



# YCO Rapid Needs Assessment Report in AL-Modhaffer district - Taiz - Governorate

Multi Sector Need Assessment  
Youth Creativity Organization for development and peace





## General Information

### **Location (country, region/area affected)**

YEMEN, Taiz governorate, Al -Modhaffer district.

### **Organization**

Youth Creativity Organization For Development and Peace (YCO)

### **Date/s on which the rapid needs assessment was done**

1 Sep, 2019

### **Date on which the rapid needs assessment report is being written**

20 Sep 2019

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# Acronyms

YCO	Youth Creativity Organization	NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons	Aug	August
NFIs	Non-Food Items	Sept	September
WASH	Water Sanitation and hygiene	UN	United Nations
HHs	Households	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
GBV	Gender Based Violence	YHRP	Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan
HC	Host Community	HNO	Humanitarian Need Overview
HHs	Households	PNA	Protection Needs Assessment
I/LNGOs	International/Local Non-Governmental Organizations	MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
TFPM	TASK FORCE ON POPULATION MOVEMENT	GBV	Gender Based Violence
DTM	Displaced Tracking Matrix	PWSNs	People with Special Needs
ETT	Emergency Tracking Table		
IOM	International Organization of Migrants		
IHL	International Humanitarian Law		
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations		

# Background

**More than 71 IDPs HHs have been affected, including more than 356 displaced Individuals.**

**These IDPs need highly assistance in all humanitarian sectors since they do not have anything to help like having a job or income resource and these vulnerable HHs should be taken into consideration.**



The humanitarian crisis in Yemen remains the worst in the world. Nearly four years of conflict and severe economic decline are driving the country to the brink of famine and exacerbating needs in all sectors. An estimated 80 per cent of the population – 24 million people – require some form of humanitarian or protection assistance, including 14.3 million who are in acute need. Severity of needs is deepening, with the number of people in acute need a staggering 27 per cent higher than last year. Two-thirds of all districts in the country are already pre-famine, and one-third face a convergence of multiple acute vulnerabilities.

The escalation of the conflict since March 2015 has dramatically aggravated the protection crisis in which millions face risks to their safety and basic rights.

Over the past several days, fighting has spread dramatically in the districts of Taizz and Al Hudaydah governorates. The situation in the districts of Taizz and Al Hudaydah governorates remains critical, with some of the heaviest and most sustained fighting. Many of the displaced were already vulnerable, with access to livelihoods in the area, severely affected by the conflict. Most are currently being hosted by relatives and friends, while either lack the financial means to do so, or have concerns over their safety.

Taizz was one of the most affected governorates by the flaming conflict. The majority of its 24th districts were either conflict areas or displacement areas. According to the Central statistical Center of Almuthaffer contains population which is approximately 227,336 inhabitants respectively in area of 160,5 km<sup>2</sup>.

Whereas Almuthaffer is regarded as one of the most affected area by the war also it is one of the most area which has received IDPs in every part in the district as rental HHs. Most of people in Al Modhaffer District suffer high health risks and gender-based violence, food, NFIs, separated latrines, water, shelter materials, and ESKs is very high in addition to protection needs, and medical services. Health facilities are not functioning, shops and markets are open for limited hours, and the water network operates sporadically due to lack of fuel and damage sustained to the main pumping station.

# Executive Summary

According to field reports, shelling continued for 12 consecutive days at the start of Sep 2019 in district of Al-Modhaffer - Taiz Governorate in the displacement of residents to safer villages in the area. According to the Protection Cluster, armed clashes continued in Taiz Governorate causing civilian casualties and damaging homes.

This rapid need assessment has been conducted by YCO. It was commissioned by YCO Field team and with own- funding. It was conducted through field team need assessment surveys through questionnaires and survey forms then further interviews. The scope of work was to calculate the IDPs number in the hosting sites and figure their overall needs after making a strategic work plan for the field work team.

YCO conducted need assessment in Sep 2019 in Al-Modhaffer district in Taiz governorate. The overall objective of the assessment was to identify the main humanitarian needs in relation Shelter, NFIs, ESKs WASH , health, food security, nutrition, and protection. The assessment sought to gather information about the overall situation and the dire humanitarian needs of Al-Modhaffer district, as well as insights into the existing services and capacities, needs and gaps in services and protection mechanisms as expressed by men, women, girls and boys of different ages and community leaders.

# The objectives of the assessment



## The objectives is the following:

1. To cover the IDPs needs for NFIs / ESKs, shelter items, cooking materials, and solar system since they are homeless and live in the open.
2. To provide the hosting sites IDPs drinking water as well as washing and cooking water, separate latrines between genders, and hygiene kits.
3. To provide the hosting sites IDPs children the education Kits and school uniforms as well as given immunity.
4. To provide food assistance to IDPs since no Organization has given them any food aid.
5. To provide the hosting sites IDPs the medical services and treatment of chronic diseases and vaccines no medical unites are there near the sites.
6. To provide nutrition services for children and (pregnant & nursing) mothers.



# Assessment Methodology & Tools

On 1 Sep 2019 YCO conducted an assessment in Taiz governorate –( Al-Modhaffer) district. A Social Worker, and two Emergency Experts composed the assessment team.

## Type of Study & Sampling

In order to assess the needs of the hosting sites IDPs, a quantitative study was conducted using a questionnaire and IDPs interviews with mostly closed-ended questions and few subjective ones. This questionnaire was reviewed and adapted with the help of the outreach workers who were already in contact with the IDPs through their work and hence had a general idea about their current situation. Data collectors were trained on the tool when the final questionnaire was ready.

A total of 71 households of IDPs were present in these Four hosting sites.

In each one of the 71 families targeted, only the key person (generally Head of Family) was interviewed. Prior to the interview, the data collectors followed an already developed protocol that required them to introduce themselves and YCO, and the purpose of the study with an indication that no direct benefit will be received as a result of their participation.

- By the time the data was collected and analyzed the situation of the IDPs might have already changed as the influx of IDPs is increasing every month. This might infer changing needs due to the changing situation.
- Given the length of the questionnaire and the numerous questions, some questions had a very low response rate.
- Data collectors were part of a humanitarian organization so respondents could have sometimes exaggerated their needs in the hope to get help.



# Sites Information

Partner	Survey Date	District	Site Name	Date of site's first settlement	# of Individuals	# of HHs	GPS Coordinates
YCO	2019 9 3	Al-Modhaffer	<b>Al-Manasheer (CC)</b>	<b>Aug 2016</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13° 35'39.5" N 43° 57'42.1" E</b>
YCO	2019 9 3	Al-Modhaffer	<b>Al-Naggl Office (CC)</b>	<b>July 2017</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13° 34 '47.1" N 43° 59'45.0" E</b>
YCO	2019 9 1	Al-Modhaffer	<b>Al-Shameri Building (CC)</b>	<b>July 2018</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13° 35'29.0" N 43° 59'23.7" E</b>
YCO	2019 9 1	Al-Modhaffer	<b>Al-Shara'abi Building (CC)</b>	<b>March 2019</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13°35'33.4" N 43° 59'33.0" E</b>
YCO	2019 8 31	Al-Modhaffer	<b>Al-Dehhi (SS)</b>	<b>Sep 2017</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13°34'29.5" N 43° 59'38.1" E</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>–</b>

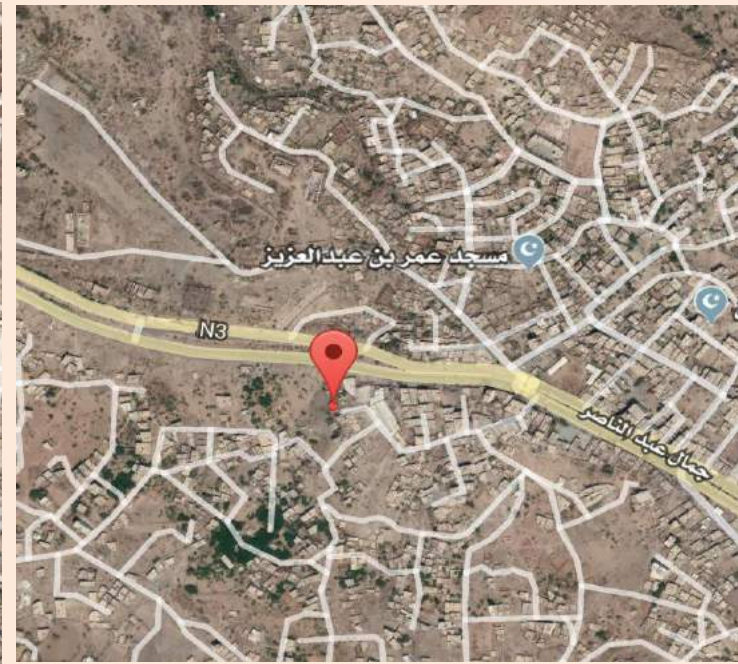
# Sites Position Pictures



Al-Shameri Building

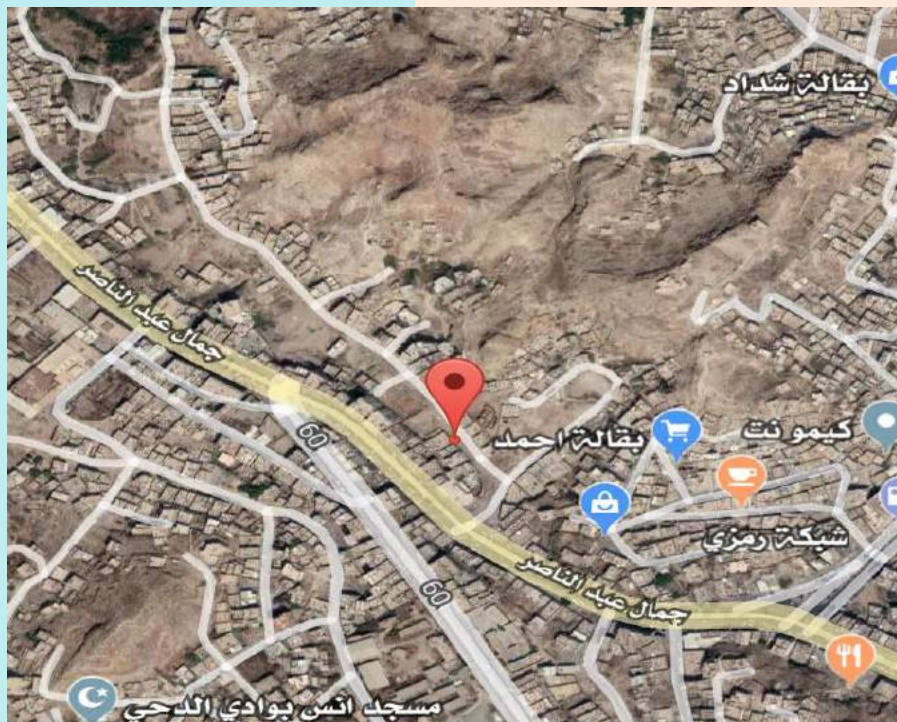


Al-Shara'abi Building



Al-Manasheer





Al-Naggi Office



Al-Dehhi

## Findings of Initial Situation Tool and Top Priority

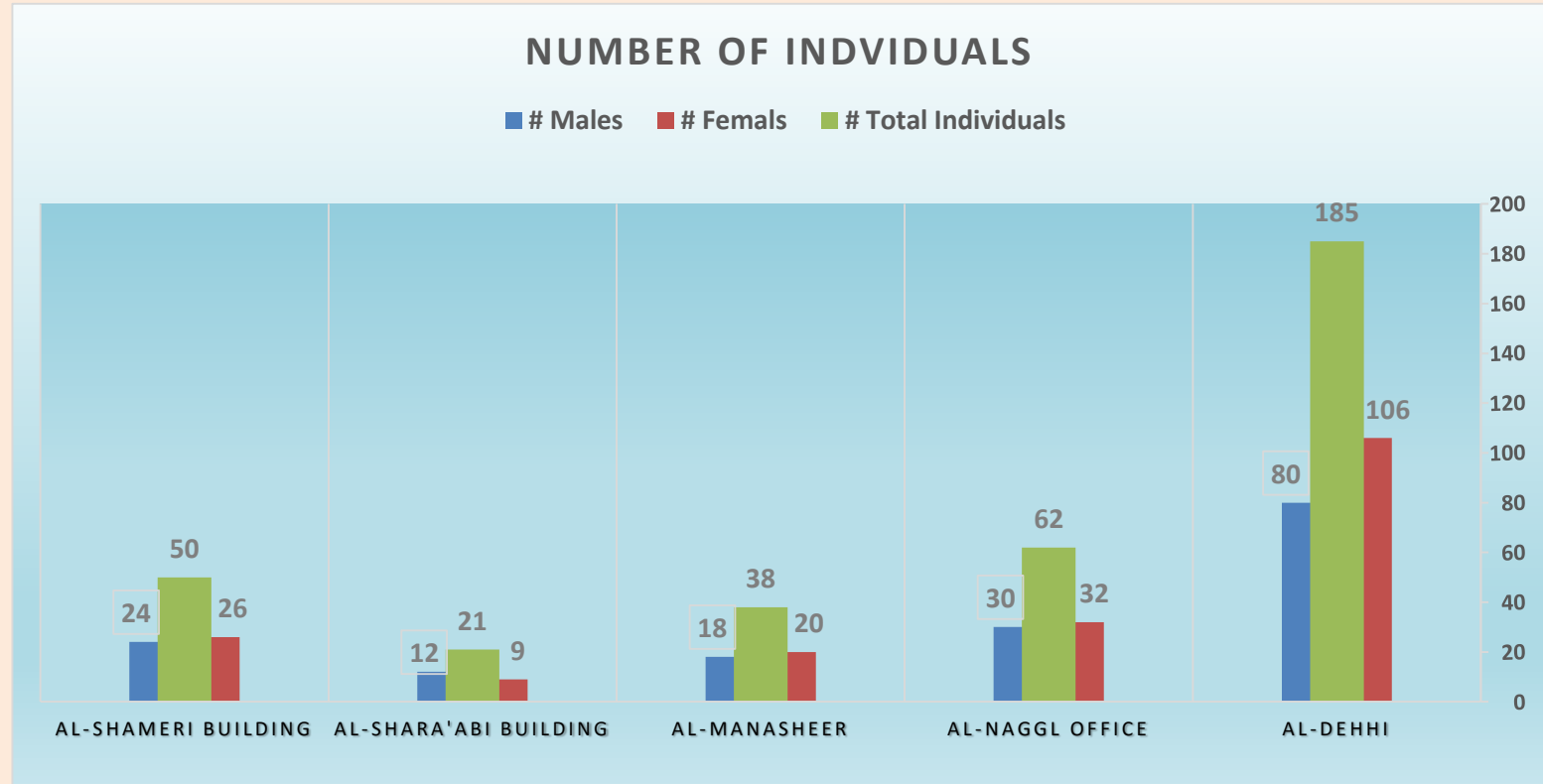
- Provision of emergency of Shelter kit, safe water and medical assistances for IDPs and affected host communities, especially for IDPs living in the open spaces.
- Food assistance, either in-kind or as cash should be the priority for assistance for both the IDPs and the host communities.
- Provision of food items for the IDPs and host communities
- Support health facilities to maintain essential and lifesaving services to IDPs and host communities.
- Strengthen disease surveillance in affected areas to effectively respond to a possible increase in communicable diseases.
- Ensure urgent distribution of chlorine tablets to disinfect water. Coordinate with the WASH cluster to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases.
- Strengthen nutritional surveillance and response.
- Provide means for households to access clean and safe water, contingent on community context (e.g. potentially water trucking; water purification tablets, water filters, hygiene kits)
- Take steps to address the high levels of reported Open Defecation, whether it be through hygiene promotion sessions.

# Findings of the assessment for all sectors

## Shelter, NFIs & ESKs

In all the sites in Al-Modhaffer district, the IDPs are living out doors and in the open ,some of the households have simple camps but the camps are totally ruined. Some households are in the process of rebuilding and constructing a temporary shelter by their own cost. As a result, the risk factor may raise and the diseases might accrue of those displaced people. These IDPs suffering from the shortage in non-food items and kitchen materials in addition to solar systems.

In fact, these sites have displaced people who do not have the life simple essentials and they really need assistance urgently.



# Food Security

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

District	Site Name	# of HHs	# of targeted HHs by any Organization	Name of the Org targeting these HHS	# of HHs who are not targeted by any Organization	The need Status of food assistance for non-targeted HHS
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Manasheer	6	3	WFP	3	Dire Need
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Shara'abi Building	7	0	—	7	Dire Need
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Shameri Building	13	2	WFP	11	Dire Need
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Naggi Office	13	2	WFP	9	Dire Need
			2	DEEM (RRM for IDPs program)		
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Dehhi	32	5	WFP	22	Dire Need
			5	DEEM (RRM for IDPs program)		

# Nutrition

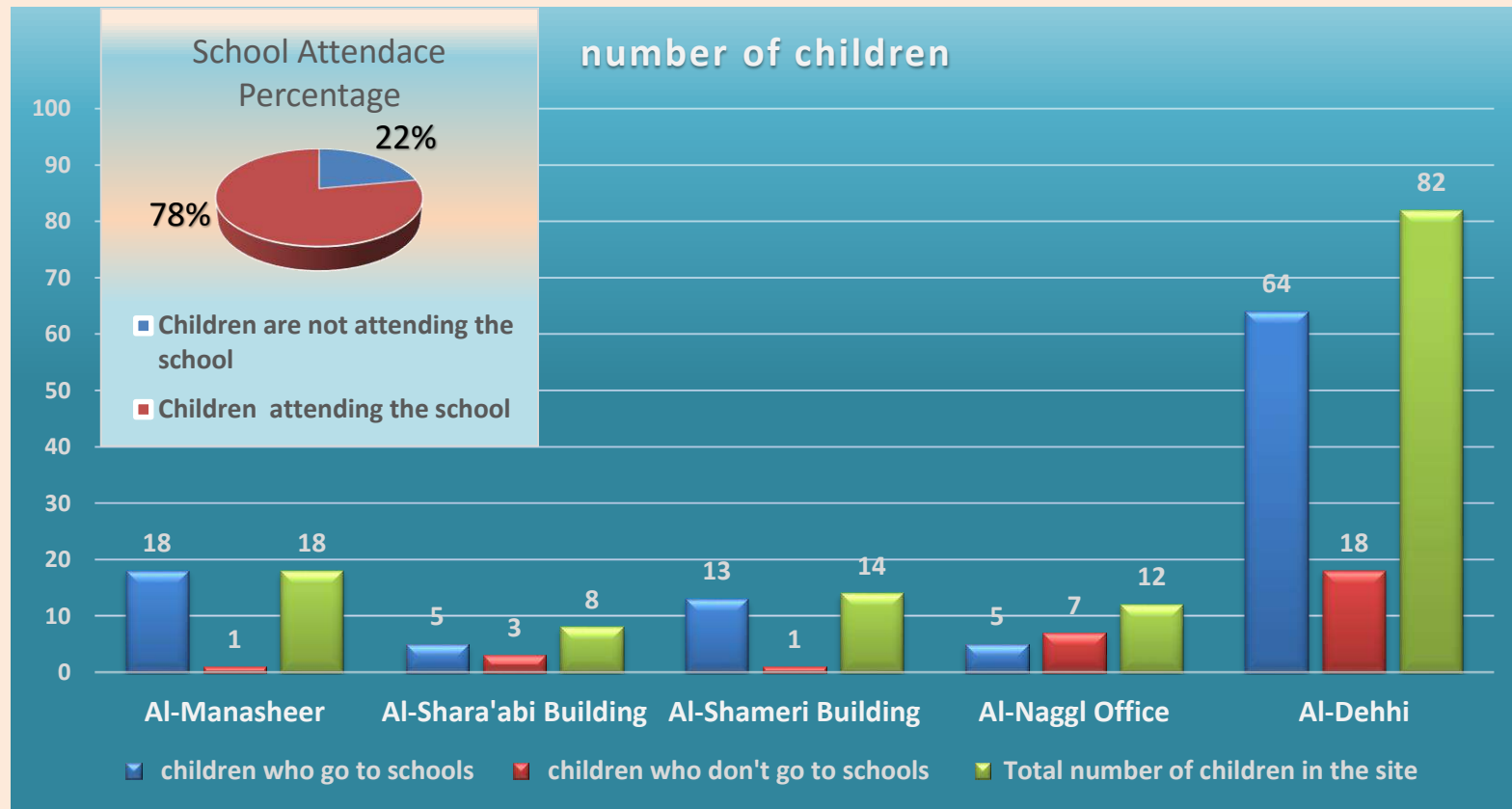
The Site visits reports indicated that Nutrition assistance is an urgent priority for site's IDPs. Currently only about 50 per cent of health facilities are fully functioning, whilst feeding and care practices are sub-optimal: the exclusive breastfeeding rate is only about 10 per cent, and the rate of timely introduction of complementary feeding is about 60 per cent.

District	Site Name	# of children who suffer from Malnutrition	# of Pregnant women	# of Infants whose mothers need Awareness sessions	Is the site's IDPs was targeted in nutrition aid for pregnant , nursing mothers, and children
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Manasheer	3	3	1	No
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Shara'abi Building	2	1	1	No
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Shameri Building	5 3 was targeted by nutrition program	4	2	No
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Naggl Office	4	4	3	No
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Dehhi	5	12	6	No



# Education & Child Protection

In regard to children's school attendance, the survey sample showed that only 78% of the children had been attending schools; over 22% of the children weren't enrolled in schools due to high school fees and costly transportation. This result shows that the children in nearly 1 quarter of the IDPs families visited are not attending school. Although the financial aspect is important to understand this issue, other factors have to be considered such as high needs for education Kits and school uniforms.



There is a significant need to make medical services accessible to the IDPs in the nearby health facilities including the provisional of drugs. Often IDPs lack financial resources to get adequate health services. A need for the continuity of regular health teams visits to handle spreading bacterial infections diseases such diarrhea, diphtheria and cholera.

- Awareness raising and health promotion activities need go alongside with WASH activities.
- There is a great need for medical services and treatment of chronic diseases and vaccines.

District	Site Name	Type of illness	# of cases affected with that illness	Medical Services status in the site	The need Status of Medical Services and Chronic disease medicines
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Manasheer	Sugar & blood pressure	1	No Medical services available in the site	Dire Need
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Shara'abi Building	Hemolytic anemia	1	No Medical services available in the site	Dire Need
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Shameri Building	Asthma	1	No Medical services available in the site	Dire Need
		Heart disease	1		
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Naggl Office	Diabetes mellitus & blood pressure	1	No Medical services available in the site	Dire Need
		Epilepsy	2		
		Mania	1		
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Dehhi	Typhoid disease	1	No Medical services available in the site	Dire Need
		Heart disease	7		
		Epilepsy	3		
		Herniated Disc	1		

# WASH

- There is a lack in the amount of washing and cooking water because of the hardship and far distance in bringing.
- This site suffers from insufficient drinking water due to its purchasing high cost.
- Lack of latrines for women and men and hygiene kits.
- Women also find it difficult to bring water from distances of up to three hours, putting them at many risks.
- There is a lack in water tanks in all sites and water plastic bottles.
- Activities would include the distribution of chlorine tablets, ceramic water filters, hygiene kits, water storage tanks, as well as water trucking and continued support to the water supply schemes.

District	Site Name	# of HHs who don't have kitchen	( Drinking , Washing , Cooking ) water status	Latrines Status	Hygiene kits status	The need Status of ( Drinking , Washing , Cooking ) water , Latrines and hygiene kits
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Manasheer	All households have kitchen	Not enough	Not enough	No hygiene kits was provided to HHs	Dire Need
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Shara'abi Building	All households have kitchen	Not enough	Not enough	No hygiene kits was provided to HHs	Dire Need
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Shameri Building	1	Not enough	Not enough	No hygiene kits was provided to HHs	Dire Need
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Naggl Office	1	Not enough	Not enough	No hygiene kits was provided to HHs	Dire Need
Al-Modhaffer	Al-Dehhi	7	Not enough	Not enough	No hygiene kits was provided to HHs	Dire Need

# Protection

## YCO conducted protection need assessment using these standards:

- Provide life-saving protection assistance and services to vulnerable, conflict-affected individuals, including children and gender-based violence survivors.
- Develop community-based responses in order to prevent, mitigate or address protection needs and risks, and enhance individual and community.
- Coping strategies and conflict resolution.
- Strengthen the capacity of partners, service providers, civil society and authorities on protection.
- Mainstream and integrate protection into all sector and cluster-specific humanitarian responses.

District	Site Name	# of street beggars in the site		# of women who are in responsible for their families	Is there privacy in the site, especially among genders?	# of Old males or children who are in responsible for their families	Is there any gender based violence cases in the site?	The need Status of protection services
		Males	Females					
Al-Modhaffer	<b>Al-Manasheer</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	—	No privacy	2 old males	YES	<b>Dire Need</b>
Al-Modhaffer	<b>Al-Shara'abi Building</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	—	No privacy	—	YES	<b>Dire Need</b>
Al-Modhaffer	<b>Al-Shameri Building</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	—	No privacy	—	YES	<b>Dire Need</b>
Al-Modhaffer	<b>Al-Naggl Office</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	No privacy	—	YES	<b>Dire Need</b>
Al-Modhaffer	<b>Al-Dehhi</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	No privacy	1 young child	YES	<b>Dire Need</b>

# Conclusion and Recommendations



The following assessment on their needs allowed us to pinpoint the most pressing needs according to the IDPs themselves. The first factor to consider is their living conditions in general. Indeed, the unsafe and unhealthy dwellings where IDPs are living are seen as one of the biggest problems for them. Most of the time, more than one family is living per household yet this is making the conditions of overcrowding. Overcrowding and unsafe excreta disposal increase the risk of poor hygiene and diseases for IDPs. The second area to act on relates to food. Given that food provision was mentioned among the top problems by the families, action is needed at this level; the main barrier to food provision being financial, it is a duty to provide a variety of food items by the mean of food aids but we need to take into consideration that parents reported to be cutting down on meals or choosing less preferred items to make sure their children would have enough food to eat. This suggest that food aids are not enough to feed the whole family during a month hence the need to reconsider the quantities being provided. Moving on to explore other problems, education is where some recommendations can be provided: indeed some children is not attending school. Hence, there is a need to find solution to insert these children into the formal and informal education system, as they are the preferred schooling methods for parents. This can be done by accounting for the perceived barriers with the financial barrier being at the top (e.g. transport fees, provide them with the education kits and school uniforms). Moving on to explore other problems, Health and WASH is an area where some recommendations can be provided: indeed IDPs have to be given assistance by providing them medical services accessible to the IDPs in the nearby health facilities including the provisional of drugs and treatment of chronic diseases and vaccines as well as providing them with (drinking , washing , cooking )water , hygiene kits , water tanks , water plastic bottles , constructing latrines for both genders , chlorinated tablets and cholera and diphtheria awareness sessions. Moving to nutrition problems assistance is an urgent priority for site's IDPs. Currently only about 50 per cent of health facilities are fully functioning, whilst feeding and care practices are sub-optimal: the exclusive breastfeeding rate is only about 10 per cent, and the rate of timely introduction of complementary feeding is about 60 per cent. For protection problems, the assessment study the needs in Providing life-saving protection assistance and services to vulnerable, conflict-affected individuals, including children and gender-based violence survivors. Developing community-based responses in order to prevent, mitigate or address protection needs and risks, and enhance individual and community. Mainstreaming and integrating protection into all sector and cluster-specific humanitarian responses.



# Pictures of the sites needs

## Shelter



NFIs



ESKs







## Education and child protection

