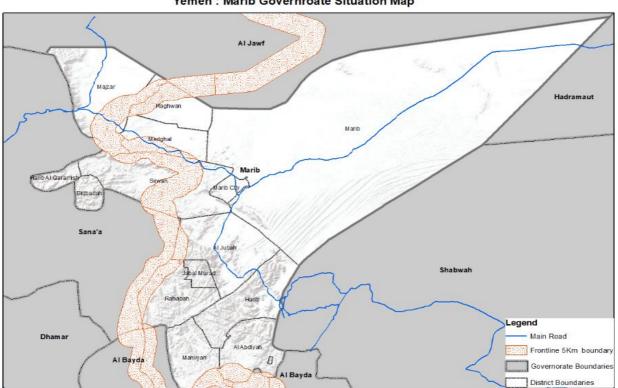


HUMANITARIAN AND DISPLACEMENT SITUATION IN MARIB GOVERNORATE, YEMEN

OVERVIEW | 5 April 2021

Humanitarian needs in Marib Governorate are growing as fighting escalates affecting civilians and triggering new displacements in Mahliyah, Jabal Murad, Medghal, Raghwan, Al Jubah and Sirwah districts. According to IOM, over 2,600 families have fled violence in Marib since the beginning of the year. The majority of the displacement is from or within Sirwah, where families are fleeing for the second or third time from three of the largest hosting sites, namely, Al Zur, Dhanah Al Sawabin and Danah Al Hayal. Marib hosts approximately 1 million displaced Yemenis from across the country, most of them have been sheltering there since the start of the Yemen conflict in 2015.

Public services and infrastructures cannot cope with the large influx of internally displaced persons. Most of the newly displaced families have sought refuge in existing, overcrowded and underserved hosting sites in Sirwah, Marib city, Al Wadi and Al Jubah districts and nearby areas. Lack of resources, access constraints and insecurity are increasingly hindering the delivery of aid to civilians in Marib, with severe consequences for the most vulnerable.







DISPLACED POPULATION AND NEEDS

Between 20 February and 30 March 2021, UNHCR and partners conducted protection monitoring exercises to assess the needs and priorities of some 16,300 displaced Yemenis in Marib, including those displaced by the recent escalation of violence. Results of the protection monitoring show the extreme vulnerability of the displaced families even months after displacement.

Women and children represent over 79 per cent of the total displaced population assessed. Most displaced families (90 per cent) live in extreme poverty on less than USD 1.4 per day. They mostly rely on the support of their friends and relatives and external assistance to meet their most basic needs, including food, shelter, health, water and sanitation. The most vulnerable of the displaced families, 30 per cent of those assessed, have no income. They are at higher risk of resorting to harmful coping mechanisms, including cutting on the number of meals, not visiting health facilities, or resorting to child labor and early marriage for their survival.

Some **40** per cent of the displaced families live in makeshift shelters and unfinished buildings. Those who found rented houses struggle to pay rent regularly. About a quarter of the children assessed do not attend school.



Archive photo- Taher and his son Mustafa in an IDP hosting site in Marib $\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}$ UNHCR Marie-Joelle Jean-Charles

Insufficient WASH facilities mean 25 per cent of the displaced families do not have access to toilets, showers, or hand washing facilities near their shelters. Displaced families struggle to access water for drinking, cooking, and washing. About 41 per cent of the families assessed reported having to walk more than 15 minutes to access water. Close to 44 per cent of the assessed families require protection assistance, including psychosocial support, access to services, gender-based violence or documentation.

Over 92 per cent of families assessed have received food assistance in the last three months. According to families interviewed, to address their **most urgent needs, they would need cash (97.9 per cent), non-food items (97 per cent), shelter (89.7 per cent), and water and sanitation services (86.7 per cent).**



UNHCR TRI-CLUSTERS RESPONSE

UNHCR and partners are contributing to the emergency response, providing Protection, Shelter, Non-food items and support to Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM). UNHCR is reinforcing its presence in Marib with an advanced team to support its humanitarian response, particularly the shelter/non-food items, protection, CCCM capacities, and has two local partners on the ground.

- So far, UNHCR has provided cash assistance to some 2,000 displaced families to help them pay for food, clothes, consult a doctor, and others.
- Over 1,900 displaced families received tents and non-food items, including mattresses, mats, blankets, lamps and, kitchen sets in Medghal, Raghwan, Marib, Harib and Sirwah districts.
- UNHCR is also moving emergency stocks to respond to the increasing shelter needs - these include, some 2,000 non-food items kits and 1,000 Enhanced Emergency Shelter Kits.



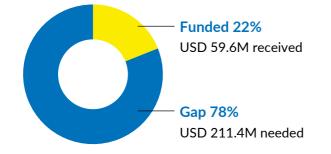
Archive photo- A displaced woman arrives to a water distribution point in Marib $\mbox{\sc O}$ UNHCR / Marie-Joelle Jean Charles

 About 280 people (including 174 women and girls) further received legal assistance to replace the documentation (birth certificates and national ID cards) they lost during their flight which will enable them to access public services. UNHCR also provided psychosocial support to the most vulnerable cases.

UNHCR renews its call to all parties to the conflict to take all necessary measures to protect civilians, including humanitarian and health personnel, as well as civilian infrastructures, including IDP hosting sites. UNHCR also calls on all parties, to warn the civilian population prior to any possible attack that may impact them in order to prevent civilian casualties. In this respect, parties to the conflict must ensure a safe passage for civilians out of the conflict zones, respect their choice to move to safe areas and continue to protect those who may decide to stay behind.



UNHCR 2021 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS



USD 271 million required for UNHCR's Yemen Operation in 2021. The Operation is currently **22% funded** as of 30 March 2021.

SPECIAL THANKS TO DONORS

UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided so far by donors to the 2021 humanitarian response in Yemen: Canada | España con ACNUR | The Famine Relief Fund | Japan | Qatar | Sheikh Thani Bin Abdullah Bin Thani Al-Thani Humanitarian Fund | Spain | United Kingdom | United States of America | UNO-Fluechtlingshilfe | Private Donors

And by major donors of unearmarked contributions: Belgium | Denmark | Germany | Ireland Netherlands | Sweden | Switzerland

At this critical time, humanitarian action to save lives and alleviate the suffering of vulnerable populations across Yemen remains imperative. UNHCR appeals to donors to prioritize their funding now more than ever to the response in Yemen to avoid a devastating humanitarian disaster.

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