

Republic of Yemen
Prime Ministry
Executive Unit for
IDPs Camp Management



رئاسة الوزراء
الوحدة التنفيذية
لإدارة مخيمات النازحين



Updated Report as of 25 September 2026

Consolidated Report on War-Related Forced Displacement

Governorates of Al Hudaydah, Taiz, Lahj, Aden, Abyan, Shabwah, Hadhramaut, Al Mahrah, Marib and Al Dhala'e

25 September 2026

Displacement Trends, Humanitarian Situation, Response and Urgent Needs

Update Date: 27 September 2026

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

Executive Summary

This unified report consolidates displacement information drawn from ten governorate-level reports issued by the Executive Unit for IDP Camp Management in the governorates of Al Hudaydah, Taiz, Lahj, Aden, Abyan, Shabwah, Hadhramaut, Al Mahrah, Marib, and Al Dhala'e, together with the areas of origin from which the displaced persons were forced to flee. The reports received from the governorates document the continuation of conflict-related displacement associated with conflict, military escalation, shelling, clashes, and deteriorating security conditions for civilians, according to the latest updates available through 27 September 2026, except for Al Hudaydah Governorate, for which the available data remain current only through 08 September 2026.

The following table presents the overall distribution of displaced households and displaced persons based on the information and updates received from the ten governorates covered by the report. According to these data, the total number of registered displaced households reached 27,834 households, comprising 186,144 individuals. Taiz Governorate recorded the highest number of displaced households, with 13,925 households, followed by Lahj Governorate with 5,884 households, then Aden Governorate with 3,741 households, and Abyan Governorate with 1,923 households. Marib recorded 412 households, Hadhramaut 85 households, Al Mahrah 95 households, Al Dhala'e 240 households, and Shabwah 58 households, while Al Hudaydah Governorate recorded 1,471 displaced households, according to the latest available update as of 08 September 2026.

These figures reflect the increasing scale of humanitarian needs among displaced populations, particularly in the areas of shelter, food, water, sanitation and hygiene, healthcare, protection, non-food items, and cash assistance. They also underscore the continued need to strengthen coordination among humanitarian actors and local authorities and to expand the scope of the response to ensure timely and sustained access to displaced households and to meet their basic needs in an urgent and regular manner.

Accordingly, the Executive Unit 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 capacity. Where clear and pressing humanitarian needs exist, urgent assistance should not be delayed pending the completion of detailed assessments; rather, sectoral assessments should be conducted in parallel with life-saving response.

Main Consolidated Figures as of 25 September 2026

Governorate	Reporting Date / Period	Number of Displaced Families	Number of Displaced Persons	Main Hosting Areas
Al Hudaydah	Up to 08 September 2026	1,471	10,297	Hays; Al Khawkhah
Taiz	Up to 25 September 2026	13,925	97,529	15 host districts
Lahj	Up to 25 September 2026	5,884	41,188	9 host districts

Governorate	Reporting Date / Period	Number of Displaced Families	Number of Displaced Persons	Main Hosting Areas
Aden	Up to 25 September 2026	3,741	17,782	Dar Saad; Al Mansoura; Al Buraiqah; Sheikh Othman; Khor Maksar; Al Malla; Al-Twahi; Crater
Abyan	Up to 25 September 2026	1,923	13,461	Khanfir; Zinjibar
Shabwah	Up to 25 September 2026	58	370	Ain; Mayfa'ah; Bayhan; Ataq; Asaylan
Hadhramaut	Up to 25 September 2026	85	595	Al Mukalla; Al Shihr; Al Raydah wa Qusay'ar
Al Mahrah	Up to 25 September 2026	95	665	Al Ghaydah; Shahn
Marib	Up to 25 September 2026	412	2,884	Marib City; Marib Al Wadi; Harib
Al Dhala'e	Up to 25 September 2026	240	1,373	Qatabah District (scattered sites)
Total		27,834	186,144	Across ten governorates

1. Introduction: War-Related Forced Displacement

Taken together, the ten source reports show a continuing pattern of conflict-related forced displacement and military escalation. Families have been compelled to leave their areas of origin 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 involves 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. The Executive Unit considers rapid, coordinated, needs-based humanitarian intervention essential to protect lives and dignity, reduce protection risks, prevent further deterioration in family conditions, and ease pressure on host communities.

2. Scope and Geographic Coverage

This report covers the governorates of Al Hudaydah, Taiz, Lahj, Aden, Abyan, Shabwah, Hadhramaut, Al Mahrah, Marib and Al Dhala'e, and consolidates displacement figures, host districts, humanitarian conditions, actions taken by the Executive Unit, urgent needs and priorities, and humanitarian appeals set out in the ten governorate-level reports. The geographic scope encompasses both direct displacement to host districts and displacement movements within the governorates.

2.1 Governorate-Level Overview

Governorate	Registered Number of Displaced Families	Number of Displaced Persons	Situation Summary
Al Hudaydah	1,471	10,297	The displaced persons who had been staying in Hays and Al Khawkhah have moved on to Aden; the Executive Unit continues to follow up on their situation.
Taiz	13,925	97,529	Largest number of recorded cases; distributed across 15 host districts. The Executive Unit is following up on displaced persons in the affected districts and at any locations to which they moved after the recent events.
Lahj	5,884	41,188	Arrival of newly displaced persons from conflict-affected areas, particularly Taiz and Al Hudaydah, registered across nine host districts.
Aden	3,741	17,782	Displacement to eight districts: Dar Saad, Al Mansoura, Al Buraiah, Sheikh Othman, Khor Maksar, Al Malla, Al-Twahi and Crater.
Abyan	1,923	13,461	In IDP camps in Khanfir and Zinjibar districts.
Shabwah	58	370	In camps in Ain, Mayfa'ah, Bayhan, Ataq, and Asaylan districts.
Hadhramaut	85	595	In the districts of Al Mukalla, Al Shihr, and Al Raydah wa Qusay'ar.
Al Mahrah	95	665	In the districts of Al Ghaydah and Shahn.
Marib	412	2,884	Displacement recorded in three host districts: Marib City, Marib Al Wadi and Harib.
Al Dhala'e	240	1,373	Displacement recorded in Qatabah District, distributed across scattered sites and gatherings.

3. Displaced Persons by Governorate and District

3.1 Al Hudaydah Governorate

As of 08 September 2026, the Al Hudaydah report records 1,471 displaced families, estimated at 10,297 individuals: 1,039 families in Hays District and 432 families in Al Khawkhah District. In light of recent events, the displaced persons who had been staying in Hays and Al Khawkhah have moved on to Aden Governorate. The Executive Unit for IDP Camp Management continues to follow up on the situation of these families in order to monitor their new displacement routes, identify the areas to which they have moved, and ascertain their emerging humanitarian needs in preparation for coordinating an appropriate response.

Host Governorate (Al Hudaydah)		
Host District	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Hays	1,039	7,273
Al Khawkhah	432	3,024
Total	1,471	10,297

3.2 Taiz Governorate

The Taiz report records 13,925 displaced households, comprising an estimated 97,529 individuals, distributed across 15 host districts according to the latest displacement registration updates as of 23 September 2026. The report confirms that displacement is ongoing and that the figures are not final; the Executive Unit is continuing to track displaced persons in the affected districts and wherever they have relocated following the recent events. The consolidated table below presents data on the host areas.

Host Governorate (Taiz)		
Host District	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Ash Shamayatayn	2,533	17,736
Al Muzaffar	1,375	9,651
Al Ma'afer	4,390	30,746
Jabal Habashi	2,173	15,213
Al Misrakh	1,098	7,687
Al Qahirah	269	1,881
Salh	40	282
Al Mawasit	211	1,481
As Silw	2	14
Al Mawadim	99	693
Al Mokha	446	3,122
Al Wazi'iyah	668	4,676
Mawza	357	2,499
Maqbanah	230	1,610
Dhubab	34	238
Total	13,925	97,529

3.3 Aden Governorate

This update is based on the updated detailed Aden listing (household-level records of the Executive Unit) and records Aden Governorate as hosting 3,741 displaced households, comprising an estimated 17,782 individuals, distributed across the governorate's eight official districts (Al Buraiqah, Dar Sa'd, Ash Shaykh Uthman, Al Mansurah, Khor Maksar, Crater, Al Mualla, and At Tawahi). The consolidated table below presents data on the host areas.

Host Governorate (Aden)		
Host District	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Al Buraiqah	1,697	8,056
Dar Sa'd	1,027	4,977

Host Governorate (Aden)		
Host District	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Ash Shaykh Uthman	476	2,357
Al Mansurah	312	1,393
Crater	106	430
Khor Maksar	80	401
Al Mualla	35	134
At Tawahi	8	34
Total	3,741	17,782

In Aden Governorate, our field team faces challenges and constraints that hinder its access to displaced households, as well as its ability to monitor their situation and coordinate the response.

3.4 Abyan Governorate

As of 27 September 2026, the Abyan Governorate update records 1,923 displaced households, comprising an estimated 13,461 individuals, distributed across the two host districts of Khanfir and Zinjibar, according to the field monitoring received from the governorate. The consolidated table below presents data on the host areas.

Host Governorate (Abyan)		
Host District	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Khanfir	1,449	10,143
Zinjibar	474	3,318
Total	1,923	13,461

3.5 Lahj Governorate

As of 27 September 2026, the Lahj update records the recent arrival of 5,884 displaced households, comprising 41,188 individuals, across several areas and districts. The household-level arrivals recorded include families coming from Taiz and Al Hudaydah. The aggregation of the recorded arrivals identifies nine host districts. The consolidated table below presents data on the host areas.

Host Governorate (Lahj)		
Host District	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Al-Musaymir	267	1,869
Tuban	1,877	13,139
Al-Mudharabah and Ras Al-Arah	3,353	23,471
Al-Hawtah	74	518
Tur Al-Bahah	60	420

Host Governorate (Lahj)		
Host District	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Al-Habilayn	39	273
Al-Had	204	1,428
Al-Maqatirah	4	28
Halmayn	6	42
Total	5,884	41,188

3.6 Shabwah Governorate

During the recent period, most governorates of the Republic of Yemen have witnessed an escalation in hostilities and shelling, resulting in a deterioration in the security situation and increased risks to the lives and safety of civilians. This has forced more households to leave their areas of origin in search of safer locations. Displaced households have arrived in the districts of Ain and Ataq after some were compelled to leave their homes, property, sources of income, and basic necessities behind.

This report illustrates the scale of the hardship faced by displaced persons. As of 27 September 2026, the number of displaced households recorded, arriving from several governorates, was 58 households in total, comprising an estimated 370 individuals, distributed across camps in the districts of Ain, Mayfa'ah, Bayhan, Ataq, and Asaylan. The consolidated table below presents data on the host areas.

Host Governorate (Shabwah)		
Host District	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Bayhan	20	138
Ataq	8	40
Ain	27	176
Asaylan	2	9
Mayfa'ah	1	7
Total	58	370

3.7 Hadhramaut Governorate

As of 23 September 2026, the Hadhramaut Governorate update records 85 displaced households, comprising an estimated 595 individuals, distributed across the districts of Al Mukalla, Ash Shihr, and Ar Raydah wa Qusay'ar. The consolidated table below presents data on the host areas.

Host Governorate (Hadhramaut)		
Host District	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Buwaysh	28	196
Ar Raydah wa Qusay'ar	21	147
Rukab	15	105
Ad Dis – Al Mukalla	12	84
Ash Shihr	5	35
Al Mukalla	4	28
Total	85	595

3.8 Al Mahrah Governorate

As of 23 September 2026, the Al Mahrah Governorate update records 95 displaced households, comprising an estimated 665 individuals, distributed across camps in the districts of Al Ghaydah and Shahn. The consolidated table below presents data on the host areas.

Host Governorate (Al Mahrah)		
Host District	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Al Ghaydah	35	245
Al Ghaydah	29	203
Al Ghaydah	8	56
Al Ghaydah	1	7
Shahn	3	21
Shahn	4	28
Shahn	1	7
Al Ghaydah	1	7
Al Ghaydah	7	49
Al Ghaydah	6	42
Total	95	665

3.9 Marib Governorate

As of 23 September 2026, the Marib Governorate update records 412 displaced households, comprising an estimated 2,884 individuals, distributed across three host districts: Marib City, Marib Al Wadi, and Harib, according to the detailed field monitoring received from the governorate. The consolidated table below presents data on the host areas.

Host Governorate (Marib)		
Host District	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Marib City	280	1,960
Marib Al Wadi	105	735
Harib	27	189
Total	412	2,884

3.10 Al Dhala'e Governorate

As of 23 September 2026, the Al Dhala'e Governorate update records 240 displaced households, comprising an estimated 1,373 individuals, in Qatabah District. The households are distributed across various sites and gatherings within the district, according to the field displacement tracking report. The consolidated table below presents data on the host areas.

Host Governorate (Al Dhala'e)		
Host District	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Qatabah	84	588
Al Husayn	3	21
Al Dhala'e	50	350
Al Azariq	103	414
Total	240	1,373

4. Humanitarian Situation of Displaced Families

The ten reports consistently describe displacement as occurring under difficult and often sudden circumstances. Families have 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, most registered families are staying with host families. The report identifies shelter, food and non-food items as priorities, given the burden placed on host families.

4.2 Food and Basic Needs

All reports identify food and shelter as urgent needs, while food items and basic supplies are classified among the priority needs for displaced families.

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 gatherings.

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 illnesses, and other highly vulnerable families. The reports received from the governorates call for health and protection assessments, referrals, provision of medicines and first aid, psychosocial support where needed, and strengthened protection response.

4.5 Livelihoods and Economic Vulnerability

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

5. Actions Taken by the Executive Unit

- Establishment of an operations room at the governorate branch and field teams at district level to monitor displacement developments.
- Reception of newly displaced persons and registration of families through field visits to arrival areas and displacement gatherings.
- Conducting an initial verification of the number and locations of families and collecting information on displacement conditions 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 the response status and uncovered cases, tracking interventions, and updating remaining gaps to improve targeting and reduce duplication.
- Continuing field monitoring and reporting and following up on the situation of displaced persons and the areas to which they moved after the recent events in some districts of Taiz and Al Hudaydah.

In addition, the Executive Unit established a response monitoring team at the head office to follow up on displacement developments in the affected governorates and issued reports to United Nations 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 yet received humanitarian assistance, with immediate attention to the most recently displaced and most vulnerable families.
2. Provide emergency shelter and accommodation materials, prioritizing families without independent housing and currently relying on host families.
3. Expand food assistance and urgent cash assistance for families that are not receiving food or income support.
4. Provide safe drinking water, emergency latrines, hygiene supplies, sanitation services, and waste management at reception areas and displacement gathering sites.
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 have already been pre-approved, following verification of the beneficiary 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 with chronic illnesses, and other groups at heightened risk.
10. Provide non-food items and essential household necessities and, where possible, support livelihood-related needs for families that have lost income and productive assets.
11. Strengthen daily and weekly tracking of displacement and response activities, clearly distinguishing between planned and implemented interventions and recording unique household counts following 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 Camp 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 capacity 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 have arrived in several locations without adequate shelter, food, safe 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, 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 among the Executive Unit offices in the ten governorates covered by the report 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 illnesses, and other families facing increased protection or humanitarian risks.
8. Ensure that no newly displaced family remains without minimum humanitarian assistance because of delayed assessment, funding shortages, or coordination constraints.
9. Maintain continuous data updates and transparent reporting to enable humanitarian partners to direct assistance to families and locations with the greatest unmet needs.

8. Conclusion

The ten governorate reports document the continuation of an urgent displacement situation linked to conflict, military escalation, shelling, and deteriorating civilian safety. A total of 27,834 displaced families, comprising 186,144 individuals, were recorded across the ten governorates covered by the report as of 25 September 2026, while the Al Hudaydah data remain at the latest available update through 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 essential support are required. The reports also demonstrate the importance of rapid response for families that have not yet received assistance, particularly in Al Hudaydah and Aden, where substantial unmet needs have been explicitly documented.

The Executive Unit has 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 essential assistance required to protect displaced persons.