



UN Internal
UN Inter-Agency Mission Report

Contributions by: [UNOCHA](#), [UNICEF](#), [UNHCR](#), [Health Cluster](#), [Shelter Cluster](#), [CCCM Cluster](#) and [Nutrition Cluster](#).

***Caveat:** The information in this report does not necessarily represent the official view of the United Nations or its partners. It is a compilation of information received by the mission participants from interactions on the ground which aims to inform clusters/agencies when preparing for future deliveries and programmatic interventions.*

	to 15 June, 2021	
Destination	Dhamar city, Dhamar Governorate. Jahran District, Dhamar Governorate. Rada'a District, Al Bayda Governorate.	
P-Codes or Coordinates	Dhamar City Jahran District Rada'a District	YE 20 YE 2002 YE 1413
Participating agencies	UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR, Health Cluster, Shelter Cluster, CCCM Cluster and Nutrition Cluster.	
Purpose of Mission (Assessment/Monitoring)	Assessment	
Overview	<p><i>The main objective for the mission is to meet with authorities in Dhamar and Al Bayda and assess the needs at some of the IDP sites in both Governorates.</i></p> <p><i>This was the first inter-agency mission to Al Bayda Governorate and the third UN mission since the beginning of the conflict. The mission travelled from Sana'a to Dhamar city on 13 June and overnight in Dhamar. On the 14 of June, the mission travelled from Dhamar to Rada'a district in Al Bayda and returned to Dhamar city on the same day. On 15 June the mission travelled back to Sana'a city.</i></p> <p><i>The mission met with officials and visited a number of IDP sites in both Governorates as well as the Public Hospital in Rada'a district.</i></p> <p><i>A few partners have operational presence in Al Bayda Governorate providing limited interventions which does not meet the needs; the extent of gaps remains unclear. Security concerns have restricted access to Al Bayda since the beginning of the conflict; however, the security situation has improved over the past couple of years and may now be considered sufficiently stable for greater humanitarian presence.</i></p>	

BACKGROUND

- Bayda Governorate is situated south east of Sana'a and borders Marib to the north, Al Dhale, Ibb and Lahj to the south, Shabwah and Abyan to the east, and Dhamar to the west. The Governorate is composed of 20 districts with a total population of 795,107. Dhamar Governorate is composed of 12 Districts with a total population of 2,194,159.
- In Al Bayda, Numan district as well as parts of Sawamah, Nati, Maswarah, Mukayras and Az Zahir districts are controlled by IRG.
- In addition to IDPs, Al Bayda hosts thousands of migrants from the Horn of Africa some of which are living in dire conditions with no access to services.
- Both Dhamar and Al Bayda Governorates continues to receive new IDPs from conflicted areas in other Governorates almost on regular basis. According to CCCM cluster, 14 IDP sites in Dhamar hosting a total of



6,782 people. In Al Bayda, 34 IDP sites exist hosting 9,529 people.

- According to the 2021 HNO, needs are acute in more than half of the districts of Al Bayda with Al Bayda city, Wald Rabi', Radman, Dhi Na'im, As Sawadiyah, At Taffah and Mukayras districts experiencing the highest inter-sector needs. In Dhamar Governorate, needs are acute in eight out of 12 districts with Maghrib Ans district experiencing the highest inter-sector needs.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- The mission did not encounter any challenges during the movement from Sana'a to Dhamar City nor from Dhamar city to Rada'a District. No delays occurred at security check points on all routes of the mission. Mission members overnigh in Dhamar city for the duration of the mission.
- Local implementing partners operational in Al Bayda governorate did not report access challenges or security obstacles in project implementation in most districts

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Dhamar Governorate:

- In a meeting with local authorities, SCMCHA reported delays in supporting new IDPs and noted that a number of new sites has been recently established as more IDPs are reaching the Governorate. Health authorities highlighted the limited ongoing interventions including COVID-19 support which was recently started and called for more support for health facilities in rural areas.
- Local authorities also highlighted the need for more coordination between relevant Governmental entities and clusters and suggested that cluster coordination meetings to be conducted in the Governorate to discuss issues specific to the Governorate.
- During field visits to At Tarbiyah and Al Jadad IDP sites in Dhamar city, and As Salam and Al Wehda, IDP sites in Jaharan District IDPs reported lack of regular water supplies. A good percentage of the IDPs from both new and old caseloads reported not receiving food assistance since the beginning of displacement.
- Local water authority showed readiness to support linking existing water points to nearby projects but monthly costs should be covered by IDPs or partners. A number of new IDPs reported not receiving shelter and NFIs assistance since arrival on sites months ago. Education and healthcare services does not exist in all IDP sites. In Al Wehda site, two volunteered teachers from resident IDPs were observed using their own tents to teach around 120 students in two shifts in mornings while accommodating their own families in the same tents on evenings. IDPs do not receive any cost-free services in the nearest health facilities.

Al Bayda Governorate

- In a meeting with local authorities, Acting Governor of Al Bayda reported that the security situation has stabilised in the past years and noted that the Governorate is being neglected by the humanitarian community for years by not providing adequate humanitarian assistance comparing to the existing needs. Local authorities reported that some of the government facilities, including a number of health facilities, across several districts have been impacted by fighting and that more than 15 water wells requires rehabilitation. The influx of IDPs from several Governorates over the past years in addition to mixed migrants are adding more pressure on local authorities limited resources.
- Authorities highlighted that the limited existing interventions in the governorate do not meet needs and called for a scale up across all sectors particularly in WASH, Food and Health response.
- Local authorities estimate that tens of thousands of migrants from the Horn of Africa are currently hosted in Al Bayda; no partners are currently providing humanitarian assistance to migrants in the Governorate. Most of the migrants are reportedly working in Qat farms and restaurants.
- Local authorities requested support with the expansion and improvement of the sanitation network in Rada'a city and support for the local cleaning funds to avoid environmental and health hazards. Local water authority mentioned that UNOPS indicated plans to intervene in the Governorate in 2021 but no action has taken place yet and there is no clear feedback on type of planned interventions and implementation timeline.
- Health authorities called for capacity building of health workers and doctors to cover gaps with staffing at health facilities across the Governorate.
- Local authorities reported that over 20,000 displaced families are hosted in various locations within the Governorate, mostly in Al Bayda city and Rada'a District. Given its location, new IDPs continue to arrive to Al Bayda from various Governorates. Since the beginning of this year, an estimated 1,300 new IDPs mainly from southern governorates reached Al Bayda city and are currently hosted with local communities and in abandoned and public structures. New IDPs are in need for food assistance, shelter and NFIs support. Acting Governor highlighted that majority of IDPs are

living with host community and that assistance should include this category and not be limited to IDPs living in sites only.

- Acting Governor emphasized on the need to support the agriculture sector to enable local populations.
- In a visit to three IDP sites in Rada'a district, gaps were clearly observed with Shelter/NFIs, Food and WASH services. IDPs reported lack of access to schools despite living in these sites for years. Almost half of the IDPs reported not receiving food assistance since the beginning of displacement three years ago.
- At Rada'a Public Hospital, a referral hospital with 120 bed capacity, low admission was observed due to lack of specialized doctors. There is shortage in specialized services as a whole in the hospital with a major need to enhance/expand the different departments and services. Also, there is need to expand the TFC in the hospital and conduct a refresher training session for the staff in TFC.
- Piles of garbage were observed by mission members on the streets within Rada'a city.

POPULATION FIGURES

Location	Estimated Population	2021 HNO Multisectoral PIN	Acute PIN
Dhamar Governorate	2,194,159	1,434,309	670,284
Al Bayda Governorate	795,107	594,843	364,189

KEY FINDINGS & RECOMINDATIONS

The below summarizes major findings from the mission:

Cluster	Findings
Food Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A number of IDPs hosted in sites haven't received food assistance since the beginning of displacement years ago. ● Newly displaced families hosted in the visited sites reported receiving RRM packages but no food assistance.
Nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is a need to expand the TFC in Rada'a Public Hospital. Local GH0 indicated that the hospital receives 4-5 cases every day. ● No nutrition services are provided to IDPs living in sites. ● There is need for assessment or screening for the children or women in the IDP sites ● The IDPs indicated that they pay for nutrition and health services in the hospital. ● Very limited partners working in the Rada'a; only three NGOs, with limited interventions in the nutrition sector.
CCCM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In Dhamar Governorate, Altarbiah, Aljudad, Alsalam and Alwahadah IDP sites are groups of emergency shelters except Alwahadah a group of mixed emergency shelters & block buildings established by IDPs themselves spontaneously on public land owned by authorities in Dhamar city, while Alsalam & Alwahadah in Jahran district. these sites managed by SDF/UNHCR's IP and accommodate approximately 119 HHs, 56 HHs, 226 HHs & 139 HHs respectively who were displaced from Alhodaydah, Hajjah, Al Dhale & Taiz governorates five years ago. ● In Al Bayda Governorate, Al khabar, Housh ALmaflihi & ALhadikah IDP sites are made of groups of block buildings established spontaneously by IDPs themselves on private lands with no legal claim in Rada'a district. These sites accommodate 90 HHs, 125 HHs, 112 HHs respectively who displaced from Alhodaydah, Hajjah & Taizz four years ago. SDF started supervising these sites one month ago replacing previous CCCM partner (BFD). ● Multi sectorial assessments has been conducted in IDP sites and findings referred to related partners & clusters. As result some gaps already covered, while CCCM coordination & advocacy are still ongoing for the remaining gaps. ● IDPs highlighted many challenges facing them including limited access to food which considers as the first priority, Wash & Shelter were ranked as the second priority, while education & health were ranked as the third priority. ● Improvements observed in WASH and Shelter interventions in Dhamar sites. In Al Bayda, there are several gaps such as lack of adequate water supplies, latrines, waste boxes, HKs, EESKS & NFIs distributions within three IDP sites. ● There is a need to maintain installed solar lamps in Al-Salam site, likewise there are high needs for solar lightening in the remaining sites. SGBV & physical safety risks have increased, where kids &

	<p>women frighten from going out tents and using latrines at night.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDPs used clothes & cartoons or plastic bottles & sheets as firing sources for cooking due to poor economic situation which expose them to fire accidents. • There are needs for documentations services (IDs & birth certificates) in the visited sites. • Need for healthcare services to be provided to IDPs in sites.
Shelter/NFIs	<p>Dhamar Governorate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sites in Dhamar Governorate are established on Governmental properties and there is a need for NFIs/ESKs for the new IDPs. • Plastic sheeting or partial maintenance is needed for some HHs whose shelters' roofs are damaged. <p>Al Bayda Governorate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a clear lack of shelter/NFIs partners; only one active partner, namely SDF, who has current operations with too limited interventions against the huge needs observed. Worth mentioning that market status in Rada'a district is functioning where small scale procurements for NFIs and shelter interventions could be made locally. Many finance service providers are available within Rada'a district, so cash interventions are applicable. • In Al Khaber site, 40 % of habitants are minority groups (Muhamasheen). 60% are new and protracted IDPs from many governorates (Marib, Taiz, Aldhalea, Alhodaydah, Sana'a) the site land is a private property of multiple owners located on a small hill. 90 %of shelters are made of muds and concrete. 10 % are partially damaged ESKs. Huge scale of NFIs intervention is needed for all families as there have been no NFIs distribution at all and people sleep on ground. 5 % of shelters are accommodating more than two families. Plastic sheeting or partial maintenance is needed for some HHs whose shelters' roofs are damaged. • In Haush Almaflahi Site there is a mix of scattered shelters almost complete constructions and ESKs. The land is a private property with no eviction threats so far as the owners have no objections for temporary period till better shelters are found. Sites are located in the middle of populated area. 80 %of shelters are made of concrete in from of shops. 20 % are partially damaged ESKs. Huge scale of NFIs intervention is needed only for all families as there have been no NFIs distribution at all and people sleep on ground. 5 % of shelters are accommodating more than two families. 70 % of habitants are minority groups (Muhamasheen). • In Alhadekah Site there is mix of shelters almost complete constructions and ESKs. The land is a private property with eviction threats indicated by families. 90 %of shelters are made of concrete in from of shops. 10 % are partially damaged ESKs hosting new IDPs. Huge scale of NFIs intervention is needed only for all families as there have been no NFIs distribution at all and people sleep on ground. 5 % of shelters are accommodating more than two families. 80 % of habitants are minority groups (Muhamasheen)
Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most children in all sites in Rada'a are not enrolled into school and the economic situation of the families were poor. In addition, some displaced families don't receive food assistance in bimonthly basis and there is a need for issuing ID and birth certificates. • lack of service providers for mental health in Al Bayda Governorate where current partner (SDF) cannot refer cases that need further mental health intervention and to get medication where those cases suffer from severe mental disorders and they represent a danger to their families and themselves. • There were several complains among IDPs about not receiving cash assistance across all sites.
Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No healthcare services are provided in IDP sites in both Al Bayda and Dhamar Governorates. • No referral system is in place for complicated/emergency medical cases. • Many IDPs are suffering from acute and chronic health issues that needs proper diagnosis, treatment and follow up. • Rada'a Public Hospital needs enhance/expand the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 operation theaters need enhancement and expansion along with the sterilization unit. - Improve the WASH facilities. - The NICU (Neonate ICU): there is a shortage of specialized staff in the unit, incentives are not provided, increase the number of neonate incubators and provide maintenance for the functional ones. - The need to establish a renal dialysis unit and pediatric ICU in the hospital.
WASH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDPs complained about the quantity and frequency of provision of water supplies. Need for more sustainable approach for provision of water supplies. • The accumulation of waste and water swamps present in the IDPs hosting sites (Almaflahi, Alkabar, Alhadeeke) in Rada'a district is the main cause of the reproduction of the bug, insects and other pathogens in addition spread diseases within IDP. Due to that, the IDPs in targeted hosting sites suffer from widespread epidemics such as fevers and acute watery diarrhea due to poor

	<p>environmental sanitation in the sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Further improvement for the provision of water and latrines should be considered by the WASH cluster in some IDP sites. ● Open defecation was observed, so all sites needs for hygiene promotion. ● Need to consider distribution of CHKs for old IDPs and BHKs for new IDPs in all sites.
<p>Education</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No Educational support is provided to IDPs in sites. ● In both Governorates, IDPs reported that they do not send their children to school because they do not have the ability to cover the school fees.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on their observations on the ground, the UN team has made the following recommendations to improve the humanitarian situation.

- *Conduct a security risk assessment in Al Bayda Governorate due to changes that occurred in the previous years. All the 20 districts in Al Bayda are currently “Very High Risk” areas. Similar security assessments are also recommended for roads from Rada’a to Al Bayda city and other districts as well as accommodation options for staff on missions to overnight in both Dhamar and Al Bayda Governorates.*
- *Scale up partners presence and encourage greater interventions in Al Bayda Governorate.*
- *Sub national clusters to enhance coordination efforts and maintain regular communication with relevant entities on Governorate level and look into the possibility of conducting periodic coordination meetings on Governorate level to address operational issues with local authorities.*
- *Need to prioritize the provision of monthly Food assistance to vulnerable IDPs living in sites.*
- *Enhance the provision of water supplies and WASH services to IDPs in the sites by connecting the sites to existing nearby water projects and ensure the distribution of hygiene kits.*
- *Sana’a RCT and sub clusters to encourage more needs assessments in Al Bayda Governorate to establish a better understanding on needs and gaps.*
- *Follow up with UNOPS on plans for potential interventions in Al Bayda Governorate, particularly with solid waste management projects.*
- *Advocacy for interventions targeting migrants in Al Bayda Governorate.*
- *Reinforce health structures and provision of resources (medicines)-especially those of primary health care and facilitate access by the IDPs to these health centers (fixed or mobile); as they have no money (medical help better be free of charge).*
- *Education cluster to advocate for more interventions in both Governorates particularly to IDPs living in spontaneous sites.*

ACTION TAKEN/PLANNED

- *WHO is planning to scale up ongoing support to Rada’a Hospital in Al Bayda and establish three additional TFCs in Dhamar Governorate.*
- *UNICEF is planning to conduct MUAC campaign, open 6 new OTPs and 24 new IYCF corners in Dhamar and Conducting MUAC campaign, Opening 5 new OTPs and 51 IYCF corners in Al Bayda Governorate.*
- *Health Cluster is following up with UNICEF on outreach teams and IDPs sites coverage.*
- *UNICEF to resume operations in 55 HFs in Al Bayda through BFD that includes 2 TFCs, 3 HFs and 50 HUs.*
- *In addition to continuing the operationalization of both Rada’a and Al Bayday Local Water Authority Co by provision of fuel on monthly basis and ongoing support targeting cholera and malnutrition cases by rapid response teams, UNICEF is also planning the following WASH activities:*
 - *Studying the possibility of solarization of the water network in Rada’a city, rehabilitation of the main sewerage line between Rada’a city and the wastewater treatment plant as well as the internal sanitation network in Rada’a city.*
 - *Consider the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in Health Care Facilities in 2021.*
 - *Distribution of CHKs by the cluster partners and the RRTs.*
 - *Targeting IDPs sites with hygiene promotion*
 - *Re-assess the target of IDPs sites in Rada’a with prefabricated latrines*
 - *Assess the need for probable latrines in some IDPs sites.*

- *For New IDPs in sites in need of ESKs, shelter cluster will communicate the present partners to understand available capacities to respond, otherwise, Shelter cluster common pipeline will be utilized.*
- *UNHCR was communicated to prioritize shelter/NFIs interventions to Al Bayda for the coming period and advocate more next year. A needs assessment will be mobilized as first step in coordination with CCCM partners.*
- *Shelter cluster will share with local authorities updates on partners interventions delivered so far for information dissemination and contribution to gaps identifications*
- *SDF (NNGO) has been communicated to take over the CCCM role in five sites in Al Bayda. Maintenance projects will be implemented to cover some of the key gaps as a last resort. CCCM cluster started organizing area-based cluster coordination meetings in Al Bayda.*
- *UNFPA is planning a mission to Dhamar and Al Bayda Governorates for monitoring purposes to be conducted on the first week of July.*