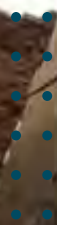


Republic of Yemen  
Prime Ministry  
Ex.U. for IDPs



# Summary of Multisectoral Study on the Areas of Return in Yemen 2024

2,199,060  
Affected persons



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## Section One



# Methodological Framework



## Introduction

The continuation of the war in Yemen for 10 years has negatively affected the lives of IDPs, returnees and host communities. During the war period, 4.2 million people were displaced and 2,199,060 returnees were affected in the liberated governorates. Despite the humanitarian interventions provided by humanitarian partners, they were limited to IDPs only and did not cover all IDPs. As the suffering of IDPs and returnees is the same, there are returnees since 2015 who have not received any humanitarian assistance at the level of all Yemeni governorates. For the effects of the war in the liberated governorates, 40,163 houses were completely destroyed (93011 houses were partially destroyed). Moreover, infrastructure of health, education, water and environmental sanitation sectors were damaged.

Stemming from the strategic objectives stipulated in the National Policy for Addressing Internal Displacement, the Ex.U implemented a Comprehensive Multi-Sector Survey to assess areas of return. The study includes 251 indicators distributed across the humanitarian sectors: Shelter, health, education, protection, as well as to infrastructure and services. It aims at reaching a realistic assessment of the needs of returnees' areas in order to contribute to the transition to implementing durable solutions to address internal displacement in accordance with an interconnected approach that integrates humanitarian interventions with development programs. This has been done in implementation of the general direction of the Government of Yemen, which is in line with the United Nations Secretary-General's Plan for Addressing Displacement issued in June 2022, It has also been made in response to the recommendations of the Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement.

## Objectives of the Study

This study aims at:

1. Identifying the number of returnees by governorates, districts, and areas.
2. Determining the needs of return areas according to various humanitarian sectors: shelter, health, education, WASH, education, protection, FSLC and protection.
3. Establishing a statistical database for assessment indicators of return areas in 12 governorates, 73 districts, and 1433 sub-areas, to assist decision-makers in formulating policies and plans towards implementing durable solutions to address internal displacement.

## Methodology

The study has relied on collecting and analyzing data at the level of governorates, districts, and areas according to the following methodology.

### First: Preparing the Survey Tool

A committee was formed to prepare the data collection form to achieve the survey objectives. Seven meetings and five focus group sessions were held to discuss the form indicators during the period (16/06/2023 - 12/01/2023). The form was shared with humanitarian groups to review. Finally, it has consisted of 112 indicators distributed across the humanitarian sectors.

### Secondly: Preparing the Survey Guide

In order to clarify the indicators of the Return Area Assessment Form, a committee was formed to prepare a guidance manual. The report included a description of 212 indicators at various humanitarian sectors, in order to provide a clear picture for field surveyors and ensure data collection quality.

### Third: The Geographical Scope of the Survey Process

The geographical scope of the survey process has been determined for the return areas at the level of 12 governorates, 73 districts, and 1433 sub-areas.

### Fourth: Preparation of the Executive Plan for the Survey

A high supervisory committee and 11 subsidiary supervisory committees were formed in the governorates to implement the Return Areas Assessment Survey. The survey process has started according to specific schedule.

### Fifth: The field and Supervisory Team of the Survey Process

Based on the geographical scope of the survey process, the field team consisting of 700 enumerators and 123 sub-supervisors were distributed across 1433 sub-areas at the level of 73 districts in 12 governorates.

### Sixth: Training Field Team

The Executive Unit has worked on forming subsidiary supervisory committees in the governorates and districts, at the level of 1433 sub-areas. The enumerators were trained on how to use the data collection form and were provided with an explanatory guide for the survey process, contributing to the collection of high-quality data.

### Seventh: Collecting data and preparing the study

Based on the executive plan to implement the survey of return areas, the field team, consisting of 978 field surveyors, carried out the data collection phase on paper and electronic forms during the period from 06/08/2023 to 09/06/2023. Three technical committees were also formed to review and analyze the survey data and issue the study that contributes to the preparation of a baseline multi-sectoral study on the areas of return in Yemen

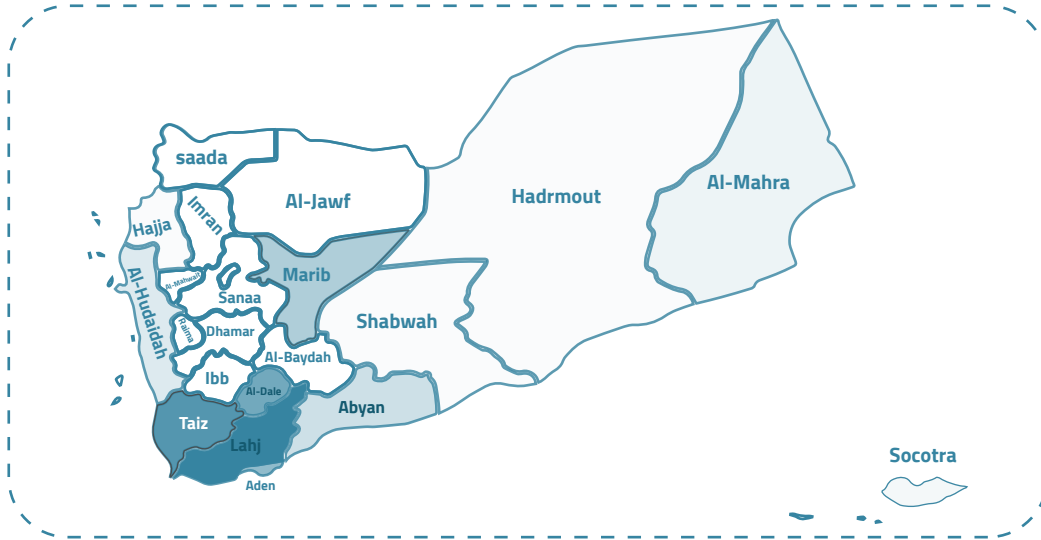
## Section Two



# Demographic Indicators



The severity of humanitarian needs regarding demographic indicators by governorate



Demographic Scope



1,433

Areas



73

Districts



12

Governorates

Returning Households



2,199,060

Returnees



410,770

Returning Households



1,117,256

Females



1,081,804

Males

Number of Returnees by Age Group



572,376

Females more than 18 years old



544,880

Females less than 18 years old



547,648

Males more than 18 years old



534,156

Males less than 18 years old



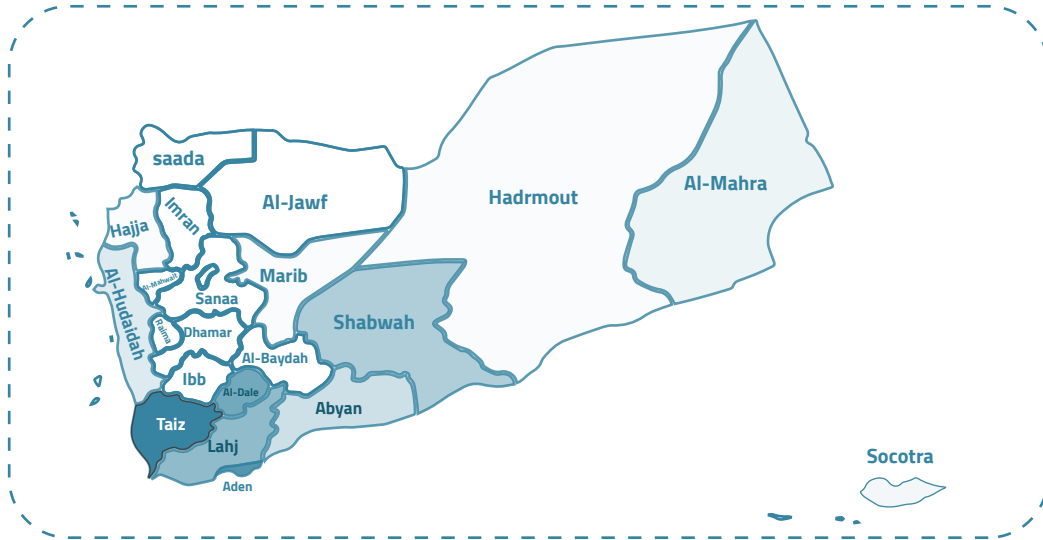
Section Three



# Vulnerable Cases



The severity of humanitarian needs regarding Vulnerable cases by governorate



Vulnerable cases indicators



**53,895**

Elderly people headed households



**15,762**

Children headed households



**36,703**

Women headed households



**8,510**

Separated Children



**6,838**

Unaccompanied Children



**36,966**

People with special needs



**112,513**

Pregnant Women and lactating

Section Four



# Shelter





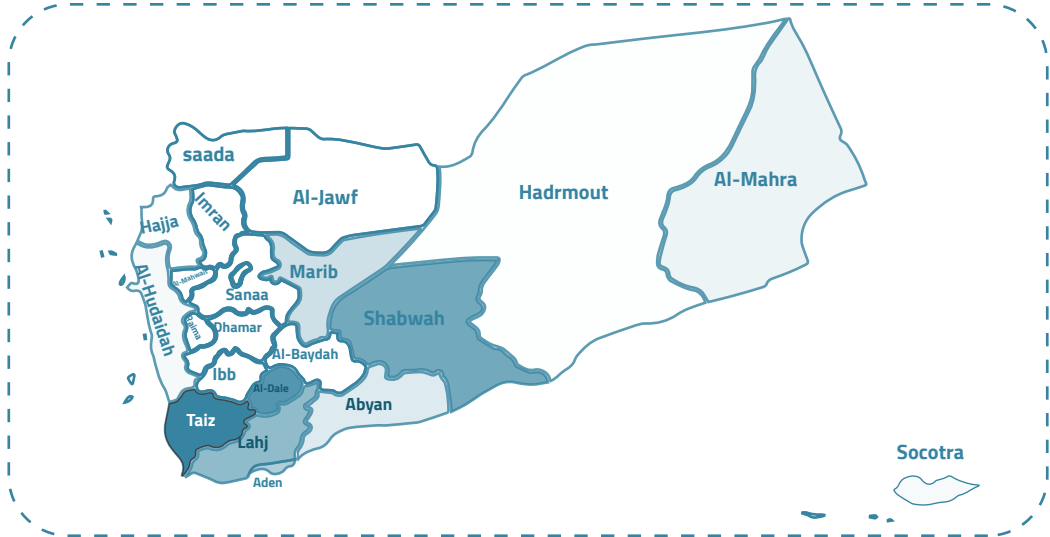
Section Five



# WASH



## The severity of humanitarian needs for WASH by governorate



### Areas by Availability of Water Projects



**56.66%**

of areas where water projects are available



**43.34%**

of areas where water projects are not available

### Water sources in areas where water projects are not available


  
**%10.19**  
Rainwater

  
**%10.25**  
Water tankers

  
**%13.89**  
Boreholes

  
**%56.66**  
Public water networks

  
**%0.62**  
Other

  
**%4**  
Water spring

  
**%4.39**  
Artesian well

### Type of Water Projects



**1,213**

Water Project



**%32.81**

Charity



**%19.21**

Private



**%47.98**

Public

### Water sources in areas of return



**21,441**

Rainwater



**37,177**

Water tankers



**28,988**

Boreholes



**294,914**

Public water networks



**738**

Other



**9,240**

Water spring



**18,272**

Artesian well

### Sanitation Indicators

#### Mechanism for sewage drainage removing in areas of return



**%2.02**

Other



**%0.14**

Soak pits



**%76.13**

Random drainage



**%21.70**

Public Sewage network

Public sewage networks



**%22**

of areas where the sewage network is available



**311**

Public Network



**%78**

of areas where the sewage network is not available



**%19**

of areas where sanitation services operate



**%3**

of areas where the sewage network is out of order

Reasons for the cessation of the sewage network



**41**

Discontinued Projects



**4.88%**

Completely destroyed by the war



**9.76%**

Partially destroyed by war



**34.15%**

Incomplete sewage network



**51.22%**

Sewage network in need for maintenance

Wash Needs



**1,178**

Water projects



**28**

Water pump provision



**40**

Construction of an integrated water network



**42**

Water Pump Network Maintenance



**21**

Providing support for providing the service at the lowest cost (in case of a private project)



**23**

Network Completion



**28**

Construction of new reservoirs



**100**

Other needs



**20**

Tanks in need for maintenance



**21**

Drilling new boreholes



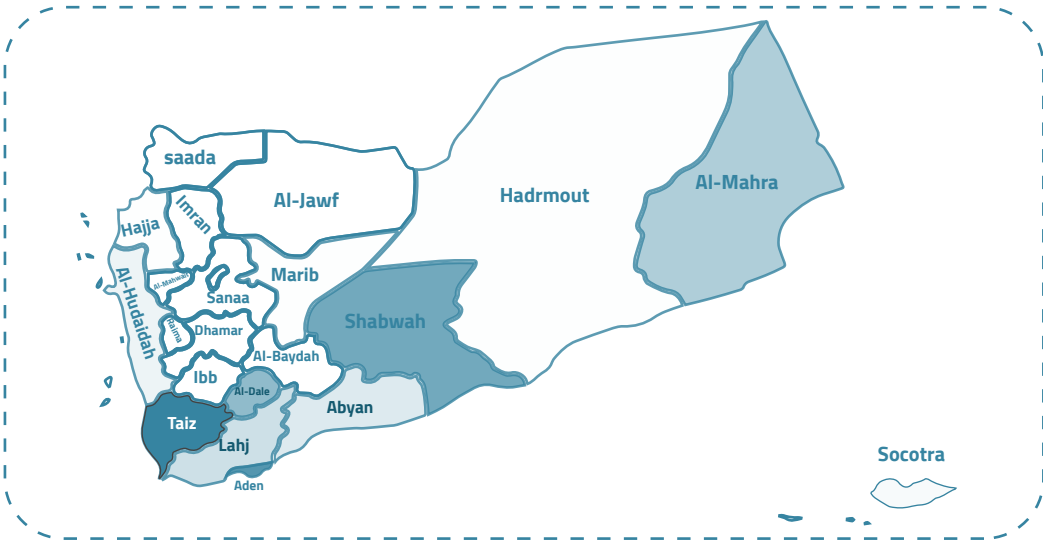
Section Six



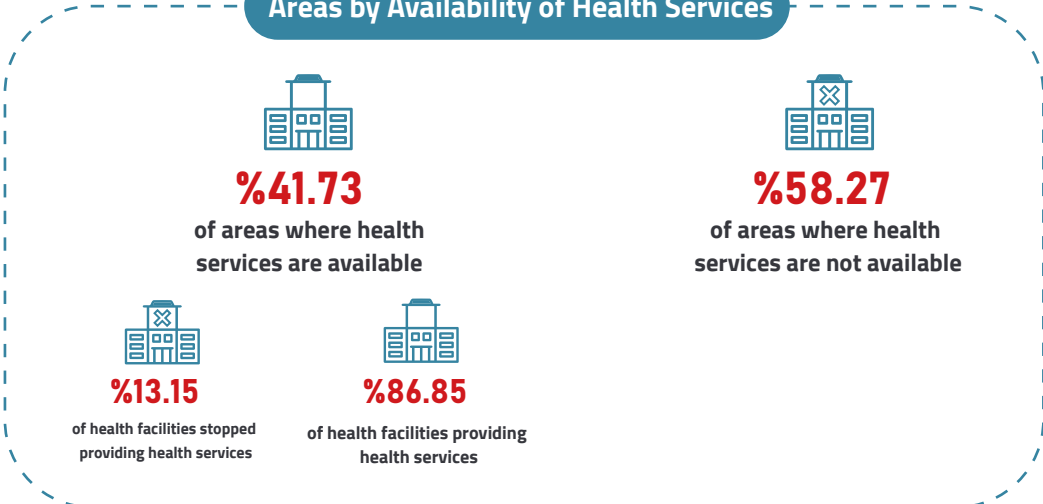
# Health



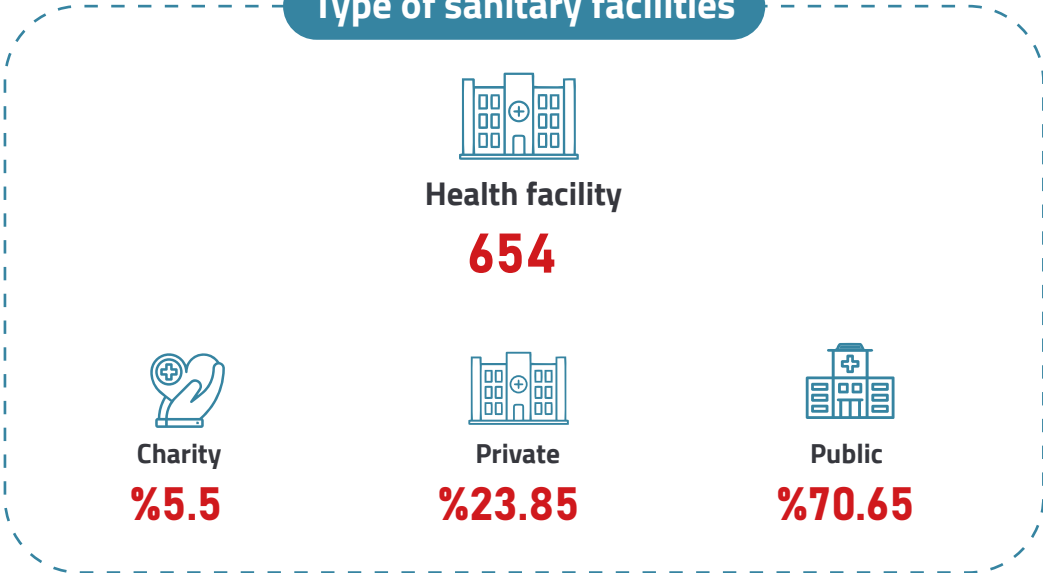
The severity of humanitarian needs for Health by governorate



Areas by Availability of Health Services



Type of sanitary facilities



Reasons for the Discontinuation of Health Facilities



**86**

Discontinued health facility



**%24.42**

No medical staff



**%9.3**

Not completed



**%27.91**

Lack of support



**%12.79**

Other



**%25.58**

Destroyed by war

The most important needs of the health sector



**654**

Health facilities



**%39.6**

Providing an ambulance vehicle



**%67.43**

Providing medical supplies (devices, medicines, electricity, furniture ... etc.)



**%15.75**

Maintenance and rehabilitation of destroyed parts of the health facilities



**%16.36**

Completing rehabilitation of the buildings



**%12.39**

Completing the projects

Section Seven



# Protection



The severity of humanitarian needs for Protection by governorate



Areas by Police Services



**79.62%**

Districts where police departments are present



**20.38%**

Districts where police departments are Partially present

Reasons for Weak Provision of Police Services in the Governorates



**10.52%**

Destroyed by war



**26.32%**

Destroyed Police Stations



**63.16%**

Weak capabilities

Areas by the Availability of Judicial Services



**51%**

Districts where there are courts



**19%**

Districts where there are courts operating at a low level

Reasons for the cessation of courts



**70%**

Conditions of war



**30%**

Destroyed buildings

Landmines



**20.17%**

of areas where there are landmines



**79.83%**

of areas demined

Civil Status Service



**%34**

of areas where civil status service at a low level



**%66**

of areas where civil status service is available

General Needs for Protection



**31,524**

households in need for legal support



**76,231**

returning households in need for support



**22,512**

returning households in need for identity documents

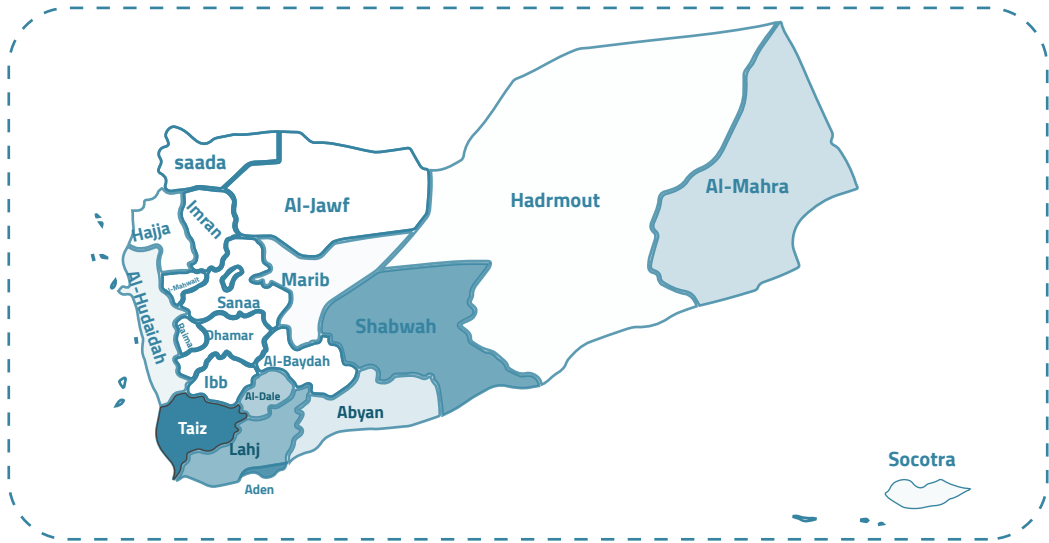
## Section Eighth



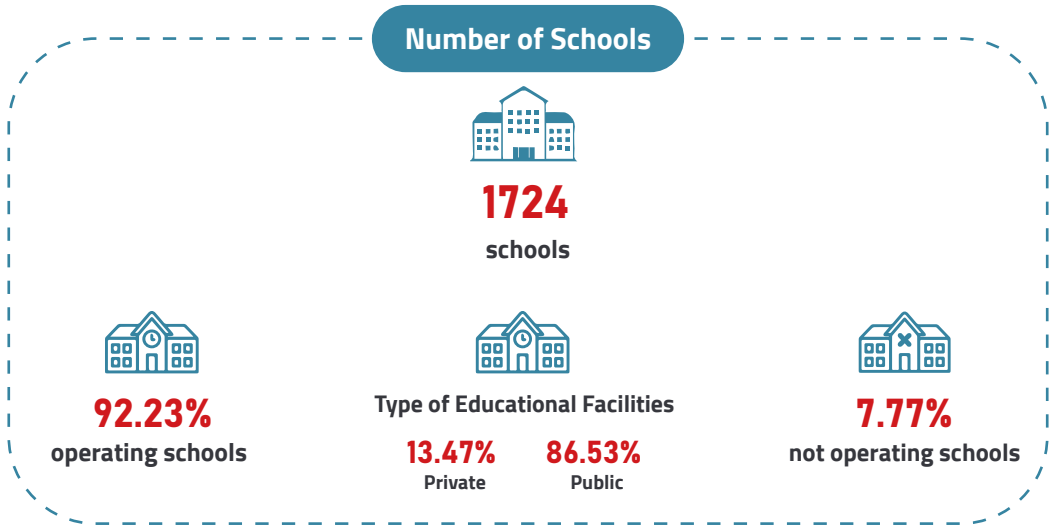
# Eduacation



The severity of humanitarian needs for Education by governorate



Education General Indicators





Availability of schools by areas



**20.17%**

of areas where schools are not available



**79.83%**

of areas where schools are available

Education & Children



**103,194**

students not enrolled in education



**410,663**

students enrolled in schools



**513,857**

children of school age

Education Needs



**278**

Areas need building Schools



**364**

Schools need Rehabilitation



**465**

Schools need maintenance

## Higher Education Indicators

### Higher Education Facilities in areas of return



Type of universities & institutes

**50.24%**  
Private

**49.76%**  
Public



**207**

universities & institutes



**7.77%**

not operating universities  
and institutes



**90.82%**

operating universities  
and institutes

### Needs of higher education



**15.07%**

Providing transportation



**15.27%**

Helping students to enroll in  
higher private education



**21.79%**

Helping students to enroll  
in higher education



**14.26%**

Supporting educational staff



**14.87%**

Providing educational supplies



**6.11%**

Completing construction of  
incomplete education projects



**12.63%**

Providing housing for students  
and educational staff

Section Nine



Food Security



The severity of humanitarian needs for Food Security by governorate



Sources of Income



**86,874**

returning households unable to do their previous jobs



**184,806**

returning households without fixed income

Agricultural Land Reclamation



**41,648**

returning households in need of agricultural land reclamation

Priorities of Sources of Income



**22.23%**

of returning households depending on agriculture



**31.53%**

of returning households depending on jobs



**46.24%**

of returning households depending on professions and crafts

Section Ten



Public Service  
Sectors



The severity of humanitarian needs for Public Service Sectors by governorate



The Needs of the Public Service Sectors



**484**

service facilities



**0.41%**

Security & Police Stations



**9.35%**

Communication



**16.26%**

Electricity



**1.63%**

Roads



**0.41%**

Civil Defense



**1.02%**

Post Offices



**0.41%**

Other

Reasons for the Suspension of Service Facilities



**243**

Non-operating facility



**12.57%**

Lack of support



**15.57%**

Incomplete



**67.07%**

destroyed by war



**1.80%**

Other



**2.99%**

No staff

The most important needs of other Public Service Sectors



**8.66%**

Supporting Staff



**35.69%**

Providing the necessary supplies



**10.77%**

Completing the construction of the project



**4.14%**

Other



**23.04%**

Full-service rehabilitation



**17.70%**

Maintenance and rehabilitation of destroyed facilities

## Section Eleven



# Conclusions and Recommendations





## 11.1 Results

This section includes results by different sectors

### 11.1.1 Demographic data sector results

- 1- The number of returnees in the liberated governorates reached (410,770) families and (2,199,060) individuals distributed in (1,433) areas, Aden governorate ranked first, where there are (755,036) returnees, by (34.33%) of the total returnees in the liberated governorates.
- 2- The number of returning children in the age groups less than (18) years reached (1,079,036) children, representing (49%) of the total returnees in the regions.
- 3- The number of individuals returning in the regions in all liberated governorates in the age groups over (18) years reached (1,120,024) individuals, representing (51%) of the total returnees.

### 11.1.2 Vulnerability Sector results

- 1- The total number of vulnerability cases of returnees in the regions reached (271,197) cases of vulnerability (12%).
- 2- The number of returning families headed by male and female children reached (15,762) families.
- 3- The number of returning households headed by a woman reached (36,703) households
- 4- The number of returning families headed by the elderly reached (53,895) families.
- 5- There are (112,513) pregnant and nursing women in the areas of return.
- 6- There are (6,848) unaccompanied children, and there are (8,510) children separated from their families.

### 11.1.3 Results of the shelter sector

- 1- The results of the survey showed that the number of houses completely destroyed 40,163 houses, or 6.42% of the total number of houses of 625538 houses.
- 2- The number of completely destroyed houses in Hajjah Governorate reached 12,215 houses, representing 66.58% of the total number of houses in Hajjah Governorate, which amounted to 18,347 houses.
- 3- The number of completely destroyed houses in Hadramout Governorate reached 257 houses, representing 4.83% of the total number of houses in Hadramout Governorate, which amounted to 5323 houses.
- 4- The results of the survey showed that the number of partially destroyed houses is 93,011 houses, representing 14.87% of the total number of 625538 houses.
- 5- The number of partially destroyed houses in Taiz governorate reached 37,325 houses, representing 19.52% of the total number of houses in Taiz governorate of 191192 houses.
- 6- The number of partially destroyed houses in Aden governorate reached 18,412 houses, representing 7.49% of the total number of houses of 245793.

### 11.1.4 WASH Sector Results

- 1- %43.34 of the areas where returnees are present do not have WASH projects
- 2- 1178 WASH projects distributed in 73 districts and 12 governorates included in the survey.
- 3- 1122 returnee areas where there is no public sewage network distributed over 73 districts and 12 governorates
- 4- 1091 area for returnees in which sewage is discharged in a random manner (unplanned drains)
- 5- 51.22% of sewage networks in 73 districts and 1433 areas are suspended due to lack of maintenance
- 6- 236 WASH projects not operating at the level of 73 districts and in 12 governorates included in the survey process
- 7- 17% of returnee areas distributed in 73 districts and 12 need to establish an integrated water network.
- 8- 18% of returnee areas in need of maintenance of the water / pump network at the level of 12 governorates

### 11.1.5 Health Sector Results

1-835 returnee areas are in dire need of health facilities, or 58%.

2-The percentage of health facilities operating and providing low primary health services reached 86% in the areas of return.

3-There are several reasons why health facilities stop working, including:

- 28% of health facilities in areas of return do not receive support.
- 26% of health facilities in areas of return are destroyed by war.
- 24% of health facilities in areas of return do not have medical staff.
- 9% of health facilities in areas of return have not been completed.
- 13% of health facilities in areas of return have other causes.
- 16% of health facilities in areas of return need maintenance and partial restoration.
- 16% of health facilities in areas of return need full rehabilitation.
- 67% of health facilities in areas of return need medical supplies.
- 12% of health facilities in areas of return need to be completed.
- 40% of health facilities in areas of return need ambulances.
- 56% of health facilities in areas of return need to support health staff with salaries.

### 11.1.6 Protection Sector Results

- 1- There are 15 districts out of a total of 73 districts where police departments need rehabilitation so that they can perform their role and at the required level
- 2- The reasons for the cessation of police stations were the destruction of the center due to the war by 40%, while 60% of the reasons were due to the lack of capabilities
- 3- 36 districts, 49% of which courts do not perform their role, while 37 districts and (51%) have courts that perform their role
- 4- 59% of the reasons for the suspension of the courts were the result of war conditions and 41% of the reasons were due to the destruction of court buildings
- 5- 79.83% of the areas included in the survey process are free of mines, while the study showed that 20.17% of the areas have mines
- 6- 25 districts, by 34% of the total 73 districts included in the survey, do not have a civil status office, while 48 districts and 66% have a civil status office.
- 7- 22512 families distributed over 1433 regions and 73 districts 12 governorates lost their documents
- 8- 31,524 families distributed over 1433 regions and 73 districts 12 governorates in need of legal support
- 976231- families distributed over 1433 regions and 73 districts 12 governorates in need of legal support

### 11.1.7 Education Sector Results

- 1- 28.12% of the areas of return included in the areas of return do not have schools
- 2- The number of schools in the areas of return included in the survey and distributed over 73 districts reached 1724 schools
- 3- 513857 school-age children distributed over 1433 regions, 73 districts and 12 governorates
- 4- 103,194 students not enrolled in education distributed over 1433 regions, 73 districts and 12 governorates
- 5- 14.49% of higher education buildings in areas of return need to be completed
- 6- 48% of higher education facilities are not performing their tasks at the required level due to the lack of teaching staff
- 7- 35.27% of higher education facilities in areas of return need to provide educational supplies
- 8- 33.82% of education facilities in areas of higher return need to provide educational staff
- 9- 135 schools in the areas of return are not working, due to the lack of teaching staff
- 10- 364 schools in the areas of return included in the survey need to be fully rehabilitated
- 11- 1214 schools, 69.89% in need of support with teaching staff

### 11.1.8 Food Security Sector Results

- 1- 184806) A returning family that does not have a fixed source of income and by 45% of the total number of returning families
- 2- 86,874 families who cannot carry out their previous work (i.e. before displacement)
- 3- (41648) Returning families in need of agricultural land reclamation
- 4 (91307) Returning families depend on agriculture as their main source of livelihood.
- 5- (112908) A family that relies on daily wages as a secondary source of subsistence.

### 11.1.9 Service Sector Results

- 1- The most important priorities for the needs of returnees in all different humanitarian sectors are: Providing livelihoods as a first priority.
- 2- The study showed that the second priority for returnees in the areas of return was to provide food assistance , which was the second priority
- 3- The study showed that the third priority among returnees was concentrated in the restoration of schools and health facilities and the preparation of infrastructure for the service sectors
- 4- 78% of the service facilities in telecommunications, electricity, post, civil defense are not working and need rehabilitation.

## 11.2 Recommendations

This section includes a set of recommendations by different sectors

### 11.2.1 Vulnerability Sector recommendations

- 1- Humanitarian partners should focus interventions on vulnerabilities in areas of return so that they can lead normal lives
- 2- Providing health care services to pregnant and nursing women by equipping health facilities in areas of return to play their role
- 3- Conducting income-generating projects for the neediest families in the areas of return in a way that alleviates their suffering

### 11.2.2 Shelter Sector Recommendations

- 1- Joint work between local authorities, the executive unit and international organizations to develop an integrated plan for the reconstruction and restoration of partially and completely destroyed houses in a way that enables displaced persons and returnees to obtain housing that preserves their dignity according to their options in durable solutions.
- 2- Providing shelter materials for returnees in the areas of several areas to enable them to resume their normal lives
- 3- Building the capacity of local authorities, especially works offices, to be able to develop studies, identify needs and technical supervision of interventions regarding returnee housing in areas of return.



### 11.1.3 WASH Sector Recommendations

- 1- Supporting the Public Authority for Water and Sanitation to enable it to carry out its role
- 2- Making a sewage network for areas dependent on sewage drainage using the system of sewers
- 3- Establishing WASH projects in the areas of returnees and repairing destroyed projects in a way that enables the displaced to return to their areas
- 4- Directing support to the implementation of durable projects that serve returnees and rehabilitating the infrastructure of WASH projects and sewage drainage networks.

### 11.2.4 Health Sector recommendations

- 1-Building the capacity of the Ministry of Health so that it is able to manage and supervise the health system in Yemen, provide data and plan to meet health needs. To support and rehabilitate hospitals and health centers in areas of return where returnees are present so that they can provide services.
- 2-Rehabilitation of destroyed and suspended health centers and construction of health centers in the areas of return, where it was found that (58%) of the areas of return do not have health facilities.
- 3- Serious, effective and coordinated work between the Ministry of Health and relevant organizations in order to establish an effective health system that responds to the needs of host communities and returnees.

### 11.2.5 Protection Sector Recommendations

- 1- Building the capacity of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor to be able to carry out the tasks of protection and social care in the areas of displacement and return, and in updating social security data and re-providing social security assistance to the needy, including returnees.
- 2- Building the capacity of the Civil Status Department to be able to carry out its tasks in issuing official documents for returnees and enabling returnees to obtain their personal documents
- 3- Work through the Ministry of Justice to rehabilitate the courts in the areas of return in a way that contributes to resolving the cases of returnees and contributes to the returnees' access to their rights
- 4- Working to support the Ministry of Interior in a way that contributes to increasing the effectiveness of police departments in providing services to the community, which will reflect positively on the increase of returnees in the areas of return.
- 5- Providing public protection services to all areas of return, including contributing to the protection of returnees and encouraging the displaced to return voluntarily to their areas of origin.

### 11.2.6 Education Sector Recommendations

- 1- Work to rehabilitate teachers destroyed by war in the areas of return
- 2- Providing teaching staff in the areas of return, which contributes to the opening of successful schools due to the lack of staff
- 3- Building the capacity of the Ministry of Education and its branches in the governorates to enable them to carry out their tasks
- 4- Providing various educational supplies to enable the school to carry out its role
- 5- Contribute to raising awareness of education in a way that reduces the dropout rate among school-age children in the areas of return.
- 6- Supporting the development of a comprehensive plan that includes educational needs and means of providing them in all regions that accommodate the needs of IDPs, returnees and the host community, in partnership between the Ministry of Education, the Executive Unit and international organizations.

### 11.2.7 Food Security Sector Recommendations

- 1- Work on the reclamation of agricultural land for the areas of returnees in a way that contributes to reaching the minimum level of food security
- 2- Building capacities, Ministry of Agriculture & Fish Wealth to enable them to play their role in increasing agricultural production and supporting farmers
- 3- Work to help returning families return to their previous source of income, i.e. before the displacement process.
- 4- Work on adopting income-generating projects that will help returnees provide food security on their own.

### 11.2.8 Service Sector Recommendations

- 1- The need for the participation of the private sector and humanitarian partners in the rehabilitation of service facilities in the areas of return in a way that alleviates the suffering of returnees
- 2- Conducting livelihood projects to enable returnees to practice their normal lives without relying on humanitarian aid
- 3- Building the capacity of the Ministry of Communications, the Civil Defense Authority and the Public Electricity Corporation to enable them to play their role in providing services