

Republic of Yemen
Prime Ministry
Ex.U. for IDPs



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 displaced persons, returnees, and host communities. During the war, 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, such interventions were limited to displaced persons only and did not cover all of them. Both displaced persons and returnees have been suffering, and since 2015, the returnees have not received any humanitarian assistance in all Yemeni governorates.

Regarding the impact of the war in the liberated governorates, 40,163 houses were completely damaged, and 93,011 houses were partially damaged. In terms of infrastructure, the health, education, WASH sectors have been affected.

In line with the strategic objectives set by the National Policy for Addressing Internal Displacement in Yemen, the Executive Unit conducted a comprehensive multi-sectoral survey to assess the return areas. This report includes 252 indicators distributed among humanitarian sectors including shelter, health, WASH, education, protection, Food, as well as infrastructure, and public services. The Executive Unit aims at realistically assessing the needs of return areas and contributing to the implementation of durable solutions to address 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 09/06/2023 to 06/08/2023 . 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

2.1 Introduction

The number of returnees in Yemen is increasing day by day as an inevitable result of the stabilization in the liberated governorates. They have returned to their houses in the safe liberated governorates. According to the comprehensive survey results, the total number of returnees is (410,770) households (2,199,060) individuals distributed in (1,433) areas within (73) Districts in the 12 liberated Yemeni governorates. According to the age groups of returnees, the number of children (Males and females) less 18 years old reached (1,079,036) constituting (49%) of the total returnees. This poses significant challenges in providing for their various needs, including shelter, healthcare services, education, and protection services, as they are a non-economically productive group requiring care and attention. This section includes the distribution of returnees in return areas based on the number of returnees, households, and age groups, aiming to provide a demographic overview of the returnees' community in the liberated provinces. The following is a statistical analysis of demographic indicators for returnees in return areas in the liberated governorates.

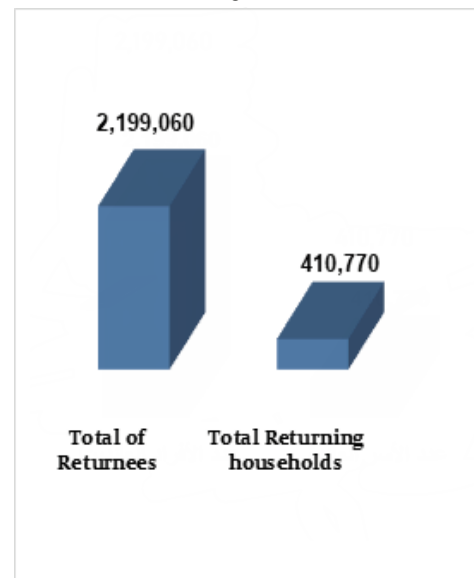
2.2 Number of returnees and households in the governorates

Table (2.2.1) and Figure (2.2.1) show the number of returnees and returning households in the liberated governorates, and Figure (2.2.2) shows the percentage of returnees out of the total number of returnees by governorates, while Figure (2.2.3) shows the percentage of returning households out of the total number of returning households by governorates.

Table (2.2.1) shows the number of returnees and returning households in the liberated governorates

Governorate	Total Returning households	Total of Returnees	%
Abyan	14,762	83,304	3.79%
Al Hodeidah	9,409	59,108	2.69%
Al Dhalea	42,553	254,552	11.58%
Al-Mahrah	7,620	35,162	1.60%
Taiz	110,722	600,961	27.33%
Hajjah	1,639	9,427	0.43%
Hadhramaut	167	1,083	0.05%
Socotra	2,004	14,043	0.64%
Shabwah	39,033	208,803	9.50%
Aden	149,287	755,036	34.33%
Lahj	30,317	156,452	7.11%
Marib	3,257	21,129	0.96%
Total	410,770	2,199,060	100%

Figure (2.2.1) Number of Returning Households and Returnees



Figure(2.2.1) Number of Returning households in the Governorates

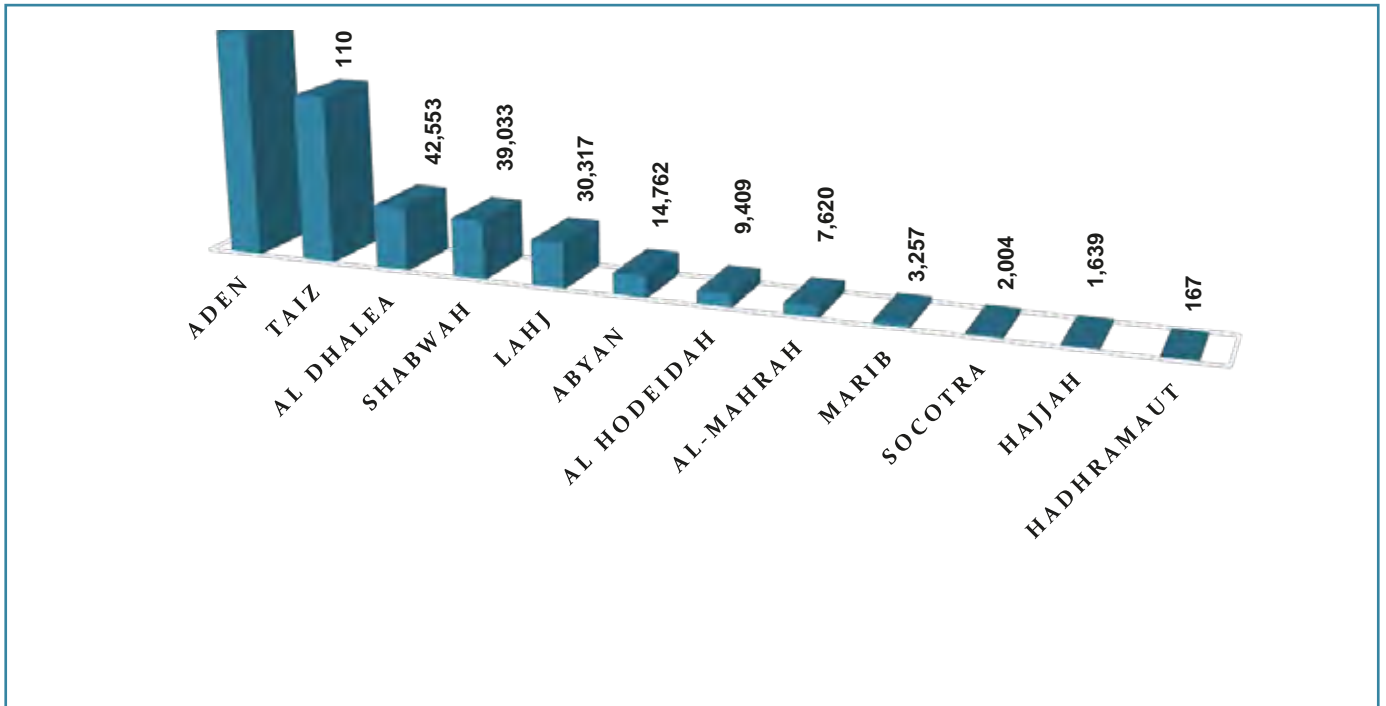


Figure (2.2.2) Number of Returnees in Governorates

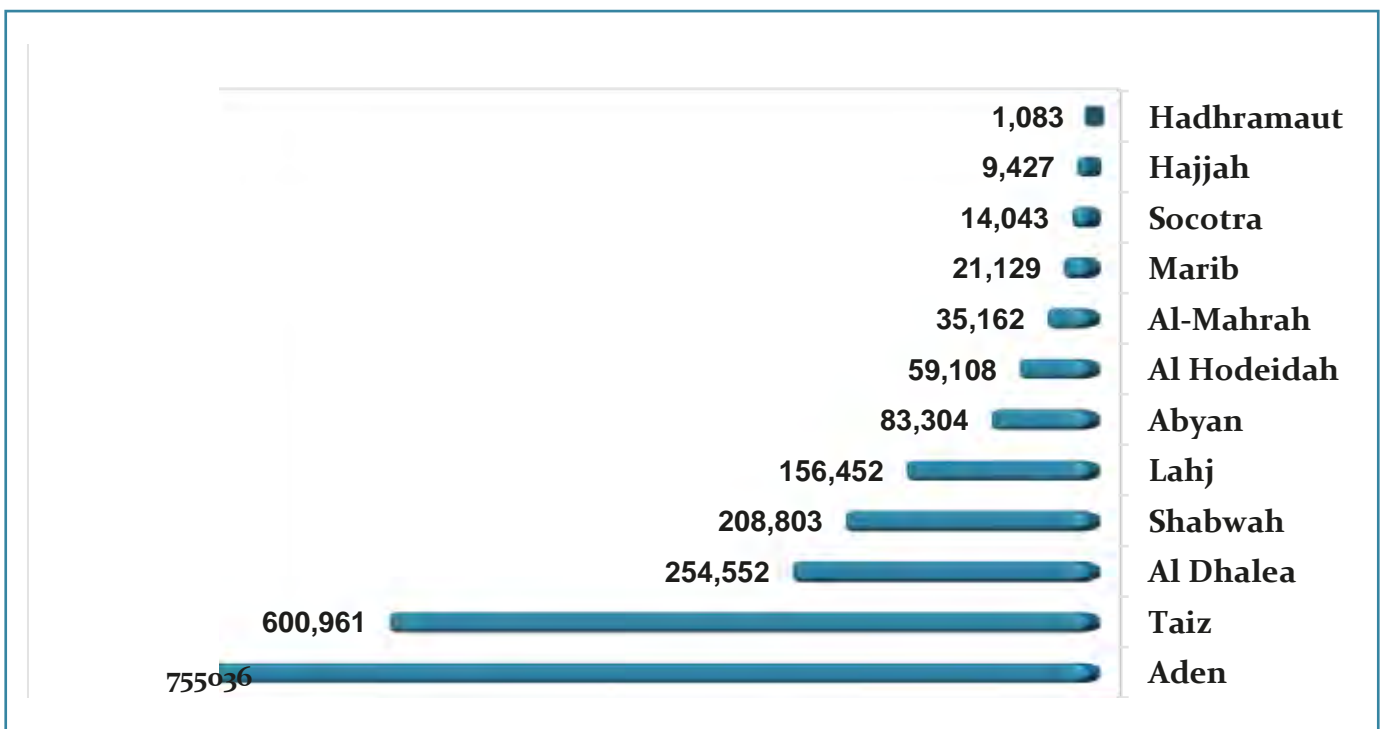


Figure (2.2.3) Percentage of Returnees in Governorates

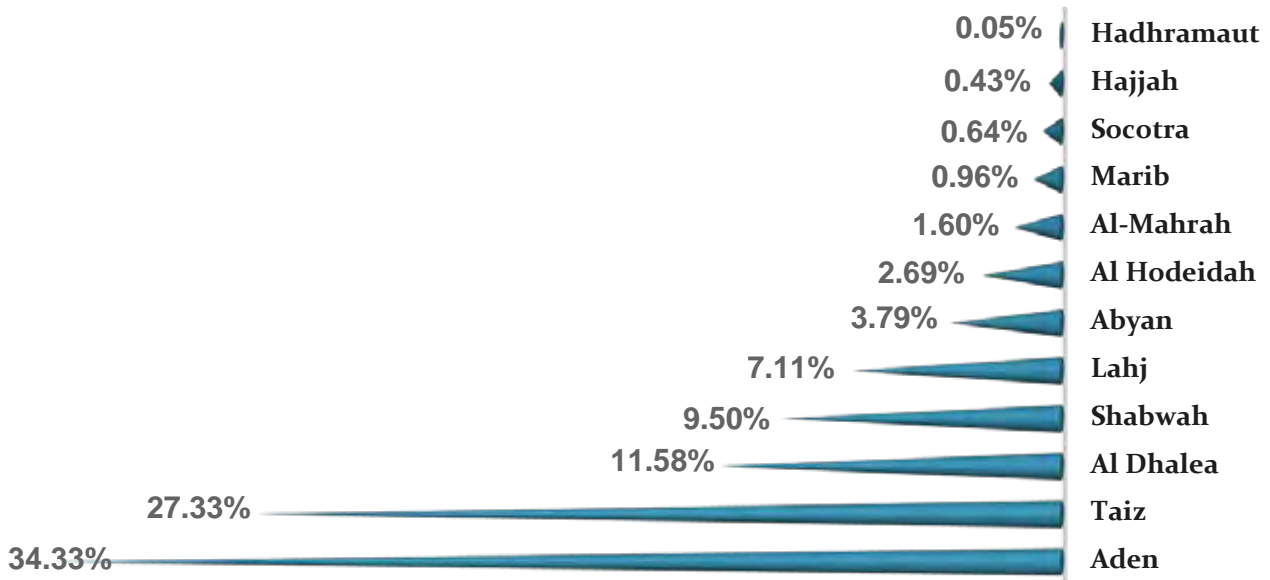
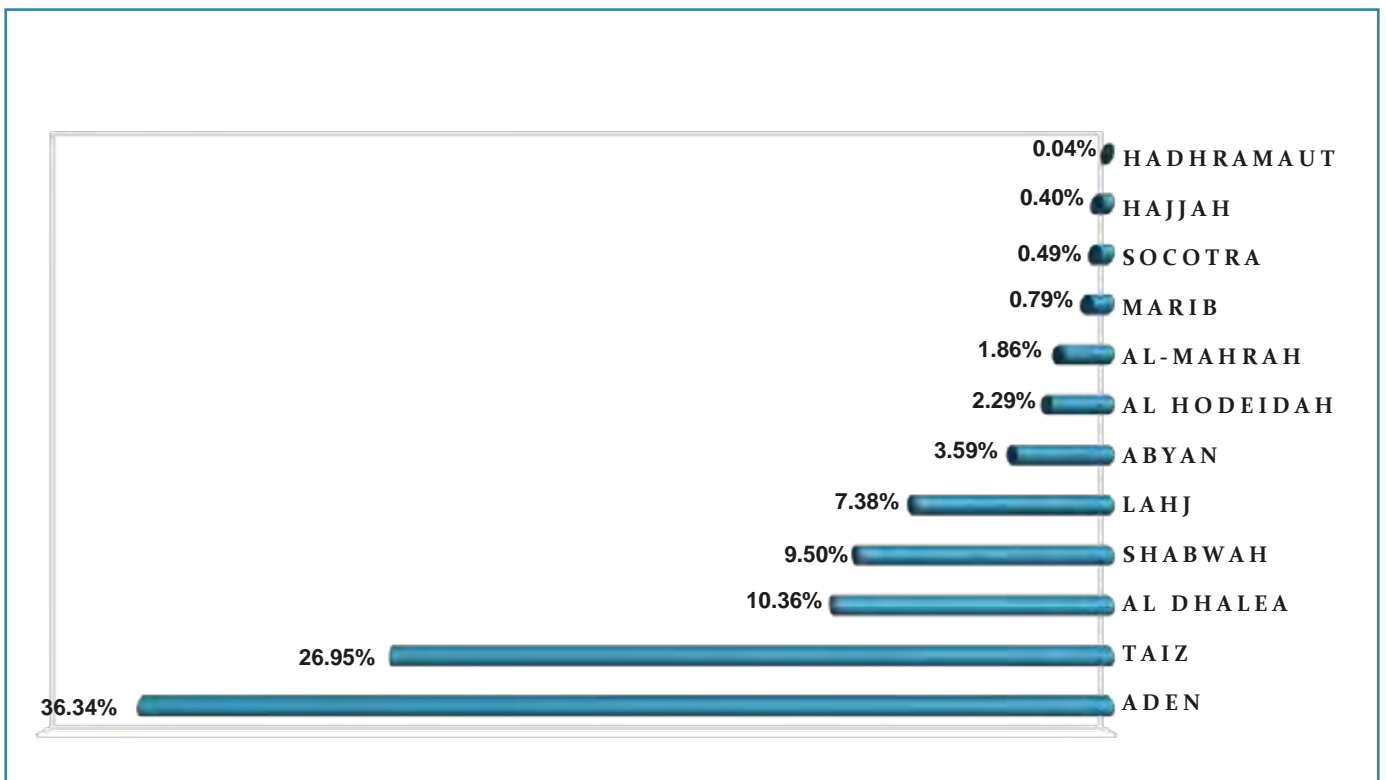


Figure (2.2.5) Percentage of Returnees of the total number of Returnees in Governorates



It is clear from Table (2.2.1) and Figure (2.2.1), that the total number of returnees reached (2,199,060) distributed in 12 governorates, while Figures (2.2.2), (2.2.2), (2.2.3) and (2.2.4) show that Aden Governorate ranked first in the number of returnees with (755,036) with (34.33%) of the total number of returnees in all liberated governorates, while the lowest percentage of returnees was in Hadhramaut Governorate amounted to (0.05%) of the total number of returnees in all liberated governorates.

2.3 Number of returnees and returning households in the Areas

Table (2.3.1) and Figure (2.3.1) show the number of returnees in the areas by age groups.

Table (2.3.1) Age groups of returnees in the areas

Governorate	Males under 18 years old	Males over 18 years old	Females under 18 years old	Females over 18 years old	Total	%
Abyan	16,823	25,812	15,623	25,046	83,304	3.79%
AlHodeidah	14,925	14,735	14,792	14,656	59,108	2.69%
Al Dhalea	59,455	62,893	62,747	69,457	254,552	11.58%
Al-Mahrah	7,465	9,734	8,476	9,487	35,162	1.60%
Taiz	143,471	142,206	156,494	158,790	600,961	27.33%
Hadhramaut	231	273	273	306	1,083	0.05%
Socotra	3,644	3,511	3,512	3,376	14,043	0.64%
Shabwah	54,834	43,738	59,785	50,446	208,803	9.50%
Aden	191,502	195,874	180,587	187,073	755,036	34.33%
Lahj	33,603	42,527	33,591	46,731	156,452	7.11%
Marib	5,813	3,874	6,639	4,803	21,129	0.96%
Hajjah	2,390	2,471	2,361	2,205	9,427	0.43%
Total	534,156	547,648	544,880	572,376	2,199,060	100%
Percentage	24%	25%	25%	26%	4,398,120	100%

Figure (2.3.1) Percentage of returnees out of the total number of returnees in the governorates

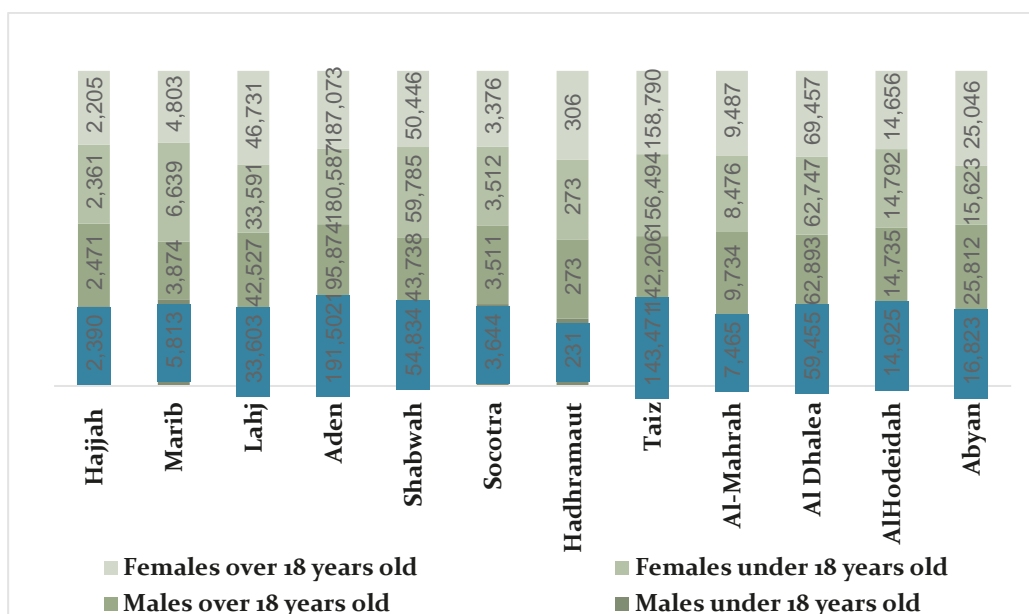


Figure (2.3.2) Percentage of returnees out of the total number of returnees in the governorates

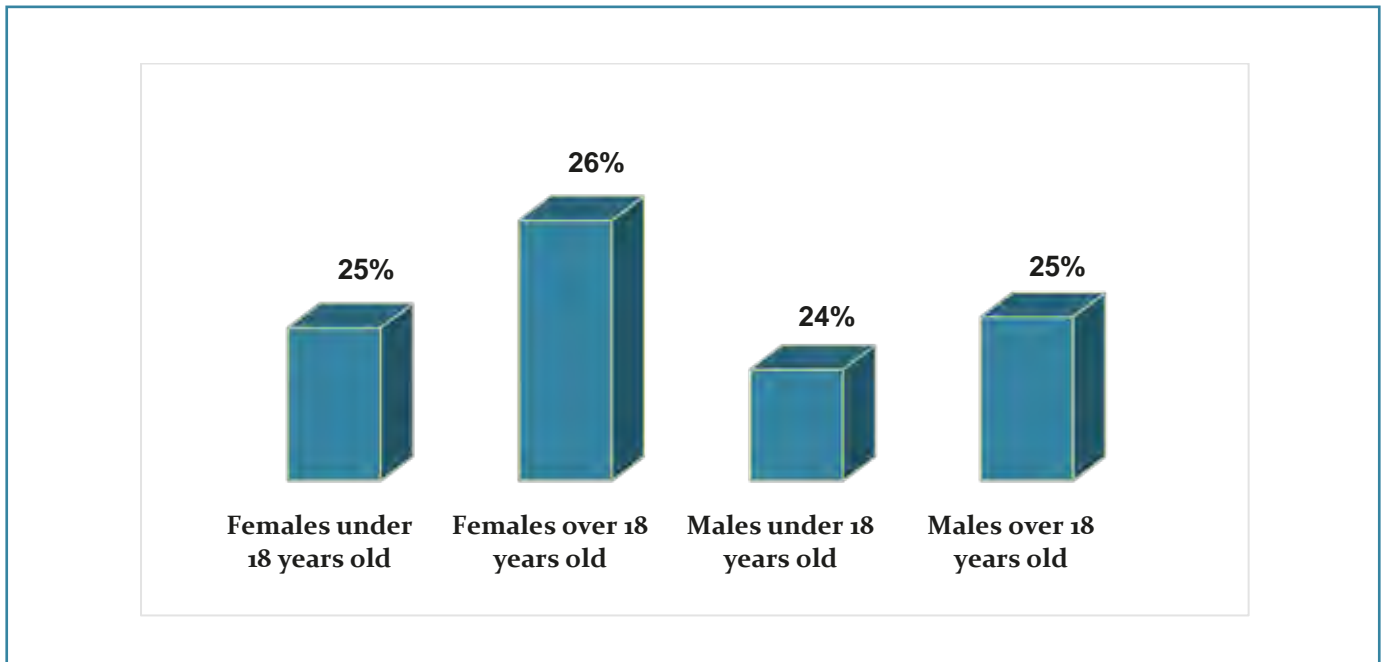


Table (2.3.1), Figure (2.3.1) and Figure (2.3.2) shows that the number of age groups of them returnees in the areas clearly reached (572,376) returnees where (26%) are females with the age group (over 18 years), followed by male returnees with the age group (over 18 years) who reached (547,648) (25%).

Female returnees with the age group (less than 18 years) reached (544,880) (25%), while male returnees with the age group (less than 18 years) recorded the lowest percentage (24%) with (534,156) of the total number of returnees in the areas.

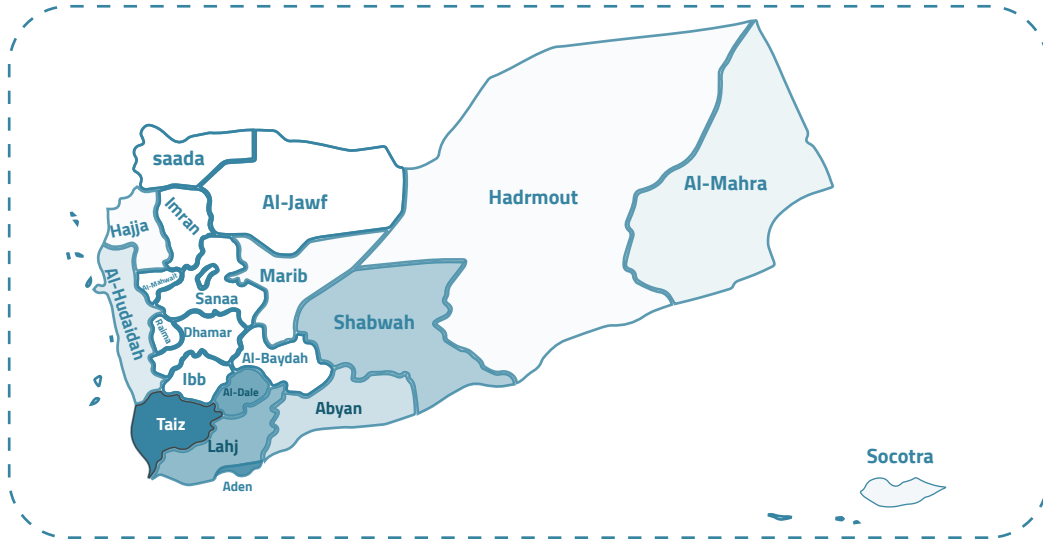
Section Three



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

3.1 Introduction

Vulnerable cases are represented in the following cases: (Women headed households, Children headed households, elderly people headed households, pregnant and lactating women, persons with special needs - unaccompanied children (males and females), and separated children (males and females) (without parents but with their relatives or caregivers). These cases need special care and attention by the government and humanitarian partners, in a way that contributes to alleviating their suffering. According to the results of the comprehensive survey of returnees in the areas of return, the total cases of vulnerability reached (271,197). Vulnerability cases distributed in (1,433) areas located in (73) districts in 12 liberated governorates. It is noted that the percentage of vulnerability cases at the level of returnees reached an average of (8.33%), which is a high percentage that requires attention and care for this segment. Based on the division of vulnerability cases of returnees in the areas, the number of children headed households (as heads of families) reached (15,762). This requires supporting such families by establishing small and medium enterprises to improve their standard of living and help them push their children to enroll in education and to ensure the reduction of indicators of high vulnerability among returnees. This section deals with the analysis of the reality of indicators of vulnerability of returnees by governorates.

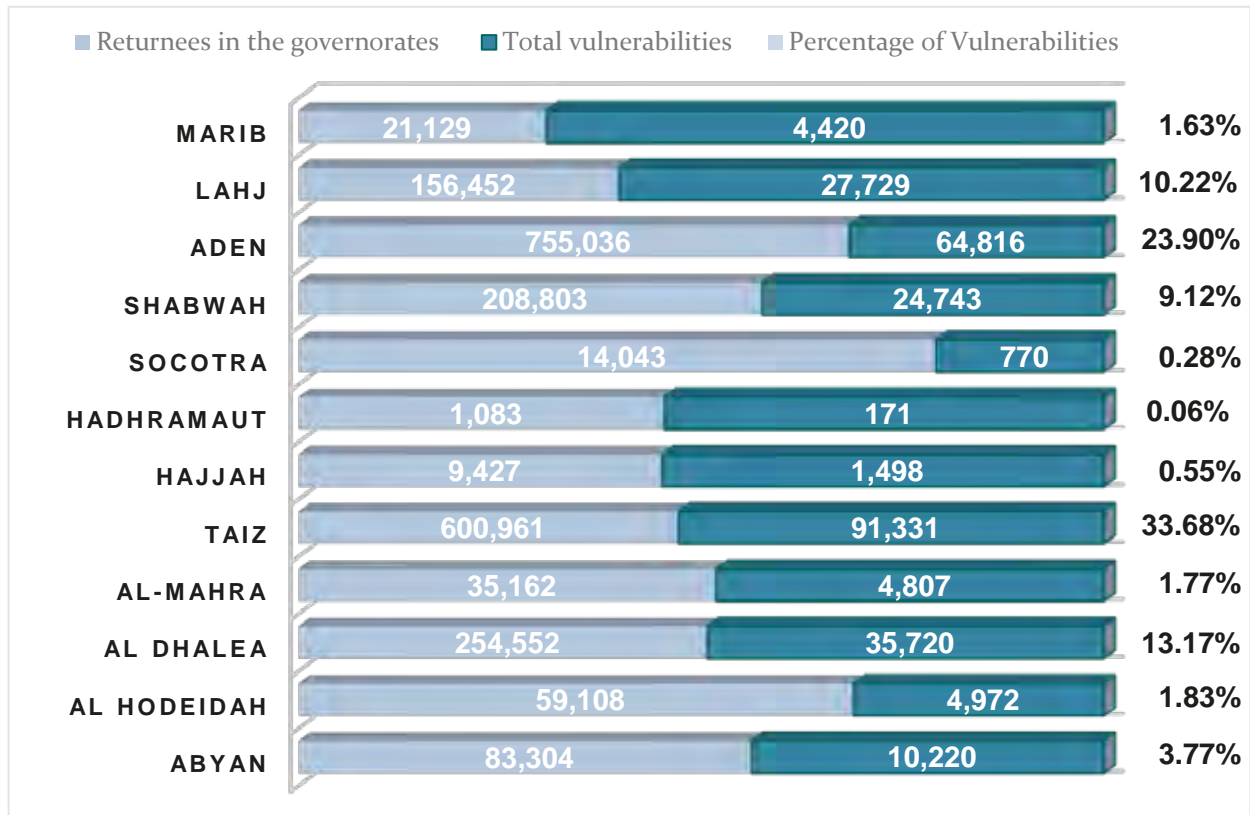
3.2 Vulnerabilities of returnees in the Areas of Return

Table and Figure (3.2.1) show vulnerabilities in the governorates.

Table (3.2.1): Vulnerabilities of Returnees in the areas of return

Governorate	Returnees in the governorates	Total vulnerabilities	Percentage of Vulnerabilities
Abyan	83,304	10,220	3.77%
Al Hodeidah	59,108	4,972	1.83%
Al Dhalea	254,552	35,720	13.17%
Al-Mahra	35,162	4,807	1.77%
Taiz	600,961	91,331	33.68%
Hajjah	9,427	1,498	0.55%
Hadhramaut	1,083	171	0.06%
Socotra	14,043	770	0.28%
Shabwah	208,803	24,743	9.12%
Aden	755,036	64,816	23.90%
Lahj	156,452	27,729	10.22%
Marib	21,129	4,420	1.63%
Total	2,199,060	271,197	100%

Figure (3.2.1): Vulnerabilities of Returnees in the areas of return



It is clear from Table (3.2.1) and Figure (3.2.1) that the total cases of vulnerability in the areas of return reached 271,197, with 12% of the total number of returnees. All cases of vulnerability at the governorate level amounted to an average of 8.33%, this is a high percentage compared to the size of returnees in the areas, which requires attention to this segment and providing their needs and working to find appropriate solutions in a way that leads to limiting the expansion of these cases and addressing the causes that lead to the occurrence of vulnerability.

3.3 Vulnerabilities of returnees in governorates

Table (3.3.1) and Figure (3.3.1) show the vulnerabilities of returnees in the governorates.

Table (3.3.1): Vulnerabilities of Returnees by Governorates

Governorate	Abyan	Al Hodeidah	Al Dhalea	Al-Mahrah	Taiz	Hadhramaut	Socotra	Shabwah	Aden	Lahj	Marib	Hajjah	Total	%
Women headed households.	1,722	918	4,297	361	14,029	12	159	1,438	8,492	4,869	281	125	36,703	13.5%
Children headed households.	547	452	1,321	280	5,232	5	-	1,066	5,015	1,442	311	91	15,762	5.8%
Elderly people headed households.	2,025	905	5,580	2,058	15,645	46	-	2,294	16,827	8,029	396	90	53,895	19.9%
Number of pregnant and lactating women	4,045	1,752	20,236	1,396	36,833	75	611	15,213	22,088	8,328	947	989	112,513	41.5%
Persons with special needs	1,693	761	3,556	599	13,449	31	-	3,095	8,351	3,437	1,839	155	36,966	13.6%
Unaccompanied male and female children	27	80	305	65	2,594	-	-	892	1,761	734	366	24	6,848	2.5%
Separated male and female children (without parents but with relatives or caregivers)	161	104	425	48	3,549	2	-	745	2,282	890	280	24	8,510	3.1%
Total	10,220	4,972	35,720	4,807	91,331	171	770	24,743	64,816	27,729	4,420	1,498	271,197	100%
Percentage	3.77%	1.83%	13.17%	1.77%	33.68%	0.06%	0.28%	9.12%	23.90%	10.22%	1.63%	0.55%	100%	

Figure (3.3.1) Total vulnerability of returnees by governorates

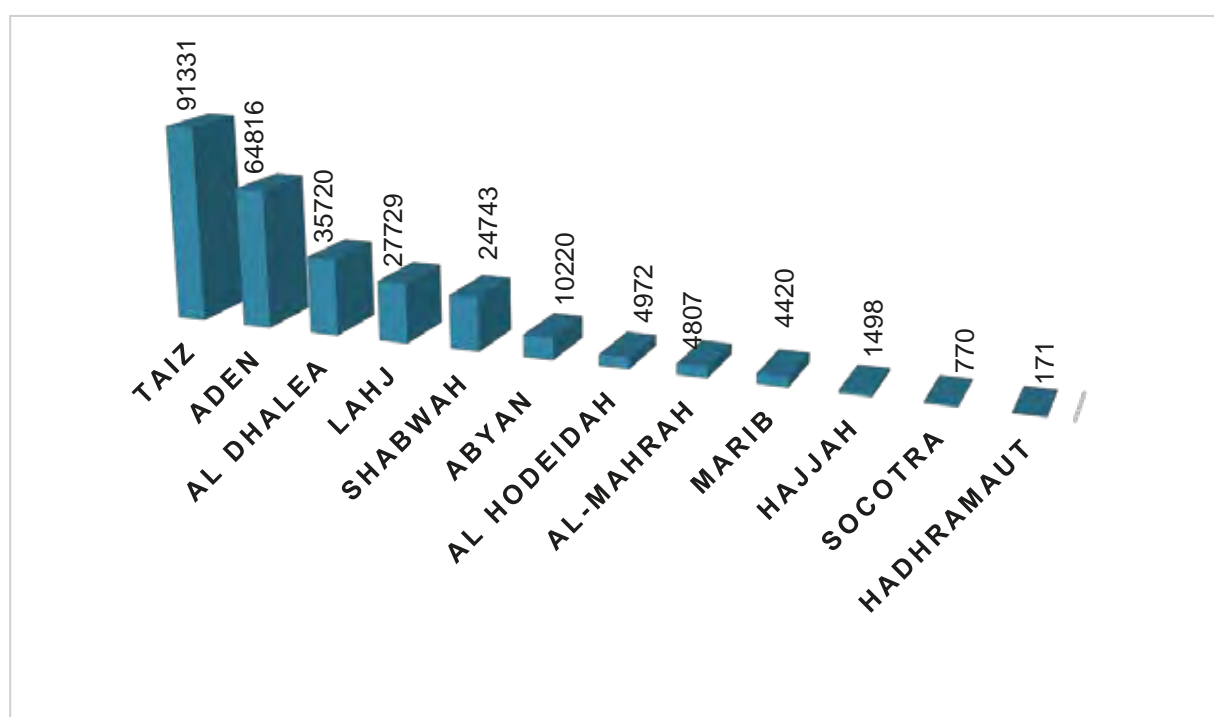


Figure (3.3.3) Number of vulnerabilities of returnees

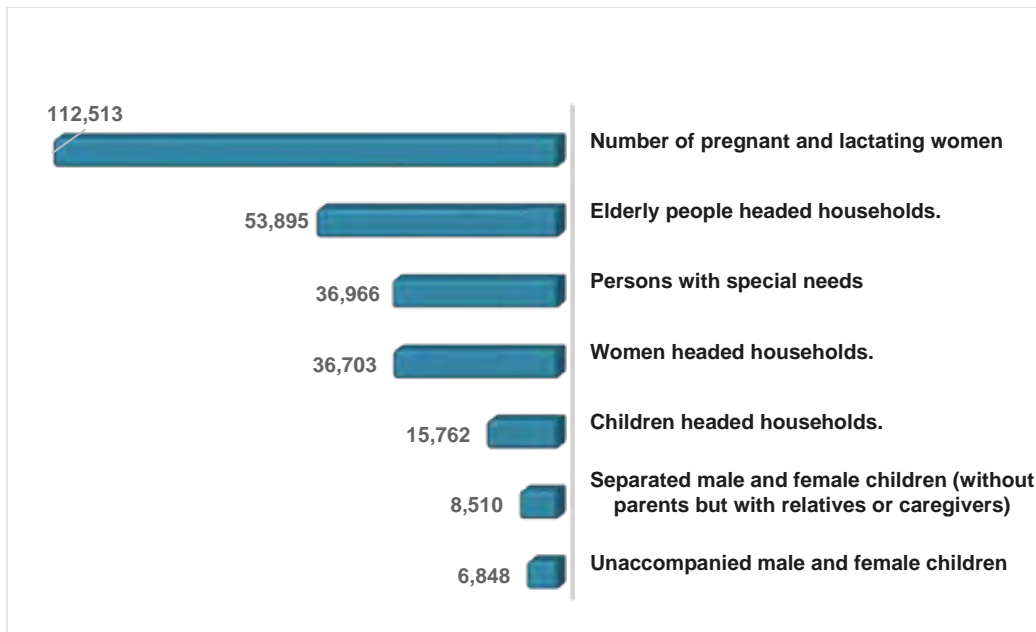
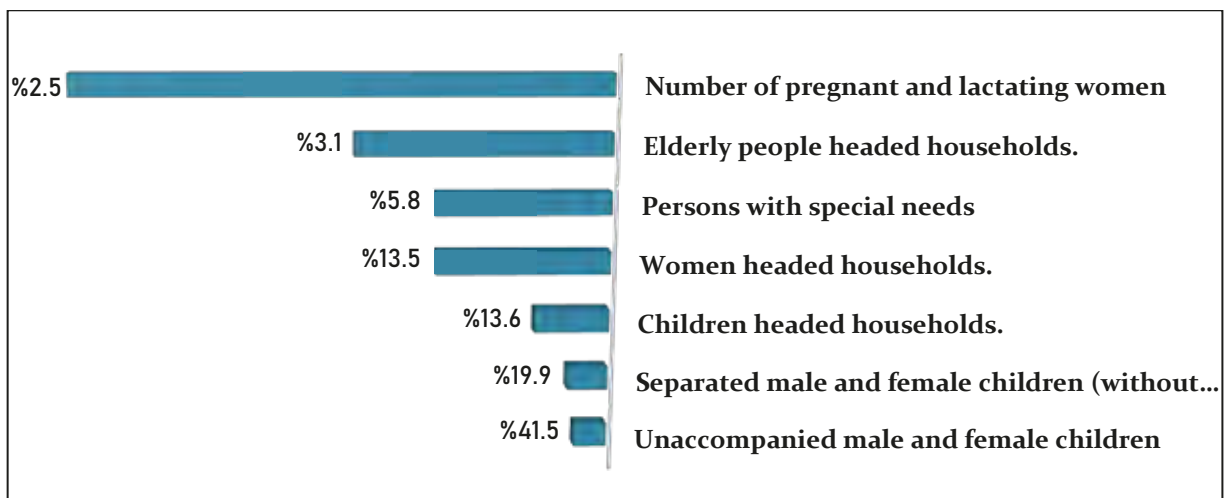


Figure (3.3.3) Percentage of vulnerabilities of returnees



It is clear from Table (3.3.1) and Figure (3.3.1) that the number of pregnant and lactating women ranked first in vulnerable cases among returnees in the governorates, where the number of pregnant and lactating women reached 112,513 with 41.5%. This requires to take care and pay attention to them and provide maternity services. With regard to dependency indicators, it is noted that 15,762 with 5.8%, children (males and females) headed households. Regarding indicators of special needs, it is noted that persons with special needs reached 36,966 with 13.6%, while the other indicators ranged for cases of vulnerability between (53,895 and 6,848). They are very high indicators, This requires urgent intervention to care for this group.

Section Four



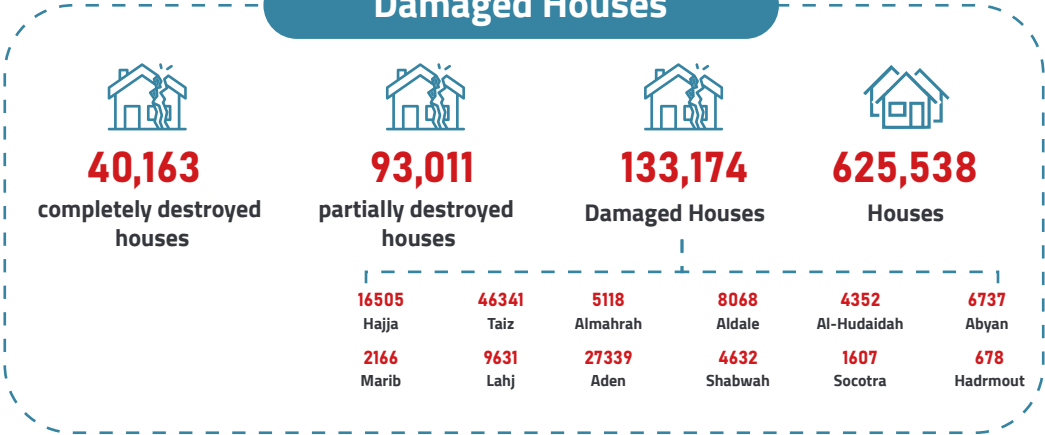
Shelter



The severity of humanitarian needs for Shelter by governorate



Damaged Houses



The Most Important Needs in Shelter Sector



Returning Households' Needs for Shelter



4.1 Introduction

Returnees in Yemen face a severe shortage of shelter and non-food items, as the suffering of concerns is constantly increasing as a result of the prolonged period of crises, the destruction of their homes, and the inability of the government and humanitarian partners to meet the needs in this aspect.

In light of the interruption of government salaries and the lack of job opportunities in the private sector, returnees bear the burden of rental expenses, which compounded their suffering. According to the statistics of the comprehensive survey, the number of houses completely and partially destroyed (133,174) houses, of which (93,011) houses partially destroyed by (14.87%) and (40,163) houses completely destroyed and (6.42%) These percentages are very high, as they constitute a great burden on the returnees and require urgent intervention to meet those needs of maintenance and repairs to be able to live in it. The shelter needs of the returnees of furniture and shelter items indicate (434) by (30.29%) and other items by (239) by (16.68%) in addition to the need for returnees to restore and build their homes by (760) and by (53.04%).

4.2 Number of Destroyed Houses

This part includes the number of families returning to their homes and contains tables of the number and distribution of houses completely and partially destroyed by governorate in addition to shelter needs.

4.2.1 Distribution of the number of houses totally and partially destroyed by governorate

Table (4.2.1) and Figure (4.2.1.1) show the number of houses totally and partially destroyed with their percentages.

(4.2.1) Table of distribution of the number of houses totally and partially destroyed by governorate.

Governorate	Number of region/sub-district	Number of houses in the area	Number of houses completely destroyed	Number of partially destroyed houses	Percentage of houses completely destroyed	Percentage of partially destroyed houses
Abyan	50	12862	1102	5635	8.57%	43.81%
Hodeidah	41	31011	1039	3313	3.35%	10.68%
Al Dhalea	134	38276	1791	6277	4.68%	16.40%
Al Mahra	65	6041	2034	3084	33.67%	51.05%
Taiz	556	191192	9016	37325	4.72%	19.52%
Hajja	11	18347	12215	4290	66.58%	23.38%
Hadhramaut	9	5323	257	421	4.83%	7.91%
Socotra	14	1473	302	1305	20.50%	88.59%
Shabwa	188	33590	746	3841	2.22%	11.43%
Aden	193	245793	8927	18412	3.63%	7.49%
Lahj	128	35772	2155	7476	6.02%	20.90%
Marib	44	5858	534	4839	9.12%	82.60%
Total	1433	625538	40163	93011		
Percentage			6.42%	14.87%		

Figure (4.2.1) Distribution of the Number of Totally and Partially Destroyed Houses by Governorate

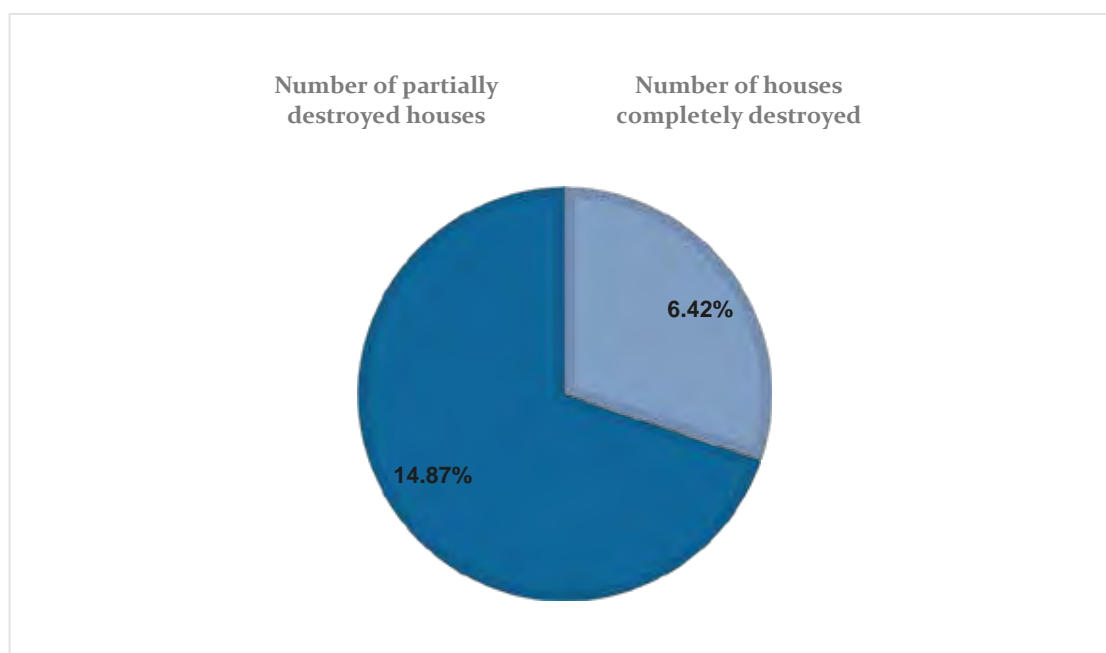
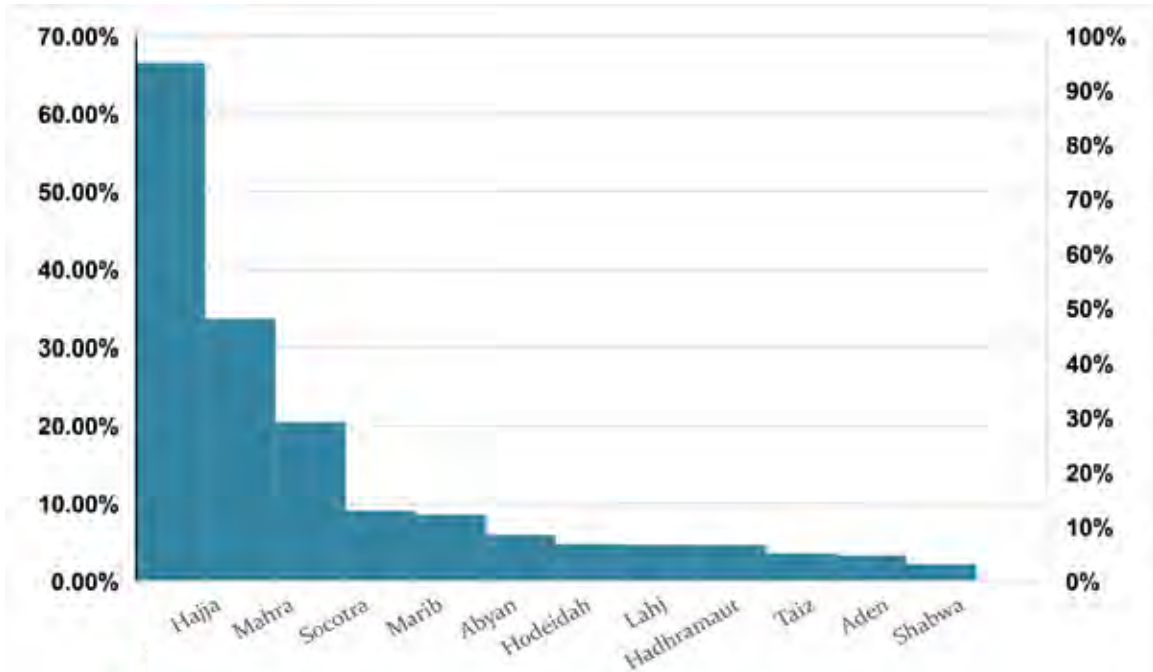


Figure (4.2.1.2) Distribution of the Number of Totally Destroyed Houses by Governorate



(4.2.1.3) Distribution of the Number of Partially Destroyed Houses by Governorate

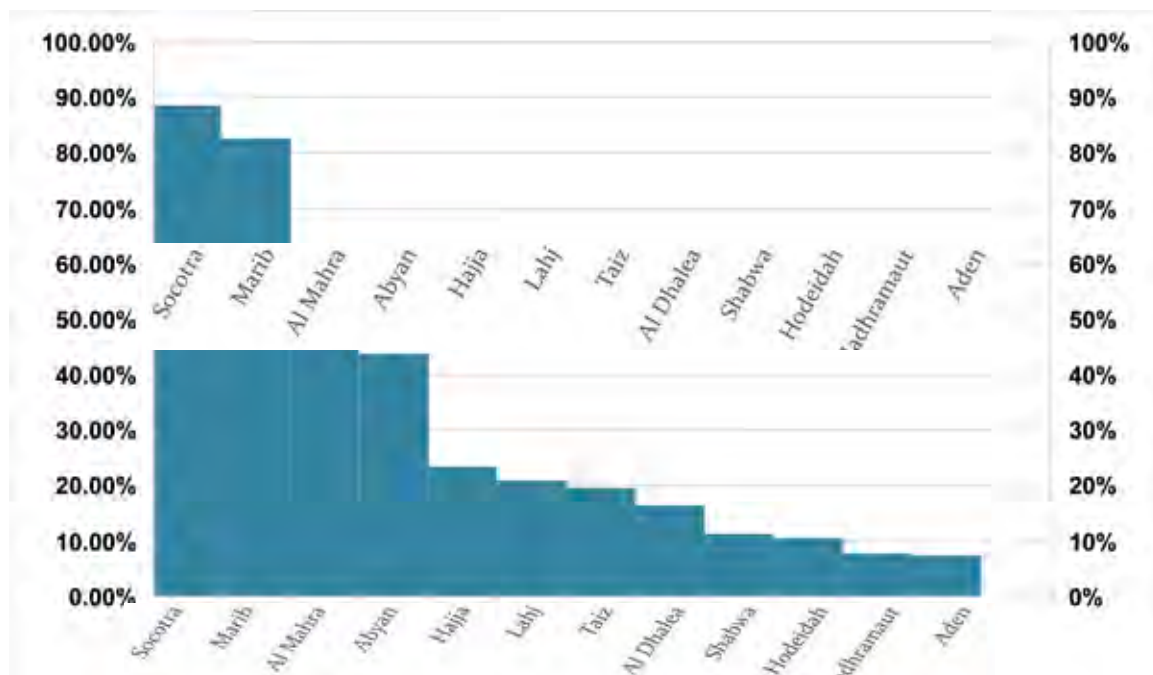


Table (4.2.1) and Figure (4.2.1.1) shows the number of totally and partially destroyed houses and their percentages, where the number of partially destroyed houses reached (93011) by (14.87%) and Taiz governorate ranked first in the number of partially destroyed houses with (37325) houses out of the total destroyed houses (191192) with (19.52%), followed by Aden governorate with (18412) of the total destroyed houses by (7.49%). As for the totally destroyed houses (40163) with (6.42%) Hajjah Governorate ranked first with (12,215) houses out of the total destroyed houses (18,347) by (23.38%).

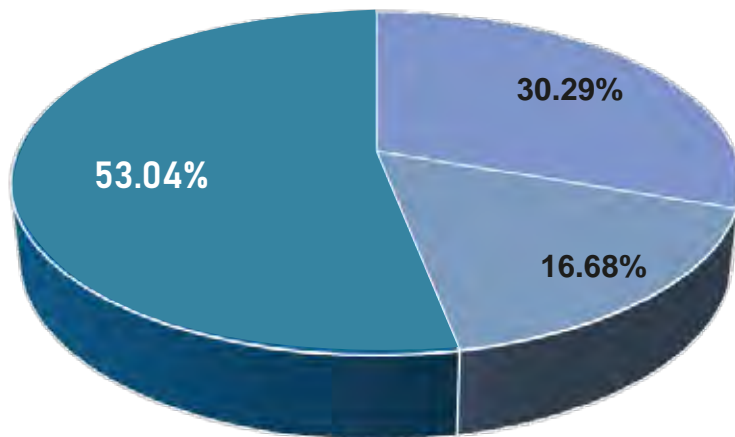
4.3 Number of areas according to shelter needs

Table (4.3.1) shows the number of areas according to shelter needs.

Table (4.3.1) Number of Areas by Shelter Needs

Governorate	Furniture & INFS	Restoration and construction of houses	Other	Total
Abyan	26	24		50
Hodeidah	3	37	1	41
Al Dhalea	51	73	10	134
Al Mahra	11	50	4	65
Taiz	195	317	44	556
Hajja	3	4	4	11
Hadhramaut	3	2	4	9
Socotra			14	14
Shabwa	66	109	13	188
Aden	20	73	100	193
Lahj	51	68	9	128
Marib	5	3	36	44
Total	434	760	239	1433
Percentage	30.29%	53.04%	16.68%	

Figure (4.3.1.1) Number of shelter needs



- Furniture & INFS
- Restoration and construction of houses
- Other

Figure (4.3.1.2) Number of shelter needs

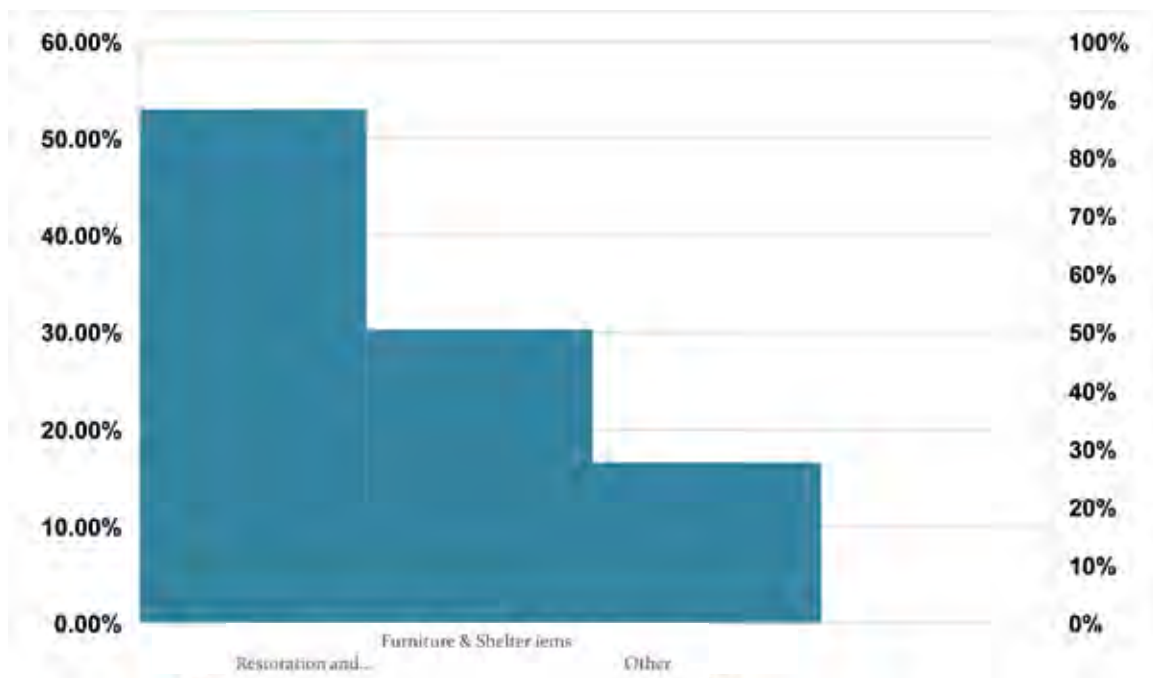


Table (5.3.1) shows that number of shelter needs of furniture and shelter items reached (434) by (30.29%) and other items reached (239) by (16.68%) and restoration and construction of houses reached (760) by (53.04%) so that they can live and practice their

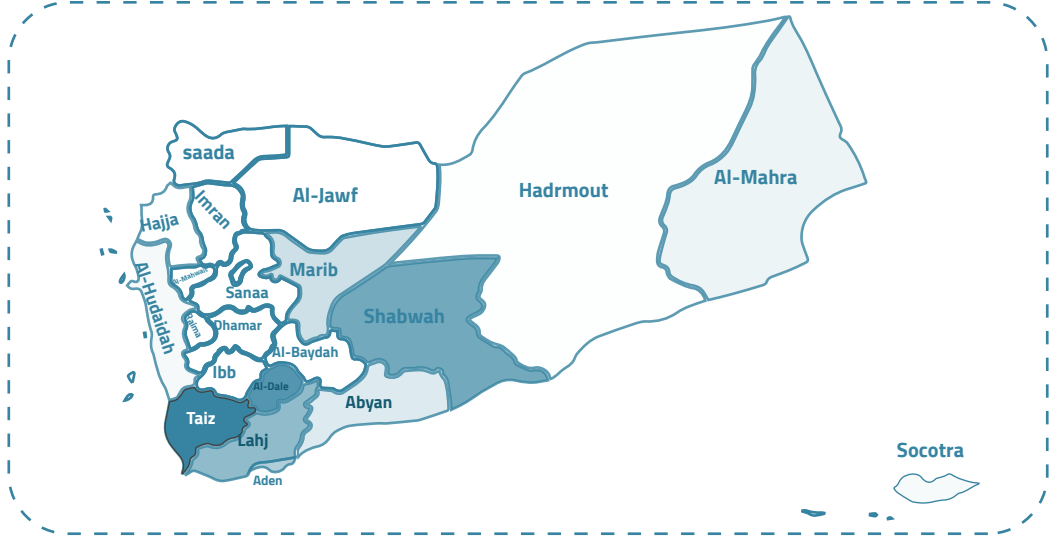
Section Five



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%

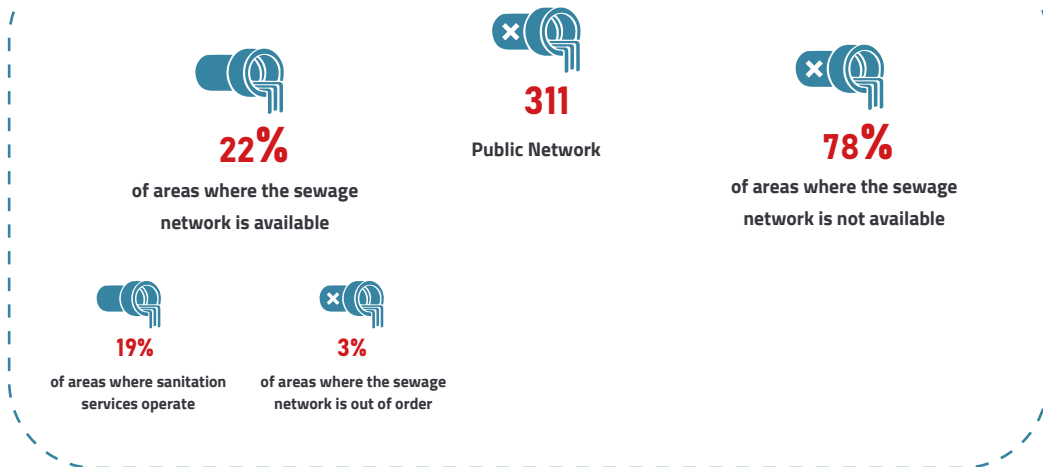
Random drainage



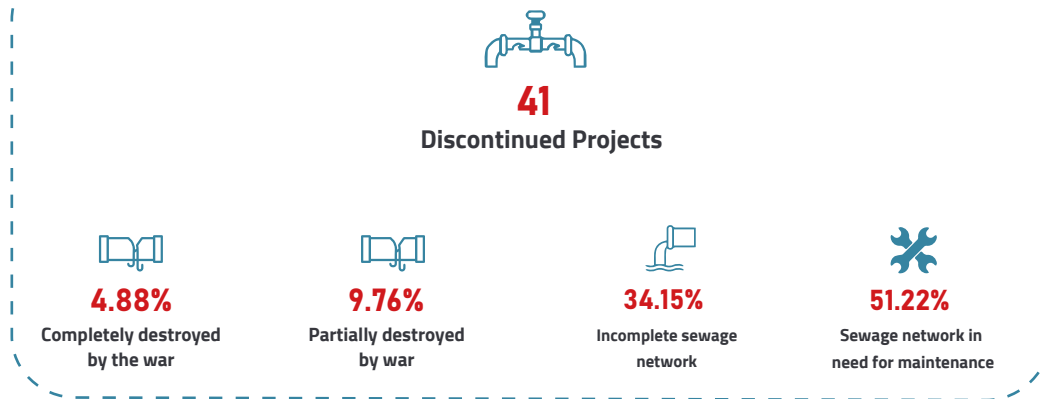
21.70%

Public Sewage network

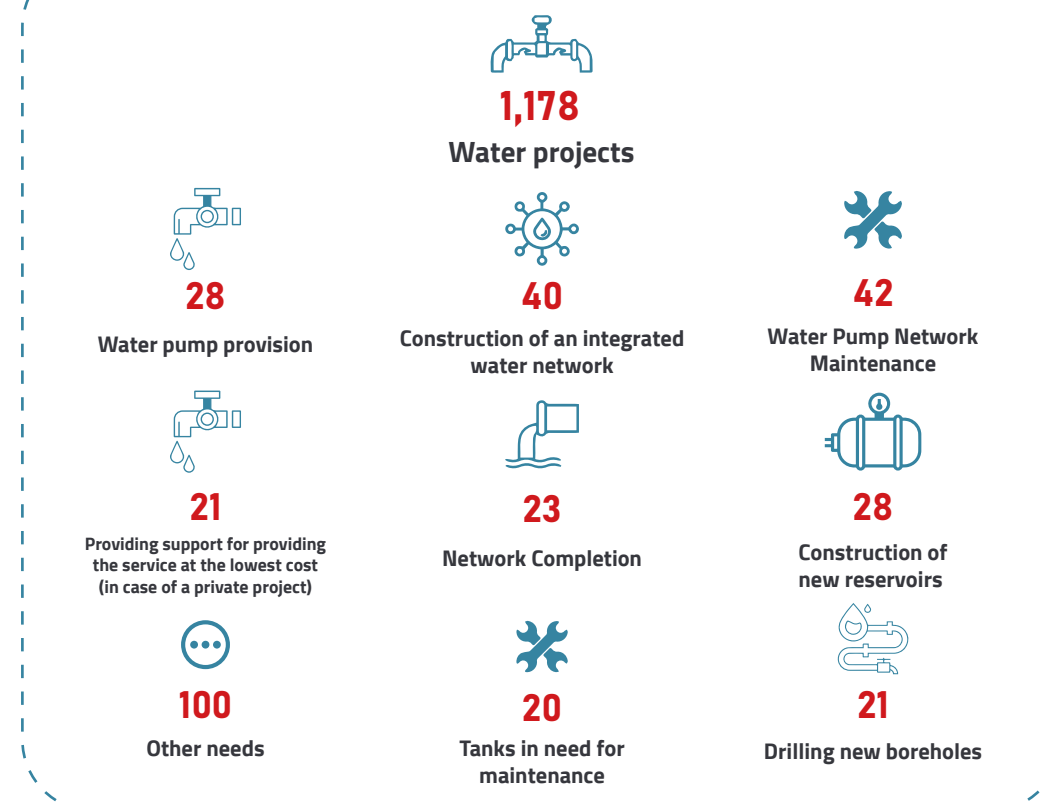
Public sewage networks



Reasons for the cessation of the sewage network



Wash Needs



5.1 Introduction:

The returning areas lack many services, including services in the water and environmental sanitation sector, where many areas lack water projects, in addition to the cessation of many water projects as a result of many reasons, the most important of which is their destruction due to war and lack of maintenance. As for sanitation projects, many projects have been damaged as a result of the war, where networks are subjected to stoppage, destruction and lack of maintenance, which necessitates the government and humanitarian partners to contribute to the rehabilitation of those networks and work on their maintenance in a way that contributes to encouraging the displaced persons to return to those areas. The results of the survey showed that 43.34% of the areas of return do not have water projects and that the returnees depend mainly on rainwater and boreholes water. For the purpose of analyzing the needs of the water and environmental sanitation sector, this section includes water and environmental sanitation indicators for areas of return at the governorate level, it focuses on the number of water and environmental sanitation projects by area and the reasons for stopping projects in addition to the most important needs of this sector.

5.2 Number of areas by water projects

Table (5,2,1) and Figure (5,2,1) show the number of households according to the availability of water projects

Governorate	Number of areas where water projects are not available	Number of areas where water projects are available	Total
Abyan	19	31	50
Hodeidah	8	33	41
Al Dhalea	78	56	134
Al-Mahra	17	48	65
Taiz	318	238	556
Hajjah	0	11	11
Hadhramaut	1	8	9
Socotra	3	11	14
Shabwa	56	132	188
Aden	37	156	193
Lahj	52	76	128
Mareb	32	12	44
Grand Total	621	812	1433
Ratio	43.34%	56.66%	

Figure (5,2,1) Percentage of areas by Water Projects Availability



It is clear from Table (5,2,1) and Figure (5,2,1) that the number of areas included in the survey in which water projects are available reached 812 (56.66%), while the number of areas where projects are not available reached 621 (43.34%), where the governorates of Taiz, Al-Dhalea, Shabwah Lahj, Aden occupied the first ranks, while the governorates of Hadhramaut, Socotra and Hajjah ranked last.

5.3. Number of water projects

Table (5,3,1) and Figure (5,3,1) Number of Water Projects by Governorates

Governorates	Number of Water Projects	Percentage
Abyan	33	2.80%
Al-Hodeidah	61	5.18%
Al-Dhalea	56	4.75%
Al-Mahrah	50	4.24%
Taiz	368	31.24%
Hajja	29	2.46%
Hadrnout	10	0.85%
Socotra	12	1.02%
Shabwah	219	18.59%
Aden	224	19.02%
Lahj	102	8.66%
Marib	14	1.19%
Total	1178	100%

Figure (5,3,1) Number of water projects by governorates

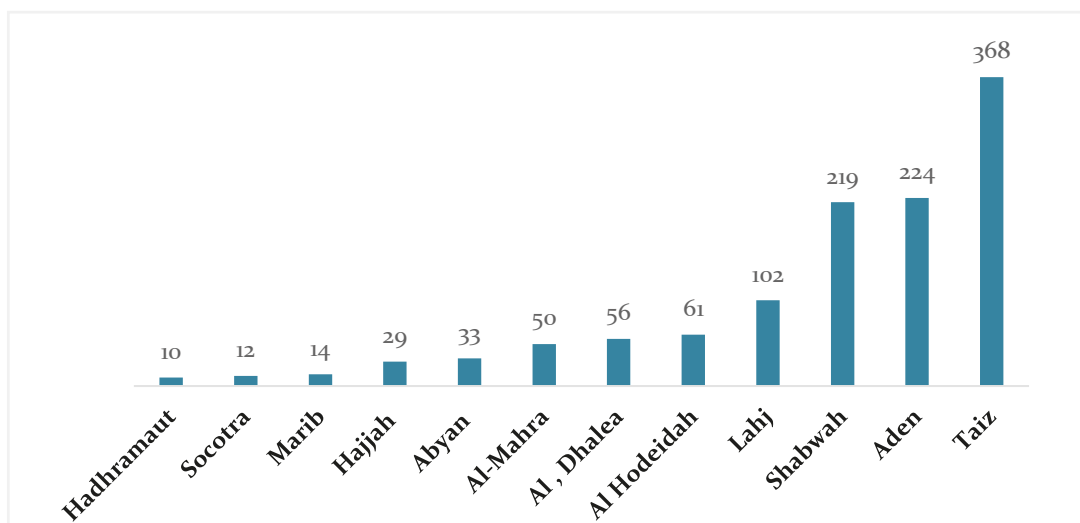


Table (5,3,1) and Figure (5,3,1) show that the number of water projects at the level of the governorates included in the survey reached 1178 projects, where the governorates of Taiz, Aden, Shabwah and Lahj occupied the first ranks with (31.24%, 19.02%, 18.59% , 8.66%) respectively, while Marib, Socotra and Hadhramaut occupied the last ranks, with a (1.19%, 1.02%, and 0.85%) respectively.

5.4 Types of water sources

Table (5,4,1) shows the number of water projects according to their different sources at the governorate level.

Table (5,4,1) Number of water projects according to their different sources at the governorate level.

Water Sources	Number	%
Boreholes	199	32.05%
Water tankers (water tankers)	147	23.67%
Rainwater	146	23.51%
Artesian well	63	10.14%
Water spring	57	9.18%
Other	9	1.45%
Public Network	812	56.66%
Total	1433	100.00%

Figure (5,4,1) Percentage of water projects according to their different sources,

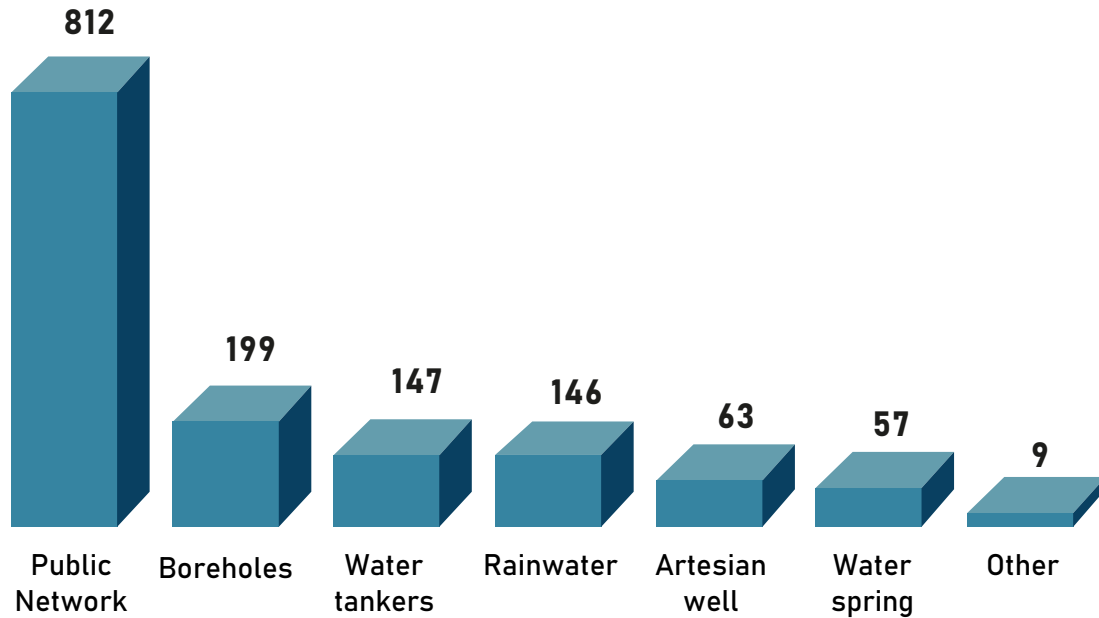


Table (5,4,1) and Figure (5,4,1) show the percentage of water projects according to their different sources, where the projects whose source depends on boreholes ranked first reaching (199) projects with (32.05%), while projects whose sources depend on (water tankers came in second place reaching 147 projects by 23.67%. The projects that are based on a rainwater source were in third place reaching 146 projects with 23.51%. In the last place came the projects that are based on artesian well- water spring - other) by (1.45% and 10.14%) respectively.

5.5 Distribution of households by water sources

Table (5,5,1) shows the sources of water and the number of households that depend on each source.

Table (5,5,1) Water sources and number of households dependent on each source.

Governorate	Total Households	%
Artesian well	18272	4.4%
Boreholes	28988	7.1%
Rainwater	21441	5.2%
Water tankers	37177	9.1%
Other	738	0.2%
Water spring	9240	2.2%
Public Network	294,914	71.8%
Grand Total	410,770	100%

Figure (5,5,1) Water sources and number of households dependent on each source.

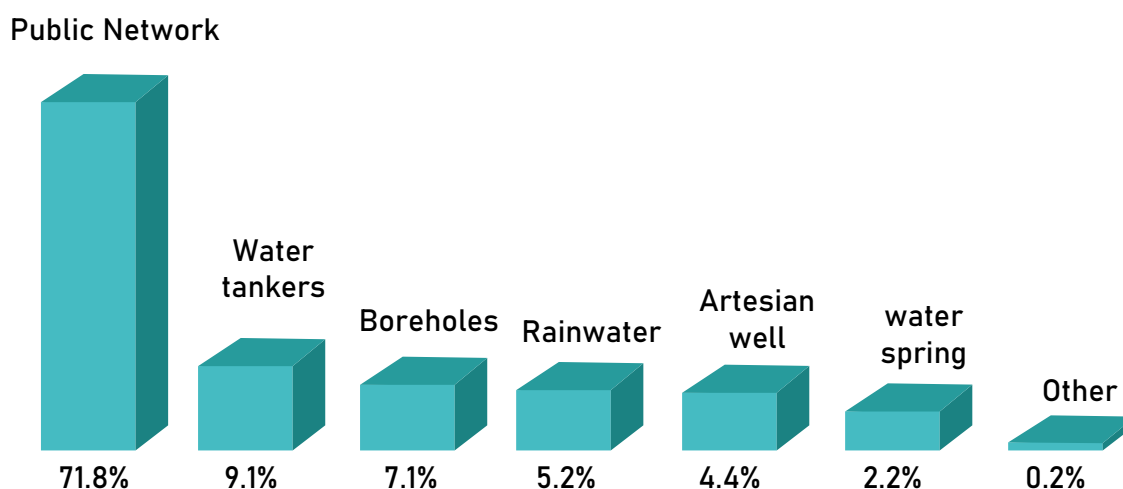


Table (5,5,1) and Figure (5,5,1) show the total households that depend on the previously mentioned water sources (115,856) families, where the number of households that depend on water tankers (white, tanker) (37177 families), and the number of households that depend on the source of (manual well water (normal) (28988) families, while the number of families that depend on the water source (artesian well). (18272 families, while the number of families that depend on sources (rainwater - other) ranged from (738 families to 9240 families)

5.6. Number of areas according to the availability of the sewage network

Table (5,6,1) shows the number of areas according to the availability of sewage network in the governorates

Table (5,6,1) Number of Areas by Availability of Sewage Network in the Governorates

Governorate	Areas where there is no sewage network	Areas where there is a sewage network	Total
Abyan	45	5	50
Hodeidah	41	0	41
Al Dhalea	131	3	134
Al-Mahrah	65	0	65
Taiz	434	122	556
Hajjah	11	0	11
Hadhramaut	2	7	9
Socotra	14	0	14
Shabwah	163	25	188
Aden	68	125	193
Lahj	105	23	128
Marib	43	1	44
Total	1122	311	1433
Percentage	78%	22%	

Figure (5,6,1) Percentage of areas by availability of sewage network in the governorates.

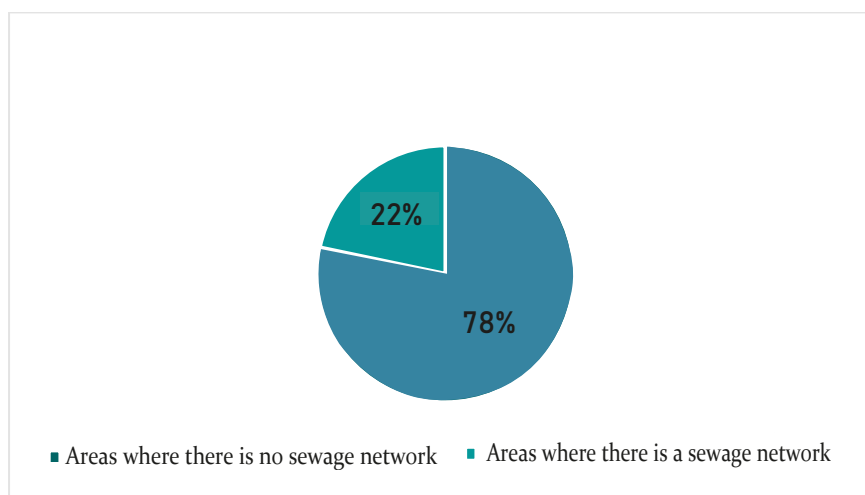


Table (5,6,1) and Figure (5,6,1) show that the areas where the sewage network is available reached 21.70%, while the areas where the sewage network is not available reached 78.30%, and at the governorate level, the needs were concentrated in Taiz, Shabwah, Al Dhale, Lahj ,and Aden Governorate.

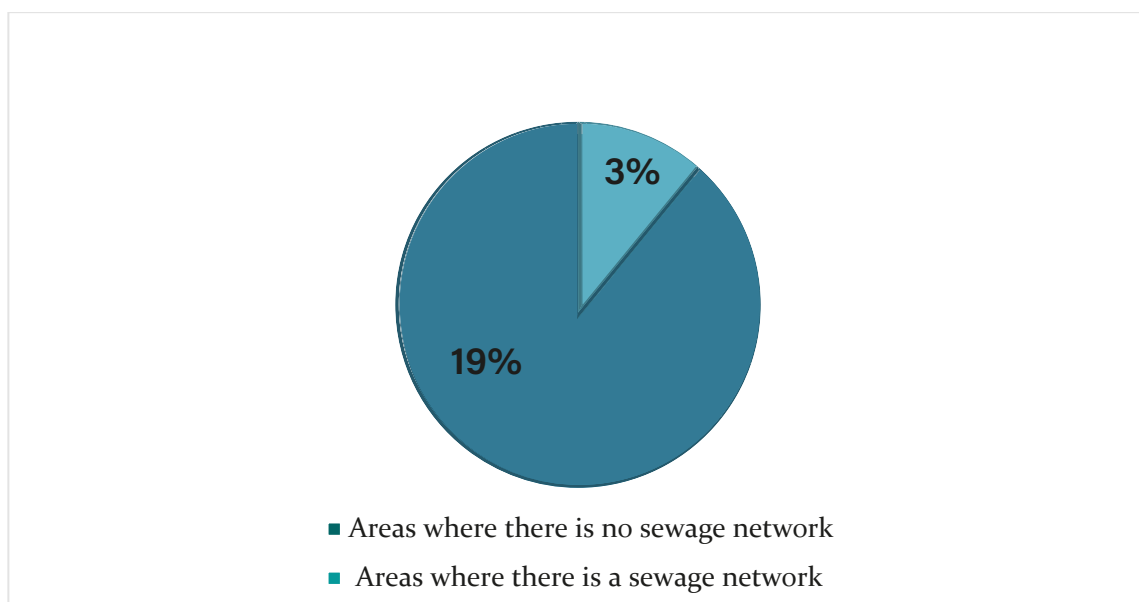
5.7. Status of the sewage network by area in the governorates

Table (5,7,1) shows the number of areas where the sewage network operates and where the sewage network does not operate.

Table (5,7,1) Number of areas where the sewage network operates and where the sewage network does not operate

Governorate	Areas where the sewage system does not work	Areas where the sewage network operates	Total
Abyan	1	4	5
Al Dhalea	3		3
Taiz	21	101	122
Hadhramaut	3	4	7
Shabwah	3	22	25
Aden	9	116	125
Lahj	1	22	23
Marib		1	1
Total	41	270	311
Percentage	3%	19%	

Figure (5,7,1) Percentage of areas by availability of sewage network in the governorates.



It is clear from Table (5,7,1) and Figure (5,7,1) that the number of areas in which the sewage network operates reached 270 with (87%), while the areas where the sewage network does not operate reached 13.18%. out of the total areas where the sewage network is available.

5.8. Sewage drainage mechanism

Table (5,8,1) shows the sewage drainage mechanism

Table (5,8,1) Sewage drainage Mechanism

Sewage drainage mechanism	Number of Areas	%
Random drainage (unplanned Soak pits)	1091	76.13%
Soak pits	2	0.14%
Other	29	2.02%
Public Sewage network	311	21.70%
Total	1433	100.00%

Figure 5.8.1 Sewage drainage Mechanism

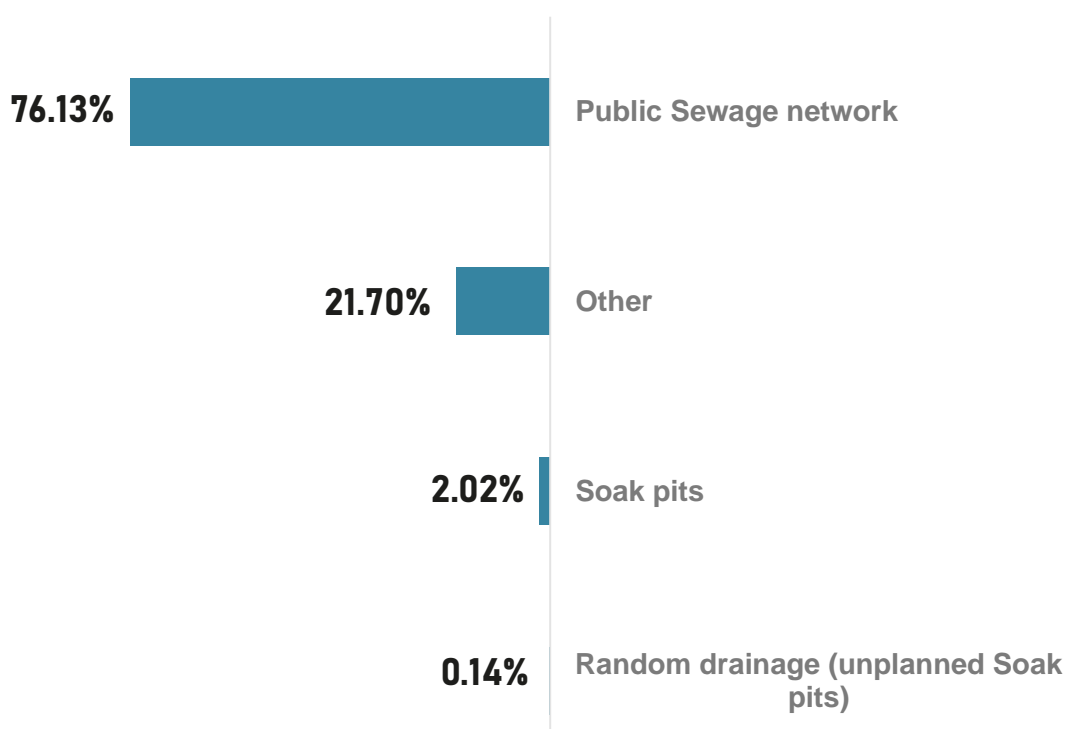


Table (5,8,1) and Figure (5,8,1) show that the sewage drainage mechanism adopted to a large extent is the random drainage (Al-Bayyarat) with 76.13%, while 21.70% of the areas depend on the public drainage network. The rest of the areas depend on soak pits and other mechanisms, where the percentage ranges between (0.14% - 2.02%) respectively.

5.9 Reasons for the cessation of the sewage network

Table 5.9.1 displays the reasons for the cessation of the sewage network in the survey areas at the governorate level.

Table (5.9.1) The reasons for the cessation of the sewage network in the survey areas at the governorate level.

Reasons for cessation	%
Require Maintenance	51.22%
Network not updated	34.15%
Partially destroyed by the war	9.76%
Totally destroyed by the war	4.88%
Total	100.00%

Figure (5.9.1) Reasons for the cessation of the sewage network at governorates level

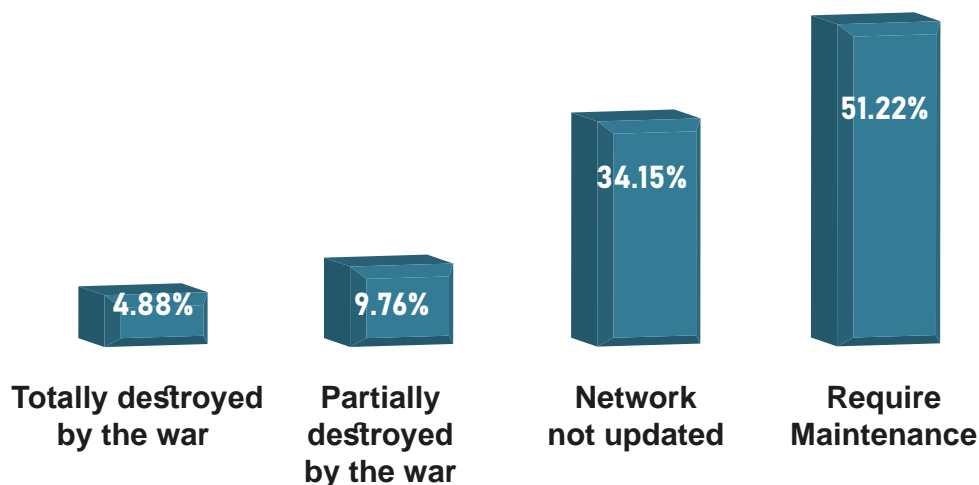


Table (5.9.1) and Figure (5.9.1) show the reasons for the cessation of the sewage network in the areas covered by the survey focused on the fact that 51.22% of the reasons are due to the fact that the sewage network requires maintenance, while the second reason was the failure to complete the construction of the network, and in the last ranks were the reasons for the complete and partial destruction of the network.

5.10 Number of water projects

Table 5.10.1 displays the number of water projects by governorate

Table (5.10.1) Number of water projects by governorate

Governorate	Number of water projects	%
Abyan	36	2.97%
Al Hodeidah	64	5.28%
Al , Dhalea	70	5.77%
Al-Mahra	50	4.12%
Taiz	374	30.83%
Hajjah	29	2.39%
Hadhramaut	10	0.82%
Socotra	12	0.99%
Shabwah	222	18.30%
Aden	10	18.47%
Lahj	107	8.82%
Marib	15	1.24%
Total	1213	100.00%

Figure (5.10.1) Number of water projects by governorate

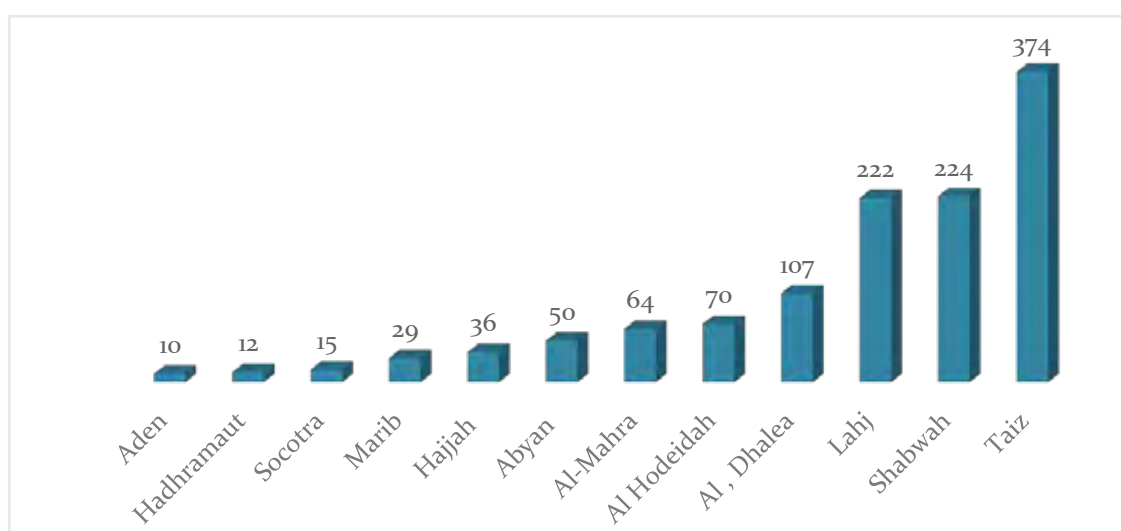


Table (5.10.1) and Figure (5.10.1) show the number of water projects at the level of the governorates included in the survey reached 1213 projects concentrated in the governorates of Taiz, Aden, Shabwah, while the governorates of Marib, Socotra and Hadhramaut occupied the last ranks.

5.11 Distribution of projects by project type

Table (5.11,1) shows the number of projects according to their type at the governorate level.

Table (5.11.1) Number of Water Projects by Type at the Governorate Level.

Governorate	Number of Projects			Total
	Public	Private	Charitable	
Abyan	8	1	27	36
Al-Hodeidah	38	5	21	64
Al , Dhalea	53	0	17	70
Al-Mahra	37	9	4	50
Taiz	163	66	145	374
Hajjah	16	2	11	29
Hadrmout	9	0	1	10
Socotra	11	0	1	12
Shabwa	45	100	77	222
Aden	152	35	37	224
Lahj	46	13	48	107
Marib	4	2	9	15

Table (5.11.1) and Figure (5.11.1) reveal that the total number of water projects of various types (Government - private - Charity) reached 1213 concentrated in the Government scope. The governorate of Taiz and Aden occupied first ranks while Socotra and Hadramout ranked last

5.12 Distribution of the Number of Water Projects Operating by Governorate

Table (5.12.1) and Figure (5.12.1) reveal the number of water projects that are operating and that are not operating by the governorates.

Table (5.12.1) The number of water projects that are operating and that are not working according to the governorates.

Governorate	Number of water projects that do not operate	Number of water projects operating	Total
Abyan	6	30	36
Al Hodeidah	9	55	64
Al , Dhalea	38	32	70
Al-Mahrah		50	50
Taiz	118	256	374
Hajjah	17	12	29
Hadhramaut		10	10
Socotra		12	12
Shabwah	14	208	222
Aden	15	209	224
Lahj	18	89	107
Marib	1	14	15
Total	236	977	1213
Ratio	19.46%	80.54%	

Figure (5.12.1) The number of water projects that are operating and that are not working according to the governorates..

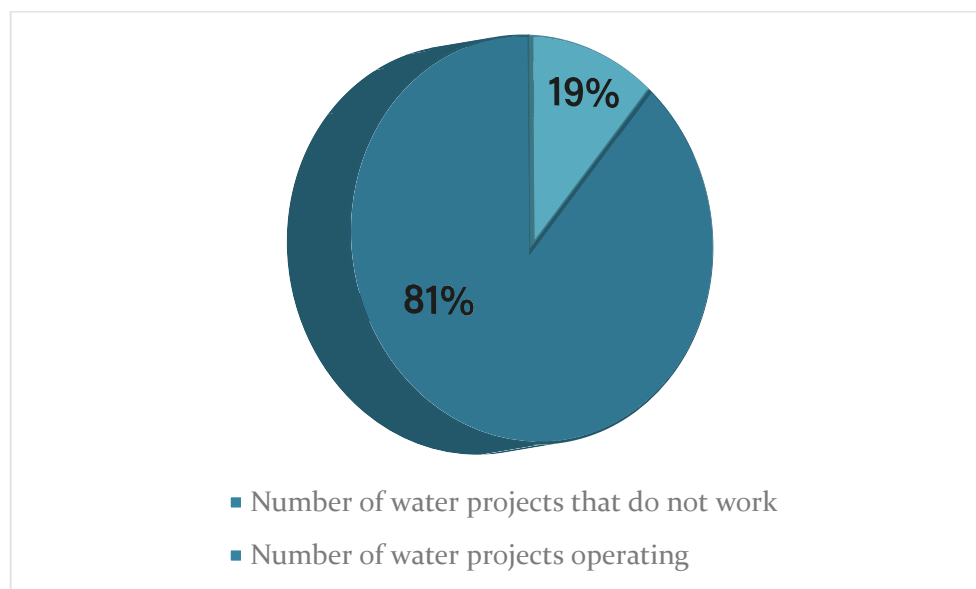


Table (5.12.1) and Figure (5.12.1) show that the number of projects that operate reached %81, while the number of projects that do not work reached %19 at the level of all governorates included in the survey.

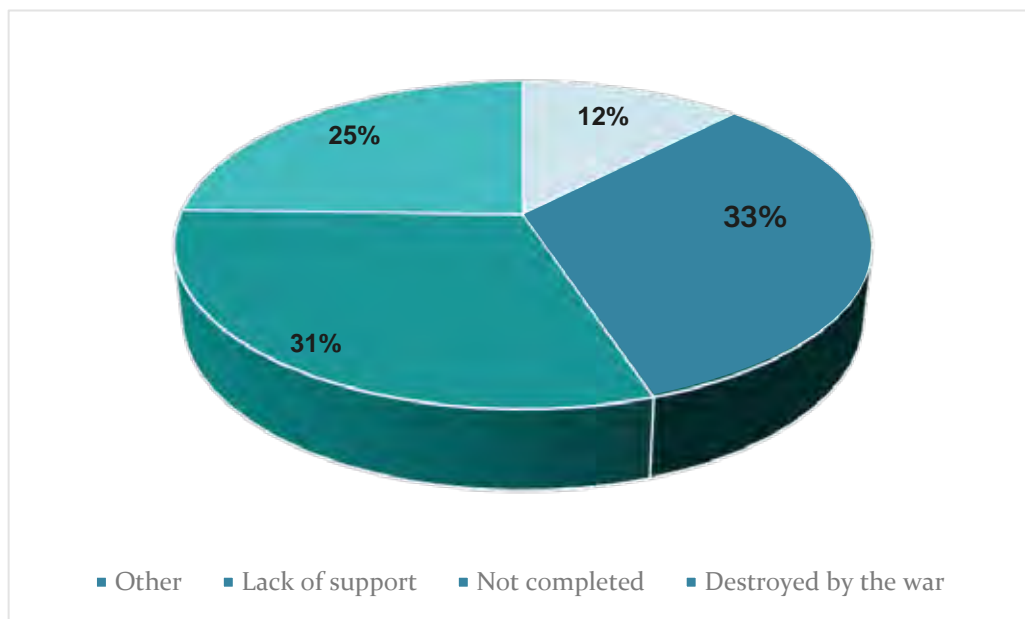
5.13 Reasons for the cessation of water projects

Table (5.13.1) shows the reasons for the cessation of water projects in the survey areas at the governorate level.

Table (5.13.1) The reasons for the cessation of water projects.

Governorate	Number of water projects	%
Other	29	12%
Lack of support	77	33%
Not completed	72	31%
Destroyed by the war	58	25%
Total	236	

Figure (5.13.1) The reasons for the cessation of water projects.



It is clear from Table (5.13.1) and Figure (5.13.1) that the reasons for the caseation of water projects were the lack of sufficient support, which ranked first with 33%, and the second place was occupied by the failure to complete projects with 31%, while other reasons and destruction due to the war occupied the last ranks with (25% and 12%) respectively.

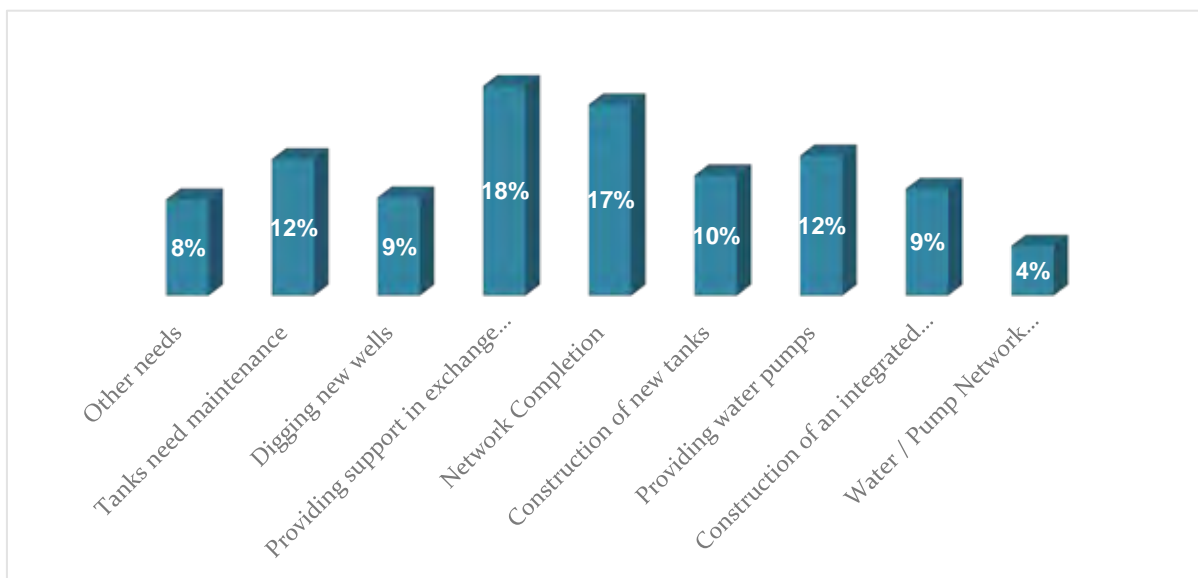
5.14 Water sector needs

Table (5.12.1) and Figure (5.14.1) show the percentage of the water sector needs.

Table (5.14.1) Water Sector Needs

Need	%
Other needs	4%
Tanks need maintenance	8%
Digging new wells	9%
Providing support in exchange for providing the service at the lowest cost (in case of a private project)	9%
Network Completion	10%
Construction of new tanks	12%
Providing water pumps	12%
Construction of an integrated water network	17%
Water / Pump Network Maintenance	18%

Figure (5.14.1) Water Sector Needs.



It is clear from Table (5.14.1) and Figure (5.14.1) that maintenance of water networks, the establishment of integrated water networks, the completion of the construction of networks and the construction of water tanks were the most important need of the sector, while the needs that occupied the last ranks were represented in the maintenance of water tanks, digging wells and providing services at the lowest cost.

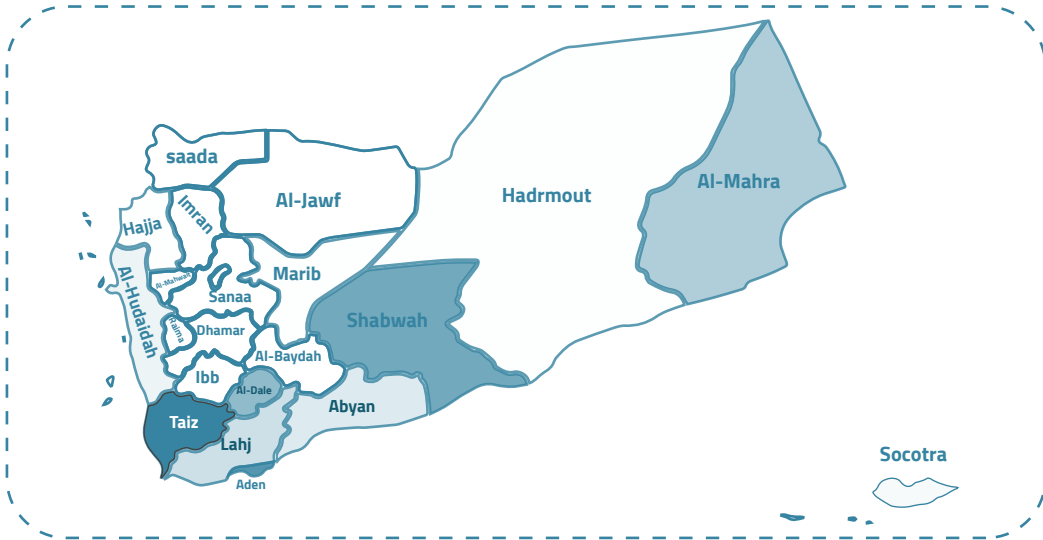
Section Six



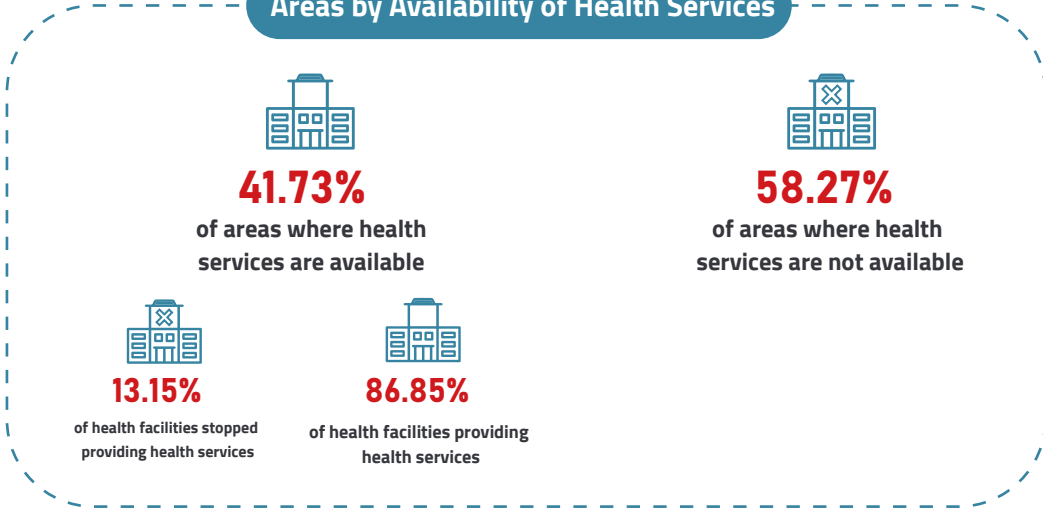
Health



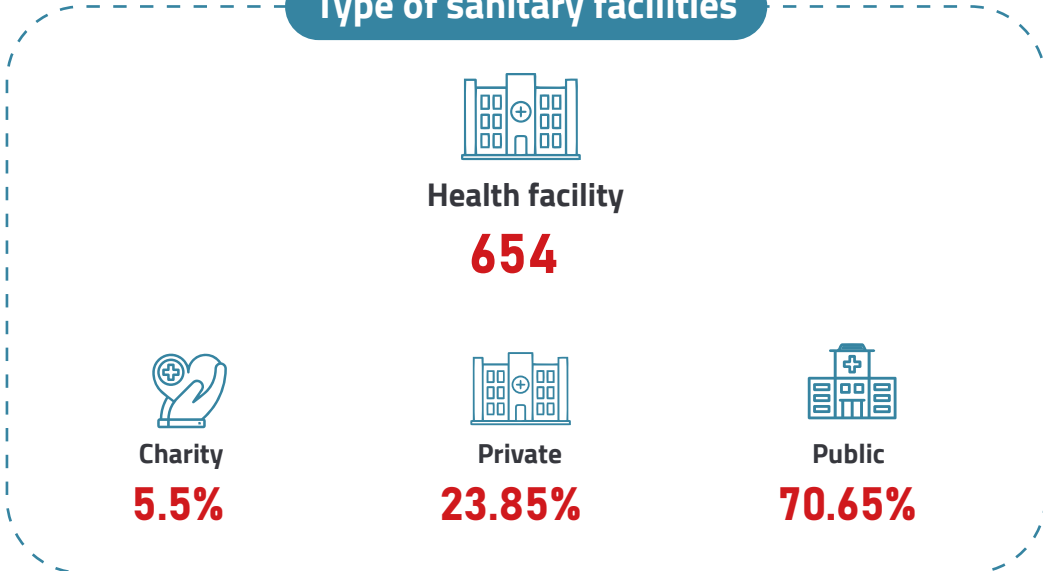
The severity of humanitarian needs for Health by governorate



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

6.1 Introduction

The Yemeni people suffer from a significant decline in the level of government health services due to the lack of sufficient budget allocated to the health sector, considering the increase in population density and demographic changes resulting from the continued political conflict and instability in the economic situation. This has negatively affected the society in general, especially the displaced persons and returnees. The returnees suffer from various diseases and face great difficulty in accessing health services in the government sector, given the damaged or non-existent health facilities in most areas of return due to the war. This requires the joint efforts of everyone to support and improve the health sector to be able to provide services to the returnees in these areas of return.

In this context, and in accordance with its duties and responsibilities in studying the reality of health facilities in the return areas, the ExU conducted this survey where results show that 58.27% of the return areas lack health facilities. This may worsen the returnees' health situation after they overcome the hardships of displacement and the spread of epidemics in light of the deteriorating health and economic situation in our country. It was also found that 41.73% of the return areas have mostly closed or provide basic and low-quality health services, lacking many medicines, supplies, medical staff, and failing to meet the essential health needs of the returnees to their areas.

The results also indicate that the total number of health facilities in the return areas reached 654, distributed across 598 return areas, with an average of 1.1% facility per return area where these health facilities are located. 70.65% of these facilities are government health facilities that provide low-level primary health services, while 23.85% are private facilities, and 5.5% are temporary charitable health facilities that provide primary health services for pregnant women and children.

The results also indicate that the number of health facilities that have stopped providing health services reached 86 health facilities, accounting for 13.15% of the total 654 facilities in the return areas. There are many reasons that led to the suspension of these health facilities.

The results also indicate that the number of health facilities that have stopped providing health services is approximately 27.91% due to lack of support and funding, 24.42% of them have been closed due to lack of medical staff, 26% are destroyed due to war, and 9.3% of the suspended health facilities have not been completed, while 12.79% have stopped providing service for other reasons.

The results also indicate that the number of destroyed health facilities reached 22 health facilities, accounting for 3.4% of the total 654 facilities in the return areas. The number of completely destroyed health facilities reached 15, accounting for 2.6%, while 7 health facilities are partially destroyed, accounting for 0.76% of the total 654 health facilities.

The results also indicate the needs of health facilities in the return areas in order to be able to provide good health services, including partial maintenance and rehabilitation, complete rehabilitation, providing medical supplies, completing construction, providing ambulance, and supporting medical staff, accounting for (15.75-16.36-67.43-12.39-39.6-55.81) % respectively of the total number of 645 health facilities.

This section deals with the descriptive analysis of health indicators in the return areas.

6.2 Health facilities Indicators in areas of return

This section includes indicators of return areas where health facilities are available.

6.2.1 Returnee areas in dire need for health facilities

Table (6.2.1) Areas with health facilities

Governorate	No sanitary facilities available	Sanitary facilities available	Total
Abyan	32	18	50
Al Hodeidah	21	20	41
Al Dhalea	97	37	134
Al-Mahrah	37	28	65
Taiz	281	275	556
Hadhramaut	1	8	9
Socotra	3	11	14
Shabwah	119	69	188
Aden	118	75	193
Lahj	88	40	128
Marib	37	7	44
Hajjah	1	10	11
Total	835	598	1433
Percentage	58.27%	41.73%	

Figure (6.2.1) Areas with health facilities

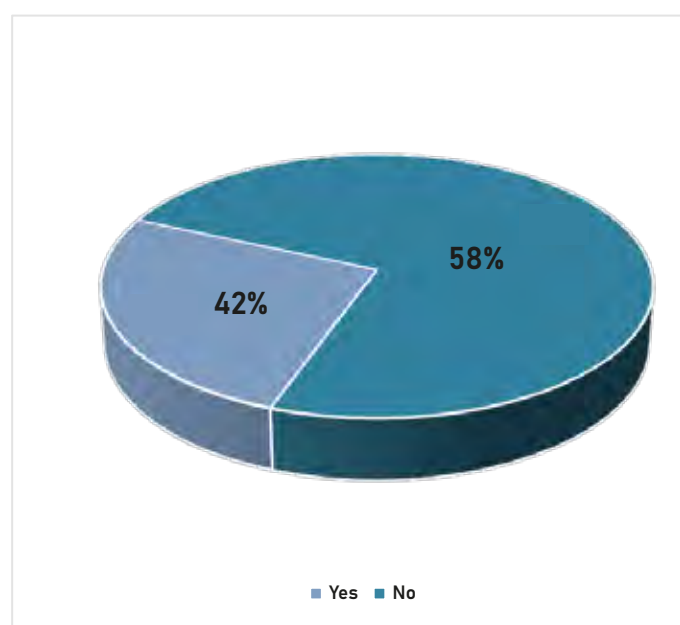


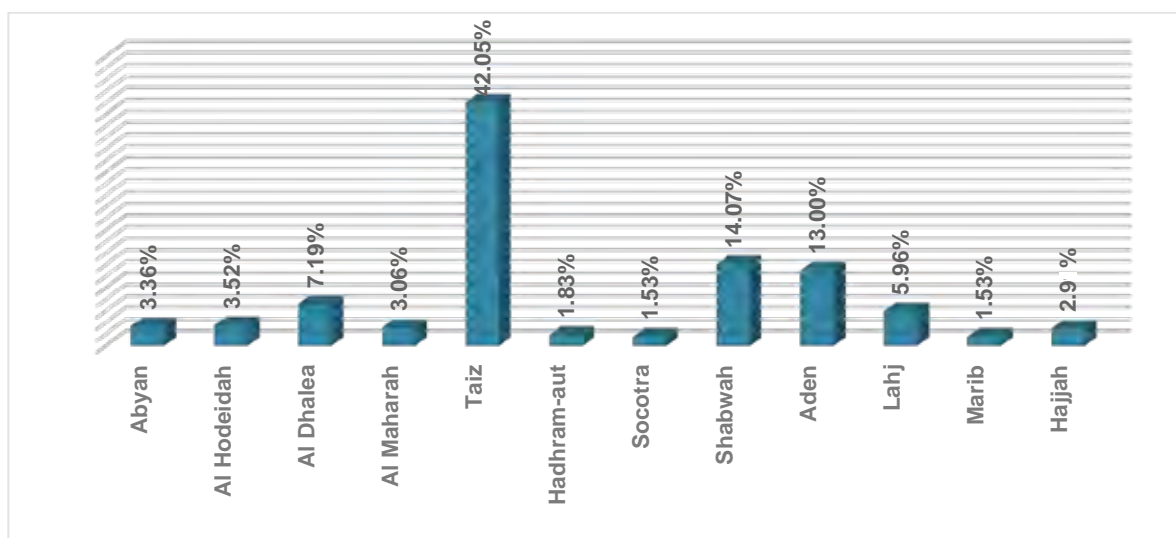
Table (6.2.1) and Figure (6.2.1) show that (58.27%) 835 out of 1433 areas completely have no health facilities. This may worsen the health situation of returnees after overcoming the scourge of displacement and the spread of epidemics in light of the deteriorating health and economic situation in our country, especially women, children and the elderly. While %41.73 of the areas of return have health facilities, most of these facilities are closed and some provide simple and low health services and lack many medicines, supplies and health staff.

6.2.2 Number of health facilities in areas of return

Table (6.2.2) shows the number of health facilities in the areas of return by governorate

Governorate	Number of health facilities	%
Abyan	22	3.36%
Al Hodeidah	23	3.52%
Al Dhalea	47	7.19%
Al Maharah	20	3.06%
Taiz	275	42.05%
Hadhramaut	12	1.83%
Socotra	10	1.53%
Shabwah	92	14.07%
Aden	85	13.00%
Lahj	39	5.96%
Marib	10	1.53%
Hajjah	19	2.9%
Total	654	100.00%

Figure (6.2.2) Number of Health Facilities by Governorate

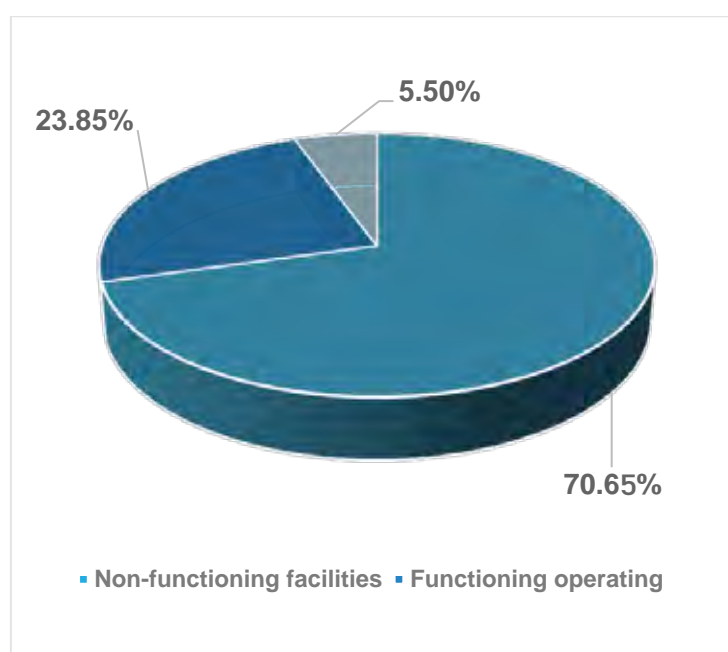


6.2.3 Number of health facilities by type of facility

Table (6.2.3) shows the number of health facilities by type of facility.

Is the health facility functioning?			
Facility Type	Non-functioning facilities	Functioning	Total
Government	67	395	462
Private	14	142	156
charity	5	31	36
Total	86	568	654
Percentage	13.15%	86.85%	

Figure (6.2.3) Health Facilities by Type of Facility



Tables (6.2.2) and (6.2.3) and Figures (6.2.2), and (6.2.3) show that the total number of health facilities in the areas of return reached 654 distributed over 598 return areas, i.e. an average of 1.1% facility for each of the areas where these health facilities are located. It was found that 70.65% of these facilities were government facilities providing low primary health services, 23.85% were private health facilities, while 5.5% were temporary charity health facilities providing primary health services to pregnant women and children.

6.3 Indicator of operating and non-operating health facilities

This indicator includes the number of health facilities that are operating and providing health services as well as facilities that are not functioning or providing health services.

6.3.1 Operating and non-operating health facilities

Table (6.3.1) shows the number of health facilities that are operating and that are not operating .

Is the health facility functioning?			
Facility Type	Non-functioning facilities	Operating facilities	Total
Government	67	395	462
Private	14	142	156
charity	5	31	36
Total	86	568	654
Percentage	13.15%	86.85%	

Figure (6.3.1) Operating and Non-operating Health Facilities

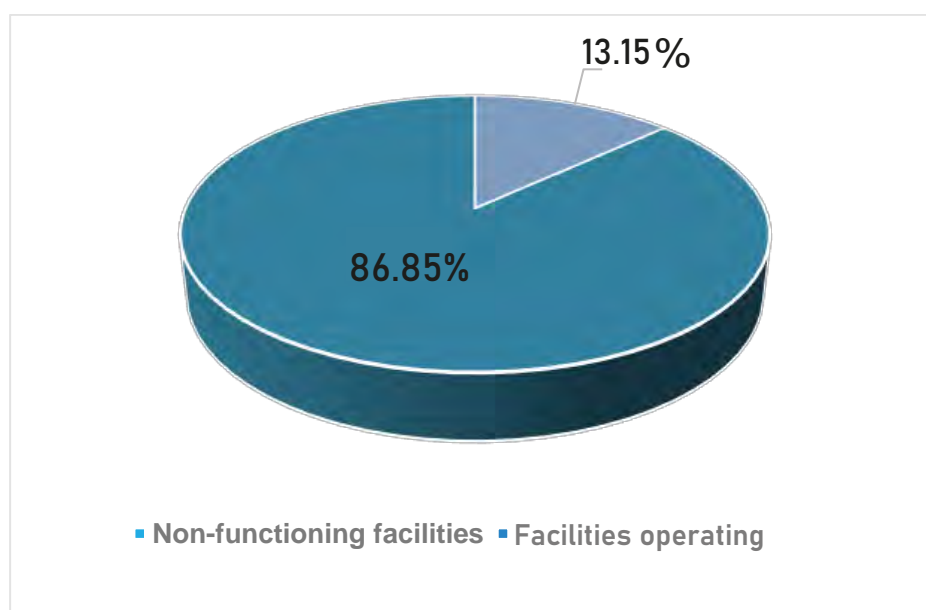


Table (6.3.1) and Figure (6.3.1) show that the number of health facilities that provide health services reached 568 (86.85%) health facilities of the total 654 facilities located in the return areas, while 86 (13%) health facilities stopped providing health services for many reasons, including (3%) health facilities that are fully or partially managed.

6.3.2 Reasons for the cessation of health facilities

Table (6.3.2) Reasons for the cessation of Health Facilities

Reasons for discontinuation	Number of facilities parked	й
Lack of support	24	27.91%
Destroyed by war	22	25.58%
There is no medical staff	21	24.42%
Other	11	12.79%
Not completed	8	9.30%
Total	86	100.00%

Figure (6.3.2) Reasons for the cessation of Health Facilities

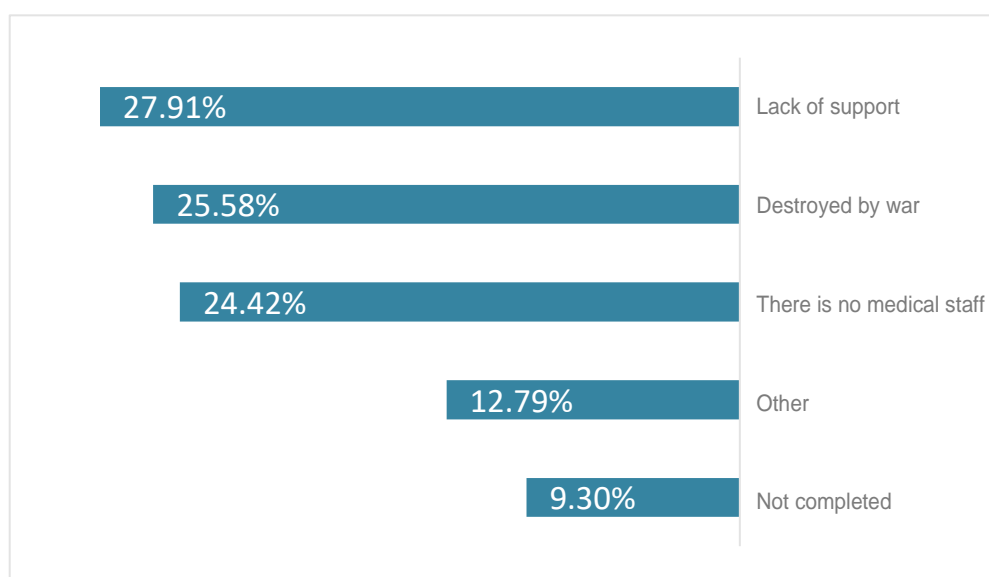


Table (6.3.2) and Figure (6.3.2) illustrate that 86 (13%) of the total 654 health facilities in the areas of return have ceased providing health services. Several reasons contributed to the discontinuation of these health facilities. Among the non-operational health facilities, 27.91% stopped services due to insufficient support and funding, 24.42% closed due to a shortage of health staff, and 25.58% were destroyed by war. Additionally, 9.30% of these non-operational health facilities were not completed, while 12.79% ceased serving for other reasons.

6.4 Health Facilities Needs

This indicator includes the number of health facilities that need (maintenance and partial restoration - full rehabilitation - provision of medical supplies - completion of construction - provision of an ambulance - support of health staff) by governorates.

Table (6.4.1) Number of health facilities that need support and maintenance

Governorate	Partial maintenance and restoration	Fully rehabilitated	Medical Supplies	Completion of construction	Provide an ambulance	Supporting health staff with salaries	Total Health Facilities
Abyan	8	1	19	2	9	20	22
Al Hodeidah	6	1	15	1	10	14	23
Al Dhalea	11	8	33	5	20	27	47
Al-Maharah	10	7	20	2	12	17	20
Taiz	43	43	193	39	130	154	275
Hadhramaut	-	2	6	2	4	8	12
Socotra	1	3	5	-	1	5	10
Shabwah	7	15	61	16	27	52	92
Aden	9	11	43	11	19	30	85
Lahj	4	9	30	3	16	23	39
Marib	2	2	8	-	3	9	10
Hajjah	2	5	8	-	8	6	19
Total	103	107	441	81	259	365	654
Percentage	15.75%	16.36%	67.43%	12.39%	39.60%	55.81%	

Figure (6.4.1) Percentage of health facilities that need support and maintenance

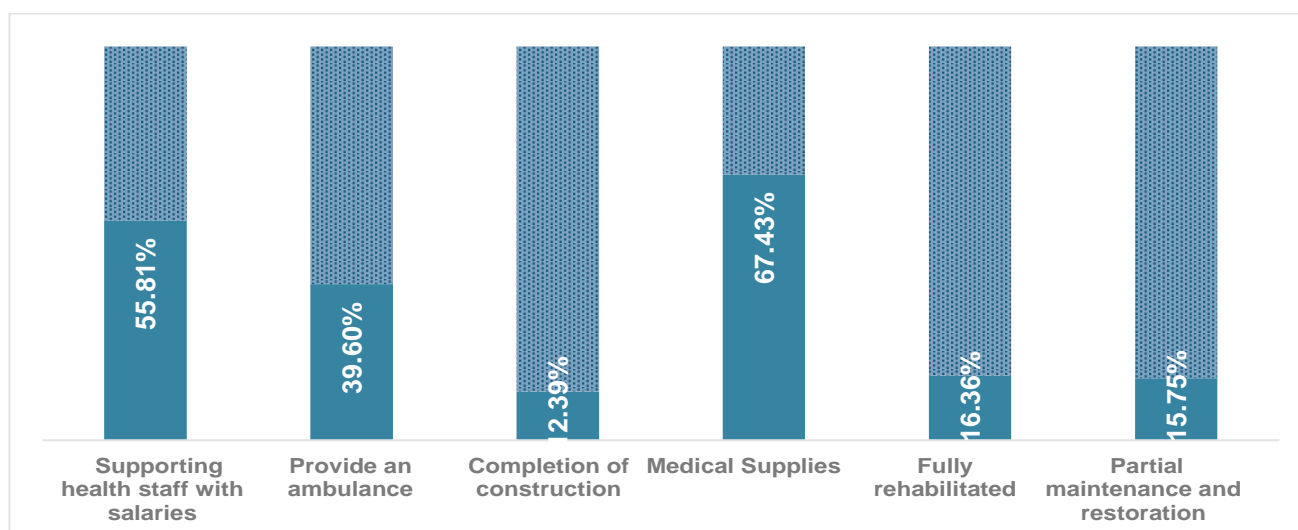


Table (6.4.1) and figure (6.4.1) outline the requirements of health facilities. This information aids in delivering high-quality health services, encompassing aspects such as maintenance and partial restoration, full rehabilitation, provision of medical supplies, completion of construction, provision of ambulances, and support for health staff. Among the identified needs, 441 (67%) facilities require medical supplies, 365 (55.81%) facilities require staff salary support, 259 facilities (39.6%) need ambulances, 107 (16.36%) facilities require full rehabilitation, 103 (15.75%) facilities need maintenance and partial restoration, and 81 (12.39%) facilities need the completion of their construction.

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



92.53%

Districts where there are courts



7.47%

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



91.84%

of areas where civil status service at a low level



8.16%

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

7.1 Introduction

Since 2015, many displaced people have returned to their areas of origin, where the number of returning families reached (410,770) families with (2,199,060) returning individuals, and despite the early return of these people, many areas of return still lack many services directly related to their living stability, and the returnees in those areas have not received any humanitarian assistance for 8 years.

Protection is one of the most important and necessary public needs needed by returnees in the areas of return, starting with the preparation of the land and its free from mines, the provision of public services, the provision of security service, their assistance in obtaining their legal and official documents that were lost during the war, in addition to the recovery of their lands that were controlled during their displacement. For the purpose of determining the needs of the areas of return of IDPs in the protection sector, this section of this report included the most important needs needed by the areas of return at the level of (1433) areas distributed over 12 governorates (Aden, Al-Dhalea, Taiz, Abyan, Hodeidah, Lahj, Al-Mahra, Marib, Hajjah), where the results of the survey showed the following:

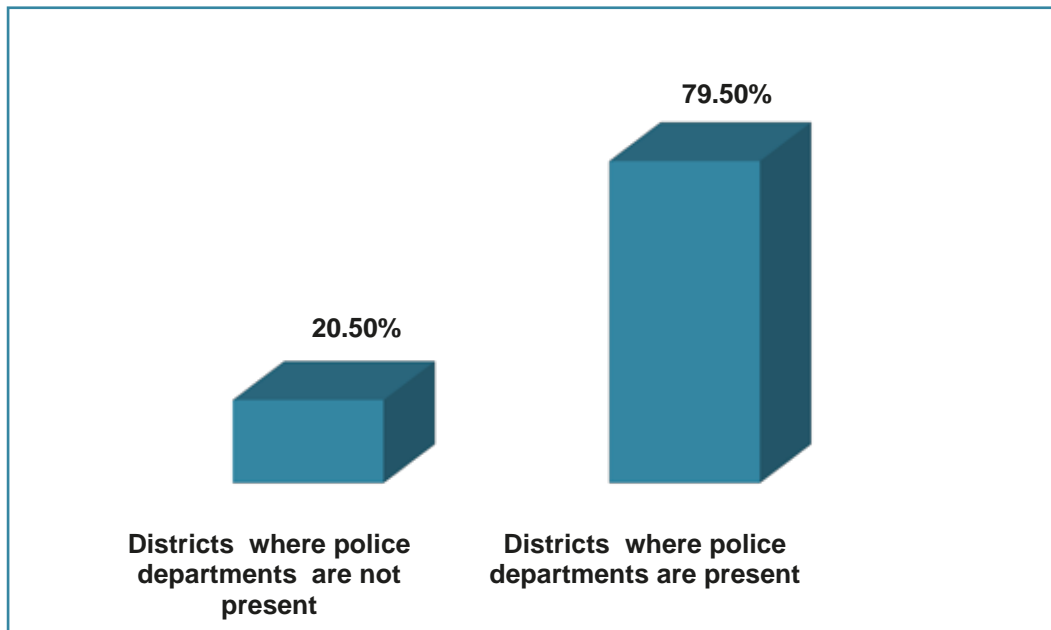
- 1- There are 292 is an area where police departments need to be rehabilitated so that they can perform their role at the required level.
- 2- The destruction of many police stations and the weakness of capabilities are among the most important reasons for stopping their work and performing their role as required despite the efforts made in light of the scarce capabilities.
- 3- As for the courts in the areas of return, the study showed that approximately 90% of the areas do not perform their role as required due to the lack of capabilities.

7.2 Number of areas by availability of police services

Table (7.2.1) and Figure (7.2.1) show the number of districts where There are Police departments.

Governorate	Districts where police departments are present	Districts where police departments are Partially present	Total
Abyan	2	2	4
Hodeidah	2	0	2
Al Dhalea	2	2	4
Al Mahra	8	0	8
Taiz	15	1	16
Hajjah	2	2	4
Hadhramaut	3	1	4
Socotra	2	0	2
Shabwa	8	3	11
Aden	8	0	8
Lahj	4	3	7
Marib	2	1	3
Total	58	15	73
Percentage	79.5%	20.5%	

Figure (7.2.1) shows the number of areas according to the availability of police services



It is noted through the data of Table (7.2.1) and Figure (7.2.1) above, which shows the districts in which the police departments are present amounted to 53 districts by (79.50%), while the number of districts in which there are police departments partially present is (15) districts by (20.5%).

7.3 Effectiveness of police departments

Table (7.3.1.1) and Figure (7.3.1.1) show the number of police departments in the survey areas according to their role in providing security services.

Table (7.3.1.1) shows the number of police departments.

Governorate	Number of police departments that perform their role	Number of police departments that do not perform their role	Total
Abyan	2	2	4
Hodeidah	2	0	2
Al Dhalea	2	2	4
Al Mahra	7	1	8
Taiz	15	1	16
Hadhramaut	2	2	4
Socotra	3	1	4
Shabwa	2	0	2
Aden	7	4	11
Lahj	8	0	8
Marib	4	3	7
Hajjah	2	1	3
Total	56	17	73
Percentage	77%	23%	

Figure (7.3.1.1) shows the number of police departments in the survey areas according to their role in providing security services

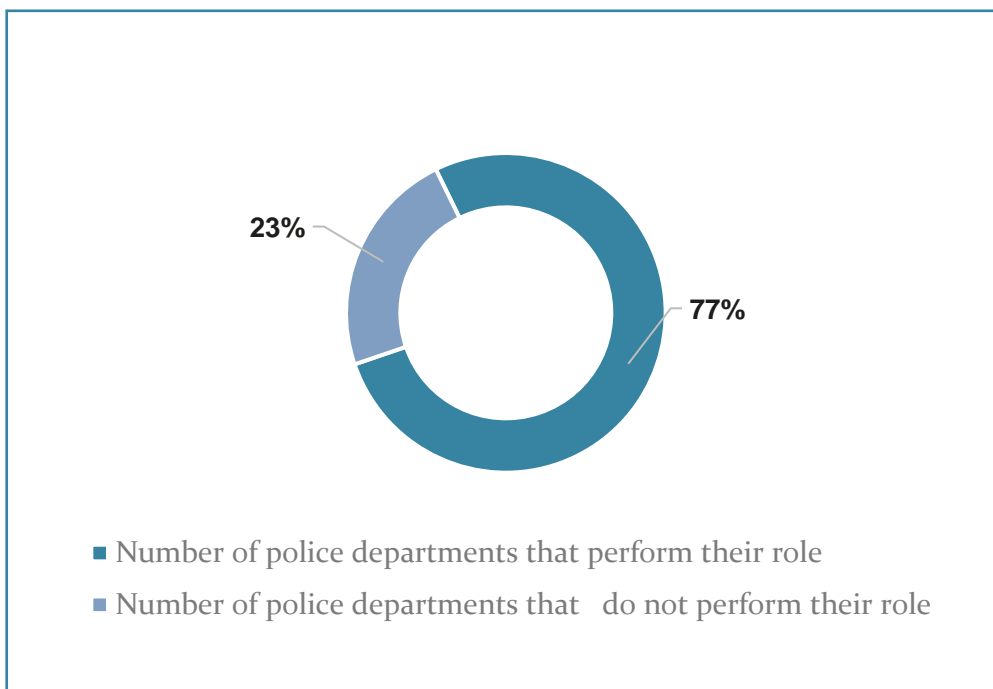


Table (7.3.1.1) and Figure (7.3.1.1) shows the number of districts in which the police play their role (56) districts by 77%, while the number of districts in which the police does not play their role reached (17) districts by 23%.

7.3.2 Reasons for the stopping of police stations

Table (7.3.2.1) shows the reasons for stopping the work of police departments according to governorates.

Table (7.3.2.1) shows the reasons for stopping police stations according to governorates.

Reasons	Percentage
Weak capabilities	60%
Destruction of the center	40%

Figure (7.3.2.1) shows the reasons for the stopping of police stations

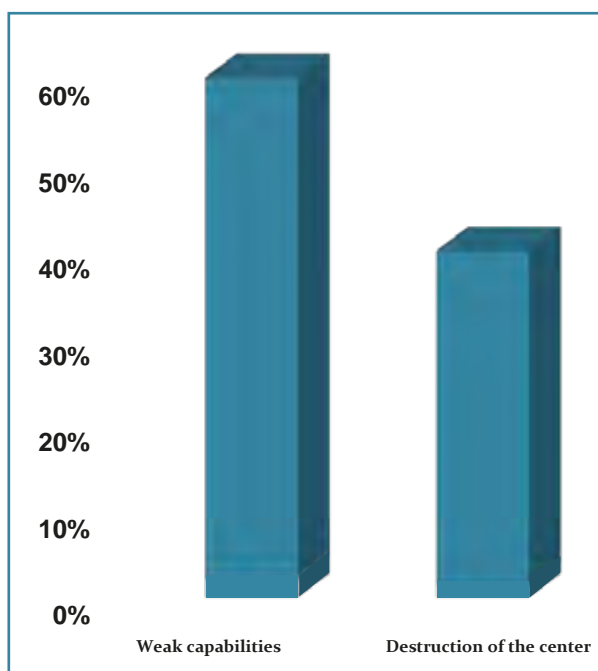


Table (7.3.2.1) and Figure (7.3.2.1) show the reasons that caused the police departments to stop working in the governorates included in the survey process, where the war conditions are the main reason by (60%), while the secondary cause was the destruction of police station stations by (40%).

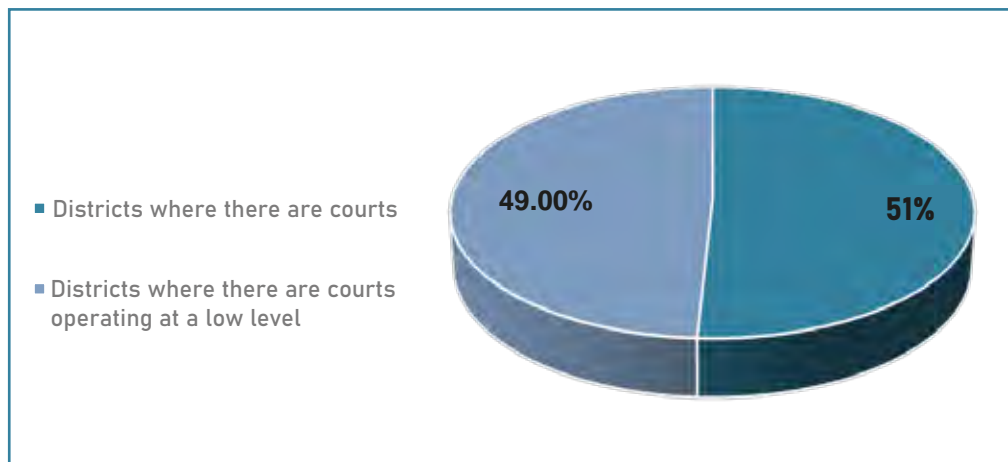
7.3.3 Distribution of areas by court presence

Table (7.3.3.1) shows the number of areas according to the availability of courts according to governorates.

Table (7.3.3.1) shows the number of areas where courts are available according to governorates.

Governorate	Districts where there are courts	Districts where there are courts operating at a low level	Total
Abyan	1	3	4
Hodeidah	2	0	2
Al Dhalea	2	2	4
Al Mahra	3	5	8
Taiz	10	6	16
Hajjah	1	3	4
Hadhramaut	2	2	4
Socotra	1	1	2
Shabwa	6	5	11
Aden	6	2	8
Lahj	2	5	7
Marib	1	2	3
Total	37	36	73
Percentage	51%	49%	

Figure (7.3.3.1) shows the number of districts according to the presence of courts



It is clear from Table (7.3.3.1) and Figure (7.3.3.1) that the number of districts in which there are courts operating at a low level amounted to 36 districts by 49%, while the number of districts in which there are courts reached 37 areas and by (51%) distributed over 12 governorates.

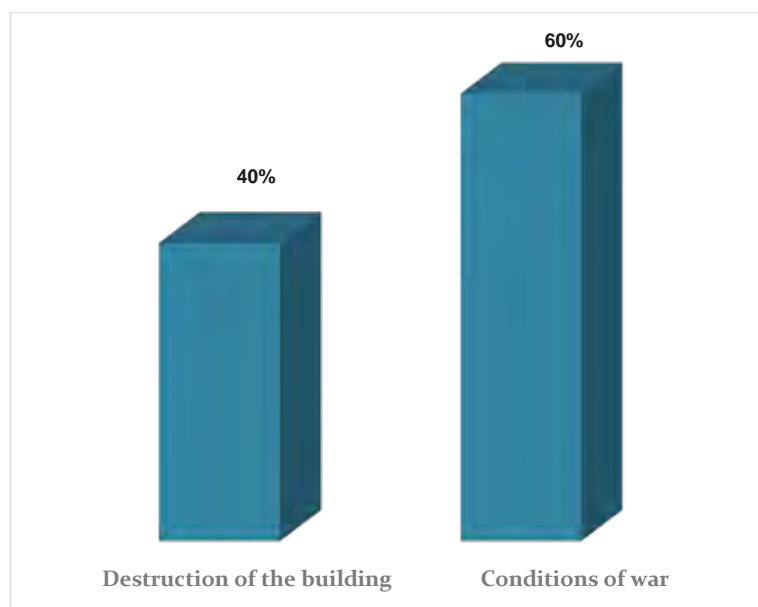
7.3 Reasons for the stopping of courts

Table (7.3.3.1) shows the reasons for the stopping of work by governorate by court.

Table (7.3.3.1) shows the reasons for the stopping of work of the courts by governorate.

Reasons for the stopping of courts	Percentage
Destruction of the building	41%
Conditions of war	59%

Figure (7.3.3.1) explains the reasons for the stopping of courts by governorates



It is clear from Table (7.3.3.1) and Figure (7.3.3.1) that the conditions of war are the most important reasons that led to the stopping of the work of the courts, where the first reason and 59%, while the destroyed buildings were the second reason and by 40% at the level of the governorates included in the survey process.

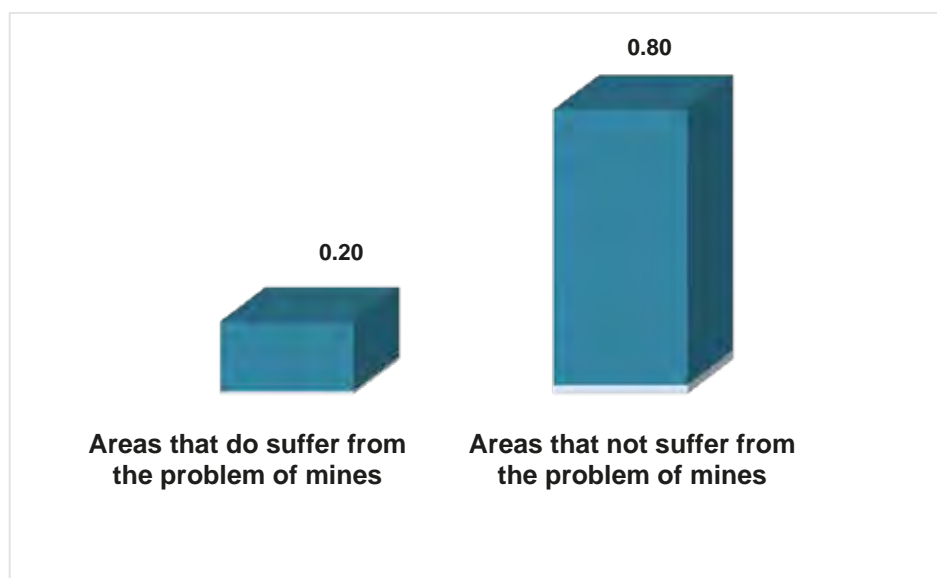
7.4 Number of areas by mine survey indicator

Table (7.4.1.1) shows the number of areas according to the mine indicator at the governorate level.

Table (7.4.1.1) shows the number of return areas by mine indicator at the governorate level

Governorate	Mine Free Areas that not suffering from the problem of mines	Areas with Mines that do suffer from the problem of mines	Total
Abyan	45	5	50
Hodeidah	34	7	41
Al Dhalea	104	30	134
Al Mahra	65		65
Taiz	454	102	556
Hadhramaut	9	0	9
Socotra	14	0	14
Shabwa	141	47	188
Aden	169	24	193
Lahj	92	36	128
Marib	17	27	44
Hajjah		11	11
Total	1144	289	1433
Percentage	79.83%	20.17%	

Figure (7.4.1.1) Number of areas by mine indicator



It is noted from Table (7.4.1.1) and Figure (7.4.1.1) the mine-free areas amounted to (1144) areas out of a total of (1433) areas by (79.83%).

As for the number of areas where mines are present, it amounted to 289 areas out of a total of 1433 areas, by (20.17%), at the level of the governorates included in the survey, which numbered (12) governorates.

7.4.2 Districts according to the availability of the civil status service

Table (7.4.2.1) shows the distribution of the number of areas according to the availability of civil status offices at the level of the governorates included in the survey.

Table (7.4.2.1) shows the distribution of the number of areas according to the availability of civil status offices at the level of the governorates included in the survey

Governorate	Districts where there is Civil Status	Districts where there is civil status at a low level	Total
Abyan	2	2	4
Hodeidah	2	0	2
Al Dhalea	2	2	4
Al Mahra	4	4	8
Taiz	11	5	16
Hajjah	2	2	4
Hadhramaut	4	0	4
Socotra	2	0	2
Shabwa	9	2	11
Aden	6	2	8
Lahj	3	4	7
Marib	1	2	3
Total	48	25	73
Percentage	66%	34%	

Figure (7.4.2.1) shows the districts according to the availability of civil status

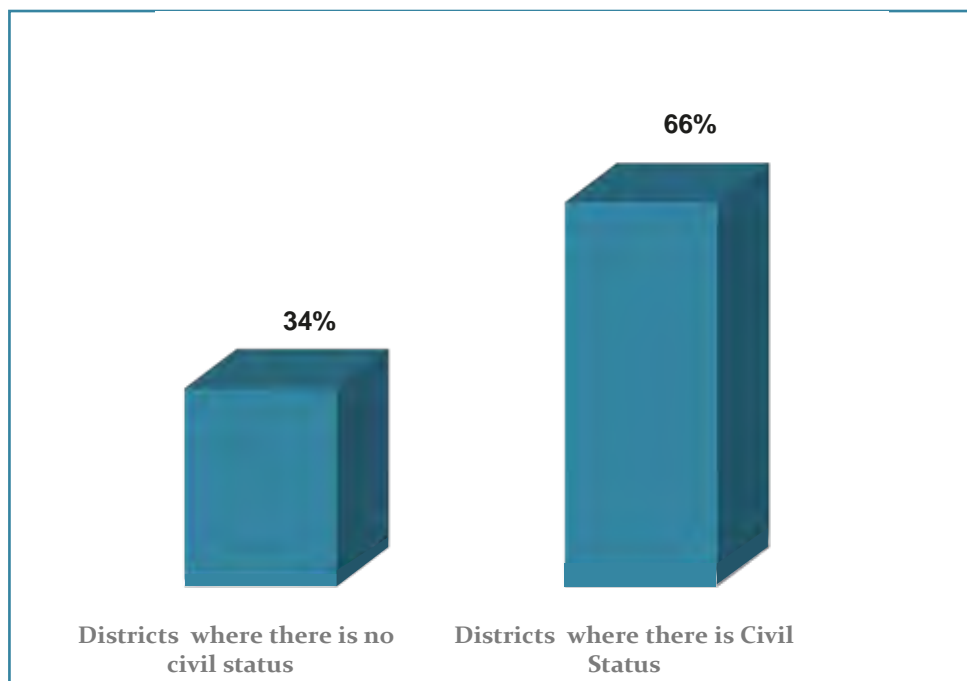


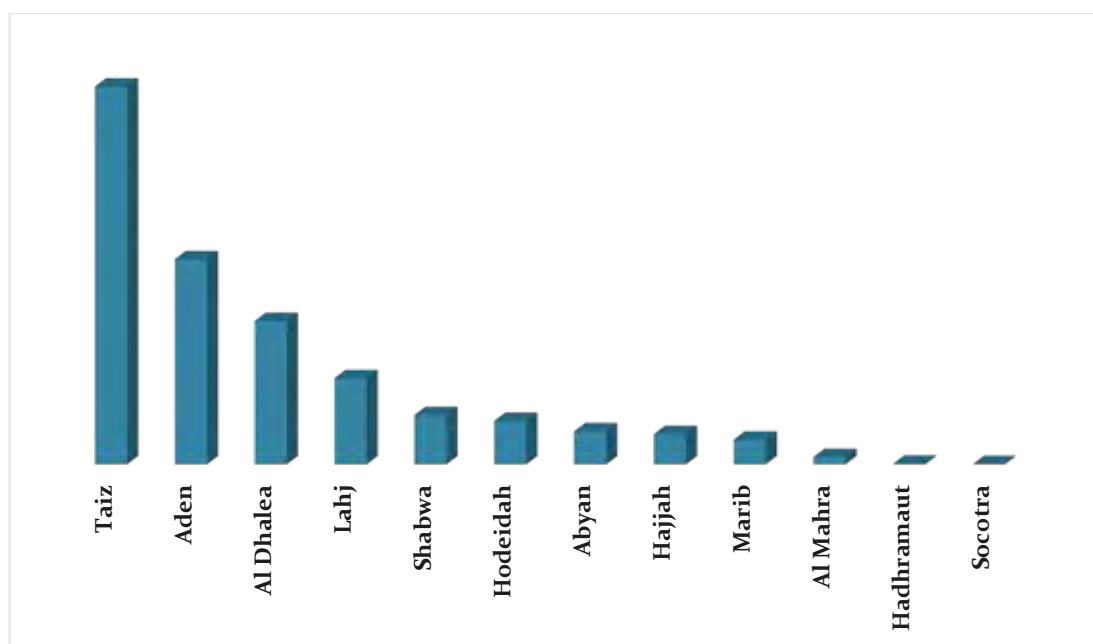
Table (7.4.2.1) and Figure (7.4.2.1) show that the number of districts in which civil status offices are located reached 48 districts by 66%, while the number of districts in which there is civil status at a low level was 25 districts by 34%.

7.4.3 Number of families whose documents have been lost

Table (7.4.3.1) shows the number of families who lost their documents.

Governorate	Number of families missing their documents	Percentage
Abyan	738	3.28%
Hodeidah	975	4.33%
Al Dhalea	3226	14.33%
Al Mahra	161	0.72%
Taiz	8513	37.82%
Hadhramaut	7	0.03%
Socotra	0	0.00%
Shabwa	1105	4.91%
Aden	4619	20.52%
Lahj	1939	8.61%
Marib	553	2.46%
Hajjah	676	3.00%
Total	22512	100.00%

Figure (7.4.3.1) shows the number of families who lost their documents



It is clear from Table (7.4.3.1) and Figure (7.4.3.1) that the number of returning families who lost their documents at the level of 12 governorates, 73 districts and (1433) regions amounted to (22512) families, and the governorates of Taiz, Aden and Al-Dhalea occupied the first ranks, while Hadhramaut governorate ranked last.

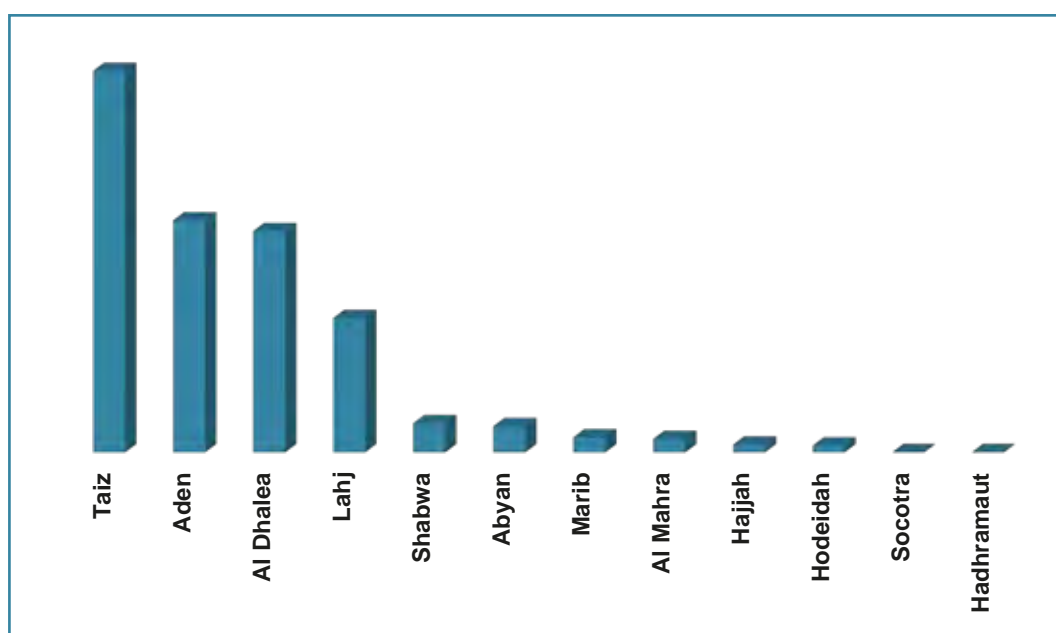
7.4.4 Number of families in need of legal support

Table (7.4.4.1) shows the number of families in need of legal support by governorates.

Table (7.4.4.1) shows the number of families in need of legal support according to governorates

Governorate	Number of families in need of legal support	Percentage
Taiz	11289	35.81%
Aden	6863	21.77%
Al Dhalea	6546	20.77%
Lahj	3968	12.59%
Shabwa	853	2.71%
Abyan	765	2.43%
Marib	435	1.38%
Al Mahra	389	1.23%
Hajjah	222	0.70%
Hodeidah	194	0.62%
Socotra	0	0.00%
Hadhramaut	0	0.00%
Total	31524	100.00%

Figure (7.4.4.1) shows the number of families in need of legal support



It is clear from Table (7.4.4.1) and Figure (7.4.4.1) that the number of families in need of legal support is 31,524 families distributed over the governorates included in the survey process, where the governorates of Taiz, Aden and Al-Dhalea ranked first in the severity of the need for their legal documents at the regional level, while the governorate of Hodeidah ranked last.

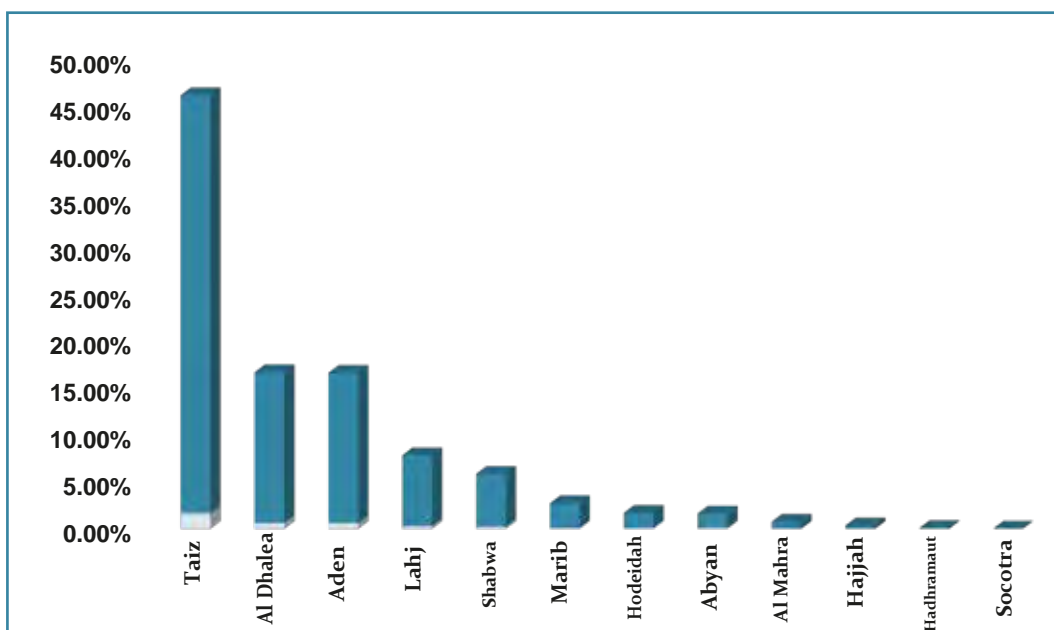
7.5 Number of families in need of psychological support

Table (7.5.1) shows the number of families in need of psychological support according to governorates.

Table (7.5.1) shows the number of families in need of psychological support by governorates

Governorate	Number of families in need of psychological support	Percentage
Abyan	1229	1.61%
Hodeidah	1275	1.67%
Al Dhalea	12668	16.62%
Al Mahra	550	0.72%
Taiz	35164	46.13%
Hadhramaut	47	0.06%
Socotra	0	0.00%
Shabwa	4430	5.81%
Aden	12628	16.57%
Lahj	5935	7.79%
Marib	2052	2.69%
Hajjah	253	0.33%
Total	76231	100.00%

Figure (7.5.1) shows the number of families in need of psychological support by governorates



It is clear from Table (7.5.1) and Figure (7.5.1) that the number of returning families in need of psychological support in the governorates included in the survey process amounted to (76,231 families, where the governorates of Taiz, Al Dhalea and Aden occupied the first ranks by (%16.57) ,(%16.62 ,(%46.13 respectively), while Hadramout governorate ranked last by (%0.06).

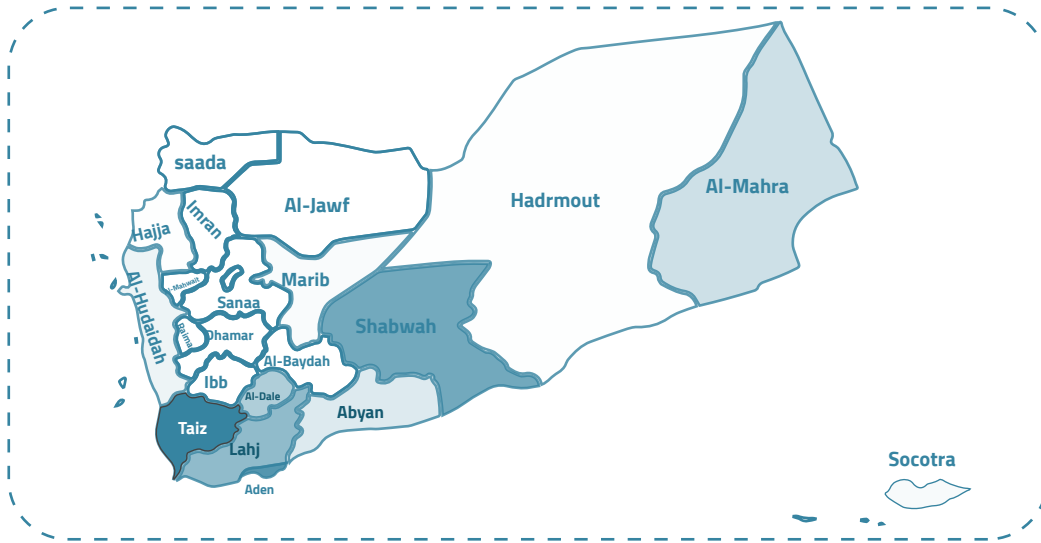
Section Eight



Education



The severity of humanitarian needs for Education by governorate



Number of Schools



1724
schools



92.23%
operating schools



Type of Educational Facilities

13.47% Private **86.53%** Public



7.77%
not operating schools

Reasons for Suspension of Schools



134

Not operating schools



20.74%
Other



9.63%
Not completed



6.67%
Lack of support



8.15%
No staff



54.81%
Destroyed by war

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

8.1 Introduction

The education sector has been one of the most affected sectors during the past nine years. The results of the survey in return areas indicate that 28.12% of return areas do not have schools, and 513,857 children in these areas are of school age. Consequently, there is a significant need to provide schools in return areas. As for the schools that require rehabilitation, the results show that 465 schools need maintenance and repairs, representing 26.77%.

This section of the report provides a descriptive analysis of the indicators of basic, secondary, vocational, and higher education in return areas, followed by statistical analysis of these education indicators.

8.2 Indicators of basic and secondary education

This part of the report deals with the descriptive analysis of indicators of basic, secondary and tertiary education in areas of return.

8.2.1 Number of Areas by School Indicator in the Governorates of Return

Table (8.2.1.) and Figure (8.2.1.) show the number of areas by schools indicator in the governorates of return.

Table (8.2.1) Number of areas according to the indicator of schools in the governorates of return.

Governorate	Areas where schools are unavailable	Areas where schools are available	Total
Abyan	13	37	50
Al Al Al Hodeidah	12	29	41
Al Dhalea	56	78	134
Al-Maharah	18	47	65
Taiz	101	455	556
Hadhramaut	0	9	9
Socotra	3	11	14
Shabwah	59	129	188
Aden	85	108	193
Lahj	38	90	128
Marib	15	29	44
Hajjah	3	8	11
Total	403	1030	1433
Percentage	28.12%	71.88%	

Figure (8.2.1) Percentage of areas by schools indicator in the governorates of return.

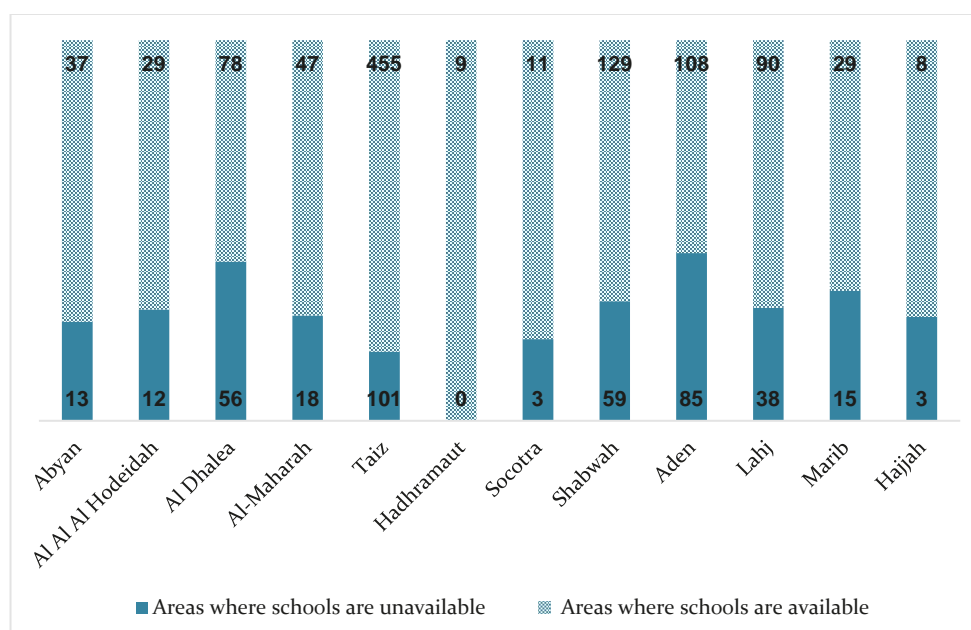


Table (8.2.1) and Figure (8.2.1) above show that the number of return areas reached (1433) areas, while the number of return areas in which schools are available reached (1030) 71.88%, and the number of return areas in which schools are not available reached (403) 28.12% .

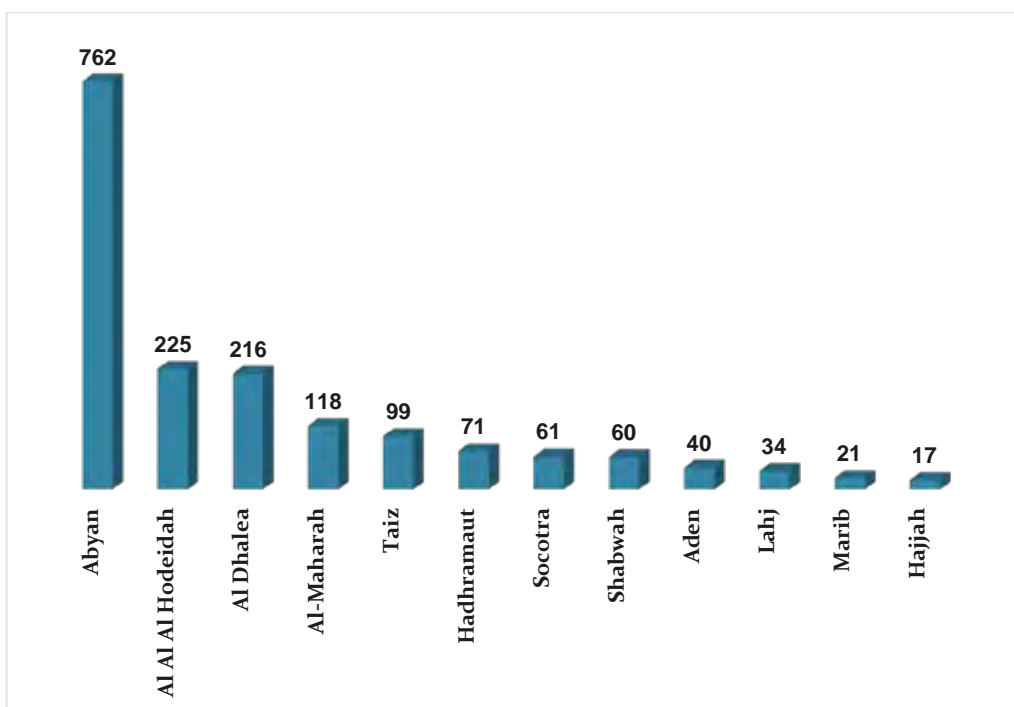
8.2.2 Number of schools in the governorates of return

Table (8.2.2) and Figure (8.2.2) show the number of schools in the governorates of return.

Table (8.2.2) Number of schools in the governorates of return

Governorate	Number of Schools	Ratio
Taiz	762	44.20%
Aden	225	13.05%
Shabwah	216	12.53%
Lahj	118	6.84%
Al Dhalea	99	5.74%
Al-Maharah	71	4.12%
Abyan	61	3.54%
Al Hodeidah	60	3.48%
Marib	40	2.32%
Hajjah	34	1.97%
Hadhramaut	21	1.22%
Socotra	17	0.99%
Total	1724	100.00%

Figure (8.2.2) shows the number of schools in the return governorates



It is clear from Table (8.2.2) and Figure (8.2.2) above that the number of schools in the governorates of return in which the survey was conducted is (1724) schools and the data shows that the governorate of Taiz occupies the highest percentages, where there are (762) schools) followed by the governorates of Aden and Shabwah with (225) and (216) schools respectively, while the governorate of Socotra contains the lowest number of schools with a total of (17) schools.

8.3 School-age children and children enrolled and not enrolled in education

Table (8.3.1) and Figure (8.3.1) shows the number of school-age children in the governorates of return and Figure (8.3.1) shows the number of children enrolled and not enrolled in education in the governorates of return.

Table (8.3.1) shows the distribution of the number of children of school age and the number of children enrolled and not enrolled in school

Governorate	Number of children of school age (6-18) years	Number of children enrolled in education	Number of children out of school
Taiz	159436	125397	34039
Aden	135204	102392	32812
Shabwah	79359	70257	9102
Al Dhalea	54054	44513	9541
Lahj	35118	28435	6683
Al Hodeidah	17230	12024	5206
Abyan	13776	11169	2607
Al-Maharah	7431	6297	1134
Marib	6964	5457	1507
Socotra	3933	3696	237
Hajjah	1001	735	266
Hadhramaut	351	291	60
Total	513857	410663	103194
Percentage		79.92%	20.08%

Figure (8.3.1) shows the number of school-age children (18-6 years) in the governorates of return.

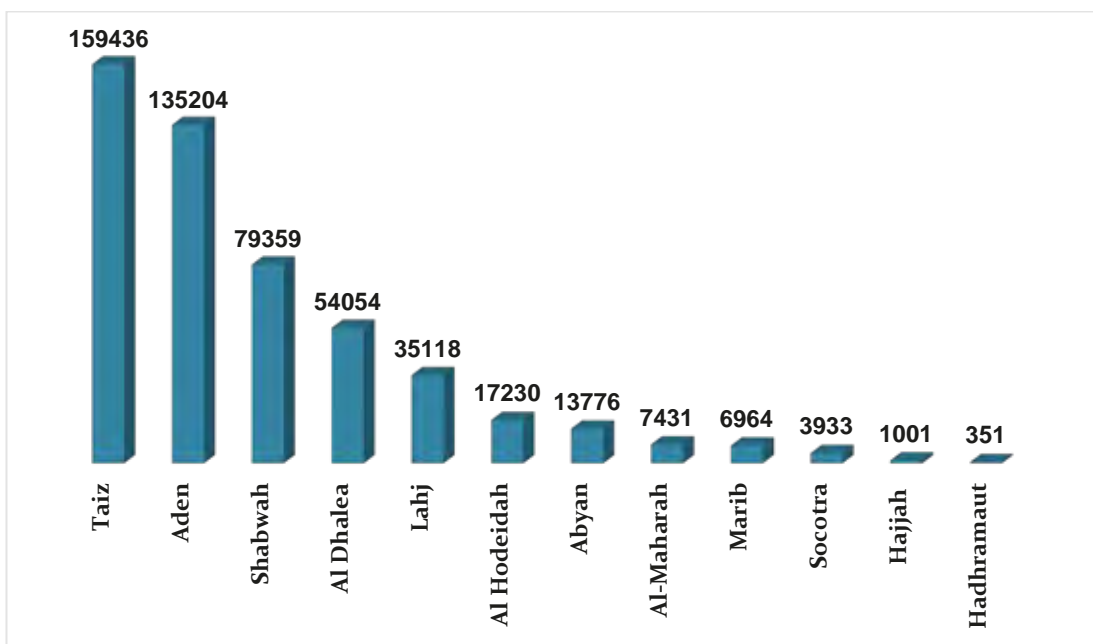


Figure (8.3.1) shows the number of children enrolled and not enrolled in education in the governorates of return

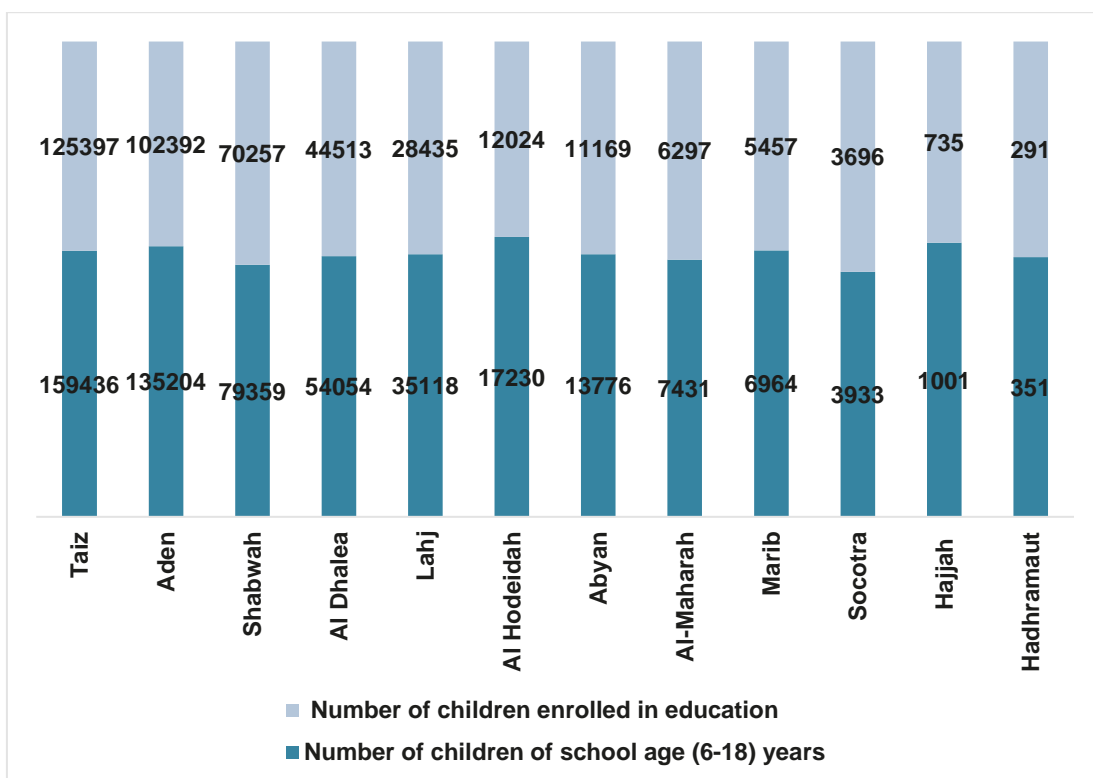


Table (8.3.1) and Figure (8.3.1) shows the number of children of school age from (6-18 years), reached (513,857). Taiz governorate ranked first with (159,436 children), followed by the governorates of Aden and Shabwah by (135,204) (79,359) respectively, and the last ranks were occupied by Socotra, Hajjah, Hadhramaut by (3,933), (1,001) and (351) respectively.

Figure (2, 8.3.1) shows the number of children enrolled and not enrolled in education in the governorates of return, where the total number of children enrolled in education (410,663) (79.92%) of the total children of school age, and the number of children not enrolled in education (103,194 by 20.08%), and Taiz governorate ranked first in the number of children enrolled and not enrolled in education, followed by the governorates of Aden and Shabwah, The last ranks were occupied by the governorates of Socotra, Hajjah and Hadramawt.

8.4 Distribution of the number of school-age children

Table (8.4.1) and Figure (8.4.1) show the distribution of the number of school-age children in areas of return where universities, institutes or colleges are available and areas where universities, institutes or colleges are not available.

Table (8.4.1) Number of areas where universities, institutes or colleges are available and unavailable.

Governorate	Areas where universities, institutes or colleges are unavailable	Areas where universities, institutes or colleges are available	Total
Taiz	501	55	556
Shabwah	176	12	188
Aden	166	27	193
Al Dhalea	126	8	134
Lahj	120	8	128
Al-Maharah	63	2	65
Abyan	47	3	50
Marib	44	0	44
Al Hodeidah	39	2	41
Socotra	14	0	14
Hajjah	8	0	8
Hadhramaut	5	4	9
Total	1309	121	1430

Figure (8.4.1) Number of areas where universities, institutes or colleges are available and unavailable.

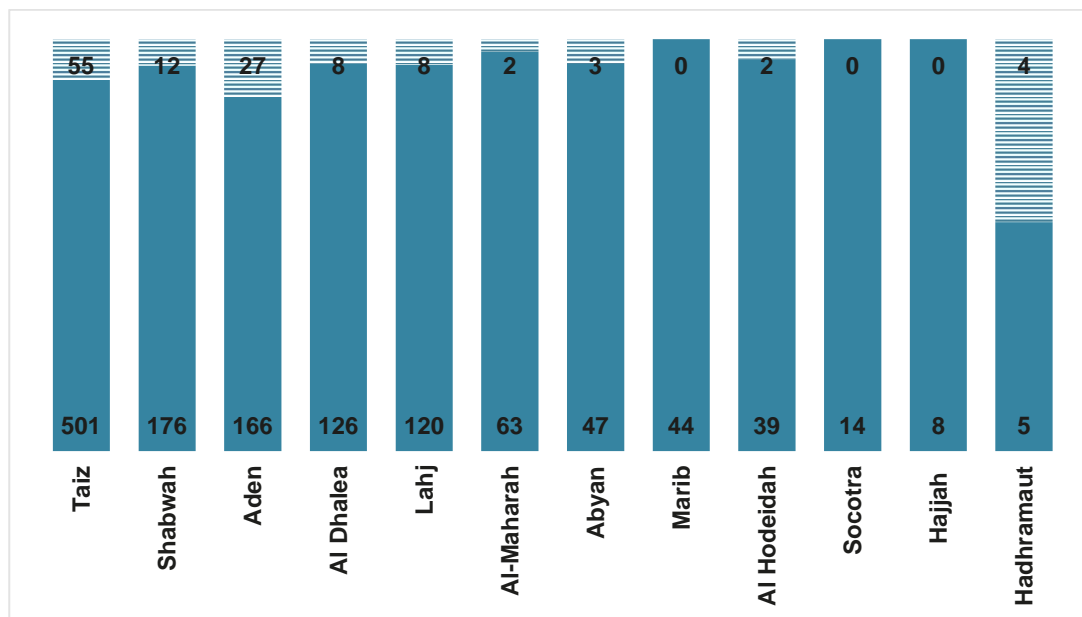


Table (8.4.1) and Figure (8.4.1) show the number of areas where universities, institutes or colleges are available and not available in the governorates of return. The survey indicated that the number of return areas in which universities, institutes or colleges are not available reached (1309) (91.5%) of the total number of return areas, while the areas where universities, institutes or colleges are available reached (121) (8.5%). Taiz Governorate ranked first in terms of the number of areas where universities, institutes or colleges are not available by (501) areas. There are 55 areas where universities, institutes or colleges are unavailable. The results also show that Hadhramaut governorate ranked last in terms of the number of areas where universities, institutes or colleges are not available by (5) areas, while there are universities, institutes and colleges in (4) areas of return.

8.5 Universities, institutes and colleges in the governorates of return

Table (8.5.1) and Figure (8.5.1) show the number of universities, institutes and colleges in the governorates of return.

Table (8.5.1) Number of universities, institutes and colleges in the governorates of return.

Governorate	Number of universities, institutes and colleges in the governorates of return
Taiz	91
Aden	45
Shabwah	20
Lahj	17
Al Dhalea	12
Al-Maharah	8
Hadhramaut	7
Al Hodeidah	4
Abyan	3
Marib	0
Hajjah	0
Socotra	0
Total	207

Figure (8.5.1) Number of universities, institutes and colleges in the governorates of return.

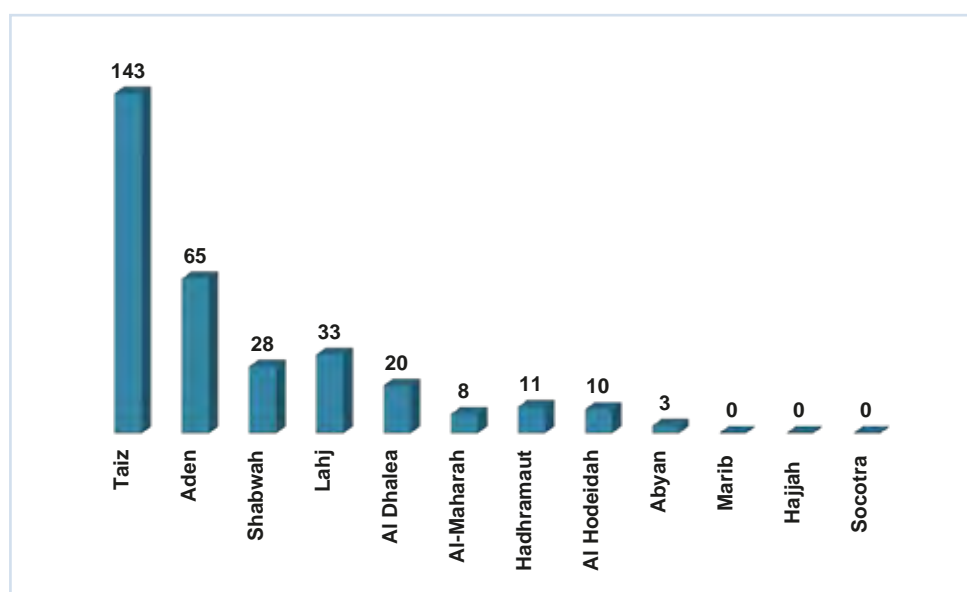


Table (8.5.1) and Figure (8.5.1) show the number of universities, institutes, and colleges in the area of return, which amounted to 207 universities, institutes, and colleges. Taiz Governorate ranks first. Aden and Shabwa governorates follow respectively. Marib, Hajjah, and Socotra governorates are in the lower ranks.

8.6 Number of universities in the governorates of return

Table (8.6.1) and Figure (8.6.1) show the number of universities in the governorates of return.

Table (8.6.1) Number of universities in the governorates of return.

Governorate	Number of Universities
Taiz	40
Al-Maharah	2
Aden	7
Shabwah	6
Al Hodeidah	4
Al Dhalea	4
Hadhramaut	4
Lahj	2
Abyan	0
Marib	0
Hajjah	0
Socotra	0
Total	44

Figure (8.6.1) Percentages of universities in the governorates of return

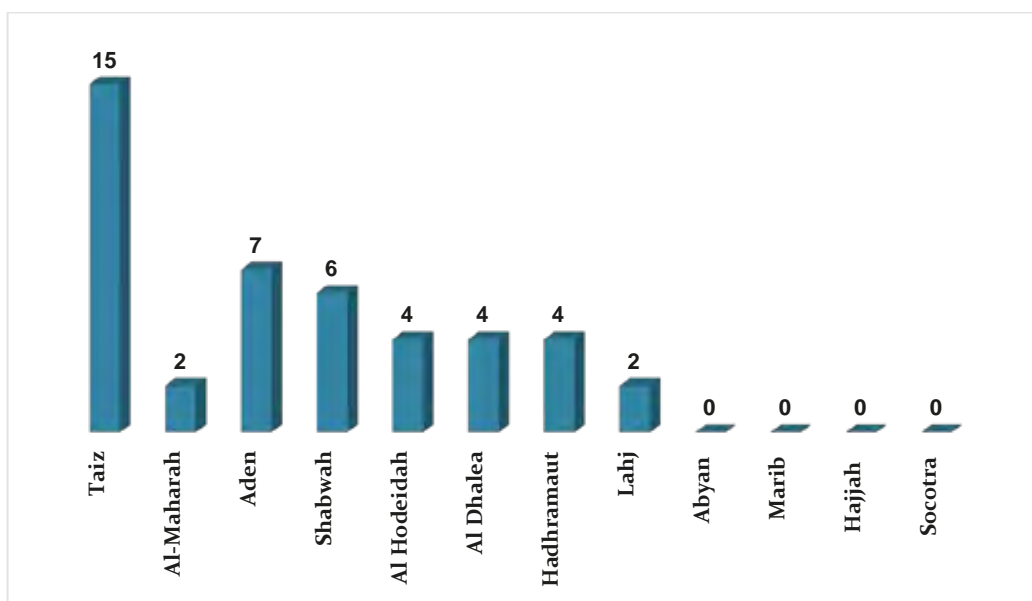


Table (8.6.1) and Figure (8.6.1) show the number of universities in the governorates of return. The total number of universities reached (75) universities. Taiz governorate ranked first, where there were (40) (55.33%) universities, followed by Al-Maharah governorate, where there were (2) (10.67%) universities, by then Aden governorate by (7) universities by (9.33%). While Marib, Hajjah and Socotra governorates rank last with (0) universities.

8.7 Number of faculties in the governorates of return

Table (8.7.1) and Figure (8.7.1) show the number of colleges in the governorates of return.

Table (8.7.1) Number of colleges in the governorates of return

Governorate	Number of Faculties	%
Taiz	34	35.79%
Aden	19	20.00%
Shabwah	15	15.79%
Lahj	14	14.74%
Al Dhalea	9	9.47%
Al Hodeidah	3	3.16%
Abyan	1	1.05%
Al-Maharah	0	0.00%
Hadhramaut	0	0.00%
Marib	0	0.00%
Hajjah	0	0.00%
Socotra	0	0.00%
Total	95	100.00%

Figure (8.7.1) Number of colleges in the governorates of return

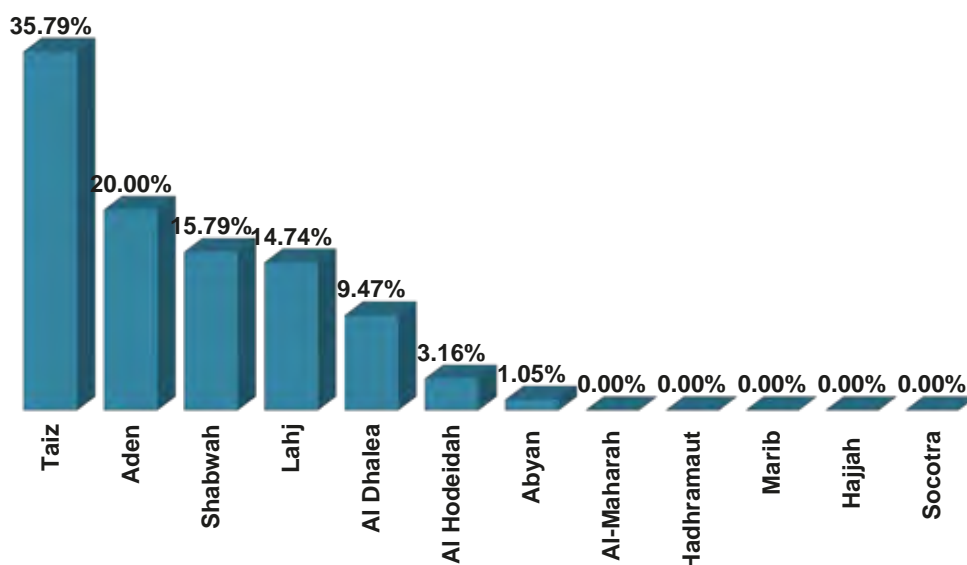


Table (8.7.1) and Figure (8.7.1) show the number and percentages of colleges in the governorates of return, where the total number of colleges reached (95) colleges. Taiz governorate ranked first, where there are (34) (35.79%) colleges, followed by Aden Governorate where there are (19) (20.0%), then Shabwah governorate by (15) colleges, with a rate of (15.79%), while Marib, Hajjah and Socotra Governorates ranked last with (0) colleges.

8.8 Number of institutes in the governorates of return

Table 8 illustrates (8.8.1) Figure (8.8.1) Number of institutes in the governorates of return.

Table (8.8.1) Number of institutes in the governorates of return.

Governorate	Number of institutes	Percentage
Taiz	69	46.31%
Aden	39	26.17%
Lahj	17	11.41%
Al Dhalea	7	4.70%
Hadhramaut	7	4.70%
Shabwah	5	3.36%
Al Hodeidah	3	2.01%
Abyan	2	1.34%
Al-Maharah	0	0.00%
Marib	0	0.00%
Hajjah	0	0.00%
Socotra	0	0.00%
Total	149	100.00%

Figure (8.8.1) Number of institutes in the governorates of return

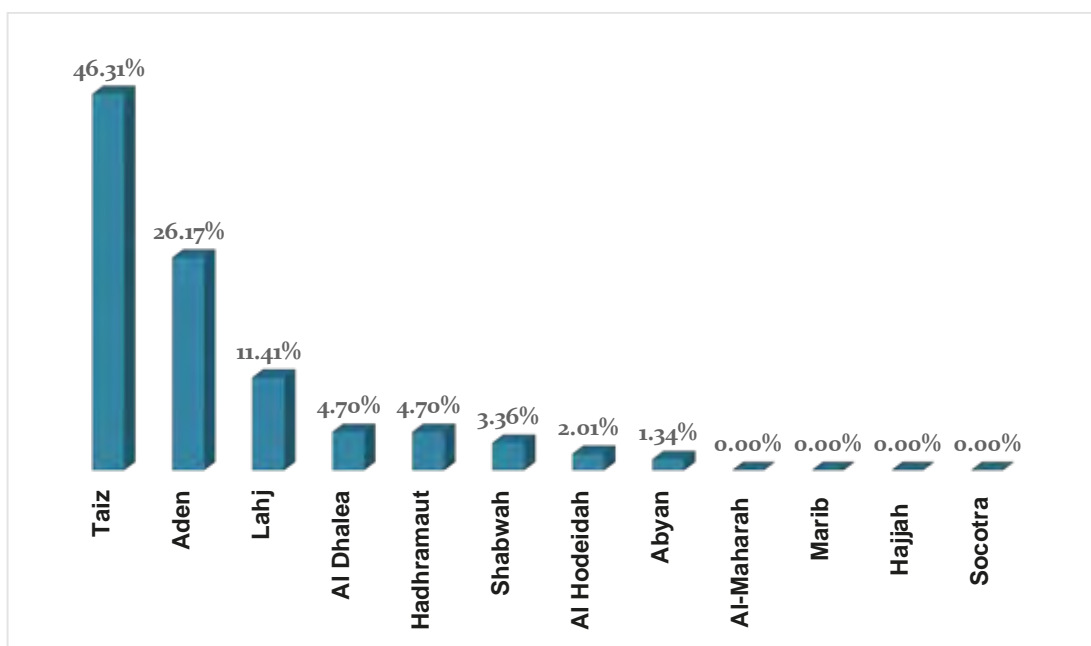


Table (8.8.1) and Figure (8.8.1) show the number and percentages of institutes in the governorates of return, where the total number of institutes reached (149). Taiz governorate ranked first, where there are (69) (46.31%) institutes, followed by the governorate of Aden, in which there are (39) institutes with a rate of (26.17%), then Lahj governorate by (17) institutes with a rate of (11.41%). Marib, Hajjah and Socotra governorates ranked last with (0) institutes.

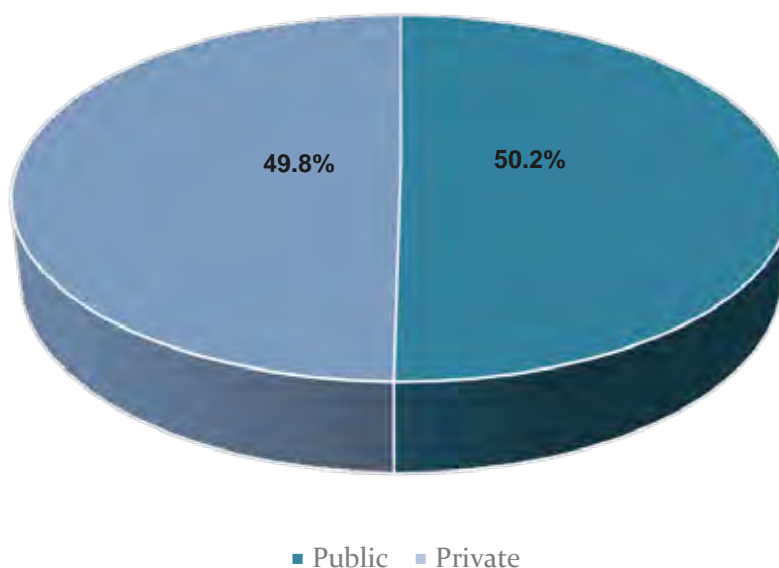
8.9 Distribution of scientific facilities in higher education by type

Table (8.9.1) Figure (8.9.1) show the number of scientific facilities in the governorates of return by type.

Table (8.9.1) shows the distribution of education facilities according to their type.

Governorate	Number	Percentage
Public	103	49.76%
Private	104	50.24%
Total	207	100.00%

Figure (8.9.1) Percentage of distribution of education facilities by their type



The results in Table (8.9.1) and Figure (8.9.1) show that the number of education facilities in the governorates of return reached (103) with a rate of 49.76% and the number of private scientific facilities reached (104) with a rate of (50.24%).

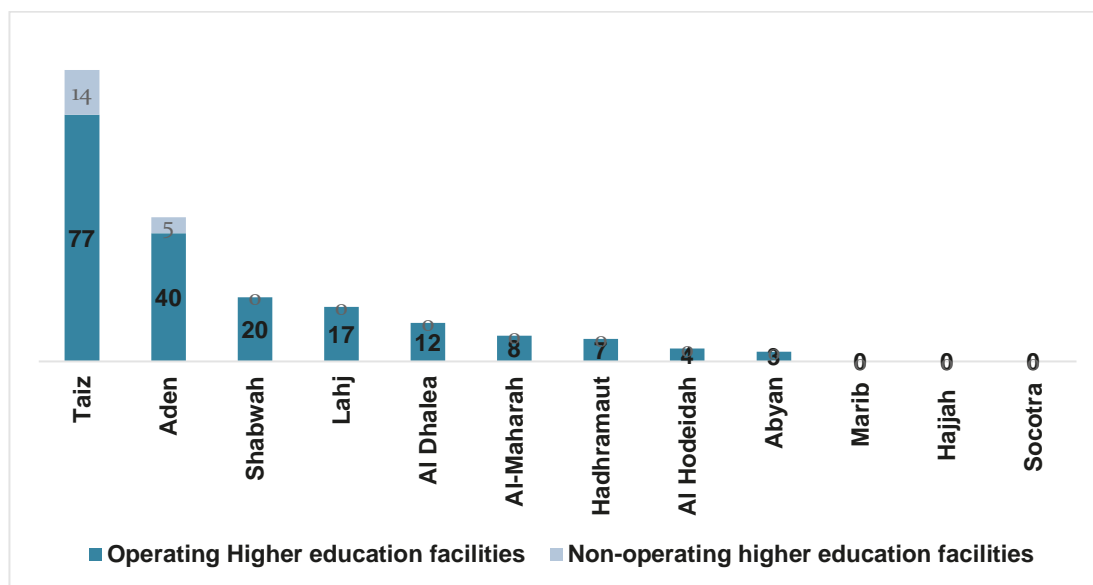
8.10 Distribution of scientific facilities in higher education that are functioning and that are not functioning

Table (8.10.1) Figure (8.10.1) reveal the number of operating and non-operating higher education facilities in the governorates of return.

Table (8.10.1) Number of operating and non-operating higher education facilities

Governorate	Non-operating higher education facilities	Operating Higher education facilities
Taiz	14	77
Aden	5	40
Shabwah	0	20
Lahj	0	17
Al Dhalea	0	12
Al-Maharah	0	8
Hadhramaut	0	7
Al Hodeidah	0	4
Abyan	0	3
Marib	0	0
Hajjah	0	0
Socotra	0	0
Total	19	188

Figure (8.10.1) Number of operating scientific facilities and non-operating scientific facilities



The results of Table (8.10.1) and Figure (8.10.1) reveal that the number of operating higher education facilities and non-operating higher education facilities. Taiz governorate ranked highest in terms of the number of higher education facilities that operate with a total of (71) facilities, while the number of facilities that do not operate reached (14) facilities. Aden governorate ranked second, where (40) facilities were found to be working while (5) higher education facilities were not working. As for the governorates that do not have higher education, they are Marib, Hajjah and Socotra.

8.11 Number of Higher Education facilities stopped by Reasons

Table (8.11.1) and Figure (8.11.1) reveal the number of higher education facilities stopped by reasons in the governorates of return.

Table (8.11.1) Number of higher education facilities stopped according to the reasons

The Reason	Number	Percentage
Other	6	2.90%
No staff	1	0.48%
Not completed	1	0.48%
Destroyed by war	11	5.31%
Total	207	100.00%

Figure (8.11.1) Number of higher education facilities suspended by reasons

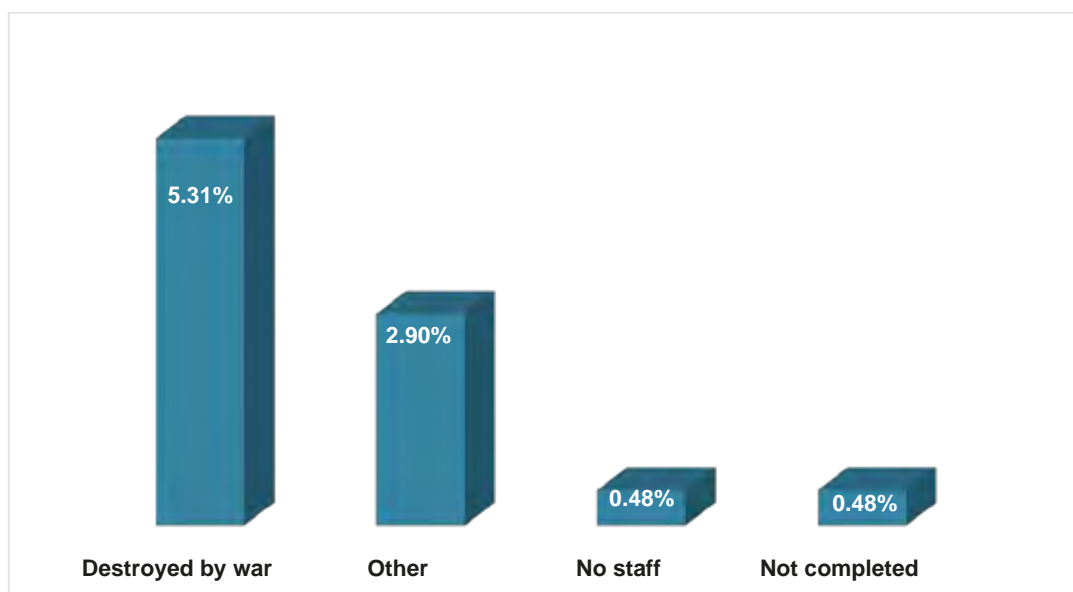


Table (8.11.1) and Figure (8.11.1) reveal the number of higher education facilities stopped by reasons in the governorates of return. The results show that the facilities stopped due to the war reached (207) and facilities destroyed due to the war is the highest percentage by (11) (5%) and facilities that have not been completed reached (1) (0.4%).

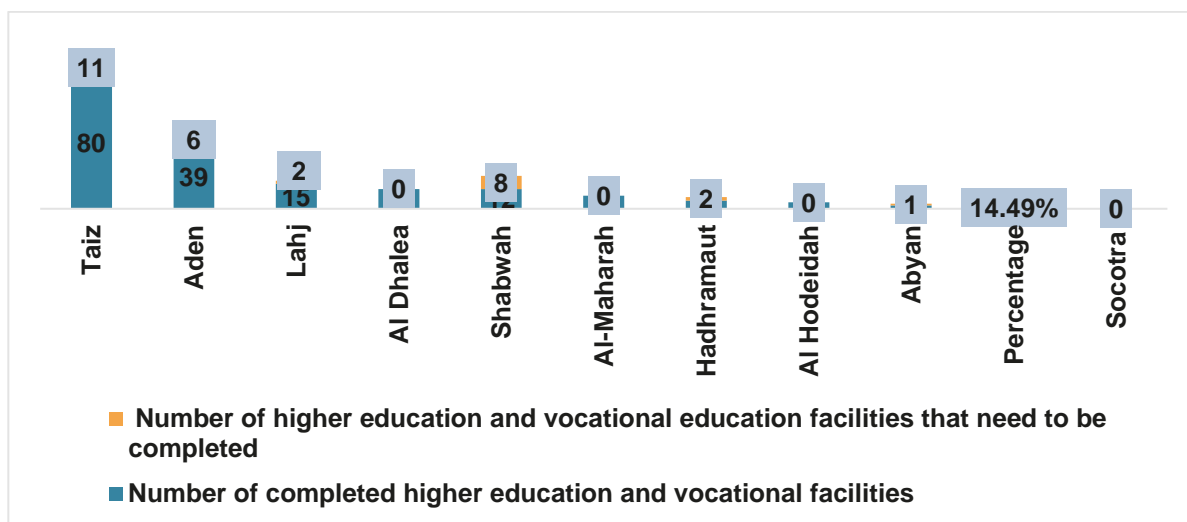
8.12 Number of completed Higher Education and Vocational Education Facilities compared to those still in need of completion.

Table (8.12.1) Figure (8.12.1) display the number of completed higher education facilities and vocational education facilities that need to be completed in the governorates of return.

Table (8.12.1) Number of completed higher education vocational and facilities that need to be completed

Governorate	Number of completed higher education and vocational facilities	Number of higher education and vocational education facilities that need to be completed	Total
Abyan	2	1	3
Al Hodeidah	4	0	4
Al Dhalea	12	0	12
Al-Maharah	8	0	8
Taiz	80	11	91
Hadhramaut	5	2	7
Shabwah	12	8	20
Aden	39	6	45
Lahj	15	2	17
Socotra	0	0	0
Marib	0	0	0
Hajjah	0	0	0
Total	177	30	207
Percentage	85.51%	14.49%	

Figure (8.12.1) Number of completed higher educaties and vocational education facilities that need to be completed



The results shown in Table (8.12.1) and Figure (8.12.1) reveal the number of completed higher education facilities and vocational education facilities that need to be completed in the governorates of return, where there are (177) facilities completed construction with (85.51%) while there are (30) facilities that need to complete construction with (14.49%) . Taiz Governorate ranked first in terms of the number of completed buildings with (80) facilities, and Aden ranks second with (39) facilities, but in terms of the number of higher and vocational education facilities that need to be completed their construction. It was found that Taiz Governorate contains (11) facilities, followed by Shabwah Governorate with (8) facilities.

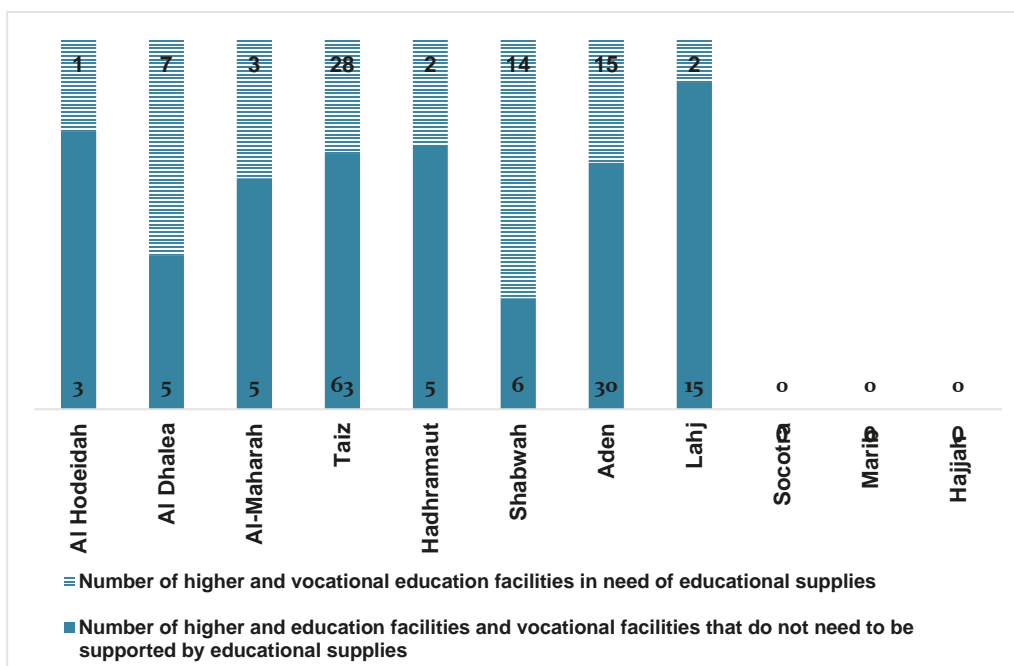
8.13 Number of higher education facilities that need to be provided with (educational supplies, boards, appliances, electricity, chairs... etc.)

Table (8.13.1) Figure (8.13.1) illustrates the number of higher education facilities that need to be provided with educational supplies (blackboards, appliances, electricity, chairs ... etc.) in the governorates of return.

Table (8.13.1) Number of higher education facilities that need to be provided with (educational supplies, boards, appliances, electricity, chairs ... etc.) in the governorates of return.

Governorate	Number of higher and vocational education facilities in need of educational supplies	Total
Abyan	1	3
Al Hodeidah	1	4
Al Dhalea	7	12
Al-Maharah	3	8
Taiz	28	91
Hadhramaut	2	7
Shabwah	14	20
Aden	15	45
Lahj	2	17
Socotra	0	0
Marib	0	0
Hajjah	0	0
Total	73	207
Percentage	35.27 %	

Figure (8.13.1) Number of needs like educational supplies (boards, appliances, electricity, chairs ... etc.) in the governorates of return.



The results in Table (8.13.1) and Figure (8.13.1) show the number of higher education facilities that need to be provided with educational supplies (boards, appliances, electricity, chairs ... etc.) in the governorates of return. The number of facilities that do not need support in educational supplies reached (134) facilities, with a rate of (64.73%). For higher and vocational education facilities that need support with educational supplies, the number reached (73) (35.27%).

Taiz governorate ranked first in terms of the need to be provided with educational supplies, where there are (28) facilities in need for boards, appliances, electricity, chairs ... etc.), followed by Aden governorate, which has (15) facilities that need educational supplies.

As for the number of higher education facilities and vocational education facilities that do not need support with educational supplies. Taiz governorate ranked first with (63) facilities, followed by Aden governorate with (30) facilities.

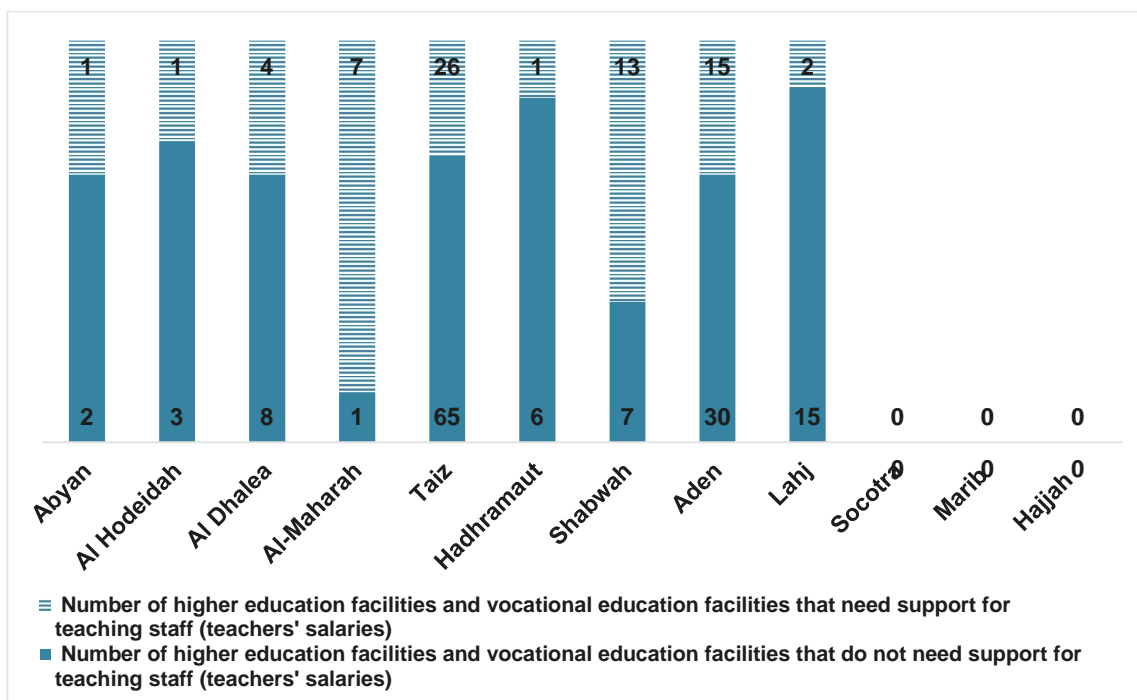
8.14 Number of educational facilities that need support for teaching staff (salaries for male and female teachers)

Table (8.14.1) and Figure (8.14.1) show the number of educational facilities that need support for educational staff, such as the salaries of male and female teachers in the governorates of return.

Table (8.14.1) Number of higher education facilities and vocational education facilities that need support and do not need support

Governorate	Number of higher education facilities and vocational education facilities that do not need support for teaching staff (teachers' salaries)	Number of higher education facilities and vocational education facilities that need support for teaching staff (teachers' salaries)	Total
Abyan	2	1	3
Al Hodeidah	3	1	4
Al Dhalea	8	4	12
Al-Maharah	1	7	8
Taiz	65	26	91
Hadhramaut	6	1	7
Shabwah	7	13	20
Aden	30	15	45
Lahj	15	2	17
Socotra	0	0	0
Marib	0	0	0
Hajjah	0	0	0
Total	137	70	207
Ratio	66.18 %	33.82 %	

Figure (8.14.1) Number of higher education facilities and vocational education facilities that do not need support



The results shown in Table (8.14.1) and Figure (8.14.1) reveal the number of higher education facilities and vocational education facilities that (need/do not need) support such as the salaries of male and female teachers in the governorates of return. Where the number of facilities that do not need the support of educational staff (137) with (66.18%) while the facilities that need support 70 facilities with(33.82%).

Taiz governorate ranks first in terms of the number of higher and vocational education facilities that do not need the support of educational staff by 65 facilities, followed by Aden governorate by 30 facilities. While the number of higher and vocational education facilities that need the support of educational staff reached 26 facilities in Taiz governorate, followed by Aden governorate by 15 attachments in.

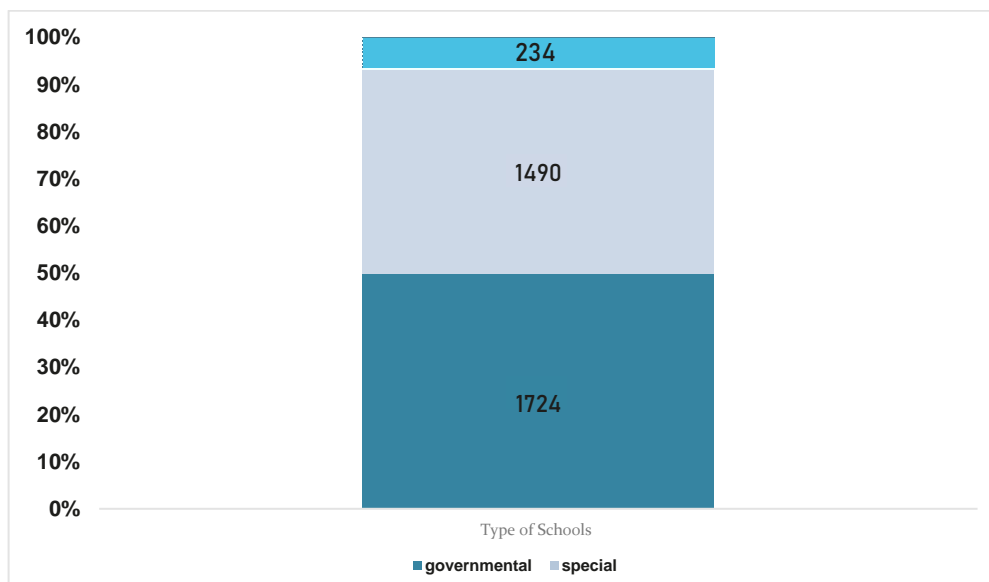
8.15 Type of schools

Table (8.15.1) and Figure (8.15.1) show the type of schools in the survey areas by governorates.

Table (8.15.1) shows the type of schools in the survey areas by governorates.

Type of Schools	Number of Schools	Ratio
governmental	1503	86.53%
special	234	13.47%
Total	1737	100.00%

Figure (8.15.1) shows the type of schools in the survey areas by governorates



It is clear from Table (8.15.1) and Figure (8.15.1) that the number of schools in the survey areas at the governorate level amounted to (1737) schools, distributed by (1503) government schools by (86.53%), while there are (234) private schools by (13.47%).

8.15.2 State of schools

Table (8.15.2) Current Status of Schools by Governorate

Governorate	Number of schools not operating	Number of schools operating	Total
Show	0	62	62
Al Al Hodeidah	14	46	60
Al Dhalea	7	92	99
Al-Maharah	1	70	71
Taiz	60	705	765
Hadhramaut	0	21	21
Socotra	0	17	17
Shabwah	5	211	216
Aden	9	218	227
Lahj	8	111	119
Marib	3	37	40
Hajjah	28	12	40
Total	135	1602	1737
Ratio	7.77%	92.23%	

Figure (8.15.2) shows the number of schools that are operating and which are not working

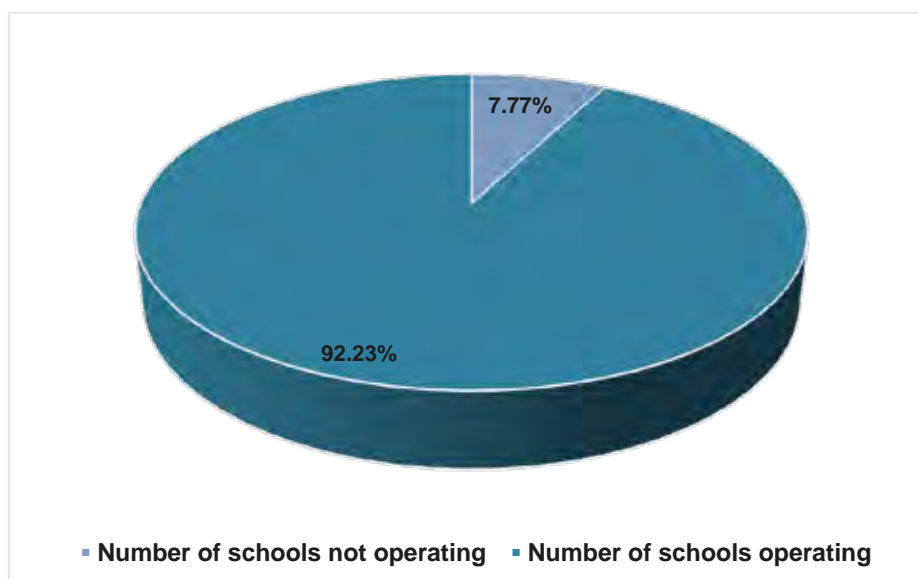


Table (8.15.2) and Figure (8.15.2) show the number of schools that operate and that do not operate according to the governorates covered by the survey, where it was found that the number of schools that operate amounted to (1602) schools by (92.23%), while the number of schools that do not operate (135) schools by (7.77%), where the governorates of Taiz, Aden and Shabwah occupied the first ranks, while the governorates of Marib, Hadramout and Socotra occupied the last ranks.

8.15.3 Number of schools by maintenance indicator

Table (8.15.3) shows the number of schools that need maintenance and the number of schools that do not need maintenance at the level of return governorates.

Table (8.15.3) Number of schools that need maintenance and the number of schools that do not need maintenance at the level of the governorates of return.

Governorate	Number of schools that do not require maintenance	Number of schools in need of maintenance	Total
Abyan	40	22	62
Al Al Hodeidah	34	26	60
Al Dhalea	77	22	99
Al-Maharah	46	25	71
Taiz	540	225	765
Hadhramaut	17	4	21
Socotra	17	0	17
Shabwah	175	41	216
Aden	189	38	227
Lahj	82	37	119
Marib	21	19	40
Hajjah	34	6	40
Total	1272	465	1737
Ratio	73.23%	26.77%	

Figure (8.15.3) Number of schools that need maintenance and the number of schools that do not need maintenance at the level of return governorates.

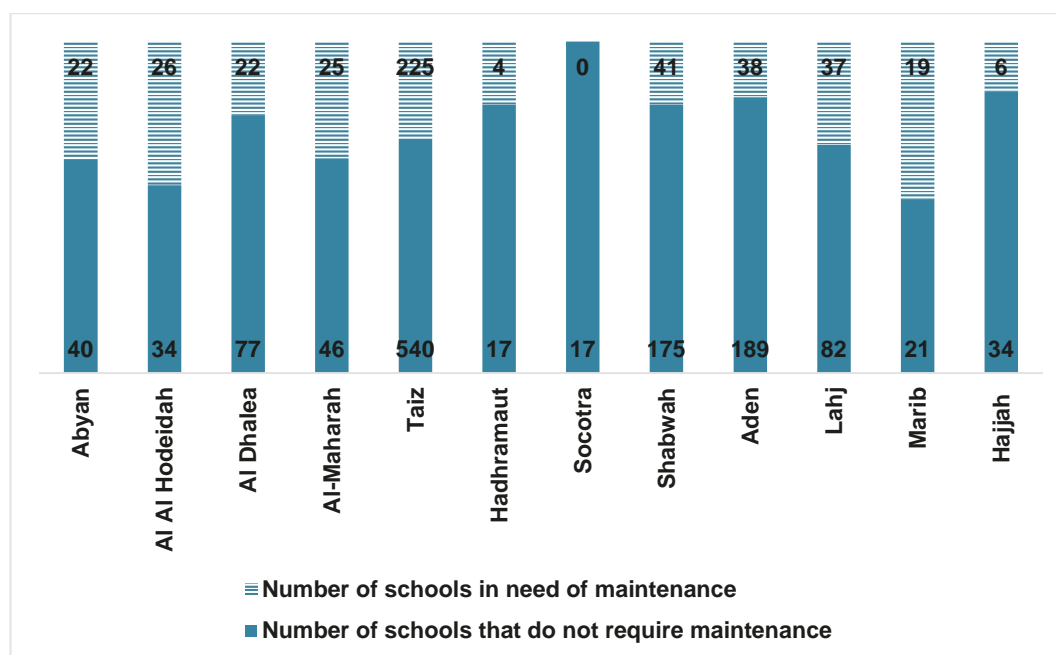


Table (8.15.3) and Figure (8.15.3) shows the percentage of schools that need maintenance, as their number reached (465) number by (26.77%) distributed over all governorates of return, while the number of schools that do not need maintenance reached (1272) schools by (73.23%), where Taiz, Aden and Shabwah occupied the first ranks, while the governorates of Socotra, Hadramout and Marib ranked last.

8.15.4 Distribution of schools by rehabilitation indicator

Table (8.15.4) shows the number of schools that need rehabilitation and the number of schools that do not need rehabilitation.

Table (8.15.4) shows the number of schools according to the rehabilitation indicator.

Governorate	Number of schools that do not need full rehabilitation	Number of schools in need of full rehabilitation	Total
ABYAN	50	12	62
Al Hodeidah	42	18	60
Al Dhalea	79	20	99
Al-Maharah	48	23	71
Taiz	607	158	765
Hadhramaut	16	5	21
Socotra	15	2	17
Shabwah	164	52	216
Aden	194	33	227
Lahj	93	26	119
Marib	29	11	40
Hajjah	36	4	40
Total	1373	364	1737
Ratio	79.04%	20.96%	

Figure (8.15.4) Number of schools according to the rehabilitation indicator

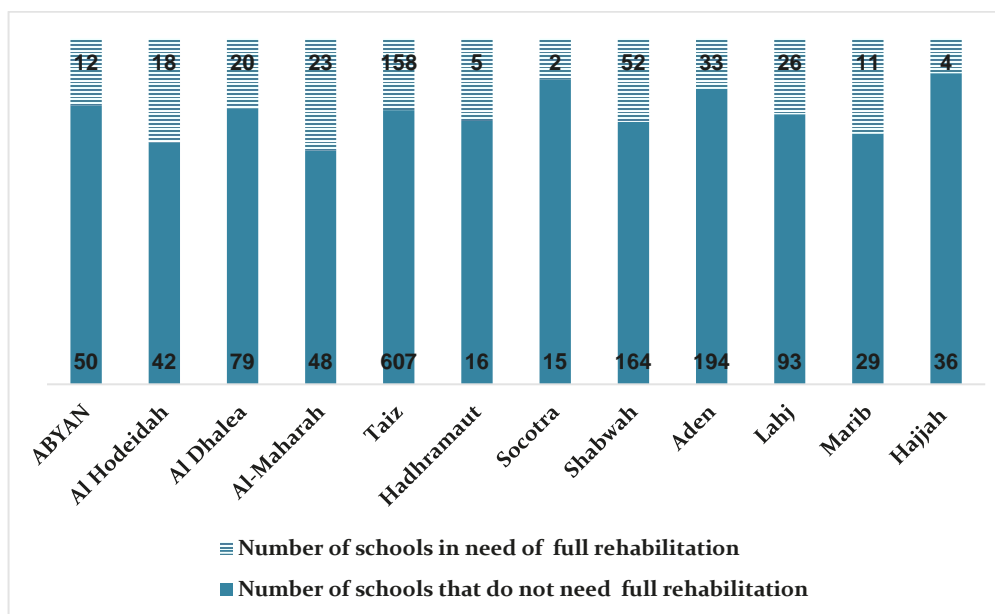


Table (8.15.4) and Figure (8.15.4) shows that the number of schools that do not need full rehabilitation in the survey areas at the level of the governorates of return amounted to (1373) (79.04%), while the number of schools that need full rehabilitation in the governorates of return amounted to (364) (20.96%). The governorates of Taiz, Shabwah and Aden got the first ranks, while the governorates of Marib, Hadramout and Socotra got the last ranks.

8.15.5 Number of schools by the needs of teaching staff

Table (8.15.5) shows the number of schools according to their need for teaching staff at the level of return governorates.

Table (8.15.5) Number of schools by the need indicator at the level of return governorates.

Governorate	Number of schools that do not need support for teaching staff	Number of schools that need support for teaching staff	Total
Abyan	12	50	62
Al Hodeidah	16	44	60
Al Dhalea	22	77	99
Al-Maharah	16	55	71
Taiz	219	546	765
Hadhramaut	9	12	21
Socotra	3	14	17
Shabwah	51	165	216
Aden	107	120	227
Lahj	42	77	119
Marib	8	32	40
Hajjah	18	22	40
Total	523	1214	1737
Ratio	30.11%	69.89%	

Figure (8.15.5) Number of schools by the need indicator at the level of the governorates of return.

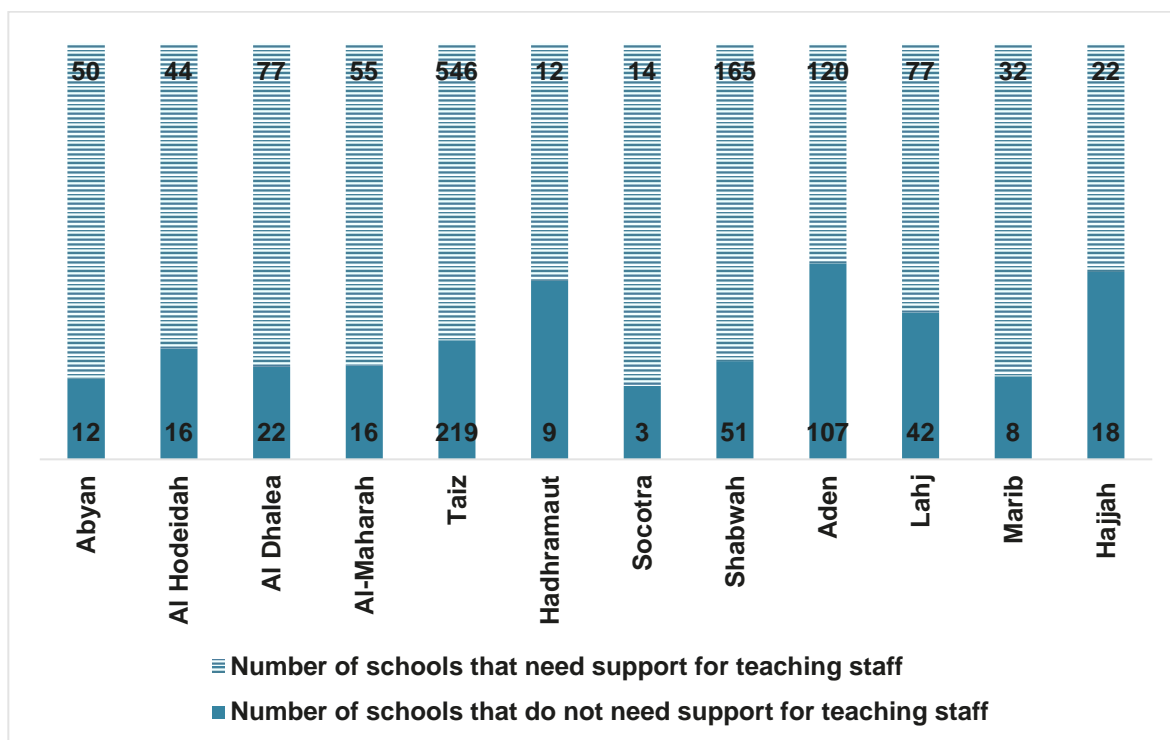


Table (8.15.5) and Figure (8.15.5) shows the number of schools that their teaching staff need to be supported reached (1214) (69.89%), while the number of schools that do not need support for their teaching staff reached (523) (30.11%) at the level of the governorates of return that were surveyed. With regard to need, it is noted that the governorates of Taiz and Aden occupied the first ranks in need, while the governorates of Hadramout and Socotra occupied the last ranks.

8.15.6. Distribution of schools by type of school

Table (8.15.6) shows the reasons for the suspension of schools according to the governorates of return.

Governorate	Reasons for discontinuation					Total
	Other	Lack of support	No Staff	Incomplete	Destroyed Due to the war	
Al-Hodeidah	3			1	10	14
Al , Dhalea	3	1			3	7
Al-Mahra	1					1
Taiz	16	4	6	6	28	60
Shabwa			1	2	2	5
Aden		1		4	4	9
Lahj	2	1	4		1	8
Marib	1	1			1	3
Hajjah	2	1				3

Table (8.15.6) and Figure (8.15.6) present the factors contributing to the cessation of school activities, highlighting that the predominant reasons include destruction due to war, insufficient support, and incomplete construction projects. Taiz governorate recorded the highest percentage, reaching (44.44%), while Al-Maharah governorate registered the lowest percentages at (0.74%).

Section Nine



**Food security
and livelihoods**



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

9.1 Introduction

The humanitarian cost doubles every day as a result of the continuation of the war, as the suffering of the returnees worsens in terms of their inability to buy food and the weakness of the humanitarian response by humanitarian partners to meet their needs of food, through the results of the survey, it was found that the number of families that do not have a source of income reached (184806) reached by (45%) of the total number of returning families. The number of families that cannot practice their previous work (86,874) families. These indicators underscore the urgent need to provide more support in the food security sector to returning families.

The results also showed that (410,770) returning families have a variety of sources of income as primary, secondary and third sources of income, represented in (agriculture / military / daily wage / temporary employment / fishing / pension / teacher / Freelance business / freelance professions / doctor (health) / employee in an organization / institution (international / local) / cleaner / university professor as a source of livelihood) In order to clarify the reality of food security for IDPs in homes and camps, this section includes a descriptive analysis of the indicators of the food security sector for returnees by the governorates.

9.2 Number of households without income by governorate

Table (9.2.1) and Figure (9.2.1) show the number of households that do not have income by governorate.

Table (9.2.1) shows the number of households that do not have income

Governorate	Number of households without a fixed source of income	Percentage of households without fixed income
Taiz	65235	35.30%
Aden	43260	23.41%
Al Dhalea	23854	12.91%
Lahj	21690	11.74%
Abyan	13655	7.39%
Shabwa	5591	3.03%
Hodeidah	5432	2.94%
Marib	2368	1.28%
Al-Mahra	1962	1.06%
Hajjah	1059	0.57%
Socotra	593	0.32%
Hadhramaut	107	0.06%
Total	184806	100.00%

Figure (9.2.1) The number of households that do not have income

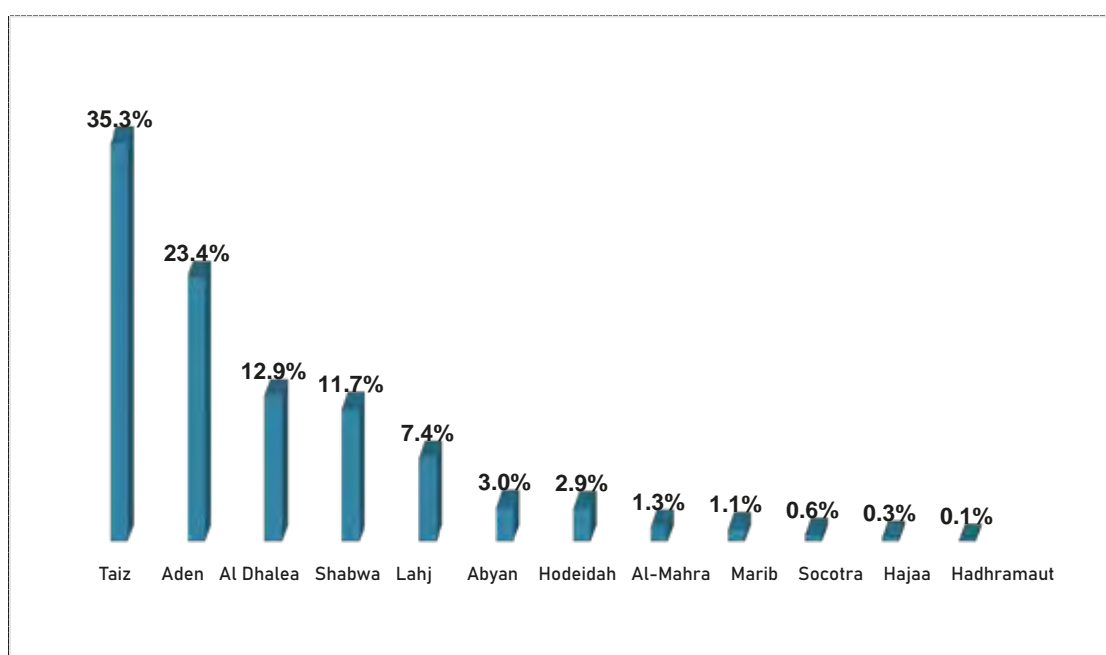


Table (9.2.1) and Figure (9.2.1) above shows the number of households that do not have a fixed source of income equivalent to (184806) families.

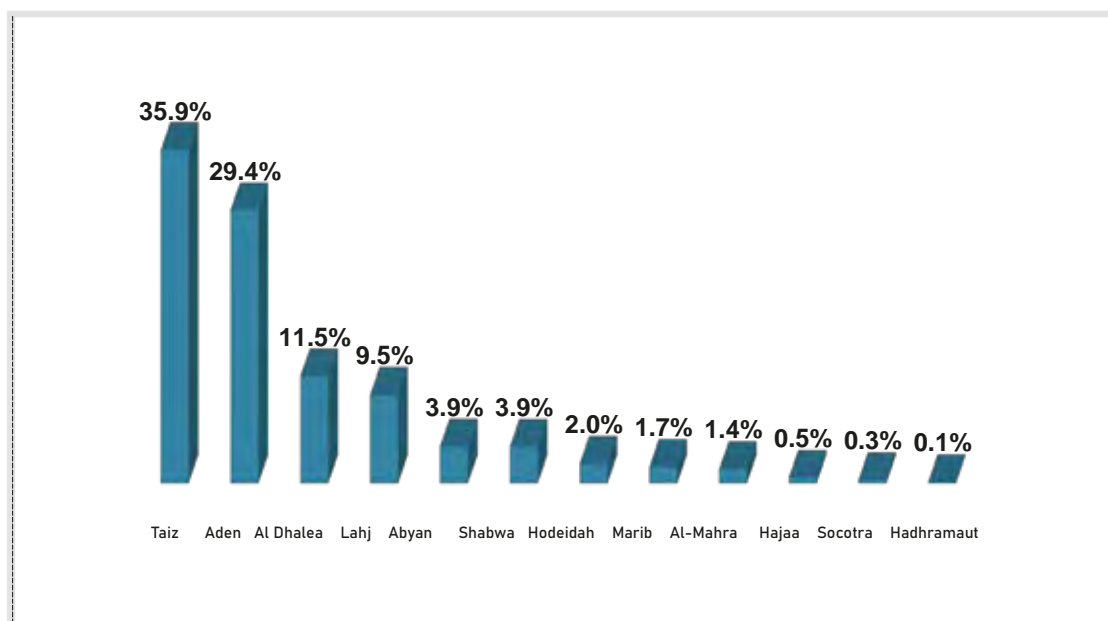
9.3 Distribution of Households Unable to Carry Out Their Previous Work Before Displacement by Governorate

Figure (9.3.1) show the number of families that cannot practice their previous work before displacement by governorate.

Table (9.3.1) shows the number of families that cannot practice their previous work before displacement

Governorate	Number of returning families unable to carry out their previous work (i.e. before displacement)	Percentage
Taiz	31158	%35.87
Aden	25531	%29.39
Al Dhalea	9966	%11.47
Lahj	8235	%9.48
Abyan	3381	%3.89
Shabwa	3363	%3.87
Hodeidah	1770	%2.04
Marib	1463	%1.68
Al-Mahra	1243	%1.43
Hajaa	466	%0.54
Socotra	251	%0.29
Hadhramaut	47	%0.05
Total	86874	%100.00

Figure (9.3.1) shows that they cannot practice their previous work



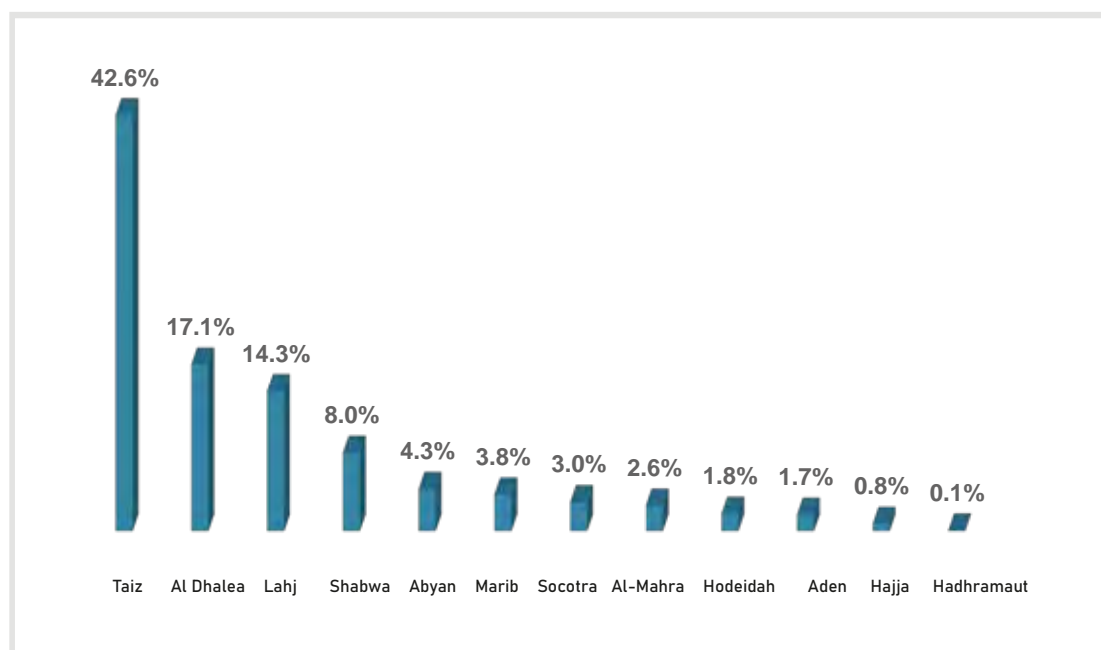
9.4 Distribution of returning families in need of reclamation of agricultural land by governorate.

Tables (9.4.1) and Figure (9.4.1) show the distribution of returning families in need of reclamation of agricultural land by governorate.

Tables (9.4.1) show the distribution of returning families in need of reclamation of agricultural land.

Governorate	Number of returning families in need of agricultural land reclamation	Percentage of returning families in need of agricultural land reclamation
Taiz	17753	%42.63
Aden	7106	%17.06
Al Dhalea	5972	%14.34
Lahj	3343	%8.03
Abyan	1801	%4.32
Shabwa	1563	%3.75
Hodeidah	1239	%2.97
Marib	1089	%2.61
Al-Mahra	742	%1.78
Hajaa	701	%1.68
Socotra	311	%0.75
Hadhramaut	28	%0.07
Total	41648	%100.00

Figure (9.4.1) The percentage of distribution of returning families in need of reclamation of agricultural land



It is clear from Table (9.4.1) and Figure (9.4.1) that the number of returning families that need to reclaim agricultural lands amounted to (41648) families, where Taiz Governorate ranks first by (42.63%), followed by Al-Dhalea Governorate by (17.06%) and Lahj Governorate by (14.34%).

9.5 Distribution of returning families according to sources of income _ first priority _

Table (9.5.1) shows the number of returning families by sources of income according to the first priority.

Table (9.5.1) shows the number of returning families by sources of income - first priority -

Source of income	Number of Households	Percentage of households
Agriculture	91307	%22.23
Empolyee	89651	%21.82
Daily Wage	81663	%19.88
Temporary Employment	64140	%15.61
Fishing	31799	%7.74
Retired Empolyee	17310	%4.21
Teacher	17303	%4.21
Freelance Business	6754	%1.64
Freelance Professions	5572	%1.36
Doctor/Health	3404	%0.83
Employee Of An Organization/Institution (International/Local)	766	%0.19
Cleaner	585	%0.14
University Professor	520	%0.13
Total	410774	100.000

Figure (9.5.1) The number of returning families by sources of income - first priority -

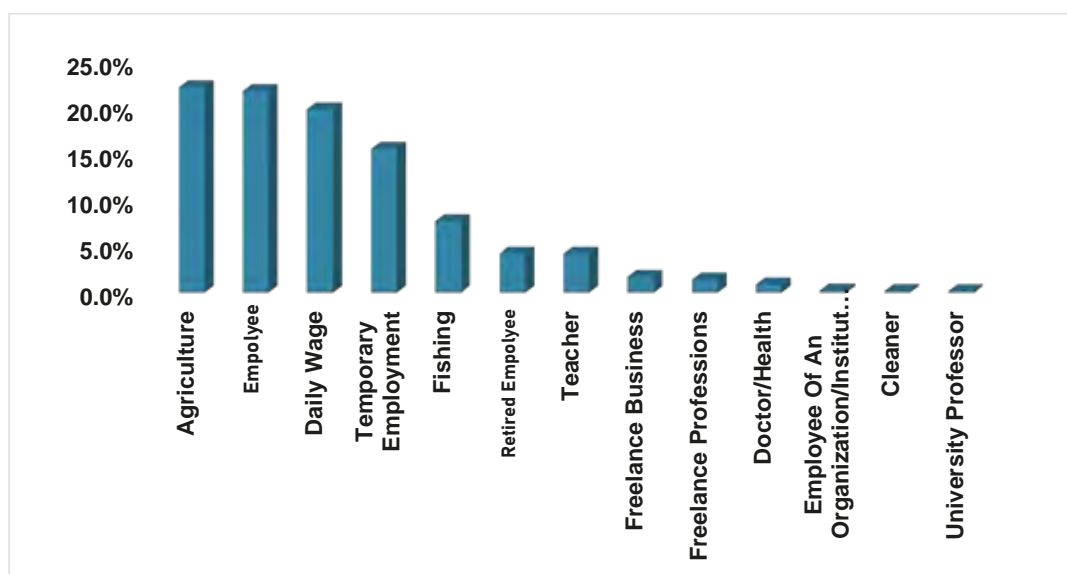


Table (9.5.1) and Figure (9.5.1) show the following:

Number of returning families by sources of income according to the first priority, where the sources of income are considered agricultural and Employee. The highest percentage of families (22%) (21%), followed by daily wage and temporary employment (19%) (15%) respectively, and from (1-7%) each of the following professions: fishing / Retired Employee / teacher / Freelance Business/ freelance professions).

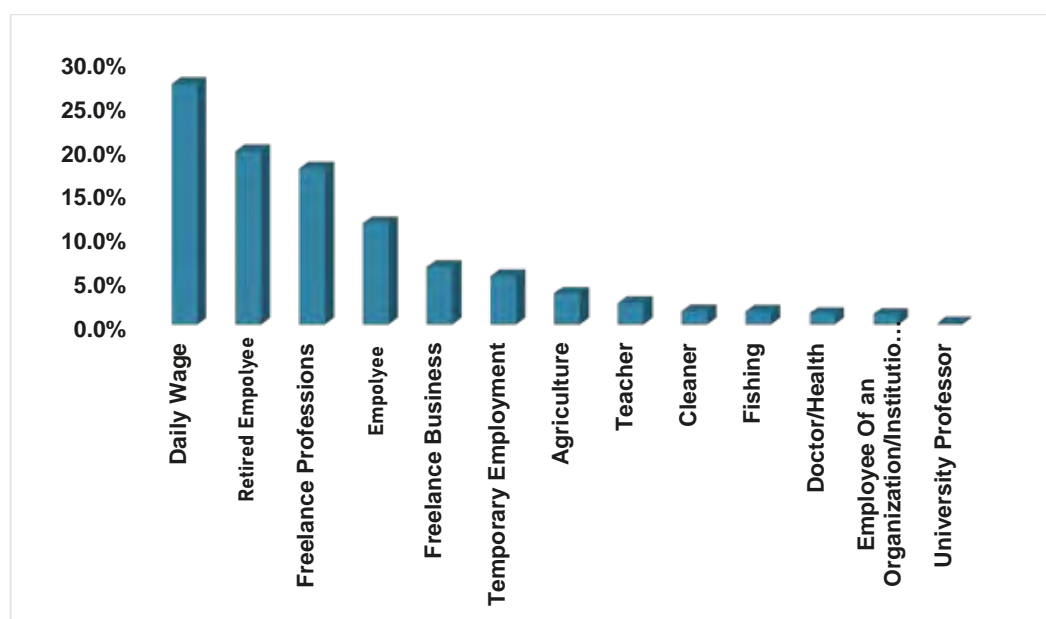
9.6 Distribution of Returning Households by Sources of Income _Second Priority_

Table 9.6.1 shows Number of returning families by sources of income according to the third priority.

Table (9.6.1) shows the number of families returning families by sources of income - second priority -

Source of income	Number of Households	Percentage of households
Daily Wage	112908	%27.49
Retired Employee	81317	%19.80
Freelance Professions	73115	%17.80
Employee	47541	%11.57
Freelance Business	27006	%6.57
Temporary Employment	22489	%5.47
Agriculture	14459	%3.52
Teacher	9958	%2.42
Cleaner	6184	%1.51
Fishing	6047	%1.47
Doctor/Health	4935	%1.20
Employee Of an Organization/Institution (International/Local)	4522	%1.10
University Professor	293	%0.07
Total	410774	100.000

Figure (9.6.1) The number of returning households by sources of income - second priority -



It is clear from Table (9.6.1) and Figure (9.6.1) that the number of returning families according to sources of income _second priority_, where the daily wage shows the highest percentage of families equivalent to (27%), followed by a Retired Employee and Empolyee Freelance professions by (19%), (17%) (11%) respectively, and from (1-6%) both: Freelance business / temporary employment / agriculture / teacher / cleaners / fishing.

9.7 Distribution of Returning Households by Sources of Income _ Third Priority _

Table (9.7.1) and Figure (9.7.1) show the number of returning families by sources of income according to the third priority.

Table (9.7.1) shows the number of returning families by sources of income - Third Priority -

Source of income	Number of Households	Percentage of households
Daily Wage	136175	%33.15
Empolyee	93993	%22.88
Temporary Employment	44334	%10.79
Freelance Professions	34771	%8.46
Retired Employee	28576	%6.96
Teacher	26675	%6.49
Fishing	12633	%3.08
Freelance Business	10023	%2.44
Cleaner	9935	%2.42
Agriculture	9887	%2.41
Doctor/Health	1908	%0.46
Employee Of An Organization/Institution (International/Local)	1112	%0.27
University Professor	752	%0.18
Total	410774	%100.00

Figure (9.7.1) shows number of returning families by sources of income - the third priority -

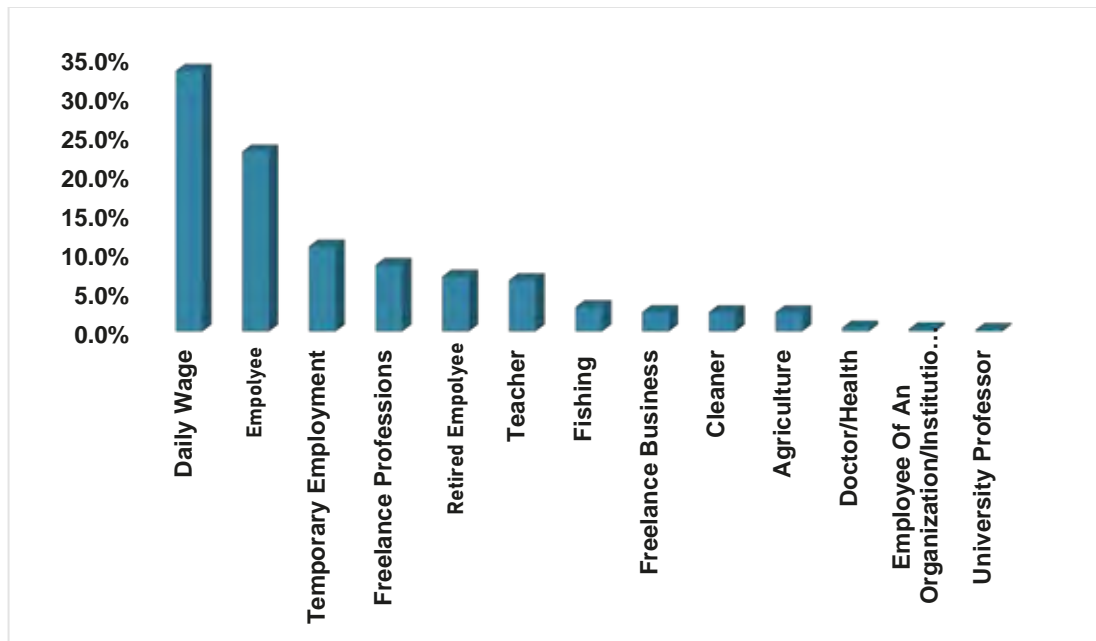


Table (9.7.1) and Figure (9.7.1) shows that the number of returning families by sources of income - the third priority - where the daily wage shows the highest percentage of families equivalent to (33%), followed by a Employee by (22%) and temporary employment by (10%) and from (2-8%) both: freelance professions / Retired Employee / teacher / fishing / freelance -business / cleaner.

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

10.1 Introduction

Since 2015, many displaced people have returned to their areas of origin, where the number of returnees reached (410,770) families (2,199,060) returning IDPs, and despite the early return of these people, many areas of return still lack many services, and the returnees in those areas have not received any humanitarian assistance for the past eight years.

This section includes the most important needs of the return areas at the level of the telecommunications, civil defense and electricity sectors in (1433) areas distributed over 73 districts and 12 governorates: (Aden / Lahj / Abyan / Al-Dhalea / Hodeidah / Hadramout / Shabwa / Al-Mahra / Taiz / Marib / Hajjah / Socotra)

10.2 Priorities for returnee needs

Table (10.2.1) shows The number of areas according to the indicators of the priorities of the needs of the returnees represented in (providing livelihoods - food assistance - building and providing an education facility - establishing a water project - building and providing a health facility - restoring partially destroyed houses - rehabilitating water projects - building completely destroyed houses - rehabilitating destroyed health facilities - Rehabilitation/operation of other service centers (electricity, roads, police departments, courts... etc.) Rehabilitation of destroyed educational facilities - financial support - reclamation of agricultural land - WASH - demining - community integration programs - legal support - return of looted lands.

Table (10.2.1) Priorities for returnee needs

Priority	Number of regions	Percentage
Providing livelihoods	250	17.45%
food assistance	210	14.65%
building and providing an education facility	150	10.47%
establishing a water project	135	9.42%
building and providing a health facility	121	8.44%
restoring partially destroyed houses	100	6.98%
rehabilitating water projects	85	5.93%
building completely destroyed houses	80	5.58%
rehabilitating destroyed health facilities	67	4.68%
Rehabilitation/operation of other service centers (electricity, roads, police departments, courts... etc.)	64	4.47%
Rehabilitation of destroyed educational facilities	47	3.28%
Financial support	40	2.79%
Reclamation of agricultural land	33	2.30%
WASH	21	1.47%
demining	11	0.77%
Community integration Programs	10	0.70%
Legal Support	5	0.35%
return of looted lands.	4	0.28%

Figure (10.1.1): Priorities for returnee needs

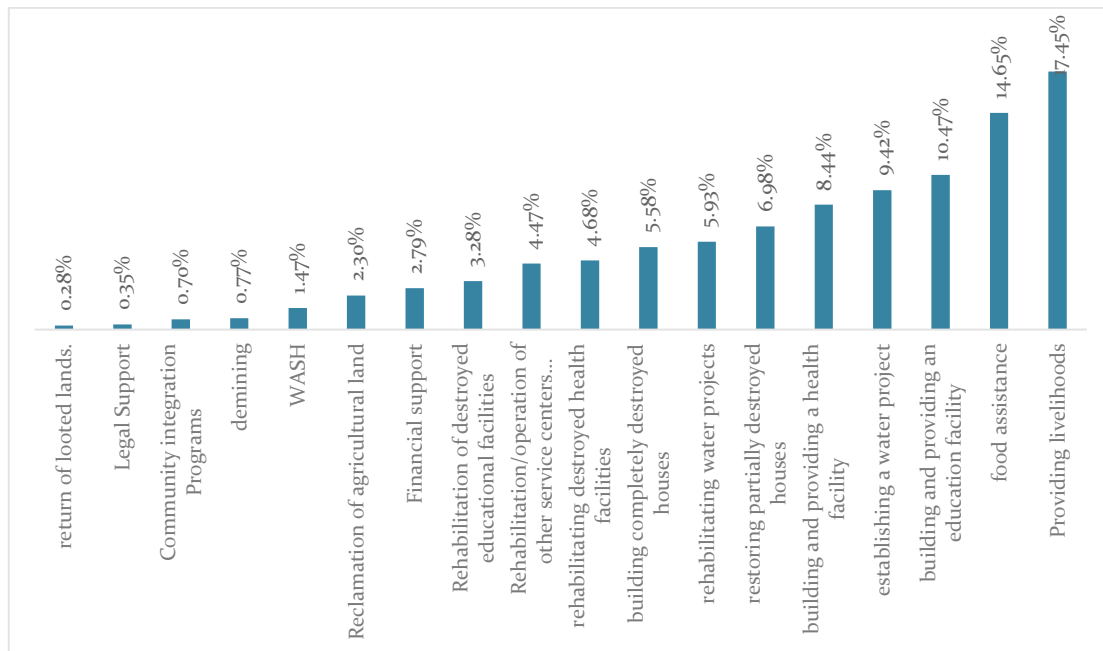


Table (10.2.1) and Figure (10.2.1) Show The most important priorities of the needs of returnees in all different humanitarian sectors are: providing livelihoods as a first priority and received %17.5 of the total 1433 areas, while obtaining food assistance was the second priority by %14.7, and came in third place building and providing an educational facility by %10.5, while the fourth priority was the establishment of a water project for the region by %9.42 Next are the rest of the priorities (building and providing of a health facility, building of partially destroyed houses, rehabilitation of water projects, building of completely destroyed houses, rehabilitation of destroyed health facilities, rehabilitation/operation of other service centers (electricity, roads, police departments, courts... Rehabilitation of destroyed educational facilities - financial support - reclamation of agricultural land - WASH - demining - community integration programs - legal support - return of looted lands..

10.3 Other Services

This part includes the projects and service needs available and not available in the areas of return, as well as indicating the reasons for the stopping of projects and the type of damage they suffered.

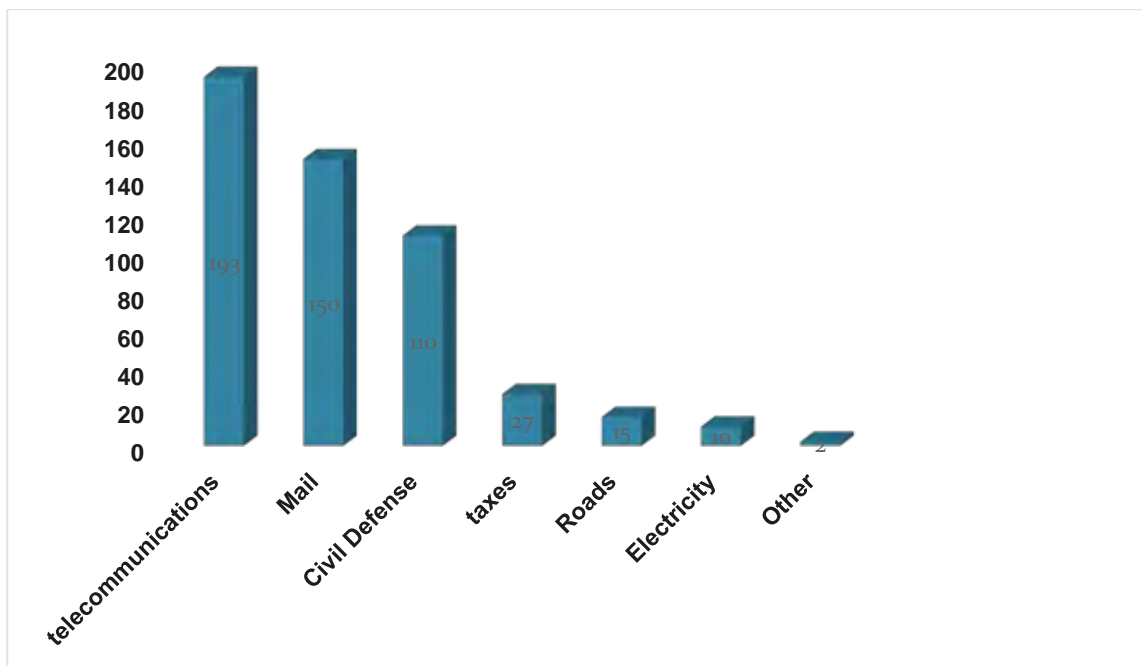
10.3.1 Types of service projects

Table (10.3.1) and Figure (10.3.1) display the and percentage of types of service projects.

Table (10.3.1) Types of service projects

Service Projects	Percentage
telecommunications	29.59%
Mail	2.96%
Civil Defense	1.97%
taxes	0.39%
Roads	21.70%
Electricity	38.07%
Other	5.33%
Total	100%

Figure (10.3.1) Types of service projects



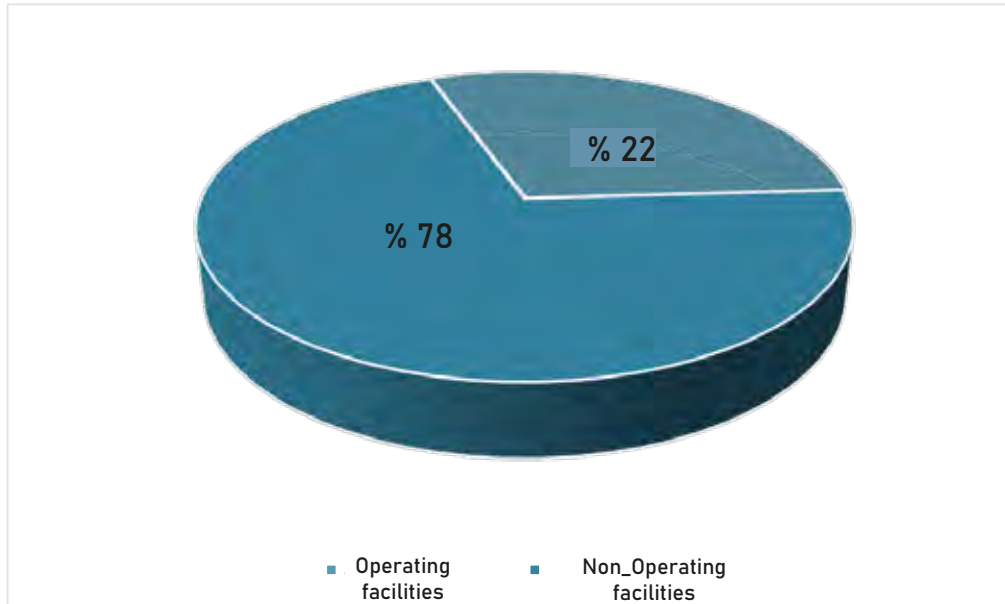
It is noted through Table (10.3.1) and Figure (110.3.1) above, which shows the types of other service projects, which are electricity by 38.07%), followed by telecommunications by (29.59%), roads by (21.70%), post office by (2.96%), civil defense by (1.97%), taxes (0.39%), and other services by (5.33%).

10.3.2 Facilities and services that work

Table 10.3.2 and Figure (10.3.2) Show the number of other facilities and services that are working and not

Facility/Service	Operating facilities	Non_Operating facilities
Telecommunications	46	104
Mail	5	10
Civil Defense	2	8
Taxes		2
Roads	8	102
Other	7	20
Total	68	246
percentage	22%	78%

Figure (10.3.2) Types of service projects



Illustrated by Table (10.3.2) and Figure (10.3.2) the total number of facilities and services that are operating reached (167) by 29.66% and facilities and services that are not working reached (396) by 70.34%, which calls for attention to these service projects stopped, starting with electricity and telecommunications, followed by the rest of the other services and reconsidering them for their importance in alleviating the suffering of the displaced.

10.3.3 Reasons for the stopping of service projects

Table (10.3.3) and Figure (10.3.3) show the reasons for the stopping of service projects.

Table (10.3.3) Reasons for the stopping of service projects

Reasons for stopping	Percentage
Destroyed by war	67%
Lack of support	13%
No staff	3%
Not completed	16%
Other	2%
Total	100%

Figure (10.3.3) Types of service projects

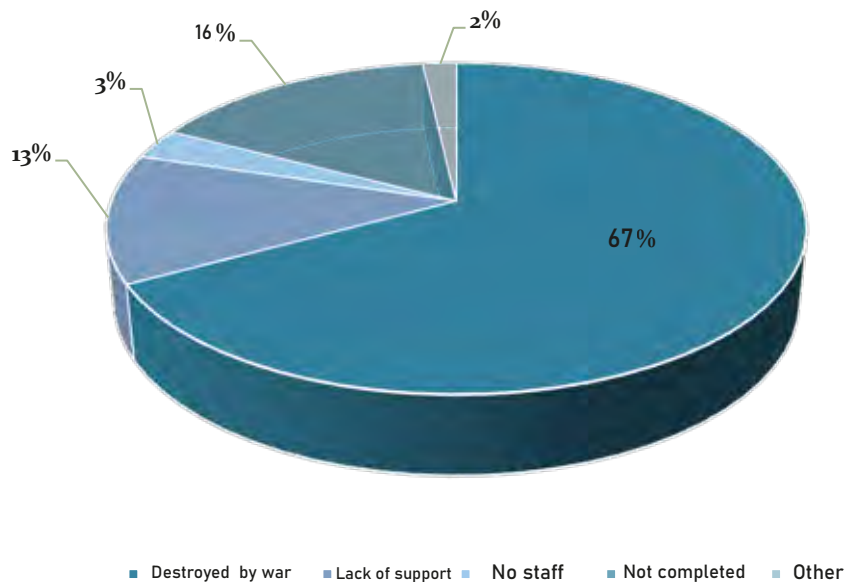


Table (10.3.3) and Figure (10.3.3) show the reasons for the stopping of service projects and it is clear that most of the facilities and services were destroyed due to the war, where this reason was (67%), followed by the facilities and services that are completed 16%, then the absence of support (13%), and there is no staff 3%, and other reasons (2%).

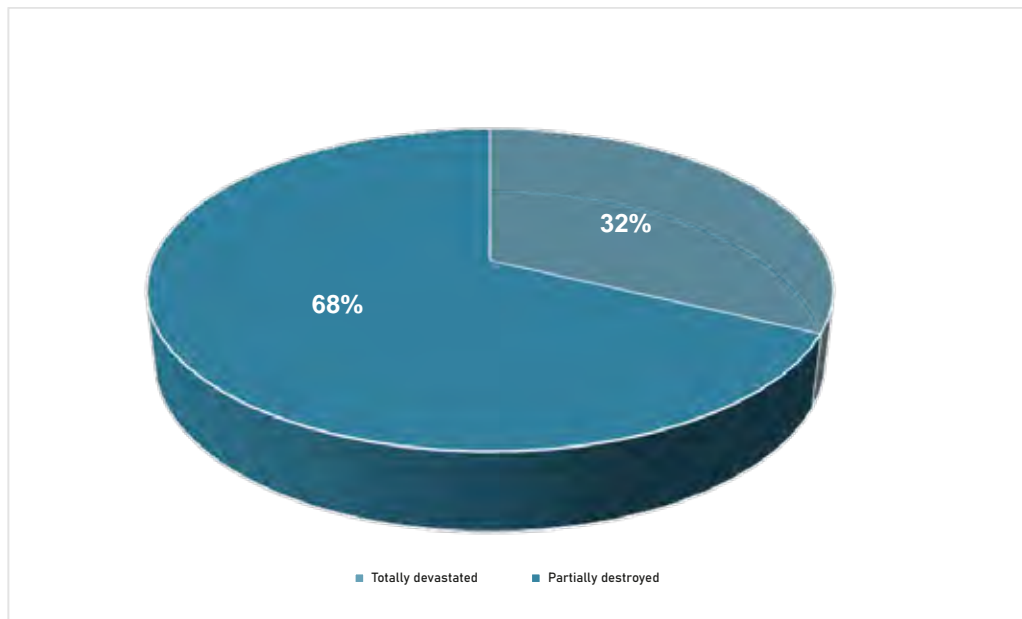
10.3.4 Type of damage in service projects

Table (10.3.4) and Figer(10.3.4) show the type of damage in service projects, which may be completely destroyed or partially destroyed.

Table (10.3.4) Type of Damage in Service Projects

Type of damage	Total	Percentage
Partially destroyed	36	32%
Totally devastated.	76	68%

Figure (10.3.4) Types of service projects



It is clear from Table (10.3.4) and Figure (10.3.4) that the total number of totally destroyed service projects is (76), representing the highest percentage (68%) and the total partially destroyed projects (36) by (32%).

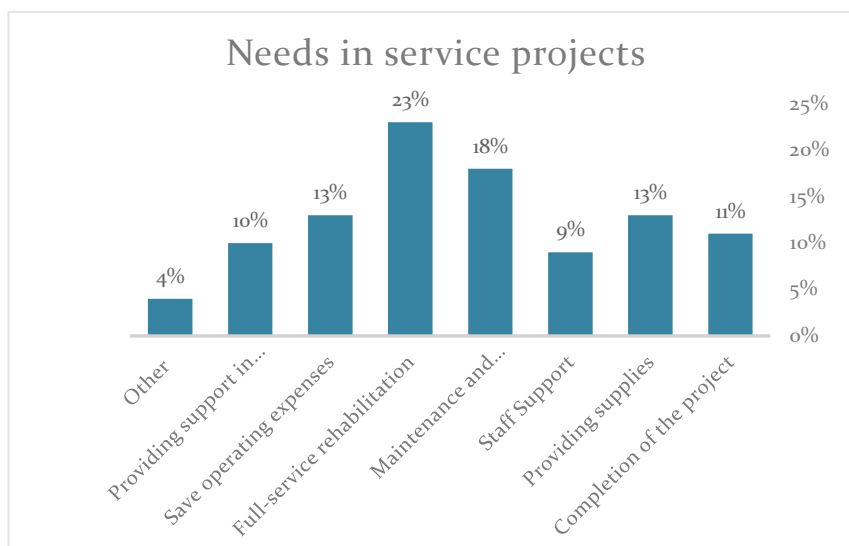
10.3.5 Service project needs

Table (10.3.5) and Figer (10.3.5) show the needs of service projects

Table (10.3.5) Service Projects Needs

Need	Percentage
Completion of the project	11%
Providing supplies	13%
Staff Support	9%
Maintenance and restoration of destroyed parts	18%
Full-service rehabilitation	23%
Save operating expenses	13%
Providing support in exchange for providing the service at the lowest cost (in case of a private project)	10%
Other	4%
Total	100%

Figure (10.3.5) Types of service projects



It is illustrated from Table 10.3.5) and Figure (10.3.5) That there are many needs to re-activating service projects and benefit the displaced from them, and the most important need of them is a complete rehabilitation of the service and represents the highest percentage of need (23%), followed by maintenance and restoration of destroyed parts by (18%)

, followed by the provision of operating expenses by (13%) , followed by the provision of supplies by (13%), followed by the completion of the construction of the project by (11%) and total (143), followed by the provision of support in return for providing the service at the lowest cost (in the case of a private project) by (10%), followed by staff support by (9%) and other needs by (4%) .

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 Lorem ipsum
- 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

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,

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