



Needs Assessment of IDPs in Amanat Al-Asimah

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Introduction

Throughout the past four months, the Capital City of Sana'a, *Amanat Al-Asimah*, has become the endpoint for a flux of a displacement movement of people who fled war zones in Sa'ada, Hajja and Amran governorates due to the current conflict and the nonstop airstrikes on these areas. This puts a lot of pressure on Sana'a city and its outskirts. Meanwhile, little aid has been directed by local and international humanitarian organizations to help the displaced people or the host communities due to the ongoing military operations and the siege imposed by the coalition forces.

At the request of the sub-office of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) in Sana'a, ZOA agreed to assess the situation, and contracted the National Foundation for Development and Human Rights (NFDHR) to conduct an assessment to assess the immediate needs of the internally displaced people (IDPs) in Sana'a City, Amanat Al-Asimah, with a focus on the established IDPs centers in the city.

Amanat Al-Asimah embraces about 9,463 IDPs families, with a total of 61,143 people. Only 1,459 IDPs used to settled in 13 IDPs centers as shown in table (1) below. However, 5 centers have been closed recently as it will be explained in the findings below. Only 233 IDPs families exist in five centers with the total of 1,272 persons (see Annex 2 for details).

Table (1): Number of HH IDPs in Amanat Al-Asimah*						
Districts	Outside IDPs centers		Inside IDPs center's***		Total	
	# of HHs	# of individuals	# of HHs	# of individuals	# of HHs	# of individuals
Bani Al-Harith	5,347	35,121	76	427	5,423	35,548
Al-Thawrah	1,086	6,831	40	200	1,126	7,031
Shu'aub	898	6,235	66	392	964	6,627
Ma'ain	784	4,794	30	154	814	4,948
Al-Sabin	489	3,053			489	3,053
Al-Wahadah	102	637	35	184	137	821
Al-Safiah	109	732			109	732
At Tahrir	92	660			92	660
Azal	20	123	17	102	37	225
Old Sana'a	26	162			26	162
Scattered**	246	1,336			246	1,336
Total	9,199	59,684	264	1,459	9,463	61,143

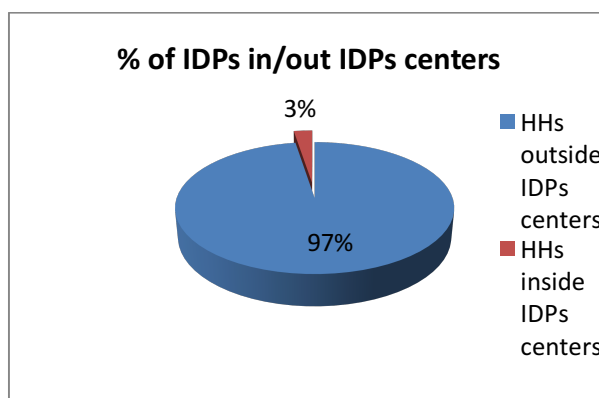
* Source: Executive Unit for Managing IDPs Camps

** registered but location is unknown due to continuous movement of IDPs

*** Numbers per center are provided in Annex 2

The rest of the IDPs are staying with their relatives, friends or in rented houses. During the first months of the war and in Ramadan these families and also the IDPs centers have received food assistance which has decreased dramatically after Ramadan.

In the outskirts of Amanat Al-Asimah, there are 5,567 IDPs comprising 853 families (included in the total number of 61,143 mentioned above). Several families in Hamdan District were provided with tents and some NFI interventions by the UNHCR as told by the Executive Unit for Managing IDPs Camps.



Methodology

The assessment aimed at collecting data of the needs of the internally displaced people (IDPs) in the capital city. The original plan was to conduct the assessment during Ramadan, which underwent an intense period of heavy airstrikes on the capital city and other governorates too. The field team took the opportunity of a short humanitarian pause after Ramadan. The assessment took place between July 28-August 2. Some staff from the Executive Unit and the Ministry of Planning- Sana'a Office participated in some of the field visits.

This assessment has utilized qualitative techniques such as semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs). Nine interviews were conducted as follows:

- Two interview with local officials in the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation- Amanat Al-Asimah branch office
- Two interviews with the Vice President of the Executive Unit for Managing the IDPs Camps, the Director of Information Center in the Executive Unit, the General Director of the Executive Unit in Amanat Al-Asimah,
- 5 interviews with the heads of five IDPs centers in the capital city.

The selection of the five centers was based on geographical distribution around the capital city to cover displaced people from different conflict affected areas inside and outside of the capital city. 11 focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted separately with men and women in the five IDPs centers (5 FGDs with men and 6 FGDs with women¹), with a total of 68 people. The assessment also covers a group of displaced marginalized people (Muhamsheen) from Nuqum and Sawan areas as shown in the table below.

Table (2): A summary for the visited IDPs centers

	Name	Where ?	No. of HHS	No. of people.	Displaced from?	Remarks
1	Asaad Al-Kamel School	Al-Sabin District	12	90	Many from Nuqom area and some from Sa'ada	Each family is given a classroom. The center used to host 125 families but many has been moved*
2	22 May School	Bani Al-Hareth District	40	252	From Sa'ada	About 3000 IDP families live around the center location
3	Al-Batool School	Al-Thawrah District- Al-Thawrah neighborhood	43	201	From Sa'ada	A well-managed and organized center- Distinguished female management team
4	Al-Zubairi School	Alwehda District- in the middle of Sana'a City	38	183	Majority from Sa'ada and 9 families from different affected areas in Sana'a City	Some classes contain two families due to the late displacement by the end of Ramadan
5	30 November School	Shu'aub-Habra area	40	260	Mainly socially marginalized groups – <i>Muhamsheen</i>	Almost two families in each classroom.

* for more details see the section about this school.

Before concluding the assessment report, a meeting with the previously interviewed people in the Executive Unit was held to discuss the findings of the report for validation purpose.

¹ *Muhamsheen* in addition to other IDPs who fled Nuqum area. We were told these two groups do not usually mingle and it would be difficult to sit together. Therefore, the team met with each group separately.

Main findings

On May 7, the coalition leadership warned that Sa'ada is all-inclusive target for its military operations asking residents to leave Sa'ada city in less than a day. Families from different districts in Sa'ada Governorate fled to Amran and Sana'a governorates. The journey to Sana's was not an easy one and many IDPs interviewed bitterly remembered their escape:

"We were told to leave immediately. I ran out of the house with nothing in my hands except my children. I could not take any clothes or anything as there was no place in the truck that took us to Sana'a. We sat in the truck with no cover from the burning sun fearing air strikes that usually target any moving covered vehicles along the road between Sa'ada and Sana'a. I had to use some pieces of cartoon to keep the strong sun rays away of my children's faces. We arrived to Sana'a, we were taken to this school where they provided us with some mattresses and blankets", Nabila from Razeh, Sa'ada.

Some IDPs managed to leave in buses made available by the Governor of Sa'ada as told by the interviewed IDPs in Asaad Al-Kamel School. But many had to pay a considerable amount of money, "I paid 60,000 Yemeni Rials for a private car as there was no fuel in the whole city. Many people who had no money just walked by foot to the nearest village or town in Amran Governorate.", Saleh from Sa'ada City.

Upon arrival to Sana'a, people were received by a volunteer committee that assigned them to different schools as told by the head of May 22 IDPs center. Many IDPs rejected being allocated to schools preferring to stay with relatives or to rent a house in order to maintain the family privacy.

The situation of IDPs centers in Amanat Al-Asimah

At present, there are eight officially functioning IDPs centers in Amanat Al Asimah. In the beginning of the displacement, in May, there were 13 schools (see annex 2 for more details in different geographical locations in Amanat Al Asimah have been assigned by the Executive Unit and the Supervisory Committee for IDPs to shelter IDPs from Sa'ada, Amran and Hajja. The majority of the IDPs are from Sa'ada. The IDPs arrived to unfurnished buildings but some support in terms of food, shelter and NFIs were provided jointly by the humanitarian organizations that still function in the capital city, local NGOs and charity people.

Some schools such Farwah Ben Mosaik, November 30, Al-Jerizaa, Asaad Al-Kamel and Jawaher Al-Marafeh are designated for IDPs from Nuqm and Attan areas in the

capital city that were heavily bombed several times in April and May causing drastic destruction in houses and buildings. These schools have been closed recently, late August, in order to make schools ready for General Secondary exams and the new schooling year that is expected to start in September as told by the Director of Information Center in the Executive Unit. This measure was taken after assessing the situation of the areas in Nuqum and Sawan, " some houses were destroyed but they are rented by these IDPs and other houses have minor damages". The IDPs who were in these centers were give some money to cover two months' rents and a food basket (said to be continued for some months as told by the Vice-Head of the Executive Unit.

Based on this recent development, only eight IDPs centers are left

Below is brief description of the status and needs of five IDPs centers covered in this assessment.

May 22 Center

This school is located in Bani Al-Hareth district, the northern outskirts of the city. There are 40 families and about 98 children (5-15). The majority are from Sa'ada city and Razih district in Sa'ada. The food supplies in the store are about to finish. About 252 people, including the center staff, have to be fed every day. There is a central kitchen and two paid male cooks who offer three meals for each family. Shelter items distributed by UNHCR were also distributed to IDPs outside the center. The need is said to be great and the irregularity of necessary assistance such as food is a challenge.

What has been delivered by INGOs LNGOs:

- Islamic Relief distributed food baskets- once only
- OCHA and IOM provided shelter items that were given to the early IDPs arrivals, need to give the new arrivals
- IOM provides some medications weekly
- Red Crescent distributed water some purification material
- Dignity kits distributed by Yemeni Women Union for once and consumed
- Food is provided by the IDPs supervisory committee

Needs

- Water filters and water purification materials such as chlorine

- Sanitation stuff (plastic garbage bags, cleaning supplies and tools for rooms and toilets, etc.)
- Medication for chronic diseases such as blood pressure, diabetic and cardiovascular and basic medical checkups sets: pressure, thermometer, tests
- Health awareness raising interventions
- Psycho- educational activities for children and women
- *Tanour*, traditional gas oven for bread backing, for every family and cooking kits
- Food distribution especially wheat flour, milk and nutrition supplements for children.

Al-Batool center

This center is located in Al-Thawrah district, northern area of Sana'a City. It hosts 43 families, 201 people. This can be described as the most organized center. The female management team has turned it into an active camp where children play and women are engaged in some training and educational activities. A local NGO called *Tandhem Al-adlh walmustakbal* (Justice and Future Organization) supports the center with a large tent, 6 sewing machines, an electrical generator to run the sewing machines and two volunteer trainers work with the displaced women in the center. The NGO also runs some psycho-educational support activities for children and women.

Two water tanks supply water storages every other day. The eight water storages serve the whole school, one for each corridor in the school building. No water filters and the ground water storage is not clean the food supply is decreasing with less supply provided to the center. Medications for chronic diseases are lacking.

There are about 16 infants who need regular supply of milk and consistency in providing the same type of milk.

What has been delivered by INGOs LNGOs:

- OCHA and IOM provided shelter items
- IOM supports some drug supply and children supplementary nutrients
- Food and water provided by the IDPs supervisory committee
- A local NGO- *Tandhem Al-adlh walmustakbal* تنظيم العدالة والمستقبل

Needs

- Water filters to be distributed to families
- Regular supply of water
- Rehabilitation of ground water storage in the school

- Toilets need maintenance, water taps, doors, latrines etc.
- Need for extra water storage tanks
- Regular supply of food materials especially wheat flour and cooking gas that are essential for making bread
- Hygiene and dignity kits
- Training activities IDPs men work skills such as painting, carpentry, mechanic to enable them to find work opportunities
- distribution of dignity kits and nutrition packages

Asaad Al-Kamel Center

This center is located in southern area of the capital city and relatively far from services such as a market, a hospital, etc. Before Ramadan, about 25 displaced families from Nuqum, Taiz and Ibb were moved out of the center to get space for new IDPs coming from Sa'ada as told by the head of the center. This was done by finding houses for them to rent, giving them rent for two months and food baskets for two months. At the time of the assessment, there were 12 families (90 people), living in the center. These families were moved out the school and is no longer an IDPs center.

There is a central kitchen that provides three meals a day and IDP women manage the cooking and baking bread. About two IDPs families who live outside the center are also supplied with three meals. Complaints by men and women in the center that food is not enough and water is not clean enough to be drinkable. The ground water storage is dirty, full of dead insects and birds as it is not covered. The spread of diarrhea and sickness is common as told by the management and also some interviewed IDPs. No water filters are available and there is a need to manage the sanitation in the center

What has been delivered by INGOs/LNGOs:

- Some medications by InterSOS
- Shelter by the IDPs supervisory committee – more probably by UNCHCR
- Food and water provided by the IDPs supervisory committee

Needs

- Rehabilitation of ground water storage
- Health and personal hygiene awareness activities
- Purification of water and distribution of water filters
- Hygiene and dignity kits
- Provision of medical care and medication
- psycho- social activities for children

- Training activities IDPs men work skills such as painting, carpentry, mechanic to enable them to find work opportunities
- distribution of dignity kits and nutrition packages
- Food is provided by the IDPs supervisory committee

Zubairi Center

This center hosts about 38 IDP families. This school was allocated as an IDPs center in Ramadan after bombing of the Complex of Defense next to Al-Motasem School which was the original IDP center since April. There were 150 families in Al-Motasem School who received some food assistance, mattresses and some emergency materials upon their arrival. About 140 families were disbursed from the center after giving them some money for renting houses and food stuff for two months and some families were sent back to their villages as told by the Head of the center.

The majority of the families are from Sa'ada but many also are displaced from Nuqum area in the capital city. About 28 families fled Sa'ada during the second half of Ramadan (beginning of July) due to the intense and non-stop airstrikes on Sa'ada. These families are in need of shelter and NFIs items, such as mattresses, blankets and cooking kits, which are not available at the center. The head of the center, stated that the center is under pressure to receive more IDPs on a daily base. The NFIs items were distributed upon the arrival of the first batch of IDPs and there is no more for the new IDPs. The needs of the IDPs should be monitored regularly to meet the urgent needs of the IDPs as told by the head of the center. The spread of microbial disease requires the provision a regular medical care urgent medical alongside health promotion activities. The center is a need for extra water supply, and food

What has been delivered by INGOs LNGOs:

- OCHA provided shelter items
- Medication provided by WHO
- Nass, a local NGO support following up the needs of the center (as told by the management)
- Food is provided by the IDPs supervisory committee
- InterSOS provided irregular medical services with health promotion activities

Needs

- Providing a large ground water storage
- Daily supply of water tanks

- Sanitation supplies as well as a mechanism to disburse the garbage in the center
- Health and personal hygiene awareness activities
- Purification of water and distribution of water filters
- Hygiene and dignity kits
- Provision of medical care and medication
- psycho- social activities for children
- Training activities IDPs men work skills such as painting, carpentry, mechanic to enable them to find work opportunities
- Distribution of dignity kits and nutrition packages

November 30 Center

This center is one of three IDPs centers in Shu'aub district. It is about to be closed soon as the IDPs are displaced from Sana'a city, Nuqum area who left their homes after bombing Nuqum area. Some still have their houses with different degrees of damages while others prefer to stay at the centers as this saves rental cost. They all belong to what is called in Yemen Muhamsheen, socially marginalized group that work as street cleaners or in *Nadhfa* Project-Cleaning Fund or janitors in public or private sector.

There are 40 families but many are relatives. Two families exist in each classroom and the interviewed people their dissatisfaction for this. Shelter items were distributed to them but many brought their own stuff from their homes. Each family cooks its food as the central kitchen was closed a month ago due to the shortage of food supply. A food basket is distributed weekly as told by the head of the center.

Water is provided by the WHO every two days and is not enough as assured by the center management and interviewed people. Women and children go to the nearest water point in the knighthood to collect water. There is a need for health promotion activities.

What has been delivered by INGOs LNGOs:

- shelter items by OCHA
- Medication and water provided by WHO
- Dignity kits by the Yemeni Women Union
- Food is provided by the IDPs supervisory committee

Needs

- Daily supply of water tanks

- Sanitation supplies as well as a mechanism to disburse the garbage in the center
- Health and personal hygiene awareness activities
- Purification of water and distribution of water filters
- Hygiene and dignity kits

Overall observation

All the five centers visited have received some assistance such as shelter items (mattresses, plastic carpet, and some WASH items). Very few families received water filters and there is a great need to supply more filters due to the shortage of drinkable water. Most of the support is provided either by what is called the supervisory committee for IDPs, as an informal entity, in coordination with the Executive Unit for Managing the IDPS Camps, or by local donors, local NGOs and people of charity.

Children from 5-15 from about 35-45% of the IDPs in the centers. In each center there are about 3-7 newborn infants that were born in centers. The centers helped in the delivery of these babies and support their milk and diapers.

The privacy of women is dealt with by putting a blanket or heavy cover over the doors of classrooms. IDPs family are given classrooms in the IDPs center where on average, 5-7 people per classroom. In some centers such as 30 November, two families occupy the same room which makes it difficult to cook, live, sleep and get some privacy for women.

With the rain season (August-September) and the low temperature, a plastic sheet mattress and a light blanket are not enough, "it becomes cold during the night and soon the weather will be colder. We need heavy blankets and heavy cloths for our children", Amina from Sa'ada, 22 May School. Winter will follow the rain season which necessitates the provisional of winter clothes for those who will not be able to return back to their homes soon.

Cooking equipment such as a small cooker, a gas cylinder, and cooking kits, are needed for the new IDPs that are continuously displace. The field team has noticed the severe shortage of NFIs mentioned above.

WASH

The IDPs centers are schools that are equipped with a limited number of latrines, a large ground water storage. Most of the schools, inside the city, are connected to sewage networks. The IDPs get their daily water through supplying schools with mobile water tanks that usually get the water from water wells around the city. The scarcity of water in the capital city has increased during the war due to the shortage of fuels. It is a known fact that most of the residents in the capital city get water from water wells which are not examined and the safety of water is also not assured. Moreover, the ground water tanks in the schools are not well-maintained (see the picture below). During the field visits to the five centers, we observed how dirty and unclean these ground tanks are. Women in Asad Al-Kamel school, for example, collect water using a bucket that is not clean and is usually left to the dust on the roof of the tank. Therefore, water supplied to these tanks is not used for drinking and some schools established other water tanks, smaller ones, for drinking purposes.

Very few families in two centers reported receiving water filters and some families do not use them, " the water keeps on leaking and the taste is not good", Om Mohammed, from Sa'ada City, May 22 School. There is an urgent need to improve water quality using water treatment to remove microbial contaminants and to clean water storages in the IDPs centers. In three school, the spread of microbial infectious diseases was reported.



Water storage in Asad Al-Kamel School



Nutrition

Most of the centers, the Supervisory Committee for IDPs in coordination with the charity people and organization and the Ministry of Education (provided food supply by the World Food Program), manage to run a central kitchen in most of the IDP centers where three meals are served on a daily base. Despite such efforts, access to adequate food and nutrition is an issue. The IDPs have complained that the amount of food is not enough and does not cover their nutrition needs such as protein, " only rice and cooked potatoes is served every day and rarely some chicken. Our children and sick people need better quality of food and we have no money to buy it" Radwan from Sa'ada City, 22 May School. Milk for children is lacking too as it depends on what is donated for the IDP centers and sometimes bought by the management of the IDP center for the new born infants. A number of lactating mothers mentioned that sometimes the only available milk tins are suitable for children over 2 years, " they give me different milk every time I ask for some and now I have a tin that is for children above 2 years. My baby has stomach problems and he refuses to take his bottle.", Mona from Dhain, Sa'ada, Al-Batool school.

The field team noticed that there were some complaints about nutrient supplements that is used to treat malnutrition. Only in one school we found some boxes of this nutrient and was told that not all mothers accept to give it to their children. "People here are suspicious and if one of the children gets a diarrhea for example, every one blames the food. Many mothers said their children do not accept its taste", the head of Al-Batool Center. It is a clear indication that awareness raising and education activities in addition to follow up visits should accompany the introduction of such interventions.

The Field team tried to understand if there is a budget to cover vegetables, water and other food materials that arrive to a number of the IDP centers every day. But most of the respondents affirmed that there are many local donors, *Ahl Al Khair* (People of Charity) who contribute with money, water trucks, and food supplies to these centers. Part of the money received is used to cover the shortage in food supply. Further, during Ramadan, many people in Yemen gave their Zakat to the IDPs. Many of the IDPs managed to buy few urgent needs and some clothes with the money they received, " we bought some cooking stuff, a gas cylinder and some Eid cloths for the children. Everyone in the center received at least twice a little amount of money from Ahl Al-Khair who submitted it by hand to each family", Mohammed from Sehar, Sa'ada, 22 May School.

Nonetheless, the management of the five visited IDP centers expressed their extreme concerns that such donations have been decreasing dramatically after Ramadan. It is expected that sooner or later the centers will face severe shortage in food, water and medicine as told by the management of these centers.

Livelihoods

The IDPs from Sa'ada reported that they have limited access to cash for purchasing basic household items for their families. Most of them were farmers and had no other means to or capacity to earn some money while in Sana'a. " I keep going to the nearby market and streets trying to figure out how I can find work to get some money. It is a different world for me, I do not know where to go and what to do. I walk absently incapable of thinking and I return frustrated with empty pockets", Mohsen, A farmer from Majez district in Sa'ada, 22 May school. Therefore, there is a serious need to look for income generation opportunities and training for male IDPs.

Health

In every center, there is a small room used as a clinic where only some drugs are stored for the use of the IDPs. Some visits by doctors, health workers and volunteers are arranged either by the IDP centers or some humanitarian organizations. Services provided are limited to primary health care and counseling in addition to reproductive health counseling for women. Serious cases or delivery cases are referred to hospitals by a medical doctor who on a weekly basis visits the center, "these doctors are always volunteers and we deal with the closest cooperative hospital", the head of Asad Al-Kamel IDP center.

One of the most commonly reported health problems are the spread of microbial infectious diseases and chronic diseases. Chronic diseases' drugs are expensive and there is no money to buy them as told by many of the middle aged and elderly IDPs. Naturally, such drugs are not supported by emergency interventions. Further, insulin and high blood pressure medications are lacking in the local market due to the siege on air and sea ports imposed by the coalition forces since March 2015.

Protection and safety

Overall, the participants in the FGDs mentioned that they feel safe inside the IDPs centers and even going outside the centers "people are very sympathetic with our

situations" an IDP a man from Sa'ada. "people here give us the priority to fill water while queuing in the closest water supply. They say 'she is *naziha* (a displaced woman), let her fill water first", (an IDP woman from Sa'ada).

The only concern expressed by most of the participants is the circulation of rumors that the coalition will hit the IDPs centers, "many people in the neighborhood frequently repeat that the school will be hit by the coalition planes because weapons are hidden in the school", an IDP man in Asad Al-Kamel School. The head of Assad Al-Kamel School reported that he usually gets harsh comments from the residents of the neighborhood, " once an old lady stopped by the door and complained angrily that the IDPs from a threat to the neighborhood. I took her in a round in the whole school in an attempt to convince her and others that the school is free of weapons".

The IDPs in 30 November School, who are largely from marginalized social groups, complain that they are told to leave the school immediately while they do not feel secured to go back to their neighborhoods. Their house was affected due to violent airstrikes in Nuqum area in Sana'a city. Many of them still receive their regular salaries as being employed in the city cleaning project (cleaning Fund), or as janitors in the private sectors.

The situation of the IDPS outside the centers

The number of the IDPs outside the centers is big and there are different numbers given by entities and NGOs working in emergency and relief. This assessment depends on the statistics provided by the Executive Unit for Managing IDPs Camps (see annex 2 for more information)². According to the statistics of the Executive Unite there are about 59,684 IDPs who are not in IDPs centers and the number continuously increasing, " It is difficult to talk about an accurate or fixed number as the IDPs keep on moving from one place to another in an attempt to get better accommodation. They did not think the war will continue for long months. So, many stay for a month with relatives but then are forced to find a place of their own or a cheaper accommodation. ", Mr. Harmal, the vice-President of the Executive Unite for Managing the IDPS Camps.

The situation of IDPs outside the allocated centers in Amanat Al-Asimah seems extremely difficult as portrayed by a recent MIRA assessment that was conducted in Bani Al-Hareth district in May 2015³. The findings indicated that about 89% of these who participated in the assessment confirmed that they don't have access to

² The information center in the unit has comprehensive list of registered IDPs outside IDPs centers

³ MIRA for Sa'ada and Amran IDPs in Bani Al-Hareth conducted by ADRA and NRC IN May 2015

adequate and safe drinking water. They get water through water trucking that became very expensive to get. The majority also confirmed that they are not able to use clean toilets and maintain personal hygiene.

Access to food under the current war is challenging as well as access to adequate health care and health centers were reported by the majority of the participants in the assessment. Some of the common health problems include malnutrition, diarrhea, psychological problems, nerves, injuries, kidney, liver problems, and chronic diseases.

Shelter was reported to be lacking. Most of the IDPs in the outskirts of the capital city stay with their relatives or rent houses, shared sometimes by more than one family, which adds pressure on the hosted community and on resources, especially water resources. Lack of cash as many of Sa'ada IDPs are farmers or day laborers is a barrier for displaced families to buy food or pay for rent.

Many families in Hamdan districts live in a camp and were provided with tents and shelter materials in addition to a food basket for each family distributed by the UNHCR. But the need is great and the displacement movement continues, as told by the Director of the Information Center in the Executive Unit, Mr. Al-Slool.

Priority Recommendations

Potential areas of interventions suggested in this section are based on the findings of needs assessment of IDPs centers in Amanat Al-Asimah and the Joint MIRA Assessment conducted in May 2015.

- a) **Provision of Shelter and NFIs:** The new arrivals to the IDPs center need bedding and shelter items urgently especially in May 22 School. Further, for near future projects, the IDPs outside the IDPs centers especially in Bani Al-Hareth and Hamdan district are in great need for emergency shelter and NFIs especially with the continuity of displacement from Sa'ada districts. Considering clothes for winter for Sa'ada IDPs that are unlikely to return home soon is essential.
- b) **WASH Interventions:** This is a high priority due to the severe shortage of water in the capital city and its outskirts, and also the high cost of water. Activities would include the distribution of chlorine tablets, ceramic water filters, hygiene kits, water storage tanks, as well as water trucking and continued support to the water supply schemes. Further, upgrading the WASH interventions in the IDPs

centers is urgent.

- c) **Food support:** Although the IDPs centers still manage providing food for the IDPs, after Ramadan food supply is decreasing dramatically and less assistance is delivered. Basic food items such as wheat flour, oil, beans, sugar and rice need to be coordinated with other functioning INGOs and LINGOs is necessary to complement.

The MIRA assessment in Bani –Al Hareth indicated that food is an urgent priority for IDPs. Increasing food prices and the shortage of basic food items in the local market requires urgent measure to support household headed by jobless IDPs. Provision of cash for food or subsidizing these households with monthly food basket are some measure that can be coordinated with local authorities and humanitarian organizations.

- d) **Provision of accessible health services:** There is a significant need to make medical services accessible to the IDPs in the nearby health facilities including the provisional of drugs. Sa'ada IDPs lack financial resources to get adequate health services. It is true that there is some medical care provided by volunteer medical staff to some of the IDPs centers but the IDPs need more than primary health care. Such services if provided in the IDPs centers or close to the centers could also benefit other IDPs around these centers. A need for the continuity of regular health teams visits to handle spreading bacterial infections diseases such diarrhea.
- e) Awareness raising and health promotion activities need go alongside with WASH activities. This might be integrated in C4D model of interventions.

Conclusion

Despite efforts paid by local entities that manage IDPs centers and assistance provided by humanitarian organizations, the need is severe especially for IDPs who stay outside the IDPs centers. It is worth mentioning that these centers have no capacity to absorb more IDPs and also face challenges to maintain the delivery of adequate services. Therefore, potential area of intervention will be upgrading the WASH and NFIs interventions in the IDPS centers.

Annex 1: IDPs Statistics in Amanat Al-Asimah

مخبرك ولدا ءاولا زكارم لخدو جراخ ءوزلدا سولك قلدوا قيصح 12-7-2015 قلدلما قلدلما بسح م						
Column Labels						
دافلما ولدا م	رولدا ددع	زكارلما لخد		زكارلما جراخ		قلدلما قلدلما
Total Sum of	Total Count of	Sum of	Count of	Sum of	Count of	
61143	9463	1459	264	59684	9199	ءولدا قلدلما
35548	5423	427	76	35121	5347	شرالما قلدلما
7031	1126	200	40	6831	1086	مروظلا
6627	964	392	66	6235	898	بوسن
4948	814	154	30	4794	784	لوعم
3053	489			3053	489	قوچولدا
1336	246			1336	246	فورعم يرغ
821	137	184	35	637	102	مدحلما
732	109			732	109	قوچولدا
660	92			660	92	يورظلما
225	37	102	17	123	20	لازا
162	26			162	26	مهلما ءلص
5567	853			5567	853	ءلص
2449	375			2449	375	زادمه
1695	253			1695	253	فورعم يرغ
760	108			760	108	شوقح قلدلما
576	105			576	105	بحرا
49	7			49	7	رطم قلدلما
19	3			19	3	يورظلما مهلما
19	2			19	2	ناچس
66710	10316	1459	264	65251	10052	Grand Total

مخطط يوضح نسبة الاسر داخل وخارج المراكز

مخطط بياني يوضح نسبة تواجد النازحين حسب المديرية الحالية

قلدلما قلدلما بسح ءاولا زكارلما قيصفت لودج				
ءاولا زكارم	رولدا ددع	رولدا ددع	رولدا ددع	رولدا ددع
ءاولا زكارم	رولدا ددع	رولدا ددع	رولدا ددع	رولدا ددع
شرالما قلدلما	76	235	192	427
قردم 22 قلام	31	106	71	177
باده قلدلما قردم	29	76	81	157
قوچولدا قردم	16	53	40	93
بوسن	66	196	196	392
مردم 30 قلدلما	28	83	91	174
عقود مردم	24	71	62	133
قردلما رادوچ مردم	14	42	43	85
مروظلا	40	102	98	200
لجلا مردم	40	102	98	200
مدحلما	35	85	99	184
جوقلما مردم	35	85	99	184
لوعم	30	75	79	154
بوسن مردم	30	75	79	154
لازا	17	44	58	102
لصق مردم	17	44	58	102
Grand Total	264	737	722	1459

Annex 2: List of IDPs centers in Amanat Al-Asimah and their locations

No.	Name	Location-District	Number of IDPs				Current status of the center
			Families	M	F	Total	
1	Al-Zobairi	Al-Wahadah	35	85	99	184	
2	Farwah Ben Mosaik	Azal	17	44	58	102	Recently closed
3	Al-Jerizaa	Shu'aub	24	71	62	133	
4	Jawaher Almarefah	Shu'aub	14	42	43	85	Recently closed IDPs moved to this school by themselves and not directly managed by the Executive Unit
5	Nusseibeh	Ma'ain,	30	75	79	154	
6	Maimona Bent Alhareth	Al-Thawrah	16	53	40	93	
7	Aminah Bent Wahb	Bani Al-Hareth	29	76	81	157	
8	Al-Batool	Al-Thawrah	40	102	98	200	
9	Asaad Al-Kamel	Al-Sabin	12*	38		126	Recently closed
10	Ahdban	Al-Wahadah					Closed and no data
11	Amr ibn El-Aass	Shu'aub					Closed and no data
12	November 30	Shu'aub	28	83	91	174	
13	May 22	Bani Al-Hareth	31	106	71	177	
	Total (*without the data of Asaad Al-Kamel)		264	737	722	1459	
	Total of schools without the data of the recently closed centers		233	651	621	1272	