

Summary of

Humanitarian Needs of IDPs in Yemen Report

2023

Individuals Affected
3,087,336





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Section One

Methodological Framework





Introduction

The needs of the displaced persons in camps and houses are dramatically increasing because of the growing number of displaced persons. There are approximately three million displaced persons distributed in 13 governorates (Aden - Lahj - Al Dhale'e - Abyan - Taiz - Al-Jawf - Marib - Shabwah - Hadramawt - Al Mahrah - Socotra - Al Hodeidah and Hajjah) in (105) districts living in 648 camps and 927 residential gatherings.

The IDPs' needs include shelter, non-food items, WASH, education and protection. Stemming from the strategic objectives of the Executive Unit, which are represented in protecting civilians from forced displacement and preparation for any possible displacement, assisting and protecting displaced persons and affected communities, creating conditions to find voluntary and durable solutions to the displacement process, it works continuously to assist and protect the displaced persons.

In this regard, the Executive Unit issues this report, which is entitled: (Humanitarian Needs of Displaced Persons in Yemen - 2023). The report was divided into eleven sections. Section one includes methodological framework, it offers introduction, objectives and significance of the report, sources of data collection and the methodology used. Section two is about demographic indicators. Section three is devoted to the needs of the most vulnerable displaced persons. Section four involves the needs of the displaced person in the CCCM sector. Section five deals with the shelter and shelter materials needs of IDPs. Section six displays the needs of the displaced persons in WASH sector. Section seven shows the needs of the displaced persons in health sector. Section eight is about food security and livelihoods.

Section nine was devoted to the needs of displaced persons in the education sector. Section ten is about the protection sector, and section eleven is devoted to the results and recommendation.

Objectives of the Study

1

Identify the different age characteristics of displaced persons in camps and houses in order to determine their humanitarian needs in accordance with their different characteristics .

2

Identify the needs of displaced people in shelter, health, education, protection, WASH and education.

3

Determine the level of camp management and coordination and working to find appropriate solutions that lead to development in the management and coordination of IDP camps and working to resolve the problems facing the Executive Unit in camp management.



Significance of Study

This report is the baseline for the humanitarian needs of IDPs for 2023. It provides information on the humanitarian needs of IDPs in houses and camps in shelter, health, education, WASH, food security and livelihoods, and protection. The report will also contribute to assisting humanitarian partners in the preparation of humanitarian project proposals that may contribute to alleviating the suffering of the displaced persons.



Data Collection Methodology

To collect the data of IDPs living in houses and camps, the report has adopted the focal points of Executive Unit who are permanently residing in camps and residential gatherings as a main source at the level of liberated governorates. There are 1573 IDP camps and residential distributed over 13 camps in 105 districts, where the data of these sites are raised through the mechanism of registration and monitoring of displaced persons in daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual basis.

The data include the statistics on displaced persons and their needs in various humanitarian sectors through the approved data collection models. The data collected are raised using data collection management system KoboCollect, where data collection form include 595 indicators distributed across different humanitarian sectors

Scope of the Report

The scope of the comprehensive survey of the displaced persons in houses and camps is determined according to the IDPs presence. The displaced persons are distributed in 13 governorates, including (Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Hadramout, Al Dhale'e, Taiz, Al Maharah- Al Hudaydah, Shabwah, Marib, Al Jawf, Socotra and Hajjah) in 105 districts and 928 residential gatherings.



Section Two

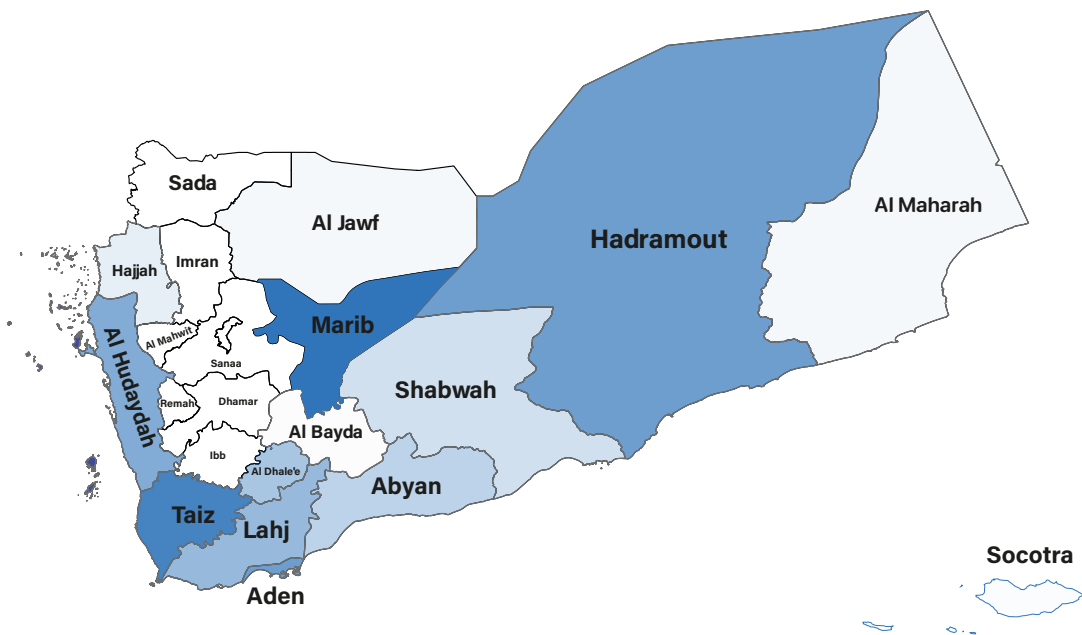
Demographic Indicators



2

Demographic Indicators

Proportion of Demographic Indicators by Governorate



Number of Displaced Persons by Governorate

Marib	2,274,453
Taiz	280,899
Aden	145,857
Al Hudaydah	91,668
Hadramout	66,055
Lahj	58,922
Al Dhale'e	53,895
Abyan	39,978
Shabwah	25,932
Hajjah	19,740
Al Maharah	17,444
Al Jawf	11,430
Socotra	1,063

Total Number of Displaced Persons and Households

Number of displaced persons and households in houses

2,604,006
Individuals

391,756
HHs

Number of displaced persons and households in camps

483,330
Individuals

93,816
HHs

Total Number of Displaced Persons and Households

3,087,336
Individuals

485,572
HHs

Number of Displaced Persons by Governorate

Hajjah
19,740

Hadramout
66,055

Socotra
1,063

Shabwah
25,932

Aden
145,857

Lahj
58,922

Marib
2,274,453

Al Jawf
11,430

Al Hudaydah
91,668



Al Dhale'e
53,895

Al Maharah
17,444

Abyan
39,978

Taiz
280,899

Number of Displaced Persons by Age Group

	Less than one year	1-5 years old	6-12 years old	13-18 years old	19-40 years old	41-60 years old	Over 60 years old
	89,134	166,633	200,562	248,507	394,484	251,476	107,323
	99,755	185,705	223,787	277,027	441,005	281,005	120,883

Total of Females

1,629,167

Total of Males

1,458,169

Total Number of IDPs

3,087,336



Section Three

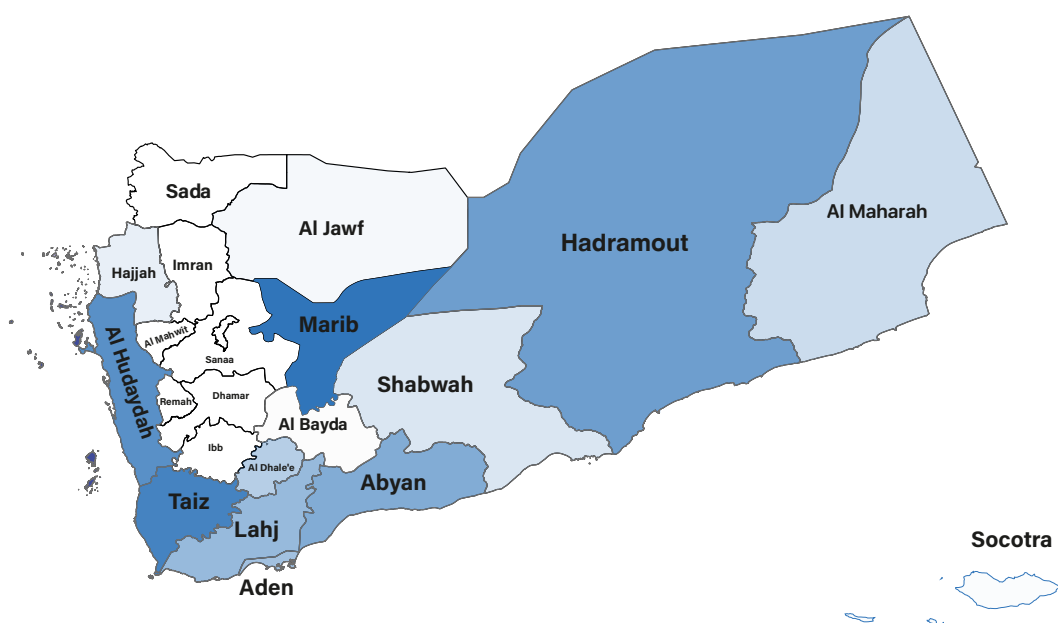
Vulnerability Severity of IDPs by Governorate



3

Vulnerability Severity

Vulnerability Severity of IDPs by Governorate



Number of Vulnerable cases of IDPs

Marib	190,710
Taiz	49,915
Al Hudaydah	14,801
Hadramout	7,456
Abyan	6,237
Lahj	5,995
Aden	5,393
Al Dhale'e	4,826
Al Maharah	3,027
Shabwah	2,842
Hajjah	2,646
Al Jawf	1,870
Socotra	119

Total Number of Vulnerable cases of IDPs

82,220

Vulnerable Cases
in Camps



213,617

Vulnerable Cases
in Houses



295,837

Total Number of
Vulnerable Cases



Total Number of Vulnerable Cases of IDPs

1,980

Unaccompanied
Male Children

1,938

Unaccompanied
Girls

1,525

Separated Males
Children

1,177

Girls Separated

1,487

Unaccompanied
Elderly Males

57,853

Pregnant Women

17,493

Households
headed by Women

1,831

Households
headed by Girls

7,474

Households headed
by Male Children

1,578

Unaccompanied
Elderly Females

19,860

Chronic Diseases

1,644

GBV

7,144

Divorced

14,659

Widows

134,096

Lactating Women

8,032

Acute malnutrition

7,850

Physical disability

3,991

Mental Disability

4,225

Severe diseases



Section Four

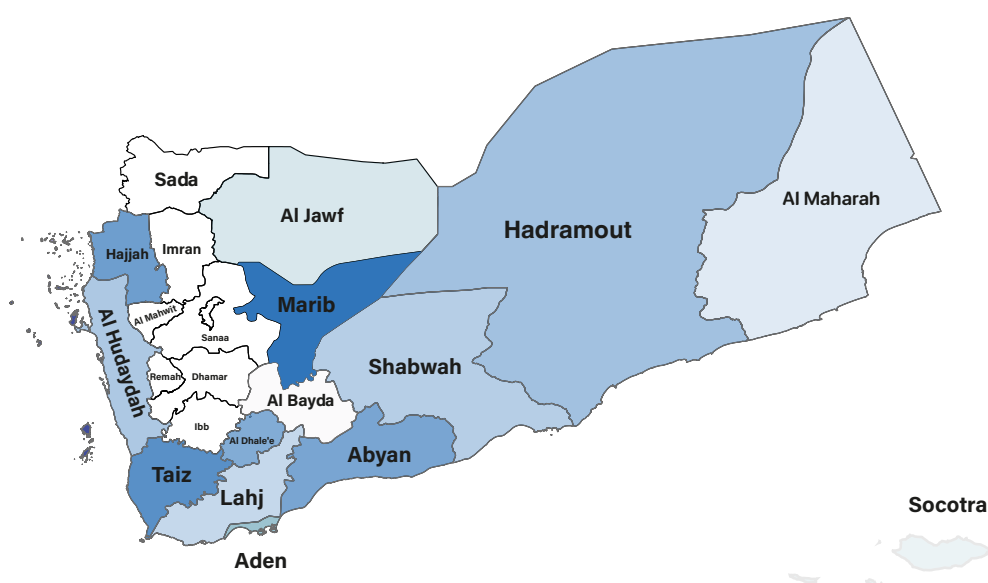
Camps Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)



4

Needs of Camps Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Severity of humanitarian Needs in the CCCM Sector by Governorate



IDP camps not receiving support in management and capacity building by governorate

Marib	177
Taiz	109
Hajjah	68
Abyan	61
Al Dhale'e	38
Aden	30
Hadramout	20
Al Hudaydah	19
Shabwah	15
Lahj	14
Al Jawf	13
Al Maharah	10
Socotra	1

Total Number of IDP Camps and Residential Gatherings

646



Camps in Liberated Governorates

927



Residential Gatherings

Capacity Building Support

575



camps not receiving support in management and capacity building

71



camps receiving support in management and capacity building

Eviction Threats

38,491



HHs threatened with eviction because they have no ability to pay the rent

17,342



HHs threatened with eviction from houses due to tension with the host community

107



camps threatened with eviction

Camps Land Ownership

543

camps located on
Private Lands



94

camps located on
State Lands



Land Agreements

535

camps without Official
Land Agreements



111

camps with Official
Land Agreements



CCCM

238

camps with
Humanitarian
Coordinator



646

camps with
Executive Unit Focal
Point



CCCM Priorities

276

camps in need of
support to establish
community committees



408

Camps in needs of
Humanitarian partner



575

Camps in need of
support in management
and capacity building





Section Five

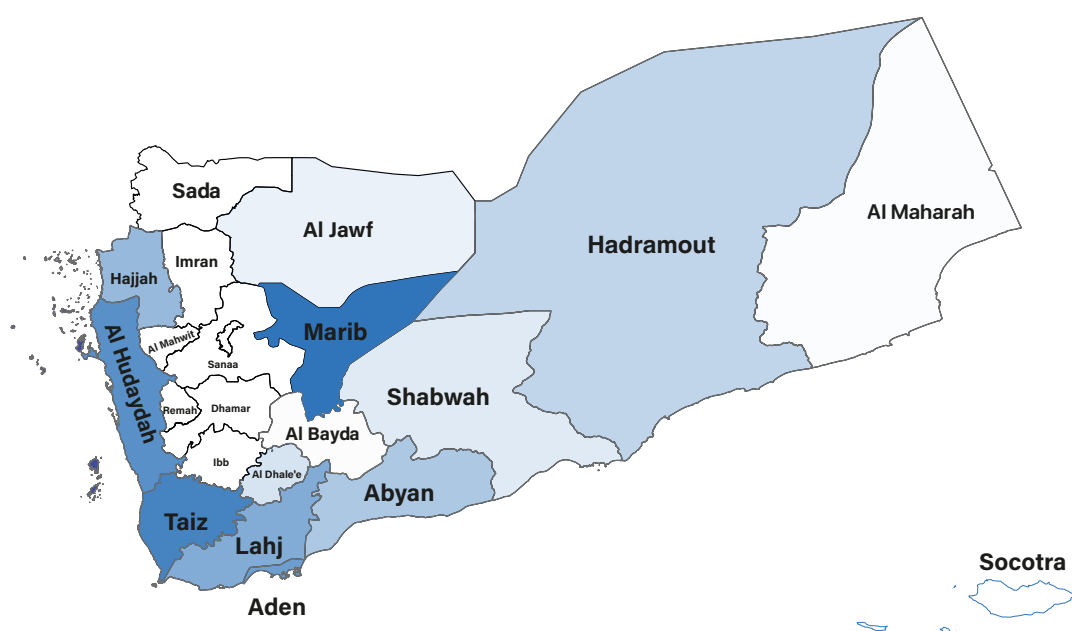
Shelter and NFIs



5

Shelter Needs

Severity of Shelter Needs by Governorate



Number of households lack shelter by governorate

Marib	18,436
Taiz	4,596
Al Hudaydah	3,246
Aden	1,878
Lahj	1,662
Hajjah	1,641
Abyan	1,425
Hadramout	1,373
Al Dhale'e	1,022
Shabwah	829
Al Jawf	492
Al Maharah	224
Socotra	0

Total Number of Households in Camps and Houses

93,816

households
living in camps



391,756

households living
in houses



248,742

households living in
rental houses

143,014

households hosted by
host community

Number of Displaced Households by Shelter Type

3,460

households living in
incomplete buildings



16,334

households living in
complete buildings



393

households living
in the open air



16,352

households living in
transitional shelter



26,510

households living in
emergency and
temporary shelters



3,675

households
hosted in sites



3,268

households living in
apartments rented
in sites



Shelter Conditions Assessment

46 %

of tents requiring
replacement



45 %

of tents requiring
maintenance



12 %

of camps
lacking protection



30 %

of camps exposed
to floods



Sources of Lighting in Camps

21,967

households using
solar energy



53,090

households
using electricity



7,215

households
using candles

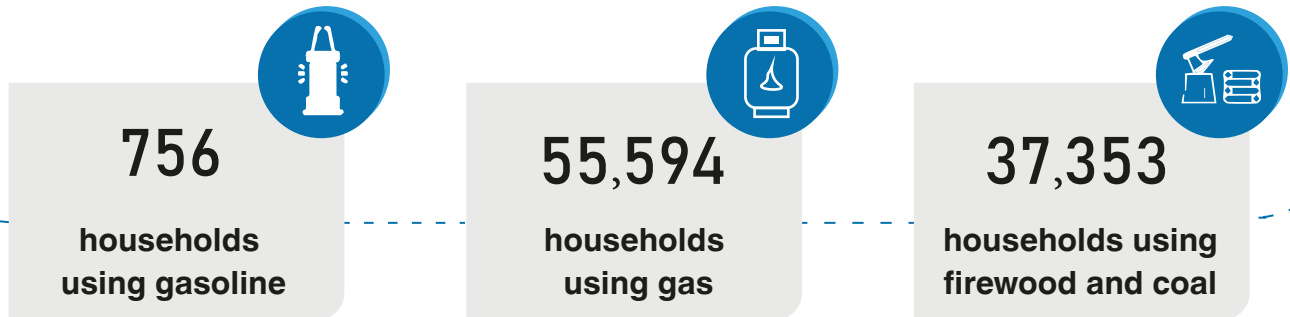


2,667

households
using gasoline



Sources of Energy Used in Cooking in Camps



Shelter and NFIs in Camps



Shelter and NFIs Top Priorities in Camps





Section Six

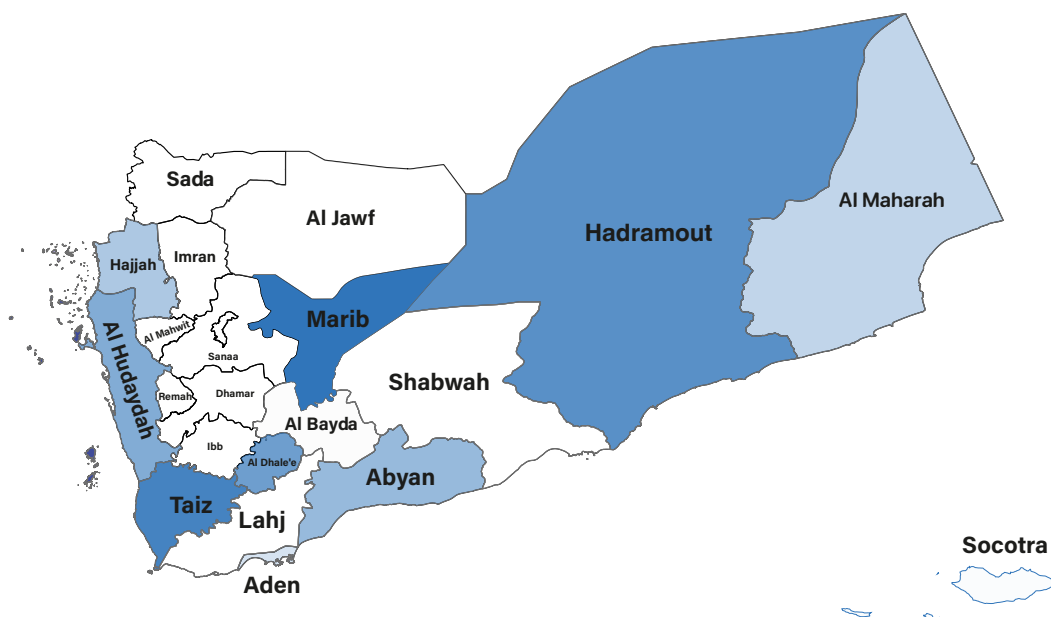
WASH



6

WASH Needs

Severity of Humanitarian Needs for Water



Number of Households lacking potable water by governorate

Marib	192357
Taiz	37823
Hadramout	9850
Al Dhale'e	5765
Al Hudaydah	4347
Abyan	4047
Hajjah	2882
Al Maharah	2668
Aden	2355
Shabwah	1717
Al Jawf	500
Socotra	181
Lahj	57

Water



35,210

households depending
on water truck tankers
and jerry cans



222,718

households having
no water for use



253,631

households lacking
access to potable water



29 %

of IDP camps
suffering from lack of
potable water



339

camps having no
sufficient water



54,915

households having no
regular access to
potable water

Environmental Sanitation



70 %

Latrines lacking
lightening



9,694

Latrines needing
maintenance



12,310

latrines having no
water for bathing

Hygiene Kits

60 %

lacking hygiene kits
distribution



48,997

households in camps
did not receive
a hygiene kit



Waste and Water Disposal

25 %

of camps with
sewage disposal



75 %

of camps without
sewage disposal
systems



68 %

of camps in which
garbage and waste
are not removed



WASH Priorities

First Priority

Potable water and
Water for use



Second Priority

Latrines and
Sanitation



Third Priority

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





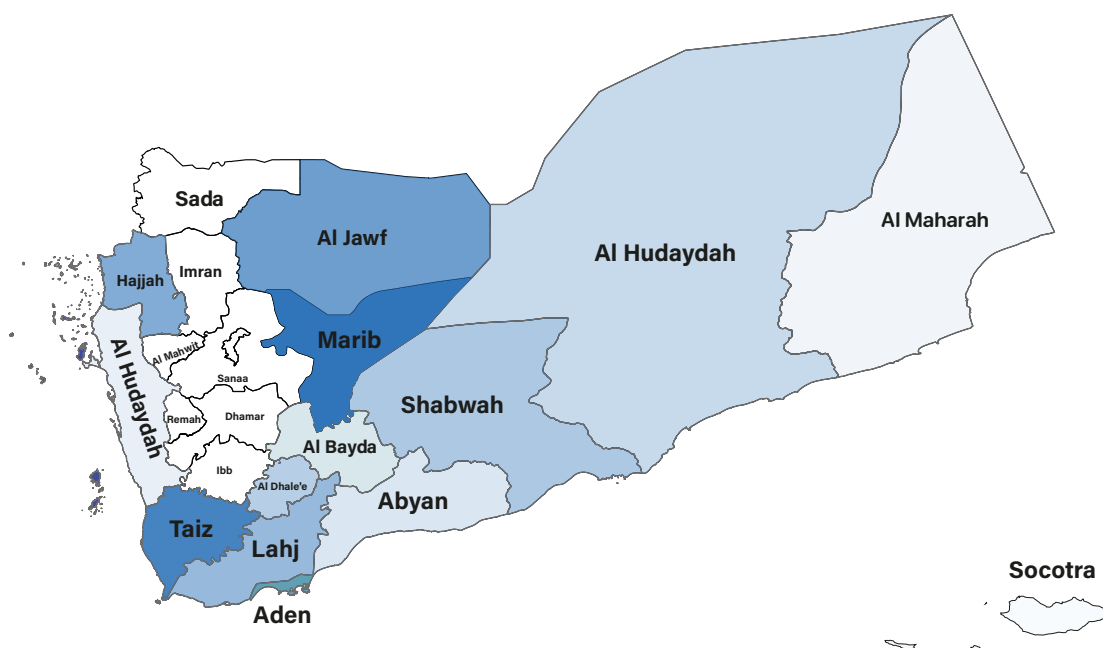
Section Seven

Health and Nutrition



7

Health and Nutrition Needs

Severity of Humanitarian Needs in Health
and Nutrition Sector by Governorate

Number of households in need for Health and Nutrition by governorate

Marib	215,235
Taiz	11,818
Aden	7,363
Al Jawf	3,821
Hajjah	3,121
Lahj	2,548
Shabwah	1,503
Al Dhale'e	1,435
Hadramout	1,263
Abyan	1,049
Al Hudaydah	293
Al Maharah	112
Socotra	100

Health Services in Camps

22 %

of camps having
acceptable and good
health services



78 %

of camps having poor
health services



Mobile Clinics

27 %

of camps having
mobile clinics



73 %

of camps having no
mobile clinics



Referral System

14 %

of the camps having
a referral system



86 %

of the camps having
a referral system



Health Care for Pregnant, Lactating Women, Newborns and Malnutrition

28 %

of the camps receiving health care for pregnant and lactating women



72 %

of the camps where pregnant and lactating women have no access to health care



2,292

births in 2022



12,637

children suffering from acute malnutrition



War Casualties and Diseases

17,883

IDPs suffering from communicable diseases



17,216

IDPs suffering from chronic diseases



5,938

IDPs injured in the current war



Chronic Diseases in Camps

2,238

IDPs with heart diseases



4,612

IDPs with diabetes



5,139

IDPs with blood pressure



1,112

IDPs with Hemolytic anemia



1,038

IDPs with brain atrophy



2,938

IDPs mentally ill



Communicable Diseases in Camps

6,409

IDPs suffering from diarrhea



1,504

IDPs suffering from dengue fever



1,249

IDPs suffering from measles



263

IDPs with diphtheria



3,524

IDPs with skin diseases



148

IDPs with Tuberculosis



60

IDPs suffering from Covid 19



725

IDPs with Hepatitis B virus (HBV)

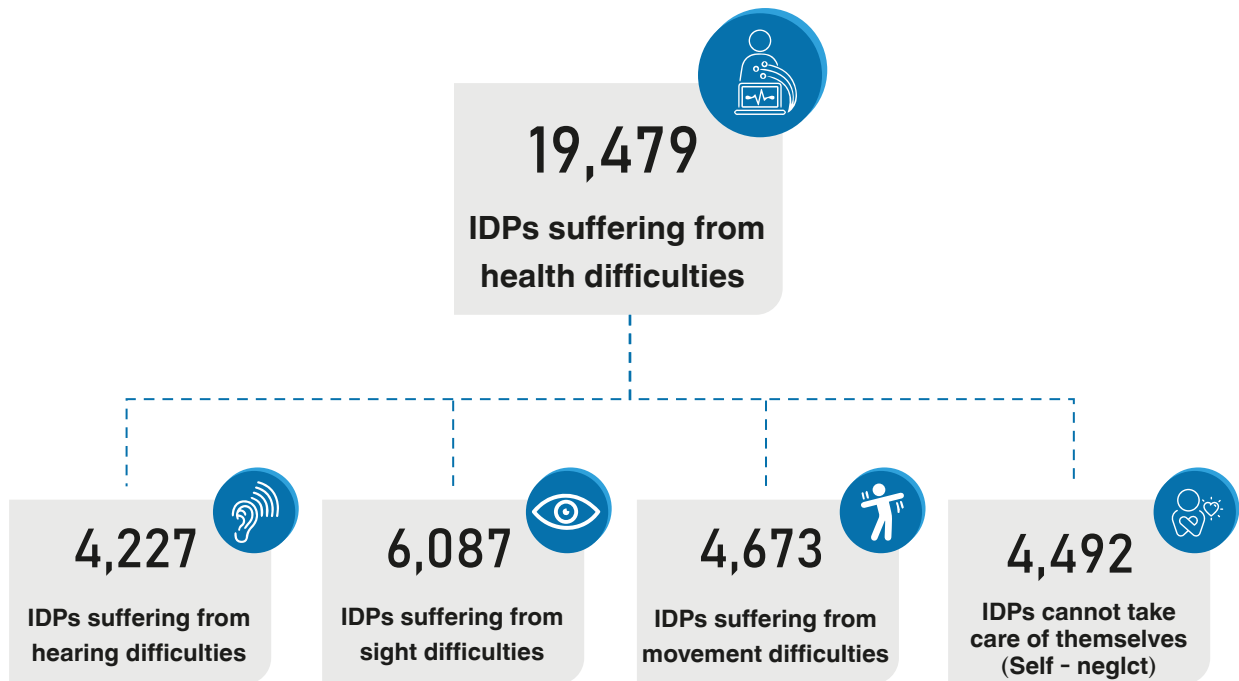


3,965

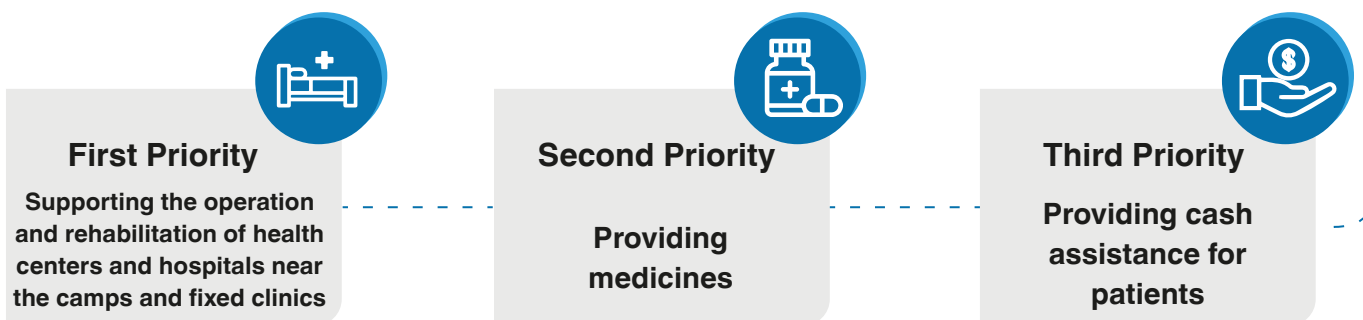
IDPs suffering from Malaria



Health Difficulties in Camps



Health and Nutrition Priorities





Section Eight

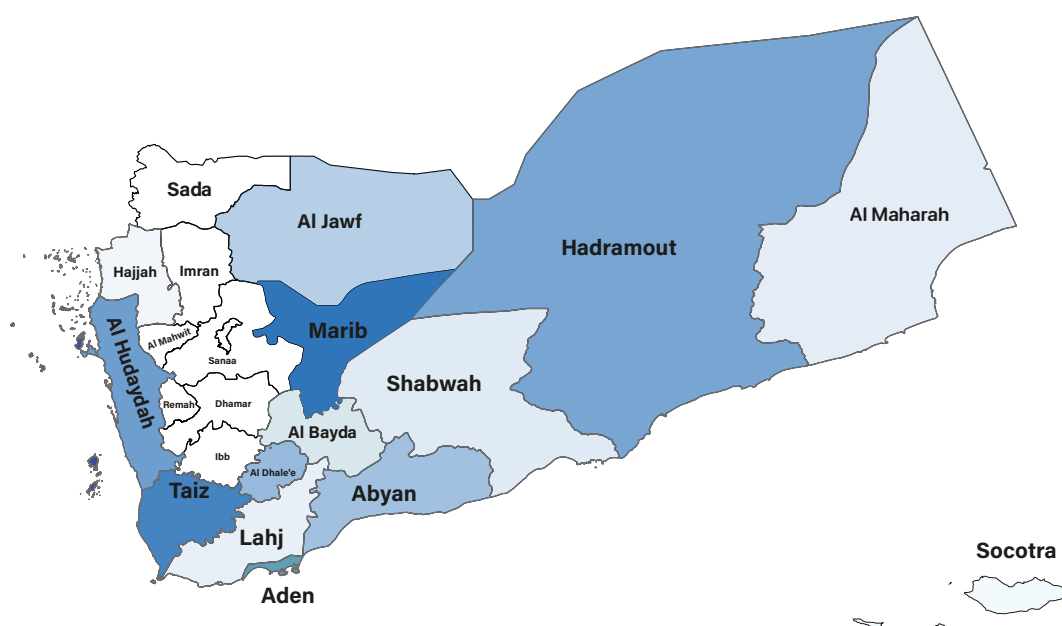
Food Security and Livelihoods Sector



8

Needs of Food Security

Severity of Humanitarian Needs for Food by Governorate



Number of Households in Need for Food by Governorate

Marib	254,800
Taiz	36,644
Aden	11,844
Al Hudaydah	9,341
Hadramout	9,102
Al Dhale'e	5,254
Abyan	4,124
Al Jawf	2,981
Shabwah	2,956
Al Maharah	2,673
Lahj	2,131
Hajjah	1,039
Socotra	251

Households lacking Food

343,140

Households living in
house and camps
lacking food



43,155

Households living
in camps
lacking food



299,985

Households living
in houses
lacking food



Food Needs

23 %

of the displaced households
living in houses receiving
food security assistance



77 %

of the displaced
households living
in houses not receiving
food security assistance



46 %

of the displaced households
living in camps not receiving
food security assistance



54 %

of the displaced households
living in camps receiving
food security assistance



Sources of Income of the Displaced Households in Camps

42 %

of the displaced households having no source of income



16 %

of the displaced households depending on humanitarian aid



30 %

of the displaced households depending on self-employment and daily wages



1.3 %

of the displaced households depending on other sources



3.7 %

of the displaced households depending on begging



7 %

of the displaced households depending on jobs



Priorities of the food security sector

First priority

Income-generating projects



Second priority

Providing monthly food baskets



Third priority

Providing cash for food





Section Nine

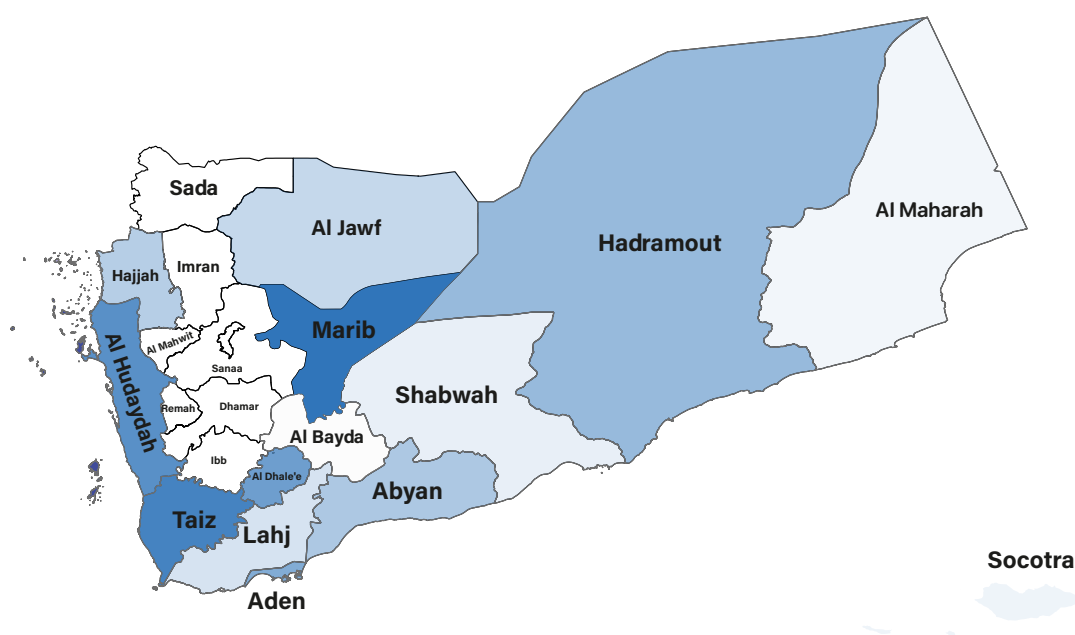
Education



9

Education Needs

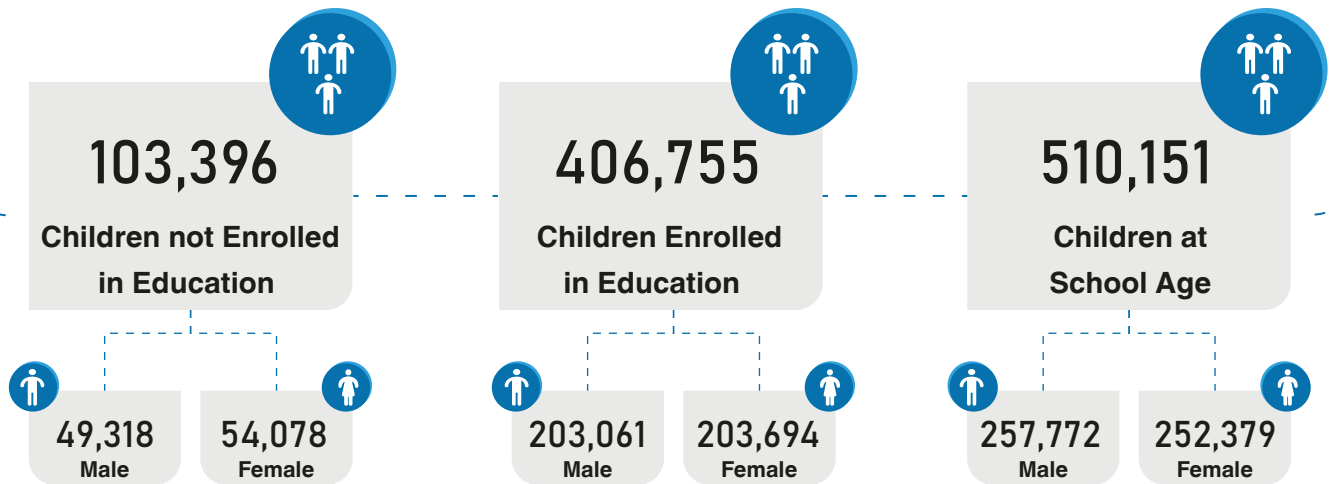
Severity of Humanitarian Needs for Education by Governorate



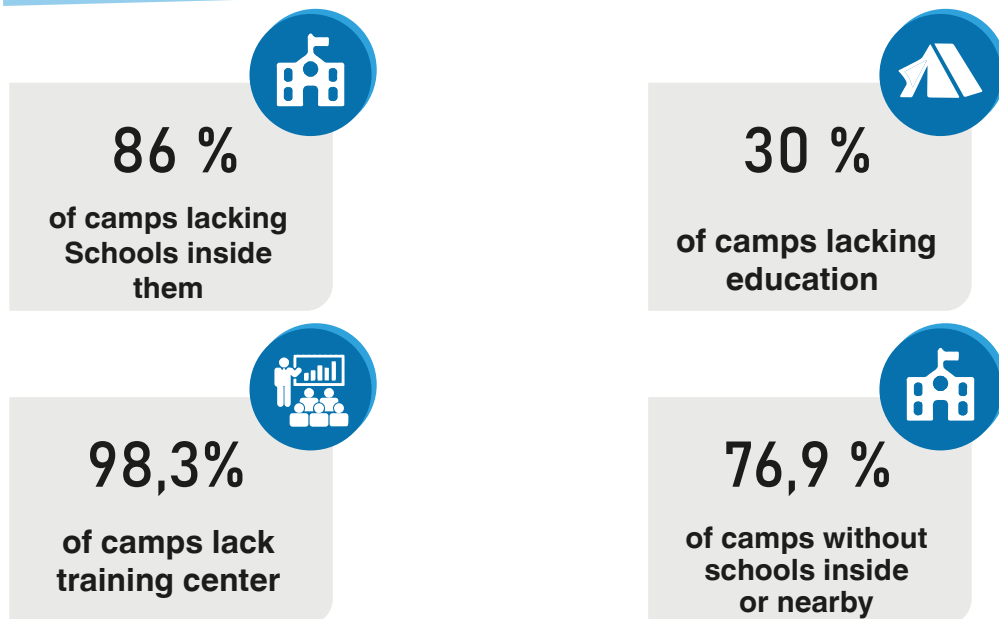
Number of Children not Enrolled in Education by Governorate

Marib	41,409
Taiz	16,687
Al Hudaydah	9,974
Al Dhale'e	8,397
Aden	6,483
Hadramout	6,326
Abyan	5,594
Hajjah	3,420
Al Jawf	3,115
Lahj	2,600
Shabwah	1,825
Socotra	380
Al Maharah	301

Statistics of Children at School Age



Situation of Education in Camps



Reasons for Non-Enrolment in Education

13,881

children in the IDPs camps do not enroll in education because they are unable to afford school costs



12,693

children in the IDP camps do not enroll in education because they help their families earn a living



2,859

Girls in the IDP camps do not enroll in education because of early marriage



3,025

Customs and traditions



Education Priorities

First priority

Establishing Schools



Second priority

Providing Education staff



Third priority

Supporting nearby schools





Section Ten

Protection

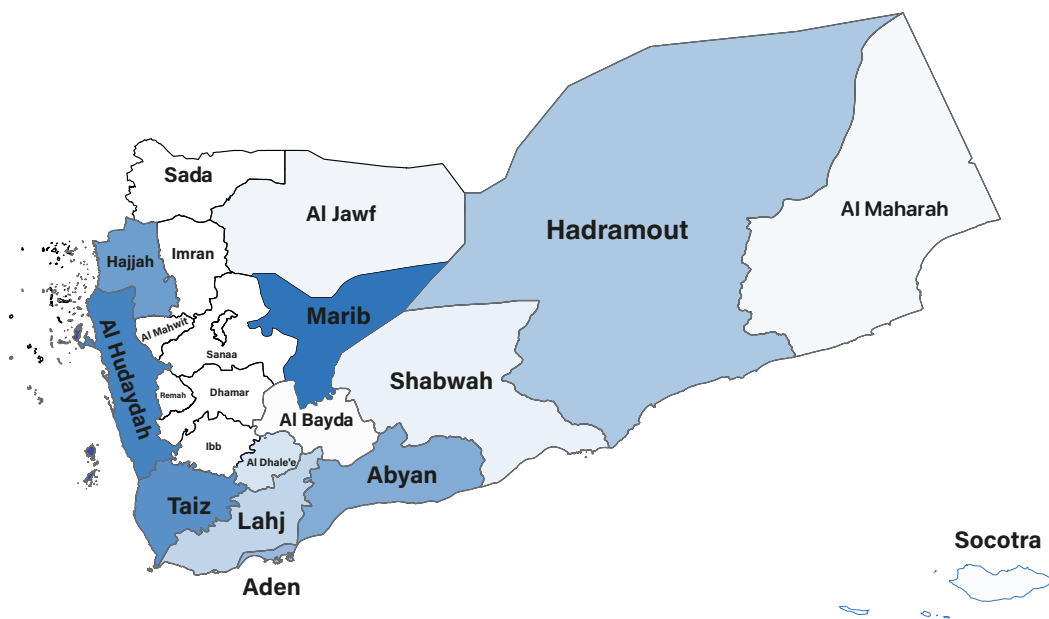


REDMI NOTE 9
AI QUAD CAMERA



10 Protection Needs

Severity of Humanitarian Needs for Protection by Governorate



Number of IDPs having no Identification Documents by Governorate

Marib	94472
Al Hudaydah	32270
Taiz	15702
Hajjah	7123
Abyan	6806
Aden	4540
Hadramout	4188
Lahj	4026
Al Dhale'e	2525
Shabwah	1866
Al Jawf	1442
Al Maharah	235
Socotra	174

Protection Needs

86,267

Children in need to
extract birth
certificates in camps



89,266

IDPs having no
Personal identification
Documents



32 %

of camps lacking
protection security
services



88 %

of camps lacking safe
child-friendly spaces and
women-friendly spaces



82 %

of camps lacking
psychological support,
legal documentation and
awareness of mine risks



Protection Risks

16 %

of camps having
tension with host
communities



22 %

of camps exposed to
security risks (Mines, close
to military camps and near
areas of conflict



95 %

of camps lacking
social workers



Protection Priorities

First Priority

psychological support,
safe and friendly
spaces



Second Priority

Legal Aid
Cash Assistance
Security Protection



Third Priority

Referral Management &
Protection Enumerators





Section Eleven

Findings and Recommendations



First : Findings

Demographic Sector Findings

1

The findings showed that the number of displaced persons in the liberated governorates is 485,572 households (3,087,336 individuals), where 483,330 individuals live in camps and 2,604,006 individuals live in houses.

2

Marib Governorate comes in the first place in receiving IDPs, where there are 2,274,453 displaced persons comprising (%73.67) of the total IDPs in the governorates run by IRG.

3

The number of the displaced children is 1,491,160 ,at a rate 48 % of the total IDPs living in camps and houses.

Findings of the Vulnerable Cases Sector

1

The findings showed that the numbers of total cases of vulnerability among IDPs in camps and houses is 295,837 (9.6 %)

2

The cases of vulnerability in houses are 213,617 (8.2%) of the total displaced persons living in houses.

3

The cases of vulnerability in camps are 82,220 (17%) of the total displaced persons living in camps.

4

The findings showed that the number of the displaced households headed by children in houses is (6,218), of whom 4,959 households headed by male children) and 1,259 households headed by female children.

5

The findings showed that the number of the displaced households headed by children in camps is (3,087), of whom 2,515 households headed by male children and 572 households headed by female children.

6

The findings showed that the number of the displaced households headed by women is (17,493).

7

The findings of the study showed that there are (3,918) unaccompanied children in houses and camps.



Findings of Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Sector

1

The Executive Unit manages the affairs of 3,007,993 IDPs living in houses and camps, distributed in 1573 communities and camps in 13 governorates.

2

The findings showed that there are 646 camps running by the Executive Unit for IDPs Camp Management distributed in 13 governorates, where there are (483,310) IDPs living in these camps.

3

The number of camps in which the Executive Unit receives capacity-building support is (71) out of the total 646 camps, at a rate of (11%).

4

The number of households threatened with eviction is (17,342) (5%) of the displaced households who live in houses due to tension with the host community.

5

The number of households threatened with eviction as a result of the inability to pay the rent of the houses in which they live is (38491), comprising (10%) of the total displaced households living in houses.

6

There are (277) (17%) of camps in which there is a representative of the humanitarian coordinator.

7

The number of unofficial informal gatherings reached 61 camps, at a rate of (9%) and the official informal settlements reached 585 camps, at a rate of 91%.



Findings of Shelter and NFIs Sector

1

The results showed that the number of hosted households in the host community is (143,014) households, comprising (38%) of the total displaced households.

2

The number of households living in rented houses is (236,290), comprising (62%) of the total displaced households in the camps.

3

There are (26,510) displaced households in the IDP camps living in emergency shelters, comprising (38%) of the displaced households.

4

There are (36,828) displaced households living in emergency shelter and in need of transitional shelter .

5

There are (3,675) displaced households in the IDP camps, with a rate of 53% hosted by other families inside the camps.

6

The results showed that (197) comprising (30%) camps threatened by floods.

7

The number of households in the camps that depend on cooking food on coal and wood is (37,335), representing (40%) of the total displaced households in the camps.

8

There are (9,882) (11%) of the total displaced households in the IDP camps depending on gasoline and candles as sources of lightning, and they are in need to be provided with alternative sources of energy (solar energy).



Findings of WASH Sector

1

The number of displaced households in houses lack water for use is (207,075) (50%).

2

The number of camps lacking safe potable water is (188) (29%).

3

The number of displaced households in camps lacking safe potable water is (46,556) (67%).

4

The number of households that do not have regular access to water is (54,915) distributed in (435)camps at the rate of (29%).

5

There are (23,756) comprising (22%) of the total number of the displaced households in the camps that depend on water tanks and the purchase of jerry cans as the main sources for potable water .

6

The findings showed that there are 37,675 (40%) of the households living in the IDP camps, who do not have sufficient water, as these households are distributed in 200 (55%) out of the total of 646 camps.

7

There are 48,997 displaced households did not receive hygiene kits in the IDP camps out of a total of 93,811, or 52% of the displaced households, distributed in 558 out of the total of 646 camps, or 86%.



Findings of Health & Nutrition Sector

1

The number of people infected with communicable diseases (malaria, watery diarrhea and skin diseases) of the displaced persons in the IDP camps is (17,883) (3.7%) of the displaced persons.

2

The number of displaced persons with chronic diseases in camps is (17,216), representing (3.6%) of the total number of IDPs.

3

There are (19,479) (4%) of IDPs in the camps suffering from health difficulties.

4

There are (1,469) IDPs in the camps (IDPs with special needs) cannot move completely and they are in need for care and attention.

5

The number of camps that do not have fixed clinics is (597), comprising (92%) of the camps which is a very high percentage. This led to deprive (416,434) IDPs of health services.

6

The number of children suffering from acute malnutrition (first degree) SAM in the camps is (3,130) .

7

The number of camps where there are no mobile clinics is (470) out of the total 646, at a rate of 73%; this means that there are (279,167) IDPs in the camps who do not receive the services of the mobile medical clinics.



Findings of Food Security Sector

1

It was found that there are 299,985 displaced households, at a rate of (79%), lacking food and they did not received any humanitarian aid.

2

It was found that there are (409,951) displaced households, at a rate of (86.7%) not receiving cash assistance.

3

The findings showed that there are 18,564 households, at a rate of (20.1%) depending on daily wages as a main source of livelihood.

4

It was found that there are 53,219 households, or 57%, not receiving monthly food baskets in camps.



Findings of Education Sector

1

The number of displaced students who are not enrolled in education reached 131,358 male and female students, at a rate 18% of the total displaced students.

2

The number of households in the camps that depend on children to help them earn a livelihood is (50,086) comprising (63%) of the total households in the camps. These households are distributed in (309) (62%) of the total 646 of the camps.

3

The results of the report showed that 39493 children in the IDP camps at school age and they are deprived of enrolling in education.

4

The findings showed that (497) camps, comprising (77%) of the total number of camps, where there is no school inside the camp.

5

The number of camps in which there are no training centers is (635) comprising (98%) of the camps.



Findings of Protection Sector

1

The finding showed that 508 camps, at a rate of (79 %) of the total camps, do not have community integration programs.

2

It was found that 480 camps, at a rate of 74%, have no psychological support programs for the displaced persons.

3

It was found that there are 449 (67%) of camps lacking legal aid, which leads to the deprivation of (483,310) displaced people from the necessary protection services.

4

It was found that there are 592 (92%) of Camps having no friendly spaces.

5

It was found that there are (262,844) children in the IDP camps, who are deprived of the friendly spaces, because there are no child-friendly spaces in camps.

6

The findings showed that there are (611) out of the total of 646 camps, at a rate of 59%, having no social workers.

7

There are 86,267 children who do not have birth certificates in the camps.

8

There are 89,266 displaced persons in the camps, who do not have personal identification documents.

Second : Recommendations

Recommendations of the Vulnerability Sector

1

It is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to (295,837) vulnerable cases, especially displaced women and children living in camps and houses.

2

It is recommended to provide humanitarian assistance to displaced households headed by children, where the results showed that the number of households headed by children is (9,305), including (7,474) households headed by male children and (1,831) households headed by female children.

3

It is necessary to provide the needs and care for (3,918) unaccompanied children.



Recommendations of the CCCM Sector

1

It is necessary to support the capacity building of Executive Unit in 646 camps in order to be able to carry out its administrative role in these camps.

2

It is recommended that government official bodies, including the Executive Unit, should be qualified and assisted, regarding humanitarian planning in identify and evaluating interventions.

3

It is recommended that the organizations should commit to exit strategy at the end of the project period and in a way that ensures the continuation of the services provided by such projects.

4

It is necessary to develop a mechanism for effective communication among humanitarian actors, government bodies, society, donors and the third party to assess interventions and the extent to which they benefit from them in the IDP community.

5

It is necessary to link the assistance provided to the displaced persons living in houses and camps to provide similar assistance to the host community in order to ensure that there is no tension between the host community and the displaced persons.

6

A unified mechanism should be established to ensure the fair distribution of humanitarian assistance between the displaced persons in camps and displaced persons in houses, as displaced people in houses do not receive the assistance that displaced persons in camps receive.

7

It is necessary to increase the number of CCCM partners in camps where there is no a CCCM partner.



Recommendations of the Shelter Sector

1

It is recommended to increase the provision of financial assistance to (143,014) households living in the host community, including (236,290) households living in rented houses and (3,675) hosted by other displaced households inside the camps.

2

It is necessary to provide transitional shelter for (26,510) households living in temporary and emergency shelters.

3

It is recommended to provide shelters urgently to (393) living in the open air without shelter .

4

It is necessary to support the Executive Unit to provide special land for the establishment of IDP camps away from the risks of floods, where it was found that (197) camps, comprising (30%) of the camps, are threatened by floods.

5

It is recommended to provide safe sources used in cooking (such as cooking gas) for (37,335) households in the camps that depend on coal and firewood. Using coal and firewood leads to health damage and fire incidents inside the IDP camps.

6

Sources of alternative energy (solar energy) should be provided instead of gasoline and candles as a source of lighting for (9,882) households.

7

The Shelter Cluster and partners should work with the Executive Unit on a mechanism to prevent fire incidents in the IDP camps .

8

Rehabilitation of destroyed buildings (houses) should be made to start the reconstruction project in liberated areas to ensure the stability of returning displaced persons.

9

It is necessary to start applying durable solutions to address internal displacement and ensure the implementation of projects that help the voluntary return of displaced persons.



Recommendations of the WASH Sector

1

It is necessary to direct support for the implementation of sustainable projects that serve the displaced persons and the host community.

2

It is recommended to drill wells and provide water desalination plants to ensure the provision of safe drinking water in all camps .

3

It is necessary to support the Public Corporation for Water and Sanitation to play its role in providing safe drinking water to camps and displaced persons in houses.

4

It is recommended to rehabilitate water projects near the IDP camps to enable them to provide the camps with safe drinking and usable water.

5

It is recommended to raise the capacity of hygiene funds in areas where displaced persons are present to play their role in removing and transporting waste and filling disease transmission hotspots.



Recommendations of the Health Sector

1

It is necessary to support the Ministry of Health in rehabilitating hospitals and health centers in areas where there are displaced persons so that it can provide services to the displaced persons and host communities.

2

It is recommended to support primary health care programs in the Ministry of Health in a way that contributes to the elimination of the causes of transmission of communicable diseases.

3

It is necessary to support health care services and ensuring the provision of health services to (17,883) displaced persons suffering from communicable diseases.

4

It is necessary to increase the provision of mobile clinics for (470) camps to provide health services for displaced persons.

5

Necessary treatments and health care for (17,216) IDPs living in camps suffering from chronic diseases should be provided.

6

It is recommended to provide the necessary assistance to (2,879) displaced children with special needs.

7

Health care to (3,130) children suffering from diseases of the first-degree malnutrition (SAM) should be provided.



Recommendations of the Food Security Sector

1

It is recommended to provide food to (318,019) displaced households living in houses and camps in order to ensure the avoidance of any potential humanitarian disaster that threatens thousands of displaced households as a result of food insecurity.

2

It is necessary to support displaced persons with livelihood projects in a way that contributes to providing food security for displaced households.

Recommendations of the Education Sector

1

The Ministry of Education should be supported to expand schools near the IDP camps and within the scope of the presence of displaced persons to be able to accommodate displaced students.

2

It is recommended to raise the capabilities of the teaching staff of the Ministry of Education in order to improve the quality of education and provide the factors that help the staff to carry out their duties, as appropriate.

1

Establishing schools for basic education in the IDP camps and working to increase special awareness campaigns to motivate students to learn and enroll in education should be made.

2

Providing help to (103,396) children, who are not enrolled in education, to enroll in education as well as supporting schools near the camps and providing supplies for children to enable them to enroll in school.



Recommendations of the Protection Sector

1

Supporting the Ministry of Legal Affairs in enacting laws on the displaced persons and their relationship with the host community, in a way that helps with community integration.

2

It is necessary to involve the Executive Unit in the preparation of project proposals before submitting them to the funders in a way that meets the needs of the displaced persons.

3

It is recommended to provide birth certificates for (86,267) displaced children living in houses and camps, so that they can enroll in education.

4

It is recommended to provide identification documents for (89,266) displaced persons, which leads to not being deprived of humanitarian aid.

5

It is necessary to support the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor to provide child-friendly spaces in all IDP camps, where there are (571 camps) in which (262,844) children are deprived of the service of friendly spaces.

6

It is necessary to work through the competent authorities to provide social workers in the IDP camps, as the results showed that (611) camps having no social workers.

7

It is recommended to increase the programs of community integration and psychological support, which contributes to the provision of protection services for (483,310) displaced persons in (449) IDP camps.



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