



**Feb 2020**

# Multi-sector Rapid Needs Assessment



**Multi-sector Rapid Need Assessment  
In Mawza district –  
Taizz Governorate**

**Done By:**

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**YCO**

## Contents

Cover page .....	1
Contents .....	2
List of Acronyms .....	2
General information .....	3
Background.....	4
Executive Summary .....	5
Taizz Governorate Map - Mawza district .....	5
Methodology .....	6
Sites Information .....	7
The objectives of the assessment .....	8
YCO CCCM Overview.....	8
Assessment Findings .....	9
1- Shelter , NFIs , and CCCM. ....	9-10
2- WASH:.....	11-12
3- Protectiont .....	13-14
4- Food Security .....	15
5- Education .....	16
6- Nutrition .....	17
Recommendation .....	18
Some pictures taken from the sites .....	18

## List of Acronyms

**WASH:** Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene.

**HHs:** Households.

**FGDs:** Focus Group Discussions.

**YCO:** Youth Creativity Organization

**HC:** Health Center.

# General Information

## Location (country, region/area affected)

YEMEN, Taizz governorate, Mawza district.

## Organization

Youth Creativity Organization For Development and Peace (YCO)

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

Nov - Dec 2019

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

Feb 2020

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## Background

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.

Mowza district is regarded as one of the most affected areas by the war also it is one of the most area which has received IDPs in every part in the district as homeless, vulnerable, and most poor HHs. Most of people in Mowza 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. Some sites are with Health facilities which are not functioning, shops and markets does not exist in some sites so IDPs have to travel to get their shopping and marketing needs.

Poor sanitation is an issue that can affect everyone but women are often the most at risk. As a woman who grew up in a country with sanitation challenges, I was acutely aware of the issues faced by people growing up in rural and evolving urban environments where the infrastructure provided many challenges. I have great empathy with the far-reaching impact this can have on all aspects of a woman's life from childhood through to motherhood and beyond. A lack of access to a clean, safe toilet can affect girls' attendance at school, increase women's burden of work and leave females at risk of sanitation-borne diseases and even violent assault.

This was reflected on the issue of protection, as its crisis worsened dramatically, leaving millions at risk for their safety and basic rights.

Poor sanitation has significant impacts on the safety, well-being and educational prospects of women. Girls' lack of access to a clean, safe toilet, especially during menstruation, perpetuates risk, shame and fear. This has long-term impacts on women's health, education, livelihoods and safety but it also affects the economy, as failing to provide for the sanitation needs of women ultimately risks excluding half of the potential workforce.



## Executive Summary

According to field reports, the evaluation and survey process continued for 12 days by YCO team at the start of Nov 2019 in district of Mawza - Taizz Governorate, knowing that the beginning of displacement phase of these sites started since the beginning of 2018 and continues until these days.

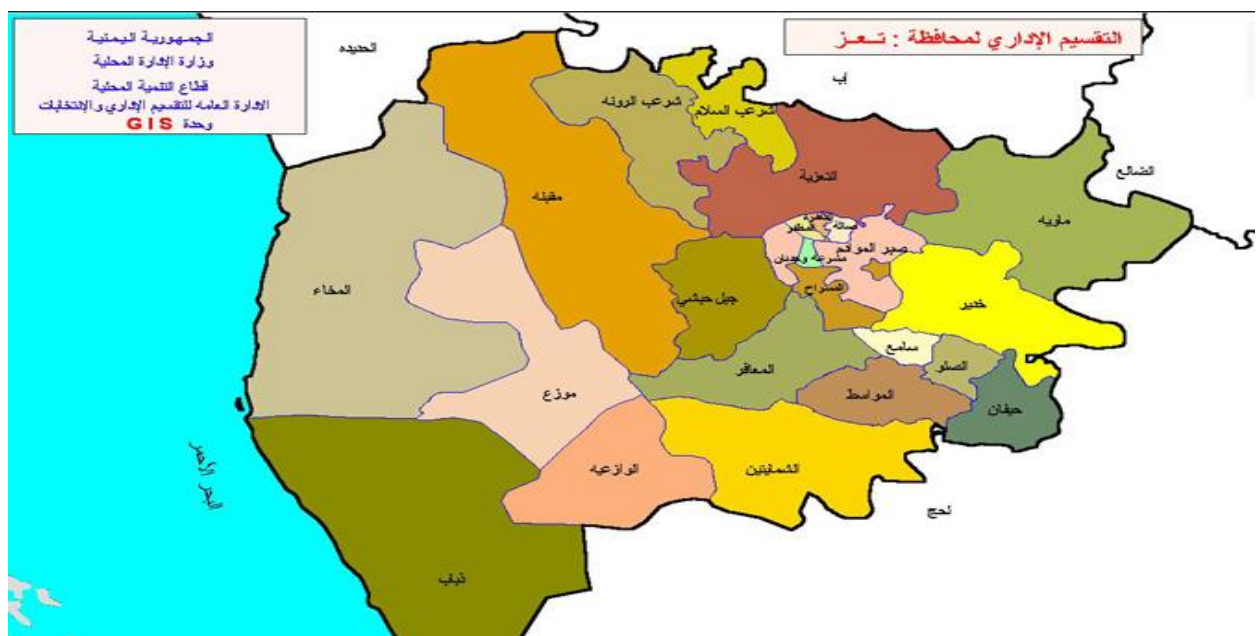
This rapid need assessment has been conducted by YCO. It was commissioned by YCO Field team and with own- funding. It was conducted through field team need assessment surveys through questionnaires and survey forms then further interviews. The scope of work was to calculate the IDPs number in the hosting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

The overall objective of the assessment was to identify the main humanitarian needs in relation to the field of shelter, non-food items, water and sanitation and hygiene, food security, nutrition, protection and health.

The assessment sought to gather information about the overall situation and the dire humanitarian needs of Mawza 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.



## Taizz Governorate Map - Mawza district



The map shows Taizz governorate and Mawza district

## Methodology

On Nov 2019 YCO conducted an assessment in Taiz governorate –Mawza district.

2 Social Workers, and 5 Emergency Experts composed the assessment team.

YCO conducted a need assessment to determine the main humanitarian needs in Mawza district. This field survey was conducted through surveys, questionnaires, and survey forms and more interviews were conducted with the heads of families and internally displaced persons in the hosting sites to determine their total needs using the clusters assessment forms.



### Type of Study

In order to assess the needs of the hosting sites IDPs, and for the purpose of credibility and reliability, this needs assessment was conducted by using quantitative and qualitative approaches where quantitative and qualitative data was collected in various forms including key informant interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs) and households' surveys. a quantitative study was conducted using a questionnaire and IDPs interviews with mostly closed-ended questions and few subjective ones.

In each HHs 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.

Also, using the information key to fill in the site-reporting tool (One for each site), and five community committees were chosen for each site.

The assessment included 14 gatherings, then it has become 10 gatherings due to the criteria of CCCM, and now the gatherings are managed and coordinated by YCO since December 2019.

A training has been conducted for the assessment team explaining the main objectives of the needs assessment, how to use these tools to collect the data, the assessment team has taken into consideration the following steps:

- Assess all sites in the district using WASH assessment tool to Households.
- Assess all sites in the district using Shelter, NFIs, and CCCM assessment forms.
- Assess all sites in the district using Health assessment tool to Households.
- Assess all sites in the district using Protection assessment to Households.
- Coordination and meeting with the local authorities in all sites in the district.

## Sites Information

No.	Name of Gathering	Name of Gathering in Arabic	Site Name	Partners	NO. of HHS	No. of Individual		Total No. of Individual
						Male	Female	
1	Al-Moharhira Al-Wadi	المهره الوادي	Al-Areesh = Al-Awashikah	YCO ( Own Funding )	25	47	54	101
2	Al-Moharhira Al-Jabel	المهره الجبل	Al-Areesh = Al-Awashikah	YCO ( Own Funding )	89	184	193	377
3	Al-Tumarah	التماره	Al-Areesh = Al-Awashikah	YCO ( Own Funding )	41	95	119	214
4	Mafrak Al-Mokha	مفرق المخاء	Al-Areesh = Al-Awashikah	YCO ( Own Funding )	47	104	103	207
5	Al-Ga'asha'	الجعشة	Al-Areesh = Al-Awashikah	YCO ( Own Funding )	12	28	27	55
6	Al-Magash	المجش	Al-Areesh = Al-Awashikah	YCO ( Own Funding )	112	228	271	499
7	Al-Gholah As-Sofalh	الغلة السفلى	Al-Aqamah = Al-Awashikah	YCO ( Own Funding )	21	55	48	103
8	Al-Gholah Al-Oliah	الغلة العليا	Al-Aqamah = Al-Awashikah	YCO ( Own Funding )	42	98	85	183
9	Ad-Dameerah	الظميره	Al-Wageez = Al-Ahmool	YCO ( Own Funding )	100	226	201	427
10	Al-Malowah	الملوى	Rassiyah brideg = Al-Ahmool	YCO ( Own Funding )	22	38	48	86
Total					511	1103	1149	2252

The table shows the sites information of the districts

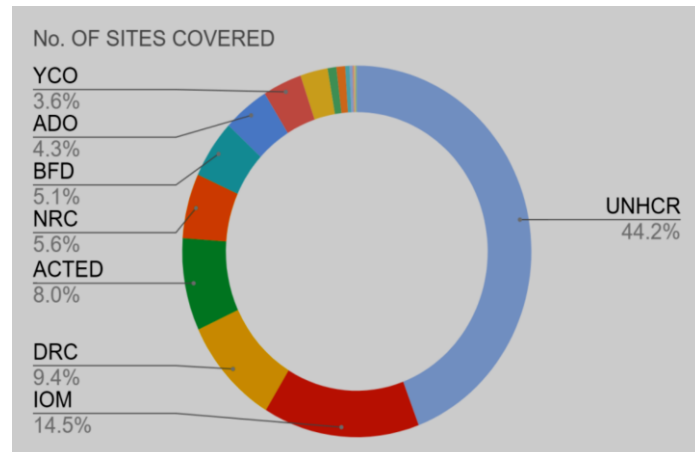
## The objectives of the assessment

- To cover the IDPs needs for NFIs / ESKs, shelter items, cooking materials, and solar system.
- To provide the hosting sites IDPs drinking water as well as washing and cooking water, separate latrines between genders, and hygiene kits.
- To provide the hosting sites IDPs food assistance.
- To provide the hosting sites IDPs the medical services and treatment of chronic diseases and vaccines to ill IDPs.
- To provide nutrition services for children and (pregnant & nursing) mothers.
- To provide the hosting sites IDPs children the education Kits.
- To provide the hosting sites IDPs all types of protection services.

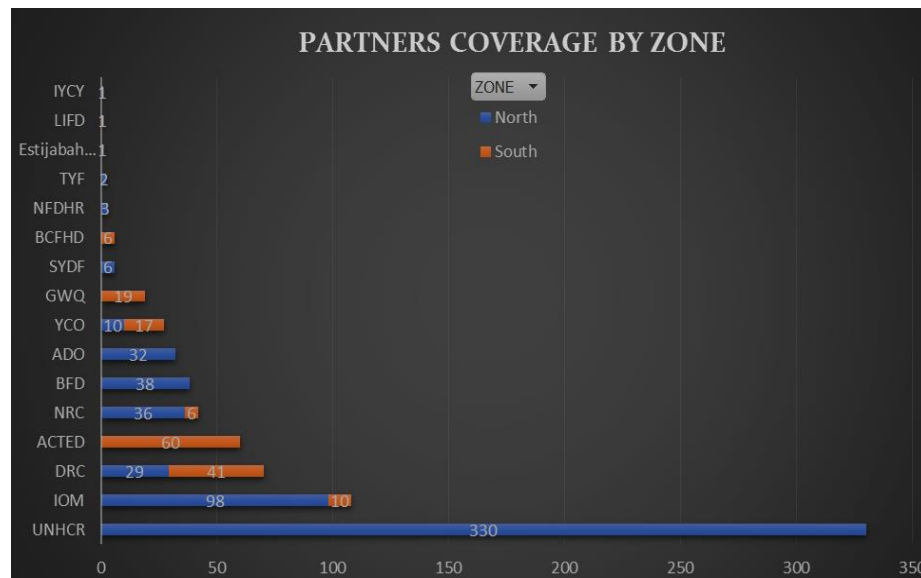
## YCO CCCM Overview

YCO is an active organization in CCCM sector since it is managing and coordinating IDPs hosting sites in northern and southern Taizz in voluntary basis and with own funding. The 10 IDPs hosting sites in Mawza district are managed and coordinated now by YCO with own funding.

According to CCCM Cluster IDP Hosting Sites Overview\_Jan2020, YCO is now managing and coordinating 27 IDPs hosting sites in northern and southern Taizz making YCO to have 3.6% coverage from the total coverage of the other CCCM partners as shown in the table and figures taken from CCCM Cluster IDP Hosting Sites Overview\_Jan2020 file.



PARTNERS	No. OF SITES COVERED
UNHCR	330
IOM	108
DRC	70
ACTED	60
NRC	42
BFD	38
ADO	32
YCO	27
GWQ	19
SYDF	6
BCFHD	6
NFDHR	3
TYF	2
Estijabah Foundation	1
LIFD	1
IYCY	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>746</b>



## Assessment Findings



### 1- Shelter, NFIs, and CCCM.

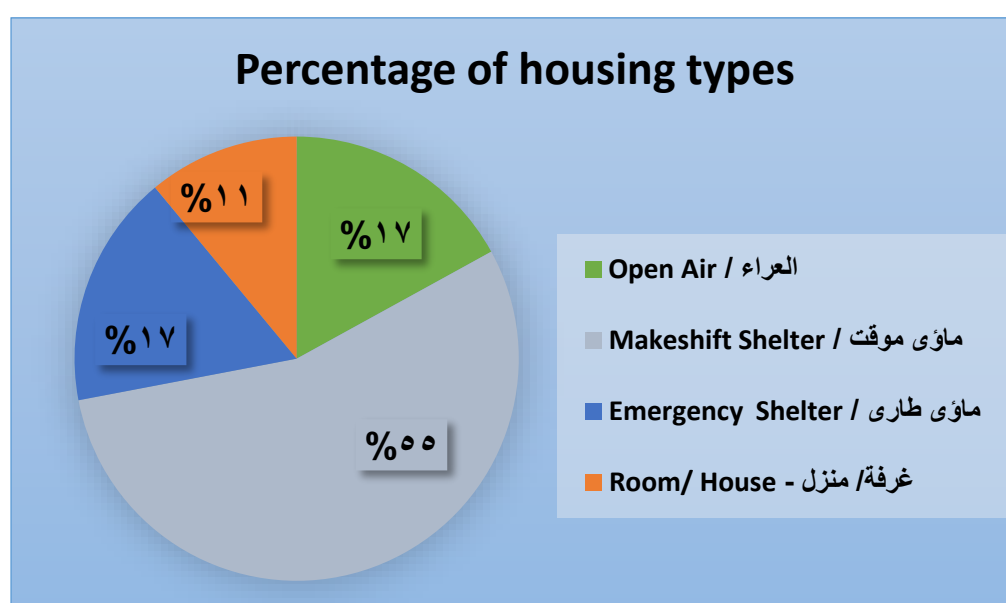
- The assessment results showed a great need in all gathering sites, and it can be said that households live in the open, without shelter, NFIs and kitchen items in addition to solar energy systems.
- It was found that approximately 91% of the families in the sites do not have the necessary basic means of life in general and means of shelter and NFIs in particular and they need urgent help.



The following table shows the need for each gathering and the percentage of housing types.

No.	Type of resident	NO. of HHs	No. of Individuals	Percentage	Notes
1	Open Air	89	372	17%	
2	Makeshift Shelter	283	1280	55%	
3	Emergency Shelter	85	383	17%	تحتاج صيانة Need Rehabilitation
4	Room/ House	54	217	11%	
Total		511	2252	100%	

The table shows need for each gathering and the percentage of housing types.



Percent of resident's type in the gatherings

Table shows the Statistics Illustrating the types of current resident for every gathering

NO	Name of Gathering	Name of Gathering in Arabic	Type of current resident							
			Makeshift shelter		Emergency Shelter		Room/House		Open Air	
			No. of Individuals	NO. of HHs	No. of Individuals	NO. of HHs	No. of Individuals	NO. of HHs	No. of Individuals	NO. of HHs
1.	Al-Moharhira Al-Wadi	المهره الوادي	69	18	20	4	9	2	3	1
2.	Al-Moharhira Al-Jabel	المهره الجبل	31	6	-	-	4	1	342	82
3.	Al-Tumarah	التماره	87	14	97	20	18	5	12	2
4.	Mafrak Al-Mokha	مفرق المخاء	71	14	9	2	127	31	-	-
5.	Al-Ga'asha'	الجعشة	55	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Al-Magash	المجش	435	96	30	7	19	5	15	4
7.	Al-Gholah As-Sofalh	الغلة السفلى	101	20	-	-	2	1	-	-
8.	Al-Gholah Al-Oliah	الغلة العليا	176	41	-	-	7	1	-	-
9.	Ad-Dameerah	الظميره	200	48	227	52	-	-	-	-
10.	Al-Malowah	الملوى	55	14	-	-	31	8	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>1280</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>89</b>



## 2- WASH

- Almost 98% of households suffer from a lack of basic needs related to WASH, and the situation need urgent response.
- Not all households have access to clean, adequate water for drinking, washing and cooking due to difficulties and the far distance in fetching water.
- Water is brought in with plastic water containers from the residues of oil containers using donkeys from remote open wells that are not protected that stagnant water is gathered around it and these wells are far at distances from 800 meters to 1500 meters.
- There are no latrines in these gatherings, no water storage tanks, no hygiene kits.
- 35% of individuals in the site has been affected by acute diarrhea that may improve to Cholera epidemic disease.

No.	Name of Gathering	( Drinking , Washing , Cooking ) water status	Latrines Status	Hygiene kits status	The need Status of ( Drinking , Washing , Cooking ) water , Latrines and hygiene kits
1	Al-Moharhira Al-Wadi	Not enough	No Latrines available	No hygiene kits was provided to HHs	Dire Need
2	Al-Moharhira Al-Jabel	Not enough	No Latrines available	No hygiene kits was provided to HHs	Dire Need
3	Al-Tumarah	Not enough	No Latrines available	No hygiene kits was provided to HHs	Dire Need
4	Mafrak Al-Mokha	Not enough	No Latrines available	No hygiene kits was provided to HHs	Dire Need
5	Al-Ga'asha'	Not enough	No Latrines available	No hygiene kits was provided to HHs	Dire Need
6	Al-Magash	Not enough	No Latrines available	No hygiene kits was provided to HHs	Dire Need
7	Al-Gholah As-Sofalh	Not enough	No Latrines available	No hygiene kits was provided to HHs	Dire Need
8	Al-Gholah Al-Oliah	Not enough	No Latrines available	No hygiene kits was provided to HHs	Dire Need
9	Ad-Dameerah	Not enough	No Latrines available	No hygiene kits was provided to HHs	Dire Need
10	Al-Malowah	Not enough	No Latrines available	No hygiene kits was provided to HHs	Dire Need

The table shows the WASH sector needs HHs in each site

Some pictures from the sites showing the situation of the HHs regarding WASH.

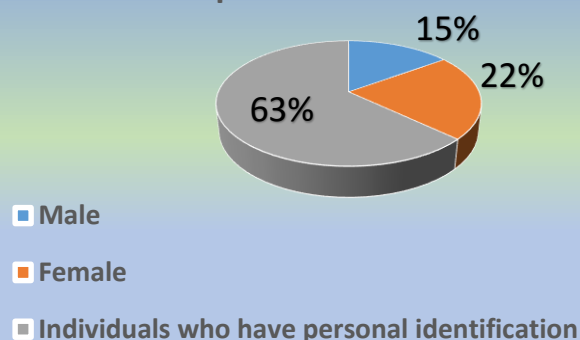




### 3- Protection

The humanitarian situation of the IDPs requires urgent intervention and assistance provision in the area of life-saving protection and services for vulnerable and conflict-affected individuals, including children and survivors of gender-based violence.

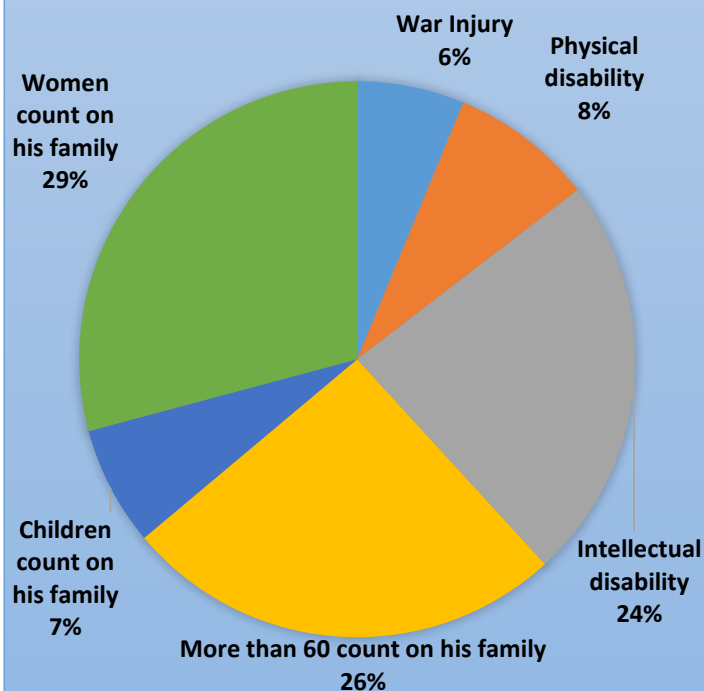
Percentage of individuals who don't have personal identification



No.	Name of Gathering	# of individuals who don't have personal identification		Protection sector needs					
		Male	Female	Women count on his family	Children count on his family	More than 60 count on his family	Intellectual disability	Physical disability	War Injury
1	Al-Moharhira Al-Wadi	14	32	3	-	2	2	1	-
2	Al-Moharhira Al-Jabel	50	62	3	1	3	3	2	-
3	Al-Tumarah	29	51	5	3	6	3	1	2
4	Mafrak Al-Mokha	34	46	2	-	1	1	-	4
5	Al-Ga'asha'	10	11	-	-	1	-	1	2
6	Al-Magash	64	105	2	6	10	19	-	-
7	Al-Gholah As-Sofalh	18	22	-	-	1	1	4	-
8	Al-Gholah Al-Oliah	35	40	2	-	4	-	-	-
9	Ad-Dameerah	60	102	21	-	5	5	1	1
10	Al-Malowah	13	30	4	-	4	-	2	-
Total		327	501	42	10	37	34	12	9

The table shows the protection sector HHs needs in each site

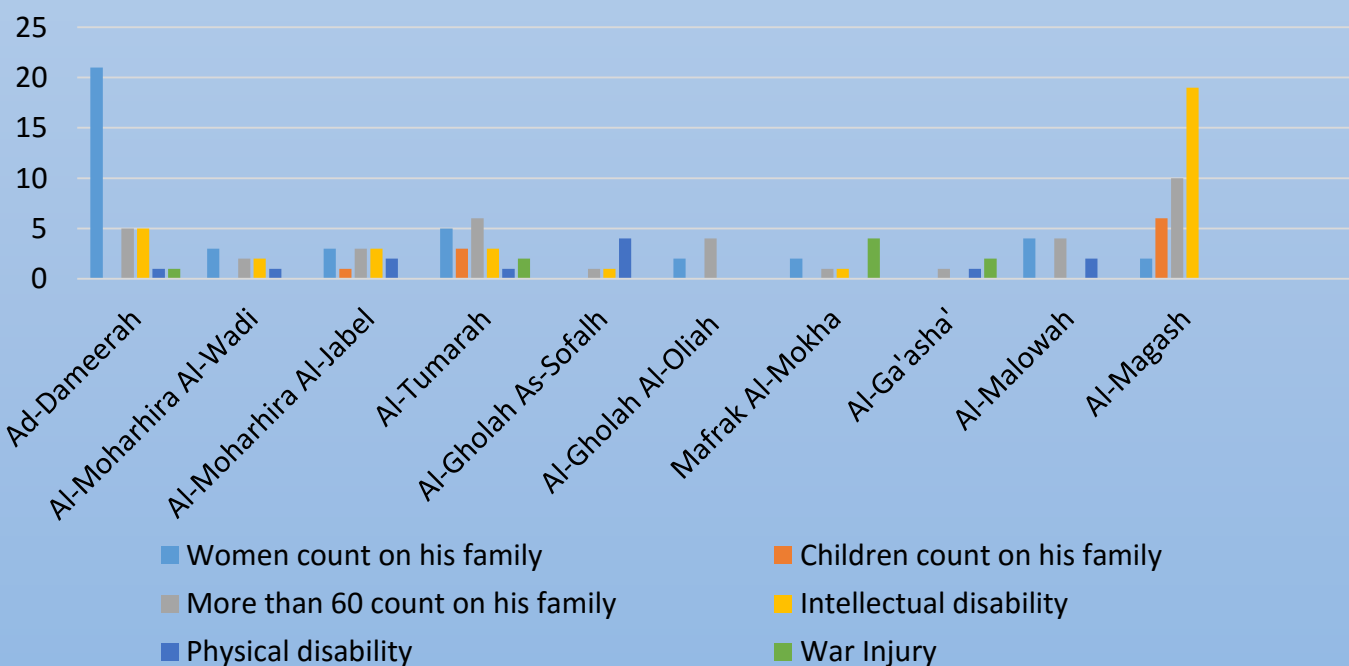
### THE FIGURES SHOW THE TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF PROTECTION CASES



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.

### Detailed graph to clearness the Protection



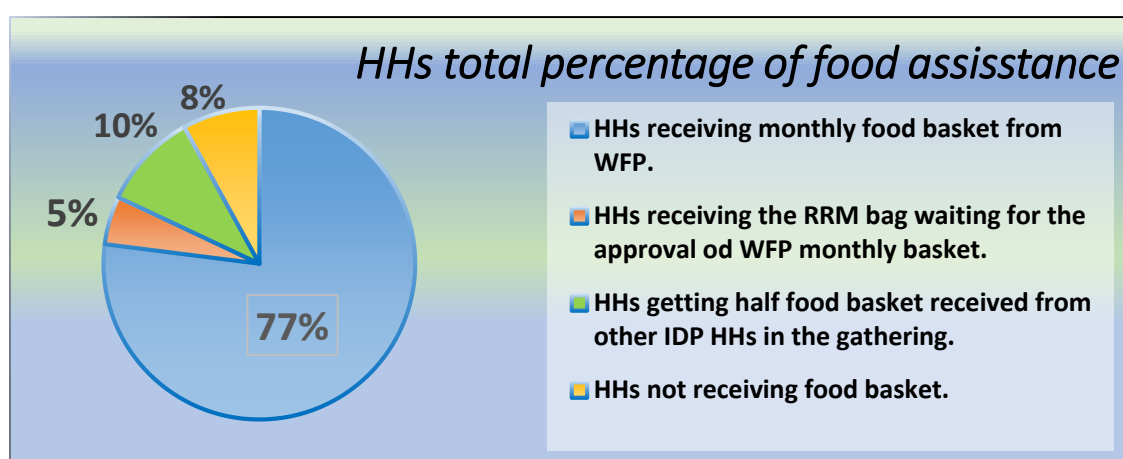
The figures show detailed graph to clearness the Protection.



#### 4- 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.

No.	Name of Gathering	NO. of HHS	Benefited HHS from WFP	Unbenefited HHs from WFP	Percentage (%) of the Unbenefited HHs
1	Al-Moharhira Al-Wadi	25	17	8	32.0%
2	Al-Moharhira Al-Jabel	89	74	15	16.7%
3	Al-Tumarah	41	35	6	14.6%
4	Mafrak Al-Mokha	47	24	23	48.9%
5	Al-Ga'asha'	12	8	4	33.3%
6	Al-Magash	112	86	26	23.2%
7	Al-Gholah As-Sofalh	21	21	-	0.00%
8	Al-Gholah Al-Oliah	42	29	13	30.9%
9	Ad-Dameerah	100	85	15	15%
10	Al-Malowah	22	14	8	36.4%
Total		511	393	118	23.1%

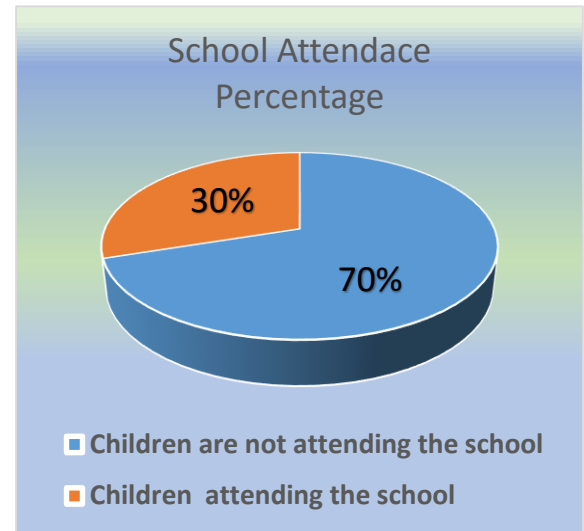




## 5- Education

Due to the clashes and war that result in closure of most schools which IDP children used to study in, some voluntary teachers made a decision to make schools in the open to teach children and not to oppress them from their educational rights as shown in the pictures below.

Regarding children's school attendance, the survey sample showed that only 30% of the children are attending schools; over 70% of the children were not enrolled in schools. The children also need other educational factors such as education Kits.



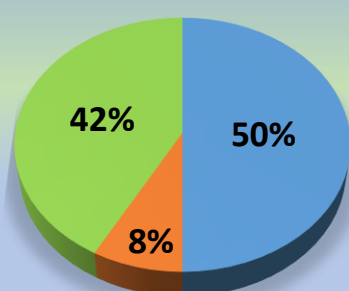


## 6- Nutrition

The Site visits reports indicated that Nutrition assistance is an urgent priority for site's IDPs. Currently only about 10 % of health facilities are fully functioning, whilst feeding and care practices are sub-optimal: the exclusive breastfeeding rate is only about 25%, and the rate of timely introduction of complementary feeding is about 60%. According to the statistics recorded in the health centers and units of the Public Health and Population Office in the District indicate that during the year 2019, cases of malnutrition were recorded with a number of (1500) cases approximately, and a large part of these cases are recorded from displaced families in the gatherings..

No.	Gathering Name	# of children who suffer from Malnutrition	# of Pregnant women who suffer from Malnutrition	# of Nursing mothers who suffer from Malnutrition
1	Al-Moharhira Al-Wadi	6	-	6
2	Al-Moharhira Al-Jabel	28	5	16
3	Al-Tumarah	5	5	3
4	Mafrak Al-Mokha	20	-	20
5	Al-Ga'asha'	-	-	-
6	Al-Magash	-	1	-
7	Al-Gholah As-Sofalh	6	6	4
8	Al-Gholah Al-Oliah	4	-	4
9	Ad-Dameerah	32	-	32
10	Al-Malowah	8	-	8
Total		109	17	93

### Percentage of individuals who don't have personal identification



- # of children who suffer from Malnutrition
- # of Pregnant women who suffer from Malnutrition
- # of Nursing mothers who suffer from Malnutrition

## Recommendations

- Provision of emergency of Shelter kit, safe water and medical assistances for IDPs and affected host communities, especially for IDPs living in the open.
- 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)

## Some pictures taken from the sites

