total
Abyan	44	7	51
Al Hudaydah	32	0	32
Al Dhale'e	30	1	31
Al Maharah	10	0	10
Taiz	73	6	79
Hadramaut	16	0	16
Shabwah	15	0	15
Aden	31	2	33
Lahj	14	3	17
Ma'rib	149	3	152
Hajjah	61	1	62
Al Bayda	3	0	3
Socotra	0	1	1
Total	478	24	502
Percentage %	95%	5%	

What stands out in Table (6.23.1) and Figure (6.23.1) is that C4D is not found in about. (%95) (478) of the total number of (502) camps while only (%5) (24) of the camps reported the availability of C4D.



## 6.23 Insecticides Service in the Camps

.Table (6.23.1) and Figure (6.23.1) below show the availability of insecticides service in the camps

Figure (6.23.1): Percentage of the camps according to the availability of insecticides service

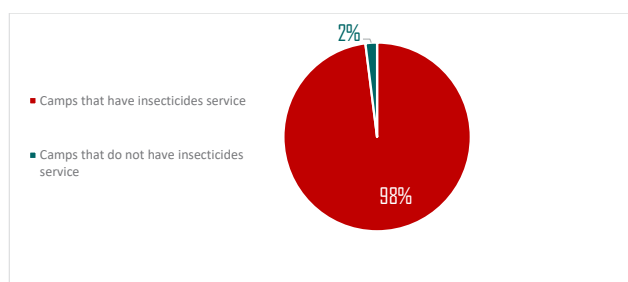


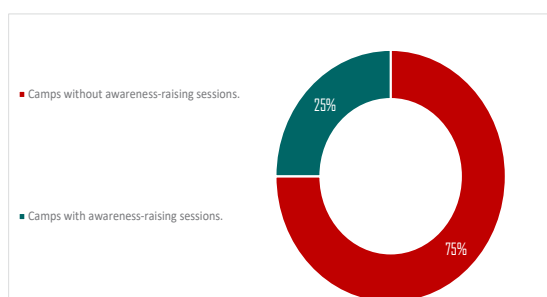
Table (6.23.1): Number of the camps according to the availability of insecticides service			
Governorate	Camps that have insecticides service	Camps that do not have insecticides service	Total
Abyan	51		51
<u>Al Hudaydah</u>	29	3	32
Al Dhale'e	31		31
Al Maharah	10		10
<u>Taiz</u>	77	2	79
Hadramaut	15	1	16
Shabwah	15		15
Aden	32	1	33
Lahj	17		17
Ma'rib	149	3	152
Hajjah	62		62
Al Bayda	3		3
Socotra	1		1
Total	492	10	502
Percentage %	98%	2%	

What stands out in Table (6.23.1) and Figure(6.23.1) is that insecticides service is not found in about all the camps. It was found that (%98) (492) of (502) camps reported that insecticides service is not available in the camps while only (%2) (10) of the camps reported the availability of insecticides service. This is a major problem in the camps. Mosquitos and insects represent danger to the IDPs lives.

## 6.23 Awareness-Raising Sessions in the Camps

Table (6.24.1) and Figure (6.24.1) below show the holding of awareness-raising sessions in the camps in the camps

Figure (6.23.1): Percentage of camps according to holding awareness-raising sessions



Governorate	Camps without awareness-raising sessions.	Camps with awareness-raising sessions.	total
Abyan	42	9	51
Al Hudaydah	21	11	32
Al Dhale'e	24	7	31
Al Maharah	8	2	10
Taiz	51	28	79
Hadramaut	13	3	16
Shabwah	15	0	15
Aden	24	9	33
Lahj	4	13	17
Ma'rib	114	38	152
Hajjah	56	6	62
Al Bayda	3	0	3
Socotra	0	1	1
total	<b>375</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>502</b>
Percentage %	<b>75%</b>	<b>25%</b>	

Table (6.23.1) and Figure (6.23.1) demonstrate that (375) comprising (%75) out of 502 camps do not have the service of awareness-raising sessions while only (%25) (127) of the total camps have the service (awareness-raising sessions). Awareness-raising sessions are significant because the vast majority of IDPs are of the uneducated class. Holding awareness-raising sessions will help in spreading correct practices in the camps that will be reflected positively on the IDPs lives as well.

## Section Seven

# 7



Ex.U.IDPs



## 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 mode rate 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

## 7.1 Introduction

The health sector in the country is suffering from the consequences of prolonged and ongoing armed conflict, economic decline, and institutional collapse. This deterioration reflected itself on the population in general and the IDPs in particular. Health services are not well provided. IDPs are one of the most affected groups by this deteriorated sector. Many IDPs suffer chronic diseases and lack of adequate health services to IDPs camps multiplies the sufferings of the IDPs. The Government Yemen and the NGOs should exert more efforts to help IDPs.

The results showed that (331) (66%) of the camps are suffering health services problems. The results also showed that (69%) of the camps suffer of weak health services.

The results revealed that only (90) (18%) of the camps have mobile clinic. This shows that most of the camps lack mobile clinic services.

Camps in which IDPs suffer chronic diseases (diabetics, hypertension and heart diseases) recorded (82.27%), (73.31%) and (63%) respectively. (37.65% - 49.80%) of the camps have IDPs with chronic diseases (psychiatric, malnutrition and irritable bowel syndrome) respectively.

The results revealed that only (15) (3%) of the camps have ambulance van. Covering more camps with ambulance vans is urgently needed. Regarding the number of health workers in the camps, the results demonstrated that there are only (154) workers in (502) camps.

This number of health workers is not enough for the huge number of the IDPs in the camps especially that there are 311, 288 and 244 (61.95%), (56.18) and (48.61%) of camps suffer of disease vectors (watery diarrhea, malaria and skin diseases) respectively.

This section presents the descriptive analysis of the health and nutrition indicators of the IDPs hosted by host community and the IDPs in the camps.

## 7.2 Communicable and Chronic Diseases

This subsection presents health indicators (Communicable and Chronic Diseases). This includes cholera, bloody diarrhea, watery diarrhea, scabies, HVB typhoid fever, tuberculosis, meningitis diphtheria, COVID 19 and chronic diseases (heart diseases-diabetic hypertension and cancer)

Number of IDPs according to diseases type.

.Table (7.2.1) and Figure (7.2.1) below highlight the number of IDPs according to the disease type

	Case	Number of individuals	Percentage %
	Communicable disease	26102	6%
	Chronic disease	26253	7%
	Healthy	351026	87%
	Total	403381	100%

Figure (7.2.1): Percentage of IDPs according to the disease type

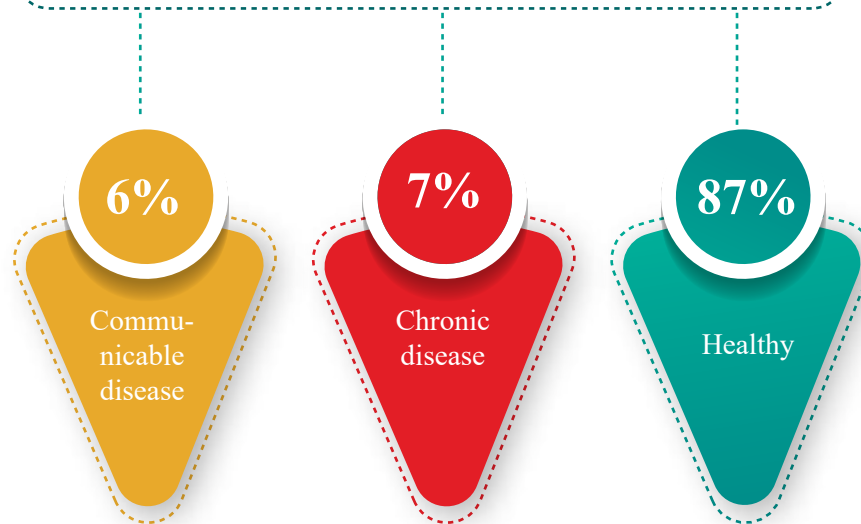


Figure (7.2.1): Percentage of IDPs according to the disease type

As can be clearly seen from the table and the figure above, most of the IDPs are healthy and not suffering any disease. (351026) (87%) of the total IDPs are not suffering any diseases while only (26253) (7%) are suffering chronic diseases and (26102) (6%) with communicable diseases.

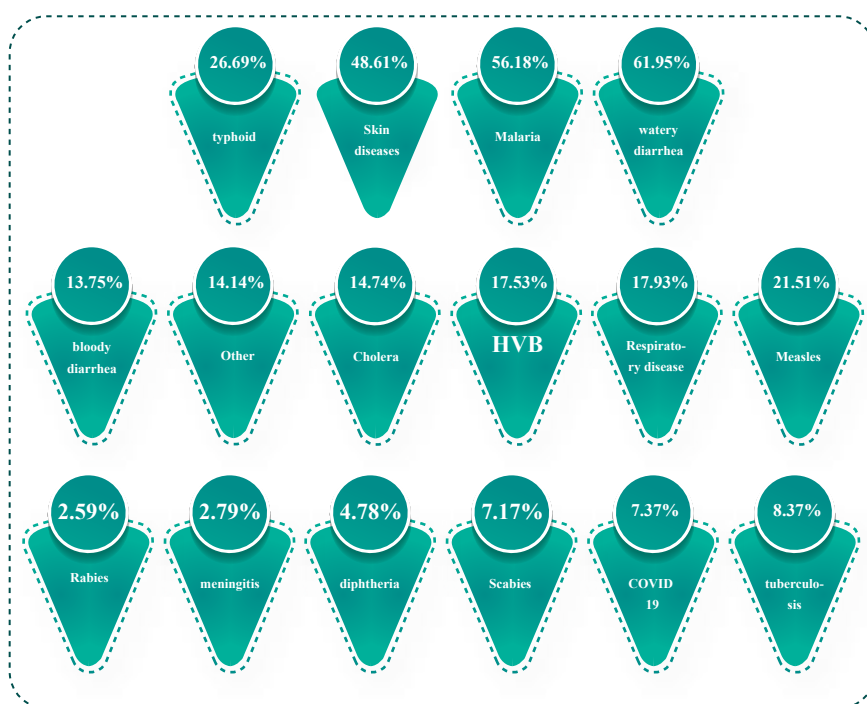
### 7.3 Number of Camps According to Communicable Diseases

The table (7.3.1) and figure (7.3.1) below highlight the number of camps according to the communicable diseases in the liberated governorate.

Governorate	Measles	Cholera	bloody diarrhea	Scabies	Skin diseases	watery diarrhea	Malaria	tuberculosis	HVB	Rabies	meningitis	COVID 19	diphtheria	Respiratory disease	typhoid	Other
Abyan	11	6	6	1	16	35	12	4	11	0	0	1	1	11	10	9
Al Hudaydah	9	5	6	6	23	20	30	3	3	4	3	3	3	9	6	2
Al Dhale'e	7	9	7	6	12	14	9	7	8	6	6	7	8	6	6	12
Al Maharah	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	5
Taiz	6	18	13	3	31	49	42	4	16	2	0	3	2	7	24	12
Hadramaut	0	0	1	1	5	10	6	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	6
Shabwah	3	4	1	0	7	10	4	1	1	0	0	3	1	3	3	0
Aden	2	2	2	1	14	18	26	4	8	0	1	0	0	9	5	2
Lahj	2	1	3	0	4	8	11	3	7	0	0	0	0	4	4	2
Ma'rib	60	25	26	13	70	90	89	12	28	1	2	16	5	35	46	18
Hajjah	4	1	3	5	60	55	50	1	3	0	1	3	0	5	23	2
Al Bayda	1	3	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0
Socotra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
total	108	74	69	36	244	311	282	42	88	13	14	37	24	90	134	71
Percentage %	21.51%	14.74%	13.75%	7.17%	48.61%	61.95%	56.18%	8.37%	17.53%	2.59%	2.79%	7.37%	4.78%	17.93%	26.69%	14.14%

Figure (7.3.1): Percentage of camps according to the communicable diseases

As the table and the figure above reveal, most camps are suffering the spread of the watery diarrhea, malaria and skin diseases. As can be seen, (311) (61.95%) of the camps have IDPs with watery diarrhea and (282) (56.18%) have IDPs with malaria and (134) (26.69%) of the camps have IDPs with typhoid. Other diseases recorded the lowest percentages. The lowest is the Rabies with only (13) (2.59%) of the total camps.



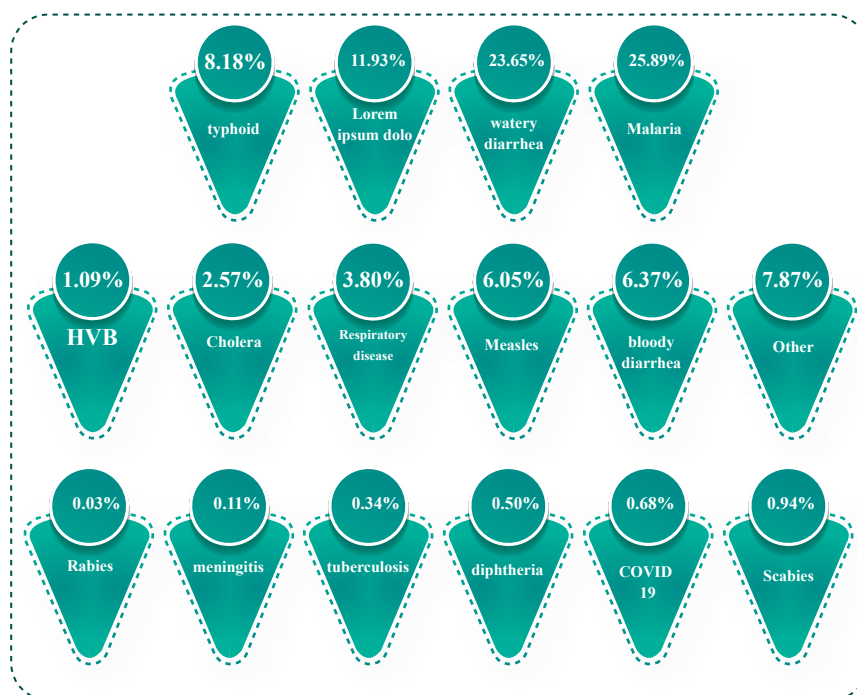
## 7.4 Number of IDPs with Communicable Diseases According to the Governorate

Table (7.4.1) and Figure (7.4.1) below show the IDPs with communicable diseases according to the governorate

Governorate	Measles	Cholera	bloody diarrhea	Scabies	Skin diseases	watery diarrhea	Malaria	tuberculosis	HVB	Rabies	meningitis	COVID 19	diphtheria	Respiratory disease	typhoid	Other	Total
Abyan	63	74	91	4	63	286	80	8	12	0	0	1	16	17	47	175	937
Al Hudaydah	30	20	36	35	598	495	1727	0	3	3	0	0	0	176	25	0	3148
Al Dhale'e	4	68	50	0	60	150	10	2	22	0	0	2	29	0	16	7	420
Al Maharah	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	15
Taiz	19	79	81	7	198	620	627	7	90	4	0	12	15	34	594	203	2590
Hadramaut	0	0	4	5	98	125	64	2	6	0	0	8	0	17	297	1342	1968
Shabwah	37	19	10	0	52	63	37	4	1	0	0	28	2	23	14	0	290
Aden	5	8	113	5	148	298	551	6	14	0	9	0	0	63	23	6	1249
Lahj	44	5	58	0	8	141	97	9	13	0	0	0	0	15	9	40	439
Ma'rib	1361	383	1199	159	1339	3462	3020	44	116	1	8	118	20	603	941	215	12989
Hajjah	9	3	18	31	549	518	525	4	4	0	10	8	0	43	145	32	1899
Al Bayda	3	12	3	0	0	14	19	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	24	0	122
Socotra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	36
total	1580	671	1663	246	3115	6172	6758	88	285	8	28	177	130	991	2136	2054	26102
Percentage %	6.05%	2.57%	6.37%	0.94%	11.93%	23.65%	25.89%	0.34%	1.09%	0.03%	0.11%	0.68%	0.50%	3.80%	8.18%	7.87%	

Figure (7.4.1): Percentage of IDPs with communicable diseases according to the governorate.

The table and the figure above clearly demonstrate that (26102) (6%) of IDPs in the camps are infected with communicable diseases. IDPs infected with malaria and watery diarrhea recorded the highest percentages of cases in the camps with (6758) (25.89%) and (6172) (23.65%) respectively Skin diseases recorded the third prevalent communicable diseases in the camps with (11.93%) of the total number of IDPs infected with communicable diseases. Other diseases recorded percentages less than (6.37%) The least percentage is rabies with only (0.03%).



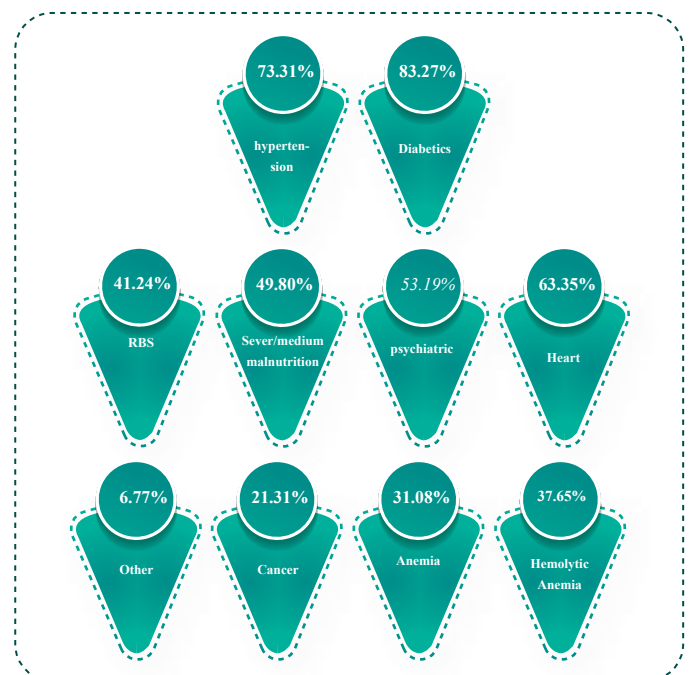
## 7.5 Number of Camps According to Chronic Diseases

Table (7.5.1) and Figure (7.5.1) below highlight number of camps according to chronic diseases according to governorate to governorate

Governorate	Heart	Diabetics	hypertension	RBS	Hemolytic Anemia	psychiatric	Sever/medium malnutrition	Anemia	Cancer	other
Abyan	28	37	36	6	24	29	26	15	11	1
Al Hudaydah	28	29	24	15	21	25	21	16	10	2
Al Dhale'e	21	20	22	13	8	15	18	10	8	0
Al Maharah	0	5	5	2	1	2	2	0	0	1
Taiz	52	64	54	35	33	38	42	25	23	8
Hadramaut	9	11	13	6	6	7	11	6	3	1
Shabwah	4	14	10	5	3	4	9	7	2	1
Aden	24	30	24	11	19	29	18	7	10	7
Lahj	11	13	10	4	7	8	10	6	4	1
Ma'rib	117	142	119	97	59	80	74	40	30	8
Hajjah	20	49	48	11	8	27	16	22	4	4
Al Bayda	3	3	3	2	0	2	3	2	2	0
Socotra	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	318	418	368	207	189	267	250	156	107	34
Percentage %	63.35%	83.27%	73.31%	41.24%	37.65%	53.19%	49.80%	31.08%	21.31%	6.77%

Table (7.5.1): Percentage of camps according to chronic diseases

As can be clearly seen from the table and figure above, the most prevalent chronic diseases in the camps are diabetics, hypertension and heart with (418) (83.27%), (368) (73.31%) and (318) (63.35%) cases respectively. Psychiatric, sever/medium malnutrition and RBS and hemolytic Anemia recorded medium percentages that ranges between (53%.19) and (37.65%). The least cases were cancer and Anemia and other with (6.77%) and (31.8%) respectively. Intervention in providing help to IDPs with chronic diseases is urgently needed.



## 7.6 Number of IDPs with Chronic Diseases in the Camps

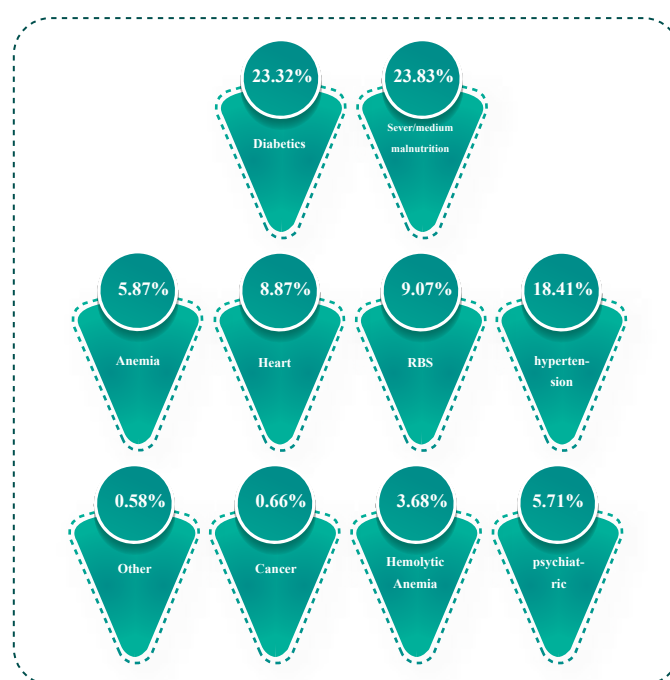
Table (7.6.1) and figure (7.6.1) below show the number of IDPs with chronic diseases in the camps

Table (7.6.1) number of IDPs with chronic diseases in the camps by governorate the liberated

Governorate	Heart	Diabetics	hypertension	RBS	Hemolytic Anemia	psychiatric	Sever/medium malnutrition	Anemia	Cancer	other	Total
Abyan	72	236	242	16	85	93	393	102	16	50	1305
Al Hudaydah	171	623	417	79	221	259	679	96	9	0	2554
Al Dhale'e	103	158	215	78	6	40	167	16	3	0	786
Al Maharah	0	10	12	3	1	6	8	0	0	0	40
Taiz	183	349	325	157	185	135	641	112	31	22	2140
Hadramaut	132	373	219	35	24	61	165	20	4	0	1033
Shabwah	8	140	76	14	14	26	136	37	3	5	459
Aden	99	226	245	49	88	131	255	63	14	17	1187
Lahj	37	111	154	76	30	39	120	101	5	15	688
Ma'rib	1455	3648	2693	1846	286	586	3482	880	84	19	14979
Hajjah	44	202	198	22	27	111	196	102	2	25	929
Al Bayda	16	32	36	5	0	6	15	11	2	0	123
Socotra	9	14	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>2329</b>	<b>6122</b>	<b>4832</b>	<b>2380</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>6257</b>	<b>1540</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>26253</b>
Percentage %	8.87%	23.32%	18.41%	9.07%	3.68%	5.71%	23.83%	5.87%	0.66%	0.58%	

Figure (7.6.1): Percentage of IDPs with chronic diseases in the camps

It is clearly apparent from the table and the figure above there are (26253) (7%) IDPs out of the total number of IDPs in the camps in the governorates under the study are infected with chronic diseases. Sever/medium malnutrition, diabetics and hypertension are the most cases found in the camps. Sever/medium malnutrition came in the first place with (6257) (23.83%) cases followed by diabetics with (6122) (23.32%) cases. Hypertension came in the fourth place with (4832) (18.41%) cases. RBS, heart, anemia, hemolytic anemia and cancer and other recorded between (0.58%) to (3.68%) of the total number of the IDPs who are infected with chronic diseases .





## 7.7 Evaluation of the Health Situation in the Camps

Tables (7.7.1) and (7.7.2) and Figures (7.7.1) and (7.7.2) below display the number of camps according to health problems, and the number of camps according to health problems types(no health problem , non-life-threatening problem life-theeaten- ing problem).

Figure (7.7.1): Percentage of camps according to health problems

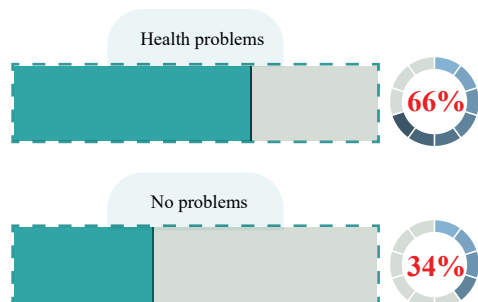


Table (7.7.1) Number of camps according to health problems.			
	Health Situation	Camps	Percentage %
	Health problems	331	66%
	No Health problems	171	34%
	<b>total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure (7.7.2): Percentage of camps according to health problems types

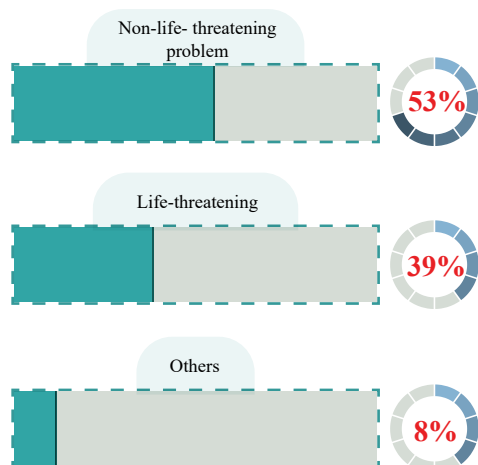


Table (7.7.2) Number of camps according to health problems types.					
Governorate	No problems	Non-life-threatening problem	Life-threatening problem	Other	Total
Abyan	31	13	5	2	51
Al Hudaydah	9	10	11	2	32
Ad Dhale'e	23	4	4	-	31
Al Maharah	4	3	3	-	10
Taizz	22	27	22	8	79
Hadramaut	3	10	3	-	16
Shabwah	5	3	7	-	15
Aden	19	4	10	-	33
Lahj	8	4	5	-	17
Marib	28	75	43	6	152
Hajjah	19	22	13	8	62
Al Bayda	-	-	2	1	3
Socotra	-	1	-	-	1
<b>total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>502</b>
<b>Percentage %</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>8%</b>	

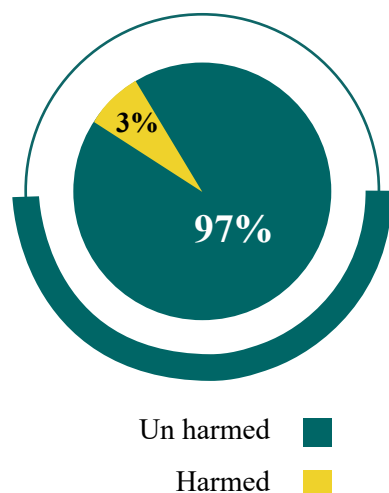
As is apparent from the tables and the figures above, most camps suffer from health problems (331) (66%) of the camps suffer health problems while only (171) (34%) of the total camps do not have any health problems. This highlights that such camps are in need of support in the health sector Regarding the health problem types, the results show that (128) (39%) of the camps suffer life-threatening problems and (176) (53%) of the camps suffer life-threatening problems.



## 7.8 War Casualties

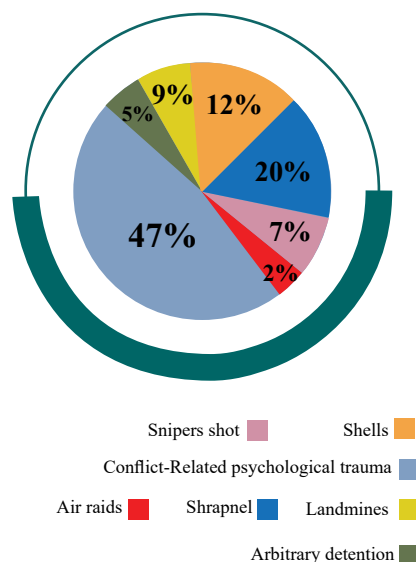
Tables (7.8.1) and (7.8.2) and Figures (7.8.1) and (7.8.2) below display the number of casualties (IDPs) wounded by landmines, shells, shrapnel and air raid

Figure (7.8.1): War casualties



Description	Casualties	Percentage	Unharmd
<b>Casualties</b>	11260	3%	97%
<b>Total IDPs in Camps</b>		403381	

Figure (7.8.2): Type of injury



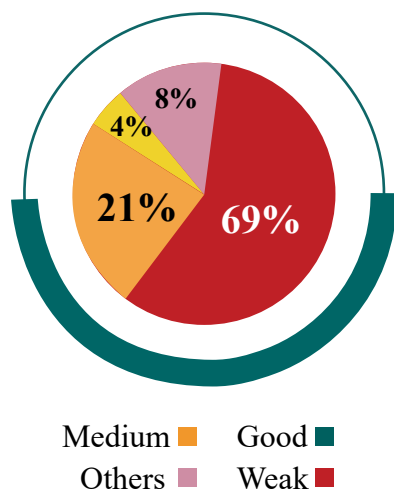
Governorate	Landmines	Shells	Shrapnel	Snipers shot	Air raids	Conflict-Related	Arbitrary detention
Abyan	21	35	63	105	17	547	103
Al Hudaydah	15	33	39	11	1	58	3
Ad Dhale'e	1	0	8	5	0	1	2
Al Maharah	0	0	1	0	0	11	0
Taizz	12	14	38	26	0	133	9
Hadramaut	38	3	9	0	22	286	24
Shabwah	0	0	15	0	4	35	2
Aden	4	18	44	7	9	25	2
Lahj	0	1	2	2	0	7	0
Marib	817	1149	1911	557	102	3567	394
Hajjah	65	44	65	27	19	641	13
Al Bayda	5	3	2	5	0	3	0
Socotra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>2197</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>5314</b>	<b>552</b>
Percentage %	9%	12%	20%	7%	2%	47%	5%

As can be clearly seen from the table and the figure that the casualties of war are 11260 IDPs comprising (3%) of the total number of IDPs. Regarding the type of injury, conflict-related psychological trauma came in the first place with (5314) (47%) cases followed by IDPs injured by shrapnel with (2197) (20%) cases. Shells, land mines, snipers shot, arbitrary detention and air raids recorded the least percentages with (1300) (12%), (978) (9%), (745) (7%), (552) (5%) and (174) (2%) cases of the total casualties(11260).

## 7.9 Evaluation of the Health Services in the Camps

Table (7.9.1) and Figure (7.9.1) below display the evaluation of health services in the camps (good services, medium services and weak services).

Figure (7.9.1): Evaluation of health services in the camps



Governorate	Good	Weak	Medium	Other	Total
Abyan	1	30	18	2	51
Al Hudaydah	1	22	5	4	32
Ad Dhale'e	0	19	10	2	31
Al Maharah	0	7	3	0	10
Taizz	2	54	11	12	79
Hadramaut	0	12	3	1	16
Shabwah	0	11	2	2	15
Aden	0	21	9	3	33
Lahj	1	11	5	0	17
Marib	2	122	18	10	152
Hajjah	2	38	18	4	62
Al Bayda	0	1	0	2	3
Socotra	0	0	1	0	1
total	9	348	103	42	502
Percentage %	2%	69%	21%	8%	

What stands out in the table and the figure above is that more than half of the camps have weak health services. The health services are weak in (348) (69%) of the total camps and medium in (103) (21%) of the camps. The table shows that only (9) (2%) of the total camps have good health services. This result shows a major problem in health services in the camps. Humanitarian actors and NGOs are should help in this sector to prevent disease outbreaks and reduce public health risk of the IDPs in the camps.

## 7.10 Weak Health Services in the Camps

Figure (7.10.2): Percentage of camps according to the weakness of health services

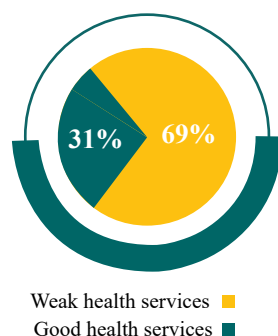


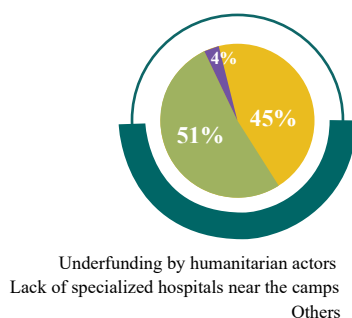
Table (7.10.1) and Figure (7.10.1) below display the number of camps according to the weakness of health services in the camps

Health services	Camps	Percentage %
Weak health services	348	69%
Good health services	154	31%
<b>total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 7.11 Causes behind Weak Health Services

Table (7.11.1): Number of camps according to the causes leading to weak health services

Figure (7.11.1): Reasons behind weak health services



The table and the figure above demonstrate that (156) (45%) of the total camps (502) suffer weak health service because of underfunding by humanitarian actors whereas (178) (51%) of the camps have weak health services because of lack of specialized hospitals nearby.

Governorate	Underfunding by humanitarian actors	Lack of specialized hospitals near the camps	Others
Abyan	3	24	3
Al Hudaydah	5	17	-
Al Dhale'e	13	6	-
Al Maharah	3	3	1
Taiz	38	15	1
Hadramaut	7	4	1
Shabwah	5	5	1
Aden	10	10	1
Lahj	5	4	2
Ma'rib	58	61	3
Hajjah	9	28	1
Al Bayda	-	1	-
Socotra	-	-	-
Total	156	178	14
Percentage %	45%	51%	4%

## 7.12 Major Health Problems

Table (7.12.1) and Figure (7.12.1) and Figures (7.12.1), (7.12.2) and (7.12.3) below display the number of IDPs suffering health problems in the liberated governorates

Figure (7.12.2): Types of health problems Cases

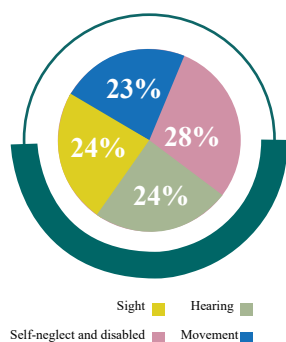
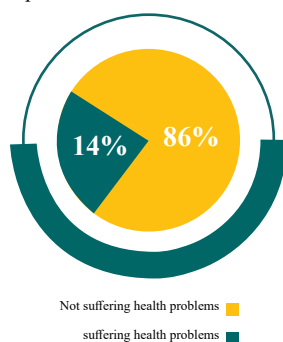


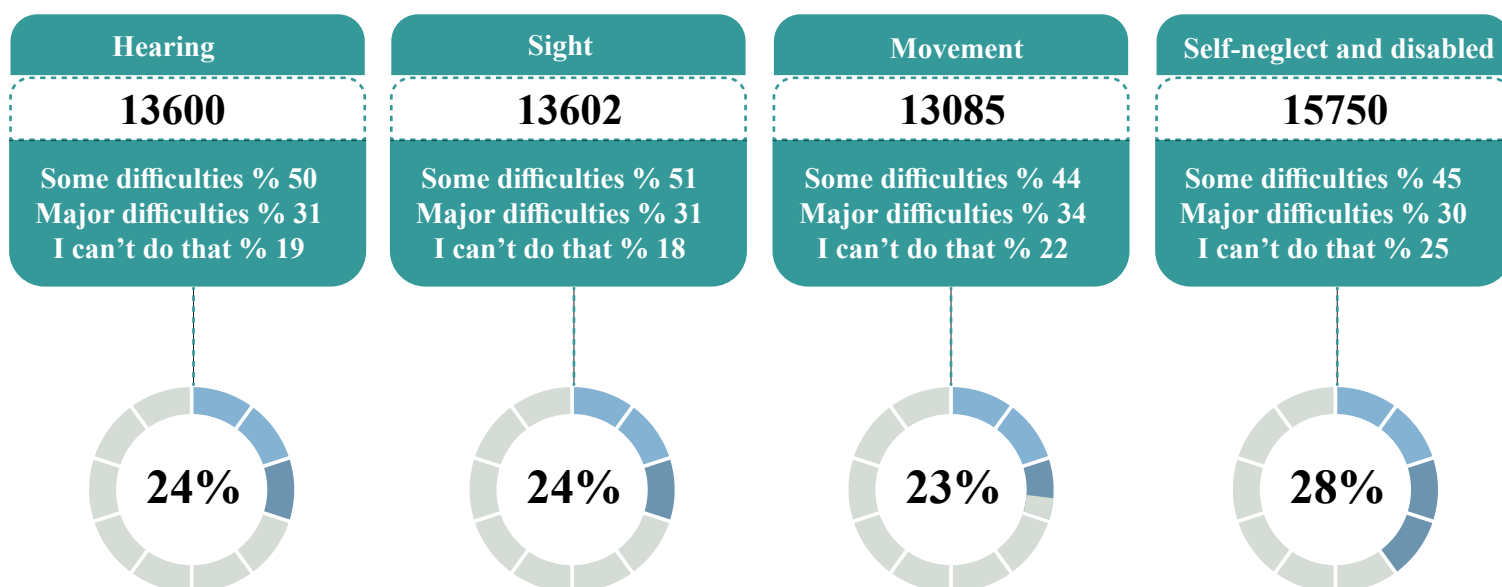
Figure (7.12.1): Percentage of IDPs suffering health problems Cases



Description	Number of individuals	suffering health problems	Not suffering health problems
suffering health problems	56037	14%	86%
Total		403381	

Table (7.12.2): Number of IDPs suffering health problems Cases		
Health Problems	IDPs	Percentage %
Hearing	13600	24%
Sight	13602	24%
Movement	13085	23%
Self-neglect and disabled	15750	28%
Total	56037	

Figure (7.12.3): Health problems



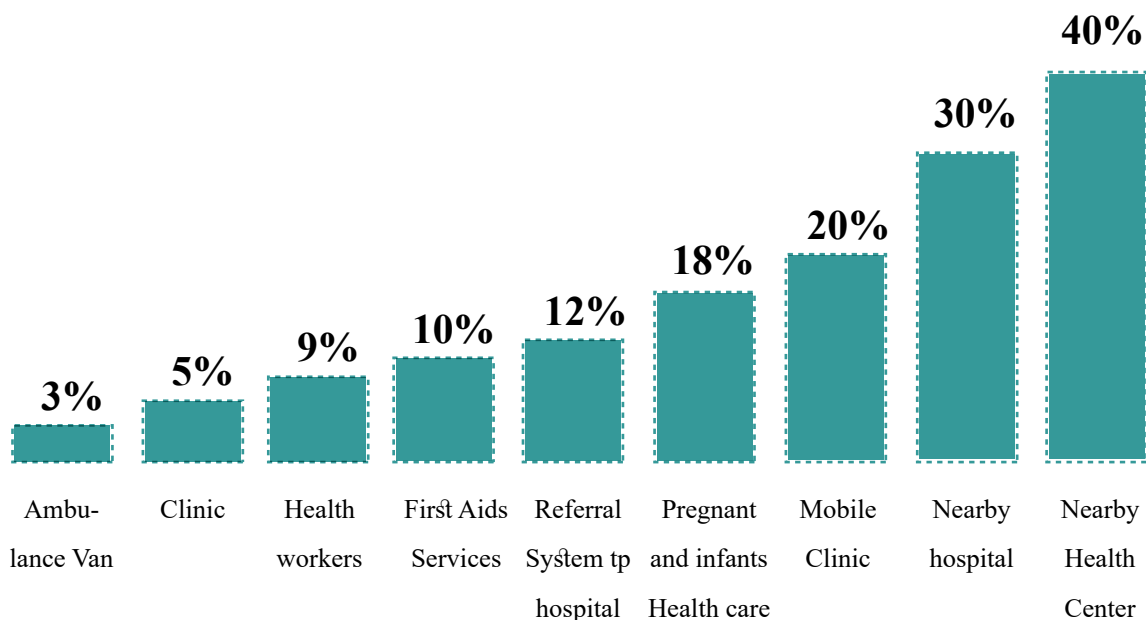
As the tables and the figures above clearly demonstrate, (56037) (14%) of IDPs suffer from health problems. (13085) (23%) of the total IDPs who suffer health problems are suffering movement problems. The number of IDPs who suffer hearing and sight health problems recorded (13600) (24%), (13602) (24%) and (13085) (23%) respectively. Intervention in this aspect is urgently needed by NGOs and humanitarian partners. Self-neglecting problems and disabled recorded (15750) (28%).

### 7.13 Camps According to the Health Services Provision

Table (7.13.1) and Figure (7.13.1) demonstrate the number of IDPs camps according to health services provision in the camp in the liberated governorate

Governorate	Nearby hospital	Nearby Health	Clinic	Mobile Clinic	Ambulance Van	Pregnant and infants Health care	Referral System tp hospital	First Aids Services	Health workers	Total camps
Abyan	13	27	1	8	1	21	14	6	3	51
Al Hudaydah	6	11	2	1	3	9	8	5	4	32
Al Dhale'e	17	9	1	18	-	3	1	2	3	31
Al Maharah	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	10
Taiz	26	33	1	11	1	12	8	2	3	79
Hadramaut	4	9	-	2	1	2	-	1	1	16
Shabwah	11	12	-	4	-	1	2	1	-	15
Aden	8	13	1	10	1	8	5	3	1	33
Lahj	5	10	1	9	1	10	4	3	2	17
Ma'rib	44	48	14	26	4	20	6	22	19	152
Hajjah	13	25	2	10	2	1	12	3	8	62
Al Bayda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Socotra	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Total	151	201	23	99	15	88	61	49	46	502
Percentage %	30%	40%	5%	20%	3%	18%	12%	10%	9%	

Figure (7.13.1): Percentage of IDPs camps according to health services provision





As is clearly apparent from the table and the figure above, the health services in the camps are weak. The highest percentage of health services available in the camps are only the exist of nearby health center with (201) (40%) and nearby hospital with (151) (30%) of the total camps (502). Real health services that are important inside the camps recorded the lowest percentage. (99) (20%) of the total camps have mobile clinic. Pregnant and infants health services are only found in (88) (18%) of the total camps. First aids services are only found in (49) (10%) of the total camps. Ambulance van, clinic inside the camp and health workers were the lowest services found in the camps with (15) (3%), (23) (5%) and (46) (9%) of the total camps. This show a major problem in the health services in the camps. NGOs and humanitarian actor should intervene more in this respect.

### 7.14 Number of Health Workers, Malnutrition Cases, Births and Deaths

Table (7.14.1) and Figure (7.14.1), (7.14.2) and (7.14.3) below demonstrate the number of health workers, malnutrition cases, births and deaths in the camp.

Figure (7.14.1): Number of health workers



Figure (7.14.2): Number of births and deaths

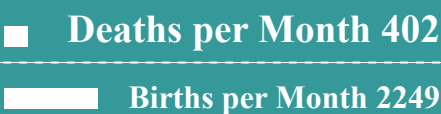


Figure (7.14.3): Number of malnutrition cases

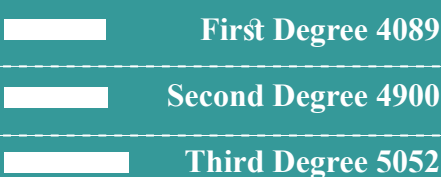


Table (7.14.1): Number of health workers, malnutrition cases, births and deaths in the camp.

Governorate	Female Health Workers	Male Health Workers	Malnutrition (First Degree)	Malnutrition (Second Degree)	Malnutrition (Third Degree)	Births per Month	Deaths per Month
Abyan	13	5	142	215	82	122	16
Al Hudaydah	29	19	596	861	437	199	24
Al Dhale'e	0	5	66	55	188	42	1
Al Maharah	18	14	2	5	1	12	1
Taiz	5	14	334	432	564	186	15
Hadramaut	0	1	34	91	49	63	16
Shabwah	0	0	67	88	87	44	15
Aden	5	2	121	187	182	84	14
Lahj	8	6	127	98	194	33	4
Ma'rib	62	79	2436	2650	2883	1270	276
Hajjah	2	9	154	204	371	183	20
Al Bayda	0	0	10	7	2	6	0
Socotra	0	0	0	7	12	5	0
Total	142	154	4089	4900	5052	2249	402

The table and the figures above show that the number of health workers in the camps is (142154). Malnutrition cases in the camps reached (14041) cases (4089 first degree malnutrition, 4900 second degree malnutrition and (5052) third degree malnutrition). This shows that there are (29.97) cases in every camp of the (502) camps. This is an alarming indicator that requires quick intervention. The births rate recorded (2249) over the period 26/06/2021-27/07/2021.

## 7.15 Mobile Clinic Indicator

Tables (7.15.1), (7.15.2) and (7.15.3) and Figures (7.15.1), (7.15.2) and (7.15.3) below demonstrate the indicator of the mobile clinic

Figure (7.15.1): Percentage of camps where mobile clinic is working

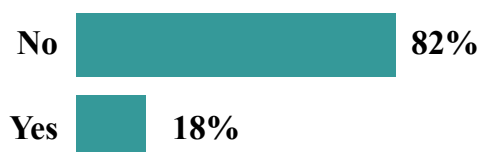


Table (7.15.1): Camps with mobile clinic.			
Mobile Clinic		Camps	Percentage %
	No	403	80%
	Yes	99	20%
total		502	100%
Camps where mobile clinic is working.			
No		412	82%
Yes		90	18%
total		502	100%

Figure (7.15.2): Percentage of camps where mobile clinic is working regularly

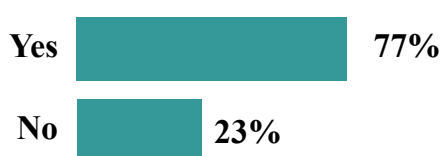
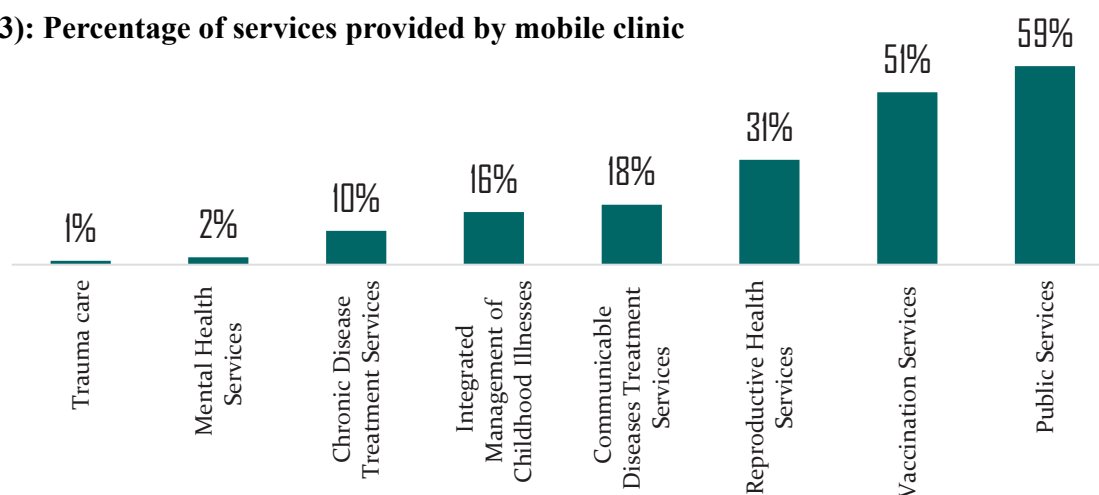


Table (7.15.2): Camps where mobile clinic is working regularly.		
Camps where mobile clinic is working regularly.	Camps	Percentage
No	21	23%
Yes	69	77%
Total	90	100%

**Figure (7.15.3): Percentage of services provided by mobile clinic**



Tables (7.15.1), (15.2) and (7.15.3) and Figures (7.15.1), (7.15.2) and (7.15.3) clearly demonstrate that the mobile clinic is only found in (99) (20%) of the camps while (403) (80%) of the total camps do not have mobile clinics. Mobile clinic is not working in only (9) camps out of the (99) camps where mobile clinic is available. The mobile clinic works regularly in only (69) camps of these (90). This means that mobile clinic is working regularly in (14%) out of the total camps (502). This shows a major problem that requires humanitarian intervention by NGOs and humanitarian actors working in the field of IDPs.

Table 7.15.3 The status of mobile clinics in camps							
Governorates	Mobile clinics in camps		Mobile clinic is working		Mobile clinic is working regularly		Total of the camps
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Abyan	8	43	7	1	6	1	51
Al Hudaydah	1	31	1	-	1	-	32
Al Dhale'e	18	13	18	-	17	1	31
Al Maharah	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Taiz	11	68	10	1	8	2	79
Hadramaut	2	14	1	1	-	1	16
Shabwah	4	11	4	-	4	-	15
Aden	10	23	8	2	4	4	33
Lahj	9	8	9	-	9	-	17
Ma'rib	26	126	22	4	11	11	152
Hajjah	10	52	10	-	9	1	62
Al Bayda	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Socotra	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>502</b>

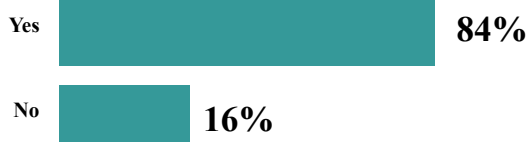
Tables (7.15.1), (15.2) and (7.15.3) and Figures (7.15.1), (7.15.2) and (7.15.3) clearly demonstrate that the mobile clinic is only found in (99) (20%) of the camps while (403) (80%) of the total camps do not have mobile clinics. Mobile clinic is not working in only (9) camps out of the (99) camps where mobile clinic is available. The mobile clinic works regularly in only (69) camps of these (90). This means that mobile clinic is working regularly in (14%) out of the total camps (502). This shows a major problem that requires humanitarian intervention by NGOs and humanitarian actors working in the field of IDPs.



## 7.16 Disease Vectors in the Camps

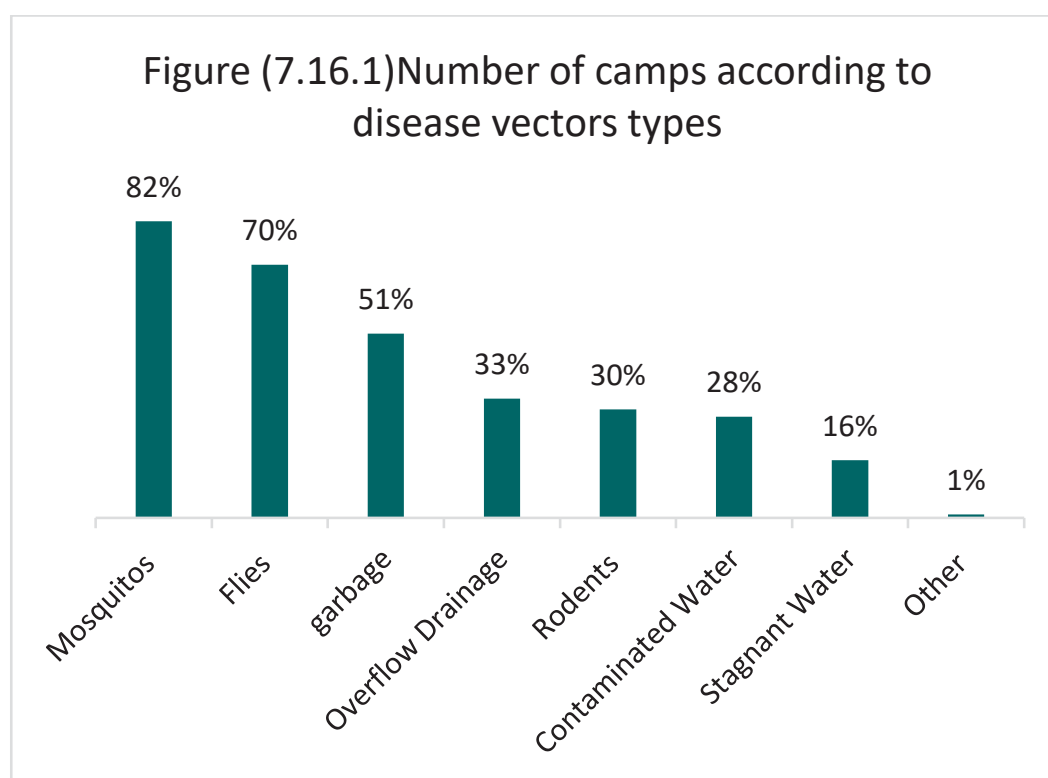
The tables (7.16.1), (16.2) and figure (7.16.1) below demonstrate number of camps according to disease vectors

Figure (7.16.1)Percentage of camps according to disease vectors types



Tables (7.16.1): Number of camps according to disease vectors.			
Disease Vectors		Camps	Percentage %
No		81	16%
Yes		421	84%
total		502	

Tables (7.16.2): Number of camps according to disease vectors types.								
Governorate	Mosquitos	Rodents	Flies	garbage	Overflow Drainage	Contaminated Water	Stagnant Water	Other
Abyan	44	24	42	26	17	17	11	0
Al Hudaydah	27	12	25	20	4	10	3	0
Al Dhale'e	28	4	21	20	8	1	1	2
Al Maharah	6	2	4	3	1	0	0	0
Taiz	62	18	55	25	15	19	14	1
Hadramaut	14	2	12	10	3	2	5	0
Shabwah	14	5	9	7	6	6	4	0
Aden	31	19	25	18	15	8	6	0
Lahj	15	5	13	7	3	4	3	0
Ma'rib	109	44	92	95	81	42	28	1
Hajjah	59	11	52	23	11	29	3	0
Al Bayda	3	3	3	3	0	2	2	0
Socotra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	412	149	353	257	164	140	80	4
Percentage %	82%	30%	70%	51%	33%	28%	16%	1%



As is clear by the tables and the figures above, the overwhelming majority of camps are filled with disease vectors. Disease vectors are found in (421) (84%) of the total camps. These disease vectors are varied. Mosquitos is the most disease vector found in the camps. It is found in (412) (82%) of the total camps. flies came in the second place by being found in (353) (70%) of the total camps. Garbage is found in half of the camps. Overflow drainage is found in (33%) of the camps. Rodents, contaminated water and stagnant water are found in (74%) of the camps. Stagnant water is least found disease vector in the camps. It is only found in (80) camps. This high result means that camps can be fertile environment insects and bacteria and other disease vectors

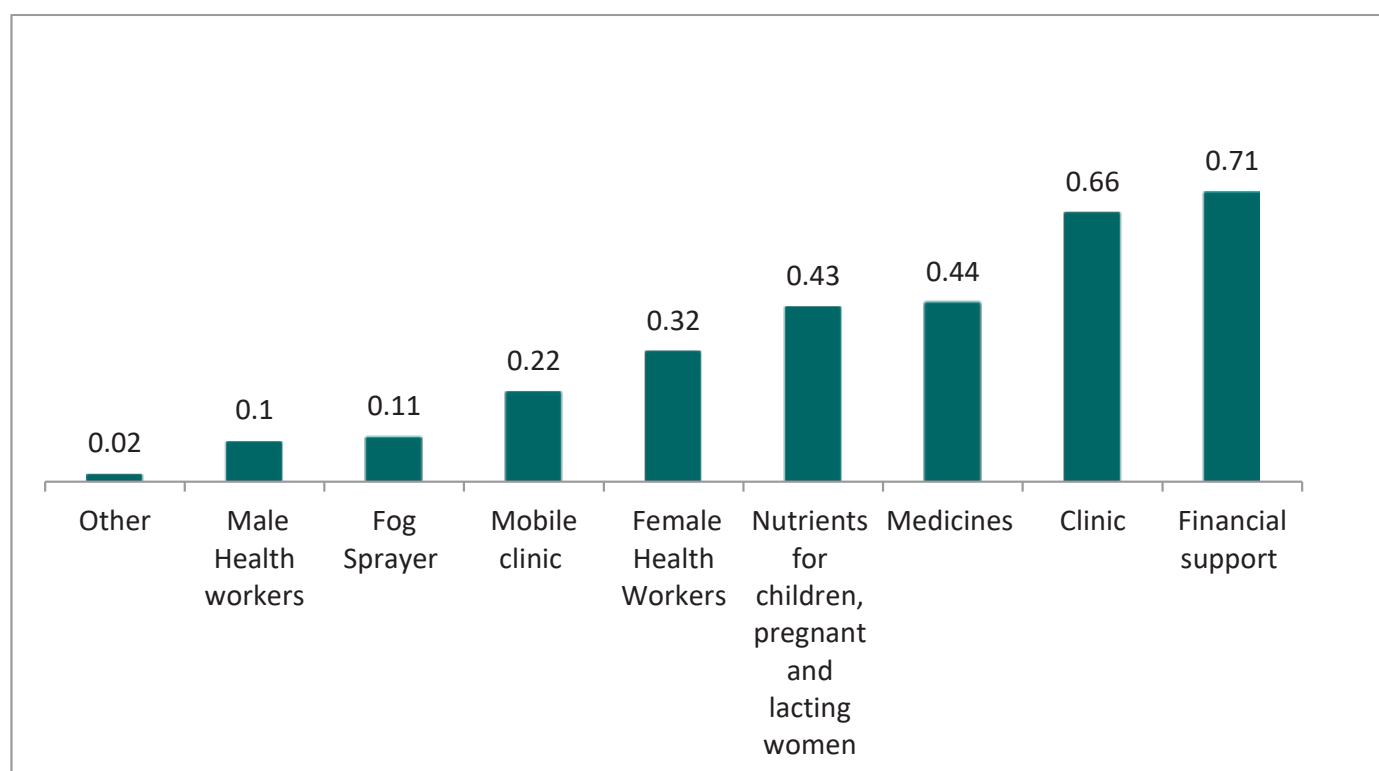
## 7.17 Health and Nutrition Priorities in the Camps

Tables (7.17.1) and Figure (7.17.1) below demonstrate IDPs priorities of health and nutrition in the camps

Table (7.17.1): Number of camps according to health and nutrition priorities

Governorate	Mobile clinic	Clinic	Medicines	Financial support	Male Health workers	Female Health Workers	Fog Sprayer	Nutrients for children, pregnant and lactating women	Other
Abyan	15	29	21	48	1	10	9	19	1
Al Hudaydah	4	24	22	9	3	19	4	9	2
Al Dhale'e	8	18	10	26	6	9	3	13	0
Al Maharah	3	5	1	7	4	7	0	3	0
Taiz	27	47	44	67	4	8	8	32	0
Hadramaut	7	10	9	8	1	6	3	4	0
Shabwah	1	12	2	15	0	2	7	6	0
Aden	13	16	15	23	1	3	4	22	2
Lahj	5	9	9	14	2	2	1	8	1
Ma'rib	22	124	64	115	19	41	14	55	2
Hajjah	1	39	21	21	7	50	0	45	2
Al Bayda	3	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	0
Socotra	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	110	333	219	355	48	159	54	218	10
Percentage %	22%	66%	44%	71%	10%	32%	11%	43%	2%

Figure (7.17.1) Percentage of camps according to health and nutrition priorities



## 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

## 8.1 Introduction

The humanitarian cost doubles every day as a result of the continuation of the war, as the suffering of the displaced persons worsens in terms of their inability to purchase food and the weak humanitarian response by humanitarian partners to meet their food needs. The results of the survey revealed that (285388) households with (78%) of the displaced households who live in houses do not have food. This requires surveying by humanitarian partners and working to provide them with food aid. As for the camps, there are (292) camps with (58%) of the camps, where households suffer from a lack of food in these camps.

The results also showed that (20688) households with (26.30%) of the displaced households depend on the daily wage as a main source of livelihood. With regard to dietary diversity, the results showed that dietary diversity is very poor in the camps, as (319) camps with (64%) of the total camps, where households suffer from dietary diversity, and (65024) households with (83%) do not receive cash for food, which is a very high percentage that requires intervention to meet the needs of the displaced persons in the camps and to redouble efforts to obtain cash assistance. This may contribute to alleviate the burdens on the displaced persons in the camps. The number of households that did not receive monthly food baskets reached (47977) with (61%). The results showed that income-generating projects is the first priority for (400) camps with (80%) of the total number of camps.

These indicators confirm the urgent need to provide more support in the food security sector, whether for displaced households in houses or displaced households in camps.

The displaced persons depend on various sources as main and secondary sources of income. This study focuses on the main and secondary sources of income for the displaced persons in houses and camps, which are (agriculture - fishing - state employee - cash transfers - employee with organizations - free professions – physician - teacher - security and army man - other).

In order to clarify the reality of food security for the displaced persons in houses and camps, this section includes a descriptive analysis of the indicators of the food security sector for the displaced persons in houses and camps by governorates.

## 8.2 Number of Households in Houses According to Food Availability

Table (8.2.1) and Figure 8.2.1 shows the number of displaced households in houses according to food availability

Governorates	Households that have food	Households that have no food
Abyan	1802	1634
Al Hudaydah	3053	3838
Al Dhale'e	2295	3165
Al Maharah	0	2030
Taiz	9524	29784
Hadramaut	553	7045
Shabwah	618	1344
Aden	0	7643
Lahj	2835	5234
Marib	60674	223671
Al Jawf	0	0
Total	285388	281428
Percentage	22%	78%

Figure 8.2.1 Percentage of households according to food availability

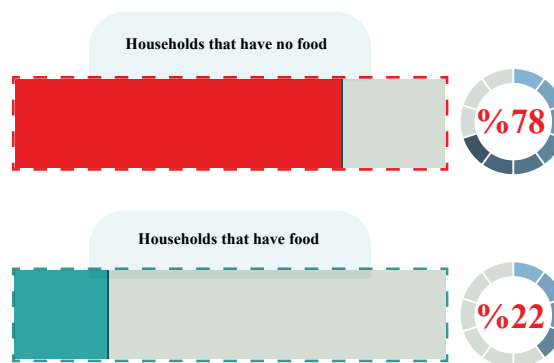


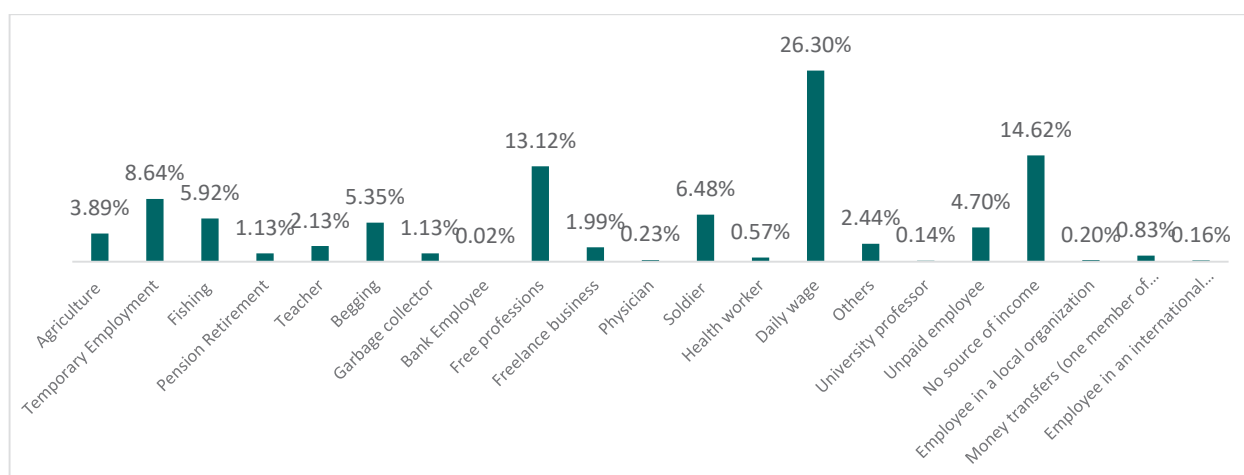
Table (8.2.1) and Figure (8.2.1) show that the number of displaced households that live in houses is (285388); they represent more than three quarters of households (78%) of the total households who do not have food, while only (81354) (22%) of the households have food

## 8.3 Number of households according to the main sources of income in the camps by governorates

Table (8.3.1) shows the number of households according to the main sources of income in the camps by governorates

Governorates	Agriculture	Temporary Employment	Fishing	Pension Retirement	Teacher	Begging	Garbage collector	Bank Employee	Free professions	Freelance business	Physician	Soldier	Health worker	Daily wage	Others	University professor	Unpaid employee	No source of income	Employee in a local organization	Money transfers (one member of the household is an expatriate)	Employee in an international organization
Abyan	578	475	338	354	99	99	0	0	307	12	0	300	0	1320	34	1	242	0	0	9	0
Al Bayda	12	24	0	7	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	31	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al Hudaydah	450	462	3983	13	81	87	12	1	4030	41	6	124	13	3648	367	0	7	198	8	0	18
Al Dhale'e	2	186	0	8	22	693	11	0	122	7	1	194	4	419	7	0	31	83	0	1	0
Al Maharah	13	28	69	6	3	17	68	0	66	0	0	1	4	127	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
Taiz	63	395	51	13	35	1075	90	0	611	21	0	167	6	1671	485	1	25	528	0	74	0
Hajjah	380	117	111	0	18	0	2	0	152	29	1	319	9	678	101	3	11	1143	0	79	0
Hadramaut	80	303	0	1	6	87	42	0	793	52	0	78	1	672	17	0	119	96	0	55	0
Socotra	0	198	0	0	0	0	17	0	33	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shabwah	4	83	0	18	1	246	84	0	43	11	0	36	0	164	72	0	4	0	6	66	0
Aden	83	363	91	29	28	297	75	0	195	15	1	102	11	1833	39	0	35	0	0	4	4
Lahj	44	75	6	129	0	538	7	0	52	3	0	7	3	1943	0	0	7	0	6	4	4
Marib	1352	4089	9	308	1382	1069	484	11	3897	1374	175	3714	398	8203	795	100	3219	9455	139	363	100
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3061</b>	<b>6798</b>	<b>4658</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>1675</b>	<b>4208</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10319</b>	<b>1565</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>5097</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>20688</b>	<b>1923</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>3700</b>	<b>11503</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>3.89%</b>	<b>8.64%</b>	<b>5.92%</b>	<b>1.13%</b>	<b>2.13%</b>	<b>5.35%</b>	<b>1.13%</b>	<b>0.02%</b>	<b>13.12%</b>	<b>1.99%</b>	<b>0.23%</b>	<b>6.48%</b>	<b>0.57%</b>	<b>26.30%</b>	<b>2.44%</b>	<b>0.14%</b>	<b>4.70%</b>	<b>14.62%</b>	<b>0.20%</b>	<b>0.83%</b>	<b>0.16%</b>

Figure (8.3.1) Percentage of Households according to the Main Sources of Income

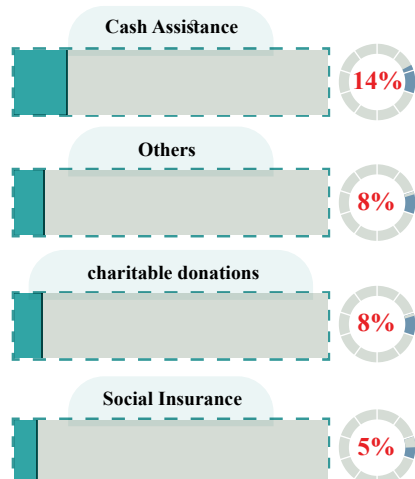


It is clear from Table (8.3.1) and Figure (8.3.1) that the number of households that depend on the daily wage as a main source of income is (20688) (26.30%), while the number of households that do not have a source of income is (11503) (14.21%), and the number of households that depend on free professions as a main source of income is (10319) (13.12%). The number of households that depend on professions such as (teacher, agriculture, unpaid employee, begging, fishing – soldier- temporary employment) as the main sources of income ranges from (2.13% - 8.64%). The number of households depend on professions such as (bank employee - university professor- employee of a local organization or an international organization– physician - health worker- expatriate cash transfers – self-employment) as a main sources of income range between (0.02% - 1.99%).

## 8.4 Number of households according to secondary sources of income by governorates

Table (8.4.1) and Figure (8.4.1) show the number of households according to secondary sources of income

Figure 8.4.1 Percentage of households according to the secondary sources of income



Governorates	Cash Assistance	Charitable Donations	Social Insurance	Others
Abyan	489	687	97	225
Al Hudaydah	1346	10	643	130
Al Dhale'e	535	45	84	134
Al Maharah	0	103	0	55
Taiz	987	1099	569	2895
Hadramaut	161	310	215	647
Shabwah	184	60	95	66
Aden	1333	97	124	32
Lahj	1054	1454	64	0
Marib	5268	1370	1707	1255
Hajjah	3	1223	0	630
Al Bayda	0	5	2	5
Socotra	0	49	0	0
Grand Total	11360	6512	3600	6074
Percentage	14%	8%	5%	8%



It is clear from Table (8.4.1) and Figure (8.4.1) that the number of households in the camps that depend on cash assistance reached (11360) with (14%), while the number of households that depend on charitable donations reached (6512) with 8%. The households that depend on social security reached (3600) with (5%), while the number of households that depend on other sources reached (6074) with 8%.

## 8.5 Nutritional Status Assessment Indicators in Sites

Table (8.5.1) shows the number of camps according to the nutritional status assessment indicators in sites represented in (assessment of the nutritional status in terms of sufficient and insufficient quantity - assessment of the nutritional status according to dietary diversity (good, medium, poor)).

Figure 8.5.1 Nutritional Diversity Assessment

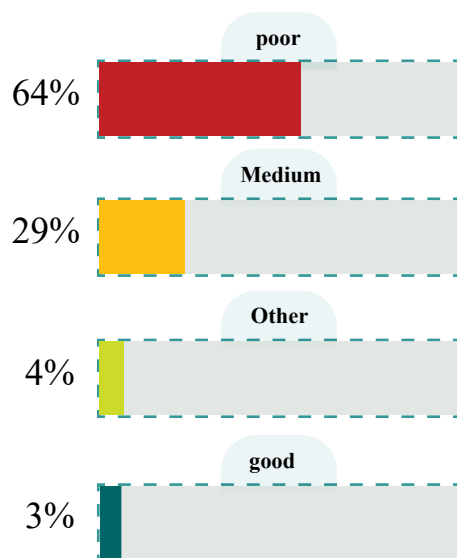
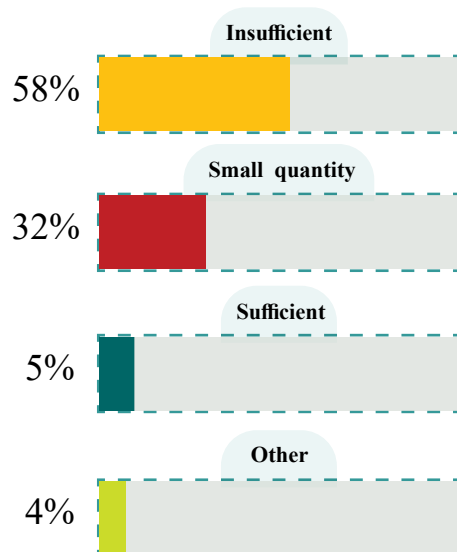


Figure 8.5.2 Nutritional Quantity



Nutritional Status Assessment	Nutritional status in terms of quantity				Nutritional status according to dietary diversity			Grand Total
	Sufficient	Insufficient	Small quantity	Other	Good	Medium	Poor	
Governorates								
Abyan	2	35	13	1	-	12	38	51
Al Hudaydah	3	22	5	2	4	17	9	32
Al Dhale'e	1	18	12	-	-	6	25	31
Al Maharah	-	6	2	2	-	4	4	10
Taiz	8	46	17	8	5	26	41	79
Hadramaut	-	7	8	1	-	5	10	16
Shabwah	-	5	10		-	-	15	15
Aden	1	21	9	2	2	12	17	33
Lahj	1	11	5		1	7	9	17
Marib	5	86	56	5	2	34	112	152
Hajjah	6	34	21	1	3	24	35	62
Al Bayda	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	3
Socotra	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Grand Total	27	292	161	22	17	147	319	502
Percentage	5%	58%	32%	4%	3%	29%	64%	



It is clear from Table (8.5.1) and Figure (8.5.1) that

Camps assessment indicators according to the quantity of food

The number of camps, where the quantity of food is insufficient according to the nutritional status assessment reached 292 with (58%) camps of the total of 502 camps. The number of camps in which the quantity of food is small reached 161 with (32%) camps, while the camps where the quantity of food is sufficient reached (27) with (5%) camps of the total of 502 camps. Therefore, (95%) of the camps are in urgent need of food, and increasing the quantities in proportional to the number of displaced persons in camps.

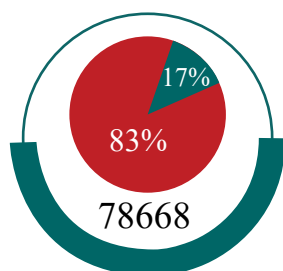
Camp assessment according to dietary diversity

The number of camps, according to the dietary diversity assessment in the camps, is 319 camps of the total of 502, with (64%) where the dietary diversity of the displaced persons is poor. The number of camps which has a moderate dietary diversity reached 147 camps, at a rate of (29%). The number of camps which has a good dietary diversity reached 17 camps from a total of 502 camps at a rate of (3%).

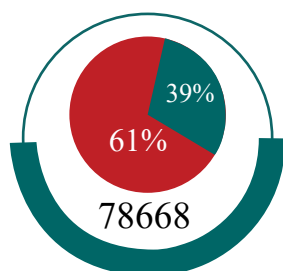
## 8.6. Nutritional Support Indicators

Table (8.6.1) shows the number of households in camps according to the nutritional support indicators in governorates. Number of HHs got RRM services

Figure (8.6.1) Percentage of households in camps according to the nutritional support indicators in governorates



HHs do not receive monthly cash for food



HHs receive monthly food baskets

Governorate	HHs receive monthly food baskets	HHs do not receive monthly food baskets	HHs receive monthly cash for food	HHs do not receive monthly cash for food	Number of HHs got RRM services	Total
Abyan	1486	2549	137	3898	248	4035
Al Hudaydah	5507	7012	1761	10758	1933	12519
Al Dhale'e	86	1698	894	890	259	1784
Al Maharah	61	278	0	339	0	339
Taiz	1599	4604	365	5838	745	6203
Hadramaut	709	1753	100	2362	131	2462
Shabwah	0	791	171	620	26	791
Aden	286	3049	1350	1985	166	3335
Lahj	377	1655	1345	687	404	2032
Marib	19599	21055	7492	33162	1708	40654
Hajjah	932	3246	29	4149	0	4178
Al Bayda	0	89	0	89	0	89
Socotra	49	198	0	247	0	247
Grand Total	30691	47977	13644	65024	5620	78668
Percentage	39%	61%	17%	83%	7%	

It is clear from Table (8.6.1) and Figure (8.6.1) that the number of households that do not receive cash for food in the camps for the displaced persons is (65024) with (83%), which is a very high rate that requires intervention to meet the needs of the displaced persons in the camps and to redouble efforts to obtain cash assistance. This may contribute to alleviate the burdens on IDPs in the camps. The number of households that did not receive monthly food baskets is (47977) 61%.

## 8.7. Priorities for Food Security Sector

Table 8.7.1 and Figure show the number of Camps according to food security priorities for the IDPs

Table 8.7.1 and Figure show the number of Camps according to food security priorities for the IDPs

Governorates	Stimulating Income-Generating Projects	Food Baskets	Obtaining Bread	Obtaining Cooked Meals	Dietary Supplements	Cash Assistance	Other
Abyan	50	51	0	1	6	45	0
Al Hudaydah	32	32	1	0	11	20	0
Al Dhale'e	31	29	0	0	6	27	0
Al Maharah	10	8	0	0	3	8	1
Taiz	74	74	6	3	18	61	1
Hadramaut	16	15	0	0	1	16	0
Shabwah	15	15	1	0	3	11	0
Aden	30	31	0	0	16	22	0
Lahj	17	13	0	0	9	12	0
Marib	150	150	3	0	27	125	1
Hajjah	62	30	1	0	42	51	0
Al Bayda	2	3	0	0	3	1	0
Socotra	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Grand Total	490	451	12	4	146	400	3
Percentage	32.54%	29.95%	0.80%	0.27%	9.69%	26.56%	0.20%

Figure 8.7.1 Percentage of camps according to food security priorities in governorates

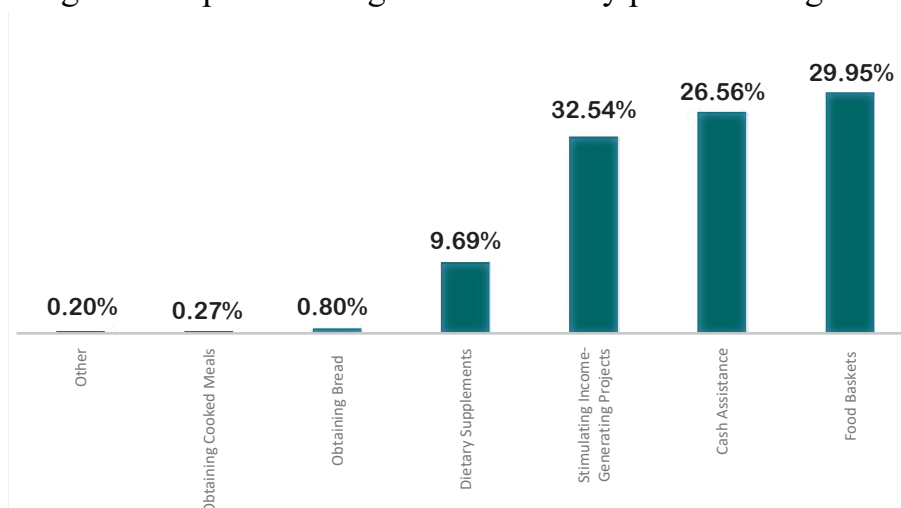


Table (8.7.1) and Figure (8.7.1) show the food security priorities As can be observed that income-generating projects is the first priority ,at a rate of (32.54%) and the second priority is the food baskets with (29.95%) while cash for food is the third priority in the camps.

## 8.8 Providing Food Security Services Indicators

Table (8.8.1) and Figure (8.8.1) show the number of beneficiary households and their percentages out of the total households according to food security services indicators by governorates

Table (8.8.1) Number of beneficiary households and their percentages of the total households according to food security services indicators by governorates

Governorates	Number of HHs	Number of beneficiary households	Percentages
Abyan	4035	1598	40%
Al Hudaydah	12519	3980	39%
Al Dhale'e	1784	683	39%
Al Maharah	339	94	28%
Taiz	6203	1942	33%
Hadramaut	2462	423	17%
Shabwah	791	0	0%
Aden	3335	537	16%
Lahj	2032	1628	80%
Marib	40654	6304	16%
Hajjah	4178	260	7%
Al Bayda	89	0	0%
Socotra	247	49	20%
Grand Total	78668	17498	22%

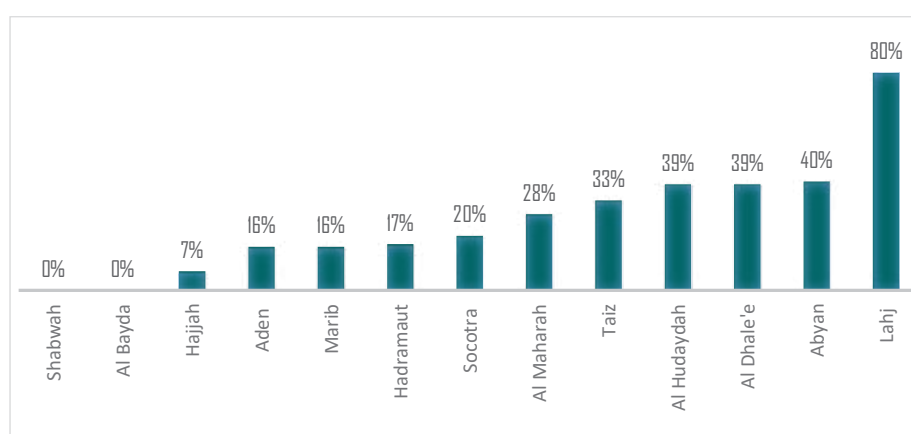


Table (8.8.1) and Figure (8.8.1) show the number of households benefited from food security services in the displacement camps in different Governorates, where 80% of households benefited from food security services was in Lahj Governorate, while the households benefited from food security services range from (20% - 40%) in (Socotra - Al Maharah - Taiz - Al Dhale'e - Al Hudaydah- Abyan) Governorates. The households benefited from food security services in (Hajjah - Marib - Hadramaut) Governorates rang between (7% - 17%). The households displaced in the camps in (Shabwah - Al-Bayda) Governorates did not benefit from food security services.

# Section Nine

# 9



## 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)

## 9.1 Introduction :

The education sector is considered one of the important sectors, whether for the population or for the displaced households. The results showed that (50%) of the children in the camps are at school age, and there is no school in (431) camps with (86%) of the total number of camps. Therefore there is a need to provide schools or training centers in the camps. With regard to training centers, the results showed that there is an urgent need to provide training centers in the camps, as the number of camps where there are no training centers was (496) out of a total of the camps with (99%), which represents a very high percentage. This means that (1%) of the total number of camps has a training center. The results also showed that (309) camps with (62%) reveal that the reasons for not enrolling in education because the children help their households to earn a living.

The households in the camps depend on children to earn a living reach (50086) with (63%) of the households in the camps. This means that such households need to be provided by food and cash assistance and income-generating projects in order to alleviate the suffering of these households and help them push their children to enroll in education and to provide them with education requirements. There is a desire to establish schools in the camps, where the results showed that (52%) of the camps give a priority to establish schools in the camps as a priority for education. The number of children at school age is 379,597, of whom 312393 children enrolled in education and 67204 children are not enrolled in education.

This section of the report also deals with the descriptive analysis of the indicators of basic, secondary and university education and vocational education represented in (students enrolled in basic education - female students enrolled in basic education - male and female students not enrolled in basic education - male and female students enrolled and not enrolled in secondary, university and basic education; preparing male and female teachers and assessing the education situation in displacement camps. What follows is the statistical analysis of education indicators:

## 9.2. Basic and Secondary Education Indicators

This part of the report deals with the descriptive analysis of indicators of basic and secondary education in displacement camps and displaced households in houses. (a) the number of students enrolled and not enrolled in education of IDPs in houses. (b) indicators of basic and secondary education in the camps

### 9.2.1 Number of Students Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Education of IDPs in Houses

Table (9.2.1.1) and Figure (9.2.1.1) show the number of students enrolled and not enrolled in education for IDPs in houses

Governorates	School-Age Male Children	School-Age Female Children	Male Students Enrolled in Education	Female Students Enrolled in Education	Male Students NOT Enrolled in Education	Female Students NOT Enrolled in Education
Abyan	3287	2835	2273	1800	1014	1035
Al Hudaydah	3873	3570	2204	1954	1669	1616
Ad Dhale'e	9139	9652	6920	6130	2219	3522
Al Maharah	1583	1630	1334	1333	249	297
Taiz	30277	30945	25791	26081	4486	4864
Hadramaut	9761	10702	8461	9179	1300	1523
Shabwah	2544	2670	1923	1730	621	940
Aden	6108	6247	4779	5056	1329	1191
Lahj	5174	4962	4124	3919	1050	1043
Marib	115143	113177	101144	93314	13999	19863
Al Jawf	3104	3214	1523	1421	1581	1793
Grand Total	189993	189604	160476	151917	29517	37687
Percentage	0.50	0.50	0.42	0.40	0.08	0.10

Figure 9.2.1.1 Percentage of students enrolled and not enrolled in education

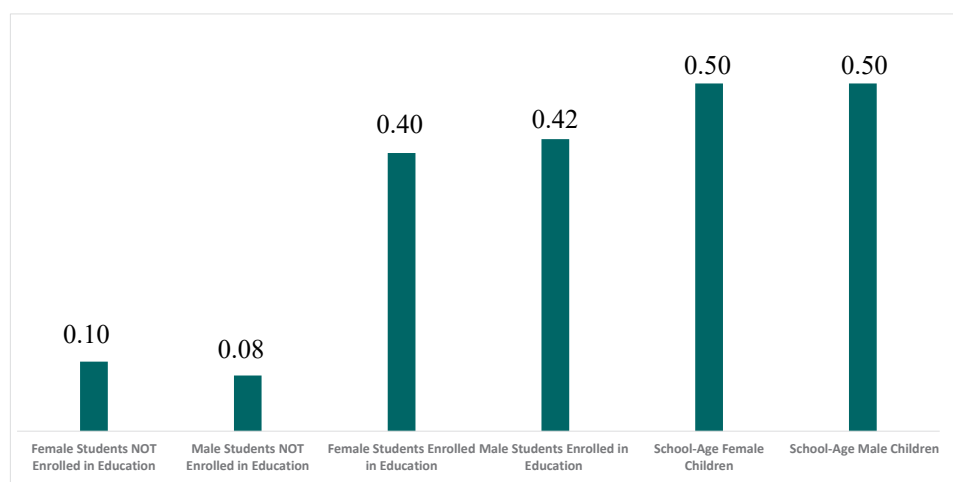


Table (9.2.1.1) and Figure (9.2.1.1) show the number of students enrolled and not enrolled in education. It was found that (50%) of children are at school age, including (189993) (50%) male children and (189604) (50%) female children. The number of male and female students enrolled in education is (312393), at a rate of (82%), where male students are (160476) (42%) and the female students are (151917) (40%). The number of students who did not enroll in education is (67204), where (8%) of students are males and (10%) of them are females.

## 9.2.2 Students enrolled and not enrolled in basic and secondary education of the IDPs in the camps

Table (9.2.2.1) and Figure (9.2.2.1) show the number of students enrolled and not enrolled in basic and secondary education of the IDPs in the camps

Governorates	Illiterate Males	Illiterate females	Male students enrolled in basic education	Female Students enrolled in basic education	Male Students NOT enrolled in basic education	Female Students NOT enrolled in basic education	Male Students enrolled in secondary education	Female Students enrolled in secondary education	Male Students NOT enrolled in secondary education	Female Students NOT enrolled in secondary education
Abyan	1580	2046	1558	1359	948	779	291	207	437	386
Al Hudaydah	4343	5667	2354	2862	2914	2817	54	80	1448	1344
Ad Dhale'e	1396	1886	663	534	474	699	75	56	263	364
Al Maharah	190	219	113	126	125	99	22	26	22	19
Taiz	3772	4533	1601	1421	1571	1609	223	198	827	840
Hadramaut	1435	3239	776	533	771	983	171	99	307	454
Shabwah	187	276	243	200	340	341	13	12	115	76
Aden	2124	2321	814	732	956	920	51	79	246	242
Lahj	1185	1316	668	717	339	294	22	24	244	198
Marib	9667	15987	16106	14734	4804	5381	6062	6001	4660	5355
Hajjah	1882	2842	1326	937	751	785	44	41	287	260
Al Bayda	35	68	36	27	20	29	7	0	28	24
Socotra	0	0	192	148	0	0	97	29	27	17
Grand Total	27796	40400	26450	24330	14013	14736	7132	6852	8911	9579
Percentage	7%	10%	24%	22%	13%	13%	6%	6%	8%	9%

Figure (9.2.2.1): Percentage of students in basic and secondary education

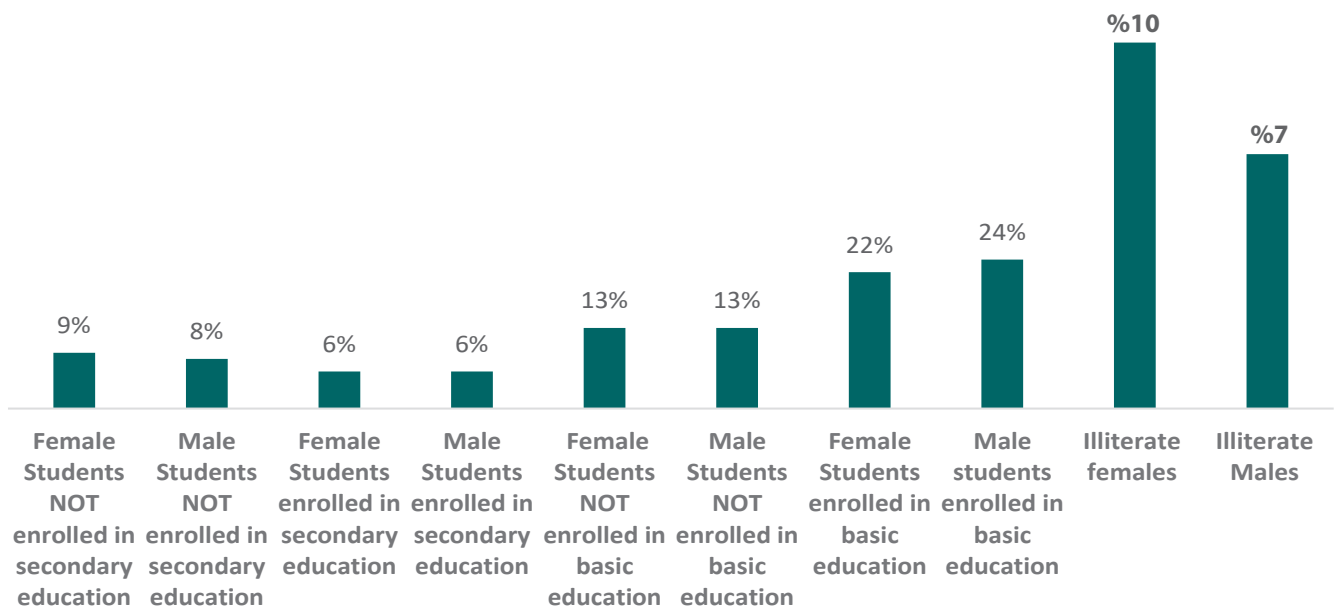


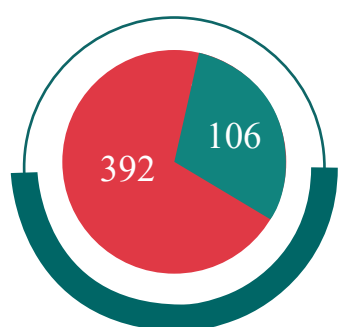


Table (9.2.2.1) and Figure No. (9.2.2.1) show the indicators of basic and secondary education in the displacement camps in the liberated governorates. The number of illiterate persons in the camps is (68196), including ( 27796) (07%) illiterate males and (40400) (10%) illiterate females. This shows that the number of illiterate women is much greater than the number of illiterate males. The total number of students enrolled in basic education is (50780) male and female students, where the number of male students is (26450) (24%), while the number of female students is (24330) (22%) of the total students in the camps. It is also clear that the number of students who are not enrolled in basic education is (28749) with (26%) of the total students in the camps. The number of students enrolled in secondary education is (13984) with (12%) male and female students of the total students in the camps, while the number of students who did not enroll in secondary education is (18490) with (17%) of the total students in the camps. The table and figure above also show that female students enrolled in secondary education are (9579) (6%), which constituted a very small rate of female students, while the number of male students enrolled in secondary education is (7132) (6%) only.

### 9.3 Indicators of students enrolled in university and vocational education

Table 9.3.1 and Figure 9.3.1 display the number of students enrolled in university and vocational education in the camps

Figure 9.3.1 Percentage of camps in which there are students enrolled and not enrolled in universities and institutes



Number of camps where there are students enrolled in university and vocational education

Number of camps where there are no students enrolled in university and vocational education

Governorate /Number of camps by students enrolled in university and vocational education	Number of camps where there are students enrolled in university and vocational education	Number of camps where there are no students enrolled in university and vocational education	Total
Abyan	5	46	51
Al Hudaydah	4	28	32
Ad Dhale'e	6	25	31
Al Maharah	1	9	10
Taiz	15	62	79
Hadramaut	1	15	16
Shabwah	1	14	15
Aden	5	28	33
Lahj	1	16	17
Marib	62	88	152
Hajjah	2	60	62
Al Bayda	2	1	3
Socotra	1	4	1
Grand Total	106	396	502
Percentage	21%	79%	

Table (9.3.1) and Figure (9.3.1) show the number of camps in which there are students enrolled and not enrolled in university and vocational education. The results showed that there are no students enrolled in university and vocational education in (396), at a rate of (79%) camps, while there are students enrolled in university and vocational education in (106) with (21%) camps of the total number of camps.

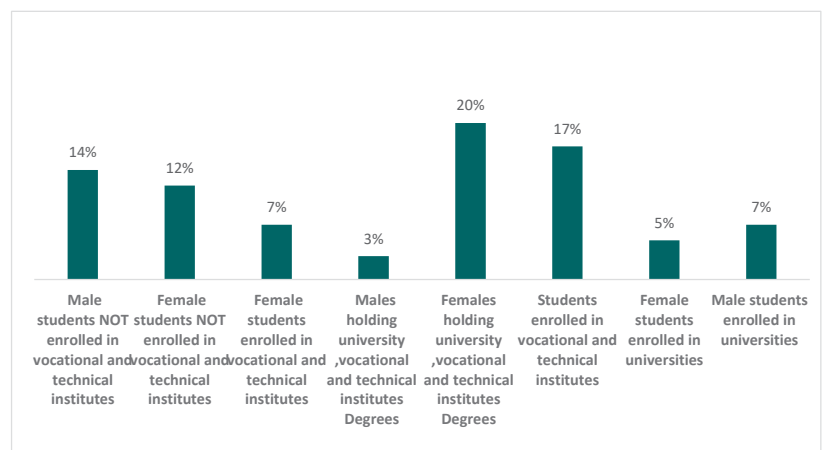
## 9.4 Indicator of Students in university and vocational education

Table (9.4.1) and Figure (9.4.1) show the number of students in university and vocational education in the displacement camps according to the liberated governorates

Governorate	Male students enrolled in universities	Female students enrolled in universities	Students enrolled in vocational and technical institutes	Females holding university ,vocational and technical institutes Degrees	Males holding university ,vocational and technical institutes Degrees	Female students enrolled in vocational and technical institutes	Female students NOT enrolled in vocational and technical institutes	Male students NOT enrolled in vocational and technical institutes
Abyan	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
Al Hudaydah	0	0	0	15	31	0	20	31
Ad Dhale'e	0	2	2	1	18	0	99	82
Al Maharah	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiz	52	50	8	52	70	3	243	225
Hadramaut	7	0	0	11	26	0	216	174
Shabwah	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Aden	4	1	0	12	19	1	7	11
Lahj	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	3
Marib	906	664	393	799	1446	308	3957	3421
Hajjah	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Al Bayda	3	0	11	0	8	0	42	15
Socotra	17	26	0	24	22	0	0	0
Grand Total	996	746	416	915	1649	312	4586	3964
Percentage	7.33%	5.49%	3.06%	6.74%	12.14%	2.30%	33.76%	29.18%

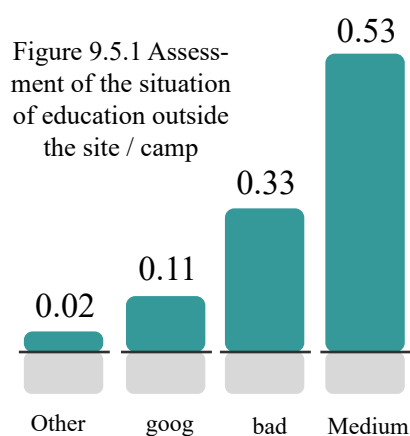
Table (9.4.1) and Figure (9.4.1) show the number of students enrolled and not enrolled in university and vocational education, and the number of students who hold university degrees. As can be seen that only (1742) male and female students are enrolled in university education, where (996) with (7%) of them are male students and (746) with (5%) are female students, while the number of students who are not enrolled in university and vocational education is (8550) male and female students. Looking at the number of males and females who hold university or vocational degrees, it becomes clear that (2523) individuals hold university and vocational degrees, where the number of males (1649) (7%) is higher than the number of females (915) (7%).

Figure (9.4.1) Percentage of students in university and vocational education in the displacement camps by the liberated governorates



## 9.5 Indicators of assessing the situation of education outside the displacement site/camp

Table (9.5.1) and Figure (9.5.1) show the assessment of the situation of education outside the site / camp



Governorates	Other	Good	Bad	Medium	Total
Abyan	2	8	5	36	51
Al Hudaydah	1	1	11	19	32
Ad Dhale'e	0	3	10	18	31
Al Maharah	1	2	1	6	10
Taiz	1	7	29	42	79
Hadramaut	0	2	6	8	16
Shabwah	0	1	7	7	15
Aden	2	6	6	19	33
Lahj	0	5	2	10	17
Marib	5	19	52	76	152
Hajjah	0	1	38	23	62
Al Bayda	0	0	0	3	3
Socotra	0	1	0	0	1
Grand Total	12	56	167	267	502
Percentage	2%	11%	33%	53%	

Table (9.5.1) and Figure (9.5.1) show the situation of education outside the camps, where it is clear that the situation of education outside (64%) of the camps ranges between medium and good, it was found that (267) (53%) of the camps are surrounded by a medium situation of education, and (56) (11%) of the camps are surrounded by a good education situation, while (167) (33%) are surrounded by a bad education situation.

## 9.6 Indicators of Assessing the Situation of Education in Sites/ Camps

Table (9.6.1) shows the number of camps according to the indicators of assessing the situation of education in sites/ camps

Figure 9.6.1 Percentage of camps according to the indicators of assessing the situation of education in sites/ camps



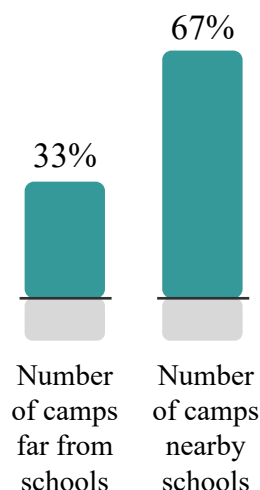
Governorate / Number of camps according to the indicators of assessing the situation of education	Camps where there is NO education	Camps where there is good education	Camps where there is medium education	Camps where there is weak education	Total
Abyan	33	2	10	6	51
Al Hudaydah	8	0	4	20	32
Ad Dhale'e	3	4	6	18	31
Al Maharah	3	0	3	4	10
Taiz	25	2	23	29	79
Hadramaut	6	0	3	7	16
Shabwah	9	0	1	5	15
Aden	13	1	12	7	33
Lahj	4	3	4	6	17
Marib	29	8	55	60	152
Hajjah	16	2	7	37	62
Al Bayda	1	0	1	1	3
Socotra		1	0	0	1
Grand Total	150	23	129	200	502
Percentage	0.30	0.05	0.26	0.40	1.00

Table (9.6.1) and Figure (9.6.1) show the situation of education in the camps. As can be seen that the situation of education in (66%) of the camps ranges between weak and medium. The results showed that there is a weak situation of education in (200) 40% of the total of the camps and there is a medium situation of education in 129 (26%), while there is a good situation of education in only (23) of the camps (5%). The results showed that there is no education in the rest of the camps, that is, (150) camp, at a rate of 30% .

## 9.7 Indicators of Schools Near Sites/Camps

Table (9.7.1) and Figure (9.7.1) show the number of camps according to their location nearby schools in the liberated governorates

Figure (9.7.1): Percentage of sites nearby schools

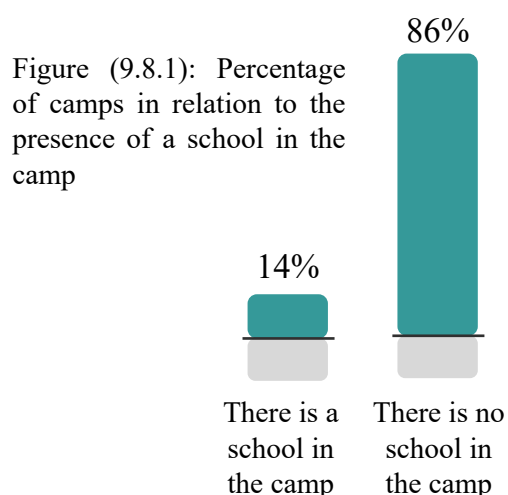


Governorate / Number of camps according to their location nearby schools	Number of camps far from schools	Number of camps nearby schools
Abyan	16	35
Al Hudaydah	14	18
Ad Dhale'e	10	21
Al Maharah	5	5
Taiz	14	65
Hadramaut	8	8
Shabwah	1	14
Aden	13	20
Lahj	7	10
Marib	58	94
Hajjah	17	45
Al Bayda	2	1
Socotra	0	1
Grand Total	165	337
Percentage	33%	67%

Table (9.7.1) and Figure (9.7.1) show the number of camps with regard to the presence of a schools nearby them. As can be seen that there is a school near more than half of the camps (337) with (67%) out of the total of the camps, while there is no school near only (165) (33%) of the camps.

## 9.8 Schools in Camps

Table (9.8.1) and Figure (9.8.1) show the number of camps in relation to the presence of a school in the camp



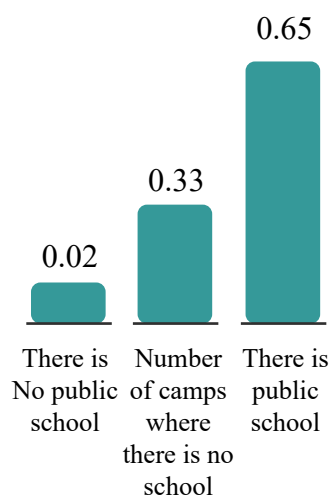
Governorates	There is no school in the camp	There is a school in the camp	Total
Abyan	50	1	51
Al Hudaydah	24	8	32
Ad Dhale'e	27	4	31
Al Maharah	9	1	10
Taiz	73	6	79
Hadramaut	16	0	16
Shabwah	14	1	15
Aden	31	2	33
Lahj	15	2	17
Marib	118	34	152
Hajjah	51	11	62
Al Bayda	3	0	3
Socotra	0	1	1
Grand Total	431	71	502
Percentage	86%	14%	

Table (9.8.1) and Figure (9.8.1) show the number of camps in relation to the presence of a school in them, as it is clear that there are no schools in (431) with (86%) camps of the total number of the camps, while there are no schools in only (71) (14%) of the camps.

## 9.9 Presence of a Public School Near the Camps

Table (9.9.1) and Figure (9.9.1) show the number of camps in relation to the presence of a public school near them

Figure (9.9.1): Percentage of camps in relation to the presence of a public school nearby



Governorates	Table (9.9.1) Number of camps in relation to the presence of a public school nearby			
	Number of camps where there is no school	There is No public school	There is public school	Total
Abyan	16	1	34	51
Al Hudaydah	14	2	16	32
Ad Dhale'e	10	3	18	31
Al Maharah	5	0	5	10
Taiz	14	2	63	79
Hadramaut	8	0	8	16
Shabwah	1	0	14	15
Aden	13	0	20	33
Lahj	7	0	10	17
Marib	58	2	92	152
Hajjah	17	1	44	62
Al Bayda	2	0	1	3
Socotra	0	0	1	1
Grand Total	165	11	326	502
Percentage	33%	2%	65%	

Table (9.9.1) and Figure (9.9.1) show the number of camps with regard to the presence of a public school near them. As can be seen that there are public schools near (326) (65%) of the camps, while there are no public schools near (11) (2%) of the total number of camps. There are no public or private schools near (165) camps.

## 9.10 Indicators of Training Centers

Table (9.10.1) shows the number of camps according to the presence of training centers inside them

Figure 9.10.1 Percentage of camps according to training centers

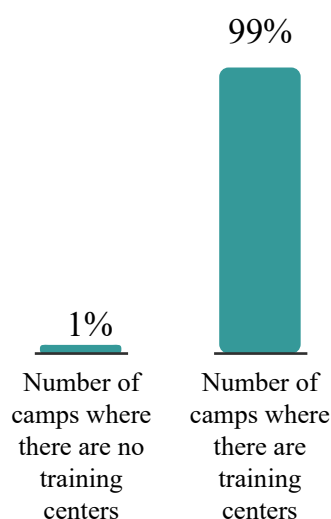


Table (9.10.1) Number of camps according to the presence of training centers		
Governorate /Number of camps according to training centers	Number of camps where there are training centers	Number of camps where there are no training centers
Abyan	51	0
Al Hudaydah	31	1
Ad Dhale'e	31	0
Al Maharah	10	0
Taiz	78	1
Hadramaut	16	0
Shabwah	15	0
Aden	32	1
Lahj	16	1
Marib	151	1
Hajjah	61	1
Al Bayda	3	0
Socotra	1	0
Grand Total	496	6
Percentage	99%	1%

Table (9.10.1) and Figure (9.10.1) show the number of camps with respect to the presence of a training center in the camps. As can be observed that there are no training centers in the vast majority of the camps (496) with (99%) out of ( 502) camps, while there are training centers in only (6) with (1%) of the total number of the camps.

## 9.11 Indicators of Reasons for Not Enrolling in Education

Table (9.11.1) shows the number of camps according to the reasons for not enrolling in education

Overcrowded classrooms	Afford school costs	Health problems	Customs and traditions	Early marriage	Beyond school age	Young age	Other	Helping the family make a living
16	36	0	13	15	13	2	0	36
5	9	1	3	9	1	0	3	18
13	18	0	1	6	5	0	1	26
1	7	2	1	1	3	2	0	7
19	44	1	5	16	17	4	3	39
4	10	0	3	1	4	0	1	7
3	10	0	3	3	2	0	1	12
7	20	2	4	5	10	2	1	19
6	13	2	2	5	4	0	0	12
74	84	8	25	28	25	8	5	94
15	21	1	7	20	20	0	3	38
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>163</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>309</b>
15.12%	25.23%	1.58%	6.22%	10.11%	9.74%	1.67%	1.67%	28.66%

Figure (9.11.1): Reasons for not enrolling in education

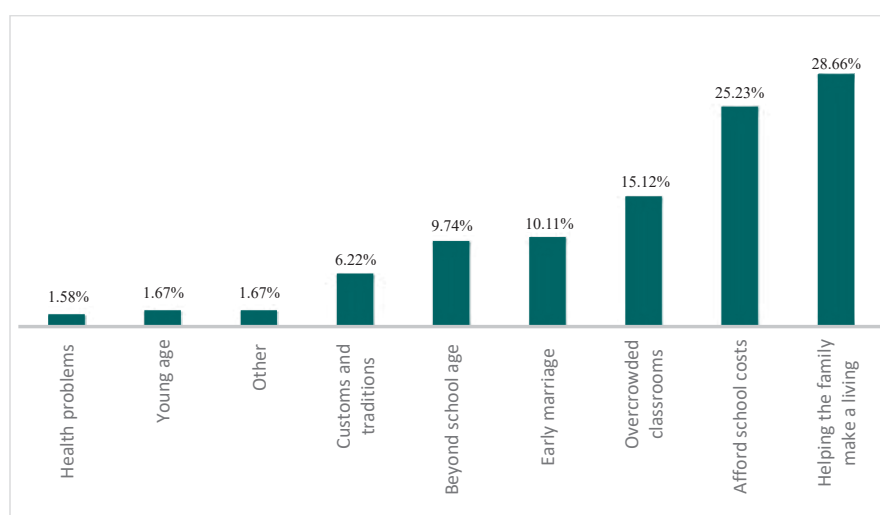


Table (9.11.1) and Figure (9.11.1) show the number of camps for the reasons of non-enrollment in education. As can be seen that (309) with (62%) of the total number of (502) camps return the reasons for non-enrollment in education to the preoccupation of children in helping the family to earn a living, while (272) (54%) of the camps indicated that the reason for non-enrollment in education is the inability of paying the costs of education. The other results revealed that (163) (32%) of the camps pointed out that overcrowding of the classrooms is the reason for non-enrolment, while (109) (22%) of the camps referred to the early marriage. Other reasons behind non- enrollment are beyond school age, customs and traditions, young age and health problems with (21%), (13%), (4%) and (3%), respectively.

## 9.12 Education Sector Priorities Indicators

Table (9.12.1) shows the number camps according to Education Sector Priorities Indicators

Governorate	Establishing a school	Supporting Nearby school	School bag support	Providing curriculum	Providing meals for children	Supporting educational staff	Providing educational staff	School uniforms	Providing previous educational documents	Other
Abyan	26	15	30	22	17	4	16	19	3	1
Al Hudaydah	20	10	8	24	0	14	15	2	2	1
Ad Dhale'e	11	19	22	5	9	15	7	3	1	1
Al Maharah	5	1	6	1	1	5	3	2	6	0
Taiz	24	41	33	35	23	28	20	18	10	5
Hadramaut	11	6	11	4	1	2	5	3	4	1
Shabwah	5	4	11	6	4	5	4	3	1	2
Aden	15	6	25	9	5	3	5	10	19	2
Lahj	7	5	8	5	2	3	5	6	10	0
Marib	100	50	67	52	16	65	59	22	17	8
Hajjah	35	21	7	53	1	38	17	12	1	1
Al Bayda	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
Socotra	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Grand Total	261	179	229	218	80	184	159	100	74	22
Percentage	17%	12%	15%	14%	5%	12%	11%	7%	5%	1%

Figure (9.12.1) Education Sector Priorities

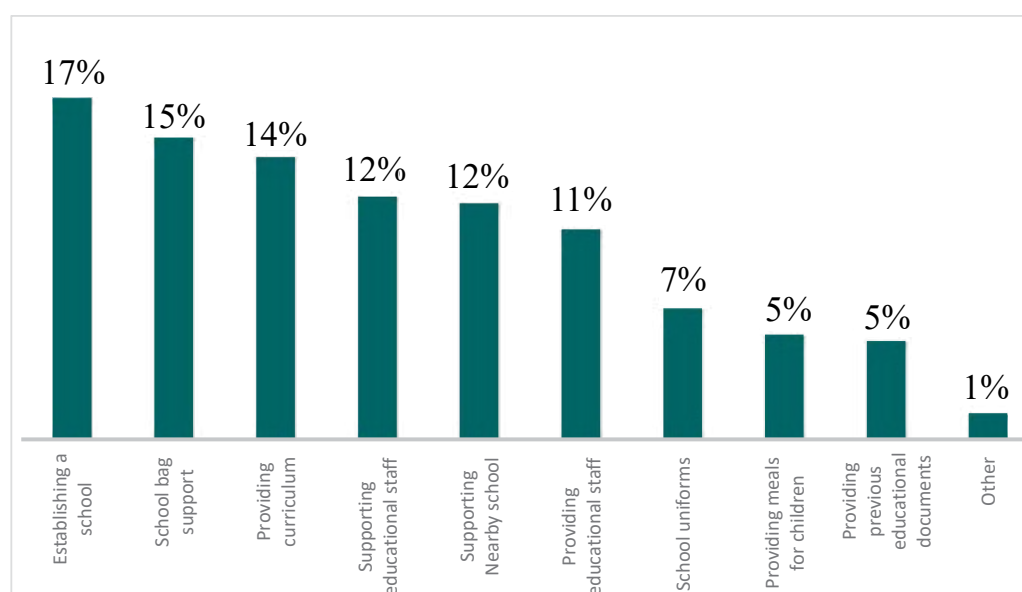


Table (9.12.1) and Figure (9.12.1) show that the three important proirition for education sector are establishing schools , at a rate of (17%) , school bag as a scond priority with (15%) and the third priority is providing school curriculum at a rate of (14%).

## Section ten

# 10



### 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

## 10.1 Introduction

The protection sector represents one of the most important sectors of humanitarian work related to the displaced, as it shows the availability of personal identity documents for the displaced, in addition to site protection and child protection, the availability of child-friendly spaces, and identification of the needs of the displaced in houses and camps. It was found that (80%) of the liberated governorates are in dire need of protection, as the results of the survey showed that 247 camps, at a rate of (49.20%) of the total camps, have no protection. The results also showed that (331) camps (66%) of the total number of camps that were threatened. (502) camp in which there are no child protection services, and this is a prominent indicator of the need to provide child protection, as children are the most affected and exposed to violations. The results also showed that (470) camps, at a rate of (93%) of the total camps, do not have child-friendly spaces (for children practicing their hobbies). In addition to this, the results showed that (481) camps, at a rate of (96%), do not have a social worker, and this requires the provision of social workers to contribute to providing social guidance and social support for children and displaced families as a whole. With regard to services, the results of the survey showed that (247) camps, with a percentage of (49%), suffer from difficulties in accessing services. Through the results, it was found that the most important priorities for the protection sector were cash assistance, legal aid, and safe spaces at a rate of (397 - 79%), (230 - 46%), (199 - 40%), respectively. For the purpose of knowing the reality of the protection indicators for the displaced in houses and camps, this section includes an analysis of the indicators of the protection sector for the displaced in the camps and houses. Houses and camps in the field of protection, which contributes to improving the quality of life of the displaced in houses and camps. The following is a descriptive analysis of the indicators of the protection sector.

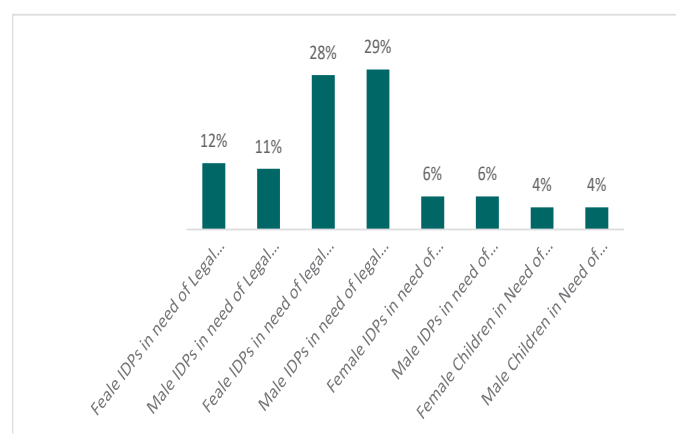
## 10.2 Psychological and Legal Needs

Table (10.2.1) and Figure (10.2.1) show the number of individuals and the needs for psychological support, counseling and friendly spaces

Governorate	Male Children in Need of friendly Space	Female Children in Need of Friendly Space	Male IDPs in need of Psychological Support	Female IDPs in need of Psychological Support	Male IDPs in need of legal documentation	Female IDPs in need of legal documentation	Male IDPs in need of Legal Consultants	Female IDPs in need of Legal Consultants
Abyan	278	271	277	277	1960	1746	169	203
Al Hudaydah	1096	1159	767	696	1249	802	19	15
Al Dhale'e	1351	1415	154	178	2828	1447	6817	7762
Al Maharah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiz	0	0	0	0	2937	3303	0	0
Hadramaut	65	86	338	360	2192	2394	162	196
Shabwah	2544	2670	6298	7374	6298	7374	6298	7374
Aden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lahj	0	0	64	172	1464	1772	0	0
Ma'rib	282	290	309	306	24148	22590	3510	2836
Al Jawf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5616	5891	8207	9363	43076	41428	16975	18386
Percentage %	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.29	0.28	0.11	0.12

It is noted from Table (10.2.1) and Figure (10.2.1) above, which shows the number of displaced individuals who live in houses and the needs of psychological support, counseling and friendly spaces. It was found that more than half of the number (84504) need legal documents such as identity cards and others, and this number has included (43076) (29%) males and (41428) (28%) females of the total number, while the need for legal counseling came in the second place with (35361) males and females, including (18386) (12%) females and (16975) (11%) males, while the need for psychological support constituted (6%) only for both males and females, followed by children in need of friend spaces, and at a rate of (4%) only for both males and females.

Figure (10.2.1): Percentage of people and needs for psychological support, counseling and friendly spaces



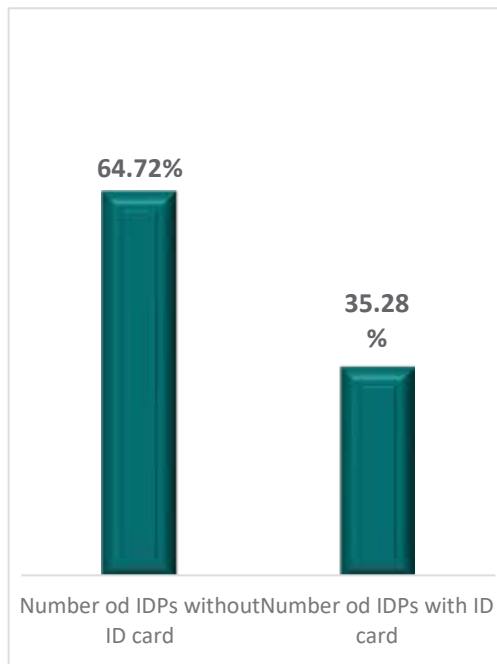
## 10.3 Indicators of Civil Registration and Documentation

This part of the study deals with the descriptive analysis of the indicators of civil registration and documentation, represented in (certificate / registration document - personal card - family card - identification card - questionnaire - passport - electoral card - marriage contract) in the camps of the displaced. The following is the statistical analysis of the indicators.

### 10.3.1 Number of IDPs by Possession of Personal Identification Documents

Table (10.3.1.1) and Figure (10.3.1.1) show the number of IDPs by possession of personal identification documents.

Figure (10.3.1.1): Percentage of IDPs according to possession of personal identification documents



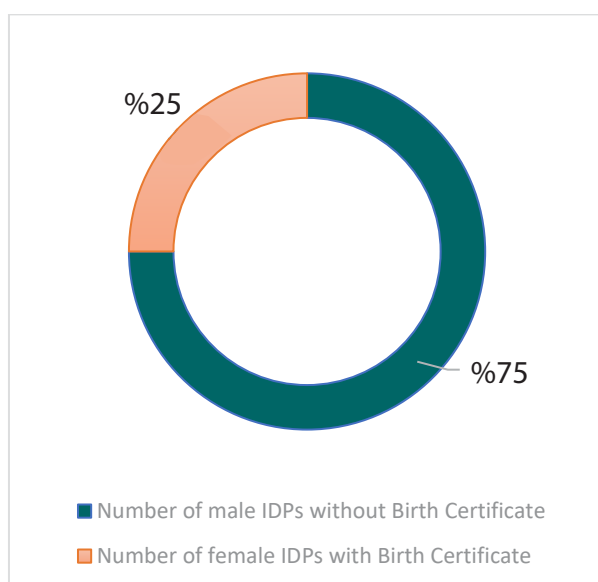
Governorate	Number of IDPs with ID card	Number of IDPs without ID card	Total
Abyan	3390	5514	8904
Al Hudaydah	3834	18018	21852
Al Dhale'e	818	3218	4036
Al Maharah	208	493	701
Taiz	2758	8709	11467
Hadramaut	2385	3783	6168
Shabwah	663	1067	1730
Aden	1717	4817	6534
Lahj	750	3853	4603
Ma'rib	41474	51967	93441
Hajjah	1067	6608	7675
Al Bayda	44	164	208
Socotra	48	316	364
Total	59156	108527	167683
Percentage %	35.28%	64.72%	1

It is clear from Table (10.3.1.1) and Figure (10.3.1.1) that the number of IDPs who possess personal identification documents is 59,156, or 35.28%, while the number of IDPs who do not possess personal identification documents is 108,527, or 64.72%, which calls for alleviating the suffering of the displaced persons through providing full support for the issuance of a personal identity document to prove identity for the displaced persons when the displaced receive in-kind and cash assistance.

## 10.3.2 Children Without Birth Certificates

Table (10.3.2.1) shows the number of children who do not

Figure (10.3.2.1): Percentage of males and females



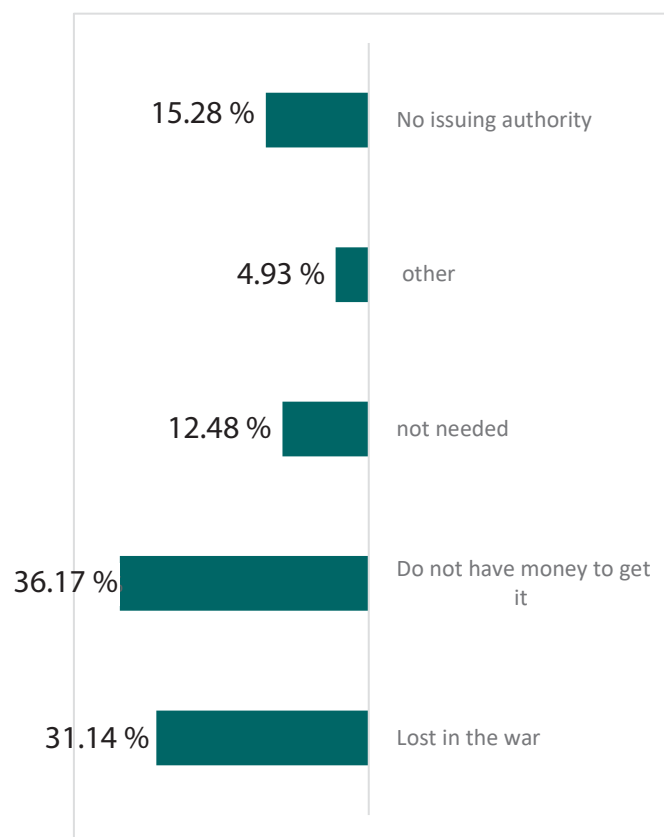
Governorate	Number of male IDPs without Birth Certificate	Number of female IDPs with Birth Certificate
<b>Abyan</b>	3433	2274
Al Hudaydah	15321	714
Al Dhale'e	2143	512
Al Maharah	488	57
Taiz	7375	1054
Hadramaut	1916	1104
Shabwah	928	384
Aden	2931	1117
Lahj	1925	1291
Ma'rib	35713	17303
Hajjah	5272	208
Al Bayda	162	0
Socotra	314	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>77921</b>	<b>26045</b>
Percentage %	0.75	0.25

Table (10.3.2.1) and Figure (10.3.2.1) show that the number of male displaced children who do not have birth certificates in the camps is (77921) (75%), while the number of female children who do not have birth certificates in the camps is (26045) (25%).

### 10.3.3 Reasons for not Obtaining Personal Identification Documents

Table (10.3.3.1) shows the reasons for not obtaining personal identification documents at the level of IDP camps

Table (10.3.3.1) Reasons for not obtaining personal identification documents



Governorate	Lost in the war	Do not have money to get it	not needed	other	No issuing authority (department)
Abyan	46	50	35	0	8
Al Hudaydah	20	20	8	6	14
Al Dhale'e	12	25	4	2	9
Al Maharah	2	6	4	2	5
Taiz	52	66	33	4	14
Hadramaut	10	14	2	2	9
Shabwah	2	13	0	1	1
Aden	25	20	2	5	6
Lahj	11	10	3	4	1
Ma'rib	99	118	34	20	35
Hajjah	43	29	1	5	55
Al Bayda	0	2	3	0	1
Socotra	0	1	0	0	0
total	322	374	129	51	158
Percentage %	31.14%	36.17%	12.48%	4.93%	15.28%

It is clear from Table (10.3.3.1) and Figure (10.3.3.1) that the most important reason that led to the lack of IDPs in the camps to have personal identification documents is the lack of money to extract personal documents for the displaced. This requires an urgent intervention to meet this need, which is deemed an important need that entails legal obligations for the displaced persons, as this reason represents 75% of the total rate of the other reasons. It ranked second as the reason for losing documents due to the war, while it ranked third and last the reasons: (there is no authority close to the displacement camps through which personal documents can be extracted - and there is no need to extract documents Proof of personal identity - other reasons not specified (with low rates ranging from (10% to 31%).

## 10.4 Protection Services Indicators

This part includes the general protection indicators for the displaced in the camps, which are as follows

### 10.4.1 General Protection Indicators

Table (10.4.1.1) shows the number of camps according to the general protection indicators (psychological support - legal aid - social advice - cash assistance - community centers - security protection (- safety of service access - community support programs - quality - none - others

Governorate	Psychological Support	Legal Support	Legal Consultancy	Cash Money Assistance (Protection)	Community Service Point	Security Protection	Safe Access	Integration Program	Awareness Raising	No Protection
Abyan	8	14	2	18	0	1	4	1	9	24
Al Hudaydah	8	12	3	22	4	2	6	0	12	8
Al Dhale'e	5	11	5	15	2	3	2	0	7	12
Al Maharah	5	5	4	2	1	4	2	2	2	2
Taiz	15	11	2	23	9	7	9	3	16	41
Hadramaut	3	6	1	4	0	2	1	1	5	10
Shabwah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Aden	7	9	2	10	4	7	4	2	9	15
Lahj	7	8	3	9	0	6	4	1	9	2
Ma'rib	30	29	26	40	10	29	17	4	36	62
Hajjah	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	6	53
Al Bayda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Socotra	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	91	105	50	143	31	63	49	14	111	247
Percentage %	%10	%12	%6	%16	%3	%7	%5	%2	%12	%27

Figure (10.4.1.1): Percentage of camps by general protection services

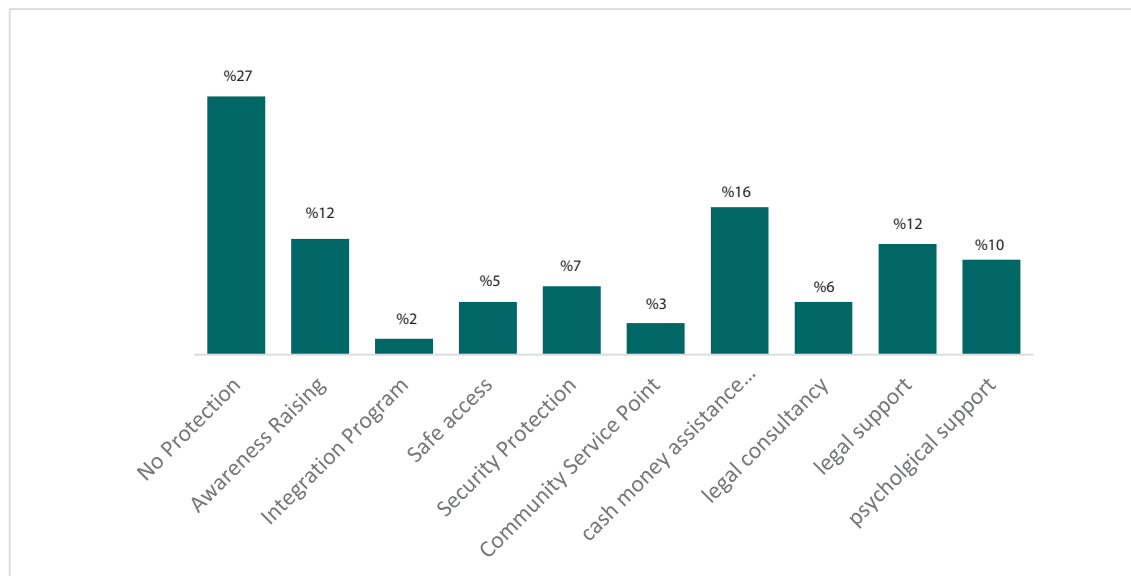


Table (10.4.1.1) and Figure (10.4.1.1) display the number of camps according to general protection indicators. It was found that (80%) of the IDPs camps in the liberated governorates are in dire need of protection and cash assistance, awareness sessions, legal assistance and psychological support for the displaced persons. The number of camps for which there is no protection services is 247 (49.20%) out of the total of 502 camps, while the camps in which the displaced persons need cash assistance represent 28.49%, and the camps in which the displaced persons need (psychological support, legal aid and awareness) range between 18.13% as a minimum and 22.11% as a maximum, While the camps in which the displaced need (security protection, social advice and safety of access to service, community centers and community integration centers), the rate ranged (2.79% - 12.55%), which requires urgent interventions to meet the needs of the displaced and provide them with general protection.

## 10.4.2 Child Protection Indicators in Camps

Table (10.4.2.1) shows the number of camps according to child protection indicators (referral - case management - health care - safe spaces - psychological support - rehabilitation of the injured child - family reunification - legal documentation - awareness of mine risks - there is child protection - other

Table (10.4.2.1): Number of camps according to child protection indicators											
Governorate	Referral	Case Management	Health Care	Safe Spaces	Psychological Support - Family	Child Rehabilitation	Family Reunification	Legal Documentation	Landmine Awareness	No Child Protection	Other
Abyan	0	0	5	2	1	0	1	5	5	39	0
Al Hudaydah	5	7	8	3	8	2	0	6	11	13	2
Al Dhale'e	3	11	4	3	4	1	1	3	3	16	0
Al Maharah	1	3	5	2	3	4	3	1	1	4	0
Taiz	8	7	9	5	9	4	1	5	5	56	1
Hadramaut	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	13	0
Shabwah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Aden	5	2	7	3	5	5	1	6	3	21	0
Lahj	2	2	7	3	4	1	3	6	4	4	1
Ma'rib	7	11	24	12	21	8	25	13	17	91	1
Hajjah	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	5	56	0
Al Bayda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Socotra	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	43	73	34	58	26	36	48	54	331	5
Percentage %	0.07	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.66	0.01



Figure (10.4.2.1): Percentage of camps according to child protection services indicators

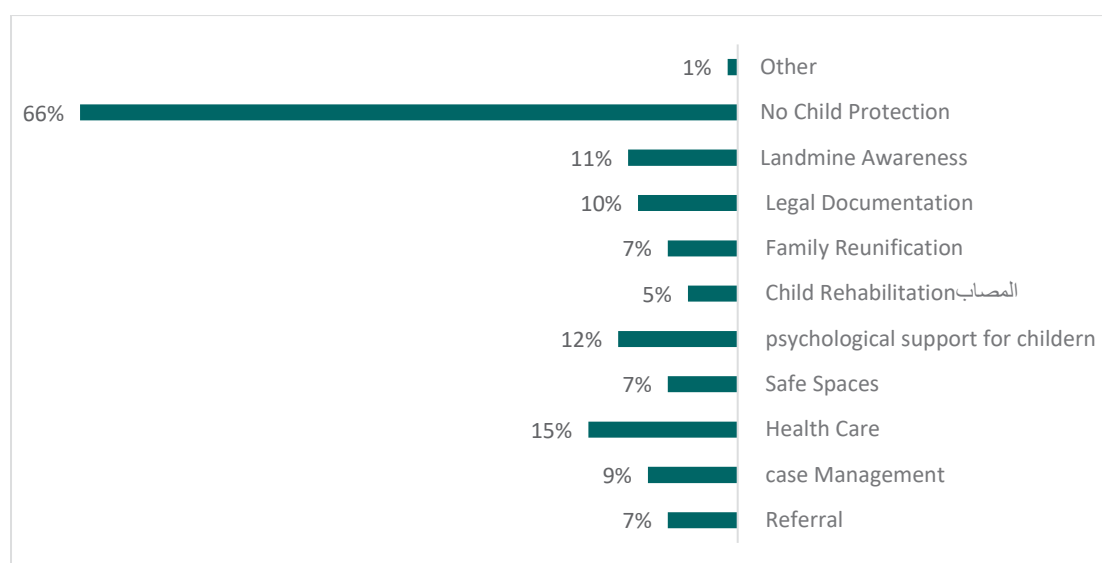
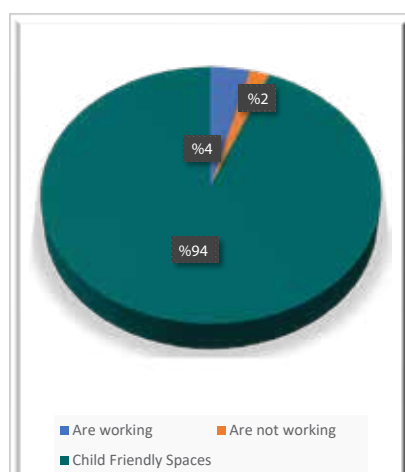


Table (10.4.2.1) and Figure (10.4.2.1) show the number of camps according to child protection indicators in the IDP camps, where it is clear that (331) (65.94%) out of the total number of 502 camps where there are no child protection services, while the camps that have (psychological support services for children, health care, awareness of mine risks and legal documentation (9.56% -14.54%), while the camps where protection is available (referral management - family reunification - safe spaces - referral - rehabilitation of the injured child - other) rank with a rate ranging from (1% to 8.57%), which is a very low. This requires an urgent intervention to provide protection services for displaced children in camps and houses.

### 10.4.3. Child Friendly Space indicator

Table (10.4.3.1) shows the number of camps according to the indicator of availability of the (child-friendly space (CFS

Table (10.4.3.1): Number of camps according to availability of friendly spaces



Governorate	Number of camps without CFS	Number of camps where CFS are not working	Number of camps where CFS are working	Total
Abyan	51			51
Al Hudaydah	26	2	4	32
Al Dhale'e	29		2	31
Al Maharah	10			10
Taiz	77	2		79
Hadramaut	16			16
Shabwah	15			15
Aden	32		1	33
Lahj	16		1	17
Ma'rib	136	7	9	152
Hajjah	58		4	62
Al Bayda	3			3
Socotra	1			1
total	470	11	21	502
Percentage %	0.93	0.02	0.04	1

It is clear from Table (10.4.3.1) and Figure (10.4.3.1) that the number of camps where there are no child-friendly spaces, that is a place for children in which they practice their different hobbies, in (470) camps out of a total of 502 camps, at a rate of ( 93%), while there are child-friendly spaces in (11) (2%) of the camps, however, they are not seized (used), while the number of the camps in which friendly spaces are active is (21), at a rate of ( 4%), and accordingly the camps for the IDPs are in dire need of providing protection services for children.

#### 10.4.4 The Social Worker in the Camps

Table (10.4.4.1) shows the number of camps according to the indicator of the availability of social workers in the displacement camps in the governorates of the Republic

Figure (10.4.4.1): Percentage of camps according to the availability of the social worker's service

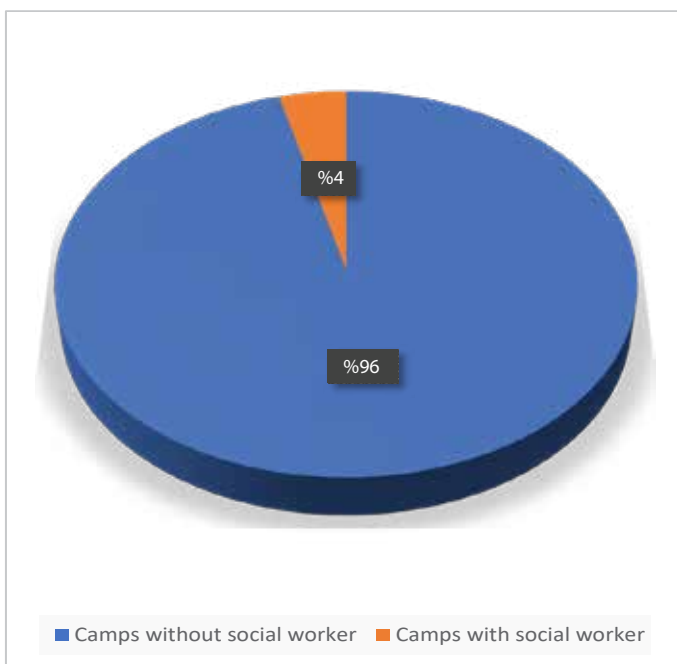


Table (10.4.4.1): The number of camps according to the indicator of the availability of the social worker

Governorate	Camps without social worker	Camps with social worker	total
Abyan	50	1	51
Al Hudaydah	29	3	32
Al Dhale'e	31		31
Al Maharah	9	1	10
Taiz	77	2	79
Hadramaut	16		16
Shabwah	15		15
Aden	33		33
Lahj	15	2	17
Ma'rib	141	11	152
Hajjah	61	1	62
Al Bayda	3		3
Socotra	1		1
total	481	21	502
Percentage %	0.96	0.04	100 %

It is clear from Table (10.4.4.1) and Figure (10.4.4.1) that the number of camps in which there are no social workers is 481 (96%), while the number of camps in which there is a social worker is 21 (4%), out of 502 camps.



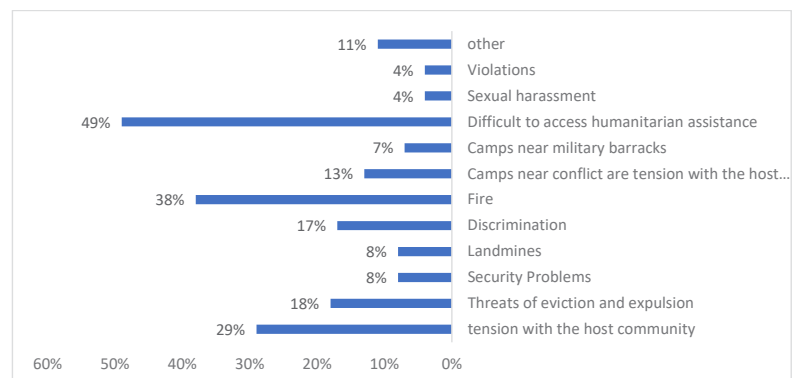
## 10.5 Protection Risks

Table (10.5.1) shows the number of camps according to the indicators of protection risks in the camps represented in (tension with the host community - threat of eviction- security problems – landmines, camps near conflict areas - sexual harassment - fires - difficulty to accessing services and aid, violations - discrimination – Others).

Governorate	Tension with the host community	Security Problems	Landmines	Discrimination	Fire	Camps near to the conflict area	Camps near military barracks	Difficult to access humanitarian assistance	Sexual harassment	Violations	other
Abyan	19	2	0	8	24	3	0	31	4	3	1
Al Hudaydah	14	7	5	5	24	7	5	9	4	4	2
Al Dhale'e	11	0	1	10	10	1	3	10	1	2	2
Al Maharrah	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	8	1	0	2
Taiz	29	7	4	11	20	7	3	30	2	2	9
Hadramaut	2	2	1	4	4	0	1	7	1	0	4
Shabwah	4	5	0	5	7	1	1	9	1	2	1
Aden	18	3	1	10	7	0	6	21	3	3	2
Lahj	7	3	0	2	1	2	1	6	4	1	5
Ma'rib	36	9	4	26	91	32	11	78	0	2	10
Hajjah	1	3	22	2	1	11	3	35	0	1	17
Al Bayda	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Socotra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
total	146	41	40	87	190	67	34	247	21	20	55
Percentage %	0.29	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.38	0.13	0.07	0.49	0.04	0.04	0.11

It is clear from Table (10.5.1) and Figure (10.5.1) that the number of camps that suffer from difficulty in accessing services and aid is 247 with (49%) out of 502 camps, while the number of camps at risk of fire is 190 (38%) out of 502 camps. The number of camps that are exposed to the risks of tension with the host community is 146 (29%) out of 502 camps; it ranks fourth in the risks. The number of camps by discrimination is 90 (17%), while the number of camps exposed to risks ranges between (near conflict areas, landmines, security areas, close to a military barracks and other risks) (7%-13%), while the camps where the displaced persons are exposed to the risks of sexual harassment and violations is 21 (4%) out of 502 camps.

Figure (10.5.1) IDPs' camps exposed to different types of risks



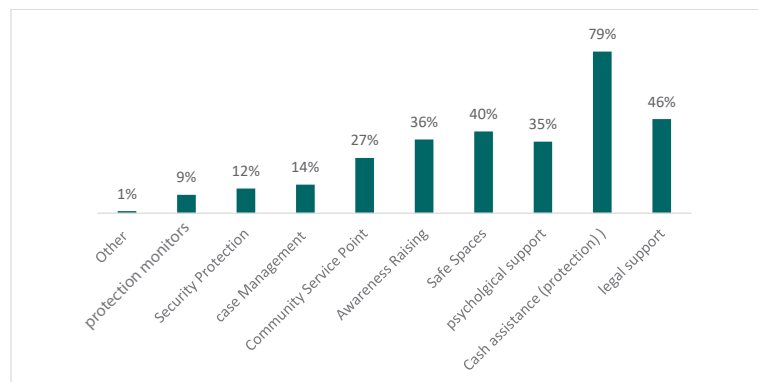
## 10.6 Protection Sector Priorities

Table (10.6.1) shows the number of camps according to the indicators of the priorities of the protection sector represented in (legal aid - cash assistance (protection) - psychological support - safe spaces - awareness - community center - case management - security protection - protection monitors - others).

Governorate	Legal Support	Cash Assistance (Protection)	Psychological Support	Safe Spaces	Awareness Raising	Community Service Point	Case Management	Security Protection	Protection Monitors	Other
Abyan	17	48	8	32	14	7	4	5	18	0
Al Hudaydah	14	25	12	10	9	10	5	2	9	0
Al Dhale'e	16	21	11	17	1	18	5	2	2	0
Al Maharah	7	5	2	4	5	4	0	3	0	0
Taiz	35	73	14	30	23	27	22	6	7	0
Hadramaut	10	14	1	4	8	6	1	3	1	0
Shabwah	1	13	10	4	9	1	3	4	0	0
Aden	23	28	4	14	10	4	5	9	2	0
Lahj	10	14	3	10	5	2	1	6	0	0
Ma'rib	80	131	61	41	50	42	25	17	6	3
Hajjah	16	22	48	32	44	16	1	2	2	3
Al Bayda	0	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Socotra	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
total	230	397	178	199	180	138	72	59	47	6
Percentage %	15.27%	26.36%	11.82%	13.21%	11.95%	9.16%	4.78%	3.92%	3.12%	0.40%

Figure (10.6.1) Priorities of the protection sector in IDPs camps

It is clear from Table (10.6.1) and Figure (10.6.1) that the three most important priorities for the protection sector are legal aid, cash assistance and safe spaces.



# 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

# Appendices

## Supervisory Committees Team in the Governorates

No.	Name	Governorate
1	Abdulrahman Ali Abdul Rahim Turkey	Aden
2	Ashraf Abdullah Saeed Ghaleb	Aden
3	Hassan Ali Haj Abdu Saif	Taiz
4	Ali Hassan Baggash Qaid	Taiz
5	Hind Ahmed Debwan Farhan	Taiz
6	Hamid Ahmed Omar Khazan	Al Hudaydah
7	Jamal Mahmoud Abdul Rahman Mashari	Al Hudaydah
8	Zaki Fatini Sagheer HassanYounisi	Al Hudaydah
9	Mustafa Ahmed Maqbool Abreen	Al Hudaydah
10	Tamer Abdul-Jabbar Muammar Effendi	Al Hudaydah
11	Omar Moqbel Ali Abdul-Samati	Lahj
12	Abdulaziz Fawzi Mohammed	Lahj
13	Arzak Mansour Salem Qassem	Lahj
14	Fahd Rummydhan Rashidi	Al Mahrah
15	Du'a Yahya Hizam Almahin	Al Mahrah
16	Radwan Mohammed Mohammed Muthanna	Al Dhale'e
17	Ahmed Mohamed Nasser Saleh	Al Dhale'e
18	Issa Said Ahmed Mohamed	Al Dhale'e
19	Nasser Omar Ahmed	Shabwah
20	Mohsen Mohammed Saeed Aldjaam	Shabwah
21	Abdullah Abu Bakr Omar Bahmidan	Hadramaut
22	Ibrahim Mohammed Abdullah	Hadramaut
23	Anis Nasr Said Abdullah	Abyan
24	Fathi Abdullah Mohammed Alaozli	Abyan
25	Ali Mohammed Omar Al-Quaiti	Abyan
26	Saif Nasser Mohammed Muthanna	Marib
27	Abd al-Rahman Abd al-Salam Mohammed al-Qubati	Marib
28	Ibrahim Mohammed Ali Salman	Marib
29	Saleh Nasser Saleh Muthanna	Marib
30	Ayman Mohammed Hassan Atta	Marib
31	Abd al-Rahman Mohammed Salem al-Khuwairi	Al Baydha
32	Abdullah Issa Hamoudi Musa	Socotra
33	Abdu Issa Masawi Mashta	Hajjah
34	Jamil Abdullah Mohammed Omar	Hajjah
35	Jamil Abudul-Hakeem Qassem	AL Jawf
36	Hashem Thawaba	AL Jawf

## Field Survey Team

No.	Name	Governorate
1	Asmaa Abd al-Hafiz Farea Mohammed	Taiz
2	Hind Ahmed Dibwan Farhan	Taiz
3	Sayyida Ahmed Dibwan,	Taiz
4	Al-Zubair Mohammed Ahmed Yassin	Taiz
5	Huda Abdul-Wahhab	Taiz
6	Ahmed Ahmed Abdul-Jalil Ahmed	Taiz
7	Afaf Saif Mohsen Qassem Al-Amiri	Taiz
8	Nazih Abdul-Haq Ahmed Saif	Taiz
9	Ahmed Abdo Ghaleb Abdo	Taiz
10	Samiya Saeed Sarhan Saeed	Taiz
11	Asmaa Mohammed Qaid Mohammed Nasir	Taiz
12	Izzqdin Saeed Ahmed Qasim	Taiz
13	Mohammed Abdo Mohammed Amer al-Majidi	Taiz
14	Heba Abdel-Haq Ahmed Saif	Taiz
15	Hyam Mohammed Abdu Ahmed	Taiz
16	Saher Yahya Hassan Saeed	Taiz
17	Saleh Saeed Mohammed	Taiz
18	Dheif Allah Saleh Al-Rawdi	Taiz
19	Najib Mohammed Thabet Al-Qasimi	Taiz
20	Amin Mohammed Muqbel Auteal	Taiz
21	Abdullah Ali Mohammed Ghaleb	Taiz
22	Abdu Salem Thabet Ali Al-Mashqari Abd Al-Wali	Taiz
23	Muad Hashem Abdullah Ali	Taiz
24	Abdulkhaleq Ali Mohammed	Taiz
25	Jamil Mohammed Ali Dargham	Taiz
26	Radwan Salem	Taiz
27	Mohammed Fatini Zaid Hassan	Taiz
28	Muammar Abdul Malik Ahmed Murshid	Taiz
29	Abdul Hamid Al Haj AhmedDistrict	Taiz
30	Khalid Abdul Rahman Mahmoud	Taiz
31	Faisal Abdo Naji	Taiz
32	Hamad Amin Othman Ali	Taiz
33	Hamdi Saleh Ali Saleh	Taiz
34	Adel Abduldayem Mohammed Al Qurashi	Taiz
35	Amin Abdu Ghanem Abdullah	Taiz
36	Sami Hamid Mohammed Hassan	Taiz



<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Governorate</b>
37	Aida Abdu Mohammed Salih	Taiz
38	Najwa Radman Mohammed Farea	Taiz
39	Siham Abdulmalik Abdu Murshid	Taiz
40	Mohammed Ali Mohammed Al-Qlei'a	Taiz
41	Assam Al-Mashreqi	Taiz
42	Bassam Abdu Abdullah Al-Haddad	Taiz
43	Murad Abdu Abdullah	Taiz
44	Moaz Sharaf Ali	Taiz
45	Nada Abdulmajeed	Taiz
46	Fadel Faiq Abdullah Al-Hamoudi	Taiz
47	Sally Abdalalem Saeed	Taiz
48	Yassin Mohamed Salem Asag	Taiz
49	Anis Ahmed Qaid	Taiz
50	Shaima Ali Abdullah	Taiz
51	Saddam Asag	Taiz
52	Mohamed Mahmoud Abdul Hamid	Taiz
53	Hakumah Abdulwali Abdulwase	Taiz
54	Abdaljabbar Saleh Al Sayyed	Taiz
55	Yassin Mohammed Abdo Mohammed	Taiz
56	Osama Ahmed Abdrab	Taiz
57	Osan Ismail Mohammed Abadi	Taiz
58	Sherine Abdo Hassan Naji	Taiz
59	Khalil Abdul Rahman Saeed	Taiz
60	Omar Mohammed Mohammed Naji Abdu	Taiz
61	Majid Saeed Debaa	Taiz
62	Zainat Naji Zayed Muheis	Taiz
63	Hanan Ali Mohammed Mukaiber	Taiz
64	Radwan Salem Ibrahim	Taiz
65	Mustafa Abbas Ghalib	Taiz
66	Shafiq Mahyoob Ismail	Taiz
67	Abdualeem Atawayri	Taiz
68	Nadia Al Fakhri	Hadramaut
69	Khaled Bakhuraisah	Hadramaut
70	Hadi Haridan	Hadramaut
71	Mohamed Mohamed Ahmed Saleh	Hadramaut
72	Abdul Jabbar Aldharasa	Hadramaut
73	Hamid Bakhamis	Hadramaut
74	Salem Mubarak Salem Mohamed	Hadramaut

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Governorate</b>
75	Moataz Kayatis	Hadramaut
76	Ala Abdullah Baebad	Hadramaut
77	Said Aleeli	Hadramaut
78	Mohamed Almushraye	Al Hudaydah
79	Gamalah Bishish	Al Hudaydah
80	Saba Marjua	Al Hudaydah
81	Samia Batah	Al Hudaydah
82	Yasser Dumass	Al Hudaydah
83	AmatAlim Alahdal	Al Hudaydah
84	Hassan Qassem	Al Hudaydah
85	Khatimah Mohammad Ali Yahia Wahib	Al Hudaydah
86	Iglal Amosali	Al Hudaydah
87	Mohamed Muklfad	Al Hudaydah
88	Aisha Zayem	Al Hudaydah
89	Khaled Moqbel	Al Hudaydah
90	Abdul Rahim Zuhair	Al Hudaydah
91	Ali bin Ali Murshid	Al Hudaydah
92	Abdul-Jalil Ali Fakhri	Al Hudaydah
93	Saddam Fartoot	Al Hudaydah
94	Ahmed Fattah	Al Hudaydah
95	Mona Moasli	Al Hudaydah
96	Abdulkarim Daum Fadel	Al Hudaydah
97	Youssef Ashkal	Al Hudaydah
98	Arwa Kadaf	Al Hudaydah
99	Samiya Jaber	Al Hudaydah
100	Mohammed Salem Saeed Barra	Al Hudaydah
101	Ammar Ismail Jalmoud	Al Hudaydah
102	Najeba Abdel-Qader Abdul-Latif-	Al Hudaydah
103	Darwish Moheb	Al Hudaydah
104	Samiya Qabesi	Al Hudaydah
105	Majdi Ali Ayesh	Al Hudaydah
106	Jihad Mohammed Ahmed	Al Hudaydah
107	Abd Al-Latif Abdulwali Tarbush	Al Mahrah
108	Saad Mughirbi Suhail	Al Mahrah
109	Hassan Saleh Saeed Saleh	Al Mahrah
110	Awaid Sameh Ramadan Mabrouk	Al Mahrah
111	Arafat Abdullah Mohammed Ghaleb Al-Assad	Al Mahrah
112	Fayrouz Abdullah Mohammed Ghayan	Al Mahrah

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Governorate</b>
113	Mukhaila Thabet Hamid Thabet Balhaf	Al Mahrah
114	Saad Mughirbi Suhail	Al Mahrah
115	Anwar Saleh Hadi	Shabwah
116	Akram Saleh Hadi	Shabwah
117	Mohammed Khamis Shuban	Shabwah
118	Abd Al-Fattah Nasir Mahdi	Shabwah
119	Abdullah Hussein Shamlan	Shabwah
120	Salem Saleh Al-Sibai	Shabwah
121	Mahdi Saleh Ali Hadi	Shabwah
122	Naji Saleh Shaleel	Shabwah
123	Salem Ali Marisa	Shabwah
124	Mohammed Ali Qash'ar	Shabwah
125	Mohammed Ali Al-Sahili	Shabwah
126	Salem Mubarak Baqutiba	Shabwah
127	Hammam Abdullah Ba'awdah	Shabwah
128	Mohammed Abdulkarim Tha'lab	Shabwah
129	Saleh Hussain Al-Jubaili	Shabwah
130	Ahmed Saleh Ahmed Al-Jafri	Abyan
131	Tamima Saleh Ahmed Awad	Abyan
132	Riam Mohsen Saleh Al-Shuhairi	Abyan
133	Abdullah Haidara Ali Hussein	Abyan
134	Faisal Nasser Ali Hussein	Abyan
135	Mohammed Salem Ali Hussein	Abyan
136	Sabreen Mohammed Ghaleb Saeed	Abyan
137	Dina Mohammed Mane Naseeb	Abyan
138	Mohammed Awad Mohammed Makhshan	Abyan
139	Omaira Saleh Ahmed Awad	Abyan
140	Husni Mohammed Awad Salih	Abyan
141	Najeeb Ali Salem Ahmed Al-Lahji	Abyan
142	Haidara Mohammed Omar Qasim	Abyan
143	Salah Mohammed Awad Abu Lahim	Abyan
144	Mohammed Yahya Mohammed Hamdeen	Abyan
145	Walid Ahmed Salem Tabiq	Abyan
146	Rashid Abdullah Mohammed Salmin	Abyan
147	Mukhtar Mohammed Hamid Ahmed	Abyan
148	Ali Ibrahim Ahmed Salem	Abyan
149	Sabri Saleh Suleiman	Abyan
150	Zainab Ali Hassan Suleiman	Abyan

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Governorate</b>
151	Mahfouz Mohammed Farea Abdullah	Abyan
152	Intisar Zaid Mohsen Al-Sunaidi	Abyan
153	Sayma Saeed Hussein Belaid	Abyan
154	Mahdi Mohammed Hamza Al-Houtry	Abyan
155	Salim Salem Obaid Ali	Abyan
156	Haidra Al-Hindi Mohammed Hassan	Abyan
157	Saddam Said Hamli	Abyan
158	Yassin Ahmed Ali	Abyan
159	Abdullah Hiadrah Ali	Abyan
160	Ahmed Ali Alawi Nasser	Abyan
161	Fadi Fadel Alsayad	Abyan
162	Hasina Nasser Salim Mohammed	Abyan
163	Arafat Mohammed Sheikh Hdran	Abyan
164	Aisha Hassan Abdo Afif	Abyan
165	Nageeb Ibrahim Ali Hanbalah,	Abyan
166	Wejdan Qassem Ahmed Yahya	Abyan
167	Nasser Abdullah Mohammed Saeed	Abyan
168	Abdullah Talib Mohammed Al-Dahbali	Abyan
169	Ibrahim Hassan Al-Khasha'a	Abyan
170	Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed Saleh	Abyan
171	Karem Nasser Hussein Bajarad	Abyan
172	Huda Ahmed Ali Haitham	Abyan
173	Mohammed Muhsin Mohammed Abdyabbo	Abyan
174	Abdulhaq Thabet Ghalib	Abyan
175	Ali Fadl Al-Turki	Abyan
176	Mohammed Nasser Mohammed Al-Dhabi	Abyan
177	Mohammed Sheikh Ahmed	Abyan
178	Bassam Hamid Awad	Abyan
179	Jawaher Bagheri Mansour	Abyan
180	Mohammed Saleh Nasser Belaidy	Abyan
181	Iyad Mohammed Rauh	Lahj
182	Khaled Al-Aqil	Lahj
183	Sameh Salah Al-Abri	Lahj
184	Saif Al-Raymi	Lahj
185	Ahmed Hadish	Lahj
186	Samir Al-Jabali	Lahj
187	Abdulkarim Rabee Mohammed	Lahj
188	Hussam Al-Salami	Lahj

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Governorate</b>
189	Anwar Ahmed Alwan	Lahj
190	Nabih Badr Ali	Lahj
191	Abdelrazzaq Mohsen Al-Bakri	Lahj
192	Rami Khaled Ahmed	Lahj
193	Shakibah Fadl Ahmed Fadl	Lahj
194	Ahmed Salim Ahmed Saleh	Lahj
195	Taqi Mohammed Ahmed Ammar	Lahj
196	Mohammed Abdullah Mohammed Azab	Lahj
197	Bassam Khaled Moqbel	Al Dhale'e
198	Gabriel Fadel Qaid Muthanna	Al Dhale'e
199	Ahmed Saleh Fadel Al Dhahyani	Al Dhale'e
200	Issa Al Humidi	Al Dhale'e
201	Bassam Saleh Abdullah	Al Dhale'e
202	Sam Ahmed Saleh	Al Dhale'e
203	Ahmed Al-Huthaifi	Al Dhale'e
204	Mohammed Ahmed Abdulkarim	Al Dhale'e
205	Mohammed Musleh Al-Salahi	Al Dhale'e
206	Sabri Ahmed Muthanna Al-Najjar	Al Dhale'e
207	Abdel-Fattah Ali Saeed	Al Dhale'e
208	Abdullah Mohammed Ahmed Al-Faqih	Al Dhale'e
209	Najat Hassan Ali Haider	Aden
210	Ahlam Hayl Salem Alharbi	Aden
211	Samar Hayl Salem Yahya	Aden
212	Ismail Ahmed Ibrahim Makki	Aden
213	Nadia Yahya Hega Farag	Aden
214	Hanan Mohammed Salam Ali	Aden
215	Nusseibeh Abdulbaqi Ali Saeed Al Masholy	Aden
216	Mohammed Qaid Ali Salem Doblach	Aden
217	Thekrah Ibrahim Faraj Omar	Aden
218	Mutlaq Jaber Ali Jaber	Aden
219	Mohammed Abdul Majeed Fadel Yahya	Aden
220	Ahmed Ahmed Amin	Aden
221	Mohsen Ali Zaid Mazjaji	Aden
222	Muna Bakhit Heba Jaber	Aden
223	Yasser Munir Mubarak Haidara	Aden
224	Hafidha Saeed Ibrahim Suleiman	Aden
225	Fouad Hussein Yahya Batili	Aden
226	Saeed Salman Mohammed Hindi	Aden

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Governorate</b>
227	Ahmed Ibrahim Ahmed	Aden
228	Abdullah Mohammed Ali	Aden
229	Mohammed Ibrahim Shaybah	Aden
230	Abdu Awash Hassan Mahboub	Aden
231	Abdullah Abdullah Alawi Ahmed	Aden
232	Ahmed Ali Thabet Yahya	Aden
233	Guharah Mohammed Ali Samam	Aden
234	Yahya Ibrahim Yahya Haidara	Aden
235	Atiyat Mohammed Salem Zuhair	Aden
236	Hussain Haidara Mohammed Hussain Haidara	Aden
237	Basma Hazza Ali Moqbel	Aden
238	Mohammed Ahsan Saleh Al-Haj	Marib
239	Ali Mujahid Musleh Ali Maawadhah	Marib
240	Abd Al Wasea Sufyan Hizam Amr	Marib
241	Khaled Abbas Mohammed Mohammed Saad	Marib
242	Abdulkarim Naji Qasim Hazim	Marib
243	Ibrahim Hamad Mohab popularize	Marib
244	Arwa Mohammed Shuaibi	Marib
245	Mulatef Saleh Al Waleedi	Marib
246	Badr Mohammed Hamid Ahmed	Marib
247	Karim Said Guide Aljaoura	Marib
248	Hisham Ali Abdo Qaid Al Yemeni	Marib
249	Rabie Ahmed Saleh Alhmejri	Marib
250	Munif Abdullah Ali Alhawatai	Marib
251	Mohamed Ahmed Mubarak Mutyri Abdullah	Marib
252	Abdalwase Ali Ismail Hamid	Marib
253	Mubarak Ahmed Saleh Atef	Marib
254	Saleh Mohammed Yahya Mahdi Al Muzalem	Marib
255	Ahmed Yahya Ahmed Al-Haymi	Marib
256	Habib Ismail Saad Abdu Al-Saeedi	Marib
257	Abdullah Mohammed Abdullah Jahwan	Marib
258	Mohammed Zaid Qasim Maqbool	Marib
259	Saleh Hadi Mu'idh Rayban	Marib
260	Raqeeb Ali Saif Al-Sabahi	Marib
261	Haitham Abdulelah Saeed Hamis	Marib
262	Ziyad Nasser Mabkhout Ali	Marib
263	Khaled Mohammed Sukan	Marib
264	Mabrouk Hassan Saif Al-Washah	Marib

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Governorate</b>
265	Adnan Al-Sabari	Marib
266	Mabrouk Ahmed Ali Al-Bakhiti	Marib
267	Yahya Musali Hamd Humaydah Mohammed	Marib
268	Arafat Mohammed Salih Al-Sabari	Marib
269	Hussain Ali Musleh Marah	Marib
270	Mohammed Ahmed Yahya Zamil	Marib
271	Mohammed Husayn Abdullah Salih Al-Hawati	Marib
272	Tamim Hamid Abdu Al-Mu`afa	Marib
273	Ahmed Nasser Saleh Al-Tibas	Marib
274	Hassan Saeed Al Nayeb	Marib
275	Mohammed Faisal Ali Rashid	Marib
276	Mohammed Saleh Ali Maslal	Marib
277	Noah Ahmed Ali Damama	Marib
278	Hadi Mubarak Ali Qadiri	Marib
279	Amr Salem	Marib
280	Tariq Mahuyti	Marib
281	Mohamed Ahmed Saleh Aziz	Marib
282	Khaled Ahmed Hussein Drahim	Marib
283	Khaled Mohsen Ali Marit	Marib
284	Mazyad Jibran Mazyad Ali	Marib
285	Abdulmalik Saeed Mahyub Anam	Marib
286	Omar Ghaleb Mohammed Ali Farhan	Marib
287	Fadel Saleh Mohammed Al-Faqih	Marib
288	Mursal Ahmed Muhsin Al-Abbasi	Marib
289	Abdullah Mohammed Saad Obaid	Marib
290	Amin Ali Mohammed Aidhah	Marib
291	Hamd Mohammed Haider Abdullah	Marib
292	Salem Ali Mardhi Ranah	Marib
293	Jaber Hassan Mabkhout Awadh Al-Arada	Marib
294	Saleh Ahmed Abadi Atta	Marib
295	Muadh Ali Mohammed Ghaleb	Marib
296	Nasser Ali Masra'an	Marib
297	Ali Shabwan Al-Ajda'i	Marib
298	Ali Fahid Hussain Ali Al-Nasi	Marib
299	Thabit Saleh Saleh Thabet Al-Harbi	Marib
300	Ibrahim Saeed	Marib
301	Mubarak Ali Ahmed Sayar	Marib
302	Naji Farhan Saleh Attia	Marib

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Governorate</b>
303	Gamal Abdunasser Ali Salimah	Marib
304	Walid Mohamed Ahmed Ismail Haj	Marib
305	Hussein Abdulrahman Omar Assfour	Marib
306	Ahmed Ali Mabrouk Jehzh	Marib
307	Abdulghani Saleh Anahmi	Marib
308	Abdulrab Qaid Saleh Halif	Marib
309	Ali Saleh Hizam Al-Malawi	Marib
310	Mohammed Ayyash Saghir Ayyash	Marib
311	Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh	Marib
312	Kahlan Naji Ali Al-Damasi	Marib
313	Jamal Abdunasser Al-Qahtani	Marib
314	Saleh Ali Ahmed Ra's	Marib
315	Ali Hassan Ali Gharib	Marib
316	Ali Yahya Ali Mutair	Marib
317	Abdulaziz Naji Hamad Al-Shabwani	Marib
318	Hamad Mohammed Hamad Ayyaf	Marib
319	Saddam Mohammed Hadi Zaabal	Marib
320	Qa'qa' Saleh Hizam Al-Malwi	Marib
321	Hamyar Abdullah Ali Al-Saeedi	Marib
322	Bashir Naji Ahmed Qalan	Marib
323	Hassan Saleh Aboud Faraj Jaham	Marib
324	Hussein Mubarak Hammoud Dakhnan	Marib
325	Hamd Aidha Mohammed Ghattasah	Marib
326	Salem Ahmed Al-Meqrahi	Marib
327	Saud Naji Mohammed Saad	Marib
328	Saleh Hussain Arar Hamidha	Marib
329	Saleh Mahdi Saleh Allama	Marib
330	Sabah Hassan Omar Al-Haddad	Marib
331	Abdullah Hassan Mohammed Hanish	Marib
332	Ali Saleh Abdulqadir Al-Amri	MA
333	Fadl Salem Abdulrahman	Marib
334	Qaid Saleh Mohammed Al-Kitini	Marib
335	Mubarak Hadi Ali Bayhan	Marib
336	Mohsen Hamad Mohammed Muraysa	Marib
337	Mohammed Hassan Ahmed Awaidda	Marib
338	Musaed Muhsin Ahmed Mohammed	Marib
339	Mansour Abdullah Mansour Hajlan	Marib
340	Nayef Saleh Ali Fadhan	Marib



<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Governorate</b>
341	Ghassan Mohammed Saif Al Kahlani	Marib
342	Mubarak Mohammed Nasser	Marib
343	Samih Hashedi	Marib
344	Dhiya Amin Mohammed Abdullah	Marib
345	Majid Awadh Ali Muthanna	Marib
346	Nasser Mohammed Hureash	Marib
347	Nasser Huwaish	Marib
348	Mohammed Saleh Al Aqtm	Marib
349	Mohammed Abdullah Ghannam	Marib
350	Iyad Abdulaqawi Abdulwase Ahmed	Marib
351	Khalid Mohammed Ali Jalalal	Marib
352	Abdulqawi Mohammed Amer Akrouit	Marib
353	Abdullah Mohammed Sweileh	Marib
354	Ali Hammoud Ali Hizam	Marib
355	Ali Muhsin Ali Habbash	Marib
356	Ali Mohammed Hussein Jalal	Marib
357	Faisal Saeed Omar Al-Duwaisha	Marib
358	Mohsen Naji Shamlan	Marib
359	Saleh Fahd Saleh Zabeen	Marib
360	Naji Saleh Hussain Khuraim	Marib
361	Mohsen Muhammed Abdullah Al-Aqra	Marib
362	Baghawi Ahmed Salem Ali	Marib
363	Jamila Qaid Thabet Moawadhah	Marib
364	Sahar Hassan Saleh Al-Sarari	Marib
365	Marzouq Ali Saleh Demashqan	Marib
366	Aidah Ali Mubarak Al-Ramal	Marib
367	Awadh Saleh Ali Maqbool	Marib
368	Turki Ali Mohsen Al-Baqama	Marib
369	Saeed Awadh Ali Al-Suraihi	Marib
370	Mohammed Ali Yahya Sorour Al-Shoumi	Marib
371	Khaled Hamoud Ali Awadh	Marib
372	Naji Mabkhout Saleh Salamah	Marib
373	Faiz Mohammed Hadi Al-Sha'iri	Marib
374	Jamal Rashid Al-Hamyari	Marib
375	Sharaf Ahmed Wahan	Marib
376	Sharaf Saeed Mahyub	Marib
377	Abdulqawi Kamel	Marib
378	Jumah Shahirah	Marib

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Governorate</b>
379	Ahmed Al-Azab	Marib
380	Abdullah Al-Mikhlaifi	Marib
381	Saleh Ahmed Mubarak Al-Shaleef Dawla	Marib
382	Mubarak Ali Mubarak	Marib
383	Shayef Saleh Saleh Hazim	Marib
384	Naji Ahmed Mubarak Al-Hejazi	Marib
385	Mohammed Nasser Hussain Tu'ayman	Marib
386	Ghaleb Saeed Mohammed Zuba	Marib
387	Rashid Hammoud Hadi Al-Tibas	Marib
388	Abdullah Mohsen Saleh Al-Shadadi	Marib
389	Rashid Saleh Thabet	Marib
390	Saleh Hussain Al-Hawani	Marib
391	Abdullah Arfaj Z'ay'za Al-Shadadi	Marib
392	Saeed Ali Saeed Munif	Marib
393	Abdulukarim Nasser Nasser Al-Shannah,	Marib
394	Hussain Saleh Ali Qutir	Marib
396	Ahmed Mohammed Hassan Kedaish	Hajjah
397	Ahmed Abdo Hassan Kedaish	Hajjah
398	Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Kedaish	Hajjah
399	Youssef Ahmed Hakami Al-Akwa	Hajjah
400	Haruon Ali Mohammed Kedaish	Hajjah
401	Mohammed Hasan Abkr Kedaish	Hajjah
402	Abdullah Mahdi Ahmed Haddadi	Hajjah
403	Abdullah Ahmed Ali Autin	Hajjah
404	Ismael Abdo Ahmed Haig	Hajjah
405	Hassan Yahya Abdullah Autin	Hajjah
406	Adel Mohammed Autin	Hajjah
407	Abdullah Ahmed Abkar Autin	Hajjah
408	Mohammed Ahmed Sabari Autin	Hajjah
409	Khamg Shua'i Abkar Autin	Hajjah
410	Khalid Ibrahim Muhager Otain	Hajjah
411	Khalil Ahmed Ali Qaid Otain	Hajjah
412	Khaled Mohamed Ibrahim Otain	Hajjah
413	Ibrahim Abdo Shua'i Otain	Hajjah
414	Ali Mohamed Abdel Otain	Hajjah
415	Tawfiq Abdo Shua'i Otain	Hajjah
416	Ibrahim Mohammed Hadi Otain	Hajjah

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Governorate</b>
417	Abdo Ibrahim Mohamed Othman Fayed	Hajjah
418	Ali Mohammed Abdo Tayyeb Fayed	Hajjah
419	Mohammed Ali Tayyib Fayed	Hajjah
420	Tayeb Abdo Saghir Fayed	Hajjah
421	Hasan Mosbeh Abdo Jarbahi	Hajjah
422	Ali Shua'i Ahmed Harmali	Hajjah
423	Abdulelah Tayyib Mohammed Mutanbek	Hajjah
424	Ibrahim Ali Yahya Hazoub	Hajjah
426	Ahmed Ibrahim Abdo Jaidi	Hajjah
427	Mohammed Ali Abdu Jaidi	Hajjah
428	Ali Mohammed Ali Autain	Hajjah
429	Walid Mohammed Abdulbari Jaidi	Hajjah
430	Ali Ibrahim Abdu Jaidi	Hajjah
432	Ahmed Ibrahim Bari Jaidi	Hajjah
434	Abdulwahed Mohammed Badawi Al-Hajouri	Hajjah
435	Khalil Mohammed Hamd Beshi	Hajjah
436	Rashid Ali Abdu Jaidi	Hajjah
437	Yahya Ahmed Ali Hussaini	Hajjah
438	Shabin Mohammed Sha'been Hashid	Hajjah
439	Mohammed Ali Hamd Aishan	Hajjah
440	Hassan Ahmed Hadi Zain	Hajjah
441	Mohammed Ahmed Maqbool Zain	Hajjah
442	Hassan Ali Hassan Shua'i	Hajjah
443	Ali Maqbool Beshe Mkhaui	Hajjah
444	Ahmed Mohammed Ali Danané	Hajjah
445	Ali Mohamed Mohammed Bakhit	Hajjah
446	Ahmed Abdullah Ahmed Ati	Hajjah
447.	Moussa Ahmed Hamad Ati	Hajjah
448	Mohammed Hamd Ali Ghoedi	Hajjah
449	Ziad Maqbool Qadim Fadheli	Hajjah
450	Musa Ahmed Faqeeh Mkhthari	Hajjah
451	Ahmed Hamd Ahmed Tamesh	Hajjah
452	Ali Hussein Ahmed Auam	Hajjah

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Governorate</b>
453	Ibrahim Hassan Mohammed Shaalan	Hajjah
454	Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed Ahgf	Hajjah
455	Abdullah Hassan Ahmed Siddiq	Hajjah
456	Abdullah Mohammed Hassan Qayyim	Hajjah
457	Ali Mohammed Ali Harmali	Hajjah
458	Ahmed Ali Hassan Rabea	Hajjah
459	Khalil Mohammed Hamd Beshi	Hajjah
460	Saddiq Hassan Yahya Hindi	Hajjah
461	Fahd Mohammed Qasim Mohammed	Socotra
462	Mahdi Al Al Hazbi	Al Baydha
463	Hafedh Mohammed Al-Hazbi	Al Baydha



Ex.U.IDPs

☎ 02-356000

✉ info@exuye.org

🌐 exuye.org