



Updated Report as of 08 September 2026

Consolidated Report on War-Related Forced Displacement

Al Hudaydah, Lahj, Taiz, Aden and Abyan Governorates

1 – 8 September 2026

***Displacement Trends, Humanitarian Situation, Response and
Urgent Needs***



Update Date: 09 September 2026

Consolidated Report on War-Related Forced Displacement and Urgent Humanitarian Needs

Executive Summary

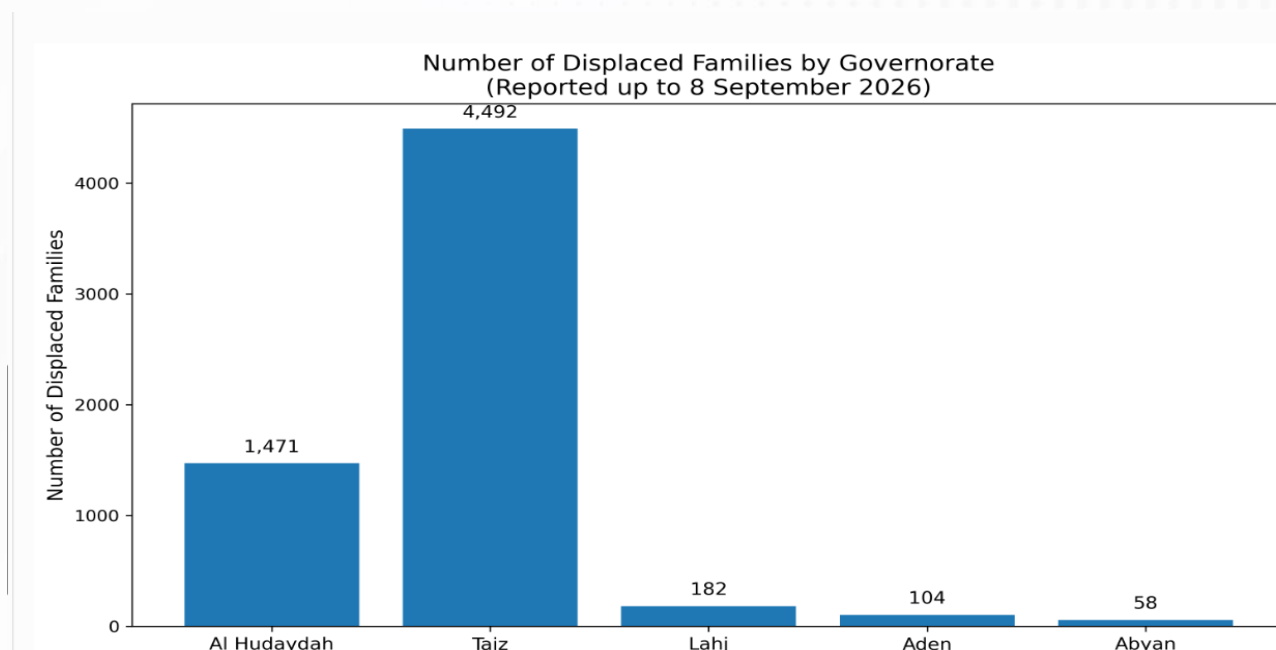
This consolidated report brings together displacement information contained in five governorate-level reports issued by the Executive Unit for IDP Camps Management in the governorates of Al Hudaydah, Taiz, Lahj, Aden and Abyan up to 08 September 2026. These reports document the continuation of conflict-related displacement associated with military escalation, shelling, clashes, and the deterioration of security conditions for civilians.

Across the five governorates mentioned, the source reports record 6,269 displaced families, comprising 43,883 individuals. The situation requires immediate and coordinated humanitarian action, as families are displaced after being forced to leave their homes, property, livelihoods and sources of income. The reports identify urgent needs in shelter, food, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, protection, non-food items, cash assistance, and other basic necessities. The Aden report recorded no sectoral humanitarian response for any of the 104 newly displaced families as of the date of report preparation, while the Al Hudaydah report identifies 1,471 displaced families; the Taiz report records 4,492 displaced families; Lahj records 182 displaced families; and Abyan records 58 displaced families.

Accordingly, the Executive Unit urgently calls upon local authorities, United Nations agencies, humanitarian clusters, national and international humanitarian organizations, donors and implementing partners to mobilize immediate resources and operational capacities. Where clear and pressing humanitarian needs exist, urgent assistance should not be delayed pending completion of detailed assessments; rather, sectoral assessments should be conducted in parallel with life-saving response.

Main Consolidated Figures as of 08 September 2026

Governorate	Reporting Date / Period	Number of Displaced Families	Number of Displaced Persons	Main Host Locations
Al Hudaydah	Up to 8 September 2026	1471	10297	Hays; Al Khawkhah
Taiz	Up to 8 September 2026	4492	31444	12 host districts
Lahj	Up to 8 September 2026	182	1274	5 host districts
Aden	Up to 8 September 2026	104	728	Dar Saad; Al Mansoura; Al Buraiah
Abyan	Up to 8 September 2026	58	406	Khanfar and Zinjibar
Total		6269	44149	Five governorates



1. Introduction: War-Related Forced Displacement

The five source reports collectively show a continuing pattern of conflict-related forced displacement and military escalation. Families have been forced to leave their areas of residence in search of safer and more stable locations. The reports identify military escalation, shelling, clashes, deteriorating security conditions, and growing threats to the lives and safety of civilians as the main drivers of displacement.

For many families, displacement entails the sudden abandonment or loss of homes, property, livelihoods, livestock, sources of income, and basic necessities. This has increased household vulnerability and reduced families' ability to meet their basic needs without humanitarian assistance.

The humanitarian impacts extend beyond shelter alone; displaced families may arrive without food, safe water, sanitation services, health services, protection support, non-food items, or cash resources. In Aden, 57 of the 104 newly displaced families were staying informally with host families, and no assistance related to shelter, cash, non-food items, or food had been recorded for any of the 104 families at the time of report preparation. The Executive Unit considers rapid, coordinated and needs-based humanitarian intervention essential to protect lives and dignity, reduce protection risks, prevent further deterioration in household conditions, and reduce pressure on host communities.



2. Scope and Geographical Coverage

This report covers the governorates of Al Hudaydah, Taiz, Lahj, Aden and Abyan and consolidates displacement figures, host districts, humanitarian conditions, actions taken by the Executive Unit, needs, urgent priorities, and humanitarian appeals contained in the five governorate reports. The geographical scope includes both direct displacement to host districts and displacement movements within the governorates.

2.1 Governorate-Level Overview

Governorate	Registered Displaced Families	Number of Displaced Persons	Situation Summary
Al Hudaydah	1471	10297	Escalation and shelling in Hays and surrounding areas; 1,039 displaced families in Hays and 432 families in Al Khawkhah; significant gaps in the response remain.
Taiz	4492	31444	Largest number of recorded cases; distributed across 12 host districts; displacement continues amid instability in areas of escalation.
Lahj	182	1274	Arrival of new displaced persons from conflict-affected areas, particularly Taiz and Al Hudaydah, registered across five host districts.
Aden	104	728	Displacement to Dar Saad, Al Mansoura and Al Buraiah; no sectoral response was recorded for the 104 families as of the date of report preparation.
Abyan	58	406	In IDP camps in the districts of Khanfar and Zinjibar

3. Displaced Persons by Governorate and District

3.1 Al Hudaydah Governorate

As of 8 September 2026, the Al Hudaydah report records 1,471 displaced families, with 10,297 individuals: 1,039 families in Hays District and 432 families in Al Khawkhah District. These figures are preliminary and subject to further updating as displacement, registration and field verification continue.



Host District	Number of Displaced Families	Number of Displaced Persons
Hays	1039	7273
Al Khawkhah	432	3024
Total	1471	10297

3.2 Taiz Governorate

The Taiz report records 4,492 displaced families, with an estimated 31,444 individuals, distributed across 12 host districts as of 08 September 2026. The report confirms that displacement is continuing and that the figures are not final.

Host District	Number of Displaced Families	Number of Displaced Persons
Al Shamayatayn	368	2,576
Al Muzaffar	302	2,114
Al Ma'afer	1587	11,109
Jabal Habashi	845	5,915
Mawza	122	854
Al Misrakh	98	686
Al Qahirah	29	203
Al Mokha	355	2,485
Al Wazi'iyah	668	4,676
Salh	23	161
Al Hawtah	61	427
Waziab	34	238
Total	4492	31,444

3.3 Lahj Governorate

As of 8 September 2026, the Lahj report identifies the arrival of 182 newly displaced families in several areas and districts. The recorded household-level arrivals include families coming from



Taiz, Al Hudaydah, Lahj, Al Dhale'e and Saada. The aggregation of the recorded arrivals shows five host districts.

Host District	Number of Displaced Families	Number of Displaced Persons
Al Musaymir	87	609
Tuban	77	539
Al Mudharabah	15	105
Al Hubailayn	2	14
Tur Al Bahah	1	7
Total	182	1,274

3.4 Aden Governorate

As of 8 September 2026, the Aden report records the arrival of 104 newly displaced families, with 728 individuals, in Dar Saad, Al Mansoura and Al Buraiah. The report describes this movement as displacement linked to escalation and shelling in Al Hudaydah and Taiz.

Host District	Number of Displaced Families	Number of Displaced Persons
Dar Saad	52	364
Al Mansoura	34	238
Al Buraiah	18	126
Total	104	728

3.5 Abyan Governorate

Host District	Number of Displaced Families	Number of Displaced Persons
Khanfar	40	280
Zinjibar	18	126
Total	58	406

As of 8 September 2026, the Abyan report records the arrival of 58 newly displaced families, with an estimated 406 individuals. They were distributed across camps in the districts of Khanfar and Zinjibar. The report describes this movement as displacement linked to escalation and shelling in Al Hudaydah and Taiz.



4. Humanitarian Situation of Displaced Families

The five reports consistently describe displacement as occurring under difficult and often sudden circumstances. Families left their homes and areas of origin because of insecurity and military developments, often without sufficient time to secure shelter, food, income, property, or other necessities. The resulting needs are multisectoral and require immediate intervention.

4.1 Shelter and Accommodation

Shelter represents a critical gap across all reporting areas. In Aden, 57 of the 104 registered families were staying with other host families, while six families rented accommodation, two families were staying in tents, and one family was staying in an informal shack. The source report identifies hosted families as a priority for shelter and non-food item support given the burden placed on host families.

4.2 Food and Basic Needs

Food assistance is identified as an urgent need in the reports from Al Hudaydah, Lahj, Taiz and Aden. In Al Hudaydah, 35 food interventions were recorded against a total of 1,471 displaced families; the intervention figures cannot be interpreted as unique household coverage without matching. The Taiz and Lahj reports likewise emphasize food and basic supplies as priority needs.

4.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene supplies, emergency latrines and waste management are identified as urgent needs, particularly at newly established displacement sites and settlements. The Al Hudaydah report specifically calls for urgent WASH assessments and identifies a significant remaining gap in latrine provision.

4.4 Health and Protection

Displaced families face limited access to health and protection services. Priority attention is required for children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities, families affected by chronic diseases, and other highly vulnerable families. The reports call for health and protection assessments,

4.5 Livelihoods and Economic Vulnerability

The loss or damage of income sources, property, livestock and other livelihood assets has increased the economic vulnerability of displaced families. Many families therefore require immediate life-saving assistance, in addition to support that can reduce the negative economic impacts of displacement and dependence on host communities that are already experiencing severe pressures.



5. Actions Taken by the Executive Unit

5.1 Actions Taken by the Executive Unit Branch in Al Hudaydah

- Establishment of an operations room at the governorate branch and field teams at district level to monitor displacement developments.
- Reception of new displaced persons and registration of families through field visits to arrival areas and displacement settlements.
- Conducting initial verification of the number and locations of families and collecting information on displacement circumstances and initial needs.
- Monitoring and assessing initial needs, continuously updating displacement data, and preparing and submitting lists of displaced persons.
- Submitting reports to the Executive Unit leadership, local authorities, relevant entities and humanitarian partners to expedite verification, referral and response.
- Monitoring response status and uncovered cases, tracking interventions, and updating remaining gaps to improve targeting and reduce duplication.
- Continuing field monitoring and reporting in anticipation of further displacement.

5.2 Actions Taken by the Executive Unit Branch in Taiz

- Continuing field monitoring through Executive Unit teams and representatives of displaced persons in camps and other areas.
- Focusing monitoring on families that left their areas and whose destinations have not yet been reported.
- Updating the numbers, locations and humanitarian needs of displaced persons as the verification process progresses.
- Informing relevant entities and humanitarian partners of developments.
- Emphasizing the need for urgent and coordinated assistance in shelter, food, accommodation, environmental sanitation, health, protection and basic supplies.

5.3 Actions Taken by the Executive Unit Branch in Lahj

- Initiating monitoring and initial registration of newly arriving families.
- Receiving newly displaced families and monitoring their places of arrival.
- Registering families in reception areas and conducting initial verification of their data and locations.



- Identifying areas of origin and reasons for displacement and monitoring initial humanitarian needs.
- Continuously updating displacement data and preparing and submitting lists to the competent authorities.
- Coordinating with local authorities, humanitarian agencies and partners and following up on families that have not yet received a humanitarian response.
- Submitting reports and updates to the Executive Unit leadership and relevant entities.

5.4 Actions Taken by the Executive Unit Branch in Aden

- Receiving newly displaced families in Dar Saad, Al Mansoura and Al Buraiqah.
- Registering families at household level, including household size and available sex-disaggregated data.
- Recording the governorate, district and area of origin to track secondary displacement routes.
- Recording current accommodation arrangements, including hosting, rental accommodation, tents and informal shacks.
- Aggregating household-level data into governorate-level figures for submission to the Executive Unit leadership, local authorities and humanitarian partners.
- Continuing field registration in anticipation of further secondary displacement from Al Hudaydah and Taiz.

5.5 Actions Taken by the Executive Unit Branch in Abyan

- Monitoring and initial registration of newly arriving families.
- Receiving newly displaced families and monitoring their places of arrival.
- Registering families in reception areas and conducting initial verification of their data and locations.
- Identifying areas of origin and reasons for displacement and monitoring initial humanitarian needs.
- Continuously updating displacement data and preparing and submitting lists to the competent authorities.
- Coordinating with local authorities, humanitarian agencies and partners and following up on families that have not yet received a humanitarian response.



- Submitting reports and updates to the Executive Unit leadership and relevant entities.

In addition, the Executive Unit at the head office established a response monitoring team to follow up on displacement developments in the affected governorates and issued reports to United Nations humanitarian clusters and local and international organizations.

6. Proposed Priorities and Urgent Actions

The immediate objective should be to prevent newly displaced families from remaining without the minimum life-saving assistance, while maintaining the accuracy of registration, verification and coordination. Urgent response and sectoral assessment should proceed in parallel rather than sequentially wherever clear humanitarian needs already exist.

1. Prioritize all displaced families that have not received humanitarian assistance, with immediate attention to the most recently displaced and most vulnerable families.
2. Provide emergency shelter and shelter materials, prioritizing families without independent accommodation and the 57 families in Aden currently relying on host families.
3. Expand food assistance and urgent cash assistance for families that are not receiving food support or income.
4. Provide safe drinking water, emergency latrines, hygiene supplies, sanitation services and waste management at reception sites and displacement settlements.
5. Activate or expand support through the rapid response mechanism for eligible newly displaced families, and match beneficiary lists to prevent duplication.
6. Expedite the disbursement of approved cash-for-shelter and cash-for-NFI assistance for the 39 families in Al Khawkhah that were previously approved, following verification of the lists.
7. Conduct rapid multisectoral assessments while providing urgent assistance simultaneously, particularly in newly established reception areas.
8. Mobilize health partners to provide essential health services, medicines, first aid and referrals.
9. Mobilize protection partners to identify and refer cases involving children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons affected by chronic diseases, and other groups most at risk.
10. Support non-food items and essential household necessities and, where possible, livelihood-related needs of families that have lost income and productive assets.



11. Strengthen daily/weekly tracking of displacement and response, clearly distinguishing between planned and implemented interventions, and recording unique household numbers after deduplication.
12. Strengthen preparedness for possible additional waves of displacement from conflict-affected areas.

7. Recommendations and Humanitarian Appeal to Local and International Organizations

The Executive Unit for IDP Camps Management respectfully and urgently appeals to local authorities, United Nations agencies, humanitarian clusters, national and international humanitarian organizations, donors and implementing partners to mobilize immediate resources and operational capacities for the displaced families documented in this report.

The current displacement movement places newly displaced families in situations of severe vulnerability. Families have been forced to leave their homes and livelihoods because of conflict and military escalation, and in several locations they arrived without shelter, food, adequate water or access to basic services. Delayed assistance will increase exposure to protection risks, deepen economic vulnerability, and place additional pressure on host communities.

1. Treat documented displacement cases as an urgent humanitarian response priority and activate available emergency mechanisms without unnecessary delay.
2. Ensure that families for whom no assistance has been recorded are identified and verified and immediately referred to the appropriate sector or response partner.
3. Mobilize resources for emergency shelter, food, water, sanitation, health, protection, cash assistance, non-food items and other basic household needs.
4. Support rapid response and emergency interventions while conducting specialized sectoral assessments in parallel.
5. Strengthen coordination between Executive Unit offices in the four governorates and humanitarian partners to track primary and secondary displacement routes and prevent duplication or exclusion.
6. Provide adequate funding and operational support to expand response coverage and address remaining gaps.
7. Prioritize children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities, families affected by chronic diseases, and other families facing increased protection or humanitarian risks.



8. Ensure that no newly displaced family remains without the minimum humanitarian assistance because of delayed assessment, lack of funding, or coordination constraints.
9. Maintain continuous data updating and transparent reporting to enable humanitarian partners to direct assistance to families and locations with the greatest unmet needs.

8. Conclusion

The five governorate reports document a continuing urgent displacement situation linked to conflict, military escalation, shelling and the deterioration of civilian safety. A total of **6,269** displaced households, comprising **44149** individuals, were recorded across Al Hudaydah, Taiz, Lahj and Aden as of 08 September 2026.

Humanitarian needs are immediate and multisectoral. Shelter, food, safe water, sanitation and hygiene, health, protection, non-food items, cash assistance and other forms of basic support are required. The reports also demonstrate the importance of rapid response for families that have not yet been assisted, particularly in Al Hudaydah and Aden, where significant unmet needs have been explicitly documented.

The Executive Unit continued registration, field monitoring, verification, needs assessment, data updating, coordination and referral activities. However, the scale and urgency of the needs require effective intervention and resource mobilization by humanitarian organizations, clusters, donors and implementing partners. Accordingly, the Executive Unit calls for an immediate, coordinated and adequately resourced humanitarian response to ensure that displaced families receive the minimum basic assistance required to protect displaced persons.