



Republic of Yemen
Prime Ministry
Executive Unit
for IDPs Camp Management

Report on

Humanitarian Needs of IDPs in Yemen

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

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 IDP camps management.

3

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



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 living 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 gatherings 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 living 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

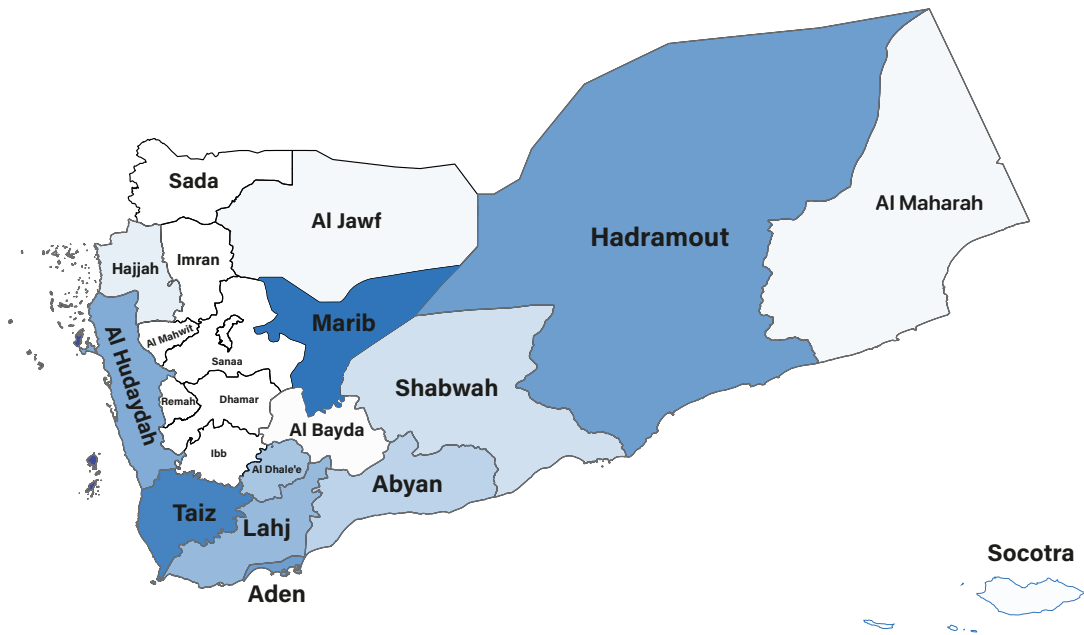
Demographic Indicators



2

Demographic Indicators

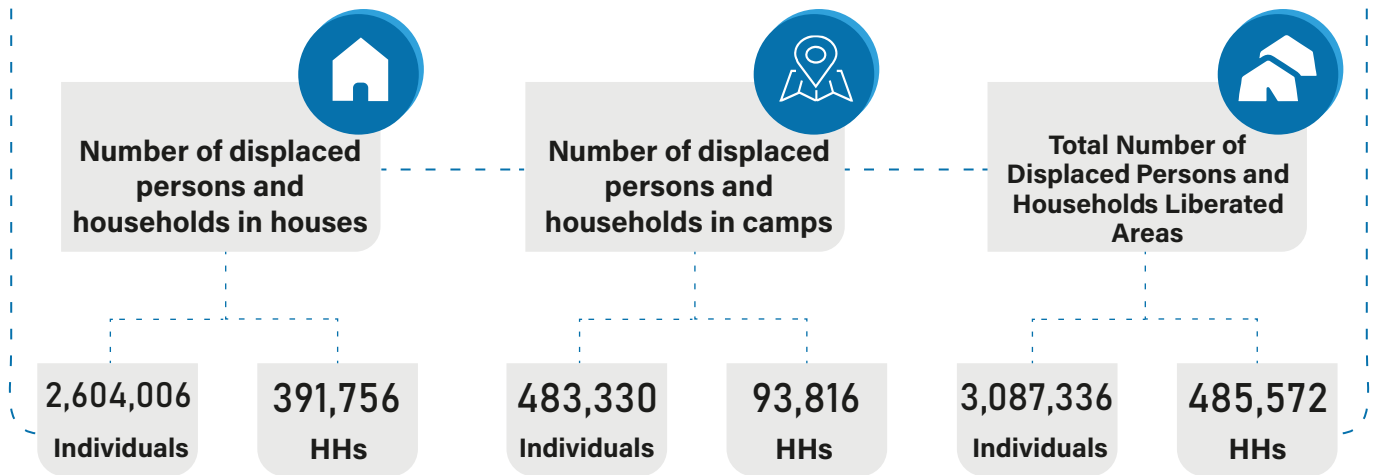
Proportion of Demographic Indicators by Governorate



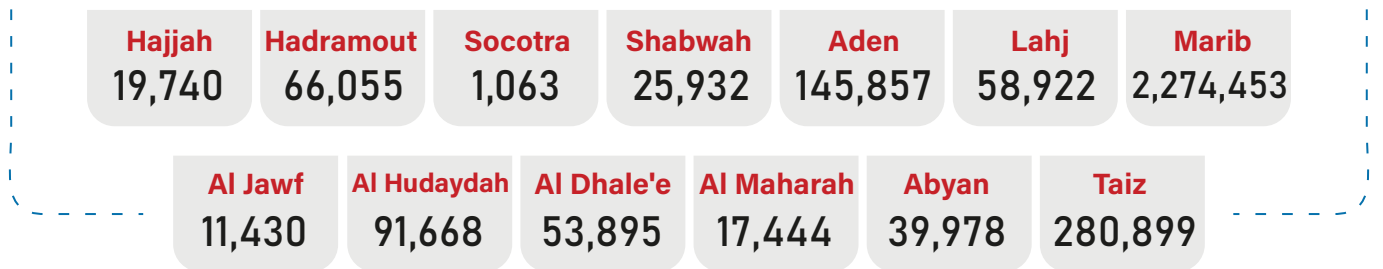
Number of Displaced Persons by Governorate

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

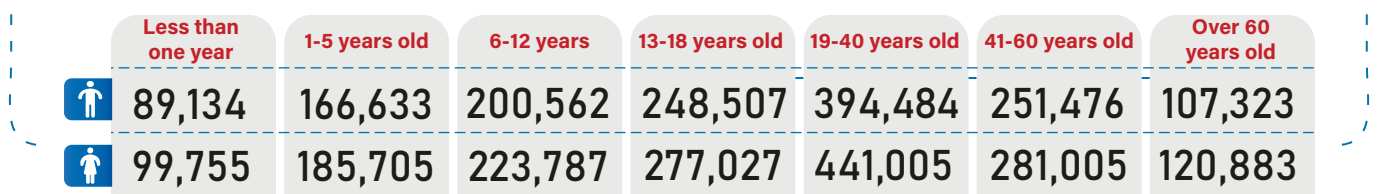
Total Number of Displaced Persons and Households



Number of Displaced Persons by Governorate



Number of Displaced Persons by Age Group



Total of Females

1,629,167

Total of Males

1,458,169

Total Number of IDPs

3,087,336

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 hundreds of IDPs are uprooted daily from the areas 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 (485,572) households with ((3,087,336) individuals, where (483,330) IDPs live in the camps and (2,604,006) IDPs live in houses. The age groups of children are (1- less than 5 years old), (5- less than 12 years old) and (12- less than 18 years old) reached (1,302,271) comprising (42%) of the total IDPs. This number of IDPs poses challenges that make it difficult to provide them with their needs of shelter, education, health and protection, as they are an economically unproductive group that requires care and attention.

This section shows the distribution of IDPs in the camps and house by age groups in order to give a demographic overview of the internally displaced community in the liberated governorates. What follows is the statistical analysis of demographic indicators for IDPs in houses and camps by governorates:

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

2.2 Number of households and individuals in the governorates

Table (2.2.1) and Figure (2.2.1) show the number of households and individuals in the liberated governorates and Figure (2.2.2) shows the percentage of IDPs in governorates out of the Total of IDPs.

Table (2.2.1): Number of households and individuals in the governorates			
Governorate	Total Households	Total Individuals	Percentage %
Abyan	8,474	39,978	1.29%
Al Jawf	2,200	11,430	0.37%
Al Hudaydah	18,628	91,668	2.97%
Al Dhale'e	8,535	53,895	1.75%
Al Maharah	3,152	17,444	0.57%
Taiz	50,044	280,899	9.10%
Hajjah	4,242	19,740	0.64%
Hadramaut	11,912	66,055	2.14%
Socotra	256	1,063	0.03%
Shabwah	4,041	25,932	0.84%
Aden	24,311	145,857	4.72%
Lahj	10,385	58,922	1.91%
Ma'rib	339,392	2,274,453	73.67%
Total	485,572	3,087,336	100%

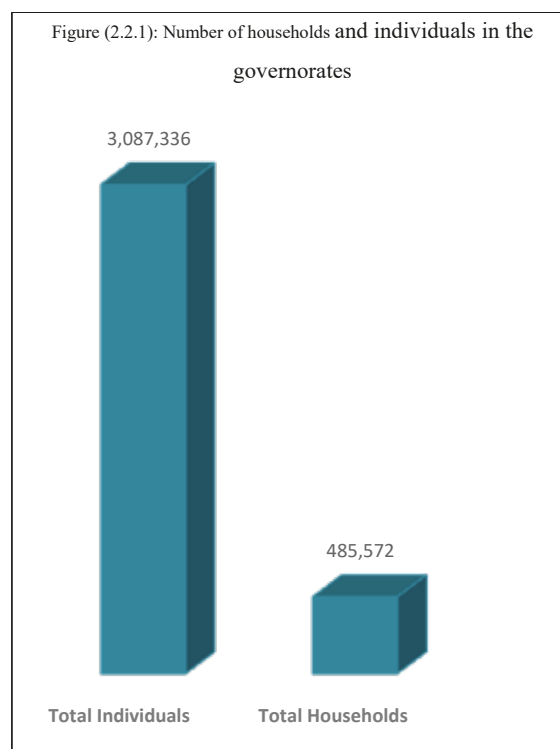
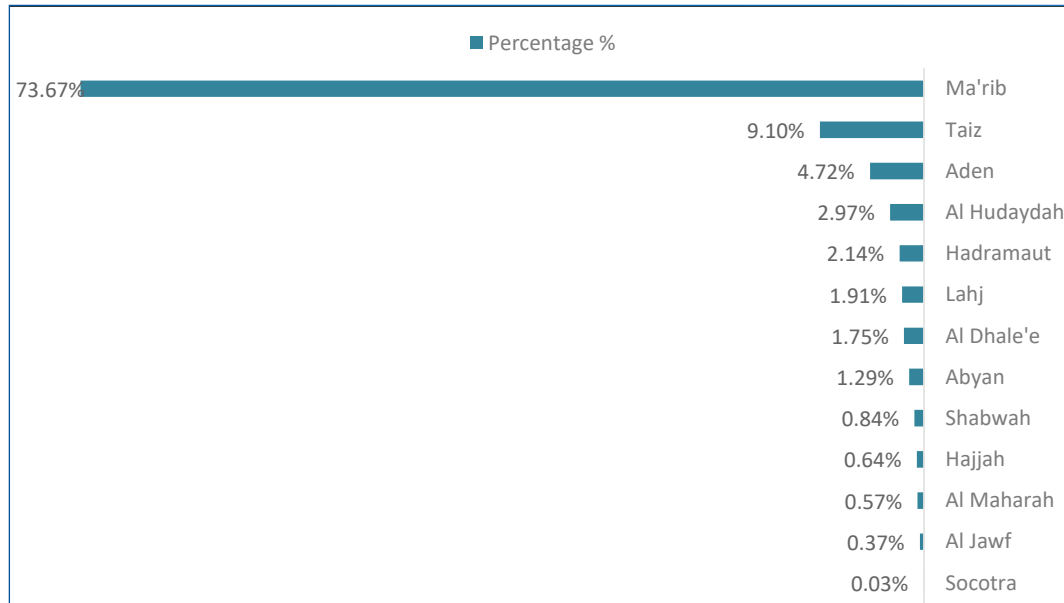


Figure (2.2.2): Percentage of IDPs out of Total of IDPs by governorate



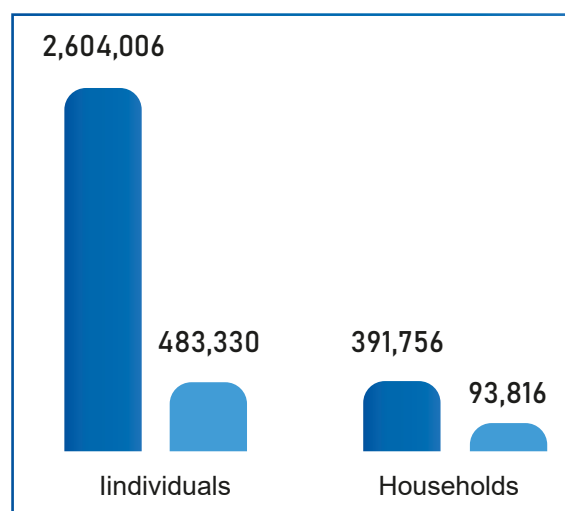
A closer inspection of the table and the figure above shows that the number of IDPs in 13 governorates reached (3,087,336). Marib recorded the first place with (2,274,453) comprising (73.67%) of the total IDPs. The least percentage of IDPs was in Socotra with (0.03%) of the total IDPs in liberated governorates.

2.3 The Number of Households and Individuals in the Camps and in houses

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

Governorate	Camps		Houses		Total	
	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
Abyan	4,390	22,576	4,084	17,402	8,474	39,978
Al Jawf	492	2,948	1,708	8,482	2,200	11,430
Al Hudaydah	8,968	41,851	9,660	49,817	18,628	91,668
Al Dhale'e	1,900	10,219	6,635	43,676	8,535	53,895
Al Maharah	376	2,214	2,776	15,230	3,152	17,444
Taiz	10,107	50,279	39,937	230,620	50,044	280,899
Hajjah	4,242	19,740			4,242	19,740
Hadramaut	2,987	15,399	8,925	50,656	11,912	66,055
Socotra	256	1,063	-	-	256	1,063
Shabwah	1,067	6,186	2,974	19,746	4,041	25,932
Aden	3,628	16,946	20,683	128,911	24,311	145,857
Lahj	2,282	12,166	8,103	46,756	10,385	58,922
Ma'rib	53,121	281,743	286,271	1,992,710	339,392	2,274,453
Total	93,816	483,330	391,756	2,604,006	485,572	3,087,336

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



As can be clearly seen from Table (2.3.1) and Figure (2.3.1) above, the total number of IDPs is (485,572) households with (3,087,336) individuals; where (483,330) IDPs live in camps and (2,604,006) live in houses.

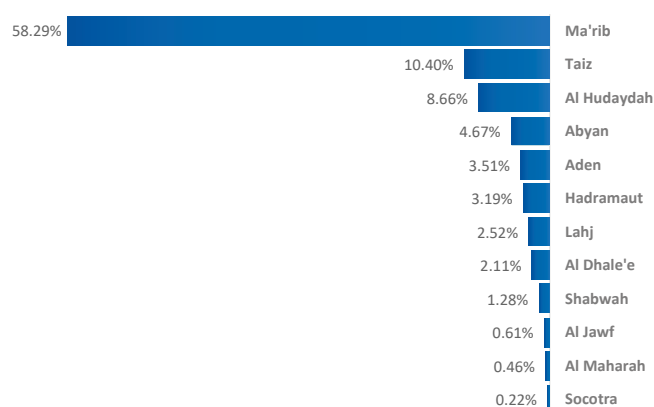
2.3.1 Number of Displaced Households and Individuals in the Camps

It is clear from Table (2.3.1) and Figure (2.3.1) the number of displaced persons in the camps in the 13 liberated governorates reached (483,330) individuals, while the number of displaced households in the camps in all liberated governorates reached (93,816) households. Marib Governorate ranked first in the displacement process, where there is a concentration of (58.29%) with (281,743 individuals) in the camps compared to the rest of the governorates, while the last governorate is Socotra with a rate of (0.22%), and Taiz ranked second in the displacement process in the camps at a rate of (10.40%). The percentage of displaced persons (in the governorates of (Al Hodeidah - Abyan - Hajjah - Aden - Hadramaut - Lahj - Al Dhale'e - Shabwah - Al Jawf - Al Mahrah) ranged between (0.46% - 8.66%) .

Table (2.3.1.1): Number of displaced households and individuals in the camps by governorate

Governorate	Households	Individuals
Abyan	4,390	22,576
Al Jawf	492	2,948
Al Hudaydah	8,968	41,851
Al Dhale'e	1,900	10,219
Al Maharah	376	2,214
Taiz	10,107	50,279
Hajjah	4,242	19,740
Hadramaut	2,987	15,399
Socotra	256	1,063
Shabwah	1,067	6,186
Aden	3,628	16,946
Lahj	2,282	12,166
Ma'rib	53,121	281,743
Total	93,816	483,330

Figure (2.3.1.1) Percentage of displaced households in the camps by governorate





2.4 Number of IDPs in Camps and Houses by Age Groups

Table (2.4.1.) and Figure (2.4.1.) highlight the number of IDPs in camps and houses by age groups. Table (2.4.1.) Number of IDPs by age groups in camps and houses.

Table (2.4.1) Number of IDPs in camps and houses

Governorates	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		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Abyan	1,489	1,671	2,322	2,565	2,933	3,055	3,468	3,462	4,573	4,688	2,833	2,753	1,987	2,179	39,978
Al Jawf	260	293	721	811	930	1,045	866	974	1,703	1,921	688	772	211	235	11,430
Al Hudaydah	3,326	3,693	7,608	8,719	6,992	7,586	7,461	8,026	8,265	9,673	8,340	9,059	1,370	1,550	91,668
Al Dhale'e	2,872	3,230	3,665	4,101	3,385	3,787	3,854	4,385	9,813	10,971	897	1,008	911	1,016	53,895
Al Maharah	330	338	1,587	1,793	1,865	2,030	1,277	1,368	1,875	2,075	1,143	1,258	242	263	17,444
Taiz	14,325	15,974	18,212	20,203	23,395	25,889	9,101	9,696	39,715	44,092	20,766	22,873	7,845	8,813	280,899
Hajjah	939	855	2,011	1,847	1,608	1,516	1,550	1,457	1,766	1,729	1,736	1,601	585	540	19,740
Hadramaut	7,347	8,317	3,193	3,712	3,885	4,574	3,553	4,056	8,756	10,128	2,675	3,001	1,357	1,501	66,055
Socotra	33	51	24	17	73	86	33	71	145	225	116	189	-	-	1,063
Shabwah	853	872	2,216	2,356	2,209	2,386	2,596	2,855	3,084	3,327	1,075	1,160	443	500	25,932
Aden	13,411	15,049	11,025	12,158	10,346	11,675	10,273	11,194	15,488	17,235	6,449	7,073	2,120	2,361	145,857
Lahj	1,172	1,322	4,552	5,066	4,261	4,680	6,838	7,499	5,939	6,494	4,382	4,804	903	1,010	58,922
Ma'rib	42,777	48,090	109,547	122,357	138,680	155,478	197,637	221,984	293,362	328,447	200,376	225,454	89,349	100,915	2,274,453
Total	89,134	99,755	166,683	185,705	200,562	223,787	248,507	277,027	394,484	441,005	251,476	281,005	107,323	120,883	3,087,336

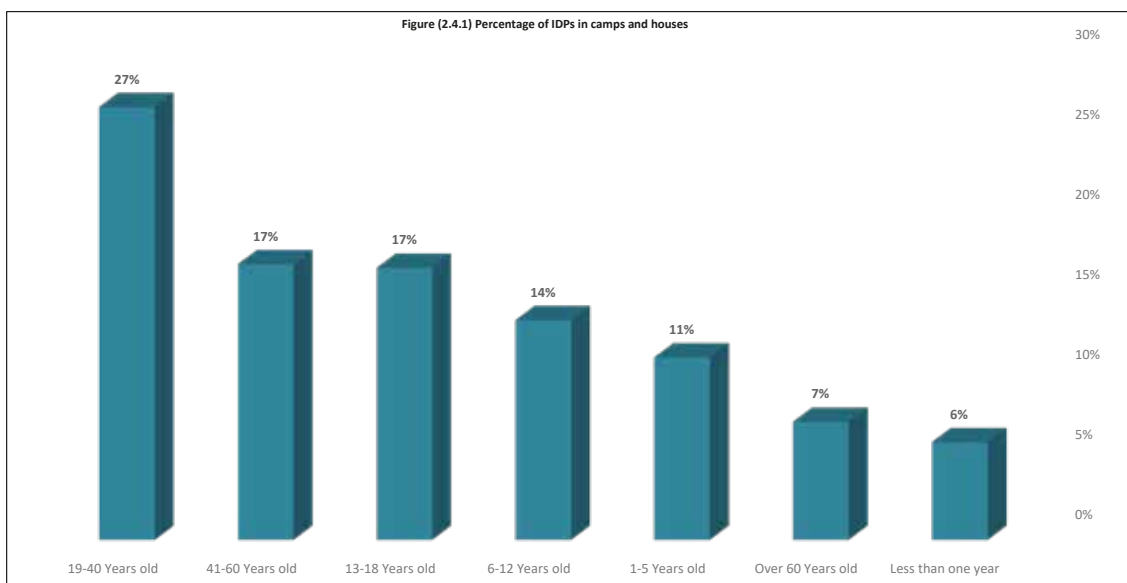
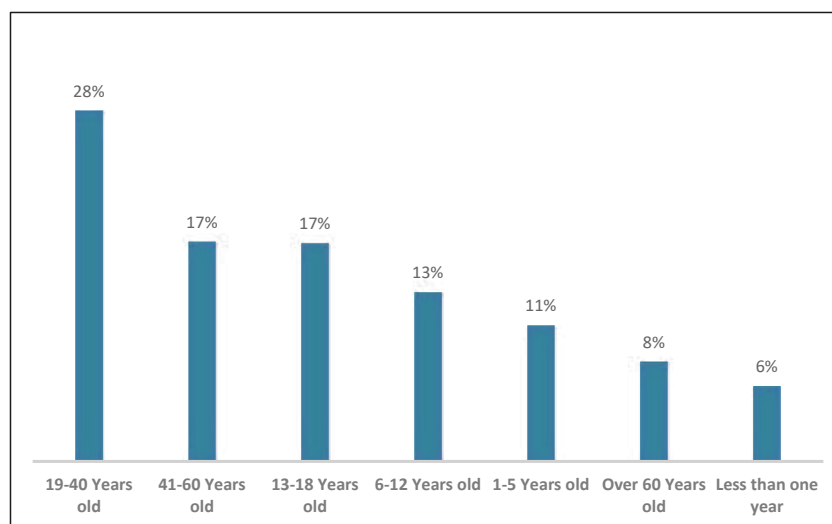


Table 2.5 Number of IDPs in houses by Age Groups

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

Table (2.5.1) Number of IDPs in houses by age groups							
Governorates	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
Abyan	1,941	2,394	2,652	2,975	3,494	453	3,493
Al Jawf	370	1,111	1,524	1,360	2,800	1,070	247
Al Hudaydah	3,084	9,726	7,591	8,777	8,540	10,913	1,186
Al Dhale'e	5,460	5,849	5,460	6,239	17,939	1,170	1,559
Al Maharah	525	2,993	3,319	2,083	3,644	2,213	453
Taiz	27,238	32,687	41,766	10,896	67,188	36,318	14,527
Hadramaut	14,847	4,866	5,115	5,115	15,347	3,494	1,872
Shabwah	1,185	3,581	3,553	4,489	4,847	1,460	631
Aden	27,450	20,500	19,111	18,765	28,145	11,119	3,821
Lahj	1,659	7,994	6,636	11,614	9,351	7,692	1,810
Ma'rib	70,870	187,598	250,130	375,198	558,626	375,196	175,092
Total	154,629	279,299	346,857	447,511	719,921	451,098	204,691
Percentage %	6%	11%	13%	17%	28%	17%	8%

Figure (2.5.1) Percentage of IDPs in houses by age groups



It is clear from Table (2.5.1) and Figure (2.5.1) that the number of IDPs in houses by age groups is (28 %) belonging to the age group (19-40) years, followed by the age group (40 -60) and (13 - 18) at a rate of (17%) of the total number of individuals.

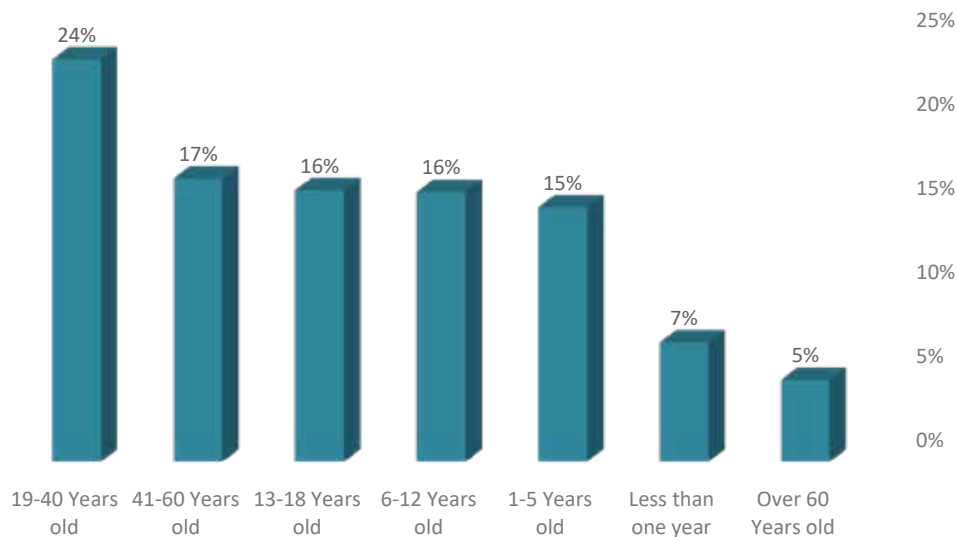
The age group (6-12) was at a rate 13% and (1-5) years constituted (11%). The age group (over 60) and (for children less than a year old) recorded the lowest rates with (8%) and (6%), respectively. This shows that the average age group (13-40) constituted (45%) of the total number of IDPs in houses.

2.6 Number of IDPs by age groups and gender in camps

Table (2.6.1) shows the number of IDPs by age groups and gender in displacement camps in the governorates.

المحافظة	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		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Abyan	577	642	1,197	1,296	1,687	1,649	2,070	1,885	2,931	2,836	2,620	2,513	345	328	22,576
Al Jawf	86	97	199	222	214	237	227	253	387	437	185	205	95	104	2,948
Al Hudaydah	1,877	2,058	3,037	3,564	3,424	3,563	3,336	3,374	4,251	5,147	3,211	3,275	813	921	41,851
Al Dhale'e	306	336	916	1,001	819	893	922	1,078	1,382	1,463	347	388	178	190	10,219
Al Maharah	83	60	180	207	305	271	298	264	162	144	103	85	30	22	2,214
Taiz	1,523	1,538	2,849	2,879	3,765	3,753	3,980	3,921	8,137	8,482	3,697	3,624	1,017	1,114	50,279
Hajjah	939	855	2,011	1,847	1,608	1,516	1,550	1,457	1,766	1,729	1,736	1,601	585	540	19,740
Hadramaut	369	448	906	1,133	1,481	1,863	1,149	1,345	1,543	1,994	1,033	1,149	477	509	15,399
Socotra	33	51	24	17	73	86	33	71	145	225	116	189	-	-	1,063
Shabwah	296	244	533	458	539	503	486	476	806	758	389	386	147	165	6,186
Aden	510	500	1,390	1,293	1,364	1,546	1,453	1,249	2,260	2,318	1,223	1,180	324	336	16,946
Lahj	392	443	795	829	1,142	1,163	1,380	1,343	1,544	1,538	767	727	52	51	12,166
Ma'rib	9,468	10,529	21,376	22,930	21,119	22,909	21,294	23,129	30,808	32,375	24,034	26,600	7,056	8,116	281,743
Total	16,459	17,801	35,413	37,676	37,540	39,952	38,178	39,845	56,122	59,446	39,461	41,922	11,119	12,396	483,330
Percentage %	3%	4%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	12%	12%	8%	9%	2%	3%	100%

Figure (2.6.1) Percentage of IDPs by age groups



It is clear from Table (2.6.1) and Figure (2.6.1) that the number of IDPs is concentrated in the age group (19 -40 years) at a rate of 24%, followed by age groups (41-60- years) at a rate of (17%), while the percentage of IDPs is equal in the age groups (13 - 18 years) and (6 -12 years) at a rate of (16%), while the age groups (1 - 5 years), (children less than a year) and (over 60 years) ranged between (15%) , (7%) and (5%) respectively.



Section Three

Vulnerable Cases



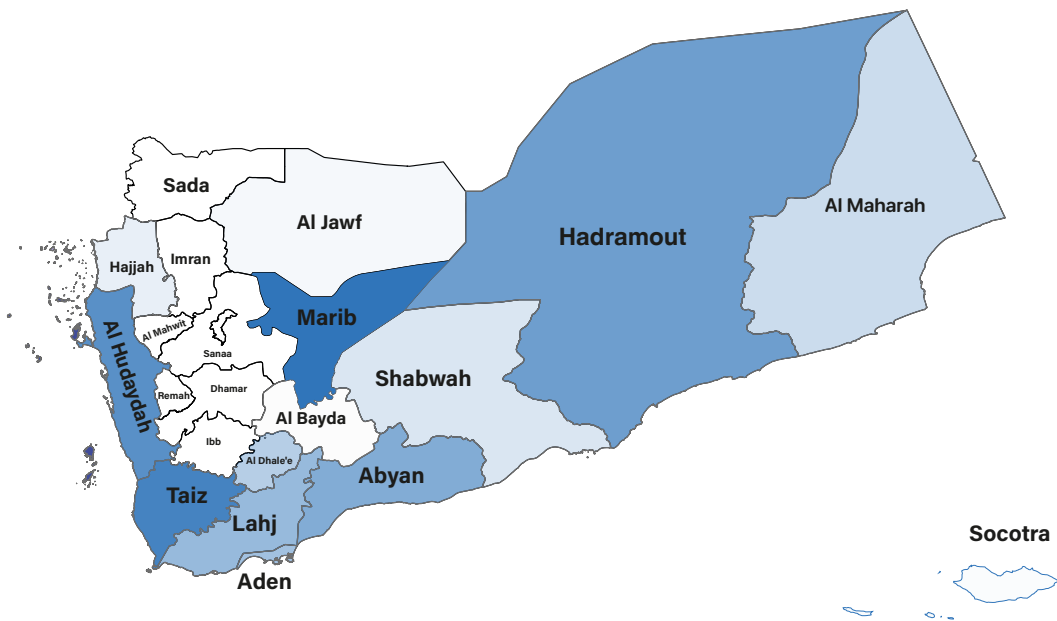
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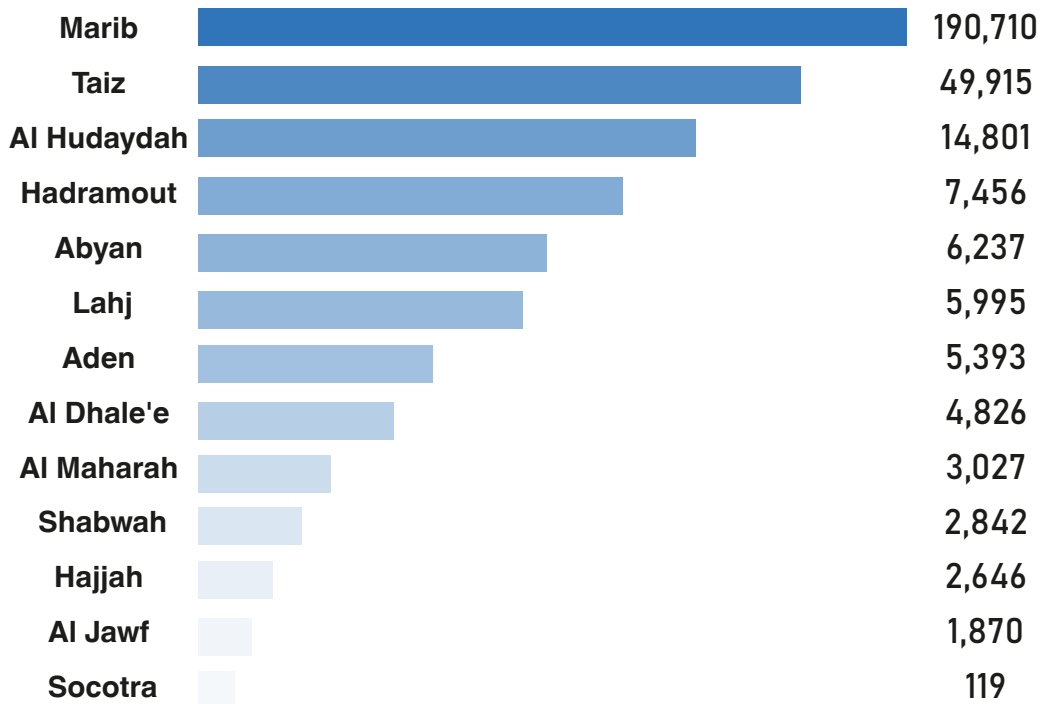
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Vulnerability Severity

Vulnerability Severity of IDPs by Governorate



Number of Vulnerable cases of IDPs



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



3.1 Introduction:

The cases of vulnerability are represented in the following cases: (unaccompanied children, separated children - unaccompanied elderly people - children headed households - chronic illness cases - mental disability - women headed households - pregnant women - widows - lactating women - divorced women - battered women (GBV) - serious illness cases - physical disability - malnutrition). These cases need special care and attention from the government and humanitarian partners, in a way that contributes to alleviating their suffering. According to the results of a comprehensive survey of displaced people in houses and camps, the total number of cases of vulnerability reached 295,837 , where 213,617 8.2 % of the total number of IDPs are distributed in houses, while the cases of vulnerability in the camps reached 82,220, at a rate of 17 % of the total displaced persons in camps. It is noted that the percentage of vulnerabilities at the level of displaced persons in houses and camps is somewhat equal, reaching an average of (12.4%) which is a high percentage that calls for attention and care for them 6,218 children, including 4,959 male children, 1,259 female girls.

As for the displaced in the camps, the number of children who support their households (as heads of households) reached 3,087 children, including 2,515 males and 572 females, which requires supporting these households and providing their needs through their support in establishing small and medium enterprises to improve their standard of living and help them push their children to enroll in education in order to ensure the of indicators of high vulnerabilities among the displaced.

In order to clarify the reality of indicators of vulnerabilities among the displaced persons in houses and camps, this section analyzes the reality of indicators of vulnerabilities for the displaced persons in houses and camps, according to governorates, as follows:

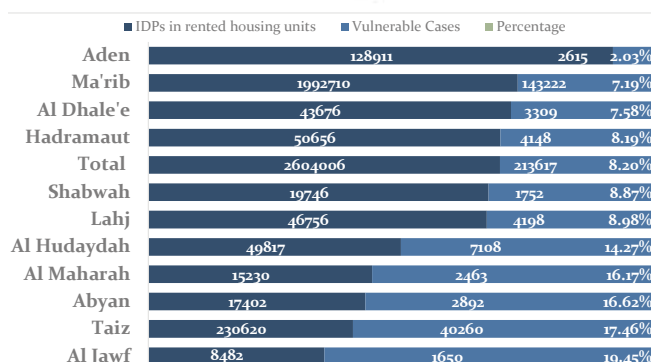
3.2 Vulnerabilities of IDPs at houses

The Table and Figure (3.2.1) show the cases of vulnerability in houses by governorates:

Table (3.2.1): Vulnerable cases of IDPs in houses

Governorate	IDPs in rented housing units	Vulnerable Cases	Percentage
Abyan	2892	17402	16.6%
Al Jawf	1650	8482	19.5%
Al Hudaydah	7108	49817	14.3%
Al Dhale'e	3309	43676	7.6%
Al Maharah	2463	15230	16.2%
Taiz	40260	230620	17.5%
Hadramaut	4148	50656	0.0%
Shabwah	1752	19746	8.2%
Aden	2615	128911	0.0%
Lahj	4198	46756	8.9%
Ma'rib	143222	1992710	2.0%
Total Vulnerable Cases		213617	

Figure (3.2.1): Percentage of vulnerable cases of total IDPs in houses



It is clear from Table (3.2.1) and Figure (3.2.1), that the total cases of vulnerability in houses reached (213,617) with a total rate of 8.2 % of the total number of IDPs in houses. All cases of vulnerability at the governorate level reached 10 %, which is a very high percentage compared to the size of the displaced persons in houses, which requires attention to this segment, providing them with their needs and working to find appropriate solutions. This may lead to limiting the expansion of these cases and addressing the causes that lead to the expansion of vulnerabilities.



3.3 Vulnerabilities of IDPs in Houses and Camps by Governorates

The Table (3.3.1) and Figure (3.3.1) show the cases of vulnerability in houses by governorates:

Table (3.3.1): Vulnerabilities of IDPs in houses and camps by governorates

Governorate	Abyan	Al Jawf	Al Hudaydah	Al Dhale'e	Al Maharah	Taiz	Hajjah	Hadramaut	Socotra	Shabwah	Aden	Lahj	Ma'rib	Total Vulnerable Cases
Children (males) unaccompanied	23	369	70	81	45	191	6	135	0	79	9	59	913	1980
Girls unaccompanied	9	843	72	54	17	233	0	137	0	2	7	20	544	1938
Children (males) separated	27	46	70	59	116	406	0	64	0	17	29	0	691	1525
(Girls) separated	14	21	155	57	3	316	0	65	0	11	12	0	523	1177
Elderly (male) unaccompanied	37	35	128	134	60	508	0	119	0	9	81	3	373	1487
Elderly (female) unaccompanied	32	26	224	99	52	524	2	137	0	8	50	0	424	1578
Male Children headed household	24	38	429	54	176	2580	105	265	0	135	298	502	2868	7474
Girls headed households	19	16	186	47	112	844	5	89	0	9	103	8	393	1831
Women headed a household	553	44	1467	397	397	5599	214	473	15	168	569	813	6784	17493
Pregnant	1008	119	2760	766	286	5808	711	955	56	549	785	676	43374	57853
Breastfeeding women	1554	50	3821	997	1089	9045	750	947	22	498	1290	1032	113001	134096
Widows	627	58	1751	425	215	4922	47	536	7	197	306	285	5283	14659
Divorced	265	68	532	94	120	2234	0	243	5	111	169	322	2981	7144
GBV	95	17	49	10	26	449	0	780	0	23	73	0	122	1644
Chronic Disease	1000	16	1504	763	148	6468	451	1294	5	438	828	2045	4900	19860
Serious disease	128	13	285	95	44	1720	14	165	0	34	234	9	1484	4225
Mental Disability	185	33	412	94	35	1436	198	201	0	81	239	163	914	3991
Physical disability	202	28	482	161	57	1434	143	164	9	81	207	58	4824	7850
Severe malnutrition	435	30	404	439	29	5198	0	687	0	392	104	0	314	8032
Total	6237	1870	14801	4826	3027	49915	2646	7456	119	2842	5393	5995	190710	295837

It is clear from Table (3.3.1) and Figure (3.3.1) that the number of lactating women ranked first in vulnerability among the displaced populations in houses and camps, as the number of lactating women reached 134,096, which requires care and attention and the provision of maternity services for them. Concerning the indicators of dependency, it is noted that 7,474 male children are headed of households, while 1,831 female children are heads of households. With regard to indicators of special needs, it is noted that those with mental disabilities amounted to 3,991 individuals, while the number of people with physical disabilities reached 7,850 and the rest of the other indicators of vulnerabilities ranged between (1,177 - 57,853 cases), which are very high indicators, which requires urgent intervention to care for this category.



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 Jawf	Al Hudaydah	Al Dhale'e	Al Maharah	Taiz	Hadramaut	Shabwah	Aden	Lahj	Ma'rib	Total Vulnerable Cases	Percentage
Children (males) unaccompanied	12	366	42	58	39	123	105	78	0	2	579	1404	0.66%
Girls unaccompanied	8	841	46	42	15	182	117	0	0	0	251	1502	0.70%
Children (males) separated	19	41	22	42	93	334	48	0	0	0	385	984	0.46%
(Girls) separated	7	18	13	35	3	270	54	0	1	0	205	606	0.28%
Elderly (male) unaccompanied	8	26	82	119	41	404	100	0	77	3	153	1013	0.47%
Elderly (female) unaccompanied	3	22	131	90	39	420	117	0	0	0	124	946	0.44%
Male Children headed household	11	31	136	46	150	2477	137	92	99	355	1425	4959	2.32%
Girls headed households	8	14	16	45	80	755	79	0	78	0	184	1259	0.59%
Women headed a household	304	23	753	249	275	4632	300	97	100	499	2519	9751	4.56%
Pregnant	434	53	1357	539	222	4438	533	440	359	524	33913	42812	20.04%
Breastfeeding women	762	23	2238	624	992	7205	590	329	918	743	92175	106599	49.90%
Widows	325	49	741	232	181	4143	177	123	223	165	2889	9248	4.33%
Divorced	141	60	215	52	94	1962	156	64	121	320	1912	5097	2.39%
GBV	82	17	13	2	22	401	413	0	64	0	50	1064	0.50%
Chronic Disease	435	6	699	544	92	4925	521	255	252	1511	1997	11237	5.26%
Serious disease	70	5	158	69	32	1360	132	17	153	9	912	2917	1.37%
Mental Disability	81	22	151	71	28	1155	97	44	69	30	445	2193	1.03%
Physical disability	77	19	157	99	43	1062	79	44	62	37	2959	4638	2.17%
Severe malnutrition	105	14	138	351	22	4012	393	169	39	0	145	5388	2.52%
Total	2892	1650	7108	3309	2463	40260	4148	1752	2615	4198	143222	213617	100%

Table (3.4.1) and Figure (3.4.1) show vulnerabilities among displaced individuals in houses, where it was found that lactating women constitute the highest percentage of vulnerabilities (49.90%), followed by pregnant women with a rate of (20.04%). Chronic illness constitutes (5.26%) of the cases of vulnerability, while women who headed households constitute (4.56%) of the cases of vulnerability among the displaced persons in houses. The rest of the percentages ranged between (4.33%) to (0.28%) represented by widowed women (4.33%), cases suffering from starvation or acute malnutrition (2.52%), divorced women (2.39%), male children as heads of households (2.32%), cases with physical disabilities (2.17%), serious illness cases (1.37%), and cases with intellectual disabilities (1.03%), unaccompanied girls (0.70%) and unaccompanied (male) children (0.66%), girls as heads of households (0.59%), abused women (0.50%), unaccompanied male elderly (0.47%) and separated (male) children (0.46%), unaccompanied older females (0.44%) and separated girls (0.28%).

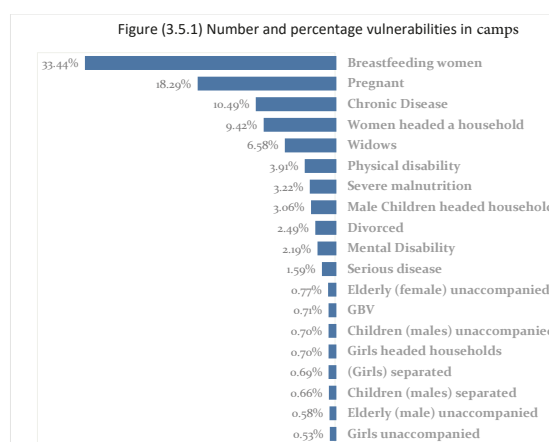
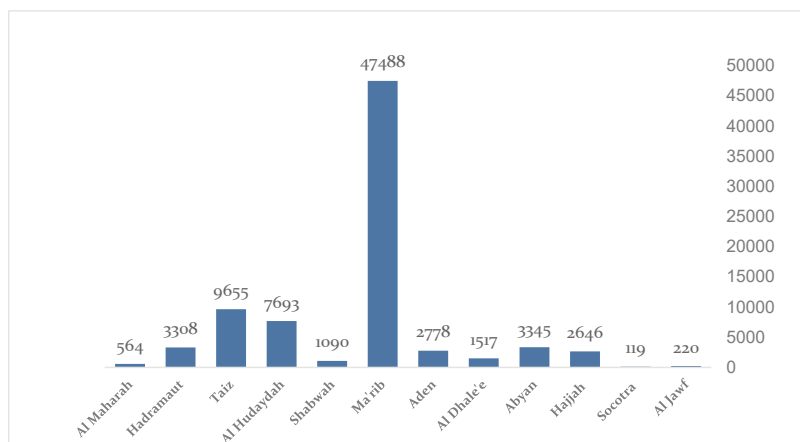


Table 3.4.2: Number of IDPs according to vulnerabilities in IDPs camps

Governorate	Children (males) unaccompanied	Girls unaccompanied	Children (males) separated	Children (females) separated	Elderly (male) unaccompanied	Elderly (female) unaccompanied	Elderly (female) unaccompanied	Girls headed households	Women headed a household	Pregnant	Breastfeeding women	Widows	Divorced	GBV	Chronic Disease	Serious disease	Mental Disability	Physical disability	Severe malnutrition	Total
Abyan	11	1	8	7	29	29	13	11	249	574	792	302	124	13	565	58	104	125	330	3345
Al Jawf	3	2	5	3	9	4	7	2	21	66	27	9	8	0	10	8	11	9	16	220
Al Hudaydah	28	26	48	142	46	93	293	170	714	1403	1583	1010	317	36	805	127	261	325	266	7693
Al Dhale'e	23	12	17	22	15	9	8	2	148	227	373	193	42	8	219	26	23	62	88	1517
Al Maharah	6	2	23	0	19	13	26	32	122	64	97	34	26	4	56	12	7	14	7	564
Taiz	68	51	72	46	104	104	103	89	967	1370	1840	779	272	48	1543	360	281	372	1186	9655
Hadramaut	6	0	0	0	0	2	105	5	214	711	750	47	0	0	451	14	198	143	0	2646
Shabwah	30	20	16	11	19	20	128	10	173	422	357	359	87	367	773	33	104	85	294	3308
Aden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	56	22	7	5	0	5	0	0	9	0	119
Lahj	1	2	17	11	9	8	43	9	71	109	169	74	47	23	183	17	37	37	223	1090
Ma'rib	9	7	29	11	4	50	199	25	469	426	372	83	48	9	576	81	170	145	65	2778
Abyan	57	20	0	0	0	0	147	8	314	152	289	120	2	0	534	0	133	21	0	1797
Al Jawf	334	293	306	318	220	300	1443	209	4265	9461	20826	2394	1069	72	2903	572	469	1865	169	47488
Total	576	436	541	571	474	632	2515	572	7742	15041	27497	5411	2047	580	8623	1308	1798	3212	2644	82220
Percentage	0.70%	0.53%	0.66%	0.69%	0.58%	0.77%	3.06%	0.70%	9.42%	18.29%	33.44%	6.58%	2.49%	0.71%	10.49%	1.59%	2.19%	3.91%	3.22%	100%

3.5 Vulnerabilities in the camps by governorates

Figure (3.5.1) Number of vulnerabilities in Camps



It is clear from Table (3.5.1) and Figure (3.5.1) that the cases of vulnerabilities were highly concentrated in the cases of lactating women, pregnant women and chronic diseases, at rates of (33.48%, 18.28%, 10.46%), respectively, while the cases of vulnerability were concentrated (as elderly women). Households, widowed women, and cases with physical disabilities ranked in the second degree at rates of (9.37%, 6.58%, 3.90%) respectively, while the cases of vulnerability represented by the elderly males, unaccompanied, GBV, children (males) separated, and separated girls, girls as heads of households, the elderly, unaccompanied females, unaccompanied (male) children, unaccompanied girls, serious illness cases, cases with mental disabilities, divorced women and children (males) as heads of households and cases suffering from starvation or severe malnutrition ranked last with a rate ranging between (0.53% - 3.22%).

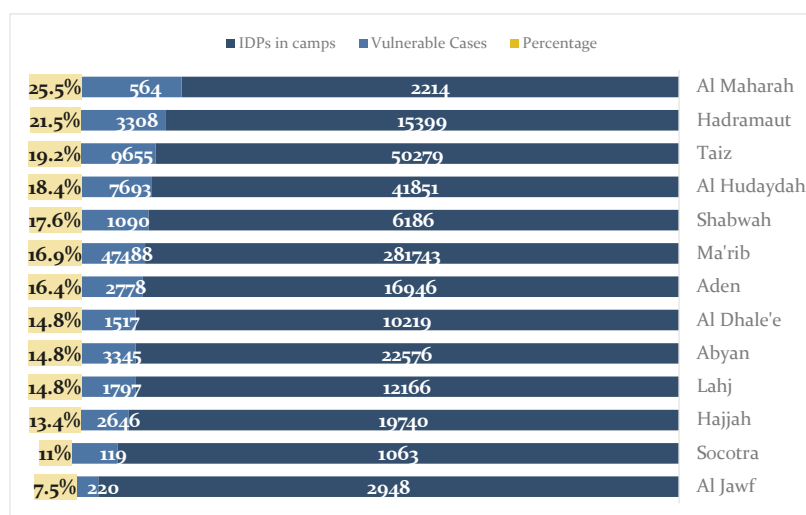


3.6 Vulnerabilities of the total number of IDPs in the camps

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

Governorate	Individuals	Vulnerable cases	Percentage
Abyan	22576	3345	14.8%
Al Jawf	2948	220	7.5%
Al Hudaydah	41851	7693	18.4%
Al Dhale'e	10219	1517	14.8%
Al Maharah	2214	564	25.5%
Taiz	50279	9655	19.2%
Hajjah	19740	2646	13.4%
Hadramaut	15399	3308	21.5%
Socotra	1063	119	11.2%
Shabwah	6186	1090	17.6%
Aden	16946	2778	16.4%
Lahj	12166	1797	14.8%
Ma'rib	281743	47488	16.9%
Total	82220	483330	17.0%

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



It is clear from Table (3.6.1) and Figure (3.6.1) that the rate of vulnerable cases in the camps is high, where the highest rate of vulnerable cases (25.5%) was in Al Maharah Governorate with (564) cases out of the total (2214) individuals, while the lowest percentage, that is, (7.5%) in Al-Jawf Governorate with (220) vulnerable cases out of the total (2,948) individuals. The percentage of vulnerable cases in all camps by governorates is high, where the average percentage of vulnerable cases at the level of all governorates is (16%). This requires urgent intervention by humanitarian partners in a way that contributes to the provision of care for vulnerabilities and work to address the causes that lead to their increase.



Section Four

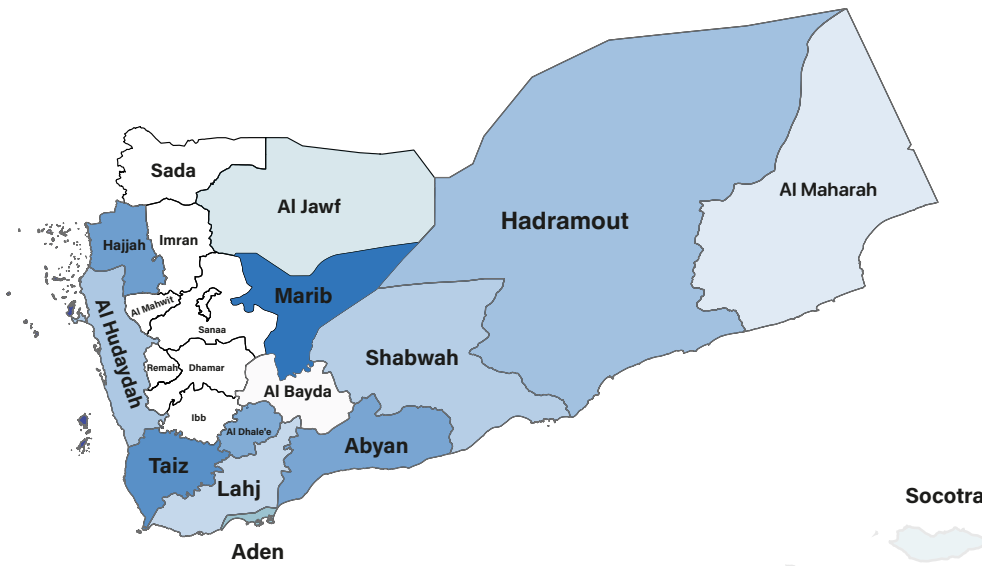
Camps Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)



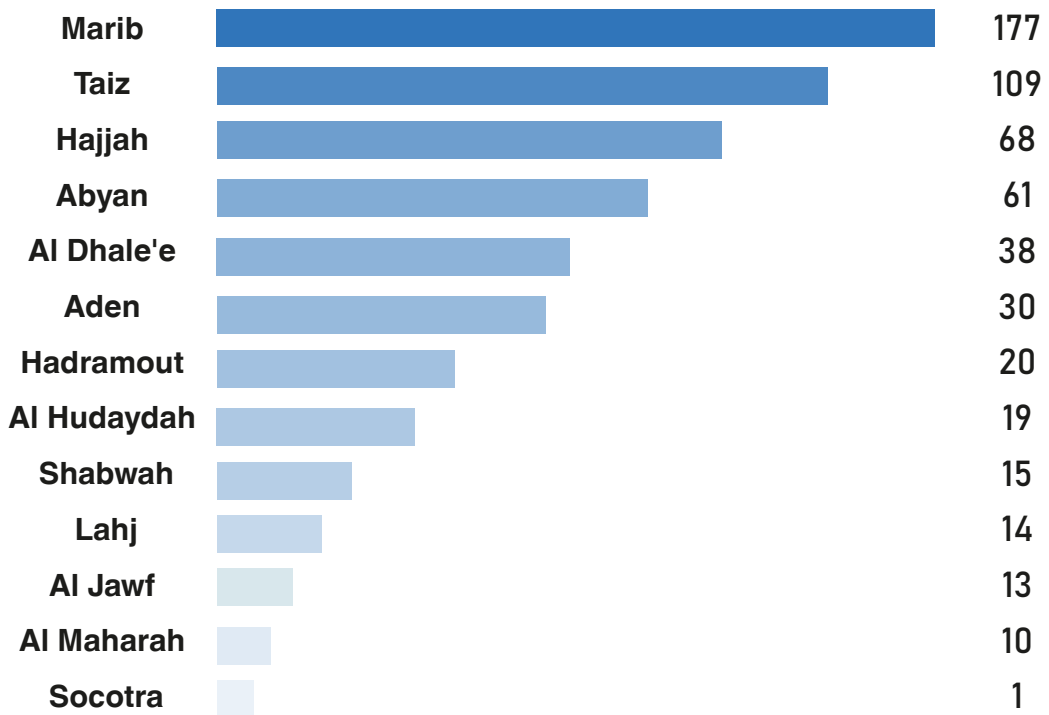
4

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



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





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 (646) camps for the displaced persons in all the liberated governorates. The number of camps in which the Executive Unit receives capacity-building support is only (71) out of a total of (646) camps, with (13%). Therefore, there is a need to support capacity-building for the Executive Unit in managing (575) 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 (553) camps, with (85.6%) out of the total number of camps, are based on land belonging to the private sector and not state-owned land and 94 (14%) of the camps are located on state 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 (111) camps, at a rate of (17.2%), and concluded unofficial contracts to establish (535) camps, at a rate of (85.6%).

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 focal points in (633), comprising (98%) of the total of camps, while they are not permanently present in (13) (2%) 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 (51,001) 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 (277) camps, with (43%) only while the number of (370) camps and at a rate of (57%) there is no humanitarian coordinator. 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. where the Executive Unit works to manage (646) camps in all liberated governorates. The following is an analysis of camp management and coordination indicators CCCM.

4.2 Site Type Indicator

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

Governorate	Formal Random Gatherings	Informal Random Gatherings	Total
Abyan	62	7	69
Al Jawf	13	0	13
Al Hudaydah	19	6	25
Al Dhale'e	37	5	42
Al Maharah	7	4	11
Taiz	107	11	118
Hajjah	68	0	68
Hadramaut	13	11	24
Socotra	1	1	2
Shabwah	17	0	17
Aden	26	8	34
Lahj	11	8	19
Ma'rib	204	0	204
Total	585	61	646
Percentage %	90.6%	9.4%	

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

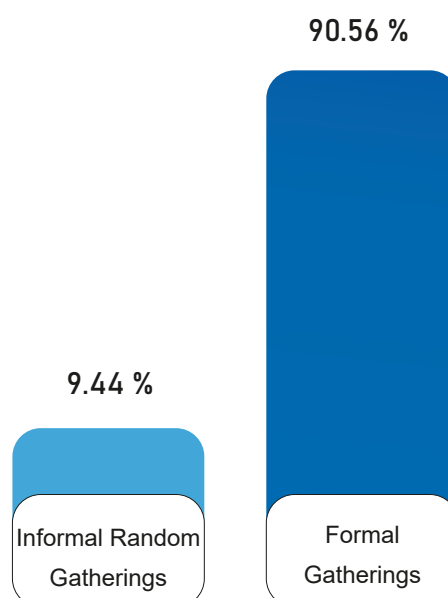


Table (4.2.1) and Figure (4.2.1) show that the number of camps classified as official camps reached (585) out of a total (646), at a rate of (90.6%), while the rate of camps classified as unofficial camps reached (61) camps, at a rate of (9.4%).



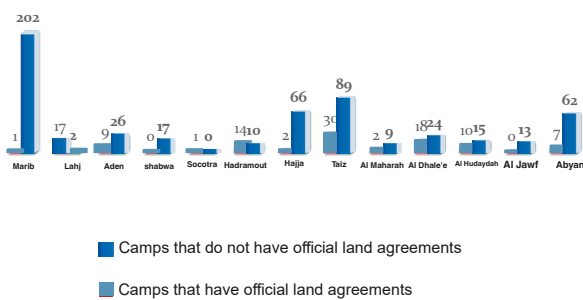
4.3 Agreements and camp management

Table (4.3.1) shows the number of camps by type of land and agreements at the governorate level

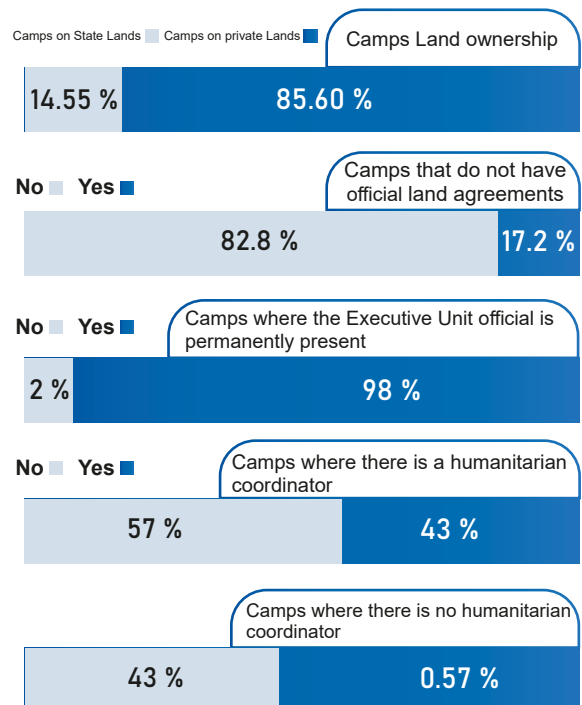
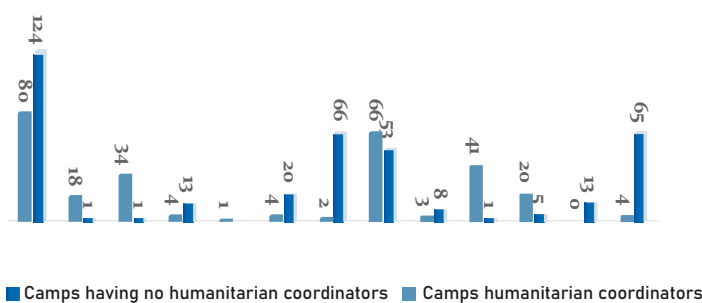
Governorate	The camp's land belongs to the state	The camp land is privately owned	Camps that do not have formal land agreements	Camps that have formal land agreements	Camps where the executive unit official is not permanently present	Camps where the executive unit official is permanently present	Camps where there is no humanitarian coordinator	Camps where there is a humanitarian coordinator	Camps where there are no community committees	Camps where there are community committees
Abyan	5	64	62	7	0	69	65	4	55	14
Al Jawf	0	13	13	0	0	13	13	0	0	13
Al Hudaydah	5	20	15	10	1	24	5	20	1	24
Al Dhale'e	17	25	24	18	0	42	1	41	2	40
Al Maharah	6	5	9	2	4	7	8	3	8	3
Taiz	12	107	89	30	3	116	53	66	13	106
Hajjah	20	48	66	2	5	63	66	2	57	11
Hadramaut	3	21	10	14	0	24	20	4	6	18
Socotra	0	1	0	1	0	1		1	0	1
Shabwah	0	17	17	0	0	17	13	4	0	17
Aden	12	23	26	9	0	35	1	34	8	27
Lahj	6	13	2	17	0	19	1	18	2	17
Ma'rib	7	196	202	1	0	203	124	80	124	80
Total	94	553	535	111	14	633	370	277	276	371
Percentage %	14.55%	85.60%	82.8%	17.2%	2%	98%	57%	43%	42.7%	57.4%

Figures (4.3) Agreements and site management by the Executive Unit and Humanitarian Coordinator

Figure 4.3.1 Percentage of Sites by Official Agreements



Camp Management by Human Coordinator by Governorate





It is clear from the following Table (4.3.1) and Figures (4.3.1):

4.3.1 Type of site land

It is clear from Table (4.3.1) and Figure (4.3.1) that the number of camps that own the land on which the camps are owned by the private sector amounted to (543) camps, or (%85.6) out of the total (646) camps, while the percentage of camps that It is based on land owned by the state (%14.5) and a number of (94) camps.

4.3.2 Camp Establishment Agreements

The Executive Unit has concluded many agreements with the private sector to establish camps for the displaced. The percentage of camps that have formal agreements reached (111) out of a total of (646) and at a rate of (%17) distributed over all governorates, while the percentage of camps that have been concluded informal agreements to establish of (535) camps, at a rate of (%83).

4.3.6 The camps where there is a representative of the humanitarian coordinator

It is clear from Table (4.3.1) and Figure (4.3.1) above that the number of camps in which there is a humanitarian representative reached (277) out of a total of (646), at a rate of (%43), while the number of camps in which there is no humanitarian representative is (370) camps out of a total of (646) camps, at a rate of (%57).

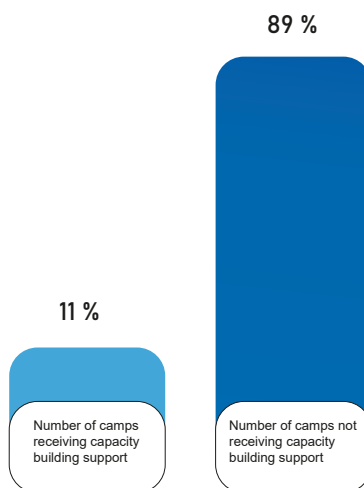
4.3.4 Camps by Capacity Building Support

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 by Capacity Building Support	
Number of camps receiving capacity building support	<i>Number of camps that do not receive capacity building support</i>
71	575
0.11	0.89



Table (4.3.4.1) Number of Camps by Capacity Building Support



It is clear from Table (4.3.4.1) and Figure (4.3.4.1) that the number of camps managed by the Executive Unit in all liberated governorates is (646), where the rate of camps in which the Executive Unit receives support in building its capacities and management is (71) camps only, at a rate of (11%) of the total of (646) camps. The number of camps managed by the Executive Unit and in which it does not receive support in capacity-building is (575) out of the total of (646) camps, at a rate of (89%).

4.3.5 Threat of eviction of the displaced persons

This part shows the number of households and camps threatened with eviction, as it deals with the number of households living in houses threatened with eviction, and the number of camps or families residing in camps threatened with eviction.

4.3.5.1 Threats of eviction for families living in houses

Table (4.3.5.1.1) and Figure (4.3.5.1.1) show the number of displaced families living in homes threatened with eviction.

Governorate	Households threatened with eviction from society	Households threatened with eviction due to non-payment of rent
Ma'rib	3840	9626
Iahj	0	15
Aden	0	0
Shabwa	444	2811
Hadramout	35	6960
Taiz	9136	15297
Al Maharah		2473
Al Dhale'e	39	762
Al Hudaydah	0	144
Al Jawf	3821	0
Abyan	27	403
Total	17342	38491
Percentage %	5%	10%

Figure (4.3.5.1.1) Number of families threatened with eviction

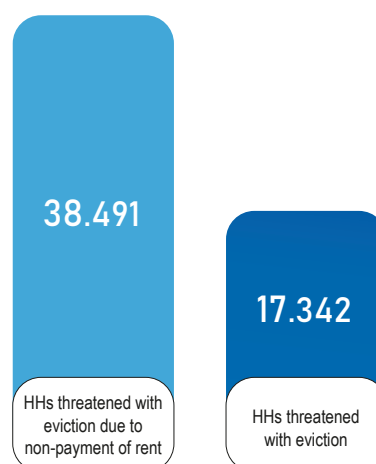




Table (4.3.5.1.1) and the Figure (4.3.5.1.1) show that the number of households threatened with eviction reached (38,491) (10%) of the displaced households living in houses are threatened with eviction from the community due to the inability of paying rents, while (17,342) households (5%) are threatened with eviction due to tension with the host community.

4.3.5.2 Threat of eviction of the displaced

This part shows the number of families and camps threatened with eviction, as it deals with the number of families living in homes and threatened with eviction, and the number of camps or families residing in camps and threatened with eviction.

Governorate	Number of camps not threatened with eviction	Number of camps threatened with eviction
Abyan	61	8
Al Jawf	13	
Al Hudaydah	24	1
Al Dhale'e	40	2
Al Maharah	8	3
Taiz	76	43
Hajjah	68	
Hadramaut	15	9
Socotra		1
Shabwah	14	3
Aden	31	4
Lahj	14	5
Ma'rib	176	28
Total	539	107
Percentage %	83.46%	16.54%



Figure (4.3.5.2.1) Percentage of HHs threatened with eviction

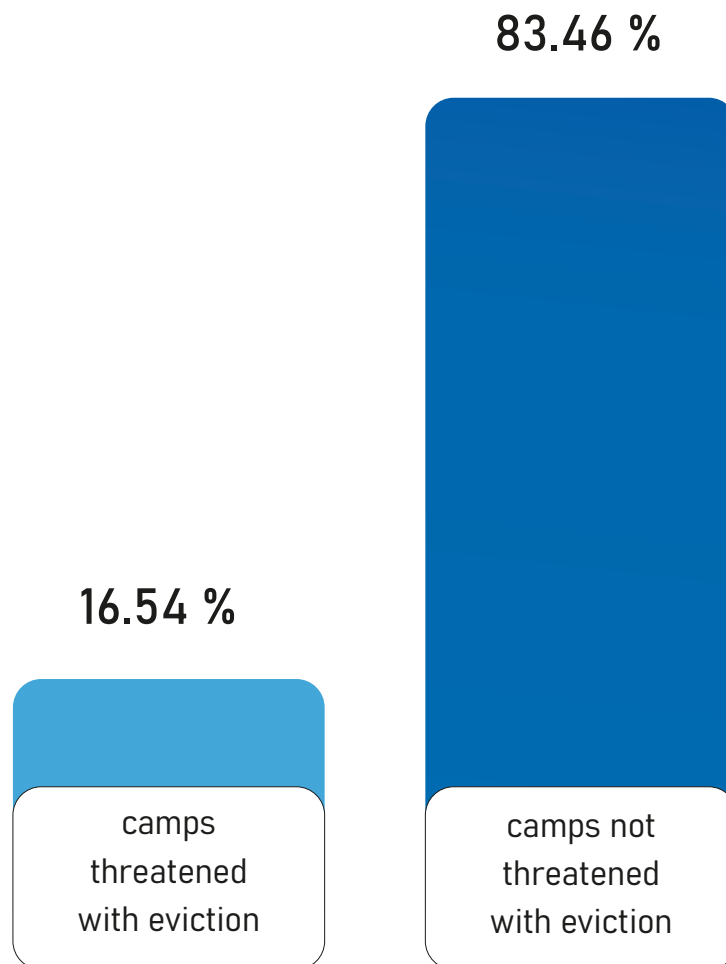


Table (4.3.5.1.1) and Table (4.3.5.1.1) show that the number of households threatened with eviction, as it was found that (26,234) households, at a rate (7%) of the displaced households living in houses are threatened with eviction from community due to tensions with the host community. The results also show that (51001) households, comprising (14%) of the total displaced households living in houses, are threatened with eviction due to non-payment of rent, while 79% households were not threatened with eviction .



Section Five

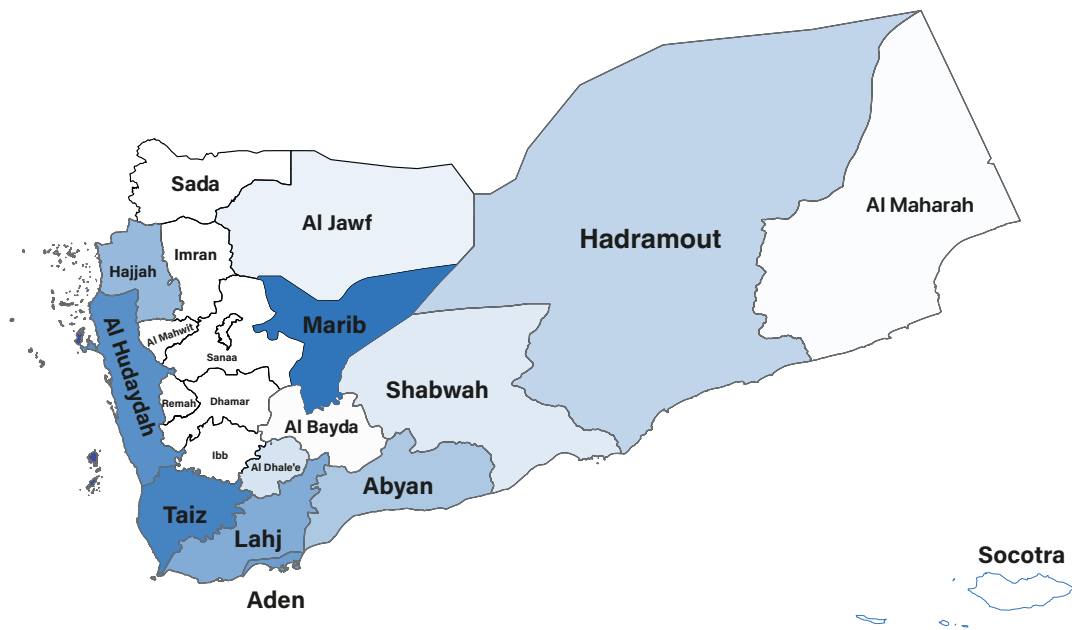
Shelter and NFIs



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

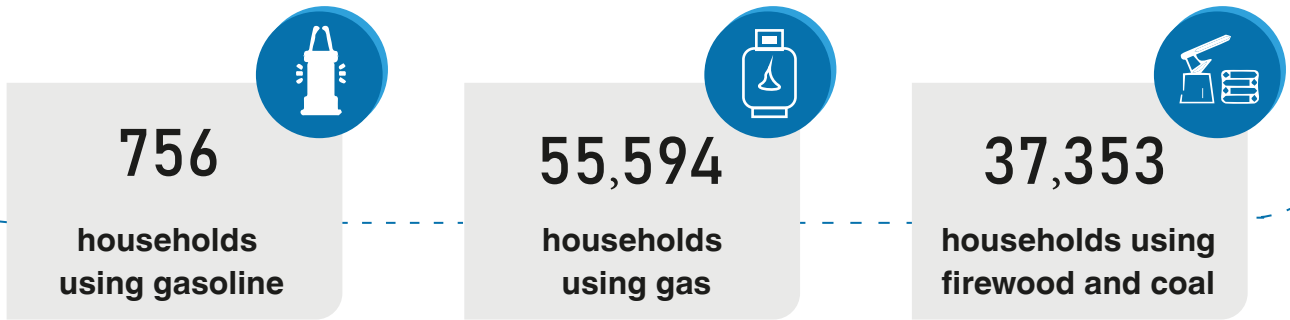


2,667

households
using gasoline



Sources of Energy Used in Cooking in Camps



Shelter and NFIs in Camps



Shelter and NFIs Top Priorities in Camps





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 (134,014) comprising (38%) of the total displaced households. The IDPs bearing rents in homes in light of the interruption of government salaries and the lack of job opportunities in the private sector as a result of the continuation of the war has doubled the suffering of the displaced, as the number of households living in rental homes reached (236290) households, at a rate of 62%, which is a very high percentage that requires urgent intervention to fill these Needs, and with regard to the displaced in the camps, there are (26,510) displaced households living in emergency shelters, with a percentage of 28% of the displaced households in the camps, which requires the provision of shelter for these households 393) households at the level of all camps in all liberated governorates.

According to the indicators of the general condition of the shelter, the number of tents that need maintenance and replacement amounted to 36,828 tents, meaning that there are 30,000 households in the camps that are in urgent need of emergency and transitional shelter, and there are 3675 host households in the camps with other households inside the camps who are in need To provide a special emergency shelter for each family, and in terms of the priority of the camps in the shelter sector, the results showed that the average percentage of shelter priorities came first with 19%, followed by solar energy with 14%, then the rest of the priorities varied between 7% and 12%.

With regard to the risks facing some camps in different governorates, including the threat of floods and torrential rains, the results showed that (289) camps out of a total of (977) camps, with a percentage of 30%, are exposed to the threat of floods, which is a high percentage.

Which calls for intervention in order to move the camps to safe locations far from the course of torrents and floods, while the number of households in the camps that depend on cooking food on firewood has reached (37,353) and 40% of the total displaced households in the camps, which is a high percentage, which is required of humanitarian partners Providing safe alternative solutions in the camps so that the camps are not exposed to the danger of fires.

As for the households' needs for sources of lighting, the results showed that the number of households that depend on gasoline, firewood and candles as a source of lighting reached 9,882 (11%) of the total displaced households in the camps. This means that (9,882) households urgently need to provide them with solar panel as a safe and permanent source of lighting. With regard to IDPs in houses, the number of households requiring rent subsidy reached (138,201), at a rate of (26.7%) of the total number of IDP households in houses. It was also found that 140771 (37%) of the total number of displaced households live in houses, which requires the provision of urgent shelter materials to these households that may contribute to alleviating their suffering.

This section presents the descriptive analysis of shelter indicators: distribution of households by shelter type, indicators of the general state of shelter (total number of tents, total number of caravans (prefabs), number of tents in need of maintenance and replacement, number of makeshifts, number of households that do not have tents and the special conditions of shelter in camps. In what follows, the statistical analysis of the shelter sector has been provided.

5.2 Number of Households by the Type of Shelter

This part includes the number of displaced households in camps and households in homes by type of shelter. It includes two main parts (5.2.1) Number of displaced households in homes by type of shelter (5.2.2) Number of households living in camps by type of shelter.

5.2.1 Type of Shelter of Displaced Households in Rented Houses

Table (5.2.1.1) and Figure (5.2.1.1) show the type of shelter for households living in homes (hosting households or households living in rented homes).

Governorate	Number of HHs in houses	HHs staying in a rented house
Ma'rib	115283	170253
Lahj	10	7961
Aden	406	9294
Shabwa	444	2811
Hadramout	144	8943
Taiz	15373	23043
Al Maharah	0	2473
Al Dhale'	2906	3000
Al Hudaydah	4276	4828
Al Jawf	3821	0
Abyan	351	3684
Total	143014	236290
Percentage %	38%	62%

Figure (5.2.1.1): Number of households by the type of shelter

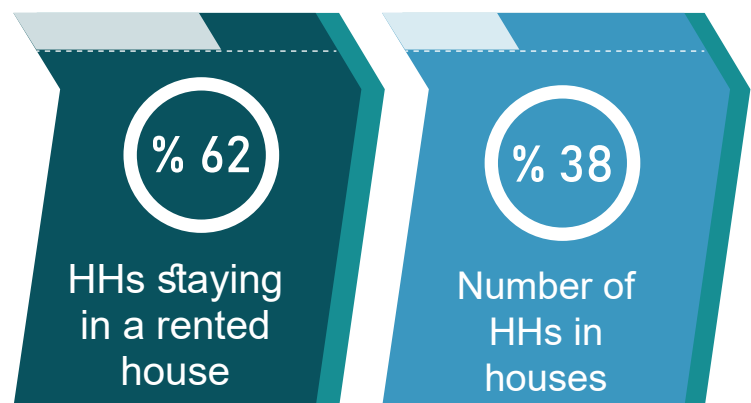


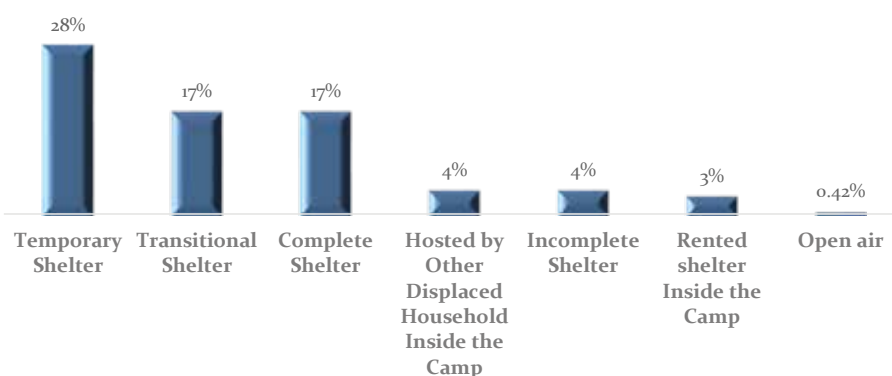
Table (5.2.1.1) and Figure (5.2.1.1) show the number of households according to the type of shelter. It is clear that more than half (236,290) (62%) of the displaced households living in houses, while (143,014) (38%) living with their relatives or friends as hosted households.

5.2.2 Number of Households by the Type of Shelter in the IDPs Camps

Table (5.2.2.1) shows the number of households by type of shelter in IDP camps

Governorate	Open air	Complete Shelter	Incomplete Shelter	Temporary Shelter	Transitional Shelter	Rented shelter Inside the Camp	Hosted by Other Displaced Household Inside the Camp
Ma'rib	0	11209	299	20219	8487	1283	2815
Lahj	71	0	0	30	1604	0	57
Aden	0	67	479	226	1076	316	6
Shabwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Socotra	0	97	30	0	0	86	0
Hadramout	18	10	363	395	335	158	57
Hajja	0	1895	878	777	0	0	0
Taiz	231	2335	165	1977	1235	1222	339
Al Maharah	43	179	54	42	20	0	0
Al Dhale'	0	73	423	547	42	23	28
Al Hudaydah	0	12	196	2285	3481	180	367
Abyan	30	457	753	12	72	0	6
Total	393	16334	3640	26510	16352	3268	3675
Percentage %	0.42%	17%	4%	28%	17%	3%	4%

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



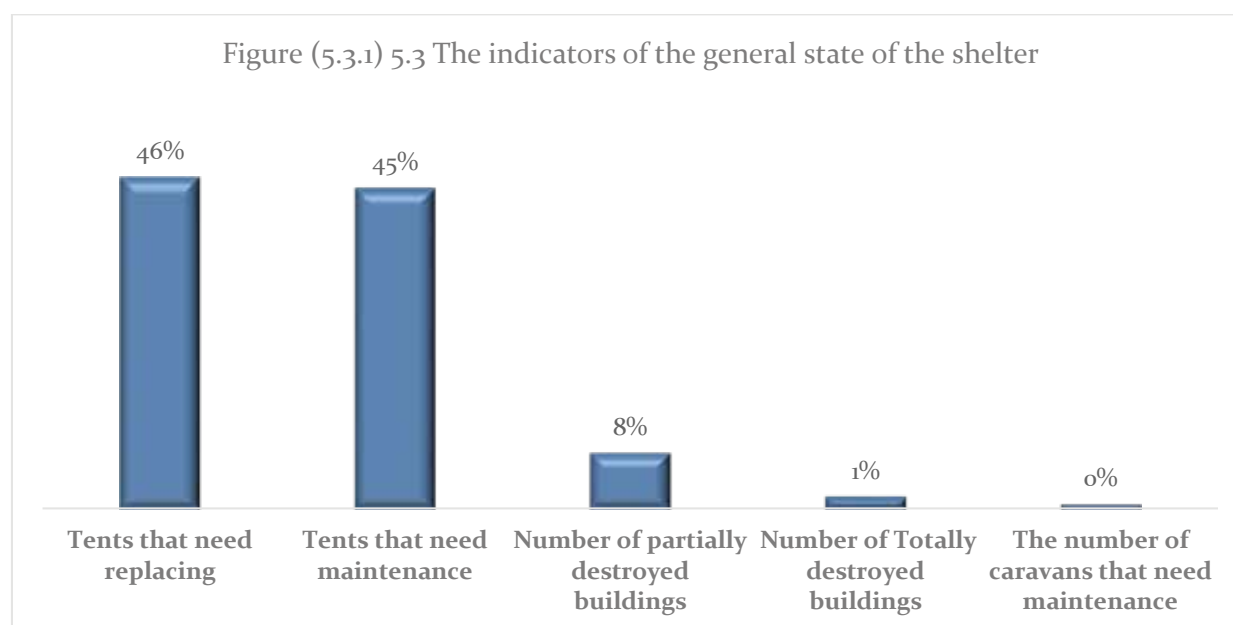
As can be clearly seen from table (5.2.2.1) and figure (5.2.2.1) that the number of households according to the type of shelter in the IDPs camps ranges between (0.42%) with (393) households that stay in the open air and (26510) (28%) of households that stay in emergency and temporary shelters.

Also it is clear that there are 3675 households living in the open air recorded the lowest rate (0.42%), followed by 3268 HHs living in rented apartments inside the camps/sites, at a rate of (3%) and 3675 (4%) households hosted within the sites/camps. It was also found that 3640, at a rate of (4%), households live in an incomplete building.

5.3 The Indicators of the General State of the Shelter

Table (5.3.1) shows the indicators of the general condition of the shelter represented by the tents that need maintenance and replacement, the number of caravans that need maintenance and replacement, and the number of totally and partially destroyed buildings.

Governorate	Tents that need maintenance	Tents that need replacing	The number of caravans that need maintenance	Number of Totally destroyed buildings	Number of partially destroyed buildings
Abyan	122	1303	0	0	15
Al Jawf	148	344	0	0	0
Al Hudaydah	1534	1712	0	0	30
Al Dhale'e	600	422	0	0	0
Al Maharah	114	110	0	10	49
Taiz	1784	2812	0	80	446
Hajjah	696	949	0	326	642
Hadramaut	657	716	3	5	279
Socotra	0	0	0	0	0
Shabwah	231	598	0	0	8
Aden	1251	627	0	0	69
Lahj	1460	202	0	17	26
Ma'rib	9509	8927	159	148	1519
Total	18106	18722	162	586	3085
Percentage %	45%	46%	0%	1%	8%



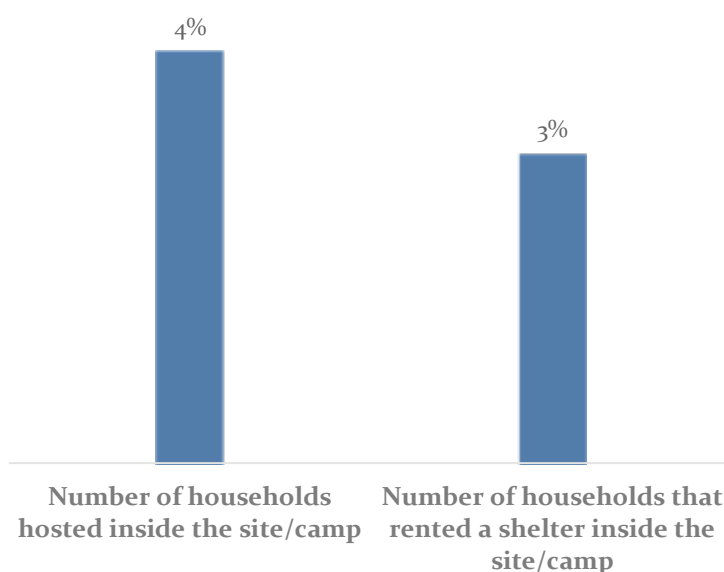
It is clear from the Table (5.3.1) and the Figure (5.3.1) that (18772) (46%) of the tents need replacement, and (18106) (45%) of tents need maintenance followed by (3058) (8%) of buildings partially destroyed.

5.4 The Indicators of the General State of the Shelter

Table (5.4.1) shows the number of hosted and rented households inside the camp/site.

Governorate	Number of households hosted inside the site/camp	Number of households that rented a shelter inside the site/camp
Ma'rib	2815	1283
Iahj	57	0
Aden	6	316
Shabwa	0	0
Socotra	0	86
Hadramout	57	158
Hajjah	0	0
Taiz	339	1222
Al Maharah	0	0
Al Dhale'e	28	23
Al Hudaydah	367	180
Abyan	6	0
Total	3675	3268
Percentage %	4%	3%

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



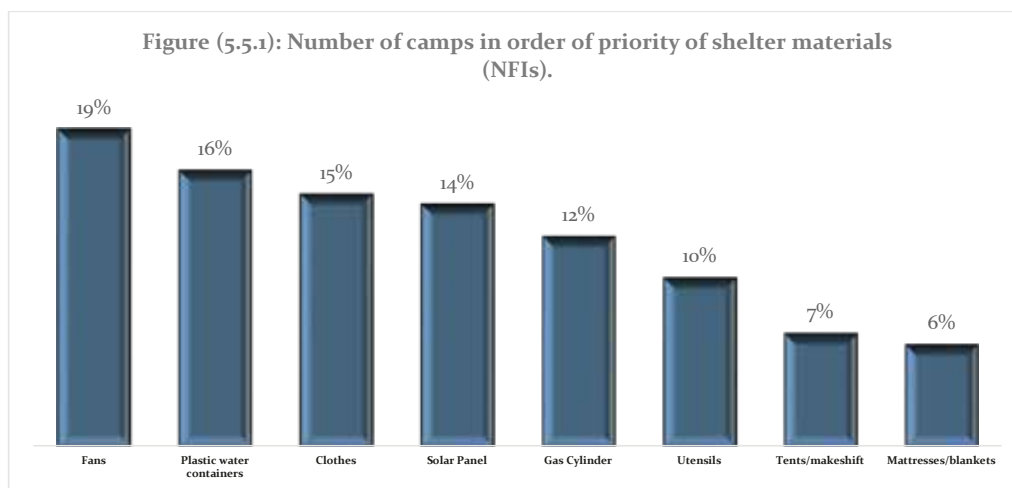
It is noted from Table No. (5.4.1) and Figure No. (5.4.1) that the households that do not have a shelter inside the camp amounted to (6943) households, distributed between (4%) and (3,675) households hosted inside the camp and (3%) with (3268) are rented inside the camp (receiving a family by another family in return for paying rent). Therefore, there are (6943) households who need urgent shelter, which contributes to alleviating the suffering of the displaced family in the camps and not hosting more than one family in one tent.

5.5 The Indicators of the General State of the Shelter (NFIs)

Table (5.5.1) shows the number of camps according to the priorities of the shelter, as the table shows the average of the priorities that the displaced need.

Table (5.5.1): Number of camps in order of priority of shelter materials (NFIs).

Governorate	Tents/makeshift	Mattresses/blankets	Utensils	Clothes	Plastic water containers	Gas Cylinder	Solar Panel	Fans
Abyan	2.1	1.9	3.7	5.3	5.7	4.5	5.2	7.6
Al Jawf	1.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	8.0
Al Hudaydah	1.4	2.0	3.9	6.7	5.4	4.0	5.1	7.3
Al Dhale'e	3.8	1.6	3.1	3.9	6.1	5.1	4.8	7.6
Al Maharah	2.1	1.9	3.6	4.3	5.2	5.5	6.4	5.9
Taiz	3.5	2.0	3.9	5.2	5.6	4.1	4.4	7.1
Hajjah	3.7	3.7	6.5	12.5	14.0	9.4	8.5	13.7
Hadramaut	2.0	3.8	3.8	6.1	6.5	5.1	3.7	5.1
Socotra	2.0	1.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
Shabwah	1.0	2.2	4.6	5.8	5.4	4.6	5.0	7.4
Aden	4.0	2.5	3.9	5.7	6.3	3.3	4.2	6.0
Lahj	2.6	2.8	3.9	4.8	6.0	4.5	5.2	6.0
Ma'rib	2.0	2.1	3.3	5.4	5.7	4.3	6.2	6.7
Total	2.4	2.2	3.6	5.4	5.9	4.5	5.2	6.8
Percentage %	7%	6%	10%	15%	16%	12%	14%	19%

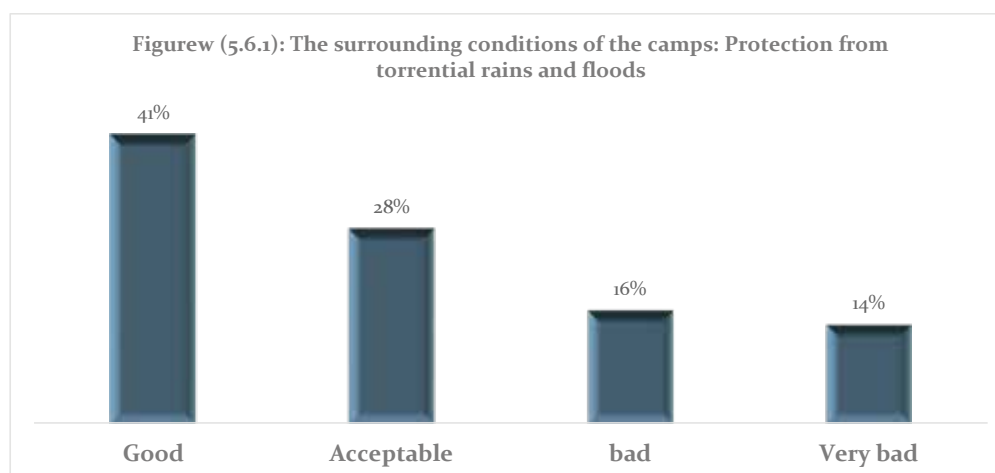


It is clear from Table (5.5.1) and Figure (5.5.1) in terms of the priority of camps in the shelter sector. The results showed that the average percentage of shelter priorities' weights came in the first place with 19%, followed by solar energy with 14%, then the rest of the priorities varied between 7% and 12%.

5.6 The situation of the conditions surrounding the displacement camps according to protection from torrents and floods

Table (5.6.1) shows the situation surrounding the displacement camps according to protection from torrential rains and floods

Governorate	bad	Very bad	Acceptable	Good	Total
Abyan	17	5	23	24	69
Al Jawf	0	0	13	0	13
Al Hudaydah	10	2	8	5	25
Al Dhale'e	4	5	11	21	41
Al Maharah	1	3	2	5	11
Taiz	16	6	31	66	119
Hajjah	7	7	27	27	65
Hadramaut	5	3	4	12	24
Socotra	0	0	0	1	1
Shabwah	2	3	11	1	17
Aden	0	0	0	35	35
Lahj	3	3	5	8	19
Ma'rib	40	55	46	63	204
Total	105	92	181	268	646
Percentage %	16%	14%	28%	41%	100%

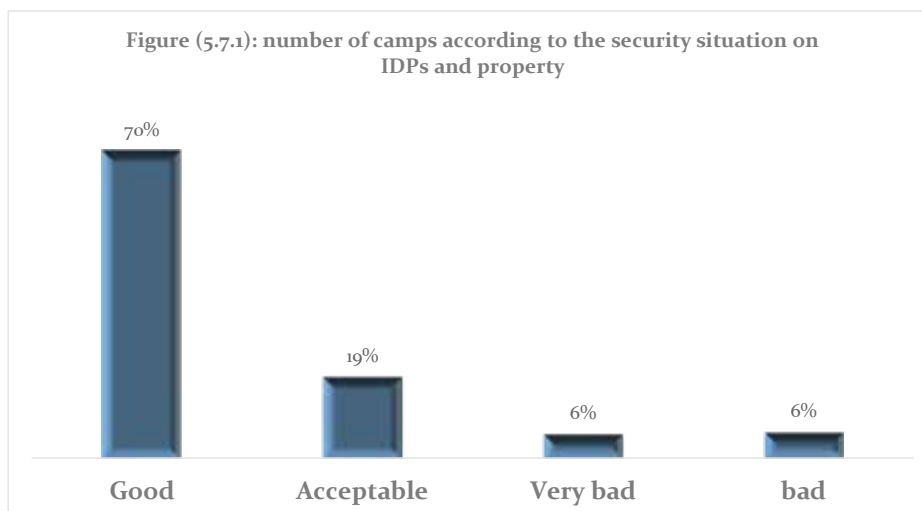


It is noted from Table No. (5.6.1) and Figure No. (5.6.1), where it was found the conditions surrounding the shelter (protection from torrential rains and floods), that most of the camps (30%) by (197) camps suffer from poor conditions in terms of protection from torrents and floods. The results showed that (16%) (105) camps suffer from bad surrounding conditions related to protection from torrents and floods and (14%) (92) camps suffer from very bad surrounding conditions related to protection from torrents and floods, while camps suffer from Surrounding conditions (protection from torrential rains and floods) were acceptable (28%) and (181) camps. The camps that have good protection conditions (from torrential rains and floods) recorded the lowest percentage (41%) with only (268) camps.

5.7 Number of Camps According to The Security Situation on IDPs And Property

Table (5.7.1) shows the number of camps according to the security situation on IDPs and property.

Governorate	bad	Very bad	Acceptable	Good	Total
Abyan	8	12	21	28	69
Al Jawf	0		13	0	13
Al Hudaydah	5	1	9	10	25
Al Dhale'e	0	0	10	31	41
Al Maharah	1	1	4	5	11
Taiz	10	17	26	66	119
Hajjah	7	1	12	48	65
Hadramaut	6		4	14	24
Socotra	0	0	0	1	1
Shabwah	0	1	7	9	17
Aden	0	0	8	27	35
Lahj	2	3	6	8	19
Ma'rib	0	0	0	204	204
Total	39	36	120	451	646
Percentage %	6%	6%	19%	70%	100%



It is noticed from Table No. (5.7.1) and Figure (5.7.1), which show the conditions surrounding the shelter for security of IDPs and property that most of the camps suffer from bad conditions related to security of IDPs and property, where the results show that 12% of the camps are 75 camp out of a total of (646) camps that suffer from poor conditions related to the security of IDPs and property. While the camps that suffer from surrounding conditions related to the security of IDPs and property were acceptable, it was at an acceptable rate of (19%) and by (120) camps, the camps that have good conditions related to the security of IDPs and property recorded the lowest percentage (70%) with only (451) camps.

5.8 Number of Households According to The Source of Energy Used in Cooking

Table (5.8.1) shows the number of households according to the source of energy used in cooking

Governorate	wood	coal	Gas	gasoline
Abyan	3145	76	1136	29
Al Jawf	492	0	0	0
Al Hudaydah	7086	378	1254	7
Al Dhale'e	1180	234	582	56
Al Maharah	127	14	297	4
Taiz	6631	108	4140	15
Hajjah	1378	635	1711	608
Hadramaut	1273	4	1808	2
Socotra	235	0	16	0
Shabwah	880	26	207	0
Aden	1618	185	1988	15
Lahj	2091	38	242	0
Ma'rib	8620	899	42213	20
Total	34756	2597	55594	756
Percentage %	37%	3%	59%	1%

Figure (5.8.1): Number of households according to the source of energy used in cooking



Table No. (5.8.1) and Figure No. (5.8.1) show the number of households by source of energy used in cooking. The results clearly show that the highest percentage is the households that use domestic cooking gas, and it came at a rate of (59%) and by (55594) households from The total number of households households , while the number of households that use firewood came in second place, at a rate of 37%, or 34,756 households . While coal and gas, the result showed that these sources are the least used for cooking, and the percentages of (3%) and (1%) were recorded. Therefore, this result shows that there is an urgent need to provide household gas to 55,594 households in all the targeted camps.

5.9 Number of Households by the Light Sources Used in Cooking

Table (5.9.1) shows the number of households for the light sources used.

Table (5.9.1): Number of households for the light sources used.				
Governorate	Electricity	Solar Energy	Gasoline	Candle
Abyan	964	1098	477	1846
Al Jawf	0	492	0	0
Al Hudaydah	12	6038	2	2673
Al Dhale'e	20	1165	331	313
Al Maharah	473	13	1	0
Taiz	134	5853	33	818
Hajjah	166	1827	1697	348
Hadramaut	703	946	0	640
Socotra	241	10	0	0
Shabwah	254	294	110	231
Aden	2673	1315	0	0
Lahj	239	2126	0	123
Ma'rib	47211	790	16	223
Total	53090	21967	2667	7215
Percentage %	57%	23%	3%	8%

Table (5.9.1): Number of households for the light sources used.

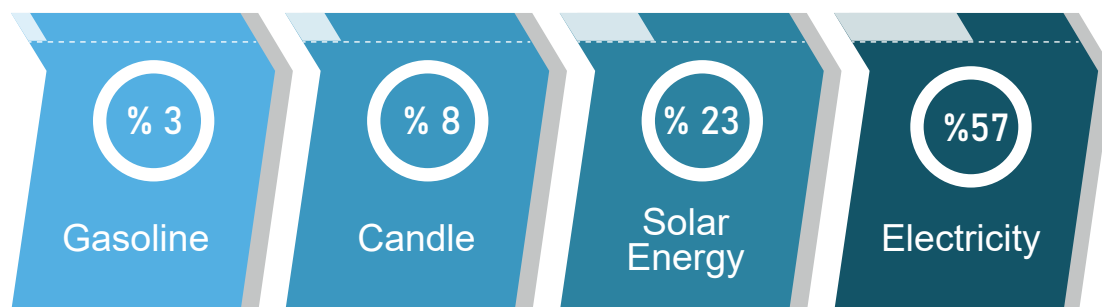


Table No. (5.9.1) and Figure No. (5.9.1) show the number of households by source of energy used in lighting. The results clearly show that more than half (57%) (53090) households depend on electricity as a source of lighting, followed by households that depend on solar energy as a source of lighting (23%) (21967) households, while about (11%) of households depend on candles and jazz. This result shows that there is an urgent need to provide solar energy to (9882) households out of the total number of households in the targeted camps.

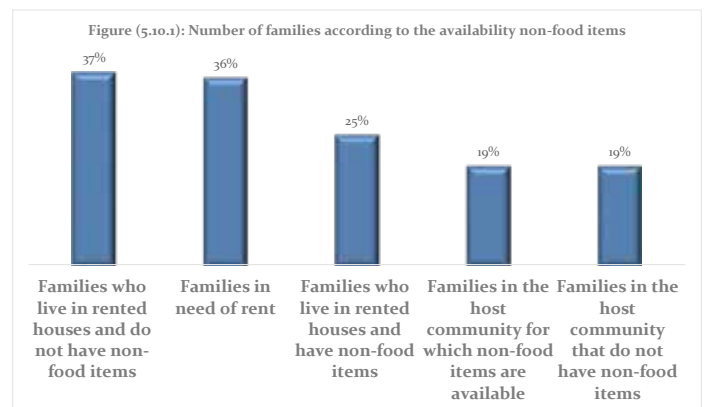
5.10 Availability of non-food items indicators

This part shows the availability of shelter materials for displaced households in their homes.

5.10 Availability of shelter materials for displaced households in homes

Table (5.10.1) and graph (5.10.1) show the number of displaced households in homes according to the availability of non-food items.

Governorate	Families in the host community for which non-food items are available	Families in the host community that do not have non-food items	Families who live in rented houses and have non-food items	Families who live in rented houses and do not have non-food items	Families in need of rent
Ma'rib	64328	50955	88149	82104	83202
Lahj	10	0	9	7952	15
Aden	0	406	0	9294	9294
Shabwa	145	299	434	2377	2811
Hadramout	10	134	592	8351	6975
Taiz	3409	11964	2458	20585	23103
Al Maharah	0	0	0	2473	2473
Al Dhale'	1429	1477	1206	1794	1816
Al Hudaydah	1082	3194	2259	2569	4828
Al Jawf	2025	1796	0	0	0
Abyan	32	319	412	3272	3684
Total	72470	70544	95519	140771	138201
Percentage %	19%	19%	25%	37%	36%



It is clear from the table (5.10.1) and the graph (5.10.1), which shows the number of households according to the availability of non-food items as follows:

Households that need rent: (138,201) households (36%) of the total number of displaced households who live in houses and need rent support. Households that do not have non-food items and live-in rental homes: (140,771) households (37%) Out of the total number of households live in rented houses and do not have any non-food items

Households that have non-food items and live-in rented houses: (95,519), and at a rate of (25%).

Households without non-food items in the host community: (70544) (19%) hosted by relatives or friends.

Households for which non-food items are available in the host community: (72470), and at a rate of (19%) hosted by relatives or friends.



Section Six

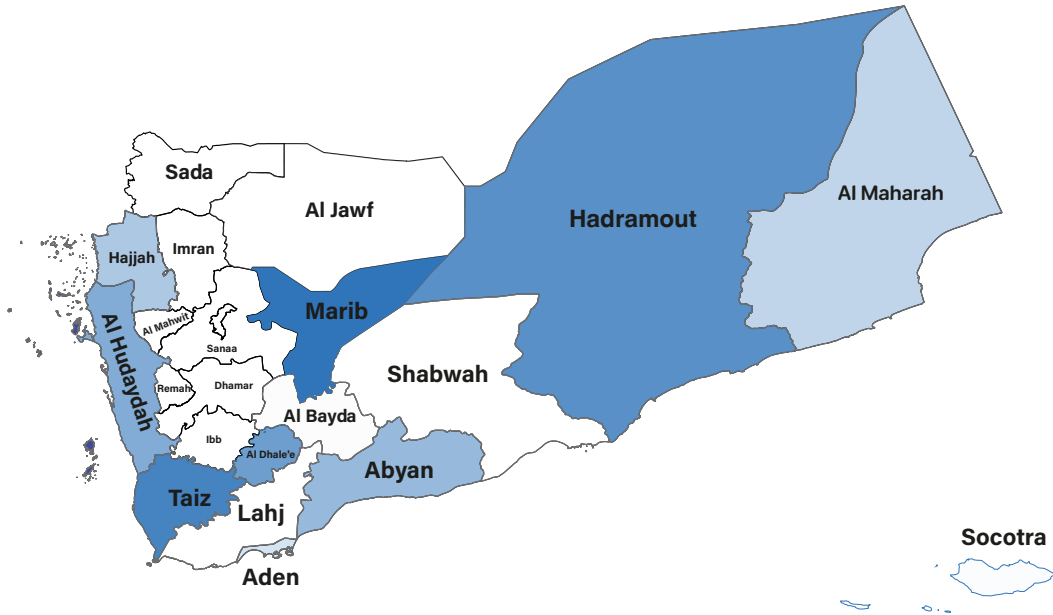
WASH



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).





6.1 Introduction

The displaced households that stay in rented houses lack access to clean potable water. The results showed that there are (207075) (53%) of the displaced households in houses lack access to potable water and (183058) (47%) 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) (29%) of camps do not have access to potable water. This means that (46556) (50%) of the households in these camps lack access to potable water.

The results also revealed that (435) (67%) out of total of the camps 646 do not have regular access to potable water. It was found that (54915) (59%) 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 offer assistance in providing potable water to the displaced households either in the camps or to the ones that stay in rented houses.

Regarding water sources, it was found that (22%) of the camps rely on water truck tankers and private projects as their main source of potable water and (23756) (25%) of the displaced households in these camps rely on water truck tankers and purchasing jerry cans as their main source of potable water. This high percentage of displaced households that requires a quick intervention by humanitarian partners and NGOs.

Some camps suffer from severe shortage of potable water. The results showed that (200) (60%) of the total number of (646) camps suffer from severe shortage of potable water, and (37675) (40%) of the households in these camps suffer from severe shortage of potable water.

Regarding hygiene indicator, the results showed that (388) (60%) out of total of the camps 646 did not get any distribution of hygiene kits. It was found that (48997) (52%) in these camps did not receive hygiene kits. With respect to waste and garbage removal in the IDPs camps, (437) (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 f Lack of necessary capabilities. Humanitarian partners and NGOs are recommended to help in this aspect to reduce the outbreak of epidemics diseases.

Most camps are always exposed to flood risks because of being located nearby flood channels, where (245) (38%) out of total 646 camps are threaten by floods. There are (43980) of the displaced households living in these camps which means that these displaced households are under the flood risks. This section covered the WASH sector of the IDPs that stay in rented houses and in camps. It reviewed different aspects of WASH such as potable water problems, flood risks facing the IDPs camps and hygiene problems. In what follows, the descriptive analysis of WASH indicators will be presented.



6.2 Potable Water

This section presents the indicators of potable water for the displaced households that stay in rented houses and the households in IDPs camps. This section includes two subsections: The availability of potable water for the displaced households that stay in rented houses is shown in 6.2.1, and the availability of potable water for the households in IDPs camps is shown in 6.2.2.

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	2,347	1737	2,479	1605
<u>Al Hudaydah</u>	6,813	2847	6,680	2980
Al Dhale'e	1,786	4849	1,786	4849
Al Maharah	303	2473	303	2473
<u>Taiz</u>	7,564	32373	7,564	32373
Hadramaut	1,631	7294	5,631	3294
Shabwah	2,974	0	2,974	0
Aden	20,683	0	20,683	0
Lahj	8,103	0	8,103	0
Ma'rib	130,769	155502	150,787	135484
Total	182,973	207,075	206,990	183,058
Percentage %	47%	53%	53%	47%

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

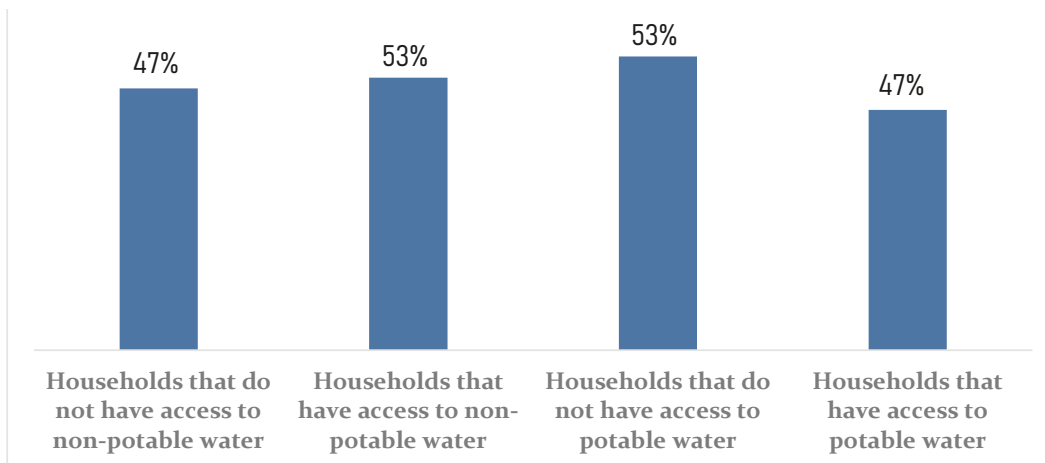


Table (6.2.1.1) and Figure (6.2.1.1) demonstrate the number of households according to the availability of potable water. It is apparent from the Table and the Figure that (207075) (53%) of the households do not have access to potable water, whereas only (182,973) (47%) of the households have access to potable water. It was also found that (183,058) (47%) of households have access only to non-potable water and of the households do not have access to water for use, while 206,990 (51%) of households have access to water for use.

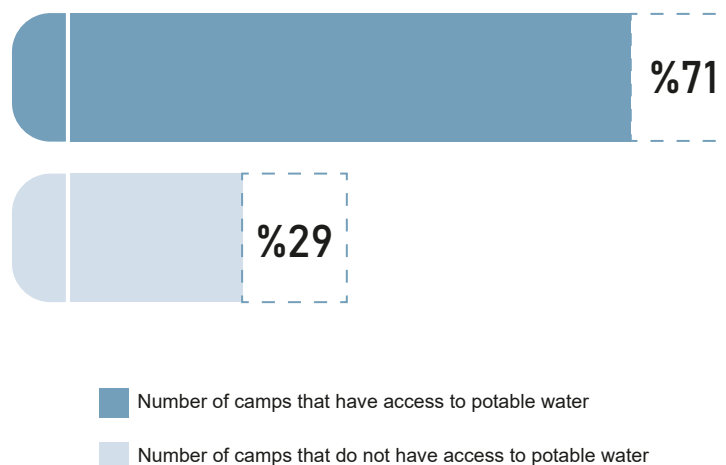


6.2.2 Availability of Potable Water for Displaced Households in IDPs Camps

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

Governorate	Number of camps that have access to potable water	Number of camps that do not have access to potable water	Total
Abyan	39	30	69
Al Hudaydah	16	9	25
Al Dhale'e	30	11	41
Al Maharah	7	4	11
Taiz	86	33	119
Hajah	65	3	68
Hadramaut	20	4	24
Socotra	1		1
Shabwah		17	17
Aden	10	25	35
Lahj	2	17	19
Marib	169	35	204
Al Jawf	13		13
Total	458	188	646
Percentage %	71%	29%	100%
Number of households having no potable water	46556		

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



As is apparent from Table (6.2.2.1) and Figure (6.2.2.1), (188) (29%) out of the total (646) camps do not have access to potable water, whereas the vast majority of camps (458) (71%) 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 Potable Water Regularly

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

Governorate	Number of camps that do not have access to potable water Regularly	Number of camps that have potable water Regularly	Total
Abyan	44	25	69
Al Hudaydah	13	0	13
Al Dhale'e		25	25
Al Maharah	36	5	41
Taiz	4	7	11
Hajjah	87	32	119
Hadramaut	40	28	68
Socotra	17	7	24
Shabwah	0	1	1
Aden	5	12	17
Lahj	26	9	35
Marib	10	9	19
Al Jawf	153	51	204
Total	435	211	646
Percentage %	67%	33%	100%

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

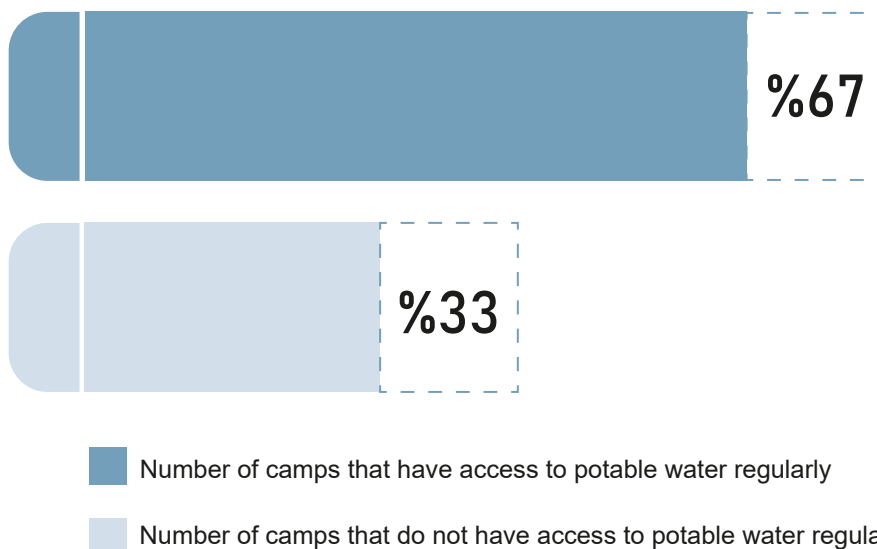


Table (6.3.1) and Figure (6.3.1) reveal that (435) (67%) of the camps do not have access to potable water regularly, whereas (211) (33%) of camps have access to potable water regularly.

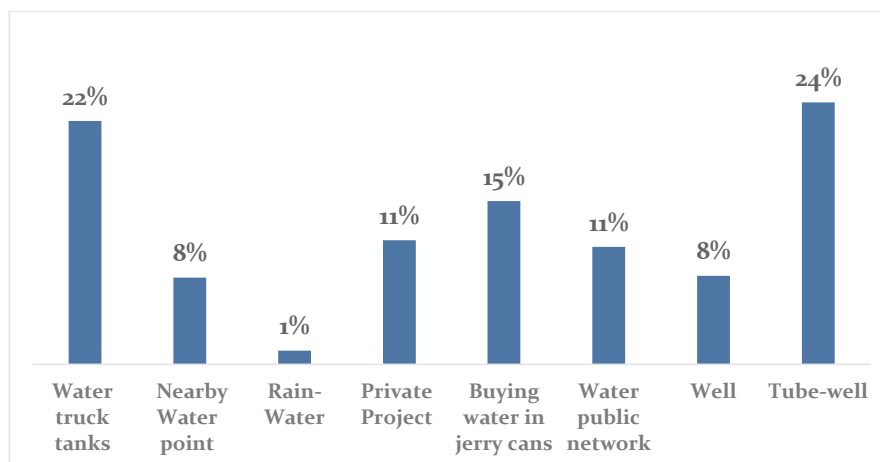


6.4 Main Source of Potable Water

Table (6.4.1) and Figure (6.4.1) 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), and rainwater).

Governorate	Tube-well	Well	Water public network	Buying water in jerry cans	Private Project	Rain-Water	Nearby Water point	Water truck tanks	Total
Abyan	20	12	20	5	4	1	2	5	69
Al Jawf								13	13
Al Hodeidah	6	4	1		3		7	4	25
Al Dhale'e		2		32			1	6	41
Al-Maharah			2	1				8	11
Taiz	10	20	10	19	62	5	31	15	119
Hajah	27	1	20	1	2	2	2	13	68
Hadramaut			4		10			10	24
Socatra			1						1
Shabwah		62			2		3	3	17
Aden	4	2	10	1	2			16	35
Lahj	7	1			4		1	6	19
Marib	80	1	1	37	37		4	44	204
Total	154	52	69	96	73	8	51	143	646
Percentage %	24%	8%	11%	15%	11%	1%	8%	22%	100%

Figure (6.4.1): Percentage of camps according to the main sources of potable water



As is apparent from Table (6.4.1) and Figure (6.4.1), 143 (22%) of the camps rely on water truck tanker to get potable water, while (154) (24%) of the camps rely on tube-wells. It was also found that (11%) and (15%) of the camps rely on water public network and buying water in jerry cans respectively. Eight percent of camps rely on nearby water distribution points (public tap) and wells.

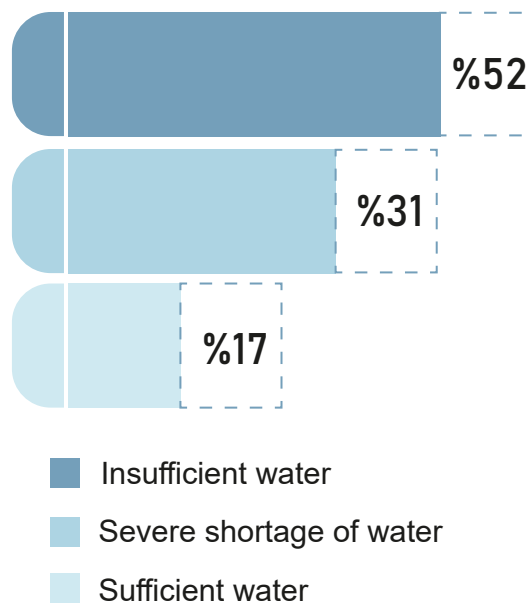


6.5 Evaluation of Potable Water Status

Table (6.51) and Figure (6.5.1) below illustrate the number of camps according to the evaluation indicator of potable water status (sufficient water, insufficient water, and severe shortage of water).

Governorate	Insufficient water	Severe shortage of water	Sufficient water	Total
Abyan	37	13	19	69
Al Jawf	13			13
Al Hodeidah	9	8	8	25
Al Dhale'e	3	36	2	41
Al- Maharah	5	3	3	11
Taiz	39	54	26	119
Hajjah	49	16	3	68
Hadramaut	13	9	2	24
Socatra	1			1
Shabwah	8	6	3	17
Aden	19	9	7	35
Lahj	5	6	8	19
Marib	138	40	26	204
Total	339	200	107	646
Percentage %	52%	31%	17%	100%

Figure (6.5.1): Percentage of camps according to the evaluation of potable water status



As Table (6.5.1) and Figure (6.5.1) clearly demonstrated, It is clear that (339) (52%) of the camps have insufficient water, whereas (107) (17%) of the camps have sufficient water. Therefore, clean water must be provided to all IDPs camps in a way that contributes to alleviating the suffering of the IDPs. The number of camps that have a severe shortage of water reached 200 (31%) of camps.

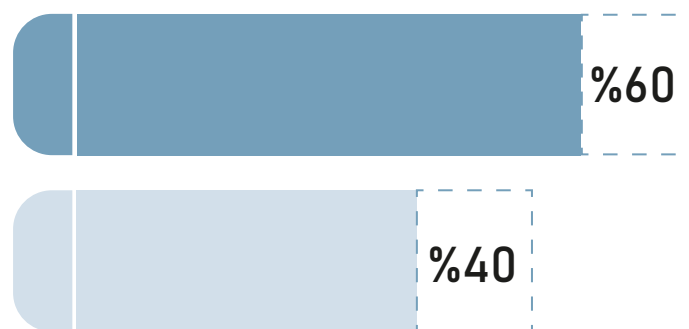


6.6 Hygiene Kits in IDPs Camps

Table (6.6.1) and Figure (6.6.1) below show the number IDPs camps by distribution of hygiene kits.

Governorate	Number of camps that did not witness any distribution of hygiene kits	Number of camps that witnessed the distribution of hygiene kits	Total
Abyan	59	10	69
Al Jawf		13	13
Al Hodeidah	16	9	25
Al Dhale'e	2	39	41
Al- Maharah	10	1	11
Taiz	99	20	119
<i>Hajjah</i>	10	58	68
Hadramaut	9	15	24
Socatra	1		1
Shabwah	8	9	17
Aden	31	4	35
Lahj	13	6	19
Marib	130	74	204
Total	388	258	646
Percentage %	60%	40%	100%

Figure (6.6.1): Percentage of IDPs Camps by the Distribution of Hygiene Kits



- Number of camps that did not witness any distribution of hygiene kits
- Number of camps that witnessed the distribution of hygiene kits

Table (6.6.1) and Figure (6.6.1) above demonstrate that hygiene kits were not distributed in (388) camps, out of the total 646 camps with a rate of 60%, while hygiene kits were distributed in 258 (40%) camps. This is a low percentage and therefore interventions are needed in the WASH sector in order to provide the necessary supplies for the displaced persons in the camps

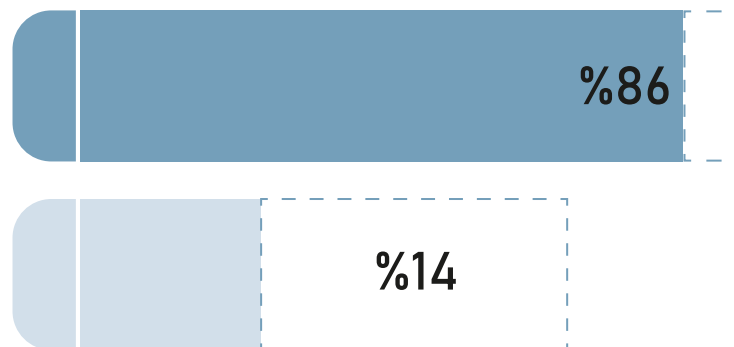


6.7 Distribution of Sanitizers in IDPs Camps

Table (6.7.1) and Figure (6.7.1) below show the number of camps according to the indicator of distribution of sanitizers.

Governorate	Camps that did not witness any distribution of sanitizers	Camps that witnessed the distribution of sanitizers	Total
Abyan	63	6	69
Al Jawf	13		13
Al Hodeidah	20	5	25
Al Dhale'e	38	3	41
Al- Maharah	10	1	11
Taiz	103	16	119
Hajjah	54	14	68
Hadramaut	20	4	24
Socatra	1		1
Shabwah	11	6	17
Aden	31	4	35
Lahj	8	11	19
Marib	186	18	204
Total	558	88	646
Percentage %	86%	14%	100%

Figure (6.7.1): Percentage of camps by the distribution of sanitizers



- Camps that did not witness any distribution of sanitizers
- Camps that witnessed the distribution of sanitizers

Table (6.7.1) and Figure (6.7.1) displays that the vast majority of the camps (558) (86%) witnessed the distribution of sanitizers. Only (88) (11%) out of the total (502) camps did not witness the distribution of sanitizers. The displaced persons in the camps are in a dire need to obtain sterilization materials in a way that contributes to improving the quality of healthy life and reduces the spread of diseases in the camps.

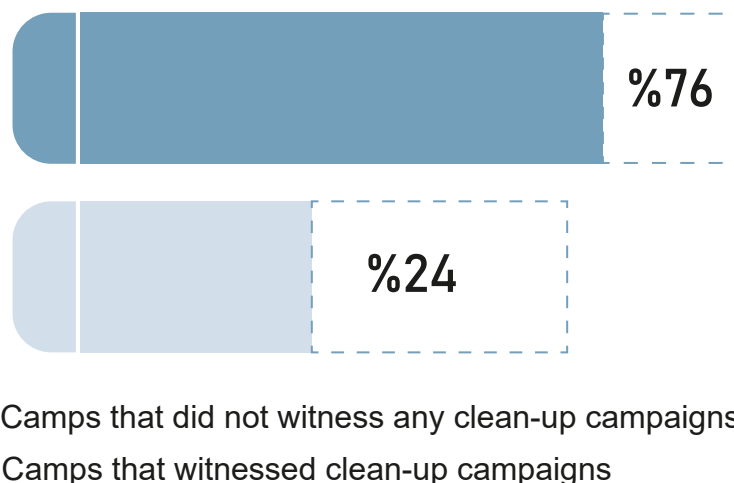


6.8 Raising Awareness and Clean-up Campaigns in the IDPs Camps

Table (6.8.1) and Figure (6.8.1) below display the number of camps according to the raising awareness and clean-up campaigns in the IDPs camps.

Governorate	Camps that did not witness any clean-up campaigns	Camps that witnessed clean-up campaigns	Total
Abyan	6.	9	69
Al Jawf	13		13
Al Hodeidah	20	5	25
Al Dhale'e	29	12	41
Al- Maharah	9	2	11
Taiz	89	30	119
Hajjah	32	36	68
Hadramaut	17	7	24
Socatra	1		1
Shabwah	12	5	17
Aden	27	8	35
Lahj	8	11	19
Marib	172	32	204
Total	489	157	646
Percentage %	76%	24%	100%

Figure (6.12.1): Percentage of camps according to clean-up campaigns



It is very apparent from Table (6.8.1) and Figure (6.8.1) that the vast majority of camps (489) (76%) did not witness any clean-up campaigns, whereas only (157) (24%) out of the total (646) camps witnessed clean-up campaigns.



6.9 Sanitation in the IDPs Camps

Table (6.9.1) and Figure (6.9.1) below show sanitation indicators (number of out-of-order latrines, latrines in need of maintenance, women latrines, mixed latrines, men latrines, households latrines), latrines having no access to water and households without latrines.

Governorate	Total number of out-of-order latrines	Total number of latrines in need of maintenance	Total number of mixed latrines	Total number of women's latrines	Total number of men's latrines	Total number of households latrines	Latrines have no access to water. (Latrines without water)	Number of Households without latrines
Abyan	418	518	427	33	31	511	412	1532
Al Jawf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	492
Al Hodeidah	302	917	776	20	20	2809	1282	3001
Al Dhale'e	31	472	456	34	71	39	103	405
Al-Maharah	57	90	33	14	17	271	131	46
Taiz	420	971	1846	559	440	2969	1534	2062
Hajah	528	783	188	91	144	1668	773	675
Hadramaut	212	234	164	24	32	904	806	1337
Socatra	14	67	24	73	51	13	9	0
Shabwah	48	125	289	20	19	422	341	259
Aden	267	263	142	402	409	1566	476	43
Lahj	63	280	149	210	208	419	357	451
Marib	2381	4974	0	207	325	41314	6086	6272
Total	4741	9694	4494	1687	1767	52905	12310	16966

Figure (6.9.1): Sanitation indicators

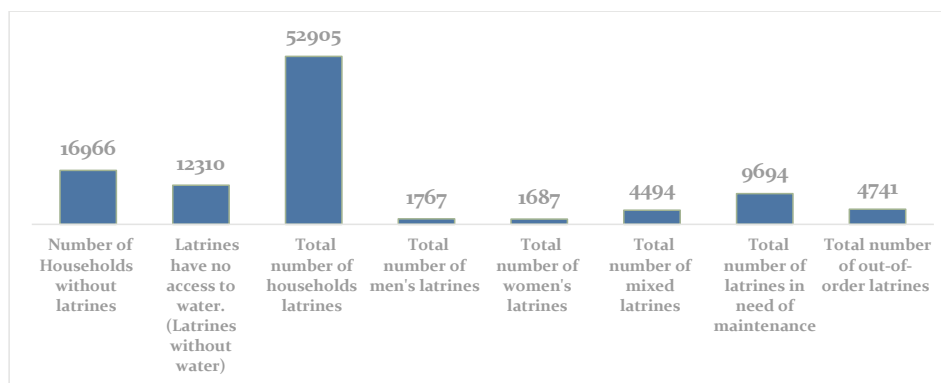


Table (6.9.1) and Figure (6.9.1) clearly reveal that the total of households latrines came in the first place with (52905). Moreover, it was found that households without latrines were (16966) and the total number of latrines in need of maintenance were 9694. It is clear that the number of latrines are not enough in comparison with the number of households.



6.10 Light in Latrines in IDPs Camps

Table (6.10.1) and Figure (6.10.1) below show the availability of light in latrines in IDPs camps.

Table (6.10.1): Number of camps by the availability of light			
Governorate	Camps without access to lights	Camps in which lights do not work	Total
Abyan	58	11	69
Al Jawf	13		13
Al Hodeidah	20	5	25
Al Dhale'e	39	2	41
Al- Maharah	6	5	11
Taiz	71	48	119
Hajjah	57	11	68
Hadramaut	18	6	24
Socatra	1		1
Shabwah	14	3	17
Aden	25	10	35
Lahj	16	3	19
Marib	112	92	204
Total	450	196	646
Percentage %	70%	30%	100%

Figure (6.10.1) Percentage of the camps by the availability of light in latrines

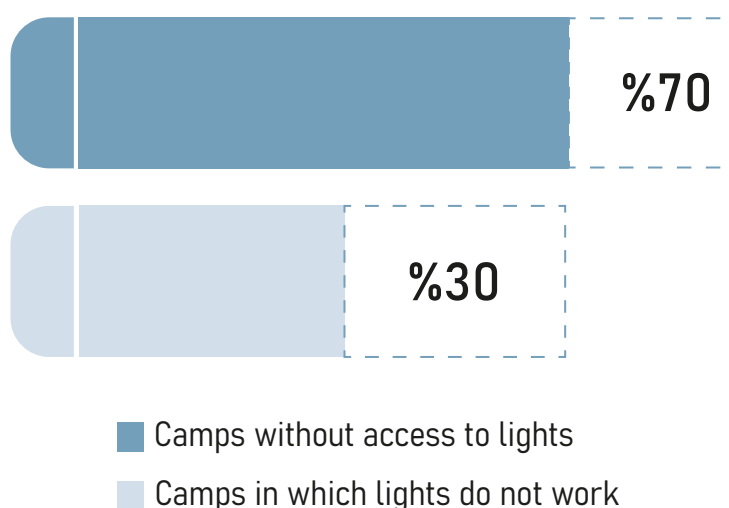


Table (6.10.1) and Figure (6.10.1) show that the vast majority of camps are without access to light. It was also found that (450) (70%) of IDPs camps are without access to light, whereas only (196) (30%) of the camps have access to light. This shows that lack of lighting is another major problem in the IDPs camps.

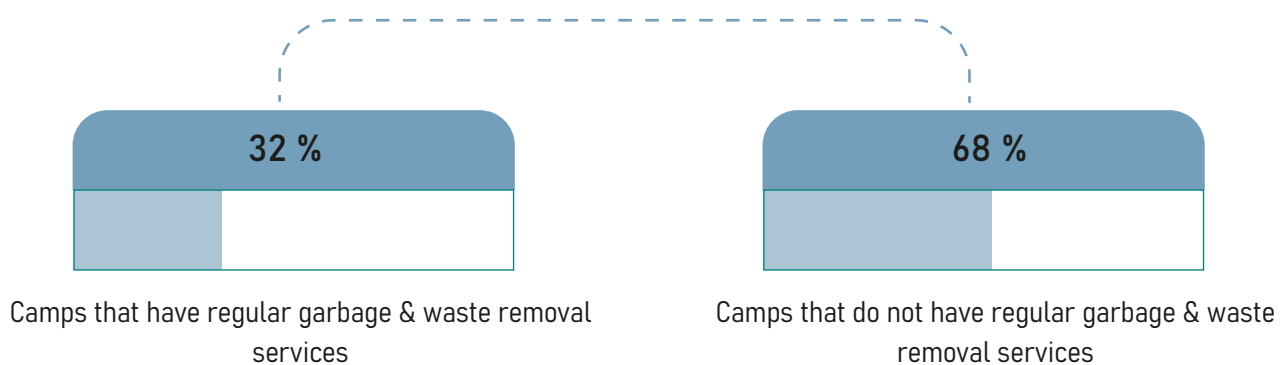


6.11 Garbage and Waste Removal Services in the Camps

Table (6.11.1) and Figure (6.11.1) below show IDPs camps by garbage and waste removal services .

Camps that do not have regular garbage & waste removal services	Camps that have regular garbage & waste removal services	Total
58	11	69
13		13
21	4	25
37	4	41
3	8	11
7.	41	119
46	22	68
19	5	24
1		1
10	7	17
21	14	35
10	9	19
120	84.	204
437	209	646
68%	32%	100%

Figure (6.11.1): Percentage of camps according to garbage and waste removal services.



As is apparent from Table (6.11.1) and Figure (6.11.1), most of the camps do not have regular garbage and waste removal services. It was found that (437) (68%) of the total 646 camps do not have regular garbage and waste removal, while only (209) (32%) camps 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 mitigate the suffering of the IDPs and to help in providing health environment inside the camps.



6.12 Waste Water Disposal in the Camps

Table (6.12.1) and Figure (6.12.1) below show the number of camps by the availability of waste water disposal equipment.

Governorate	Camps without waste water disposal service	Camps with waste water disposal service	Total
Abyan	59	10	69
Al Jawf	13		13
Al Hodeidah	20	5	25
Al Dhale'e	29	12	41
Al- Maharah	6	5	11
Taiz	71	48	119
Hajah	68		68
Hadramaut	21	3	24
Socatra	1		1
Shabwah	17		17
Aden		35	35
Lahj	11	8	19
Marib	170	34	204
Total	486	160	646
Percentage %	75%	25%	100%

Figure (6.12.1): Percentage of camps according to waste water disposal

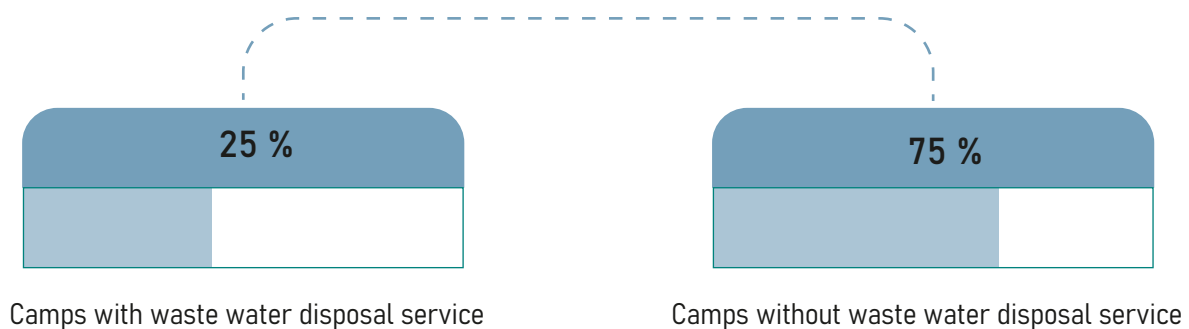


Table (6.12.1) and Figure (6.12.1) displays that (486) (75%) of the total (646.) camps do not have waste water disposal services, whereas only (160) (25%) of camps have such services. This result shows another major problem in the camps. The lack of waste water disposal services leads to many health problems. An Intervention in this aspect is urgently needed.

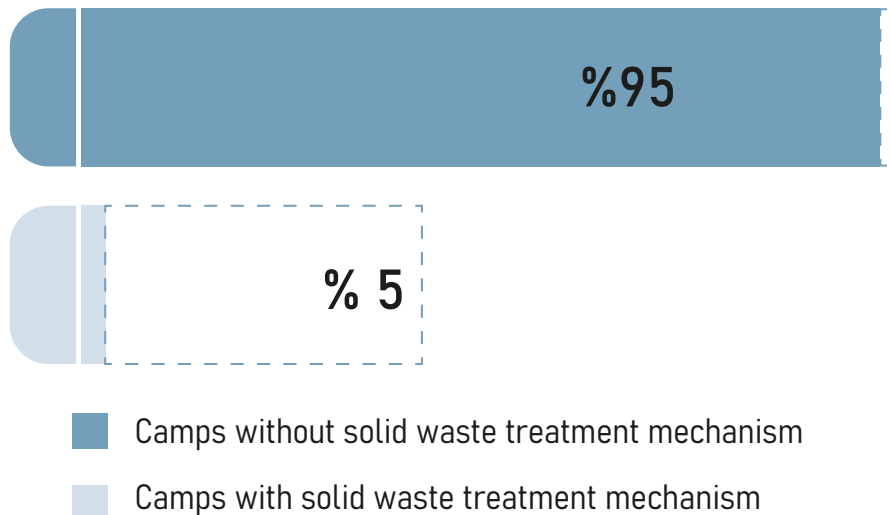


6.13 Solid Waste Treatment Mechanism

Table (6.13.1) and Figure (6.13.1) below show the number of camps by solid waste treatment mechanism in the camps.

Table (6.13.1): Number of camps by solid waste treatment mechanism			
Governorate	Camps without solid waste treatment mechanism	Camps with solid waste treatment mechanism	Total
Abyan	68	1	69
Al Jawf	13	0	13
Al Hodeidah	20	5	25
Al Dhale'e	39	2	41
Al- Maharah	10	1	11
Taiz	108	11	119
Hajah	68	0	68
Hadramaut	24	0	24
Socatra	1	0	1
Shabwah	17	0	17
Aden	29	6	35
Lahj	16	3	19
Marib	202	2	204
Total	615	31	646
Percentage %	95%	5%	100%

Figure (6.13.1): Percentage of camps according to solid waste treatment mechanism



As is clearly apparent from Table (6.13.1) and Figure (6.13.1) that the overwhelming majority of the camps (615) (95%) out of the total 646 camps do not have solid waste treatment mechanism, while only (31) (5%) of camps have such a mechanism.



6.14 Garbage Dumps in the Camps

Table (6.14.1) and Figure (6.14.1) below show the number of camps by garbage dumps.

Governorate	Camps without garbage dumps	Camps with garbage dumps	Total
Abyan	62	7	69
Al Jawf	13	0	13
Al Hodeidah	23	2	25
Al Dhale'e	40	1	41
Al- Maharah	8	3	11
Taiz	103	16	119
Hajjah	63	5	68
Hadramaut	23	1	24
Socatra	1	0	1
Shabwah	16	1	17
Aden	19	16	35
Lahj	15	4	19
Marib	183	21	204
Total	569	77	646

Figure (6.14.1): Percentage of camps according to garbage dumps

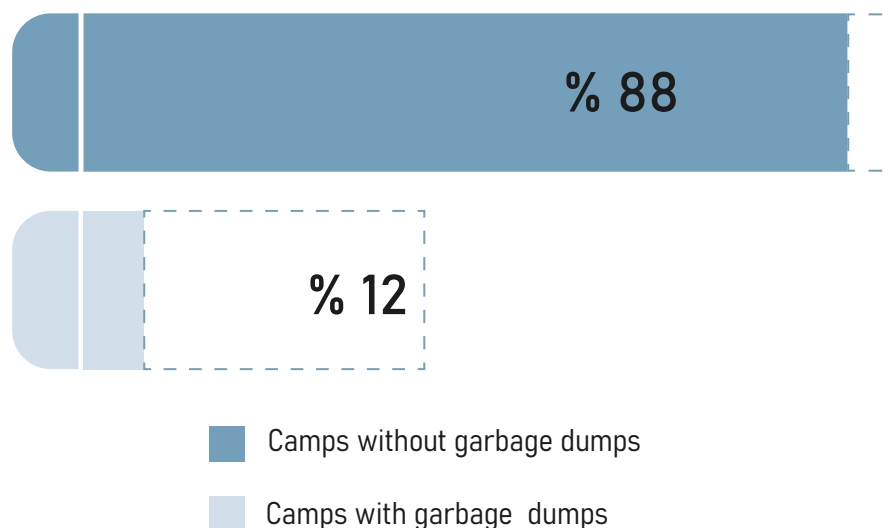


Table (6.14.1) and Figure (6.14.1) clearly demonstrate that the camps do not have garbage and waste dumps were 569 (88%). It was found that (77) (12%) out of the total 646 camps have garbage and waste dumps, while only (135) (27%) camps have places for throwing garbage and waste. This is a major problem that affects the lives of IDPs inside the camps.



6.15 Garbage and Waste Transfer in the Camps

Table (6.15.1) and Figure (6.15.1) below show the number of camps by the period of garbage and waste transfer.

Governorate	Weekly	Monthly	Bimonthly	Daily	Total
Abyan	34	25	10	0	69
Al Jawf		9	4	0	13
Al Hodeidah	8	12	5		25
Al Dhale'e	4	22	14	1	41
Al- Maharah	7	1	3	0	11
Taiz	40	54	22	3	119
Hajjah	32	25	8	3	68
Hadramaut	7	14	3	0	24
Socatra		1		0	1
Shabwah	5	9	1	2	17
Aden	35				35
Lahj	12	5	2		19
Marib	68	66	70		204
Total	252	243	142	9	646
Percentage %	39%	38%	22%	1%	100%

Figure (6.15.1): Percentage of camps according to the period of garbage and waste transfer

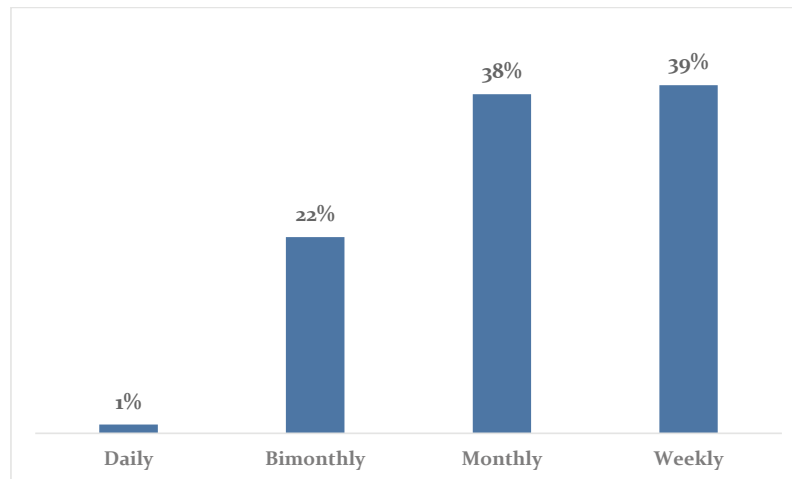


Table (6.15.1) and Figure (6.15.1) reveal clearly that (252) (39%) of the camps have garbage transfer weekly and (243) (38%) of camps have garbage transfer monthly.



6.16 Camps Threaten by Floods

Table (6.16.1) and Figure (6.16.1) below show the number of camps threatened by floods.

Governorate	Camps not exposed to floods	Camps exposed to floods	Total
Abyan	44	25	69
Al Jawf	13		13
Al Hodeidah	10	15	25
Al Dhale'e	19	22	41
Al- Maharah	6	5	11
Taiz	98	21	119
Hajjah	53	15	68
Hadramaut	12	12	24
Socatra	1		1
Shabwah	6	11	17
Aden	35		35
Lahj	13	6	19
Marib	91	113	204
Total	401	245	646
Percentage %	62%	38%	100%

Figure (6.16.1): Percentage of camps threatened by floods

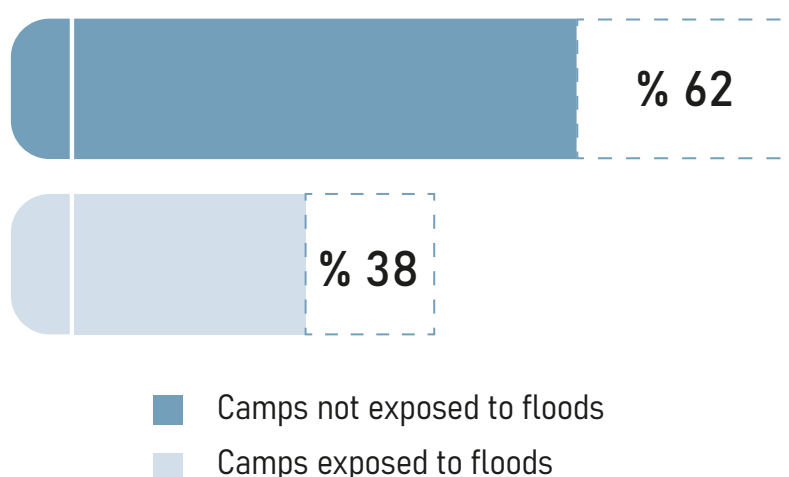


Table (6.16.1) and Figure (6.16.1) display that camps (401) (62%) out of the total 646 camps are exposed to flood risks; this is a high percentage and urgent assistance must be provided by humanitarian partners to find the necessary and sustainable solutions, whereas only (245) (38%) of camps are not exposed to flood risks.



6.17 WASH IDPs Top Priorities

Table (6.17.1) and Figure (6.17.1) below demonstrate IDPs top priorities in WASH Sector.

Table (6.22.1): Priorities of IDPs in WASH

Governorate	Sanitizing water resources	Water for use	Cleaning kits	Garbage bins	Latrines	Garbage removal	Sanitation	Water tanks	Potable water
Abyan	2.64	4.41	4.04	5.67	3.68	6.62	6.75	4.16	7.03
Al Jawf	1.00	2.00	9.00	8.00	5.00	7.00	3.00	4.00	6.00
Al Hodeidah	3.20	4.72	4.40	5.48	3.52	5.00	5.12	5.96	7.60
Al Dhale'e	1.20	2.12	5.32	4.90	6.66	5.44	6.68	6.10	6.59
Al-Maharah	2.45	4.18	6.27	4.18	4.09	6.45	5.27	4.64	7.45
Taiz	2.28	3.95	5.23	6.01	5.20	6.29	5.22	4.05	6.77
Hajjah	1.40	2.45	6.60	6.70	5.73	5.58	6.25	4.25	6.03
Hajjah	1.00	2.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Hadramaut	3.67	4.50	5.17	5.08	3.83	6.67	5.00	4.33	6.75
Socatra	6.00	8.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	3.00
Shabwah	3.35	5.06	5.47	5.18	3.88	6.53	6.29	2.65	6.59
Aden	2.09	3.89	3.46	6.26	4.26	6.89	6.54	3.69	7.94
Lahj	2.16	3.05	4.74	5.63	5.26	6.11	6.32	5.58	6.16
Marib	1.99	5.25	6.13	5.11	3.76	6.09	6.00	3.18	7.49
Total	2.15	4.15	5.49	5.62	4.51	6.15	5.91	4.02	7.00

Figure (6.17.1): Percentage of priorities of IDPs in WASH Sector

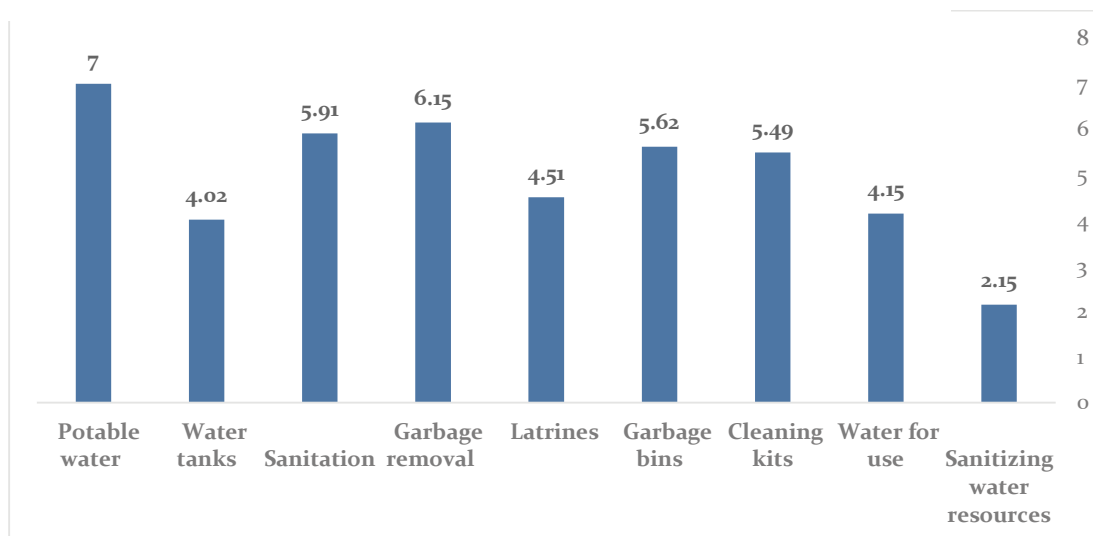


Table (6.17.1) and Figure (6.17.1) clearly demonstrate that the top priority of IDPs in the camps is water. It was found that potable water, garbage removal and sanitation were the most important top properties.



6.18 C4D in the IDPs Camps

Table (6.18.1) and Figure (6.18.1) below display the number of camps by the availability of C4D service in the IDPs camps in governorates.

Governorate	Camps without C4D	Camps with C4D	Total
Abyan	66	3	69
Al Jawf		13	13
Al Hodeidah	3	22	25
Al Dhale'e	38	3	41
Al- Maharah	10	1	11
Taiz	79	40	119
Hajjah	57	11	68
Hadramaut	16	8	24
Socatra		1	1
Shabwah	17		17
Aden	35		35
Lahj	6	13	19
Marib	154	50	204
Total	481	165	646
Percentage %	74%	26%	100%

Figure (6.18.1): Percentage of the availability of C4D in the IDPs camps

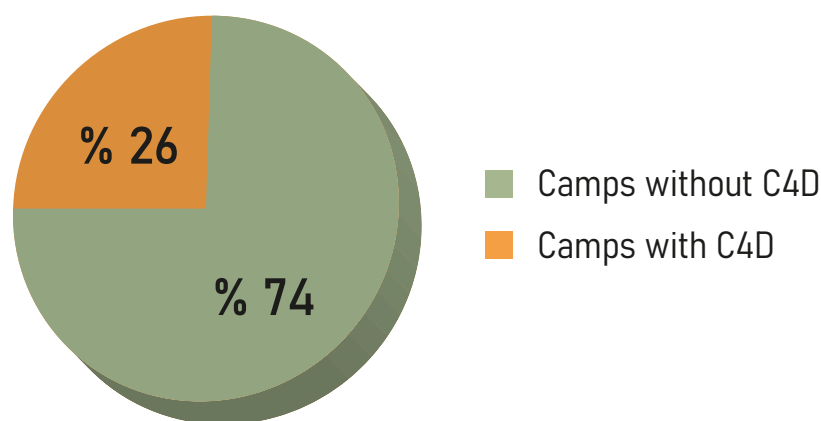


Table (6.18.1) and Figure (6.18.1) show that C4D is not available in (481) (74%) of camps out of the total 646 camps, this is a high percentage that requires providing C4D in such camps, while C4D service is available only in (165) (26%) of the camps.



6.19 Spraying Insecticides Service in the Camps

Table (6.19.1) and Figure (6.19.1) below show the number of camps where spraying insecticides is available.

Governorate	Camps that do not witness Spraying Insecticides	Camps that witness Spraying Insecticides	Total
Abyan	69		69
Al Jawf	13		13
Al Hodeidah	23	2	25
Al Dhale'e	41		41
Al- Maharah	10	1	11
Taiz	119		119
Hajah	45	23	68
Hadramaut	23	1	24
Socatra	1		1
Shabwah	17		17
Aden	31	4	35
Lahj	16	3	19
Marib	203	1	204
Total	611	35	646
Percentage %	95%	5%	100%

Figure (6.19.1): Percentage of the camps according to the availability of spraying insecticides service.

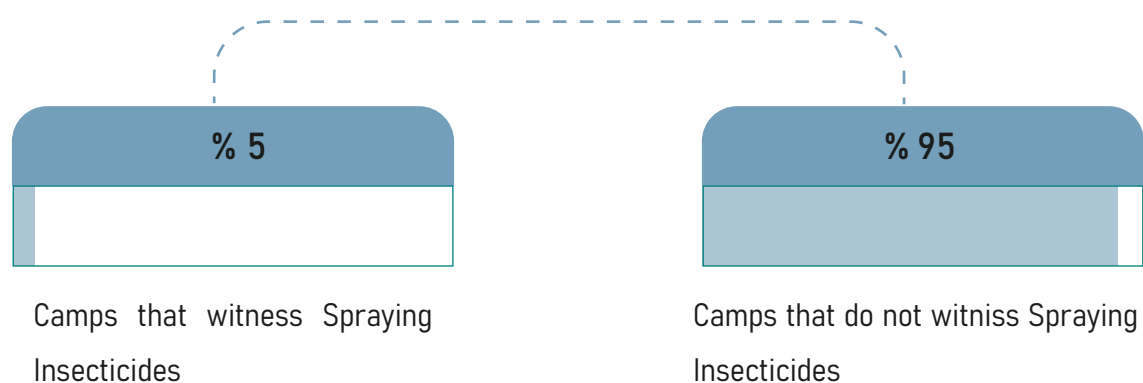


Table (6.19.1) and Figure (6.19.1) reveal that spraying insecticides service is not found in about all the camps. (611) (95%) out of the total (646) camps, while only (35) (5%) of the camps reported that the insecticides service is available.



6.20 Awareness-Raising Sessions in the Camps

Table (6.25.1) and Figure (6.25.1) below show the number of camps by holding awareness-raising campaigns.

Governorate	Camps without awareness-raising campaigns	Camps with awareness-raising campaigns	Total
Abyan	43	26	69
Al Jawf	13	0	13
Al Hodeidah	10	15	25
Al Dhale'e	37	4	41
Al- Maharah	8	3	11
Taiz	67	52	119
Hajjah	5	13	68
Hadramaut	3	21	24
Socatra	1	0	1
Shabwah	0	17	17
Aden	22	13	35
Lahj		19	19
Marib	134	70	204
Total	393	253	646
Percentage %	61%	39%	100%

Figure (6.20.1): Percentage of camps according to holding awareness-raising campaigns

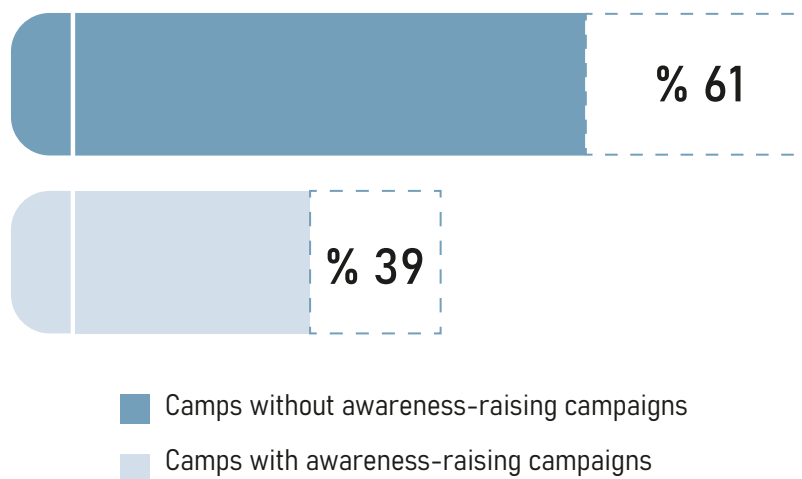


Table (6.20.1) and Figure (6.20.1) demonstrate that (393) (61%) of the total 646 camps do not have awareness-raising campaigns, while only (253) (39%) of the total camps have the service (awareness-raising campaigns). Therefore, the number of awareness-raising campaigns in the camps should be increased in a way that contributes to raising the level of community awareness of various issues among the displaced persons.



Section Seven

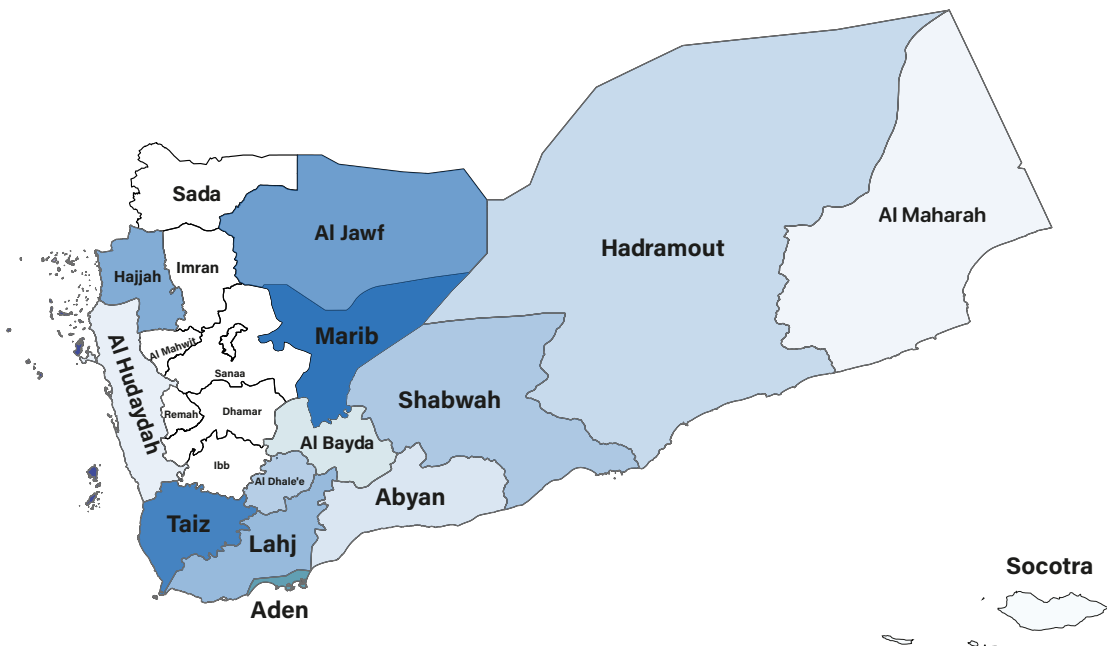
Health and Nutrition



7

Health and Nutrition Needs

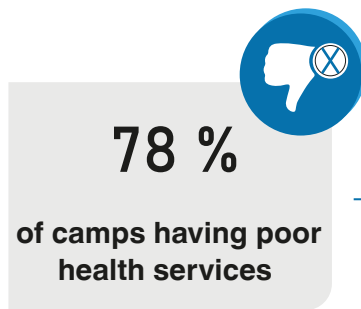
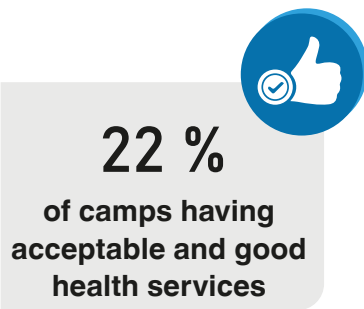
Severity of Humanitarian Needs in Health and Nutrition Sector by Governorate



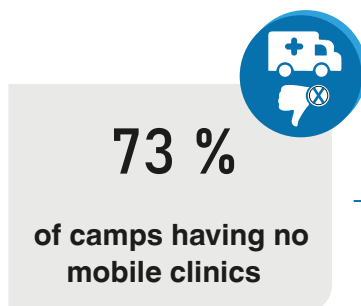
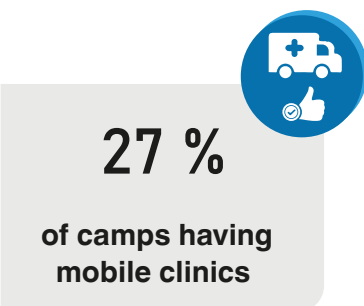
Number of households in need for Health and Nutrition by governorate

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

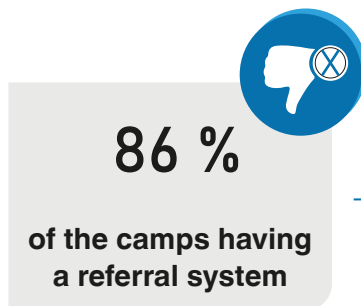
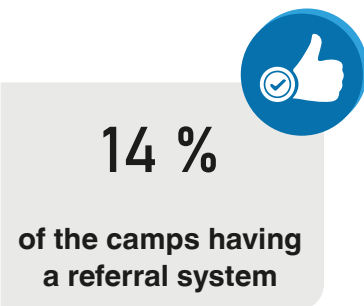
Health Services in Camps



Mobile Clinics



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 not receiving health care for pregnant and lactating women



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)

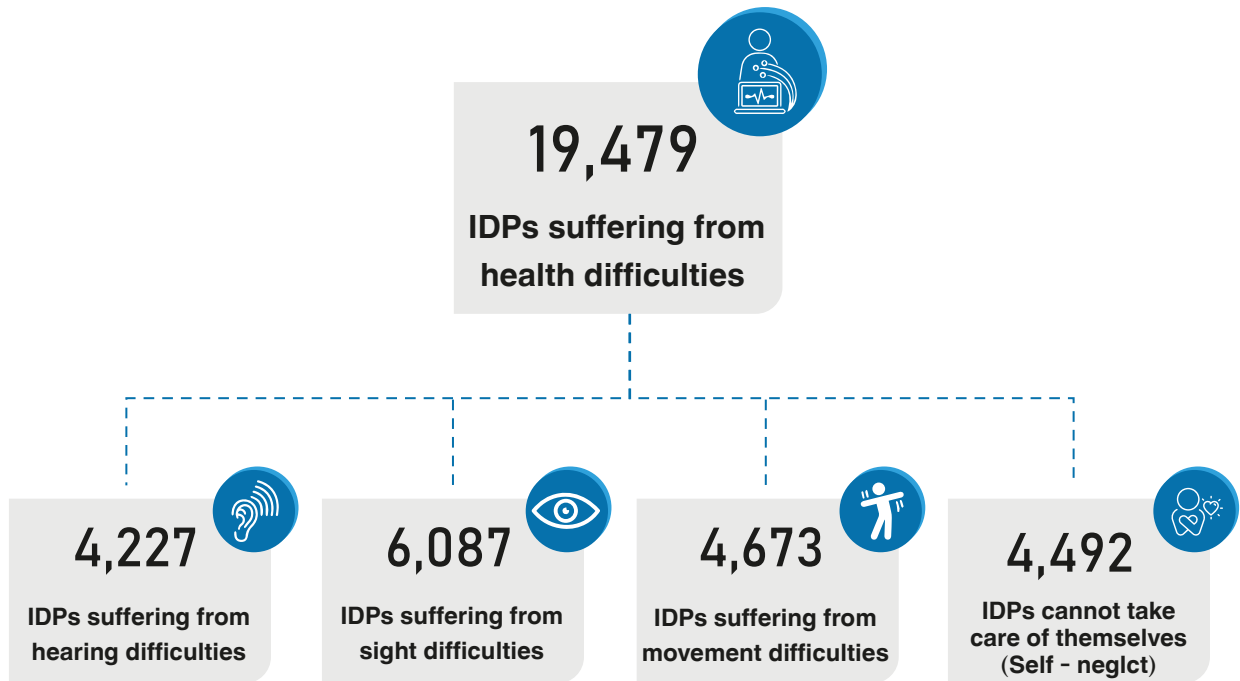


3,965

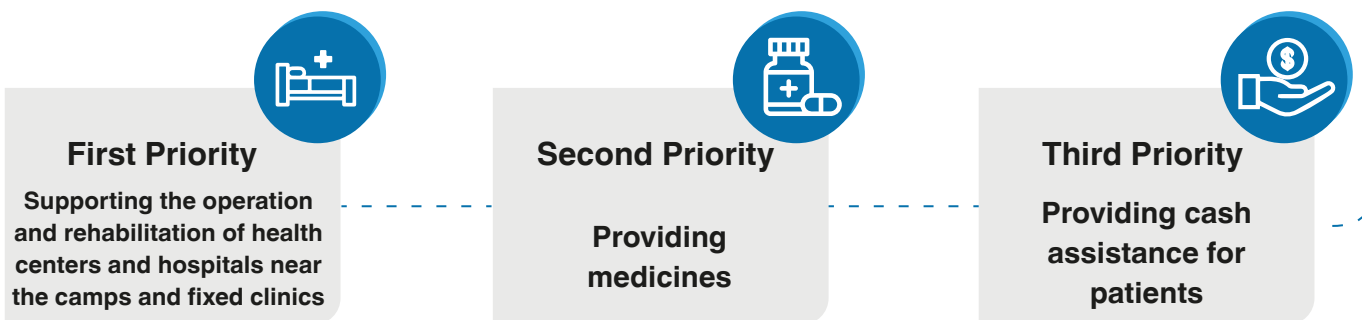
IDPs suffering from Malaria



Health Difficulties in Camps



Health and Nutrition Priorities



7.1 Introduction

The Yemeni people suffer from a significant weakness in the provision of health services because of the lack of availability of the budget allocated to the health sector due the continuation of the conflict and the instability in the economic situation.

This deterioration negatively affected itself on the population in general and the IDPs in particular.

Many IDPs suffer from chronic and communicable diseases and lack of adequate health services in government sector. This multiplies the sufferings of the IDPs. Thus, it is imperative that the government of Yemen and the NGOs should exert more efforts to help IDPs.

The survey report results showed that (77.6%) of the camps are suffering from health services problems and the health services provided are very poor. The results revealed that only (168) (26%) of the camps have operating mobile clinics. This is a very small number compared to the number of displaced persons in the camps, and the morbidity and the spread of diseases.

The results also indicated that the number of camps in which the displaced suffer from chronic diseases (hypertension - diabetes - cardiology - psychiatric diseases) reached 90%, 88%, 79%, 78% respectively, while the camps where the displaced persons suffer from chronic diseases (brain atrophy (clot) and hemolytic anemia) formed a rate ranging between (53%, 48%) respectively.

The results also indicate that the number of camps in which displaced people suffer from communicable diseases (diarrhea - skin diseases and malaria) recorded (73%, 67%, 54%) by 472, 430, 350 camps respectively.

This section presents the descriptive analysis of the health and nutrition indicators of the IDPs in houses and camps.

7.2 Communicable and Chronic Diseases

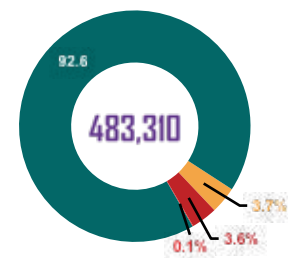
This subsection presents health indicators of communicable diseases, including measles, dengue fever, diphtheria, malaria, heart diseases, HVB, tuberculosis, Aids, diphtheria, COVID 19 and Chronic Diseases, including cardiology, diabetes, hypertension, psychiatric diseases, etc. in addition to serious diseases such as cancer. The following is the statistical analysis of the indicators:

Number of IDPs by Diseases Type

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

Case	Number of Individuals	% Percentage
Communicable disease	17,883	3.7%
Chronic disease	17,216	3.6%
Severe disease	542	0.1%
Healthy	447,669	92.6%
Total	483,310	100%

Figure (7.2.1): Percentage of IDPs by the disease types



As can be clearly seen from Table (7.2.1) and Figure (7.2.1), that (92.6%) of 483,310 IDPs in camps are healthy and do not suffer from any diseases, while 3.7%, 3.6% and 0.1% suffering communicable, chronic and severe diseases respectively.

7.3 Number of Camps by Communicable Diseases

Table (7.3.1) and Figure (7.3.1) below highlight the number of camps by the communicable diseases.

Governorate	Measles	Diarrhea	HVB	Dengue fever	Tuberculosis	(AIDS)	Diphtheria	COVID 19	Malaria	Skin diseases
Abyan	23	48	12	20	5	0	8	0	28	37
Al Jawf	1	9	0	2	0	0	2	1	5	3
Al Hodeidah	9	23	9	5	2	0	2	1	23	21
Al Dhale'e	3	20	7	2	0	0	1	3	9	15
Al Maharah	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	6
Taiz	17	73	38	26	19	0	6	6	67	64
Hajjah	5	64	30	44	2	0	16	1	57	55
Hadramaut	9	21	9	6	4	0	1	3	6	14
Socatra	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Shabwah	4	13	6	5	3	0	1	2	10	11
Aden	3	16	17	6	7	0	0	0	14	14
Lahj	8	16	7	9	5	0	3	0	9	14
Marib	88	166	89	84	38	0	23	4	121	175
Total	173	472	227	210	87	0	63	21	350	430
% Percentage	27%	73%	35%	33%	13%	0%	10%	3%	54%	67%

Figure (7.3.1): Percentage of camps by the communicable diseases

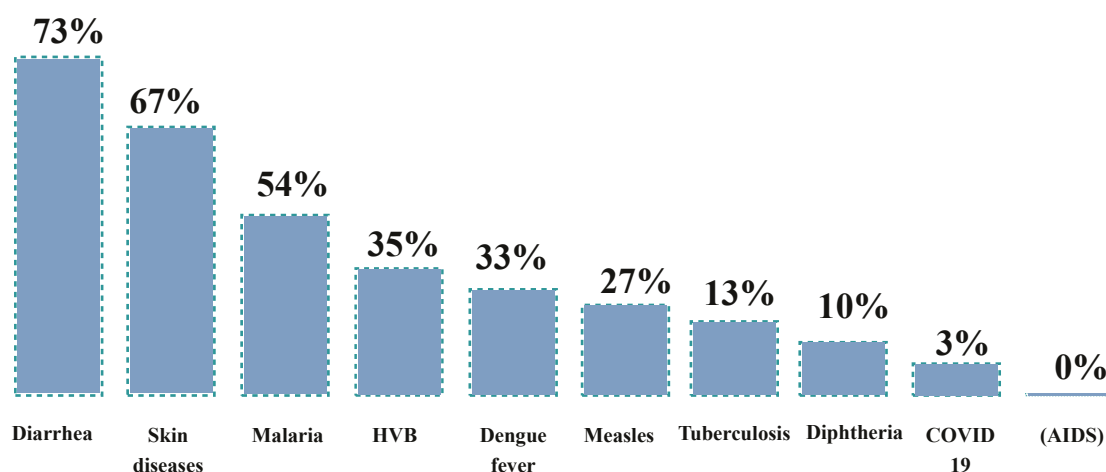


Table (7.3.1) and Figure (7.3.1) reveal that 472, 430 and 350 (73%, 67%, 54%) of camps respectively in which displaced persons suffer from (diarrhea, skin diseases and malaria) ranked first. Moreover, the camps, where displaced persons suffer from (HVB, dengue fever and measles) reached (35%, 33%, 27%) respectively while camps where displaced persons suffer from communicable diseases (tuberculosis, diphtheria and COVID-19) ranged from 3% as a minimum to 13% as a maximum.

7.4 Number of IDPs with Communicable Diseases by Governorate

Table (7.4.1) and Figure (7.4.1) below show the IDPs with communicable diseases by the governorates

Table (7.4.1): Number of IDPs with communicable diseases by governorate											
Governorate	Measles	Diarrhea	HVB	Dengue fever	Tuberculosis	(AIDS)	Diphtheria	COVID 19	Malaria	Skin diseases	Total
Abyan	93	43	34	140	9	0	34	0	206	15	1,108
Al Jawf	4	56	0	8	0	0	3	1	30	11	113
Al Hodeidah	67	316	34	34	2	0	2	2	762	297	1,516
Al Dhale'e	8	150	10	7	0	0	1	13	40	68	297
Al Maharah	39	10	10	4	3	0	0	0	5	9	80
Taiz	94	779	123	293	28	0	15	14	811	352	2,509
Hajjah	10	1,322	73	186	6	0	24	1	776	389	2,787
Hadramaut	95	265	45	28	9	0	5	5	38	154	644
Socatra	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	15	23
Shabwah	18	156	16	22	7	0	7	7	64	50	347
Aden	13	110	33	15	9	0	0	0	93	99	372
Lahj	66	214	24	84	11	0	9	0	71	132	611
Marib	739	2,597	323	683	96	0	163	17	1,069	1,789	7,476
Total	1,249	6,409	725	1,504	184	0	263	60	3,965	3,524	17,883
% Percentage	7.0%	35.8%	4.1%	8.4%	1.0%	0%	1.5%	0.3%	22.2%	19.7%	100.0%

Figure (7.4.1): Percentage of IDPs with communicable diseases by the governorates

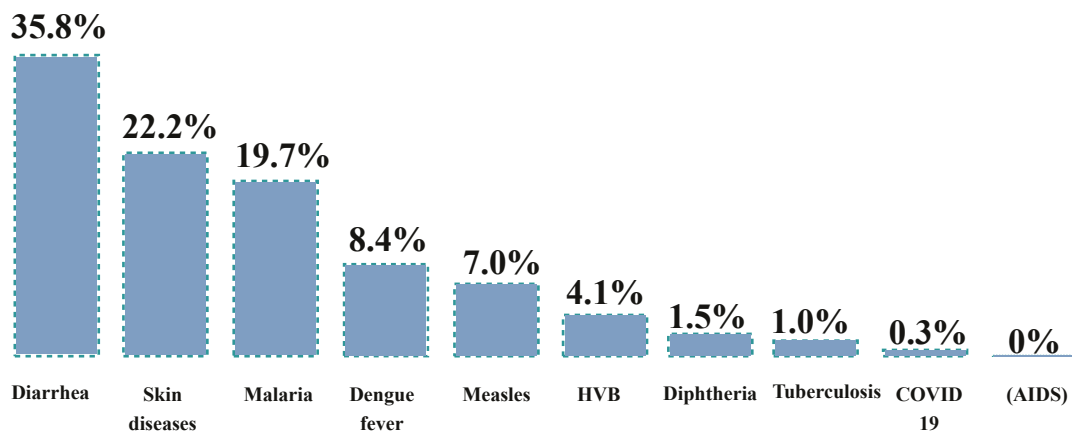


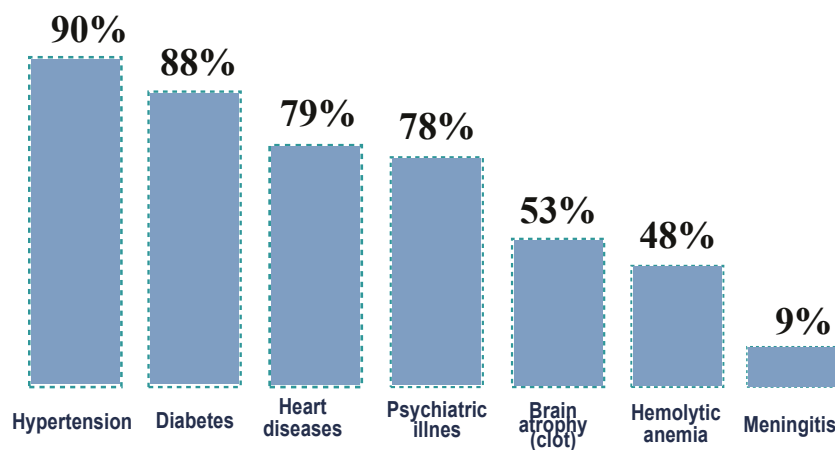
Table (7.4.1) and Figure (7.4.1) show the number of IDPs infected in camps. It is noted that (17,883) (3.7%) of the total IDPs in camps are infected with communicable diseases, where 35.8% of IDPs with diarrhea ranked first. The IDPs infected by skin diseases (19.7%) ranked last among the three most prevalent diseases spread in the IDPs camps. The IDPs with dengue fever, measles and HVB reached (4.1% to 8.4%) of the total number infected, while IDPs infected with diseases such as diphtheria, tuberculosis and COVID-19 ranked last ranging from 0.3% as a minimum to 1.5% as a maximum in terms of the prevalence of diseases in the camps.

7.5 Number of Camps by Chronic Diseases

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

Table (7.5.1): Number of camps by chronic diseases outbreak							
Governorate	Heart diseases	Diabetes	Hypertension	Psychiatric illness	Hemolytic anemia	Brain atrophy (clot)	Meningitis
Abyan	39	57	60	46	28	21	5
Al Jawf	5	7	6	6	2	2	0
Al Hodeidah	24	23	23	23	21	18	2
Al Dhale'e	32	30	36	20	7	12	2
Al Maharah	5	8	9	3	3	1	0
Taiz	91	101	102	83	77	67	6
Hajjah	53	61	58	54	32	33	2
Hadramaut	22	21	20	16	10	10	3
Socatra	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Shabwah	12	15	16	11	6	5	0
Aden	25	29	29	26	21	20	2
Lahj	17	18	19	14	14	12	2
Marib	187	200	201	200	90	140	33
Total	513	571	580	503	311	341	57
% Percentage	79%	88%	90%	78%	48%	53%	9%

Figure (7.5.1): Percentage of camps by chronic diseases outbreak.



As can be clearly seen from Table (7.5.1) and Figure (7.5.1) that the chronic diseases in the IDP camps are hypertension, diabetics, and heart diseases and Psychiatric ranked first with (90%), (88%) (79%) and (78%) cases respectively. The camps where the displaced suffer from chronic diseases, represented by (brain atrophy (clot) and hemolytic anemia ranked second with (53% and 48%) respectively, while the camps where the displaced persons suffer from meninges reached (9%). This requires urgent humanitarian intervention to provide sustainable health services to the displaced persons in the camps with chronic diseases

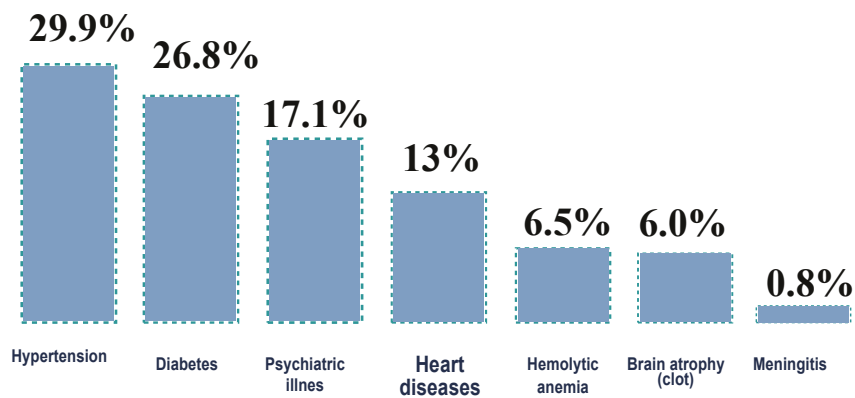
7.6 Number of IDPs with Chronic Diseases in the Camps

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

Governorate	Heart diseases	Diabetes	Hypertension	Psychiatric illnesses	Hemolytic anemia	Brain atrophy (clot)	Meningitis	Total
Abyan	144	339	359	170	97	46	9	1,164
Al Jawf	7	11	9	13	3	2	0	45
Al Hodeidah	132	373	326	245	95	63	2	1,236
Al Dhale'e	113	109	181	60	17	25	6	511
Al Maharah	12	44	63	15	5	1	0	140
Taiz	397	773	976	351	351	167	9	3,024
Hajjah	169	344	330	426	60	47	2	1,378
Hadramaut	15	458	312	82	30	32	11	1,076
Socatra	2	1	8	9	0	0	0	20
Shabwah	45	87	130	35	18	13	0	328
Aden	123	220	285	148	85	43	2	906
Lahj	77	205	299	63	60	31	4	739
Marib	866	1,648	1,861	1,321	291	568	94	6,649
Total	2,238	4,612	5,139	2,938	1,112	1,038	139	17,216
% Percentage	13.0%	26.8%	29.9%	17.1%	6.5%	6.0%	0.8%	

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



It is clear from Table (7.6.1) and Figure (7.6.1) that the number of IDPs with chronic diseases in the IDP camps in the liberated governorates reached (3.6%) of the total displaced persons. It was found that the number of IDPs with chronic diseases reached (17,216), where (29.9%) of the total IDPs in camps were infected with hypertension, where 26.8% of them infected with diabetes and 17.1% with psychiatric illnesses, and 13% of them were infected with heart diseases. while the IDPs with chronic severe diseases (Hemolytic anemia, brain atrophy (clot) and meningitis) reached (6.5%, 6%, 1%) respectively of the total number of IDPs with chronic diseases.

7.7 War Casualties

Tables (7.7.1) and Figure (7.7.1) display the number of casualties (IDPs) wounded by (landmines, shells, shrapnel and air raids, etc.).

Figure (7.7.1) War Casualties

Tables (7.7.1): Number of IDPs by to casualties			
Description	Casualties	Percentage	Unharmed
Casualties	5,938	2.0%	98%
Total IDPs in Camps		483,310	

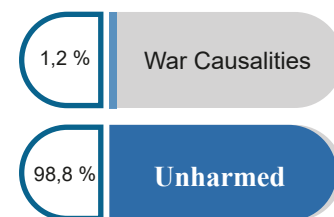


Figure (7.7.2) Casualties of IDPs by types of injuries

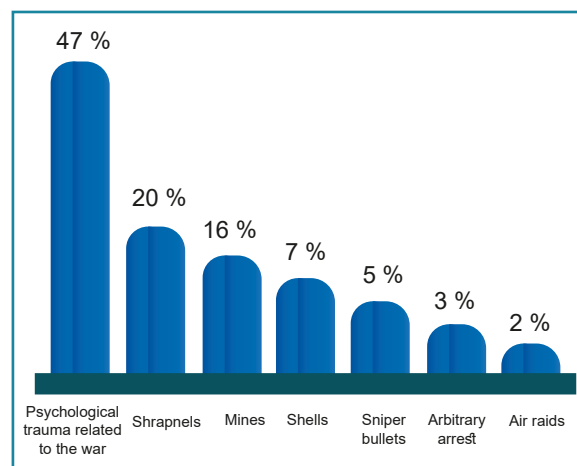


Table (7.7.2): Number of war casualties of IDPs by types of injuries

Governorate	Mines	Shells	Shrapnels	Sniper bullets	Air raids	Psychological trauma related to the war	Arbitrary arrest
Abyan	12	12	25	12	4	197	47
Al Jawf	7	0	3	5	3	4	0
Al Hodeidah	17	9	32	16	2	156	2
Al Dhale'e	0	2	8	11	0	33	5
Al Maharah	5	0	0	1	0	6	0
Taiz	42	58	95	55	25	363	59
Hajjah	97	63	84	77	38	459	6
Hadramaut	32	2	34	5	11	168	16
Socatra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shabwah	1	5	14	8	1	52	3
Aden	8	4	18	6	5	222	5
Lahj	3	7	15	8	3	27	16
Marib	712	253	873	97	28	1,119	0
Total	936	415	1,201	301	120	2,806	159
% Percentage	16%	7%	20%	5%	2%	47%	3%

Tables (7.7.1) and Figure (7.7.1) reveal that the casualties of war are (5,938) IDPs comprising (2%) of the total number of IDPs. The number of displaced persons in camps distributed by the type of injury is as follows: IDPs with psychological trauma related to the war reached 47% of the total 5,938 IDPs, while 20% of war casualties injured by shrapnel and 16% of cases with mines. Those injured by sniper bullets, and airstrikes or exposed to arbitrary arrest reached 17% of the total of 5,938 cases of the total casualties.

7.8 Evaluation of the Health Services in the Camps

Table (7.8.1) and Figure (7.8.1) below display the evaluation of quality of health services in the camps (high, medium and poor).

Table (7.8.1): Number of IDP camps by the evaluation of existing health services

Evaluation of existing health services in camps					
Governorate	High	Medium	Poor	N/A (None)	Total
Abyan	0	19	50	0	69
Al Jawf	0	0	13	0	13
Al Hodeidah	0	7	18	0	25
Al Dhale'e	0	13	28	0	41
Al- Maharah	1	2	7	1	11
Taiz	1	17	101	0	119
Hajjah	4	23	41	0	68
Hadramaut	0	1	23	0	24
Socatra	0	0	1	0	1
Shabwah	1	6	10	0	17
Aden	1	4	30	0	35
Lahj	0	8	11	0	19
Marib	2	33	168	1	204
Total	10	133	501	2	646
Percentage %	1.5%	20.6%	77.6%	0.3%	

Figure (7.8.1): Evaluation of existing health services

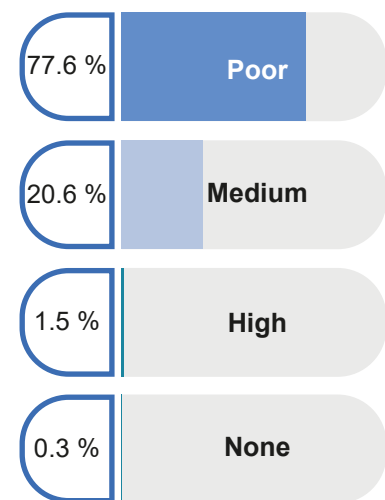


Table (7.8.1) and Figure (7.8.1) show that the camps that have poor health services were (501) with (77.6%) of the total 646 camps. The result also shows that only (3%) of camps have no health services, while the number of camps in which medium health services provided reached 133 by 20.6%. The camps in which health services are provided at a high level reached (10) 1.5% of 646 camps. This is a low percentage, which reflects negatively on the health status of the displaced persons in the camps. Accordingly, it is necessary to alleviate the suffering of the displaced persons and work to find appropriate solutions and direct humanitarian organizations to meet these needs and ensure the continuity of the provision of services by following a safe exit strategy.

7.9 Health Services in the Camps

Table (7.9.1) and Figure (7.9.1) below display the health services in the camps and causes.

Health service	Number of Sites	Percentage %
Poor health service	501	77.6%
No Health service	2	0.3%
Good and acceptable health service	143	22.1%
Total	646	100%

Figure (7.9.1): Percentage of Health Services in Camps

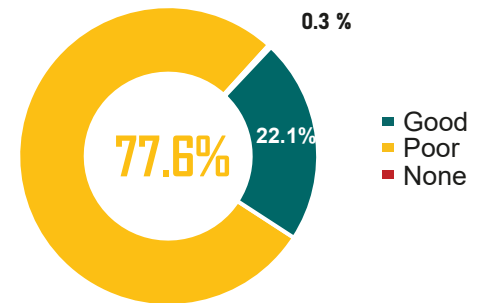


Table (7.9.1) and Figure (7.9.1) demonstrate that about three quarters of IDP camps (77.6%) have poor health services. The health services are poor in (501) camps, whereas 143 (22.1%) of the total 646 camps have good and acceptable health services. There are no health services in 2 (two) IDP camps.

7.10 Health Problems Indicators

Tables (7.10.1) (7.10.2) and Figures (7.10.1), (7.10.2) (7.10.3) display the number of camps by causes leading weak of health services.

Description	Number of Individuals suffering health problems	Number of Individuals suffering health problems	Healthy
Suffering health problems	19,479	4%	96%
Total of IDPs	483,310		

Figure (7.10.1): Percentage of IDPs suffering from health problems.

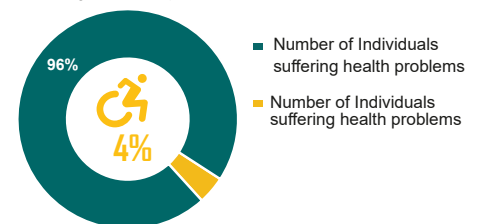


Table (7.10.2) Health difficulties and the number of health problems

Health problems	Number of Cases	Percentage %
Hearing	4,227	22%
Sight	6,087	31%
Movement	4,673	24%
Self-neglect	4,492	23%
Total of health problems	19,479	

Figure (7.10.2): Health problems.

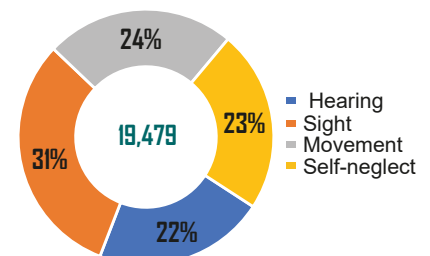
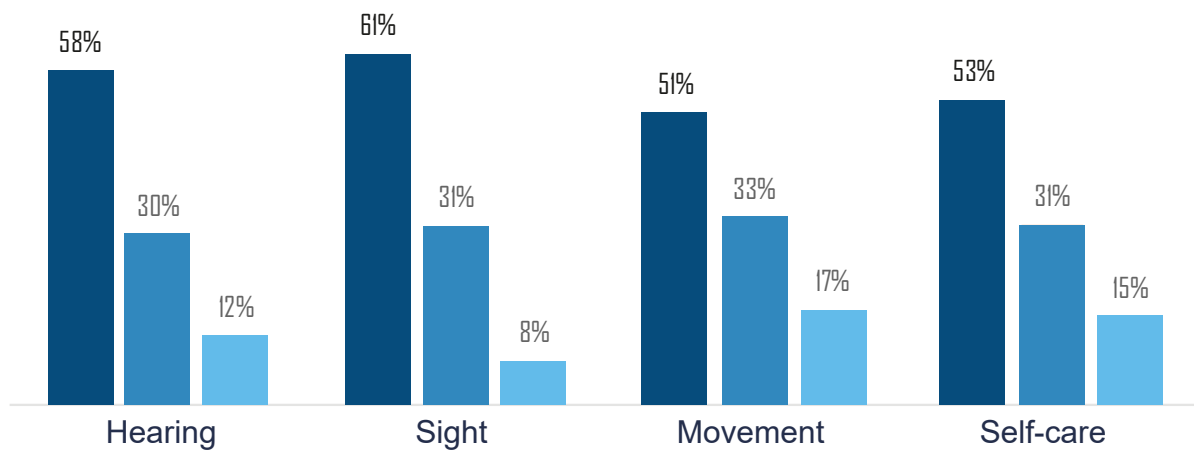


Table (7.10.3) Percentage of types of health Problems				
Type of Health Problem	Hearing	Sight	Movement	Self-care
		4,492	4,673	6,087
Some Problems	53%	51%	61%	58%
Major Problem	31%	33%	31%	30%
I can't do that at all	15%	17%	8%	12%

Figure (7.10.3): Type of health problems.



Tables (7.10.1) (7.10.2) and Figures (7.10.1), (7.10.2) (7.10.3) clearly demonstrate that (19,479) (4%) IDPs suffer from health problems in liberated governorates. The number of IDPs suffered from hearing problems recorded (4,227) (22%), and (4,492) (23%) of IDPs suffered from self-neglect. It was also found that IDPs who suffered from sight problems reached 6,087 (31%) and 4,673 (24%) of IDPs have difficulty in movement. An intervention by NGOs and humanitarian partners in this aspect is urgently needed.

7.11 Camps by the Provision of Health Service

Table (7.11.1) and Figure (7.11.1) demonstrate the number of IDP camps by the provision of health services in the camp.

Table (7.11.1): Number of camps by the provision of health service

Governorate	Nearby hospital	Nearby Health Center	Pregnant and infants Health care	Fixed Clinic	Mobile Clinic	First Aids Services	Referral System to hospital	Total of Camps
Abyan	13	38	35	8	14	2	16	69
Al Jawf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Al Hodeidah	0	16	13	4	6	1	5	25
Al Dhale'e	17	19	24	0	16	12	1	41
Al Maharah	3	5	3	2	2	2	2	11
Taiz	39	6	35	6	30	2	13	119
Hajjah	1	46	10	5	10	2	19	68
Hadramaut	7	9	4	2	17	1	2	24
Socatra	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Shabwah	9	8	3	0	6	0	1	17
Aden	8	23	13	3	13	4	10	35
Lahj	7	11	11	4	7	4	5	19
Marib	35	81	29	15	55	27	19	204
Total	140	31	181	49	176	57	93	646
Percentage %	22%	49%	28%	8%	27%	9%	14%	100%

Figure (7.13.1): Percentage of IDPs camps by health services.

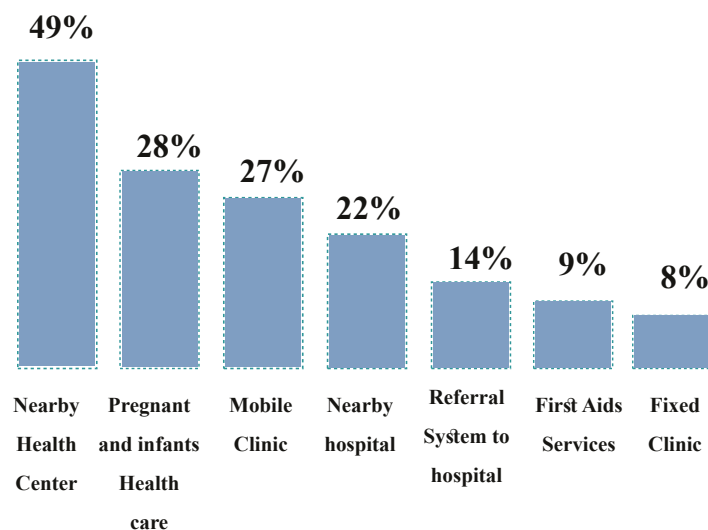


Table (7.11.1) and Figure (7.11.1) reveal that the number of camps where nearby health centers are available reached (319) (49%). Pregnant and infants health services are found in 181 (28%) of the camps and mobile clinic and nearby hospital are available in 176 and 140 (27% and 22%) of camps respectively. It was also found that 93 and 57 (14% and 9%) of camps have referral system to hospital and first aids services. The number of camps where there is a fixed clinic reached 49 (8%) out of a total of 646 camps. Therefore, it is necessary to provide fixed clinics for 597 IDP camps.

7.12 Number of Malnutrition, Birth and Death Cases

Table (7.12.1) and Figure (7.12.1) below demonstrate the number of malnutrition birth and death cases in the camp.

Table (7.12.1): Number of malnutrition, birth and death cases, in the camp.

Governorate	First-degree malnutrition cases (SAM)	Second Degree Malnutrition cases (MAM)	Third Degree Malnutrition cases (CMAM)	Births per Month	Deaths per Month
Abyan	257	526	296	149	11
Al Jawf	25	32	37	14	2
Al Hodeidah	246	342	331	189	25
Al Dhale'e	177	145	85	46	3
Al Maharah	24	12	6	39	6
Taiz	576	713	1,002	308	51
Hajjah	208	322	389	134	27
Hadramaut	15	213	103	97	11
Socatra	0	0	0	6	0
Shabwah	78	90	119	52	7
Aden	103	142	161	118	0
Lahj	95	110	114	66	13
Marib	1,183	1,737	2,480	1,074	252
Total	3,130	4,384	5,123	2,292	408

Figure (7.12.1): Number of birth and death

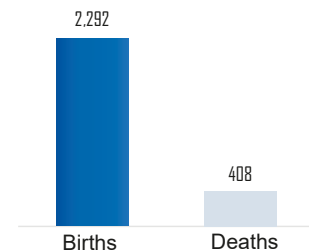
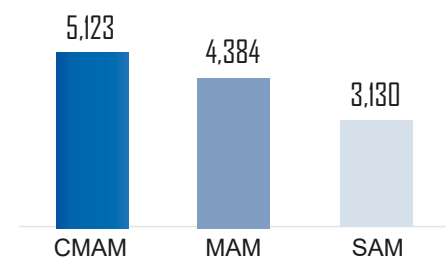


Figure (7.12.2): Number of malnutrition cases



It is clear from the Table (7.12.1) and Figure (7.12.1) that the number of birth cases in IDP camps during the period from 01.08.2022 to 31.08.2022 reached 2,292, while the number of death cases during the survey period reached 408. At the level of malnutrition cases in children in the camps, the number of children suffering from first-degree malnutrition (SAM) were 3,130 children suffering from second-degree malnutrition (MAM) reached 4,384, and children with third-degree malnutrition (CMAM) reached 5,123.

7.13 Mobile Clinic Indicators

This section includes indicators of health service delivery represented by mobile clinics in IDP camps

Table (7.13.1): Number of camps with Mobile clinics

Sites with Mobile clinics	Number of Sites	Percentage %
No	470	73%
yes	176	27%
Total	646	100%
Number of camps where mobile clinics operating		
Sites where Mobile clinics operating	Number of Sites	Percentage %
No	478	74%
Yes	168	26%
Total	646	100%

Figure (7.13.1) Percentage of camps where mobile clinics operating

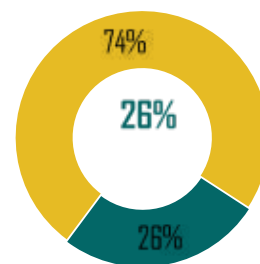


Figure (7.13.2) Percentage of camps where mobile clinics operating regularly

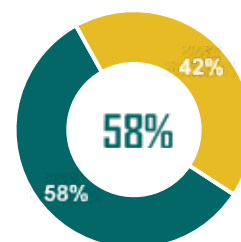


Table (7.13.2): Number of camps with Mobile Clinics operating regularly

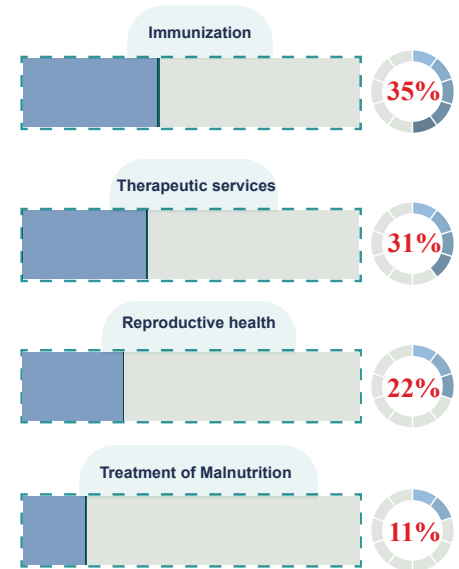
Sites Where Mobile Clinics Operating Regularly	Number of Sites	Percentage %
No	71	42%
Yes	97	58%
Total	168	100%

Table (7.13.3) Status of Mobile Clinics in Camps

Governorate	Mobile clinics Availability		Operating Mobile clinics		Mobile Clinics Operating Regularly		Total of camps
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Abyan	14	55	14	-	9	5	69
Al Jawf	-	13	-	-	-	-	13
Al Hodeidah	6	19	6	-	4	2	25
Al Dhale'e	16	25	16	-	16	-	41
Al Maharah	2	9	2	-	2	-	11
Taiz	30	89	27	3	14	13	119
Hajjah	10	58	10	-	9	1	68
Hadramaut	17	7	17	-	1	16	24
Socatra	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Shabwah	6	11	4	2	3	1	17
Aden	13	22	12	1	8	4	35
Lahj	7	12	7	-	3	4	19
Marib	55	149	53	2	28	25	204
Total	176	470	168	8	97	71	646

Governorate	Treatment of Malnutrition	Immunization	Reproductive health	Therapeutic services	Number of beneficiaries
Abyan	116	254	161	377	908
Al Jawf	0	0	0	0	0
Al Hodeidah	306	644	56	454	1,460
Al Dhale'e	242	303	380	449	1,374
Al Maharah	2	34	20	56	112
Taiz	411	1,544	266	1,678	3,899
Hajjah	13	0	6	583	602
Hadramaut	216	260	117	546	1,139
Socatra	0	0	0	0	0
Shabwah	81	116	27	97	321
Aden	184	662	408	1,011	2,265
Lahj	103	844	55	701	1,703
Marib	2,096	7,036	5,646	4,399	19,177
Total	3,770	11,697	7,142	10,351	32,960
% Percentage	11%	35%	22%	31%	100%

Figure (7.13.3) Services provided by the mobile clinics



Tables (7.13.1), Table (7.13.2) and Table (7.13.3) and Figure (7.13.1), Figure (7.13.2) and Figure (7.13.3) are as follows:

Mobile Clinic Availability

The sites where the mobile clinic is not available reached 470 out of 646 camps, at a rate of 73 percent, while the camps where the mobile clinics are available reached 176 out of 646 camps, at a rate of 27%. It was also found that mobile clinics did not operate in 8 out of 176 camps.

Mobile Clinic Operating

The sites where the mobile clinic operating reached 168 (26% (out of a total of 646 camps.

Mobile Clinic Operating Regularly

It is clear from Table (7.13.2) that the number of camps in which mobile clinics operating regularly in the camps reached 97 out of 186 camps where the mobile clinics are located, at a rate of 15%. Therefore, we call on the Ministry of Health to tighten control over the organizations working for the regularity of work in mobile clinics, which requires urgent humanitarian intervention to cover the rest of the IDPs camps and contribute to the provision of the necessary health services to the displaced persons.

Services provided by the mobile clinics

The number of beneficiaries from the services provided by mobile clinics reached 32,960 IDPs, where the majority of the beneficiaries of the immunization service were 35% of the total beneficiaries, followed by services, therapeutic services and medicines (31%), while the women beneficiaries of the reproductive health service reached 7,142. The results showed that 3,770 children with malnutrition diseases benefited from the services of the mobile clinics.

7.14 Health and Nutrition Priorities

Table (7.14.1) shows the number of camps according to the priority indicators of the health and nutrition sector represented in (fixed medical clinics - mobile clinics - medicines - health and financial assistance - staff - foggy spraying - nutrition for children and pregnant women).

Governorate	Clinics	Medicines	Health and Financial Assistance	Nutrition for children, pregnant women and infants
Abyan	36	21	24	22
Al Jawf	10	13	9	7
Al Hodeidah	20	11	8	6
Al Dhale'e	19	21	19	19
Al Maharah	6	7	8	4
Taiz	45	31	24	28
Hajjah	44	37	33	29
Hadramaut	12	22	10	8
Socatra	1	1	1	1
Shabwah	11	9	6	7
Aden	18	26	24	24
Lahj	10	18	9	7
Marib	153	104	115	100
Total	385	321	290	262
% Percentage	60%	50%	45%	41%

Figure (7.14.1): Health and Nutrition Priorities

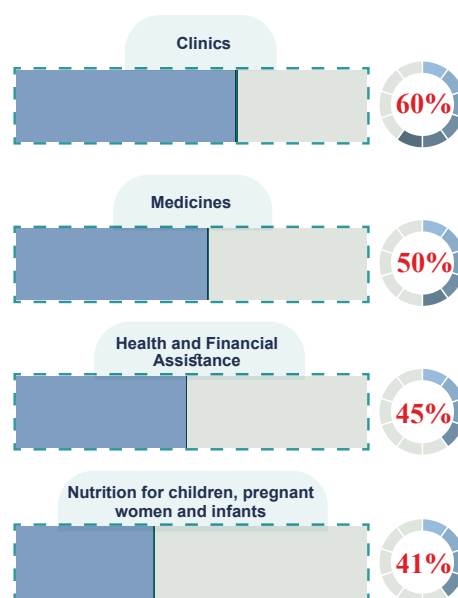


Table (7.14.1) and Figure (7.14.1) show that the three top priorities of the health and nutrition sector represented in fixed medical clinics (69%), mobile clinics (50%), health and financial support (45%). The fourth priority is the nutrition of children, pregnant women and infants (41%) followed by the rest of the priorities (medical staff, mobile clinics and foggy spraying).



Section Eight

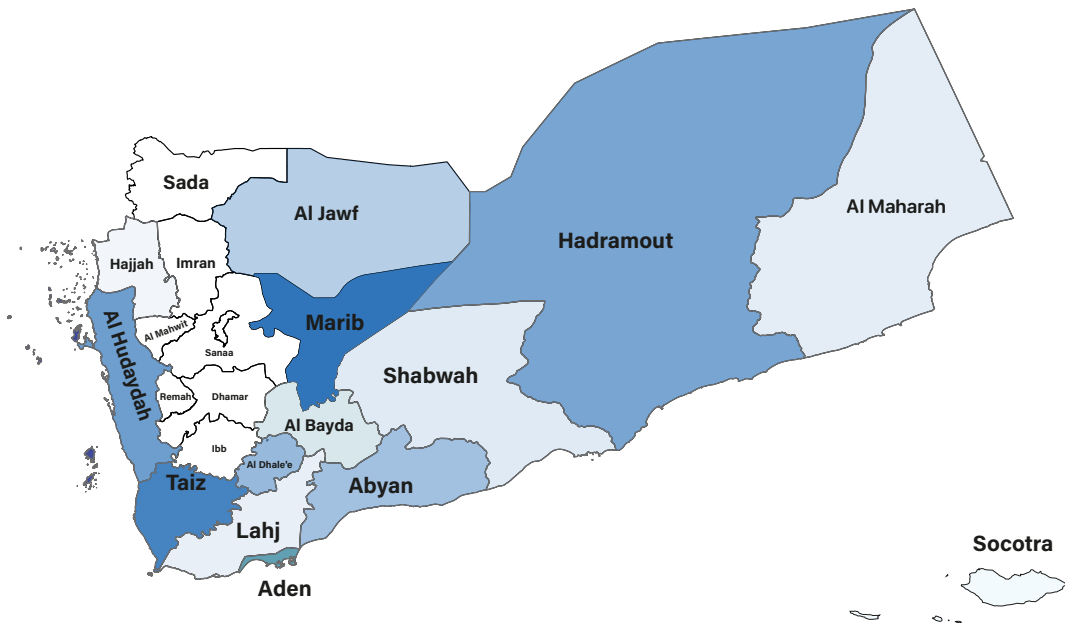
Food Security and Livelihoods Sector



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

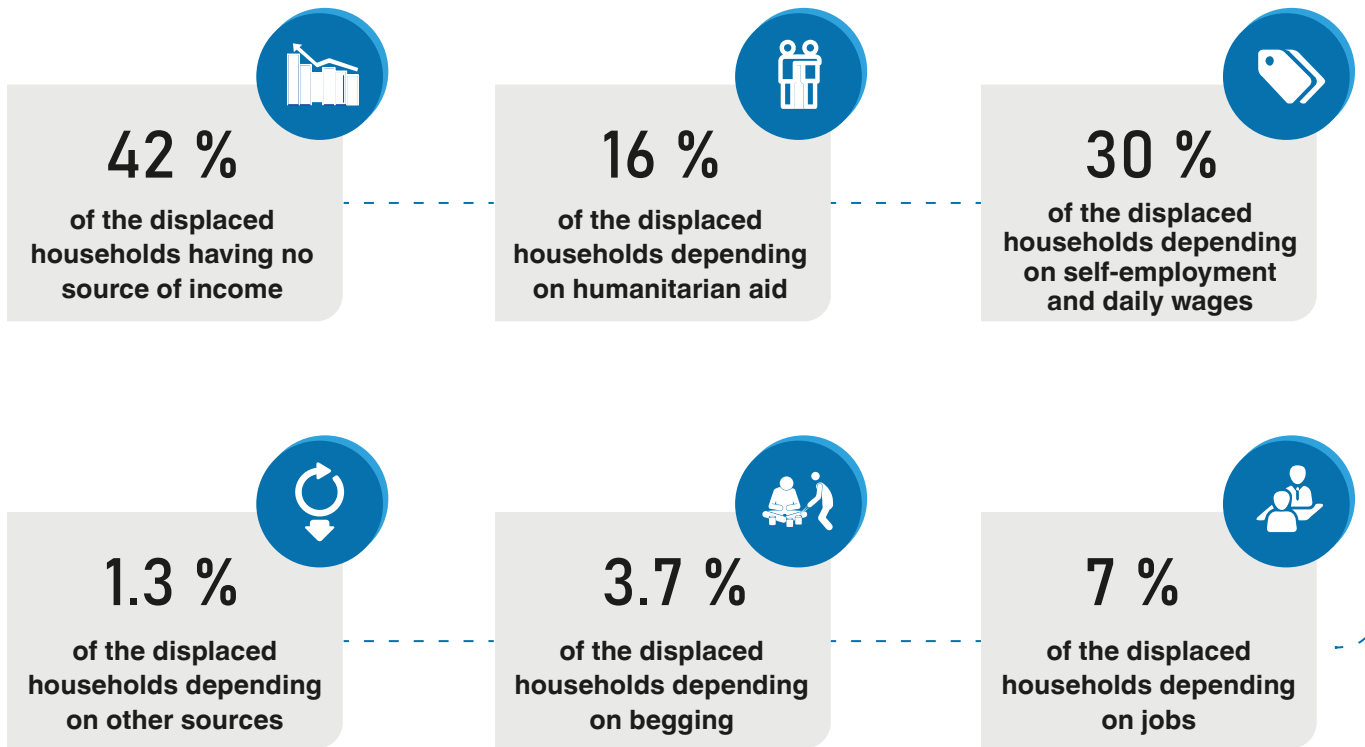
46 %

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

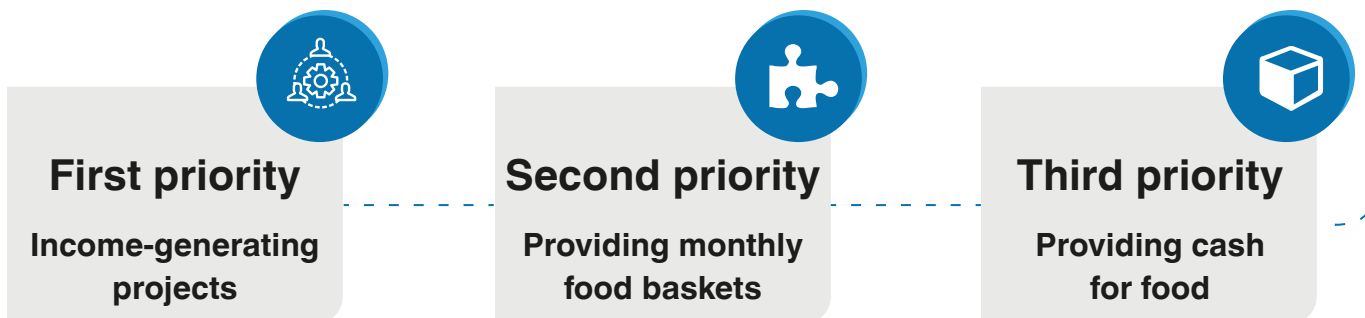
54 %

of the displaced households living in camps receiving food security assistance

Sources of Income of the Displaced Households in Camps



Priorities of the food security sector





8.1 Introduction

The humanitarian cost doubles every day because of the continuation of the war, 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 (299,985) (households, comprising (79%) of the displaced households who live in houses did not have food. This requires surveying by humanitarian partners and working to provide them with food aid. As for the camps, there are (202) (31.3%) of the camps, where households suffer from a lack of food in these camps, while (443) (68.6%) camps suffer from the fact that the quantity of food is insufficient for them.

The results also showed that (18,564) households, with (25.55%) of the displaced households depend on the daily wage as a main source of livelihood. With regard to dietary diversity, the results showed that it is very poor in the camps, as (527), comprising (81.6%) of the total 646 camps, where households suffer from poor dietary diversity. The results showed that stimulating income-generating projects is a first priority for (439) camps and (68%) of the total number of camps.

These indicators underscore the urgent need to provide more support in the food security sector, whether for displaced households in houses or 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 displaced people in houses and camps, this section includes a descriptive analysis of the indicators of the food security sector for IDPs in houses and camps and by governorates.



8.2 Number of Households in Houses by Food Availability

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

Governorates	Households having no Foods غذاء	Households having Foods
Abyan	2,508	1,532
Al Jawf	2,981	840
Al Hodeidah	6,185	3,403
Al Dhale'e	4,040	1,644
Al- Maharah	2,583	
Taiz	31,876	6,247
Hajjah	0	0
Hadramaut	8,169	645
Socatra	0	0
Shabwah	2,393	604
Aden	9,933	0
Lahj	182	7,749
Marib	229,135	56,401
Total	299,985	79,065
% Percentage	79%	21%

Figure 8.2.1 Percentage of households by food availability

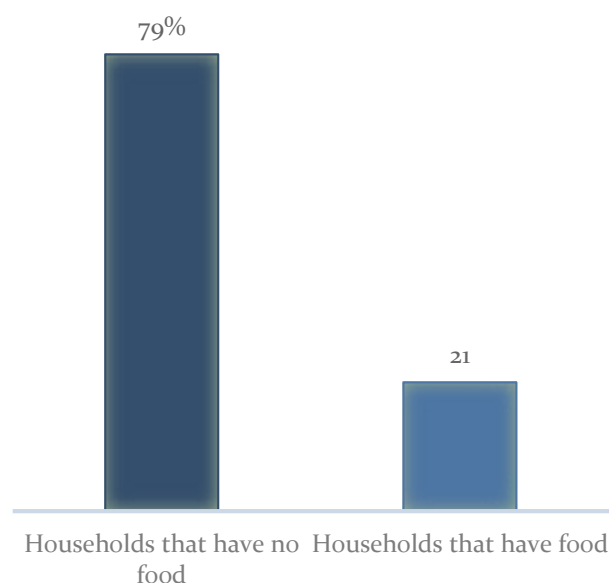


Table (8.2.1) and Figure (8.2.1) show that the number of displaced households that live in houses is (299,985) with (79%). They represent more than three quarters of households of the total households who do not have food, while only (79,065 (21%) households have food.

8.3 Number of Households by the Main Sources of Income in Camps by Governorates

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

Governorate	Agriculture	Temporary Employment	Fishing	Retirement Pension	Teacher	Beggar	Garbage collector	Bank Employee	Free professions	Freelance business	Physician	Soldier	Health worker	Daily Wage	University professor	Unpaid employee	Employee in a local organization	Money transfers (one member of the household is an expatriate)	Employee in an international organization	No source of income
Abyan	423	194	371	33	13	44	5	0	456	37	4	171	6	1,201	0	10	0	16	0	1,434
Al Jawf	35	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	31
Al Hodeidah	253	325	3,197	6	22	114	91	0	523	61	8	493	25	1,586	0	24	10	11	0	2,667
Al Dhale'e	6	67	0	7	6	461	19	0	125	0	0	24	0	426	0	3	1	1	0	681
Al- Maharah	17	46	46	2	9	20	26	0	9	3	0	7	0	81	0	7	0	1	0	102
Taiz	252	692	71	41	146	931	68	0	926	61	3	421	38	2,892	6	78	11	135	3	3,328
Hajjah	939	110	52	0	67	3	19	0	533	91	3	0	10	311	11	43	1	43	0	2,006
Hadramaut	83	513	0	16	23	156	69	0	274	85	0	44	2	635	0	330	2	76	0	680
Socatra	0	56	21	0	2	0	4	0	113	0	0	12	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	6
Shabwah	11	143	0	33	4	15	94	0	163	2	0	72	1	141	0	12	0	24	0	210
Aden	15	154	70	4	18	297	45	0	174	22	0	74	10	1,245	2	10	0	11	0	1,345
Lahj	24	253	14	17	2	373	63	0	176	42	0	62	3	929	0	1	0	10	1	288
Marib	1,246	5,044	6	374	1,283	883	321	18	3,916	67	145	0	370	8,982	105	1,545	15	341	101	25,631
Total	3,448	7,603	3,848	533	1,598	3,439	824	18	7,425	1,075	163	1380	465	18,564	124	2,063	176	668	105	38,691
Percentage %	3.7%	8.2%	4.2%	0.6%	1.7%	3.7%	0.9%	0.02%	8.1%	1.2%	0.2%	1.5%	0.5%	20.1%	0.1%	2.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.1%	42.0%

It is clear from Table 8.3.1 that:

The number 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 the main source of income is 18,564 (20.1%), while the number of households that do not have a source of income is 38,691 (42%). It was found that the number of households that depend on temporary employment and free professions as the main sources of income reached (7,603) and (7,425) at a rate of (8.2%) and (8.1%) respectively. The results also reflected that the number of households that depend on professions of (fishing, agriculture, teacher, military and Freelance business) as the main sources of income ranged from (1.2% - 4.2%).

The number of households that depend on the professions (Garbage collector, money transfers of expatriate, retirement pension, health, doctor, university professor and employees of local and international organizations) as the main sources of income ranged between (0.1% - 0.9%).



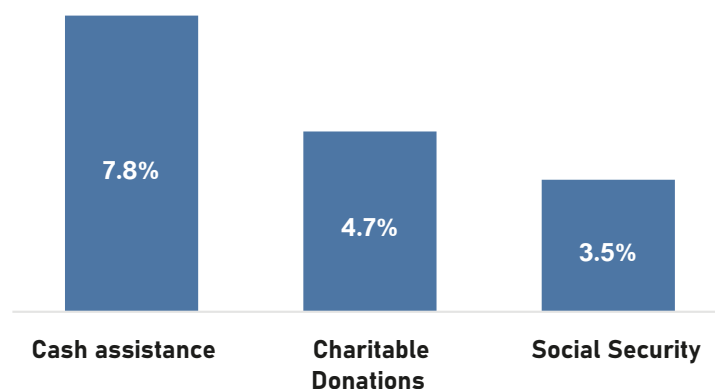
8.4 Number of Households by Secondary Sources of Income in Camps by Governorates

Table (8.4.1) and Figure (8.4.1) show the number of households according to secondary sources of income in camps by governorate.

Table (8.4.1) Number of Households by Secondary Sources of Income

Governorate	Cash assistance	Charitable Donations	Social Security
Abyan	43	33	298
Al Jawf	0	0	0
Al Hodeidah	2,329	42	450
Al Dhale'e	446	0	27
Al- Maharah	12	92	41
Taiz	1,096	1,228	646
Hajah	9	2,349	0
Hadramaut	29	197	27
Socatra	0	0	17
Shabwah	299	14	129
Aden	1,348	1	99
Lahj	555	20	107
Marib	1,018	400	1,389
Total	7,186	4,376	3,205
Percentage %	7.8%	4.7%	3.5%

Figure 8.4.1 Percentage of households by sources of income in camps by governorate



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 7,186 (7.8%), while the number of households that depend on charitable donations reached (4,376) (8%). It was also found that number of households that depend on social security is (3,205) (3.5%).

8.5 Nutritional Status Assessment Indicators in Sites

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

Assessment of Nutritional Status Assessment	Assessment of Nutritional Status in Terms of Quantity			Dietary Diversity			Total
	Sufficient	Insufficient	Small quantity	High	Medium	Poor	
Governorate							
Abyan	-	56	13	-	5	64	69
Al Jawf	-	-	13	-	-	13	13
Al Hodeidah	-	20	5	-	7	18	25
Al Dhale'e	-	27	14	-	1	40	41
Al-Maharah	-	6	5	-	-	11	11
Taiz	-	72	47	-	21	98	119
Hajjah	-	30	38	-	55	13	68
Hadramaut	-	3	21	-	2	22	24
Socatra	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Shabwah	-	6	11	-	2	15	17
Aden	-	10	25	-	-	35	35
Lahj	1	8	10	-	4	15	19
Marib	-	204	-	3	19	182	204
Total	1	443	202	3	116	527	646
Percentage %	0.2%	68.6%	31.3%	0.5%	18.0%	81.6%	

Figure 8.5.1 Nutritional Diversity Assessment

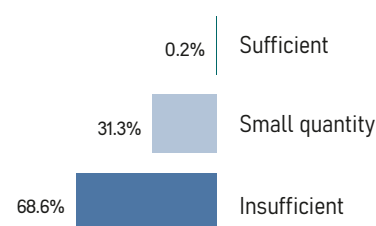
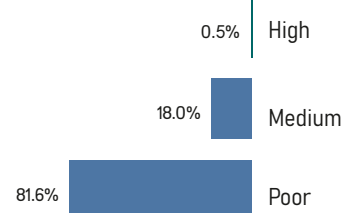


Figure 8.5.1 Assessment of Nutritional Status in Terms of Quantity



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 (443) (68.6%) of the total of 646 camps. The number of camps in which the quantity of food was small (202) with (31.1%) camps, while the camps where the quantity of food was sufficient reached (1) (0.2%) out of the 646 camps. Therefore, 31.3% of the camps are in dire need and require an emergency intervention to provide food and 68.6% of the camps require intervention to cover the shortage and increasing the quantities in proportion to the number of displaced persons in the camps.

Camp assessment by dietary diversity

The number of camps, according to the dietary diversity assessment in the camps, is (527) (81.6%) of the total of 646 camps, where the dietary diversity of the displaced persons is poor. The number of camps which has a medium dietary diversity is (116) (18%) camps. It also found that the number of camps which has a high dietary diversity was (3) (0.5%) of the total of 646 camps.

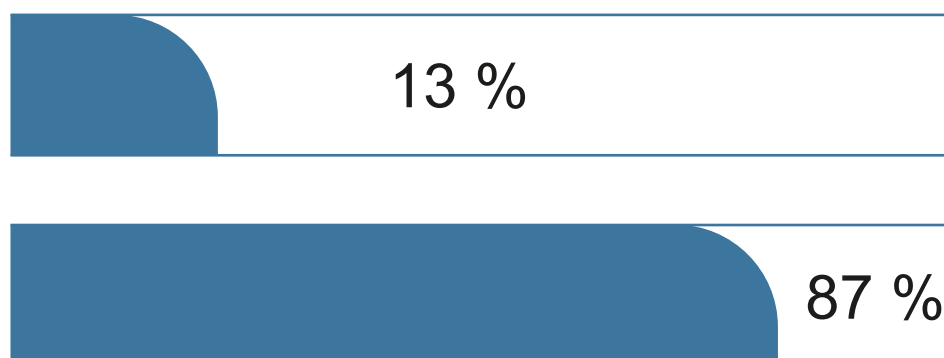


8.6. Nutritional Support Indicators in Houses and Camps

Table (8.6.1) shows the number of households by the nutritional support indicators in governorates.

Governorate	HHs benefiting from monthly cash for food	HHs benefiting from monthly cash for work	HHs benefiting from unconditional cash	HHs benefiting from emergency cash assistance	Total
Abyan	1,459	0	162	2	1,623
Al Jawf	44	0	0	0	44
Al Hodeidah	1,639	0	0	0	1,639
Al Dhale'e	2,703	0	2	0	2,705
Al- Maharah	29	105	30	0	164
Taiz	1,257	180	180	70	1,687
Hadramaut	391	0	0	0	391
Shabwah	43,424	0	134	0	43,558
Aden	1,847	13	3	2	1,865
Lahj	230	49	0	5	284
Marib	6,077	900	1,973	0	8,950
Total	59,100	1,247	2,484	79	62,910
Percentage %	12.50%	0.26%	0.53%	0.02%	13.3 %

Figure (8.6.1) Percentage of households received cash assistance in houses and camps





It is clear from Table (8.6.1) and Figure (8.6.1) that the number of households that did not receive cash assistance in camps and houses reached (409,951) (86.7%), which is a very high rate. This requires an intervention to meet the needs of the displaced persons in the camps and to redouble efforts to help them obtain cash assistance. This may contribute to mitigate the burdens on IDPs in the camps.

Table (8.6.2): Number of Households benefiting from food assistance

Governorate	Number of Households registered with WFP	Number of Households who received food baskets from organizations other than WFP	Number of Households who received RRM Kits
Abyan	3,855	1,670	77
Al Jawf	327	23	0
Al Hodeidah	11,000	4,286	343
Al Dhale'e	2,059	1,778	559
Al- Maharah	218	224	20
Taiz	1,772	5,747	136
Hajah	0	417	0
Hadramaut	282	663	0
Socatra	9	32	0
Shabwah	43,424	2,631	135
Aden	3,405	4,822	25
Lahj	1,573	1,889	321
Marib	88,226	65,586	604
Total	156,150	89,768	2,220
Percentage %	33.02%	18.98%	0.47%



8.7. Food Security Priorities in Camps

Table (8.7.1) and Figure (8.7.1) show the number of camps by the priorities of IDPs in the food security sector in camps.

Table (8.7.1): Three most important priorities in the food security sector

Prioritization	First Priority	Second Priority	Third Priority	
Governorate	Income-generating projects	Food baskets	Cash for Food	Total Number of Camps
Abyan	40	35	33	69
Al Jawf	13	13	13	13
Al Hodeidah	13	12	10	25
Al Dhale'e	31	23	19	41
Al- Maharah	9	7	5	11
Taiz	76	68	65	119
Hajjah	50	44	39	68
Hadramaut	15	14	11	24
Socatra	1	1	1	1
Shabwah	9	6	6	17
Aden	31	17	15	35
Lahj	11	9	7	19
Marib	141	115	105	204
Total	439	364	286	646
Percentage %	68%	56%	51%	

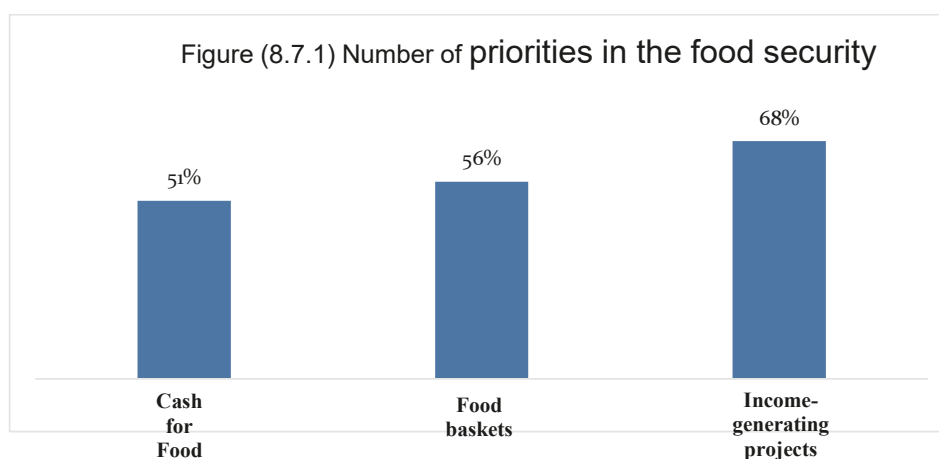


Table (8.7.1) and Figure (8.7.1) show the priorities of the food security sector, where it is noted that income-generating projects ranked first with 68%, while food baskets ranked second with 56%, while cash for food ranked third with 51%.



Section Nine

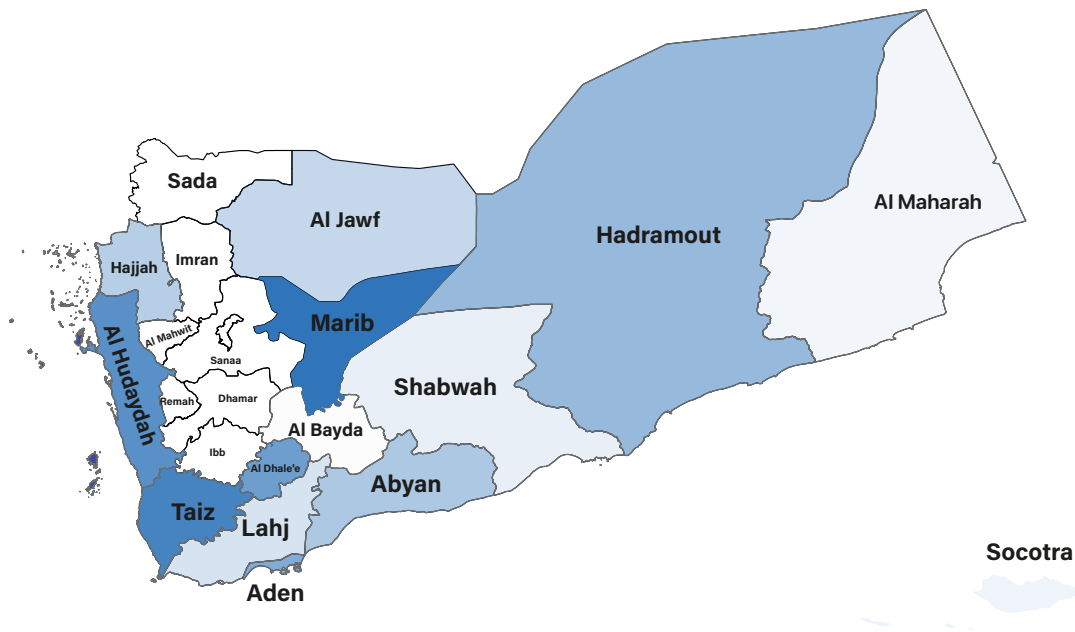
Education



9

Education Needs

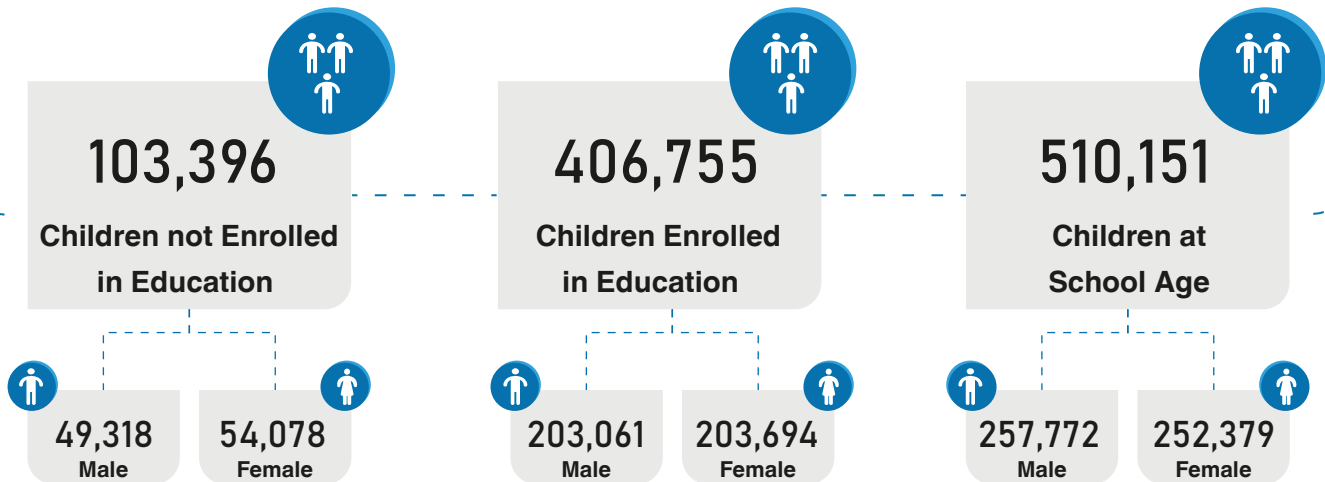
Severity of Humanitarian Needs for Education by Governorate



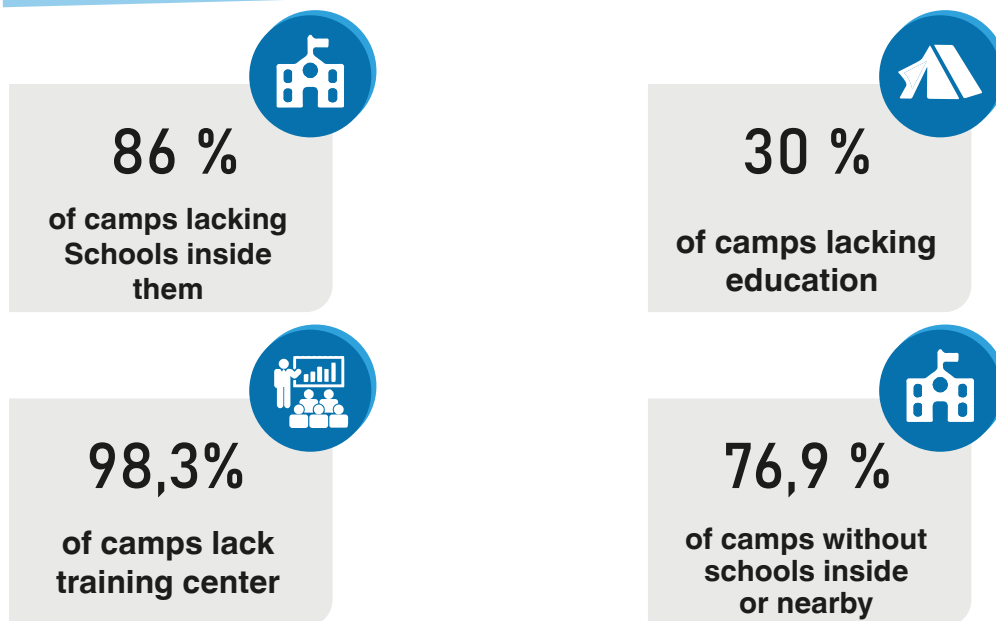
Number of Children not Enrolled in Education by Governorate

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





9.1 Introduction

The education sector is considered one of the most important sectors for the whole population or for the displaced households. The results showed that (149,702) of the children in the camps are of school age, and that (497) camps and there is no school (76%) of the total number of 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 (635) out of a total of the camps with (98.3%), which represents a very high percentage. This means that only (17%) of the total number of camps have a training center. The results also showed that (3025) girls in camps are not enrolled in schools because of while (2859) boys are not enrolled in schools because of helping their households to earn a living. This section of the report also deals with the descriptive analysis of the indicators of basic, secondary and university education and vocational education (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 demonstrates the descriptive analysis of the indicators of basic and secondary education in the IDPs camps and displaced households in houses (a) the number of students enrolled and not enrolled in education of IDPs in houses (b) the 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 and Figure (9.2.1) show the number of students enrolled and not enrolled in education for IDPs in houses.

Governorate	Male Students Enrolled in secondary Education	Female Students Enrolled in secondary Education	Male Students Enrolled in Basic Education	Female Students Enrolled in Basic Education
Abyan	485	396	1823	1540
Al Hudaydah	0	0	2020	1786
Ad Dhale'e	1863	1848	4174	3855
Al Maharah	124	174	1062	1080
Taiz	4443	5065	20088	20516
Hadramaut	1531	2164	5986	8610
Shabwah	212	188	1923	1730
Aden	2509	2321	2091	2359
Lahj	0	0	4096	3917
Marib	27227	24487	67375	65478
Total	38394	36643	110638	110871
%	10.7%	10.2%	30.7%	30.8%

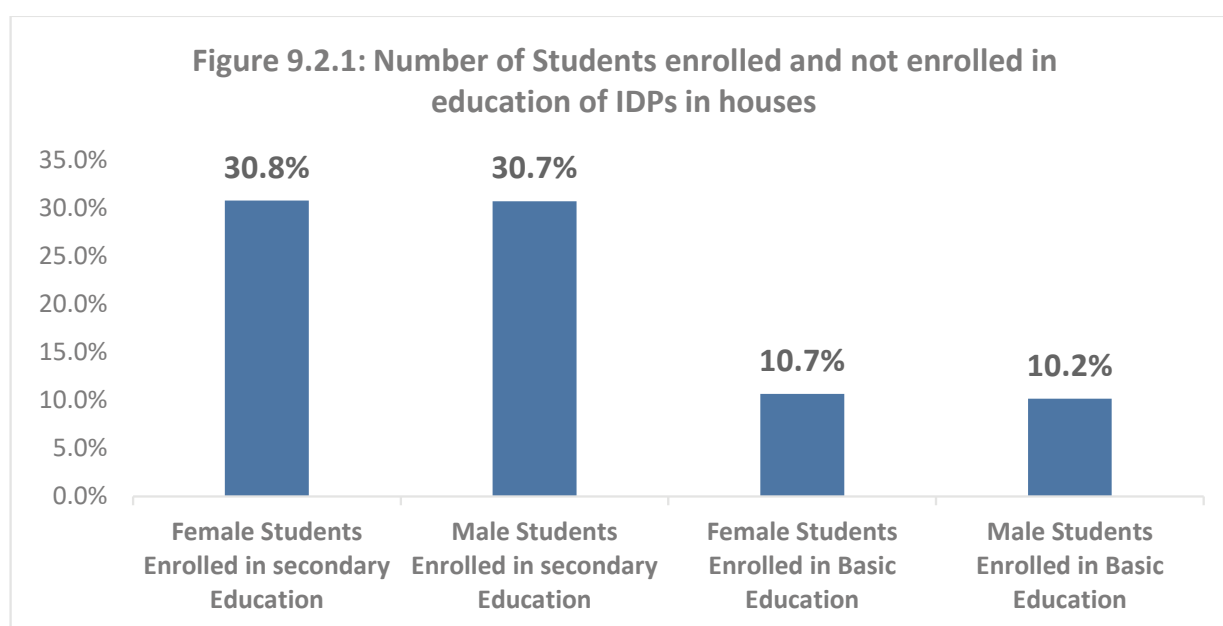


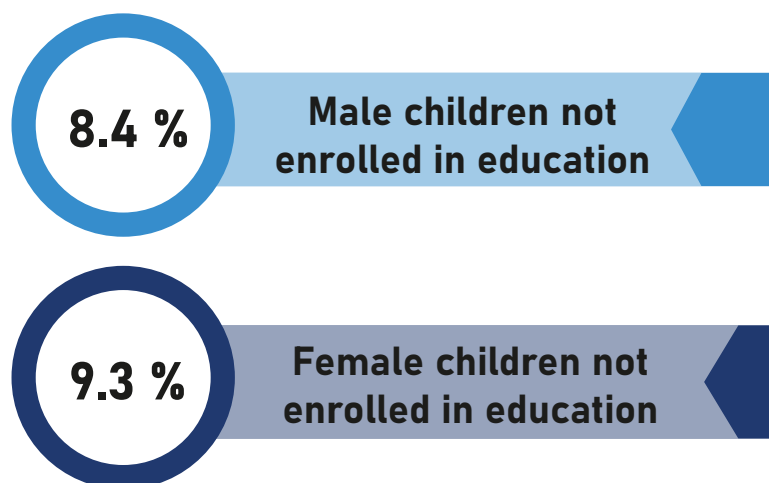
Table (9.2.1) and Figure (9.2.1) above show that the number of displaced students in houses who are enrolled in secondary education is (75,037) male and female students, including (38,394) male and (36,643) female students, while the number of displaced students in houses enrolled in basic education amounted is (221,509), including (110,638) male students and (110,871) female students.

9.2.2 Students at school age and students not enrolled in education of the IDPs in the houses.

Table (9.2.2.1) and Figure (9.2.2.1) show the number of students at school age and students not enrolled in education of the IDPs in the houses.

Table (9.2.2.1): Number of students at school age and students not enrolled in education of the IDPs in the houses.				
Governorate	Male children at school age	Female children at school age	Male children not enrolled in education	Female children not enrolled in education
Abyan	3558	3055	1250	1119
Al Hudaydah	4065	3597	2045	1811
Ad Dhale'e	9221	9881	3184	4178
Al Maharah	1283	1370	97	116
Taiz	29063	30382	4532	4801
Hadramaut	8973	13171	1456	2397
Shabwah	2544	2670	409	752
Aden	5979	6332	1379	1652
Lahj	5146	4954	1050	1037
Marib	109489	105716	14887	15751
Total	179321	181128	30289	33614
%			0.08	0.09

Figure (9.2.2): Students not enrolled in education of IDPs in houses



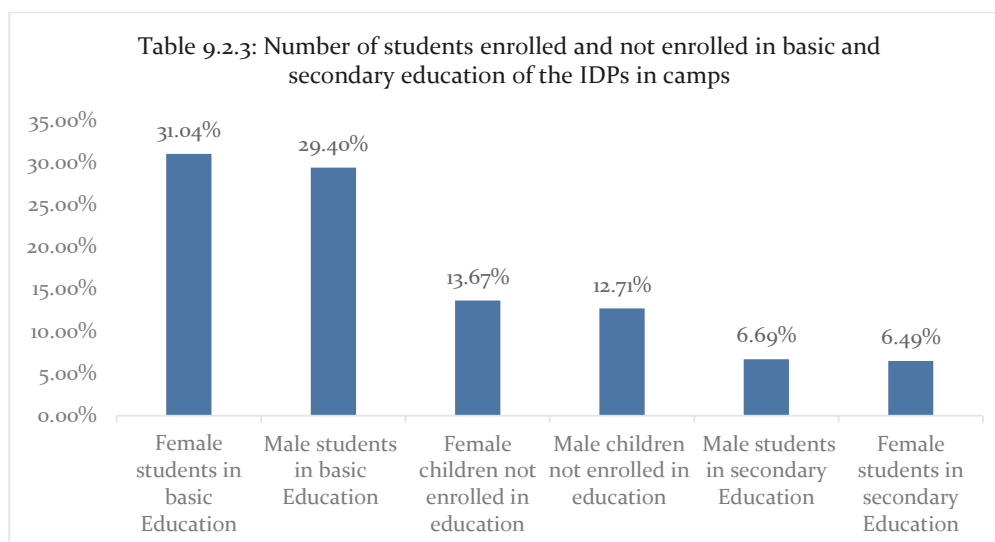
As the table and the Figure above clearly show, (360,449) children of IDPs in houses are at school age. There are (63,903) male and female students are not enrolled in education, (%8.40) males and (%9.33) female students.

9.2.3 Number of students enrolled and not enrolled in basic and secondary education of the IDPs in camps

Table (9.2.3) and figure (9.2.3) below show the number of students enrolled and not enrolled in basic and secondary education .

Governorate	male children at school age	Female children at school age	Male students in basic Education	Female students in basic Education	Male children not enrolled in education	Female students in secondary Education	Male students in secondary Education	Female children not enrolled in education
Abyan	2836	2322	1051	811	1739	25	46	1486
Al Hudaydah	5128	4896	1999	1812	3099	65	30	3019
Ad Dhale'e	1267	1273	722	649	464	53	81	571
Al Maharah	313	391	165	203	39	139	109	49
Taiz	7956	8022	3577	3530	3665	803	714	3689
Hajjah	4370	3811	2549	2155	1786	22	35	1634
Hadramaut	2204	2198	870	911	1251	65	83	1222
Socotra	373	289	67	75	209	43	97	171
Shabwah	625	665	307	272	283	12	35	381
Aden	2770	3046	859	829	1531	296	380	1921
Lahj	1572	1670	1309	1369	244	32	19	269
Marib	43644	48061	30536	33847	4719	8162	8389	6052
Total	73058	76644	44011	46463	19029	9717	10018	20464
%			29.40%	31.04%	12.71%	6.49%	6.69%	13.67%

Table 9.2.3: Number of students enrolled and not enrolled in basic and secondary education of the IDPs in camps.



As can be seen from Table No. (9.2.3) and Figure No. (9.2.3) above, (149,702) children are at school age including (73,058) males and (76,644) females. It is also clear that only (90,474) male and female students are enrolled in basic education, including (44,011) males and (46,463) females. Regarding secondary education, there are (19735) students including (10,018) males and (9717) females. It is also clear that the number of students who did not enroll in education is (39,493) children including (19,029) males and (20,464) females.

9.3 Students in university and vocational education in IDPs Camps

Table (9.3.1) and Figure (9.3.1) demonstrate the number of Students in university and vocational education in IDPs Camps .

Table (9.3.1): Students in university and vocational education in IDPs Camps		
Governorate	Male and female students enrolled in vocational and technical institutes	Male and female students enrolled in universities
Taiz	137	487
Abyan	8	16
Aljawf	0	0
Al Hodaydah	0	12
Ad Dhale'e	1	3
Al Maharah	6	16
Hajjah	0	1
Hadramaut	0	7
Socotra	0	11
Shabwah	0	8
Aden	92	102
Lahj	23	7
Marib	524	2640
Total	791	3310

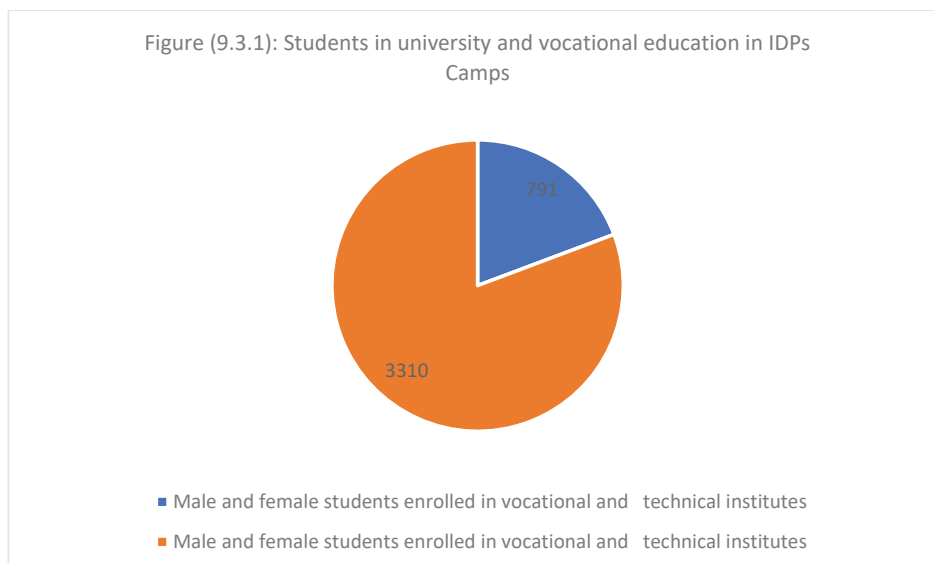


Table No. (9.3.1) and Figure No. (9.3.1) above show the number of students in university and vocational education in IDPs Camps. It is clear that only (791) male and female students are enrolled in technical and vocational institutes, while there are (3310) IDPs (male and female students) enrolled in university education. It is also clear that the highest rates of IDPs enrolled in vocational and university education were concentrated in Marib Governorate, followed by Taiz Governorate and Aden Governorate.

9.4 Education Outside IDPs Camps

Table (9.4.1) and Figure (9.4.1) display the assessment of the situation of education outside IDPs Camps.

Table (9.4.1) Assessment of the situation of education outside IDPs Camps.

Governorate	Weak	High	No Education	Medium	Total
Taiz	58	6	1	54	119
Abyan	15	0	0	54	69
Aljawf	13	0	0	0	13
Al Hudaydah	13	0	0	12	25
Ad Dhale'e	40	0	0	1	41
Al Maharah	4	1	0	6	11
Hajjah	30	0	0	38	67
Hadramaut	1	1	0	22	24
Socotra	0	0	0	1	1
Shabwah	0	0	0	17	17
Aden	13	0	0	22	35
Lahj	2	3	0	14	19
Marib	51	12	0	141	204
Total	240	23	1	382	646
%	37.15	3.56	0.15	59.13	

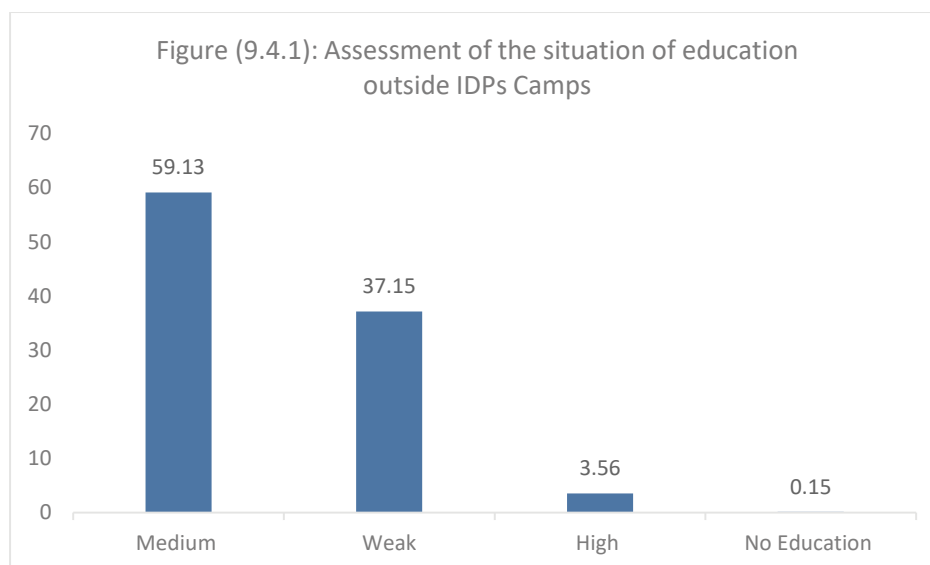


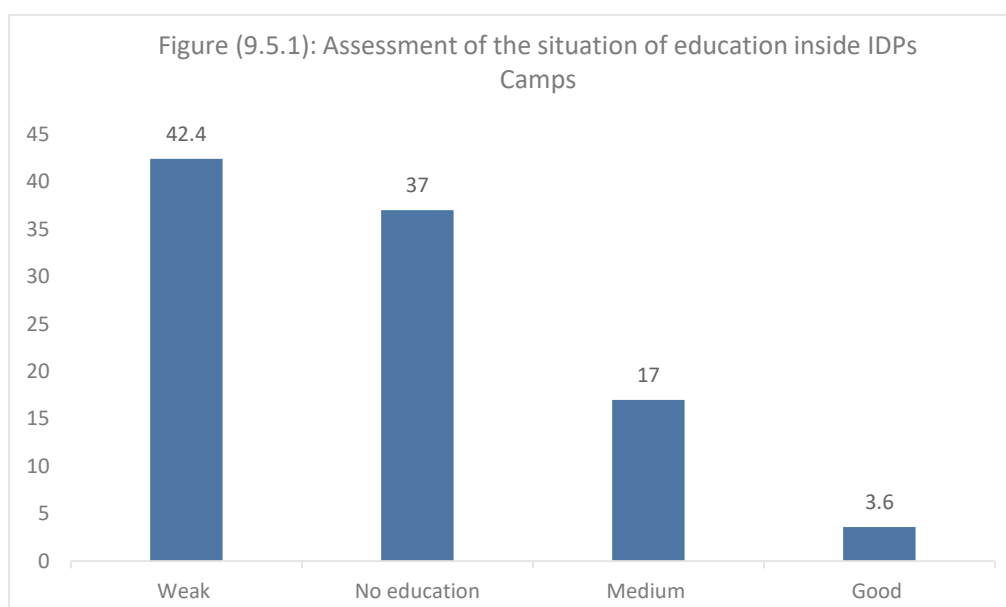
Table No. (9.4.1) and Figure No. (9.4.1) above demonstrate the education outside IDPs camps. As it is clear, education outside IDPs camps ranges between average and weak education. (382) IDPs camps out of (59.13) are surrounded by a medium education and (240) camps (37.15%) are surrounded by a weak education, while there are only (23) IDPs camps (3.56%) are surrounded by a good (high) education.

9.5 Education Inside IDPs Camps

Table (9.5.1) and Figure (9.5.1) display the assessment of the situation of education inside IDPs Camps.

Table (9.5.1): Assessment of the situation of education inside IDPs Camps.

Governorate	Weak	Good	No education	Medium	Total
Taiz	80	3	13	23	119
Abyan	61	0	0	8	69
Aljawf	0	0	13	0	13
Al Hudaydah	21	0	0	4	25
Ad Dhale'e	1	11	29	0	41
Al Maharah	9	1	0	1	11
Hajjah	5	0	50	13	67
Hadramaut	20	0	0	4	24
Socotra	0	0	0	1	1
Shabwah	15	0	0	2	17
Aden	18	0	0	17	35
Lahj	12	0	1	6	19
Marib	32	8	133	31	204
Total	274	23	239	110	646
%	42.4	3.6	37.0	17.0	





As can be seen clearly from Table No. (9.5.1) and Figure No. (9.5.1) above, (66%) of the IDPs camps have education that ranges between weak and medium. (274) of IDPs camps (42.4%) have a weak education and (110) IDPs camps (17%) have a medium education, while there are only (23) (3.6%) IDPs camps have a good education. (239) IDPs camps (37%) have no education at all.

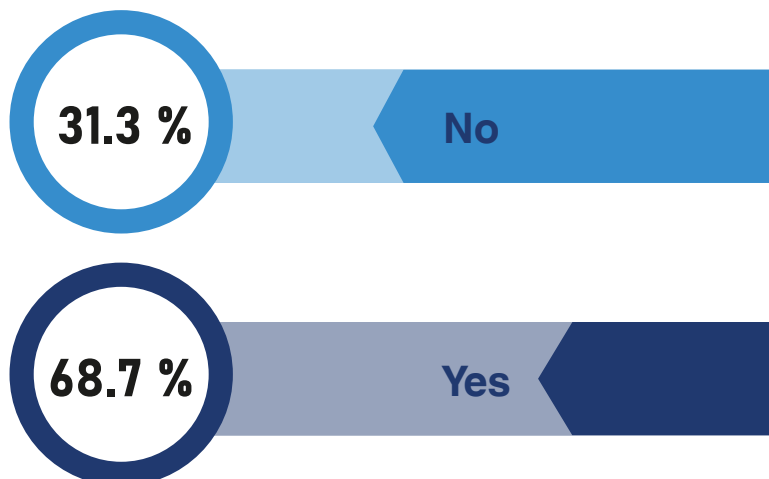
9.6 Schools near IDPs Camps

Table (9.6.1) and Figure (9.6.1) demonstrate the number of IDPs camps according to their location nearby schools in the liberated governorates.

Table (9.6.1): Number of IDPs camps according to their location nearby schools in the liberated governorates.

Governorate	IDPs Camps far from schools	IDPs Camps nearby schools	Total
Taiz	26	93	119
Abyan	22	47	69
Aljawf	13	0	13
Al Hodaydah	12	13	25
Ad Dhale'e	4	37	41
Al Maharah	4	7	11
Hajjah	11	56	67
Hadramaut	9	15	24
Socotra	0	1	1
Shabwah	6	11	17
Aden	13	22	35
Lahj	6	13	19
Marib	75	129	204
Total	202	444	646
%	31.3	68.7	

Figure N. (9.6.1): Number of IDPs camps near schools





As is clear from Table No. (9.6.1) and Figure No. (9.6.1) above, more than half of the IDPs camps (444) (68.7%) of the total camps have a school nearby while there are only (202) IDPs camps (31.3%), are far from schools.

9.7 Schools inside IDPs Camps

Table (9.7.1) and Figure (97.1) display the number of camps in relation to the presence of a school inside the camp.

Table (9.7.1) Number of IDP camps in relation to the presence of a school inside the camp.

Governorate	IDPs camps without school inside	IDPs camps with school inside	Total
Taiz	95	24	119
Abyan	61	8	69
Aljawf	13	0	13
Al Hudaydah	16	9	25
Ad Dhale'e	30	11	41
Al Maharah	9	2	11
Hajjah	50	18	67
Hadramaut	24	0	24
Socotra	0	1	1
Shabwah	15	2	17
Aden	35	0	35
Lahj	16	4	19
Marib	133	70	204
Total	497	149	646
%	76.9	22.9	

Figure (9.7.1): Number of IDPs camps in relation to the presence of a school inside the camp.

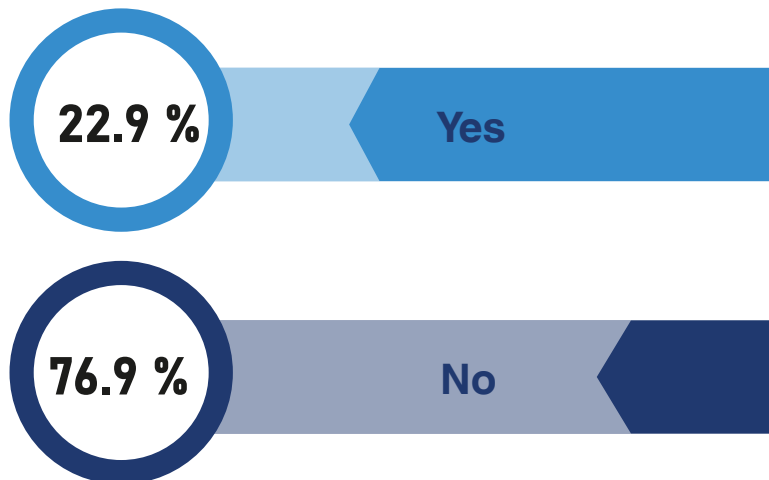




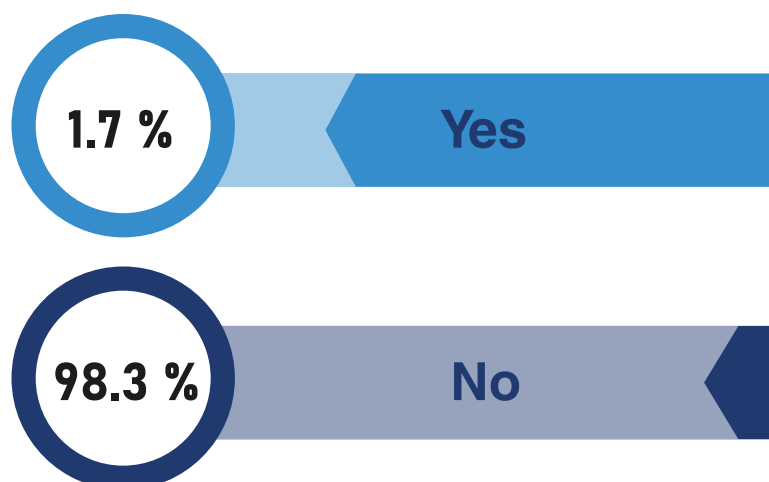
Table (9.7.1) and Figure (97.1) above display the number of camps in relation to the presence of a school inside the camp. As can be seen clearly, more than two thirds of the IDPs camps (497) (76.9%) have no school inside the camp while there are only (149) (22.9) of IDPs camps have a school inside the camp.

9.8 The presence of a training center inside the IDPs camp

Table (9.8.1) and Figure (9.8.1) show the number of camps according to the presence of training centers inside them.

Table (9.8.1): Number of camps according to the presence of training centers inside them.			
Governorate	IDPs camps have no training center inside	IDPs camps have training center inside	Total
Taiz	118	1	119
Abyan	66	3	69
Aljawf	13	0	13
Al Hudaydah	24	1	25
Ad Dhale'e	41	0	41
Al Maharah	11	0	11
Hajjah	68	0	68
Hadramaut	24	0	24
Socotra	1	0	1
Shabwah	17	0	17
Aden	34	1	35
Lahj	17	2	19
Marib	201	3	204
Total	635	11	646
%	98.3	1.7	

Table (9.8.1): Number of camps according to the presence of training centers inside them.





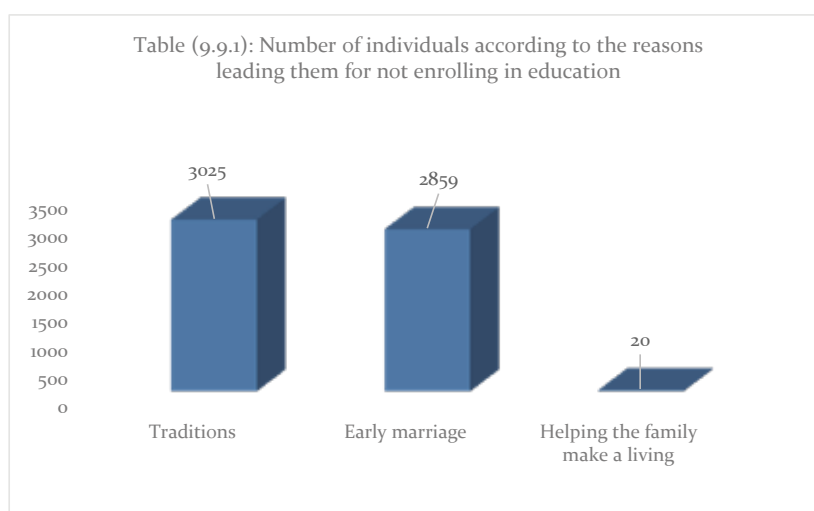
As can be seen clearly from the table and figure above, the vast majority of IDPs camps (635) (98.3%) have no training center inside the camp while there are only (11) (1.7%) of the IDPs camps have a training center inside the camp.

9.9 Reasons Behind not enrolling in Education in IDPs Camps

Table (9.9.1) and Figure (9.9.1) show the number of individuals according to the reasons leading them for not enrolling in education.

Table (9.9.1): Number of individuals according to the reasons leading them for not enrolling in education.

Governorate	Helping the family make a living	Traditions	Early marriage
Governorate	25	363	9
Taiz	20	189	143
Abyan	4	5	0
Aljawf	98	955	806
Al Hudaydah	18	0	76
Ad Dhale'e	5	16	33
Al Maharah	13	357	380
Hajjah	18	425	450
Hadramaut	26	15	24
Socotra	8	0	0
Shabwah	25	126	81
Aden	13	30	73
Lahj	60	280	395
Marib	14	621	389
Total	20	3025	2859



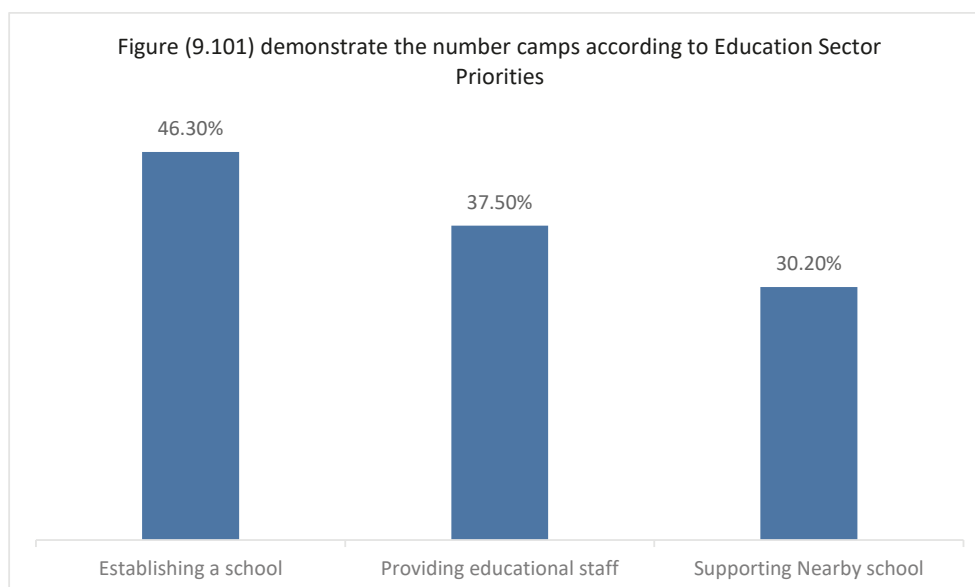
As can be clearly seen in Table (9.9.1) and Figure (9.9.1) that show the number of individuals according to the reasons leading them for not enrolling in education, (3025) children are not enrolled in education because of traditions in the area while there (2859) children are out of schools because of early marriage and only (20) are out of schools because of helping the family make a living.



9.10 Education Priorities in IDPs Camps

Table (9.10.1) and Figure (9.101) demonstrate the number camps according to Education Sector Priorities .

Governorate	Establishing a school	Providing educational staff	Supporting Nearby school
Abyan	15	10	18
Aljawf	13	13	0
Al Hudaydah	18	10	0
Ad Dhale'e	6	1	15
Al Maharah	7	2	2
Taiz	29	20	9
Hajjah	31	12	2
Hadramaut	9	7	5
Socotra	0	0	0
Shabwah	3	6	2
Aden	9	0	5
Lahj	10	2	1
Marib	149	159	136
Total	299	242	195
%	46.3%	37.5%	30.2%



As is clear in Table (9.10.1) and Figure (9.101) that demonstrate the number of IDPs camps according to education sector priorities, establishing a school nearby or inside the camp came in the first place with (46.30%) of the IDPs camps followed by providing education staff with (37.50%) and supporting nearby school came in the third place with (30.20%).



Section Ten

Protection

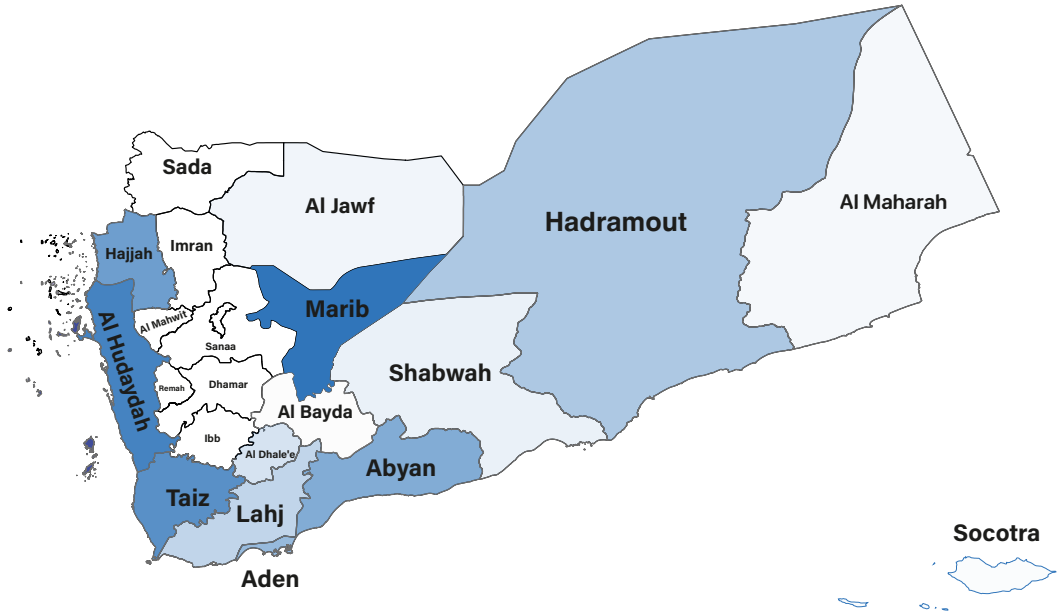


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10 Protection Needs

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





10.1 Introduction

The protection sector represents all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of all individuals without any discrimination in accordance with the relevant laws and frameworks. This means that protection is a central goal for all humanitarian operations, as well as one of the most important sectors of humanitarian work related to the displaced, as it shows the availability of documents, the personal identity documents of the displaced persons, in addition to the protection of the site, the protection of children, the availability of child-friendly spaces, and the identification of the needs of the displaced in homes and camps. It is clear from the results of the survey, that (%80) of the IDP camps in the liberated governorates are in dire need of protection, as the results of the survey showed that (205) camps, at a rate of (%58) of the total camps, where there is no protection. The results showed that (571) camps, at a rate of (%88) of the total camps, do not have child-friendly spaces (outlets for children to practice their hobbies). Moreover, the results showed that (611) camps, at a rate of (%95), have no social worker, thus, they require the provision of social workers to contribute to providing social guidance and social support for children and displaced household as a whole. With regard to services, the results of the survey showed that (211) camps, at a rate of (%33), suffer from difficulty in accessing services.

Through the results, it was found that the most important priorities of the protection sector were security protection, protection monitors, awareness and psychological support by (%12-3356) (%13-3669) (%14-4041) ,(%16-4658) respectively.

For the purpose of knowing the reality of protection indicators for the displaced in houses and camps, this section includes an analysis of the indicators of the protection sector for the displaced persons in camps and houses. It focuses on the extent of protection indicators represented in the availability of personal identity documents for the IDPs, in addition to the indicators of site protection and child protection, the availability of child-friendly spaces, and identifying the needs of the displaced persons in houses and camps in the field of protection. This contributes to improving the quality of life of the displaced persons in houses and camps. The following is a descriptive analysis of the indicators protection sector.

10.2 Psychological and Legal Needs

Table (10.2.1) and Figure (10.2.1) show the number of IDPs and the needs for psychological support, counseling and friendly spaces by houses.

Table (10.2.1): Number of people and needs for psychological support, counseling and friendly spaces

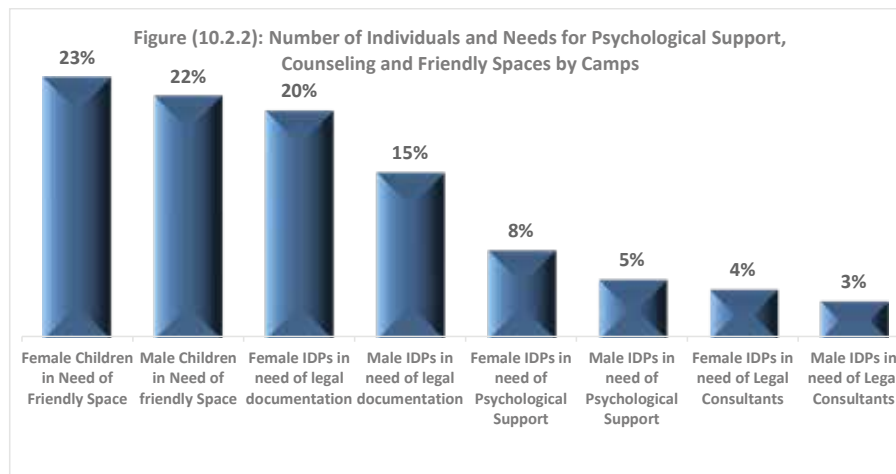
Governorate	Male IDPs in need of Psychological Support	Female IDPs in need of Psychological Support	Male IDPs in need of legal documentation	Female IDPs in need of legal documentation	Male IDPs in need of Legal Consultants	Female IDPs in need of Legal Consultants	Male Children in Need of friendly Space	Female Children in Need of Friendly Space
Abyan	135	128	675	726	28	33	3558	3055
Al Hudaydah	890	743	1934	999	17	11	1826	1662
Al Dhale'e	154	178	2710	1500	5834	6662	1351	1415
Al Maharah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiz	4431	4663	4605	5602	77	62	19850	20414
Hadramaut	8913	15533	2290	2741	608	638	7912	11811
Shabwah	10396	10302	10396	10302	10396	10302	2544	2670
Aden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lahj	10	120	1294	1607	0	0	0	0
Ma'rib	13357	17513	23959	24086	3737	4414	165275	168891
Al Jowf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33932	45791	42516	42268	14766	16287	218797	227010
Percentage %	5%	7%	7%	7%	2%	3%	34%	35%

It is noted from the Table (10.2.1) and the Figure (10.2.1) above, that show the number of displaced individuals who live in houses and the needs of psychological support, counseling and friendly spaces that more than half of the number (412234) need friendly spaces and this number was distributed among (202326) males (%32) of the total number and (209918) females (%33), while the need for legal documents came in second place with (95426) males and females, distributed among (47863) males, at a rate of (%8) and (47563) for females, at a rate of (%7), while the need for legal advice constituted (%3) only for both males and females, as well as the need for psychological support for females (%8), with a number of(49,180) .



Table (10.2.2): Number of Individuals and Needs for Psychological Support, Counseling and Friendly Spaces by Camps

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	2840	2325	495	487	1029	1101	100	116
Al Hudaydah	717	555	172	228	5089	3999	50	53
Al Dhale'e	1126	1035	1394	1223	1080	1080	1382	1331
Al Maharah	104	107	115	167	71	55	15	10
Taiz	5041	4803	1427	1830	7711	7817	357	323
Hajjah	1158	1226	173	243	979	1019	64	66
Hadramut	2164	1947	854	1040	2428	2680	749	711
Shabwah	639	680	2580	2463	1305	1139	2610	2483
Aden	1929	1914	0	0	1038	1206	0	0
Lahj	738	809	107	109	182	140	0	0
Ma'rib	42984	48602	6398	13359	19540	35661	2991	6125
Socatra	140	135	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	59580	64138	13715	21149	40452	55897	8318	11218
Percentage %	22%	23%	5%	8%	15%	20%	3%	4%



It is noted from Table (10.2.2) and Figure (10.2.2) above, that show the number of individuals and the needs of psychological support, counseling and friendly spaces according to the camps, where it was found that the number of males and females in need of friendly spaces in total (19536), distributed (8318) for males and with a percentage of (22%) and (11218) for females at a rate of (23%), followed by females in need of psychological support with a total of (21149) and at a rate of (8%), followed by males in need of psychological support and females in need of legal advice and males in need of legal advice and with a total of (13715 - 11218 - 8318) and for each of them (3% - 4% - 5%).

10.3 Indicators of civil registration and documentation

This part of the report 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, election card, marriage contract) in the camps for the displaced. The following is the statistical analysis of the indicators:

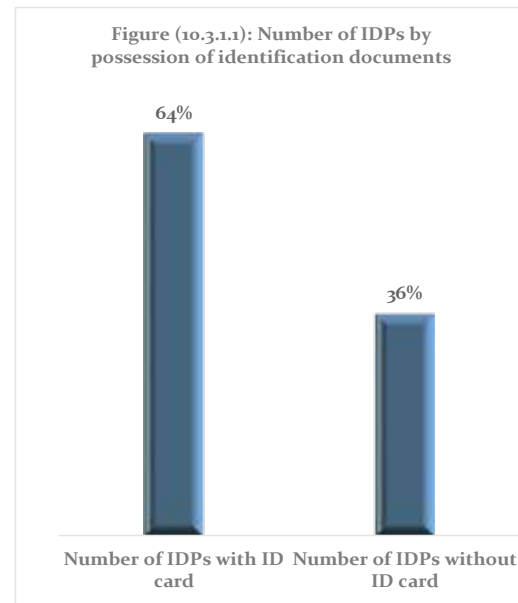


10.3.1 Indicators of civil registration and documentation

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

Table (10.3.1.1): Number of IDPs by possession of identification documents

Governorate	Number of IDPs with ID card	Number of IDPs without ID card	Total
Abyan	6158	3637	9795
Al-Jawf	1652	1296	2948
Al Hudaydah	6570	11121	17691
Al Dhale'e	1641	879	2520
Al Maharah	976	146	1122
Taiz	9083	6710	15793
Hajjah	3260	3390	6650
Hadramaut	5983	1961	7944
Socotra	135	117	252
Shabwah	1206	865	2071
Aden	3699	1687	5386
Lahj	4798	2192	6990
Ma'rib	116212	55101	171313
Total	161417	89266	250683
% Percentage	64%	36%	



It is clear from Table (10.3.1.1) and Figure (10.3.1.1), the number of IDPs who possess personal identity documents (161417) individuals, at a rate of 64%, while the number of IDPs who do not possess personal identification documents is (89,266) individuals, at a rate of 36%, which requires raising The suffering of the displaced by providing full support for the issuance of the personal identity document, which entails proving the identity of the displaced person 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 have birth certificates.

Table (10.3.2.1): Number of displaced children who do not have birth certificates

Governorate	Number of displaced children without Birth Certificate
Abyan	3169
Al-Jawf	146
Al Hudaydah	21149
Al Dhale'e	1646
Al Maharah	89
Taiz	8992
Hajjah	3733
Hadramaut	2227
socotra	57
Shabwah	1001
Aden	2853
Lahj	1834
Ma'rib	39371
Total	86267

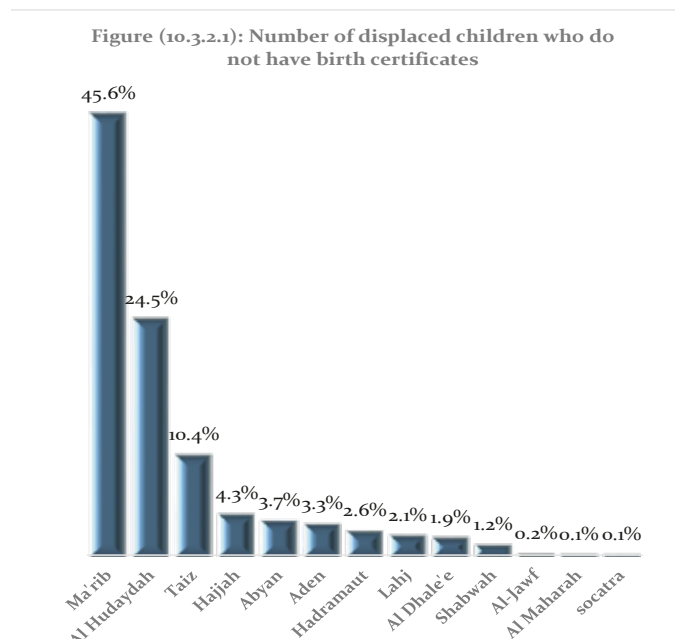


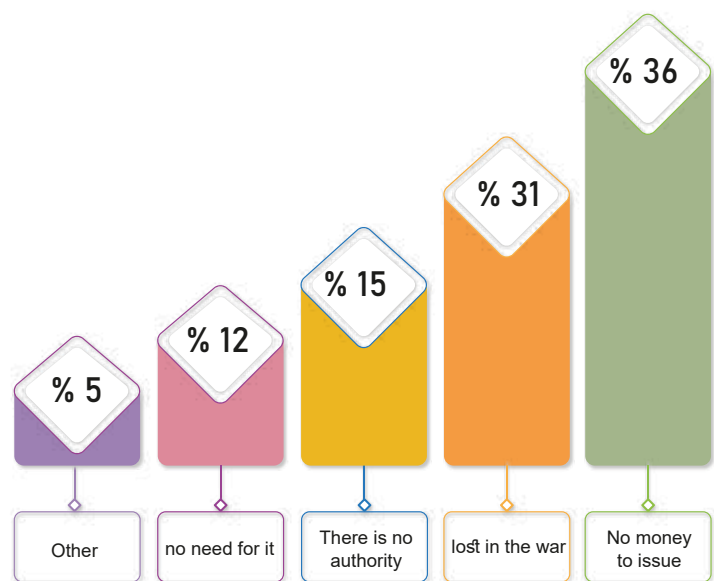
Table (10.3.2.1) and Figure (10.3.2.1) show that the number of displaced children according to Governorates who do not have birth certificates in the camps is 86267, where the highest number was in Marib governorate with a total of 39,371 children at a rate of 45.6%, followed by Al Hodaydah governorate with a total of 21149 at 24.5% It is followed by Taiz governorate with a total of 8992 at a rate of 10.4%, followed by Hajjah with a total of 3733 at 4.3%, followed by Abyan 3169 by 3.7%, followed by Hadhramaut governorate with a total of 2227 by 2.6%, followed by Lahj governorate with a total of 1834 by 2.1%, followed by Al-Dhalea governorate with a total of 1646 by 1.9%, followed by Shabwa governorate with a total of 1001 With a percentage of 1.2%, followed by the governorates of Al-Jawf with a total of 146, Al-Mahra with a total of 89 and Socotra with a total of 57 and close proportions for each of them, respectively (0.2%, 0.1%, 0.1%).

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.

Reasons for not obtaining personal identification documents	Total	Percentage %
No money to issue	374	36%
lost in the war	322	31%
There is no authority	158	15%
no need for it	129	12%
Other	51	5%
Total	1034	

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



It is clear from Table (10.3.3.1) and Figure (10.3.3.1) that the most important reasons for not obtaining personal identity documents centered first in the reason for the lack of money, not to extract personal documents, which requires urgent intervention for this need, which is an important need that entails Legal obligations pertaining to the displaced, where such a reason is (374) of the total number (36%), which were lost in the war (322), (31%), and there is no reason (158) with (25%) which are not needed (129) And at a rate of (12%), and there are other reasons (51) and at a rate of (5%).



10.4 Protection Services Indicators

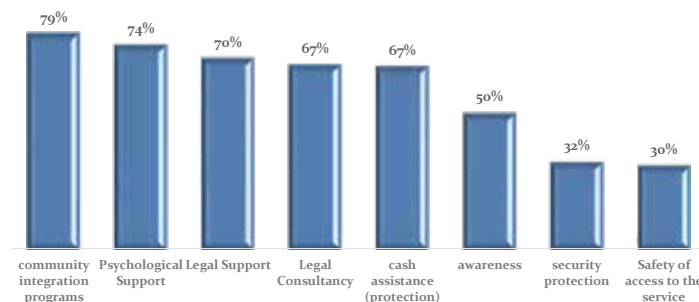
This part includes the general protection indicators for the displaced in the camps, which are as follows:

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 - security protection - safe access to service - community support programs - quality).

Governorate	Psychological Support	Legal Support	Legal Consultancy	cash assistance (protection)	security protection	Safety of access to the service	community integration programs	awareness
Abyan	68	49	59	35	61	32	66	32
Al Jowf	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Al Hudaydah	15	15	10	0	11	6	7	6
Al Dhale'e	14	13	26	27	12	0	40	29
Al Maharah	11	11	9	10	11	7	9	4
Taiz	113	107	94	105	47	36	100	65
Hajjah	68	68	68	68		50	68	52
Hadramaut	8	9	12	17	6	5	17	6
Socotra	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Shabwah	16	15	14	12	17	2	17	3
Aden	27	22	25	22	20	0	34	23
Lahj	11	11	8	5	7	6	14	2
Ma'rib	116	115	95	115	0	40	122	85
Total	480	449	434	430	205	197	508	320
%	74%	70%	67%	67%	32%	30%	79%	50%

Figure (10.4.1.1): Number of camps according to general protection indicators



It is noted from Table (10.4.1.1) and Figure (10.4.1.1) that the number of camps according to general protection indicators is that 60% of the IDP camps in the liberated governorates urgently need protection and cash assistance, awareness sessions, legal assistance and psychological support for the displaced. The percentage of camps that need community integration programs reached 79%, (208 camps) out of a total of 646, while the camps in which the displaced need cash assistance represented 67%, and the camps in which the displaced need (psychological support, legal aid and awareness) ranged by 50% as a minimum and 74% as a maximum, while the camps in which the displaced need (security protection, social advice and safety of service access to community centers and community integration centers) ranged (30%). (76%), 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).

Governorate	Referral	Case Management	Health Care	Safe Spaces	Psychological Support For Children	Child Rehabilitation	Family Reunification	Legal Documentation	Landmine Awareness
Abyan	64	66	53	66	69	69	69	38	49
Al Jowf	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Al Hudaydah	10	13	14	22	23	25	24	18	10
Al Dhale'e	15	16	26	30	37	40	37	26	39
Al Maharah	7	9	8	11	11	11	9	10	11
Taiz	108	107	108	109	112	116	92	109	79
Hajjah	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	43
Hadramaut	16	15	16	18	15	18	23	8	24
Socotra	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Shabwah	16	17	16	17	17	17	15	15	12
Aden	23	23	24	31	28	30	25	22	25
Lahj	11	12	11	13	14	17	13	6	11
Ma'rib	182	179	167	172	191	203	173	174	163
Total	533	538	524	571	599	627	561	507	480
%	83%	83%	81%	88%	93%	97%	87%	78%	74%

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

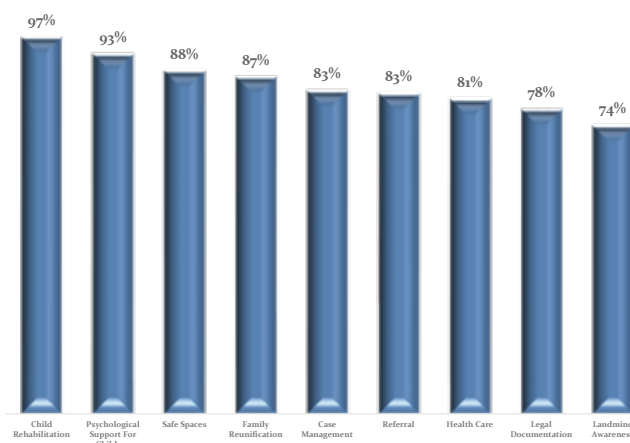


Table (10.4.2.1) and Figure (10.4.2.1) show the number of camps according to childhood indicators in the displaced camps, where it is clear that (97%) of the camps (627) out of the total number of camps (646) do not have programs to rehabilitate the injured child and psychological support By (93%) with (599) and (safe spaces and family reunification) at (87%-88%) respectively, and referral by (83%) for (533) camps, followed by health care at (81%) for (524) And legal documentation by (78%), as well as awareness of mine risks by (74%) for (480 camps).

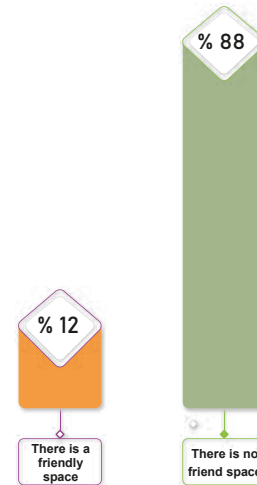


10.4.3 Child Friendly Space Indicator

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

Governorate	There is no friend space	There is a friendly space	Total
Abyan	66	3	69
Al Jowf	13	0	13
Al Hudaydah	22	3	25
Al Dhale'e	30	11	41
Al Maharah	11	0	11
Taiz	109	10	119
Hajjah	68	0	68
Hadramaut	18	6	24
Socotra	1	0	1
Shabwah	17	0	17
Aden	31	4	35
Lahj	13	6	19
Ma'rib	172	32	204
Total	571	75	646
%	88%	12%	

Figure (10.4.3.1): Number of camps according to the indicator of the availability of a child-friendly space



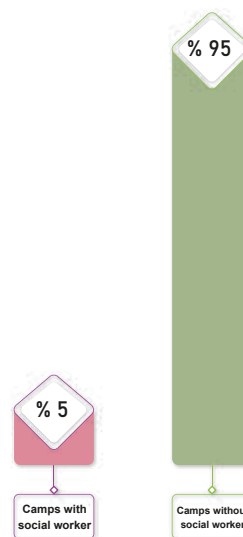
It is clear from Table (10.4.3.1) and Figure (10.4.3.1) that the number of camps where there are no child-friendly spaces that are not available. It represents an outlet for children to practice their various hobbies. In the camps for the displaced (571 camps) out of a total of 646 camps, at a rate of 88%, while the camps where there are friendly spaces amounted to 75 camps, at a rate of 12%. Accordingly, the camps for the displaced are in dire need of providing friendly spaces 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.

Governorate	Camps without social worker	Camps with social worker	total
Abyan	69	0	69
Al Jowf	13	0	13
Al Hudaydah	18	7	25
Al Dhale'e	40	1	41
Al Maharah	11	0	11
Taiz	119	0	119
Hajjah	68	0	68
Hadramaut	24	0	24
Socotra	1	0	1
Shabwah	17	0	17
Aden	34	1	35
Lahj	18	1	19
Ma'rib	179	25	204
Total	611	35	646
%	95%	5%	100%

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



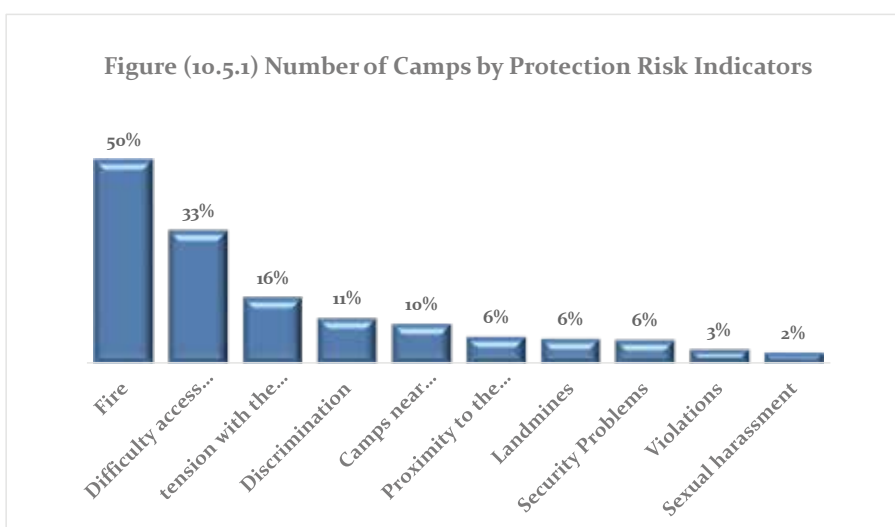


It is clear from Table (10.4.4.1) and Figure (10.4.4.1) that the percentage of camps that do not have a social worker is 95% of the number of 611 camps, while the percentage of camps that have a social worker is 5%, 35 out of 646 camp.

10.5 Protection risks

Table (10.5.1) shows the number of camps according to the indicators of protection risks represented in (tension with the host community - threat of eviction and expulsion - security problems - mines - proximity to the conflict area - sexual harassment - fires - proximity to a camp - difficulty accessing services and assistance - Violations - discrimination - other).

Governorate	tension with the host community	Security Problems	Landmines	Discrimination	Fire	Proximity to the conflict area	Camps near military barracks	Difficulty accessing humanitarian assistance	Sexual harassment	Violations
Abyan	27	6	6	16	25	16	10	18	2	9
Al Jowf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al Hudaydah	7	4	0	0	18	5	10	9	3	1
Al Dhale'e	0	0	0	11	1	0	3	37	0	0
Al Maharah	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	5	1	1
Taiz	32	3	5	12	22	16	15	41	1	3
Hajjah	3	3	18	0	16	0	0	41	0	0
Hadramaut	10	4	1	13	3	1	5	10	1	1
Socotra	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shabwah	1	0	4	5	14	3	3	8	1	1
Aden	11	10	3	8	15	0	12	12	0	0
Lahj	9	5	0	4	5	0	3	9	7	5
Ma'rib	0	0	1	0	204	0	0	21	0	0
Total	104	36	38	71	324	41	62	211	16	21
%	16%	6%	6%	11%	50%	6%	10%	33%	2%	3%



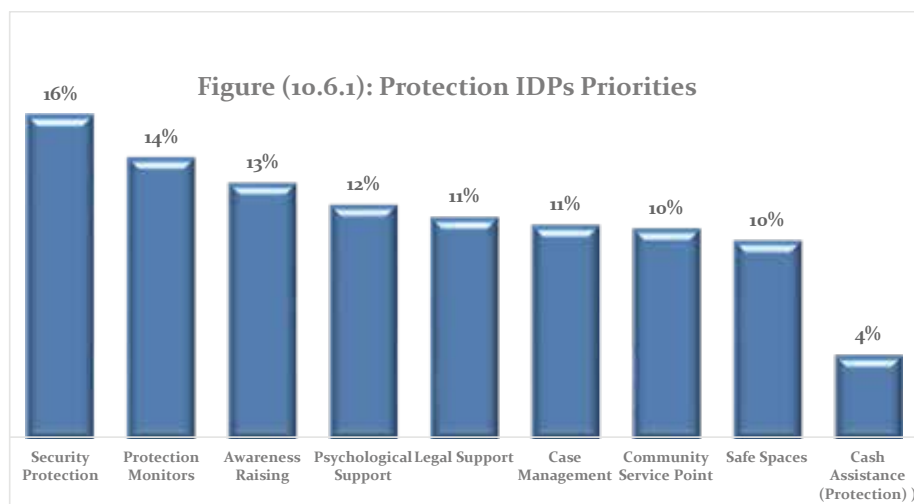


It is clear from Table (10.5.1) and Figure (10.5.1) that the percentage of camps that are at risk of fire is 50%, with 324 camps out of 646 camps, while the percentage of camps that have difficulty accessing services and aid is (33%) with (211) camps While the percentage of camps that suffer from tension with the host community was (16%) (104) of the total number of camps, and the percentage of camps near military camps (105) reached (62) camps, while the indicators (close to the conflict area, mines) Security problems) the percentage is (6%) for each of them and the number of camps is (36,38,41), respectively, and the percentage of sexual harassment is (2%) in (16) camps.

10.6 Protection Sector Priorities

Table (10.6.1) and Figure (10.6.1) illustrate the indicators of the protection sector priorities represented in (legal aid - cash assistance (protection) - psychological support - safe spaces - awareness - community center - case management - security protection - protection monitors).

Governorate	Legal Support	Cash Assistance (Protection)	Psychological Support	Safe Spaces	Awareness Raising	Community Service Point	Case Management	Security Protection	Protection Monitors
Abyan	6.12	1.29	6.25	4.25	5.61	5.42	5.30	6.06	4.58
Al Jowf	2.00	1.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	9.00
Al Hudaydah	3.04	2.28	4.00	5.48	6.68	5.68	5.20	6.48	5.68
Al Dhale'e	3.22	2.90	4.54	4.05	5.51	4.68	3.29	8.24	8.56
Al Maharah	5.82	5.36	3.36	3.82	4.36	5.00	5.18	5.09	6.27
Taiz	4.76	2.03	4.92	5.24	5.42	4.77	4.62	6.76	6.18
Hajjah	5.32	1.53	3.03	4.35	3.41	6.41	6.78	7.49	6.68
Hadramaut	5.17	2.17	3.83	3.75	5.21	4.92	3.88	8.46	7.83
Socotra	5.00	4.00	3.00	8.00	1.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	2.00
Shabwah	6.35	1.06	4.41	5.53	6.41	5.76	4.06	6.71	4.24
Aden	2.97	3.17	5.80	3.40	5.77	6.57	3.51	6.69	7.11
Lahj	5.00	2.42	3.95	4.11	5.16	6.42	5.53	5.16	7.00
Ma'rib	5.35	1.32	6.17	3.93	6.62	3.10	4.49	8.08	5.94
Total	4.92	1.83	5.20	4.40	5.68	4.66	4.74	7.21	6.26
%	11%	4%	12%	10%	13%	10%	11%	16%	14%





It is clear from Table (10.6.1) and Figure (10.6.1) that the three most important priorities for the protection sector are security protection, Protection monitors and awareness monitors at rates (13% -14% -16%), respectively.

10.7 Indicators of social violence

The primary responsibility for ensuring that people are protected from violence rests with the state. In situations of armed conflict, states and parties to the conflict bear obligations under international humanitarian law. This includes refraining from causing harm to civilian populations and ensuring that people affected by violence receive the care they need. Humanitarian actors play an important role in providing support measures to prevent and respond to violence.

10.7.1 Indicators of social violence by household

Table (10.7.1) shows the indicators of social violence by homes represented in (exposed to social violence (male - female) - the number of those exposed to gender-based violence (male - female)), where it was found that females are more vulnerable to social and existing violence on gender with rates of 36% and 31%, respectively, followed by males with rates of 20% and 13%.

Governorate	of males exposed to social violence	Females exposed to social violence	males exposed to gender-based violence	Females exposed to gender-based violence
Abyan	26	23	11	20
Al Hudaydah	7	9	1	4
Al Dhale'e	0	0	0	0
Al Maharah	0	151	0	0
Taiz	15	6	66	60
Hadramaut	552	3531	330	3401
Shabwah	1454	1862	1275	1739
Aden	0	0	0	0
Lahj	0	0	0	0
Ma'rib	3546	4593	1948	3606
total	5600	10175	3631	8830
Percentage %	20%	36%	13%	31%

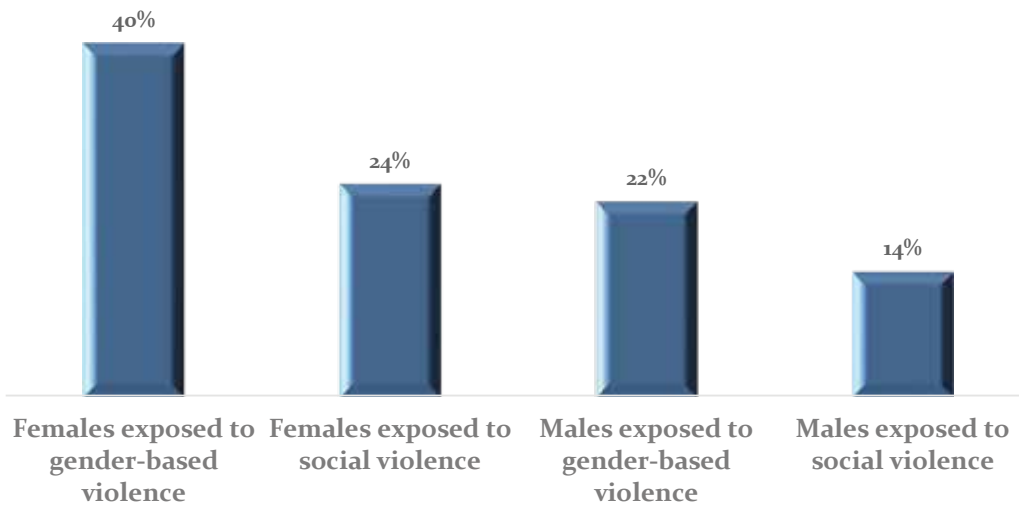


10.7.2 Indicators of social violence by camps

Table (10.7.2) and Figure (10.7.2) show the indicators of social violence by camps represented in (exposed to social violence (male - female) - the number of those exposed to gender-based violence (male - female), where it was found that females are more vulnerable to gender-based violence and social violence with rates of 40% and 24%, respectively, followed by males with rates of 22% and 14%, respectively.

Governorate	Males exposed to social violence	Females exposed to social violence	Males exposed to gender-based violence	Females exposed to gender-based violence
Abyan	6	41	4	12
Al Hudaydah	2	15	1	18
Al Dhale'e	0	0	0	0
Al Maharah	0	23	0	9
Taiz	23	36	24	32
Hajjah	20	32	3	4
Hadramaut	100	309	89	479
Hadramaut	0	0	0	0
Shabwah	256	275	281	322
Aden	0	0	0	0
Lahj	0	0	0	0
Ma'rib	159	235	489	706
total	566	966	891	1582
Percentage %	14%	24%	22%	40%

Figure (10.7.2) Social violence by camps





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.

Appendices

No.	Governorate	Enumerators' Names
1	Abyan	Hydra Mohammed Omar Qassem
2	Abyan	Ibrahim Hassan Saeed Al -Khashia
3	Abyan	Ahmed Hussein Ahmed Mohammed
4	Abyan	Ahmed Saleh Al -Hamid Al -Jafri
5	Abyan	Ahmed Saleh Abdullah Burman
6	Abyan	Ahmed Mohammed Saleh Al -Dahably
7	Abyan	Bassam Hamid Awad Ahmed
8	Abyan	Jawaher Baqri Mansour Aqil
9	Abyan	Hassan Ali Mujahid Ahmed
10	Abyan	Hosni Mohammed Awad Saleh
11	Abyan	Hussein Nasser Salem Al -Masadi
12	Abyan	Hafeedah Ahmed Mohammed Hussein
13	Abyan	Haidra Al -Hindi Muhammed Hassan
14	Abyan	Khaled Saleh Ali Al -Shaqi
15	Abyan	Dina Muhammed Manea Nassib
16	Abyan	Rashid Saeed Daoud Muhaim
17	Abyan	Rashid Abdullah Mohammed Salmin
18	Abyan	Zainab Ali Hassan Suleiman
19	Abyan	Salem Saleh Hussein Al -Araouli
20	Abyan	Salem Abburbah Ali Mansour
21	Abyan	Salama Bassam Salem Bassam
22	Abyan	Salman Yahya Muhammed Ali
23	Abyan	Salim Salem Obaid Ali
24	Abyan	Sabreen Mohammed Ghaleb Saeed
25	Abyan	Saleh Mohammed Abd Rabu Ali Al -Awlaki
26	Abyan	Saddam Saeed Mohammed Qaid
27	Abyan	Salah Mohammed Awad Abulihim
28	Abyan	Aida Abdullah Saeed Al -Shahri
29	Abyan	Abdullah Al -Khidr Muhammed Maghar
30	Abyan	Abdullah Haydara Ali Hussein
31	Abyan	Abdullah Talib Muhammed Al -Dahably
32	Abyan	Abdullah Mohammed Saleh Mashbah
33	Abyan	Abdullah Nasser Mohammed Khairan
34	Abyan	Othman Hassan Abdullah Al -Zernouki
35	Abyan	Alaa Mohammed Hassan Ibrahim
36	Abyan	Ali Ibrahim Ahmed Salem
37	Abyan	Ali Fadl Mohammed Al -Turki
38	Abyan	Mahfoud Mohammed Abdullah Farea
39	Abyan	Mohammed Saleh Hussein Ahmed
40	Abyan	Mohammed Salem Ali Hassan
41	Abyan	Mohammed Saleh Nasser Balaidi
42	Abyan	Mohammed Abdurabbo Ali Al -Awlaki
43	Abyan	Mohammed Ali Omar Mohsen Al -Damani
44	Abyan	Mohammed Awad Mohammed Makhim
45	Abyan	Mohammed Mohsen Mohammed Abdurabuh
46	Abyan	Mohammed Nasser Mohammed Salem

No.	Governorate	Enumerators' Names
47	Abyan	Mohammed Yahya Mohammed Hamdeen
48	Abyan	Mukhtar Mohammed Hamid Ahmed
49	Abyan	Mahdi Mohammed Al -Hamza Al -Houtari
50	Abyan	Nasser Abdullah Mohammed Saeed
51	Abyan	Nabiha Saad Zaid Ahmed
52	Abyan	Naguib Ibrahim Ali Habbalah
53	Abyan	Nagib Ali Salem Ahmed Al -Hajji
54	Abyan	Nemah Ali Al -Zoghbari Aqd
55	Abyan	Hoda Ahmed Ali Haitham
56	Abyan	Walid Ahmed Salem Yeslam
57	Abyan	Yasser Abdullah Salem Masour
58	Abyan	Yassin Ahmed Ali Saeed
59	Al Hodeidah	Umm al -Alim Yahya Ahmad Al -Ahdal
60	Al Hodeidah	Gamalah Suleiman Ahmed Ali Bashbash
61	Al Hodeidah	Saba Marja Obaid Rizk
62	Al Hodeidah	Ajlal Suleiman Abdulhamid Suleiman Musali
63	Al Hodeidah	Hassan Qasim Hassan Rabie
64	Al Hodeidah	Khatimah Mohammed Ali Yahya Wahib
65	Al Hodeidah	Salem Abbas Talib Marouni
66	Al Hodeidah	Samia Ali Omar Battah
67	Al Hodeidah	Samar Abdo Salem Kattab
68	Al Hodeidah	Saddam Mushid Said Fartot
69	Al Hodeidah	Aisha Hussein Mohammed Zaeem
70	Al Hodeidah	Abdul Jalil Ali Fakhry Rasim
71	Al Hodeidah	Abdul Rahim Abbas Mohammed Saleh Zuhair
72	Al Hodeidah	Abdulfattah Gamal Ahmed Qutaish
73	Al Hodeidah	Abdo Ahmed Ahmed Abdul Rahman Al -Maruai
74	Al Hodeidah	Ali bin Ali Murshid Ali Fleifel
75	Al Hodeidah	Ali Salem Ahmed Fartot
76	Al Hodeidah	Omar Abdullah Issa Mukhyam
77	Al Hodeidah	Mohammed Hassan Salem Mashrai
78	Al Hodeidah	Mohammed Ali Mohammed Mustafa
79	Al Hodeidah	Mona Suleiman Abdul Hamid Suleiman Musali
80	Al Hodeidah	Nagib Abdulqadir Abdulatif Al Saba
81	Al Hodeidah	Yasser Mohammed Ibrahim Damas
82	Al Hodeidah	Youssef Suleiman Ahmed Ashl
83	Taiz	Amin Abdo Ghanem Abdullah
84	Taiz	Ahmed Ahmed Abdul Jalil
85	Taiz	Ahmed Saeed Qaid Ali Al -Kafif
86	Taiz	Ahmed Abdo Ghaleb Abdo
87	Taiz	Asam Abdo Saif Saleh
88	Taiz	Asma Abdulhafeez Farea Mohammed
89	Taiz	Al -Zubair Mohammed Ahmad Yassin
90	Taiz	Amal Sultan Ismail Al -Hajj
91	Taiz	Amin Qasim Ibrahim Derban
92	Taiz	Amin Mohammed Moqbel Abdo Atil

No.	Governorate	Enumerators' Names
93	Taiz	Anas Abdulwasa Qaid Othman
94	Taiz	Asma Mohammed Saeed Siraji
95	Taiz	Ausan Ismail Mohammed Abadi
96	Taiz	Bassam Abdo Abdullah Al -Haddad
97	Taiz	Bilal Mahdi Ali Mohammed
98	Taiz	Gamil Ali Mohammed Dergham
99	Taiz	Harith Mohammed Hizam Mohammed
100	Taiz	Hassan Youssef Omar Hassan Makber
101	Taiz	Hussein Ali Mohammed Ahmed
102	Taiz	Hakumah Abduwali Abdulwasa
103	Taiz	Hamad Amin Othman Ali
104	Taiz	Hamdi Saleh Ali Saleh Sallal
105	Taiz	Haider Ali Mohammed Farea
106	Taiz	Khaled Abdulrahman Mahmoud Saeed
107	Taiz	Khaled Ali Mohammed Thabet
108	Taiz	Khalil Ahmed Saeed Mohammed
109	Taiz	Khalil Abdulrahman Al -Saadi
110	Taiz	Dael Naji Mohammed Qaid
111	Taiz	Dirham Abdo Mohammed Tarbush
112	Taiz	Harib Abdo Hammoud Ahmed
113	Taiz	Salem Ali Zaid Ismail Al -Hasib
114	Taiz	Salem Mohammed Farea Al -Duh
115	Taiz	Sami Hamid Mohammed Hassan
116	Taiz	Samia Saeed Sarhan Saeed
117	Taiz	Saher Yahya Hassan Saeed
118	Taiz	Saeed Abbas Ghaleb Al -Atri
119	Taiz	Salim Abdulrahman Hazbar Naji
120	Taiz	Siham Abdulmalik Abdo Murshid
121	Taiz	Sonia Yassin Mohammed Mahyoub
122	Taiz	Lady Ahmed Dabwan Farhan
123	Taiz	Sherine Abdo Hassan Nagi
124	Taiz	Shaima Ali Abdullah Ali
125	Taiz	Sadiq Mohammed Qaid Hassan
126	Taiz	Saleh Saeed Mohammed Al -Roudi
127	Taiz	Saleh Qaid Hassan Ahmed
128	Taiz	Saddam Mahyoub Abdullah Asaj
129	Taiz	Suhaib Abdulqawi Ahmed
130	Taiz	Dhya Abdullah Ghaleb Al -Saghir
131	Taiz	Dhiaf Allah Saleh Saeed Mohammed
132	Taiz	Adel Abduldaym Mohammed Abdullah
133	Taiz	Aidah Abdo Mohammed Saleh
134	Taiz	Abdulrahman Saif Qaid Mohammed
135	Taiz	Abdulkhaleq Ali Mohammed Mahdi
136	Taiz	Abdulraouf Mohammed Ghaleb Al -Ezzi
137	Taiz	Abdelualim Thabet Awad
138	Taiz	Abdulalim Moqbel Abdulujalil Haider

No.	Governorate	Enumerators' Names
139	Taiz	Abdullatif Rajeh Abdo Mohammed Ashkab
140	Taiz	Abdullah Ali Mohammed Ghaleb Al -Ajsh
141	Taiz	Abdullah Mohammed Thabet Ali
142	Taiz	Abdullah Yahya Mohammed Qazaa
143	Taiz	Abdulwali Radwan Salem Ibrahim
144	Taiz	Abdo Salem Thabet Ali Al -Mashqari
145	Taiz	Atiq Khaled Hazza Hassan
146	Taiz	Ezzedine Saeed Ahmed Qassem
147	Taiz	Afaf Saif Mohsen Qasim
148	Taiz	Ali Mohammed Al -Khidr Abdo
149	Taiz	Omar Mohammed Mohammed Naji
150	Taiz	Fadel Faeq Abdullah Al -Hamoudi
151	Taiz	Fekri Saif Abdullah Saeed
152	Taiz	Fawzi Mahyoub Ali Hassan
153	Taiz	Faisal Mohammed Hassan Yaqoub
154	Taiz	Karem Mohammed Abdo Ghaleb Al -Ra'ini
155	Taiz	Majid Saeed Mohammed Ahmed Daba
156	Taiz	Mahfoud Abdo Saif Ahmed
157	Taiz	Mohammed Abdulbaset Saeed Qaid
158	Taiz	Mohammed Abdo Mohammed Amer Al -Majidi
159	Taiz	Mohammed Ali Ahmed Al -Dhabi
160	Taiz	Mohammed Ali Abdullah Al -Qalaea
161	Taiz	Mohammed Ali Abdo Saleh
162	Taiz	Mohammed Qaid Hassan Bajash
163	Taiz	Mohammed Qaid Abbas Bajash
164	Taiz	Mohammed Mahmoud Abdulhamid
165	Taiz	Mukhtar Farea Suwaid Salem
166	Taiz	Murad Abdo Abdullah Saeed
167	Taiz	Marwan Salem Qaid Ali
168	Taiz	Mushir Taher Ahmed Qasim
169	Taiz	Moath Ahmed Ahmed Ali
170	Taiz	Moath Hashem Abdullah Ali
171	Taiz	Moath Sharf Ali Ismail
172	Taiz	Munira Abdullah Mohammed Fayrouz
173	Taiz	Maha Abdo Mohammed Hazbar
174	Taiz	Mahdi Mohammed Hassan Qasim Saleh
175	Taiz	Muhib Saeed Abdo Qaid
176	Taiz	Miasa Amin Sufyan Abdo Ghaleb
177	Taiz	Najwa Radman Mohammed Farea
178	Taiz	Nagib Abdullah Farhan Saleh
179	Taiz	Nagib Mohammed Thabet Al Qasimi
180	Taiz	Nada Abdul Majeed Abdul Qadir Ali
181	Taiz	Nazih Abdulhaq Ahmed Saif
182	Taiz	Haroun Mohammed Hamid Qahtan
183	Taiz	Hayel Abdullah Noman Moqbel
184	Taiz	Heba Abdulhaq Ahmed Saif

No.	Governorate	Enumerators' Names
185	Taiz	Hoda Abdulwahab Abdulwali Mohammed
186	Taiz	Hayam Mohammed Abdo Ahmed
187	Taiz	Wahdah Ahmed Saeed Qaid
188	Taiz	Wadood Hasan Abduljalil Hizam
189	Taiz	Yasser Othman Awad Tahsh
190	Taiz	Yassin Mohammed Salem Asaj
191	Taiz	Yassin Mohammed Abdo Mohammed
192	Taiz	Yahya Mohammed Ali Abdulghani Talib
193	Hadramaut	Ayoub Ahmed Ghaleb Al -Humairi
194	Hadramaut	Hamid Mubarak Salem Bakhamis
195	Hadramaut	Khaled Awad Bakhreza
196	Hadramaut	Saeed Youssef Ziyad Al -Alili
197	Hadramaut	Safwan Mansour Ahmed Zouir
198	Hadramaut	Abduljabbar Mohammed Ahmed Al -Dharasi
199	Hadramaut	Abdullkafi Musaad Nasser Al -Rubaie
200	Hadramaut	Alaa Abdullah Ali Baabad
201	Hadramaut	Omar Salem Saleh Al -Hamad
202	Hadramaut	Mabrouk Ali Mohammed Manea
203	Hadramaut	Mohsen Sallal Ibrahim Hassan
204	Hadramaut	Mohammed Mohammed Ahmad Saleh Al -Dharasi
205	Hadramaut	Murad Salem Al -Qaiti
206	Hadramaut	Moataz Abdullah Awad Kayati
207	Hadramaut	Nadia Saif Abdo Ali
208	Hadramaut	Hadi Mohammed Ali Haridan
209	Shabwah	Ahmed Ali Saleh Mohammed Al -Junaidi
210	Shabwah	Ahmed Nagi Mohammed Al -Musabi
211	Shabwah	Akram Saleh Mohammed Hadi Al -Musabi
212	Shabwah	Anwar Saleh Mohammed Hussein Hadi
213	Shabwah	Burhan Awad Ahmed Al -Asis Al -Harthy
214	Shabwah	Salem Salem Saleh Mariase
215	Shabwah	Salem Mubarak Saleh Baktaiba
216	Shabwah	Saleh Hussein Mohammed Al -Jubaili Al -Awlaki
217	Shabwah	Saleh Alawi Ahmed Hassan Lahsh
218	Shabwah	Abdulsalam Alawi Abdullah Al -Muqrabi
219	Shabwah	Mohammed Ahmed Nasser Shamlan
220	Shabwah	Mohammed Khamis Hussein Shoban
221	Shabwah	Mohammed Ali Ahmed Al -Sahli
222	Shabwah	Muammar Ahmed Mubarak Al -Qaydhi
223	Shabwah	Nasser Saleh Salem Hussein Musaed
224	Shabwah	Hajar Ibrahim Sa`fan
225	Shabwah	Hammam Abdullah Salem Hussein Ba`udhah
226	Lahj	Ahmed Salim Ahmed Saleh
227	Lahj	Ahmed Ali Ahmed Hadiish
228	Lahj	Iyad Mohammed Rouh Dahan
229	Lahj	Anwar Ahmed Alwan Ali
230	Lahj	Tuqa Mohammed Ahmad Al -Adini

No.	Governorate	Enumerators' Names
231	Lahj	Hossam Fadl Ahmed Al -Salami
232	Lahj	Khaled Abdullah Yahya Salem
233	Lahj	Rami Khaled Abdullah Qaid
234	Lahj	Sameh Salah Salem Ahmed
235	Lahj	Samir Ali Mohammed Saeed Al -Jabali
236	Lahj	Saif Ahmed Ali Musleh
237	Lahj	Shakiba Fadl Ahmed Fadil
238	Lahj	Saleh Sayl Saleh Abdullah
239	Lahj	Mohammed Abdulkarim Abdullah Jaafar Al -Saqqaf
240	Lahj	Mohammed Abdullah Mohammed Azab
241	Lahj	Nabih Badr Ali Mohammed
242	Lahj	Haifa Mohammed Abdullah Balah
243	Socatra	Riyadh Saeed Suleiman
244	Socatra	Fahd Mohammed Qasim Mohammed
245	Socatra	Abdullah Issa Hammoudi Musa
246	Socatra	Abdul Rahman Saad Sarwali
247	Al-Dhale'a	Abdulfattah Ali Saeed Obaid
248	Al-Dhale'a	Ahmed Saleh Fadel Al -Dhahyani
249	Al-Dhale'a	Ahmed Mohammed Nasser Saleh
250	Al-Dhale'a	Basam Khaled Moqbel Hassan
251	Al-Dhale'a	Basam Saleh Abdullah Nasser
252	Al-Dhale'a	Sam Ahmed Saleh Mohammed
253	Al-Dhale'a	Abdullah Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed
254	Al-Dhale'a	Mohammed Ahmed Abdulkarim Nasser
255	Marib	Ibrahim Saad Saeed Harmal
256	Marib	Ahmed Ali Ahmed Al -Shami
257	Marib	Ahmed Ali Mohsen Himid
258	Marib	Ahmed Awad Saleh Mudasi
259	Marib	Ahmed Aidha Mohammed Najda
260	Marib	Ahmed Mubarak Saleh Al -Qadri
261	Marib	Ahmed Mohsen Mohammed Al -Azab
262	Marib	Ahmed Mohammed Hizam Tumayman
263	Marib	Ahmed Mohammed Saleh Jawatat
264	Marib	Arwa Mohammed Al -Shuaibi
265	Marib	Osama Ali Yahya Ali Mutair
266	Marib	Alghader Ali Ahmed Al -Fattah
267	Marib	Amin Ahmed Saleh Gamilan
268	Marib	Amin Ali Mohammed Aidha
269	Marib	Iyad Abdulqawi Abdulwasa Ahmed
270	Marib	Ibrahim Ahmed Mohab Omar
271	Marib	Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh Al -Jaradi
272	Marib	Ahmed Yahya Ahmed Al -Haimi
273	Marib	Badr Abdullah Ahmed Al -Tawqi
274	Marib	Bashir Ahmed Hussein Munif
275	Marib	Bashir Naji Ahmed Kanan
276	Marib	Turki Ali Mohsen Al -Baqma

No.	Governorate	Enumerators' Names
277	Marib	Tamim Hamid Abdo Albaqmah
278	Marib	Jaber Hassan Mabkhout Awadh Al -Arada
279	Marib	Jaber Abdullah Naji Mesmar
280	Marib	Jarallah Ahmed Saeed Ahmed Saad
281	Marib	Gubran Abdullah Talib Ahmed Al -Haddad
282	Marib	Gamal Rashid Murshid Al -Humairi
283	Marib	Guma Abdullah Mesfer is a sport
284	Marib	Gamil Saleh Ali Saleh Al -Nauri
285	Marib	Habib Ismail Saad Abdo Al -Saidi
286	Marib	Hassan Ahmed Nasser Al -Ashram
287	Marib	Hassan Saleh Abboud Faraj Jahham
288	Marib	Hassan Ali Hassan Mohammed Gharib
289	Marib	Hassan Ali Hamad Al -Asdal
290	Marib	Hussein Abdulrahman Omar Asfour
291	Marib	Hussein Mubarak Hammoud Dakhnan
292	Marib	Hamad Mabkhout Mohammed Mariaa
293	Marib	Hamad Mohammed Hamad Ayyaf
294	Marib	Hamad Mohammed Haider Abdullah
295	Marib	Haider Hussein Ali Makhharsh
296	Marib	Khaled Ahmed Saleh Al -Wahbi
297	Marib	Khaled Abbas Mohammed Saeed Saeed
298	Marib	Khaled Faisal Hassan Hadban
299	Marib	Rashid Hammoud Hadi Al -Tybas
300	Marib	Rashid Saleh Thabet Al -Shadadi
301	Marib	Rabie Ahmed Saleh Al -Hamjari
302	Marib	Rashad Aziz Abdullah Yahya Al -Rimi
303	Marib	Radwan Ali Ismail Ghaleb Al -Hassani
304	Marib	Ziad Ahmed Mohammed Al -Hamli
305	Marib	Salem Ali Mohammed Shaiban
306	Marib	Salem Ali Nasser Al -Naaj
307	Marib	Souad Sultan Ahmed Elaq
308	Marib	Saud Naji Mohammed Saad
309	Marib	Saeed Ali Saeed Munif
310	Marib	Sultan Hassan Abdullah Magakar
311	Marib	Sultan Naji Hamad Al -Shabwani
312	Marib	Salman Saleh Ali Mubarak Al -Yousifi
313	Marib	Samih Ali Haidan
314	Marib	Sharaf Ahmed Saleh Wahan
315	Marib	Sharaf Mohammed Ali Al -Shammari
316	Marib	Sherif Saeed Mohammed Mahyoub
317	Marib	Sadiq Ali Ahmed Jalal
318	Marib	Sadiq Mohammed Ali Al -Misdhahi
319	Marib	Saleh Ahmed Abadi Atta
320	Marib	Saleh Hussein Saleh Al -Houani
321	Marib	Saleh Hussein Arar Humaidhah
322	Marib	Saleh Hussein Ali Hussein

No.	Governorate	Enumerators' Names
323	Marib	Saleh Abbad Saleh Tuaiman
324	Marib	Saleh Azzi Ahmed Moqla
325	Marib	Saleh Ali Al -Alam
326	Marib	Saleh Fahd Saleh Zibin
327	Marib	Saleh Mohsen Ali Shabana
328	Marib	Saleh Mohammed Yahya Mahdi Al -Mazmak
329	Marib	Saleh Nasser Naji Zaba
330	Marib	Saleh Hadi Maid Rayban
331	Marib	Saddam Hussein Abdullah Asim
332	Marib	Saddam Hussein Yahya Zamil
333	Marib	Saddam Mohammed Hadi Zaabal
334	Marib	Guest of God Ali Ahmed Al -Mahdi
335	Marib	Tariq Ahmed Abdurabo Saeed
336	Marib	Dhafer Hammoud Mohammed Al -Nuaimi
337	Marib	Adel Ahmed Saleh Al -Farah
338	Marib	Atef Salem Saleh Saeed Al -Khudaq
339	Marib	Amer Yahya Yahya Sukan
340	Marib	Aida Ali Mubarak Al -Rand
341	Marib	Abdulrab Qaid Saleh Alhalyeaf
342	Marib	Abdul Rahman Abdullah Ahmed Ahmed Suhaib
343	Marib	Abdulrahman Naji Ali Hadib
344	Marib	Abdulrazzaq Ali Hussein Qutaish
345	Marib	Abdul Raqib Ali Saif Al -Sabahi
346	Marib	Abdulaziz Mohammed Shamakh Al -Mousai
347	Marib	Abdulaziz Mohammed Yahya Al -Adni
348	Marib	Abdulghani Saleh Al -Anhami
349	Marib	Abdulqawi Abdullah Mohammed Kamel
350	Marib	Abdulqawi Mohammed Amer Akrot
351	Marib	Abdulrarim Saeed Murshid Al -Jaouri
352	Marib	Abdulkarim Naji Qasim Hazim
353	Marib	Abdullah Hassan Saleh Awir
354	Marib	Abdullah Hassan Mohammed Hanish
355	Marib	Abdullah Saeed Hussein Al -Masry
356	Marib	Abdullah Saif Mohammed Al -Mikhlaifi
357	Marib	Abdullah Saleh Mubarak Aldulah
358	Marib	Abdullah Aarj Zaayza Al -Shadadi
359	Marib	Abdullah Awad Ali Al -Duwaisha
360	Marib	Abdullah Mabkhout Shabwan
361	Marib	Abdullah Mohsen Saleh Al -Rashidi
362	Marib	Abdullah Mohsen Saleh Al -Shadadi
363	Marib	Abdullah Mohammed Saad Obaid
364	Marib	Abdullah Mohammed Saleh Sweileh
365	Marib	Abdulmajeed Awad Ali Muthanna
366	Marib	Abdulmalik Saeed Mahyoub Anam
367	Marib	Abdulwasa Sufyan Hizam Amr
368	Marib	Abdul Wasa Ali Ismail Hamid

No.	Governorate	Enumerators' Names
369	Marib	Adnan Amin Mohammed Abdullah
370	Marib	Adnan Yahya Abdullah Al -Khatib
371	Marib	Aziz Abdullah Qasim Saad
372	Marib	Akrama Ali Ghaleb Atifa
373	Marib	Ali Hassan Ali Al -Haddad
374	Marib	Ali Saleh Hussein Jaber
375	Marib	Ali Saleh Abdulqadir Al -Amri
376	Marib	Ali Fahid Hussein Ali Al -Nassi
377	Marib	Ali Mujahid Musleh Ali Mouawdhah
378	Marib	Ali Mohsen Ali Habbash
379	Marib	Ali Mohammed Hussein Jalal
380	Marib	Ali Mohammed Saleh Hran
381	Marib	Ali Mohammed Yahya Al -Ansi
382	Marib	Ali Naji Saleh Talib
383	Marib	Ali Nasser Mohsen Al -Rashidi
384	Marib	Omar Ghaleb Mohammed Ali Farhan
385	Marib	Awad Saleh Ali Maqboul
386	Marib	Awad Mahdi Ahmed Mahdi
387	Marib	Issa Abdullah Saad Al -Khalidi
388	Marib	Aida Ali Mabrouk Hubilian Al -Qadri
389	Marib	Ghaleb Saeed Mohammed Zuba
390	Marib	Ghassan Mohammed Saif Al -Kahlani
391	Marib	Fayez Mohammed Hadi Al -Shaari
392	Marib	Fadl Salem Abdul Rahman Al -Muqrahi
393	Marib	Kahlan Naji Ali Al Dimasi
394	Marib	Majid Amin Mohammed Abdullah Al -Beheiri
395	Marib	Manea Ahmed Mohammed Al -Jabri
396	Marib	Mubarak Saleh Atef
397	Marib	Mubarak Ali Ahmed Sayar
398	Marib	Mubarak Ali Mubarak Nadyan
399	Marib	Mubarak Mohammed Mubarak Jadilan
400	Marib	Mubarak Mohammed Nasser Hafreen
401	Marib	Mabkhout Said Salem Alathel
402	Marib	Mabkhout Saleh Salem Shabana
403	Marib	Mabrouk Mohammed Ali Al -Bakhiti
404	Marib	Mujahid Mabkhout Ali Maili
405	Marib	Mohsen Hamad Mohammed Marisia
406	Marib	Mohsen Saleh Hamad Mudrag
407	Marib	Mohsen Mohammed Abdullah Al -Aqra
408	Marib	Mohsen Mohammed Hadi Mishely
409	Marib	Mohsen Naji Shamlan Al -Salahi
410	Marib	Mohsen Nasser Shamlan Aqar
411	Marib	Mohammed Ahsan Saleh Al -Hajj
412	Marib	Mohammed Ahmed Saleh Aziz
413	Marib	Mohammed Ahmed Abdullah Al -Abadi
414	Marib	Mohamed Ahmed Yahya Saleh Sweileh

No.	Governorate	Enumerators' Names
415	Marib	Mohammed Amin Hammoud Ali
416	Marib	Mohammed Ahmed Mubarak Mutairi Abdullah
417	Marib	Mohammed Hassan Ali Hamad Al -Asdal
418	Marib	Mohammed Hassan Aidhah Al -Qahm
419	Marib	Mohammed Hussein Abdullah Al -Hauti
420	Marib	Mohammed Hamad Saleh Jaradan
421	Marib	Mohammed Saleh Hamad Jaradan
422	Marib	Mohammed Saleh Mohammed Talib
423	Marib	Mohammed Abdullah Ghannam Al Marzouki
424	Marib	Mohammed Ali Yahya Shomi
425	Marib	Mohammed Mohsen Mohammed Maili
426	Marib	Mohammed Naji Saleh Tuaiman
427	Marib	Marzouq Ali Saleh Dashqan
428	Marib	Send Ahmed Mohsen Al -Abbasi
429	Marib	Moath Ali Mohammed Ghaleb
430	Marib	Mufreh Mabkhout Awad Raknah
431	Marib	Moufid Saeed Ali Nour Addine
432	Marib	Maqsad Nasser Hussein Al -Rashdi
433	Marib	Malatif Saleh Al -Walidi
434	Marib	Mansour Abdullah Mansour Hijlan
435	Marib	Mansour Mabkhout Salem Saif
436	Marib	Munira Nasser Saleh Al -Hujairi
437	Marib	Munif Abdullah Ali Saleh Al -Hawati
438	Marib	Muhib Ahmed Mohammed Al -Qushaibi
439	Marib	Naji Ahmed Ali Faqesh
440	Marib	Naji Saleh Mabkhout Kalan
441	Marib	Naji Saleh Ahmed Al -Shehifi
442	Marib	Naji Saleh Hussein Khuraim
443	Marib	Naji Mubarak Saleh Tuaiman
444	Marib	Naji Mabkhout Saleh Salama
445	Marib	Naji Mohamed Ahmed Al -Angf
446	Marib	Naji Massad Mabkhout Al -Hanishi
447	Marib	Nasser Hassan Nasser Al -Amri
448	Marib	Nasser Ali Mubarak Masran
449	Marib	Nasser Mohammed Mohsen Hawish
450	Marib	Nasser Naji Saeed Sharhan
451	Marib	Nasser Ali Nasser Akil
452	Marib	Noah Ahmed Ali Al Damami
453	Marib	Hadi Mubarak Ali Al -Qadri
454	Marib	Hayel Saeed Ali Nour Addine
455	Marib	Hisham Ali Abdo Qaid Al -Yamani
456	Marib	Haitham Abdel -Ilah Saeed Hamis
457	Marib	Wafi Hassan Ali Thiab
458	Marib	Walid Mohammed Ahmed Ismail Al -Hajj
459	Marib	Yahya Shawky Mohammed Al -Turki
460	Marib	Yahya Mohammed Ali Qaid Hamza

No.	Governorate	Enumerators' Names
461	Marib	Yaqoub Mohammed Saleh Othman
462	Marib	Youssef Mohammed Ali Al -Kibsi
463	Hajjah	Ibrahim Hassan Mohamed Shaalan
464	Hajjah	Ibrahim Abdo Shoui Ateen
465	Hajjah	Ibrahim Ali Yahya Hazoub
466	Hajjah	Ahmed Abdo Hassan Kadish
467	Hajjah	Ahmed Ali Hassan Rabie
468	Hajjah	Ahmed Mohammed Hassan Kadish
469	Hajjah	Ahmed Abdullah Ahmed Aati
470	Hajjah	Ismail Abdo Ahmed Hig
471	Hajjah	Iyad Hassan Musabah Jarhi
472	Hajjah	Ibrahim Ali Yahya Hazoub
473	Hajjah	Ibrahim Ahmed Fakih Makhthri
474	Hajjah	Ahmed Hamad Ahmed Tamsh
475	Hajjah	Ahmed Bari Jyadi
476	Hajjah	Barry Tayeb Jyadi
477	Hajjah	Tawfiq Abdo Shoui Ateen
478	Hajjah	Hassan Ahmad Hadi Zain
479	Hajjah	Hassan Ali Hassan Qayim
480	Hajjah	Hassan Mohammed Rashid Hindi
481	Hajjah	Hassan Yahya Abdullah Ateen
482	Hajjah	Khaled Ibrahim Mohamed Ateen
483	Hajjah	Khaled Mohammed Ateen
484	Hajjah	Khalil Mohammed Hamad Bishi
485	Hajjah	Khalil Ahmed Ali Ateen
486	Hajjah	Khamig Shawai Hayran
487	Hajjah	Ziad Mohammed Kadim Fadli
488	Hajjah	Shaabin Mohammed Shaabin Hashid
489	Hajjah	Shawai Khamig Hamad Hiran
490	Hajjah	Sadiq Hassan Yahya Hindi
491	Hajjah	Tayb Abdo Sagheer Fayed
492	Hajjah	Adel Mohammed Hussein Ateen
493	Hajjah	Abdulsamad Mohammed Qaid Malant
494	Hajjah	Abdelallah Tayeb Mohammed Mutanbak
495	Hajjah	Abdulaziz Abdo Ahmed Dahsh
496	Hajjah	Abdullah Ahmed Ali Ateen
497	Hajjah	Abdullah Ahmed Abkr Hiran
498	Hajjah	Abdullah Hassan Ahmed Siddiq
499	Hajjah	Abdullah Mohammed Hassan Qaym
500	Hajjah	Abdo Ibrahim Mohammed Othman Fayed
501	Hajjah	Abdo Ahmed Youssef Fayed
502	Hajjah	Abdo Hamad Othman Dinani
503	Hajjah	Abdo Othman Abdo Zain
504	Hajjah	Ali Ibrahim Abdo Jaiyi
505	Hajjah	Ali Hussein Ahmed Awam
506	Hajjah	Ali Mohammed Abdo Tayeb

No.	Governorate	Enumerators' Names
507	Hajjah	Ali Mohammed Abdo Ateen
508	Hajjah	Ali Mohammed Ali Mohammed Al -Ati
509	Hajjah	Ali Mohammed Bukheat Khoury
510	Hajjah	Ali Mohammed Maqbool Mukhawi
511	Hajjah	Fawaz Ali Abdo Jaydi
512	Hajjah	Faisal Tayeb Tayeb Jaydi
513	Hajjah	Majid Hussein Ali Zain
514	Hajjah	Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Kadish
515	Hajjah	Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed Ahjaf
516	Hajjah	Mohammed Hassan Abkar Kadish
517	Hajjah	Mohammed Ali Hamad Aishan
518	Hajjah	Mohammed Ali Hamad Ghawidi
519	Hajjah	Mohammed Ali Tayeb Fayed
520	Hajjah	Mohammed Ali Abdo Jaydi
521	Hajjah	Mohammed Ahmed Maqbool Zain
522	Hajjah	Musa Ahmed Mohammed Aati
523	Hajjah	Nasser Abdo Mohammed Farnti
524	Hajjah	Harun Ali Mohammed Kadish
525	Hajjah	Walid Mohammed Abdo Jaydi
526	Hajjah	Yahya Ahmed Ali Al -Husseini
527	Hajjah	Yahya Issa Ahmed Haddadi
528	Hajjah	Youssef Ahmed Ali Bishi
529	Hajjah	Youssef Ayel Abu Alsail Muri
530	Al Maharah	Fayrouz Abdullah Mohammed Ghyan
531	Al Maharah	Makhilah Thabet Belhaf
532	Al Maharah	Sameh Rumaïdhan Mabrouk
533	Al Maharah	Abdulatif Abdulwi Tarbush
534	Al Maharah	Hussein Abdullah Hussein Abdullah
535	Al Maharah	Abdullah Ahmed Mubarak Mubark Badhriss
536	Al Maharah	Saad Maghirbi Saad bin Suhail
537	Al Maharah	Hassan Saleh Saeed Awaid
538	Al Maharah	Arafat Abdullah Mohammed Al -Assad
539	Al Jawf	Abdo Issa Mousawa Mashta
540	Aden	Nadia Yahya Hijjah Faraj
541	Aden	Samar Hayel Salem Al -Harbi
542	Aden	Ismail Ahmed Ibrahim Makki
543	Aden	Mohammed Qaid Ali Salem Dubula
544	Aden	Thikrah Ibrahim Faraj Omar
545	Aden	Mansour Jaafan Mohammed Al -Ashbat
546	Aden	Randi Hakim Hadi Awad
547	Aden	Najwa Mohammed Salam Ali
548	Aden	Ahmed Ahmed Amin Omar
549	Aden	Saad Yahya Awad Musleh
550	Aden	Hafida Saeed Ibrahim Suleiman
551	Aden	Fouad Hussein Yahya Batili
552	Aden	Ahmed Ibrahim Ahmed Masawi

No.	Governorate	Enumerators' Names
553	Aden	Abdullah Mohammed Ali Thabet
554	Aden	Mohammed Ibrahim Shaybah Abkar
555	Aden	Abdo Awash Hassan Mahboub
556	Aden	Ahmed Ali Thabet Yahya
557	Aden	Attiyat Mohammed Salem Zuhair
558	Aden	Zamzam Ali Ibrahim Khatib



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