MCLA TWG
Multi-Cluster Location Assessment

2018 YEMEN MULTI-CLUSTER LOCATION ASSESSMENT

Acknowledgments

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OCHA

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The UN Refugee Agency

IOM • OIM

MCLA TWG
Multi-Cluster Location Assessment
Technical Working Group

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1. Executive Summary

More than three and a half years since the escalation of conflict in Yemen, the civilian population continues to bear the burden of active conflict and economic decline, while suffering from extreme hunger and the deterioration of infrastructure. In this context of severe needs and scarce resources, the Multi Cluster Locations Assessment (MCLA) was designed and implemented based on the imperative to address information gaps and improve evidence-based humanitarian resource allocation across geographical areas, sectors, and population groups. More specifically, the MCLA aimed at providing a nationwide evidence base for the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

The MCLA Technical Working Group (TWG) leading the exercise was formed in May 2018 by the Assessment and Monitoring Working Group (AMWG). It is composed of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and it worked in close coordination with the Inter Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM) and relevant authorities. With the support of clusters, the TWG designed the MCLA questionnaire so as to assess the local demographic profile, displacement dynamics, key vulnerabilities, access to basic services, and humanitarian needs of six population groups: internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, host communities (HC), non-host communities (non-HC), refugees, and migrants. Furthermore, the MCLA sought to identify the forms of humanitarian aid received by the affected populations, and their alignment with minimum standards and priority needs.

The MCLA covered 331 out of the 333 districts in Yemen and completed 8,024 questionnaires through more than 21,000 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) conducted between September and November 2018 in 6,791 locations. The number of KIIs conducted per population group was proportional to the sizes of the target population groups in Yemen, and the target locations were randomly selected within each district. As the information collected in the MCLA is based on KIIs and is therefore not statistically representative, figures produced by the MCLA should be considered as indicative and interpreted as trends.

MCLA results provide valuable information for strategic-level decision-making. So as to enable the understanding of the most pressing humanitarian needs across sectors in Yemen, KIs were asked to indicate the top three most important needs of the female and male populations. **Food** was consistently reported as the top priority need for all population groups in the country, though food assistance was frequently reported to be the most common type of humanitarian assistance received by each population group across the country. These findings serve to further reinforce the severity of the food insecurity crisis in Yemen.

MCLA results also indicated that the assessed population groups also had a severe need for livelihood opportunities (source of income). **Livelihoods** were ranked by KIs in the top three priority needs for all population groups but migrants. In line with these findings, MCLA results further indicated that regular and sustainable livelihoods were considered by KIs as a basic need rarely achieved in Yemen, available to less than half of the population in 88% of districts. The limited access to sustainable livelihoods was most often explained by the lack of available economic opportunities. Similarly, findings clearly exhibited that the **restricted physical accessibility of markets** was a widespread issue, with less than half of the population being able to reach them. KIs reported that several types of livelihood resources would be needed to enable affected populations to sustainably cope with the crisis, and frequently indicated hand tools as being valuable assets required by the assessed population groups.

Aside from identifying the most pressing needs of the assessed population, the MCLA also collected information on access to **basic services** in Yemen, which highlighted that a large segment of the population was unable to fulfil their basic needs due to limited access to health care, water and sanitation, and education services. Overall, the MCLA findings showed that approximately half of the population had access to sufficient quantities of water and to safe and functioning latrines, and that less than half of school-aged children attended school. They also recorded high proportions of populations facing problems with health facilities (29%) and requiring shelter and NFI assistance (52% of the IDP, returnee, HC, and non-HC population).

The MCLA also provides some clarity on the humanitarian context in Yemen by assessing the **biggest challenges** faced by affected populations when trying to **access basic services and fulfil fundamental needs**. The price of medicines was the most frequently reported problem encountered in health facilities, overcrowded shelters the most frequently reported shelter-related issue faced by IDPs and returnees, and the inability to afford basic household items the most commonly reported NFI-related issue faced by these two groups. This emphasizes the impact of the lack of a regular source of income on affected populations' ability to fulfil their basic needs and maintain resilience through the crisis.

Furthermore, additional information collected by the MCLA indicate that the **forms of humanitarian aid** offered to people in need were not always consistent with their highest priority needs. The limited provision of livelihood support reported by KIs, for example, contrasts with the severe need for economic opportunities and sustainable sources of income. According to KIs, the humanitarian assistance available in Yemen also rarely met minimum standards. The highest rate of populations receiving aid that was said to meet these standards across population groups and sectors was only of 52% (of refugees receiving education assistance). Despite this common disconnect between humanitarian assistance and priority needs or minimum standards, at most only 52% of a population group (refugees) was reported to know how to provide feedback to humanitarian service providers on the aid received.

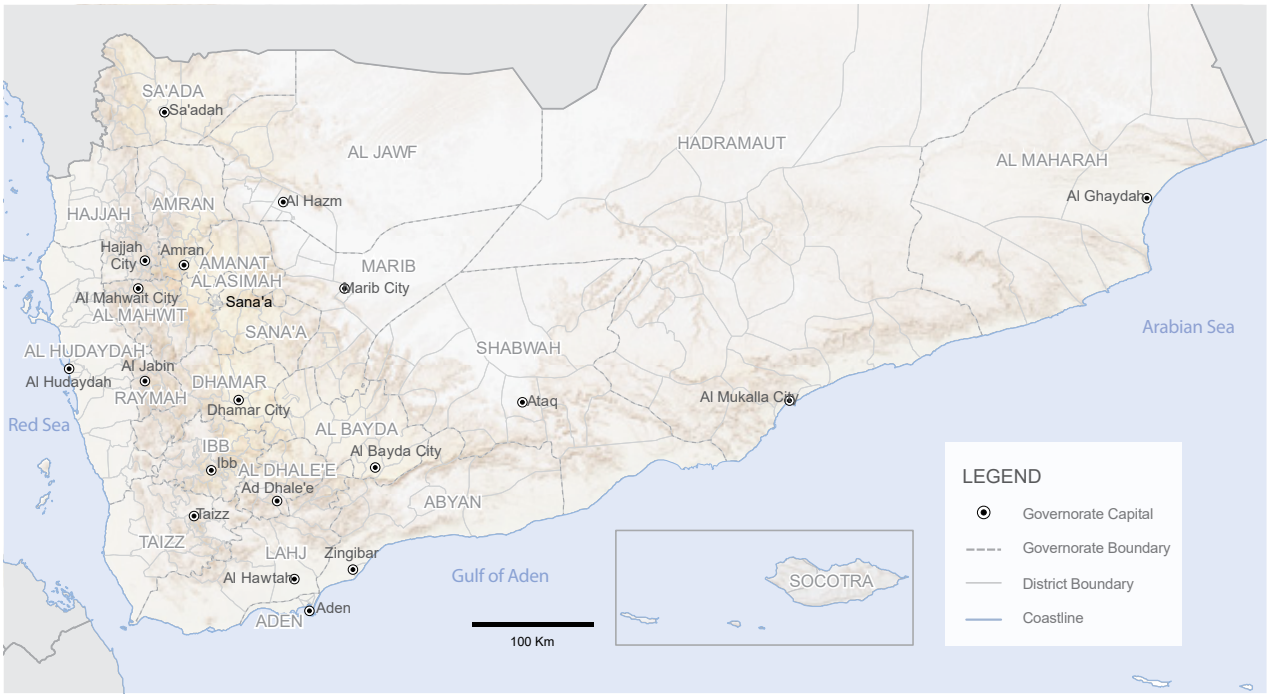
Finally, the MCLA also provides relevant information to improve evidence-based humanitarian **resource allocation across geographical areas and population groups**. The effects of the crisis were reported to be more serious in the governorates of Hajjah, which was associated with concerning figures on access to health facilities, sufficient quantities of water, safe and functioning latrines, and sustainable livelihoods. Findings also indicated higher severity in Taizz, which had concerning findings regarding the need for shelter, and access to sufficient quantities of water, safe and functioning latrines, and sustainable livelihoods. In Al Maharah, where KIs reported the highest rate of the overall population facing problems with health facilities, no IDPs, returnees, refugees, or migrants were reported to know how to provide feedback to humanitarian agencies on the assistance received. With regard to needs across population groups, MCLA findings pointed to refugees and migrants as the groups facing the most severe humanitarian situation, being consistently associated with the lowest rates of access to basic services and proportions of people unable to fulfil their basic needs assessed in the MCLA.

As the humanitarian crisis in Yemen continues to worsen, despite the extensive scope of the 2018 MCLA, it is imperative that the best practices identified by this exercise serve as a strong basis to foster enhanced assessment and monitoring moving forward into 2019, as well as evidence-based comparative humanitarian needs analysis related to the Yemen response.

2. Abbreviations & Acronyms

AMWG	Assessment and Monitoring Working Group
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CSO	Central Statistical Organization
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
HC	Host Community
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCM	Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMWG	Information Management Working Group
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
KI	Key Informant
KII	Key Informant Interview
MCLA	Multi-Cluster Location Assessment
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
RMMS	Refugees and Migrants Multi-Sector
TFPM	Task Force on Population Movement
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

3. Geographical Classifications



Governorate: the largest administrative division in Yemen. Yemen is divided into 22 governorates.

District: the second largest administrative division in Yemen. Governorates in Yemen are sub-divided into 333 districts.

Location: the smallest administrative division in Yemen. IOM-defined urban (i.e. neighbourhood) or rural (i.e. village) areas for IDPs and returnees, and CSO-defined urban and rural areas for HC, non-HC, and refugees.

4. List of Indicators Outlined in PART II

Indicator	Population groups	Geographical level
% of individuals with vulnerabilities/specific needs	IDPs/returnees/HC/non-HC Refugees/migrants	District, governorate
# of unaccompanied children	IDPs/returnees Overall population (IDPs/ returnees/HC/non-HC/refugees/ migrants)	District
# of women heads of households	IDPs/returnees Overall population (IDPs/ returnees/HC/non-HC/refugees/ migrants)	District
% of individuals facing problems associated with health facilities in the past 12 months	Overall population (IDPs/ returnees/HC/non-HC/refugees/ migrants) Refugees/migrants	District, governorate, national
Top3 most serious problems with health facilities	IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, refugees, migrants	District, governorate
% of individuals accessing an adequate/sufficient quantity of water	IDPs/returnees HC/non-HC Refugees/migrants	District, governorate, national
% of individuals accessing a safe and functioning latrine	IDPs/returnees HC/non-HC Refugees/migrants	District, governorate, national
% of individuals having access to the market	IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, refugees, migrants	District, governorate, national
% of individuals accessing a sustainable/regular income	Overall population (IDPs/ returnees/HC/non-HC/refugees/ migrants) Refugees/migrants	District, governorate, national
% of school-aged children attending school	Overall population (IDPs/ returnees/HC/non-HC/refugees/ migrants)	District, national
Top 3 priority needs	IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, refugees, migrants	District, governorate, national
% of individuals with no shelter	IDPs, returnees	District, governorate, national
% of individuals that have their own house or apartment	IDPs, returnees	District, governorate, national
% of individuals living with host family	IDPs, returnees	District, governorate, national
% of individuals renting accommodation	IDPs, returnees	District, governorate, national

Top 3 most serious shelter issues	IDPs, returnees	District, national
Top 3 most serious NFI issues	IDPs, returnees	District, national
% of individuals in need of shelter assistance	IDPs/returnees/HC/non-HC Male refugees/migrants Female refugees/migrants	District, governorate, national
% of individuals in need of NFI assistance	IDPs/returnees/HC/non-HC	District, governorate, national
% of individuals in need of rental subsidies	IDPS, returnees	District, governorate
% of individuals in need of transitional shelter	IDPS, returnees	District, governorate
Top 3 most common reasons for the decline of livelihoods	IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, refugees, migrants	District, governorate
Top 3 most common needs to improve livelihoods	IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, refugees, migrants	District, governorate
Top 3 most commonly needed types of health services	IDPs Returnees/HC/non-HC/refugees/ migrants	District
Top 3 most common types of humanitarian assistance	IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, refugees, migrants	Governorate, national
Top 3 most common types of humanitarian assistance providers	IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, refugees, migrants	Governorate, national
% of individuals who received humanitarian assistance that met or exceeded minimum standards	IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, refugees, migrants	Governorate, national
% of individuals who received humanitarian assistance that met or exceeded priority needs	IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, refugees, migrants	Governorate, national
% of individuals who know how to provide feedback or complaints to humanitarian agencies	IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, refugees, migrants	Governorate, national
% of individuals who know how to provide feedback or complaints to government agencies	IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, refugees, migrants	District, governorate, national
% of individuals living in makeshift shelter	IDPs, returnees	District, governorate, national
% of individuals living in spontaneous settlement	IDPs, returnees	District, governorate, national
% of individuals living in a collective centre	IDPs, returnees	District, governorate, national
% of individuals living in a transitional shelter	IDPs, returnees	District, governorate, national

PART I

5. Background / Introduction

More than three years since the escalation of the conflict in Yemen, the civilian population continues to bear the brunt of ongoing hostilities and severe economic decline. There are limited means by which affected populations are able to cope with the crisis, and as a result the effects of the humanitarian crisis remain widespread. The 2018 HNO identified more than 22.2 million people in need of some form of humanitarian assistance, including 11.3 determined to be in acute need.[1] Crucial information gaps remain as the political, economic, and social landscapes are constantly evolving. As such, this assessment was designed based on the imperative to improve evidence-based humanitarian resource allocation, in the context of high needs and scarce resources. More specifically, it aimed at providing evidence-based information to the 2019 HNO, including clusters severity scoring and calculations of numbers of people in need. The TWG leading the exercise was formed in May 2018 by the AMWG and composed of OCHA, IOM, and UNHCR. The TWG had weekly meetings to coordinate the preparation and implementation of the MCLA, and was responsible for ensuring consistency in data collection and cleaning performed by multiple partners across the country between September and November 2018. To ensure further coordination with the clusters around this project, the TWG planned and undertook the assessment in strong linkage and coordination with the ICCM, in addition to regularly reporting to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). In addition to these, ad-hoc meetings were organised to keep relevant focal points of assessed sectors up-to-date on the preliminary key findings where and when necessary (without jeopardising the anonymity and privacy of the data collected).

6. Methodology

6.1. Overview

This assessment followed a methodology centred on KIIs[2] in geographic locations (villages and neighbourhoods) across all districts in Yemen. Locations were selected by randomized sampling, and KIs were selected through purposive sampling based on KI's level of knowledge on the themes covered in the MCLA questionnaire, which is hereinafter referred to as "form" (see page 61 for example). The MCLA form, designed by IOM in collaboration with the relevant clusters and partners, was a structured questionnaire that served to identify the local demographic profile, displacement dynamics, vulnerabilities, needs, and coping strategies of the targeted population groups: IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, refugees, and migrants. Additionally, it assessed the awareness of humanitarian assistance, as well as identified differences between population groups. The form was based on indicators tailored to location (village/neighbourhood) level data collection. Household-focused indicators were excluded to ensure KIs could provide reliable information.

The population groups relevant to the MCLA were the following: [3]

- IDP: persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave from their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised State border (this includes individuals who moved within their locations, across locations, within their districts, across districts, within governorates, and across governorates). [4]

1 UNOCHA Yemen (December 2018), 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

2 A KI is an individual from across the social spectrum that is considered to be representative of the entire population group at the location level and to be knowledgeable about the topics covered in the MCLA questionnaire.

3 The population groups definitions were developed by the TWG specifically for the purpose of the MCLA. They were based on IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) definitions and the Yemeni context.

4 The DTM IDP dataset, which the MCLA relies on, tracks IDPs by the count of the IDP population in a given location (i.e. where they fled to and have found refuge). The DTM IDP dataset does not track IDPs by the count of how many were displaced from a given location. E.g. "there are 10 IDPs in location X", instead of "there are 10 IDPs who fled from location X".

- Returnee: IDP who has now returned to their place of habitual residence where they used to live prior to being displaced, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another one. [5]

- Refugee: a person who, "owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country". [6] For the purpose of the MCLA, the following will be considered refugees: all individuals registered with UNHCR (asylum seekers and recognized refugees), all Somalis (as they receive prima facie refugee status in Yemen), and all foreigners who arrived in Yemen after August 2016 (and therefore have been unable to register with UNHCR) and who fled their countries of origin due to fear of persecution.

- Migrant: any person who has crossed State borders on a voluntary basis for economic or other personal reasons.

- HC: non-displaced population of a location where there is a high density (minimum of 8%) of displaced individuals (IDPs and returnees). [7]

- Non-HC: non-displaced population of a location where there is a low density (less than 8%) of displaced individuals.

6.2. Sampling

Available secondary data was used to inform the research design, the sampling of locations to be assessed within each district, and the number of KIIs to be completed in each location. The following secondary sources were relied upon to identify people in need in the different locations:

- Location-level dataset that included statistics for IDPs and returnees, based on IOM DTM 16th Report of October 2017; [8]

- Location-level dataset that included statistics for HC and non-HC, based on population projections of the Yemen CSO's 2004 Census figures; and

- Location-level dataset that included statistics for asylum seekers and refugees, based on data collected by UNHCR through a network of refugee leaders in July 2018.

Selecting locations for IDPs, returnees, host communities, non-host communities, and refugees

The identification of target locations followed two different methods: one for IDPs, returnees, refugees, host communities, and non-host communities, and another for migrants.

A list of locations to be targeted in the MCLA was randomly drawn using a 2-stage random sampling approach (based on population statistics of secondary data sources) for each targeted population group per district (i.e. five lists per district: for IDPs, returnees, refugees, HC, and non-HC), with the probability of each location being selected proportional to the population size of the population group in that location. This methodology ensured that the location selection process was as unbiased as possible, and that district-level samples were representative of the needs of the affected local populations living across different locations of the district, as opposed to if the district-level information was collected through KIs from two or three purposively selected locations only. However, because the MCLA relied on KIs as opposed to households as a data source, its results are not generalizable with a known level of statistical precision, and robust statistical analysis could not be conducted between districts. A final list of locations was prepared by merging the five sampling lists (lists per population groups) into one master list. The total number of target locations, 6,886, was determined based on a sampling tool built in R.

5 The DTM returnee dataset, which the MCLA relies on, tracks returnees by the count of the returnee population in a given location. The DTM returnee dataset does not track returnees by the count of IDPs who have left a location to reportedly return to their place of origin. The DTM returnee dataset tracks returnees when: (1) the return movement is within the IDP's district of displacement; (2) and the returnee has returned to their home or place of habitual residence; (3) and (i) the returnee is not considering any further movement; (ii) and the returnee perceives him/herself to have returned; (iii) and the returnee wants to reintegrate at the location.

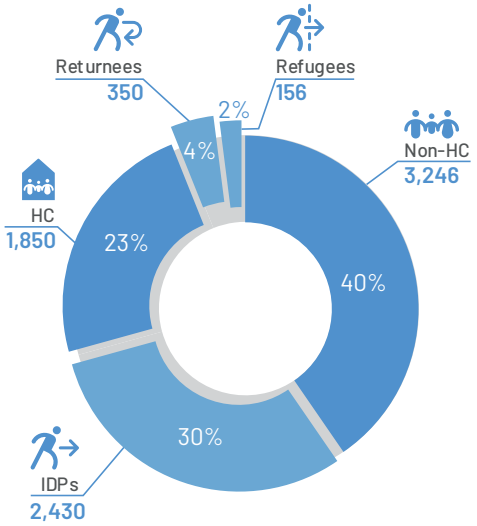
6 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), ¶1(A)(2).and the returnee perceives him/herself to have returned; (iii) and the returnee wants to reintegrate at the location.

7 The Yemeni HNO Severity Scale determines as Intensity Level 3 districts where displaced populations (IDPs and returnees) correspond to between 8 and 11% of the entire population in the district.

8 IOM DTM (October 2017), Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM) 16th Report.

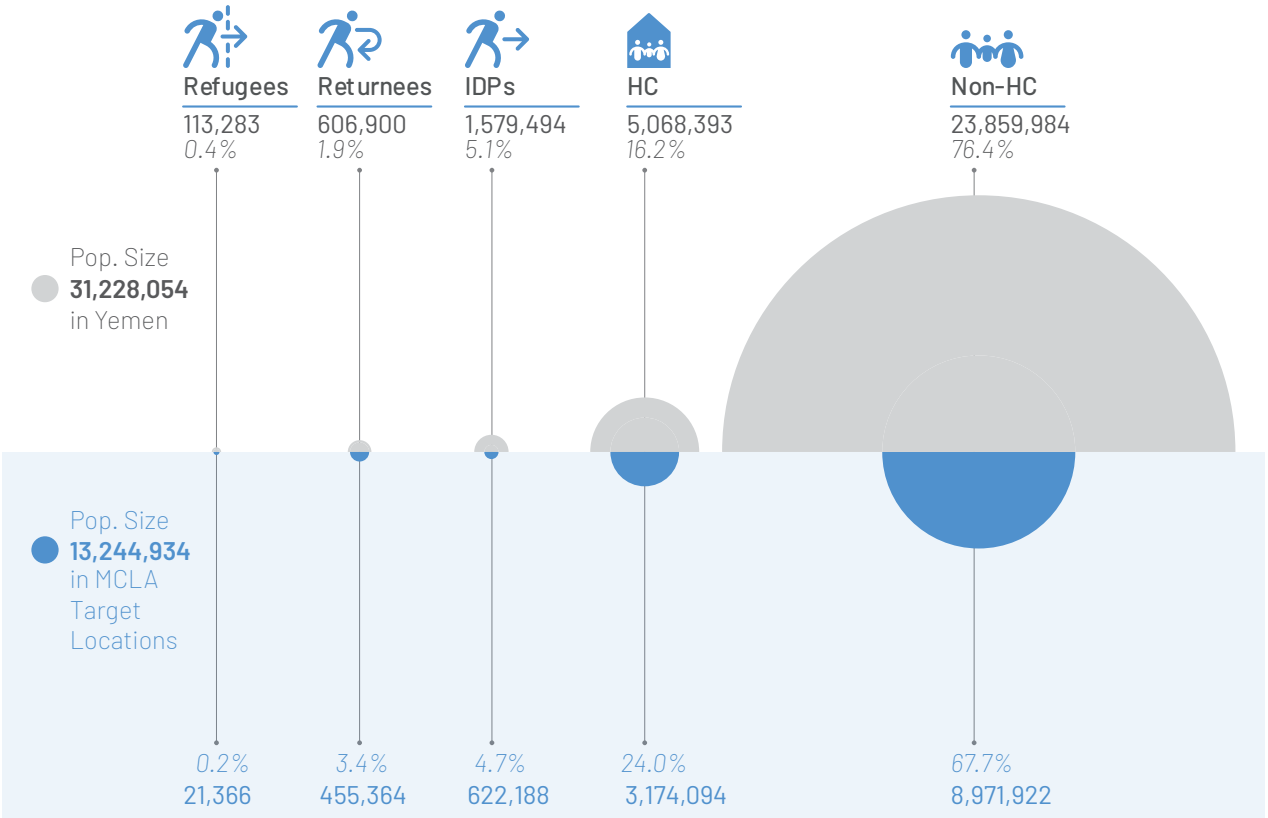
One form was completed per population group per location. Locations where only one population group was targeted required only one form to be completed, and locations where several population groups were targeted required multiple forms to be completed. [9]

Figure 1: Target Number of Forms per Population Group



The target numbers of forms and locations per population depended on their geographical distribution within districts and not on the total population of the groups. Therefore, a higher number of forms was completed for population groups that are dispersed in many locations within districts, whereas a lower number of forms was completed in districts where groups are concentrated in fewer locations. Nonetheless, the MCLA coverage (the total size of each population group on which data was collected through the MCLA) is relatively proportional to the sizes of the population groups in Yemen, as outlined below.

Figure 2: Population Breakdown in Yemen and in the MCLA[10]



9 The number of forms completed per population group per location is not proportional to the size of the population group in the location due to limited data collection resources.

10 Population data from 2018 CSO Population Projections for HC and non-HC, 16th TFPM Report for IDPs and returnees, and UNHCR for refugees. UNHCR estimates that the total refugee population is much larger than 113,283 individuals. However, this figure was retained for the refugee population size whose geographical distribution could be mapped specifically for the purposes of the MCLA sampling exercise.

The TWG utilized their operational knowledge to review the accessibility, security, and the availability of Key Informants (KIs) within selected locations. When locations included in the original location list could not be targeted (i.e. locations were insecure, there were no knowledgeable KIs available in the location, or there were no members of the target population group in the location), enumerators were sent to alternative locations. These locations were also randomly selected based on secondary data sources and represented approximately the same population size as the original location(s), removed from the assessment due to infeasibility. At times, the target population group was not identified in the original and replacement locations, or in the entire district. This can be explained by the movement of populations after the publication of the secondary data sources used to draw the MCLA locations sample. For this reason, the original total number of target locations to be covered and of forms to be completed in the MCLA evolved throughout the assessment, as to reflect the shifting demographic context. Based on this approach, a total of 7,945 forms were completed targeting IDPs, returnees, host communities, non-host communities, and refugees.

Selecting Migrant Locations

Due to the lack of reliable and comprehensive location or district-level data on migrants in Yemen, this population could not be targeted based on a random sampling approach. Therefore, a snowball approach was applied. In this approach, an existing network of migrant leaders were used to identify KIs in 16 initial locations.[11] Once interviewed, KIs in these 16 locations identified and nominated respondents in additional locations. This approach led to the identification and assessment of 79 locations with migrant populations. Given this convenience sampling method, the results on migrants are only indicative of the characteristics of the surveyed population, and it is not possible to establish a probabilistic generalization about the total migrant population in the country.

Completing the MCLA Demographic Calculator

For every location assessed in the MCLA, enumerators were tasked with completing surveys on the demographic composition of the households. [12] Data on the age distribution was grouped into five age categories (0, 1-5, 6-17, 18-59, 60+) for each gender. An average of 15 Demographic Calculator surveys were completed, summing up to 131,105 surveys. The data collected through the Demographic Calculator provides indicative findings on the demographic composition of households of the five population groups. [13]

6.3. Data Collection

Gathering Data from KIs

Enumerators administered the form to at least one KI. In the event that the enumerator ascertained that the KI lacked sufficient knowledge to complete the entire form, they were instructed to contact another KI who would be able to complete the remaining questions. As the MCLA questionnaire includes 10 sections, between one and ten KIs were involved in completing each form. Several KIs with sectoral expertise were preferred to one KI with general knowledge responding on the entire or most of the form. Inputs from sectoral experts ensured that the information collected was as accurate as possible. Questions containing key information about the location were answered by several KIs who reported on the same location in order to cross-check and verify the information given. For all assessed population groups, enumerators were advised to interview KIs belonging to the groups on which they were providing information

Data was collected through paper forms and then transferred into Kobo. Enumerators, encoders, and team leaders were involved in data cleaning and responsible for rectifying data entry and inconsistency issues.

11 Taizz – Capital, Hajjah – Capital, Sa'ada – Capital, Houdaydah – Capital, Dhamar – Capital, Amran – Capital, Al Jawf – Capital, Sana'a, Amant al Asimah, Abyan – Capital, Lahj – Capital, Al Baydah - Capital and Raada city (more likely), Aden – Capital, Shabwah – Capital, Hadramaut – Capital, Al Mahrah – Capital.

12 These households were purposively selected by enumerators.

13 No Demographic Calculator HH surveys were completed on migrants who are known to travel to Yemen individually and not in family groups.

Data Collection Principles

A principled approach to data collection was critical to ensuring responsible and protective data practice throughout the course of the MCLA. The humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, independence and neutrality underpinned the implementation of the data collection methodology, ensuring that data was collected with the goal of informing humanitarian aid to those in need, irrespective of ethnicity, religion, or political view. These principles are essential to maintaining access to affected populations and ensuring an effective humanitarian response.

Based on the 'Do No Harm' principle, efforts were made to minimize all possible negative effects and maximize possible benefits of data collection for participants. If there was any reason to believe that carrying out an interview would cause the respondent to be worse off than before, the interview was not undertaken. Participating KIs were free to participate or not, and to stop participating at any time. Further, it was made clear to data collection participants that, by responding to questions, humanitarian aid or incentives would not be delivered in exchange for information.

In accordance with the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Policy on Protection,[14] the following principles [15] guided data collection, sharing, and management:

- Necessity, relevance, adequacy, and proportionality of data processing;
- Data quality and accuracy;
- Confidentiality;
- Data Security; and
- Transparency and accountability.

Protection of Data

Protecting data is an integral part of protecting life, integrity, and dignity. Protecting personal data in accordance with the principle of proportionality requires that humanitarian organizations take the least intrusive measures available by limiting the right of data protection and access to personal data.

The anonymization of personal data was completed to meet the protection needs of vulnerable individuals in a privacy-friendly way. Anonymization of personal data encompassed techniques used to convert personal data into anonymized data so that data sets containing personal information were fully and irreversibly anonymized to avoid the risk of re-identification. [16] Prior to sharing the final datasets, the assessment team ensured that no personal data was included in the dataset.

6.4. Data Cleaning

Once data collection was completed in a given governorate, the governorate dataset was cleaned. Data cleaning was monitored by team leaders tasked with ensuring data quality, and who served as the point of contact for follow-up questions with KIs. Follow-ups occurred to address outliers and errors in data entry. Lastly, a copy of the raw data was preserved. Clean datasets were shared by IOM with OCHA for data analysis.

6.5. Data Processing and Analysis

Analysis of location level data was aggregated to the district, governorate, and national level. Location level analysis figures were weighted by the population of the given group in each location. Each data type (multi-response categorical; single-response categorical; percentage; count) followed a specific aggregation process that is described in Annex X. The same aggregation procedure was applied to district, governorate, and national-level analyses. Data was processed using a combination of R and Excel, with visualizations created using Excel, R, and/or ArcGIS.

14 IASC, IASC Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action, available here: https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/iasc_policy_on_protection_in_humanitarian_action_0.pdf

15 These principles draw, in part, on the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Handbook for Data Protection in Humanitarian Action, available here: https://www.icrc.org/en/publication/handbook-data-protection-humanitarian-action

16 Whenever possible, anagraphic data in a data set was replaced with a number. For example, randomized identification numbers were recorded by the data collection form, instead of names.

6.6. Coverage

In order to assess the level of certainty of data obtained through the MCLA, several types of coverage analysis were conducted separately for each group, as well as for all population groups combined:

- A comparison between the total number of target forms, against the total number of completed forms used in the analysis; [17]
- A comparison between the total size of the population living in sampled locations, against the total size of the population living in covered locations); and
- A comparison between the total size of the population living in sampled locations, against the total size of the population for which KIs provided valid responses.

6.6.1 Proportion of completed forms

Out of 8,032 forms to be completed in 6,886 locations, the MCLA completed 7,945 forms in 6,791 locations. Annex X compiles the number of target and completed forms per population group per district.

Figure 3: Number of target and completed forms per population group

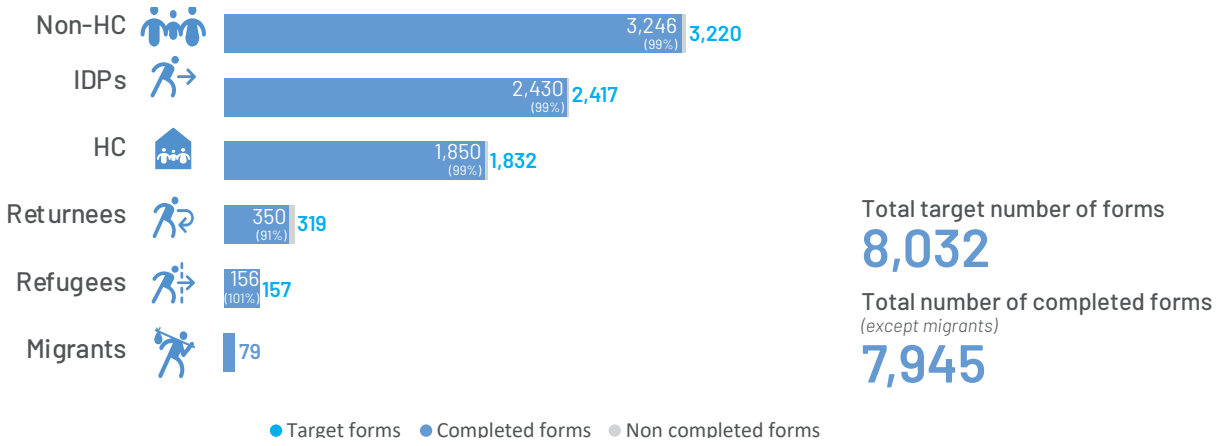
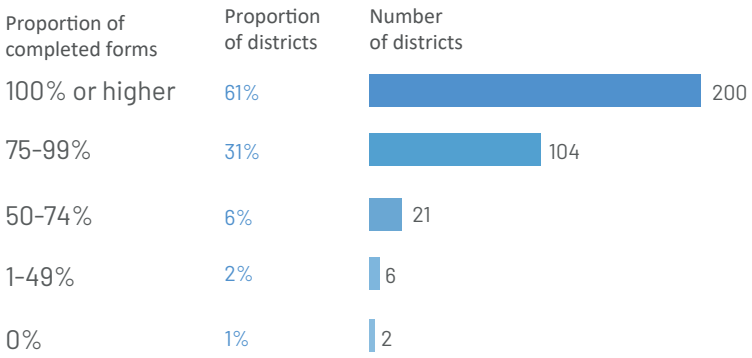
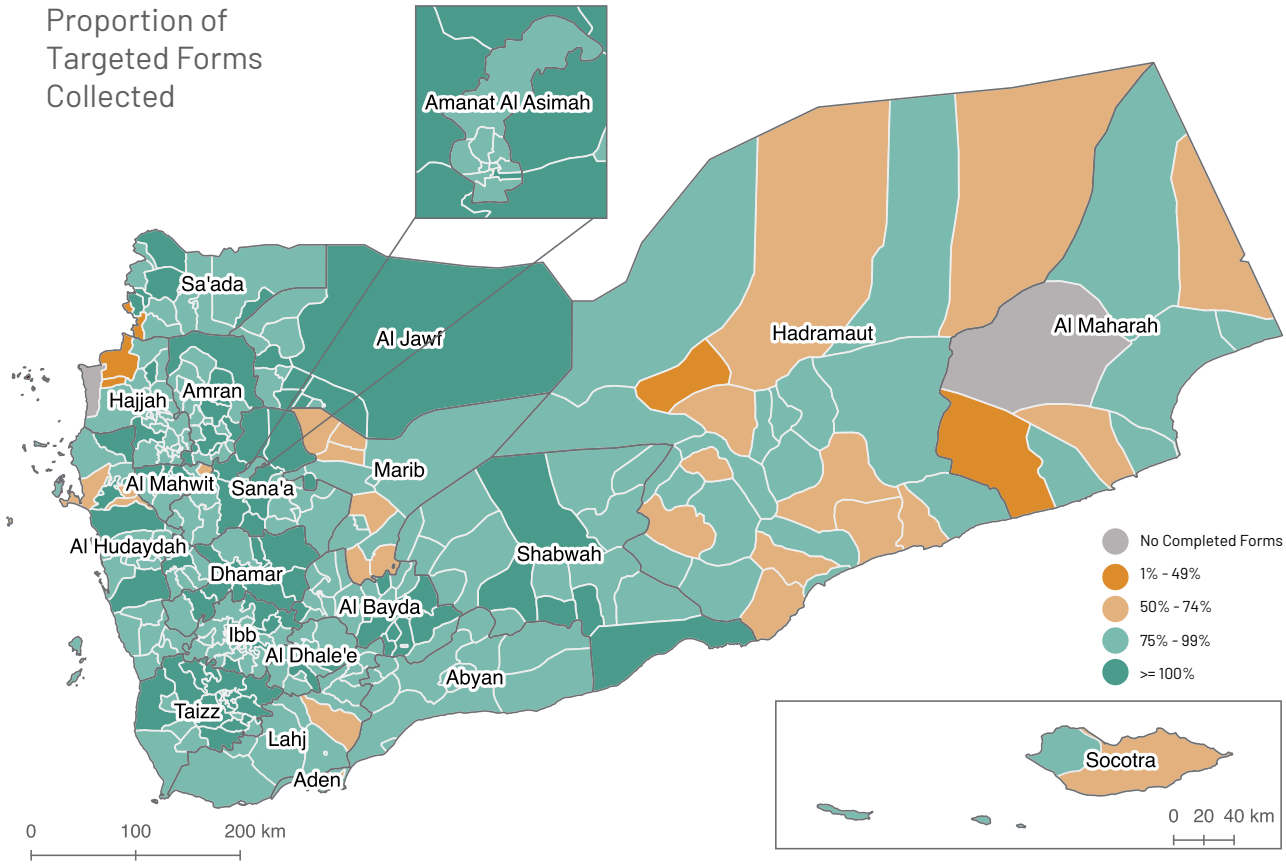


Figure 4: Breakdown of districts by proportion of completed forms



17 Forms that were removed from the dataset for analysis purposes during the data cleaning process were not taken into account in the coverage analysis.

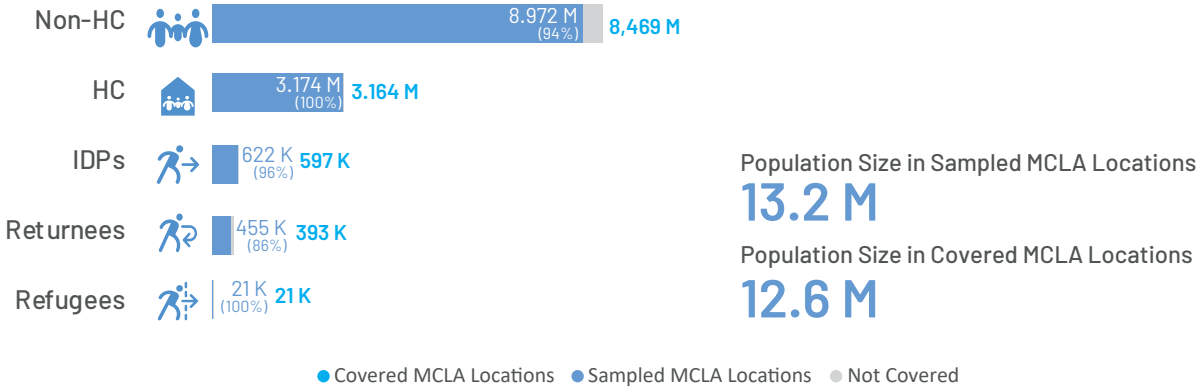
Figure 5: Proportion of target forms completed per district



6.6.2 Proportion of sampled population covered in the MCLA

As the MCLA sample was drawn based on the size of each population group, coverage analysis is conducted by assessing the percentage of each population group living in locations covered in the MCLA against the percentage of each population living in locations included in the MCLA sampled locations.

Figure 6: Figure 6: Breakdown of population groups sizes in Yemen and in the MCLA



6.6.3 Proportion of valid responses amongst all MCLA data

The level of certainty of each indicator calculated through MCLA data was also analysed based on the response rate of MCLA questions informing these indicators. Indicator A's level of certainty, informed by question 1, is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Population of all locations visited by IOM (including extra locations}^{19}\text{) where KIs answered question 1}}{\text{Population of all sampled locations}}$$

18 Extra locations are locations that were not part of the initial location sample list, but that were covered during data collection

For example, if the indicator "percentage of the IDP population living in locations in Sana'a where shelter is amongst one of their top three priority needs" is calculated based on the MCLA question E_1 ("what are the three most important needs amongst IDPs?"), the level of certainty of this indicator was calculated by comparing the total size of the IDP population living in locations in Sana'a where KIIs were conducted and whose forms included valid responses to question E_1, against the total size of the IDP population living in sampled locations in Sana'a district. [19]

6.7. Limitations and Information Gaps

The MCLA offers a broad overview of geographical areas and population groups in most need (at cluster and inter-cluster levels), allowing for district-level priority needs to be defined. However, the MCLA has some limitations.

Content

One of the information gaps characteristic of the MCLA is that, while many of its questions asked about the target population groups' access to basic services, the MCLA focused on understanding the needs and vulnerabilities of these groups, and it was not an infrastructure/service mapping exercise. Similarly, the MCLA cannot replace cluster-specific assessments, which are able to provide more specific information required for programming.

The MCLA covered all governorates in Yemen, but it could not obtain data on affected populations in two out of the 333 districts in the country, namely Midi (Hajjah governorate) and Man'ar (Al Maharah governorate), which could not be accessed by the field team during data collection due to active conflict and natural disaster, respectively.

Precision of findings

Firstly, the MCLA is not a household level assessment – instead, each KI provides information about a population group that lives in the selected location. Thus MCLA results cannot be triangulated with household level indicators from other data sources describing the humanitarian situation in Yemen. Because MCLA findings are based on KIIs and are therefore not statistically representative, figures produced by the MCLA should be considered as indicative and interpreted as trends. Furthermore, MCLA indicators should always be presented as figures estimated and reported by KIs, rather than being presented as the reality on the ground.

As for the reliability of KIs and the information they offered, it is important to acknowledge the possible bias in the responses provided, as it is unlikely that all respondents indeed represented or understood the conditions, needs, and views of the majority or all of those individuals in their community. The possibility also remains that some KIs might only have divulged information that is socially acceptable, or have reported information in the hope of receiving aid. Further, it is also important to note that most of the KIs were men, which could have led to an over or underestimation of certain figures.

A combination of techniques was used to mitigate social desirability bias, including the development of neutral, indirect questions and the use of proxy subjects for sensitive topics such as gender-based violence and child protection. Moreover, it was made clear to data collection participants that by responding to questions, humanitarian aid would not be delivered in exchange for information.

19 Population figures are the same as those used for the sampling of locations to be assessed within each district.

Coverage

Although the overall MCLA coverage was good, some of the questions of the completed forms had a lower response rate than others and, at times, they did not achieve the minimum number of responses needed in the district. For these questions and their corresponding indicators, the findings have a lower level of certainty. One of the factors explaining the lower response rate for some questions is that, due to operational constraints faced during data collection in the field and to the period of time available for the completion of the assessment, limited time and resources could be dedicated to follow up with KIs, enumerators, and encoders, which would have enabled the inclusion of a larger amount of valid responses in the analysis. For reporting purposes, whenever an indicator finding was calculated based on KI's responses on less than 65% of the target population size,[20] such figure was flagged by an asterisk throughout PART II. Furthermore, also due to the fact that the number of valid responses varied from a form to another, the total number of districts and governorates on which data was collected on a given population group varied from an indicator to another. [21]

Finally, although the MCLA targeted six different population groups, they were not always covered in the same districts, as they were present in different geographical areas. Thus, comparisons between all groups could only be made in districts where they were all covered in the MCLA, and much of the analysis on similarities and differences between population groups was limited to the few groups present in the same districts. Similarly, although the MCLA collected data stratified into six population groups, much of the MCLA analysis was conducted based on overall findings that combine figures reported on multiple population groups, according to the populations relevant to clusters for programming purposes.

20 This coverage was calculated based on the method outlined in section 8.6.3.

21 For example, although valid responses on the proportion of the refugee/migrant population having physical access to the market were obtained in 77 districts, valid responses on the proportion of the refugee/migrant population having access to a sustainable and regular income were obtained in 92 districts.

PART II [22]

7. Population groups profile

7.1. Demographics

For every location assessed in the MCLA, enumerators were tasked with completing surveys on the demographic composition of the households. The data collected through the Demographic Calculator provided indicative findings on the demographic composition of households of five population groups. [23] This analysis showed that all population groups but migrants were fairly gender-balanced, with only a few exceptions, outlined in Table X below.

Figure 7: Proportion of women and men per population group per governorate

Governorate	IDPs		Returnees		HC		Non-HC		Refugees	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Abyan	52%	48%	54%	46%	52%	48%	52%	48%	52%	48%
Aden	50%	50%	50%	50%	51%	49%	52%	48%	46%	54%
Al Bayda	53%	47%	52%	48%	50%	50%	51%	49%	69%	31%
Al Dhale'e	51%	49%	53%	47%	51%	49%	51%	49%	47%	53%
Al Hudaydah	50%	50%	52%	48%	54%	46%	51%	49%	41%	59%
Al Jawf	50%	50%	50%	50%	53%	47%	52%	48%	0%	0%
Al Maharah	49%	51%	52%	48%	55%	45%	53%	47%	58%	42%
Al Mahwit	51%	49%	NA	NA	52%	48%	49%	51%	0%	0%
Amanat Al Asimah	49%	51%	52%	48%	48%	52%	50%	50%	48%	52%
Amran	51%	49%	51%	49%	51%	49%	51%	49%	55%	45%
Dhamar	51%	49%	50%	50%	52%	48%	49%	51%	40%	60%
Hadramaut	53%	47%	44%	56%	53%	47%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Hajjah	51%	49%	50%	50%	52%	48%	51%	49%	50%	50%
Ibb	52%	48%	52%	48%	51%	49%	51%	49%	46%	54%
Lahj	51%	49%	54%	46%	54%	46%	52%	48%	47%	53%
Marib	52%	48%	51%	49%	50%	50%	50%	50%	73%	27%
Raymah	51%	49%	NA	NA	52%	48%	53%	47%	NA	NA
Sa'ada	52%	48%	51%	49%	51%	49%	51%	49%	52%	48%
Sana'a	51%	49%	47%	53%	51%	49%	52%	48%	52%	48%
Shabwah	52%	48%	53%	47%	52%	48%	52%	48%	55%	45%
Socotra	50%	50%	NA	NA	51%	49%	68%	32%	NA	NA
Taizz	51%	49%	51%	49%	52%	48%	50%	50%	0%	0%

22 MCLA indicators listed throughout this report have their corresponding results on the relevant population groups (at district, governorate, and national levels) available on the MCLA Dashboard. To request access to the 2018 MCLA dashboard, please send an email to yemen.assessments@gmail.com

23 No Demographic Calculator HH surveys were completed on migrants who are known to travel to Yemen individually and not in family groups.

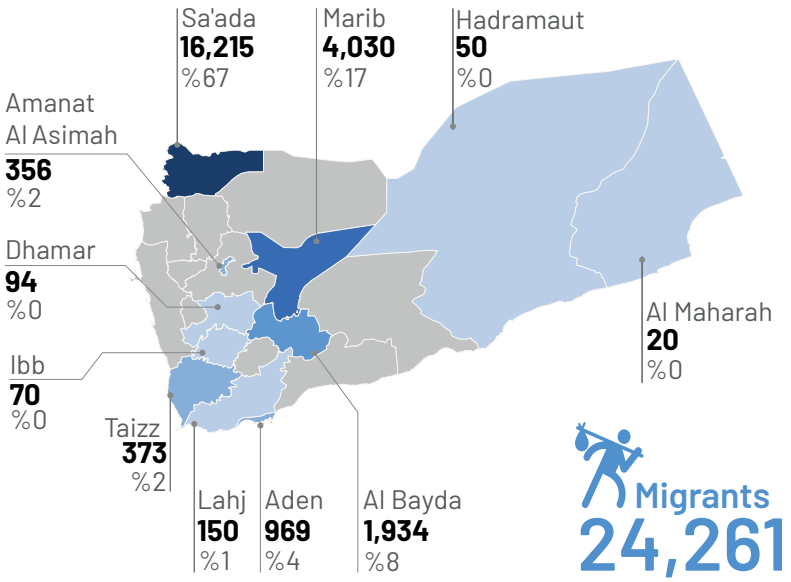
Age distribution of the assessed populations was also relatively consistent across the female and male populations, as well as across the different population groups.

Figure 8: Figure 8: Proportion of women and men per age range and population group in Yemen

	% of Males 0 (< 1)	% of Females 0 (< 1)	% of Males 1-5	% of Females 1-5	% of Males 6-17	% of Females 6-17	% of Males 18-59	% of Females 18-59	% of Males 60+	% of Females 60+
IDPs	4%	3%	10%	8%	16%	16%	19%	19%	3%	3%
Returnees	4%	3%	8%	7%	17%	16%	19%	19%	3%	4%
HC	4%	3%	9%	8%	16%	15%	19%	19%	3%	3%
Non-HC	4%	3%	8%	7%	16%	16%	19%	19%	3%	3%
Refugees	3%	2%	7%	6%	15%	12%	29%	22%	2%	2%

Although no Demographic Calculator survey was completed for migrants, KIs were still asked to estimate the total number of migrants living in the locations. MCLA findings estimated a total of 24,261 migrants living in these locations, most of whom were concentrated in Sa'ada (67%), Marib (17%), and Al Bayda (8%).

Figure 9: Estimated number and proportion of migrants per governorate



7.2. Displacement Dynamics

The conflict in Yemen has forced millions to flee from their homes to seek refuge in different areas of the country. As displacement often puts people in a vulnerable situation, it is crucial that any discussion on the humanitarian needs in Yemen take into account displacement trends.

According to the CSO Population Update of 2018, by the end of 2018, there were 3.87 million IDPs in Yemen, most of whom left their places of origin at the beginning of the conflict. As for more recent displacement flows, IOM DTM reported that, in the second half of 2018, more than half a million people were newly internally displaced (684,948). According to these figures, a handful of governorates host more than half of the entire IDP population: Amanat Al Asimah, Hajjah, Taizz, Al Hudayda, and Sa'ada.

7.3. Key Vulnerabilities of Affected Populations

One of the central objectives of the MCLA was to gather data on the key vulnerabilities of populations in

Yemen, so as to enable a more comprehensive understanding of how the crisis has impacted population groups differently, as well as to identify groups at greater risk. To this end, questionnaires were tailored to capture distinctions between population groups according to their displacement status. The MCLA also gathered information on vulnerable populations (such as unaccompanied and separated children, women heads of household, and people with specific needs) whose vulnerabilities impact their ability to cope with and recover from the effects of the conflict.

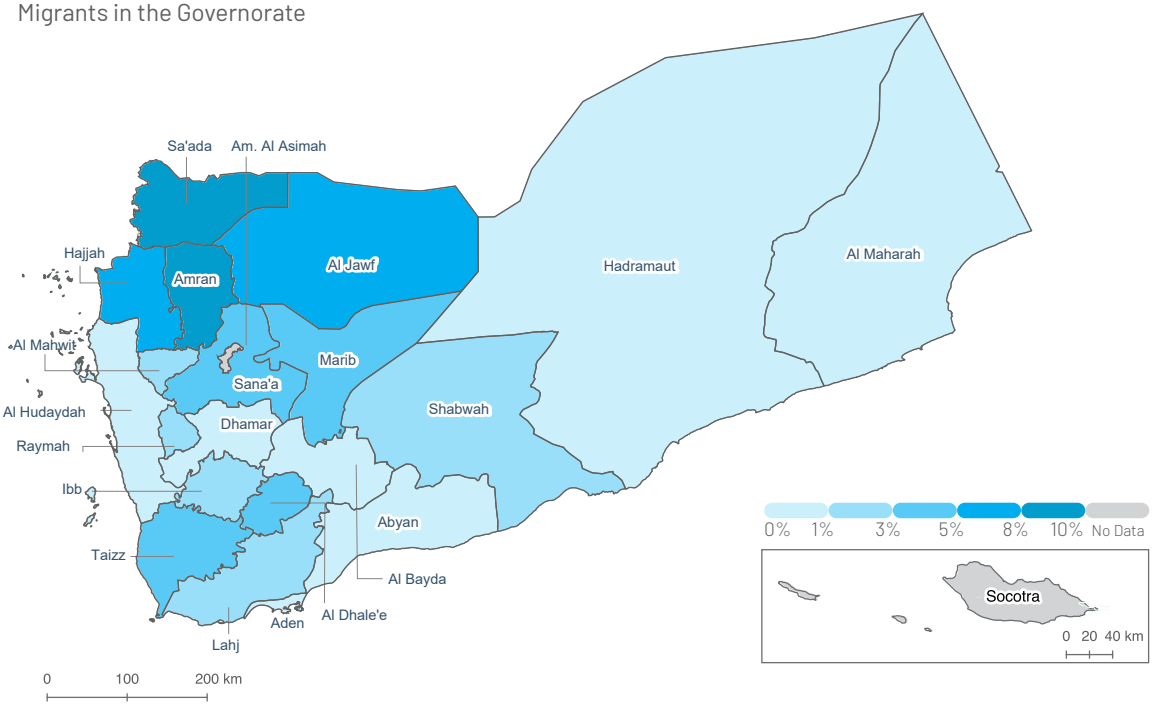
Vulnerable groups

In the context of the MCLA, KIs were asked to provide information on persons with vulnerabilities for all six population groups. This included unaccompanied and separated children, unaccompanied elderly, children in exploitative work, pregnant or lactating women, survivors of violence, exploitation, and/or abuse, women and children heads of household,[24] migrants survivors of human trafficking/smuggling, individuals suffering from serious or chronic medical conditions, and those living with a mental or physical disability.

KIs identified individuals with vulnerabilities in all governorates in Yemen. The governorates presenting the highest proportions of persons living with vulnerabilities according to KIs were Sa'ada, where persons with vulnerabilities (of all six assessed population groups)[25] represented 10% of the entire assessed population in the governorate[26], followed by Amran (9% of the population) and Hajjah (8% of the population). At the district level, KIs' highest estimates of people with vulnerabilities (of all six assessed population groups) were in Washhah (38,024)* and Abs (28,971)* districts in Hajjah governorate, and Sa'adah (26,763)* district in Sa'ada governorate.

While KI responses suggested that persons with vulnerabilities could be found in all parts of the country, some districts had a relatively higher density of individuals with specific needs than others. In Bakil Al Mir in Hajjah, for example, 44% of the population (of all six assessed population groups) in the district (19,150 individuals) was reported by KIs to be living with vulnerabilities, and in Al Hazm in Al Jawf, that figure was 40% of the entire population in the district (18,986)*.

Figure 10: Proportion of overall population with vulnerabilities



24 Regarding women and children heads of household, KIs provided estimate numbers for all population groups, except migrants who are known to travel individually in Yemen.

25 The MCLA question on vulnerabilities was disaggregated by gender. The overall findings are the product of data aggregation.

26 The size of the entire population in each governorate was calculated based on 2018 CSO Population Projections (for HC and non-HC), the 16th TFPM Report (for IDPs and returnees), UNHCR July 2018 figures on refugees, and migrant demographic data as reported by KIs in the MCLA.

MCLA results also included specific figures on key vulnerabilities of each population group. In those governorates where refugee/migrant populations[27] were assessed, the highest proportions of refugees/migrants with vulnerabilities (out of the entire refugee/migrant population)[28] were reported by KIs to be in Shabwah (39%), Ibb (29%), and Dhamar (29%). In seven districts, including five in Al Bayda governorate,[29] KIs estimated that all assessed refugees/migrants had some form of vulnerability. Finally, in 12% (11 out of 91) of the districts where data on refugees/migrants was collected, KI responses suggested that more than half of the refugee/migrant population was vulnerable.[30]

Unaccompanied and separated children

The highest numbers of unaccompanied and separated children[31] - from all six assessed population groups[32] - were identified by KIs in Ash Sha'ir district (4,548) in Ibb governorate, Aslem district (1,941) in Hajjah governorate, Daw'an district (1,328) in Hadramaut governorate, and Hidaybu district (1,166) in Socotra governorate - these were the only four districts where KIs reported the presence of over 1,000 unaccompanied and separated children. MCLA findings showed that amongst IDP and returnee populations specifically, unaccompanied and separated children could particularly be found in At Ta'iziyah district (490)* in Taizz governorate, in Washhah district (266) in Hajjah governorate, and in Al Buraiqeh (209)* district in Aden governorate.

Women heads of household

According to KIs, whereas women heads of household of all six assessed population groups[33] were fairly spread across the country, particularly high concentrations were identified in the districts of Al Hazm (11,594)* in the governorate of Al Jawf, At Ta'iziyah (8,241) in Taizz, and Washhah (8,215)* in Hajjah. The highest numbers of women heads of household amongst IDP and returnee populations were reported to be in Abs district (3,989) in Hajjah governorate, in Craiter district (3,960) in Aden governorate, and in Haradh district (1,745)* in Hajjah governorate.

It is important to notice that, although the numbers of women heads of household already provide relevant information on the number and geographical distribution of this group of vulnerable people in Yemen, not only those women should be considered as facing a particularly vulnerable situation, but rather their entire households.

7.4. Access to Basic Services

Overall, MCLA findings on the access of the assessed populations to basic needs and services in Yemen revealed a context in which a large segment of the population was unable to fulfil their fundamental rights due to limited access to health care, water and sanitation, livelihoods,[34] and education services.

The MCLA findings highlighted below generally indicate that the population groups facing the most severe challenges in accessing basic services in Yemen are refugees and migrants. When comparing the lowest rates of access to basic services across population groups, refugees and migrants were almost always associated with the lowest rate across these groups. Furthermore, while even the lowest rates of access for other population groups only rarely showed that no members were able to access basic services, lowest access rates for refugees and migrants frequently indicated that the entire refugee/migrant population was reported not to have access.

27 Data on both refugees and migrants was often collected in the same districts and governorates, but in some geographical areas, only one of these two groups were assessed. The findings on key vulnerabilities on refugees and migrants have been aggregated into unique figures.

28 The size of the entire refugee population in each governorate was sourced from UNHCR July 2018 population figures on refugees.

29 Al Sawma'ah, At Taffah, Az Zahir, Dhi Na'im, and Maswarah.

30 As Sawma'ah, At Taffah, Az Zahir, Dhi Na'im, Maswarah, and Al Bayda in Al Bayda; Al Qatnin Hadramaut; Mayfa'at Anss in Dhamar; Ash Shaikh Outhman in Aden; Al Maharah in Hawf; and As Safra in Sa'ada.

31 Unaccompanied and separated children are children who have been separated from their families and are not being cared for by an adult.

32 The MCLA question on unaccompanied children was disaggregated by gender. The overall findings are the product of data aggregation. Findings on the six assessed population groups were combined into one figure, as all of those groups are relevant for programming purposes to the Protection Cluster.

33 The MCLA question on women heads of households was disaggregated by gender. The overall findings are the product of data aggregation. Findings on the six assessed population groups were combined into one figure, as all of those groups are relevant for programming purposes to the Protection Cluster.

34 In the MCLA, livelihoods were defined as "source of income".

The results obtained in the MCLA also led to the conclusion that livelihoods were considered by KIs as a basic need rarely fulfilled in Yemen. Indeed, whereas national level figures were not lower than the other indicators outlined below, governorate and district level findings clearly exhibited that the lack of access to sustainable and regular livelihoods was the most widespread issue amongst those described below. Of the MCLA estimates on the proportion of governorates or districts where less than half of the population had access to a basic service/more than half of the population lacked access to a basic service, figures on access to livelihoods were consistently the most concerning ones. In all governorates in Yemen, KIs reported that less than half of the overall population and less than 30% of the refugee/migrant population had access to a sustainable and regular income. With regard to no other indicator, KIs reported that all governorates had such low access rates. In 88% of the districts, less than half of the overall population was reported by KIs to access sustainable and regular livelihoods. The same was reported for refugees in 96% of districts where they were assessed. Once more, with regard to no other indicator, KIs reported such a high proportion of districts with access rates below 50%.

Health services

According to KIIs conducted for the MCLA, 29% of the assessed population (all six population groups) faced **problems with health facilities and the access to them**.[35] Similarly, KIs reported that 27% of the refugee/migrant population[36] encountered difficulties related to health facilities in the country.

At the **governorate level,** KI responses indicated that in half of the governorates (9 out of 18) where all population groups were assessed, a higher proportion of refugees/migrants faced challenges related to health facilities than the overall assessed population (all six population groups) of the governorate. KI responses also indicated that, in 9% of the governorates in Yemen (2 out of 22), more than half of the overall assessed population (all six population groups) was facing issues associated with health facilities.[37] In comparison, findings showed that, in 33% of the governorates where these population groups were assessed (6 out of 18)*, more than half of the refugee/migrant population was encountering problems associated with health facilities[38].

MCLA findings showed similar trends at the **district level**. KIs estimated that more than half of the refugee/migrant population faced problems in health facilities in 59% of the districts (34 out of 58)* where data was collected on these population groups. In 9% (5 out of 58) of the districts in particular - Dhi As Sufal and Jiblah in Ibb, Abs in Hajjah, Ash Shihr in Hadramaut, and Juban in Al Dhale'e - KIs reported that all refugees/migrants faced problems with health facilities. In contrast, only in 12% of the districts (40 out of 328) the same was reported for the overall population (all six population groups).

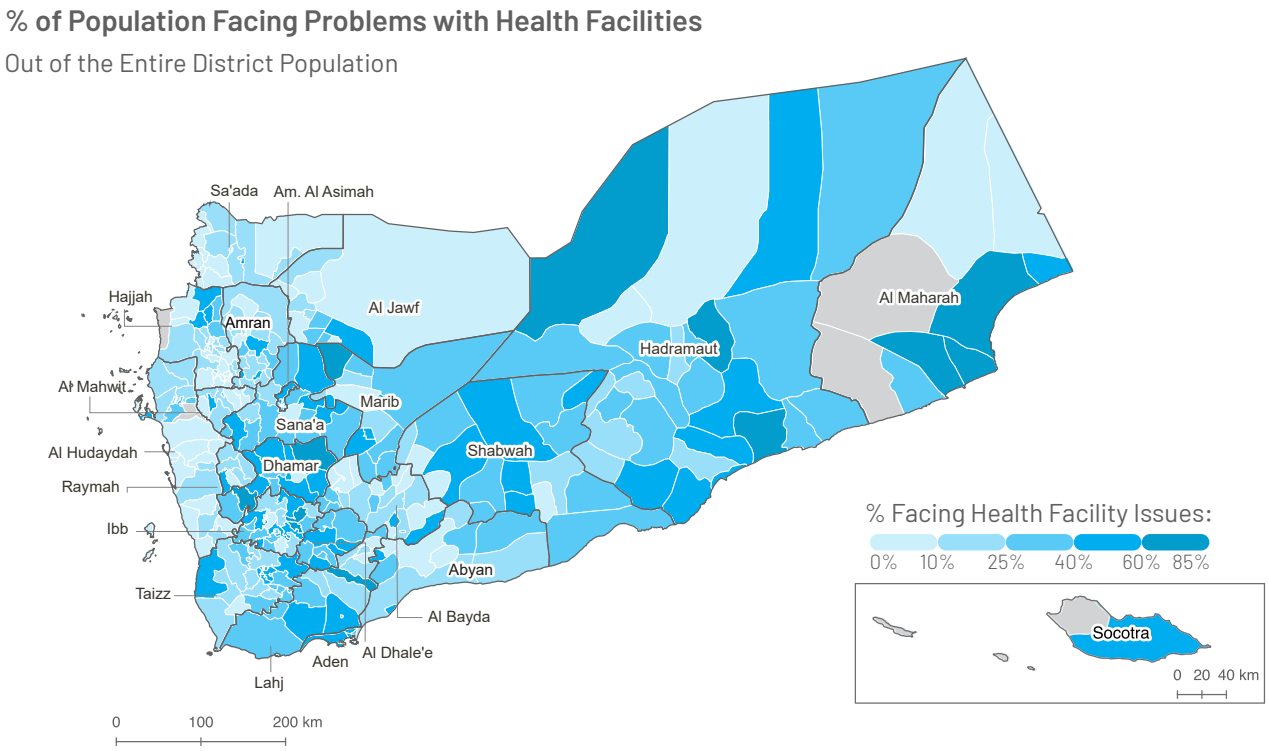
35 This proportion includes all assessed population groups – IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, refugees, and migrants. The MCLA question on this indicator was asked to KIs disaggregated by gender. The overall findings are the product of data aggregation. Findings on the six assessed population groups were combined into one figure, as all of those groups are relevant for programming purposes to the Health Cluster.

36 Data on both refugees and migrants was often collected in the same districts and governorates, but in some geographical areas, only one of these two groups were assessed. The findings on refugees and migrants' on access to basic services have been aggregated.

37 Data on the overall population was collected in all governorates in Yemen, out of which only two had more than 50% of the population facing problems with heatlh facilities: Al Maharah (60%) and Socotra (56%).

38 Data on refugees/migrants on this indicator was collected in 18 governorates, and in six of them the proportion of refugee and migrants facing problems with health facilities was higher than 50%: Hajjah (100%), Dhamar (71%), Al Maharah (65%), Marib (60%), Sana'a (59%), and Shabwah (58%).

Figure 11: Proportion of the overall population facing problems associated with health facilities



Further information gathered in the MCLA provided a deeper understanding of the **difficulties encountered with relation to health facilities.** Whenever a KI reported that some part of the population faced problems in these facilities, they were also asked to indicate the most serious types of problems that people faced in these facilities.[39] Findings at both **governorate and district levels** showed that only rarely did KIs report a lack of access to facilities due to the security situation, restricted access based on legal status, or different fees based on legal status as among the most common types of problems encountered by refugees/migrants in relation to health facilities. Notable exceptions were found in Amanat Al Asimah, where KIs estimated that for 23% of the refugee population, restricted access due to legal status was one of the top three most serious problems;[40] and Al Dhale'e, where KIs estimated not only that all refugees faced problems with health facilities, but also that for 48% of them, both restricted access and different fees due to legal status were among the top three most serious problems.[41]

At the district level, some important trends were identified regarding a few specific issues. The price of medicines was reported to be the most critical problem faced by the IDP, returnee, and HC populations when trying to access or use health facilities in a high number of districts in Yemen. In 53% of the districts where IDPs were assessed (156 out of 295)*, the inability of IDPs to afford medicines was reported by KIs to be the most severe issue encountered in health facilities. The price of medicines was also reported by KIs to be the most critical issue faced by returnees in 56% of the districts where they were assessed (61 out of 108)*, and by HC members in 44% of the districts where they were assessed (119 out of 268)*. In fact, in three districts (Al Wahdah and At Tahrir districts in Amanat Al Asimah governorate and Khur Maksar district in Aden governorate), the high price of medicines was reported by KIs to be the most serious problem faced by the entire IDP, returnee, and non-HC populations while trying to access/use health facilities in these districts. Similarly, unaffordable consultation or treatment were also reported to be critical problems faced by IDP, returnee, and HC populations. For example, in Al Mudhaffar district in Taizz, KIs indicated that, all IDP, returnee, and HC populations were unable to cover the costs of medical consultations and treatment, even at regular prices.

39 KI were asked to choose a maximum of three types of problems. In some districts and governorates, certain issues were equally reported by KIs, leading to ties in the "most critical issue" final figures.

40 In Assafi'yah district, for example, KIs reported that the entire refugee population considered the restrict access due to legal status to be one of the top three most serious issues.

41 In both Juban and Damt districts in Al Dhale'e, KIs reported that the entire refugee population perceived the restrict access and different fees due to legal status to be one of the top three most serious issues.

The assessed refugee population was also reported to struggle with the cost of medical care. The inability of refugees to afford medical consultation or treatment - even at a regular price - was reported by KIs to be the most serious problem that refugees encountered in most of the districts where they were assessed (55% - 40 out of 73). [42]

KI responses on the non-HC pointed to distinctive results. KIs indicated that the most serious problem that the non-HC population faced in accessing/using health facilities was the lack of availability of female staff. Indeed, in 48% of the districts (150 out of 311)*, the absence of female medical staff was estimated by KIs to be the most critical issue for the assessed non-HC.

Water and sanitation services

MCLA findings also show that a large part of the assessed population was unable **to access adequate and sufficient quantities of water[43] or safe and functioning latrines.** Responses provided by KIs indicate that 53% of IDP and returnee populations, 61% of HC and non-HC populations, and 55% of refugee/migrant population lacked access to an adequate and sufficient quantity of water.[44] In addition, the findings showed that 49% of IDP and returnee populations, 51% of HC and non-HC populations, and 62% of refugee/migrant population did not have access to safe and functioning latrines.

At the **governorate level**, MCLA figures also indicated a concerning situation, as KIs reported that more than half of each assessed population lacked access to an adequate and sufficient quantity of water in 59% (13 out of 22) of the governorates where IDPs and returnees were assessed, in 59% (13 out of 22) of the governorates where HC and non-HC members were assessed, and in 83% (15 out of 18) of the governorates where refugees/migrants were assessed. The lowest reported proportion of IDPs and returnees having access to sufficient quantities of water were identified by KIs in Hajjah (30% access), for HC and non-HC populations in al Jawf (11% access), and for refugee/migrant population in Taizz (0% access). Given that the data collection in the context of the MCLA was conducted during the rainy season in Yemen, it is important to consider that results in relation to the affected population's access to water would likely outline a more concerning situation should data collection have taken place during the dry season, given that many rural communities rely on rain water harvesting and have less water access and more water needs during this period of the year.

Poor conditions were also reported by KIs with regards to access to safe and functioning latrines at the governorate level. More than half of IDPs and returnees lacked access to safe and functioning latrines in 54% (12 out of 22) of the governorates, while the lack of it was reported for more than half of HC and non-HC members in 41% (nine out 22) of the governorates, and for more than half of refugees/migrants in 72% (13 out of 18) of the governorates where these population groups were assessed. The lowest rate of access for HC and non-HC populations was reported in Hajjah, where only 9% of these communities were reported to have access to safe and functioning latrines. As with access to adequate quantities of water (for cooking, drinking, and washing), the lowest access rate for IDP and returnee populations with relation to safe and functional latrines was found in Hajjah (12%), and lowest rate for refugee/migrant population was found in Taizz (0%).

These findings at the governorate level showed that the governorates where the population has the most limited access to water and sanitation are indeed areas presenting high incidences of malnutrition and cholera - Taizz has been affected by famine, and Taizz, Al Jawf and Hajjah by both. [45]

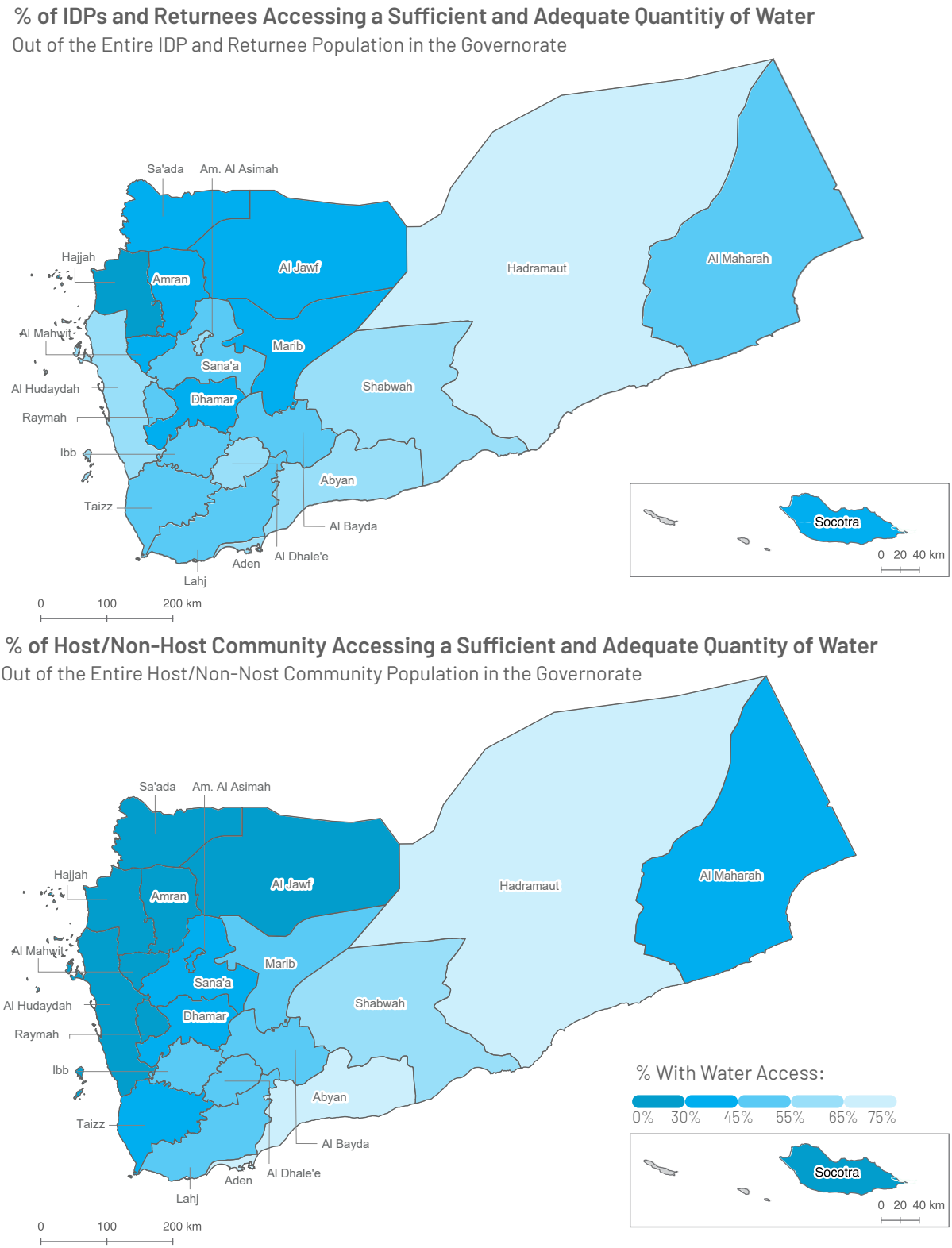
42 KIs were given two answer options relating to the price of medical care: "price of consultation/treatment (too expensive)", and "price of consultation/treatment (regular price but community unable to pay)".

43 A sufficient and adequate quantity of water means at least 15 litres of safe water (from improved water sources) per day.

44 Findings on water and sanitation indicators were analysed combining IDP and returnee figures into one single result, HC and non-HC figures into another result, and refugee and migrant figures into a third result, as these are the relevant population groups for the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster and the Refugees and Migrants Multi Sector (RMMS).

45 WHO Epi (EdEWs) data on cholera incidence and SMART nutrition survey on malnutrition incidence.

Figure 12: Proportions of the IDP/returnee population and of the HC/non-HC population accessing an adequate and sufficient quantity of water



Figures at the **district level** confirmed a critical situation relating to water and sanitation. In 56% of the districts where KIs provided data on IDP and returnee populations, they reported that less than half of the population had access to a sufficient quantity of water (169 out of 303)*. Similarly, in 64% of the districts where KIs provided data on HC and non-HC populations, they reported that less than half of the population had access to sufficient quantities of water (209 out of 324)*. In 10% (9 of 92) of the districts, the entire refugee/migrant population was estimated to lack access to an adequate and sufficient amount of water.[46]

46 Ar Ryashyyah and Sabah in Al Bayda; Mawiyah in Taizz; Mayfa'at Anss in Dhamar; Bayhan in Shabwan; Bani Dhabyan in Sana'a; Radfan in Lahj; Qishn in Al Maharah; and Huth in Amran.

Access to safe and functioning latrines at the district level seemed to be more widespread, albeit still limited. In 51% of districts where KIs provided data on IDP and returnee populations, they reported that less than half of the assessed populations had access to a safe latrine (153 out of 303)*. Similarly, in 54% of districts where KIs provided data on HC and non-HC populations, they reported that less than half of the population had access to a functioning latrine (174 out of 322)*. In 23% of the districts where refugee and migrant populations were assessed, nine of which are concentrated in al Bayda governorate, the entire refugee/migrant population was reported to lack access to safe and functioning latrines (21 out of 92).

Livelihoods services and needs

Findings on the physical **accessibility of markets** at **national** and **governorate-levels** indicated that refugees had a lower level of physical access to the market than the other population groups. KIs reported that 29% of IDPs, 41% of returnees, 36% of the HC, 39% of the non-HC, 19% of refugees, and 28% of migrants had access to markets. In 59% of the governorates (13 out of 22), the refugee population was found to be the population group with the lowest rate of access to the market. Furthermore, while the highest rates of access to the market at the governorate level of the other population groups (IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, and migrants) varied between 64% and 100%, the highest level of access to the market for the are refugees was only of 44% (in Shabwah governorate).[47] Morevoer, in Raymah - the governorate registering the lowest access rates across assessed population groups (29% of IDPs, 18% of HC, and 21% of non-HC) - KIs indicated that none of the refugees could access the market.

Findings on the physical accessibility of markets showed that access rates varied greatly across assessed population groups at the **district level**. Nonetheless, a few districts were consistently associated with remarkably high proportions of several population groups lacking physical access to the market. For example, in the district of Al Maton in Al Jawf, KIs estimated low rates of access to the market for all the five population groups assessed in the district: IDPs (11%), returnees (20%), HC (5%), non-HC (14%), and no access at all for refugees. Along the same lines, in Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e district in Sa'ada governorate, KIs reported that only a small portion of each population group covered in the district was able to physically access the market: 5% of IDPs, 7% of returnees, 10% of HC, and 12% of non-HC members. Finally, in Suwayr district in Amran governorate, only 3% of IDPs, 7% of HC members, and 4% of non-HC members were reported by KIs as physically able to access the market.

Alike governorate-level findings, district-level figures on refugees and migrants' access to the market were the most concerning ones. In 34% of the districts where the MCLA collected data on refugees (26 out of 77), KIs reported that less than 10% of the refugees were able to physically access the market. Migrants' access to the market was hardly reported to be better: according to KIs, in 28% of the districts where migrants were assessed (10 out of 36), less than 10% of this population group was able to physically access the market. In contrast, for example, in only 7% of the districts where the non-HC population was assessed (24 out of 322)*, KIs estimated that less than 10% of this group was accessing the market.

The lack of a **sustainable and regular source of income** was also identified as an important issue by KIs, especially in the governorates of Taizz and Hajjah, which were once more associated with low rates of access to basic needs,[48] raising further concerns about the humanitarian situation in these two governorates.

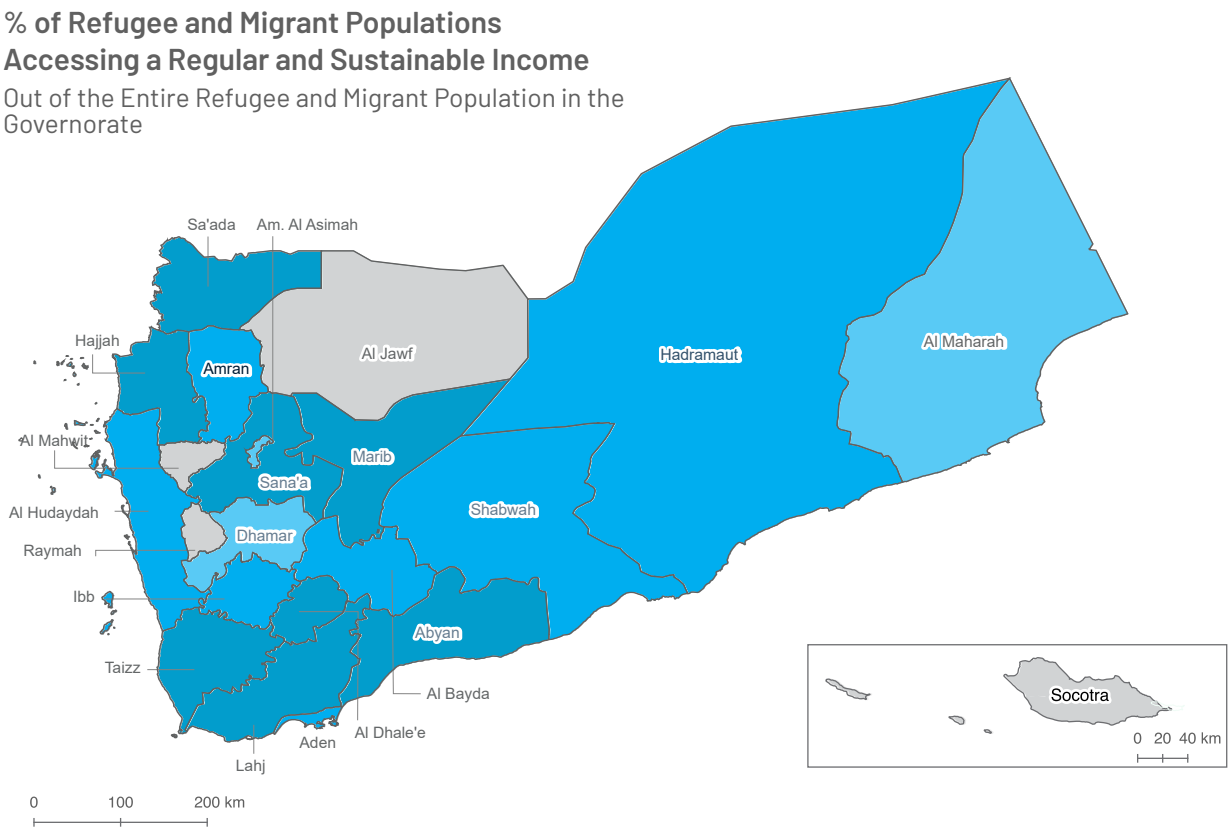
In Hajjah, only 17% of the overall assessed population[49] - and none of the assessed refugee/migrant population - were reported by KIs to have access to sustainable livelihoods. In Taizz, 26% of the overall population - and again none of the refugee/migrant population - were reported to have access to a regular source of income. In all governorates in Yemen, KIs reported that less than half of the overall population and less than 30% of the refugee/migrant population had access to a sustainable and regular income.

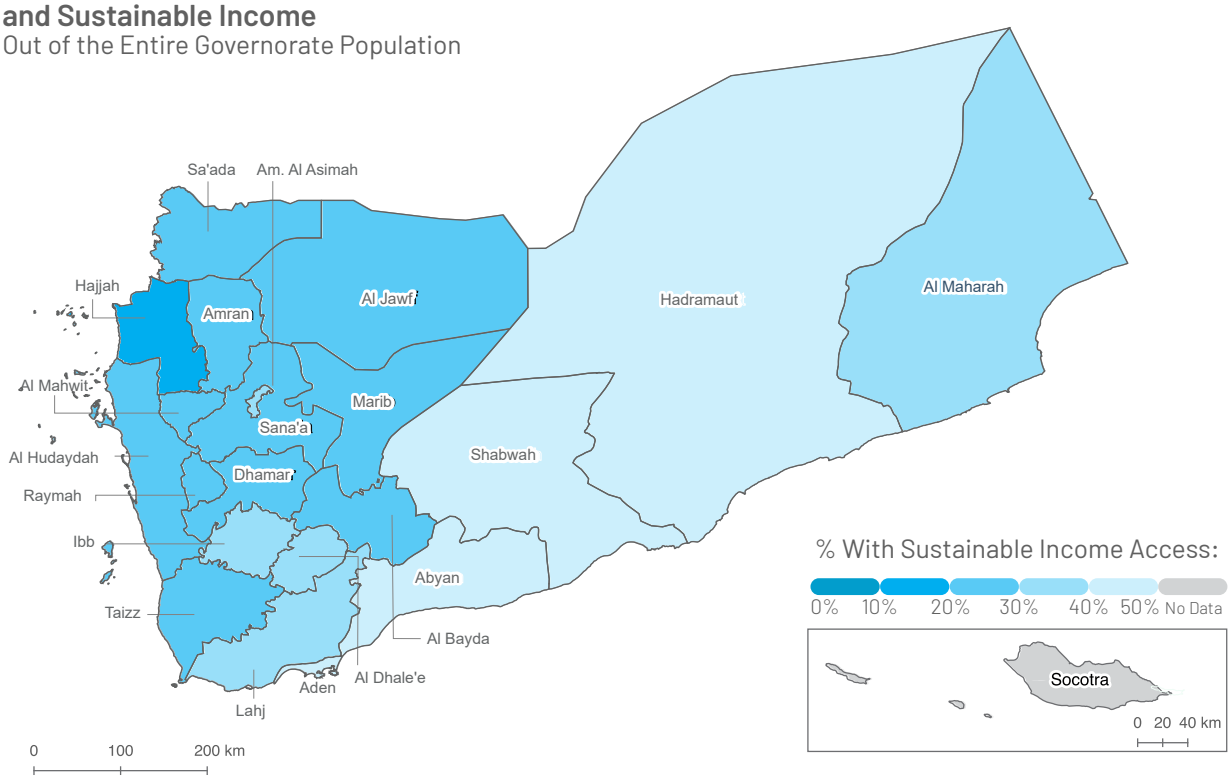
47 The highest rates of access to the market for the other population groups were: IDPs in Al Dhale governorate (64%), returnees in Abyan (82%), HC in Al Dhale'e (71%), non-HC in Aden (90%), and migrants in Amanat Al Asimah (100%).

48 Taizz and Hajjah had already presented low figures on the access of populations to a sufficient quantity of water and a safe and functioning latrine.

49 The MCLA question on access to livelihoods was disaggregated by population group. The overall findings including all six population groups are the product of data aggregation.

Figure 13: Proportions of the refugee/migrant population and of the overall population accessing regular and sustainable livelihoods





KIs indicated that in 88% of districts (290 out of 328), less than half of the overall population had access to sustainable livelihoods*. By comparison, in 96% of the districts (88 out of 92), less than half of the refugee/migrant population had access to livelihoods. In fact, in 39% (36 out of 92) of districts in which they were assessed, neither refugees nor migrants had this access. National-level findings confirmed that access to livelihoods remained uncommon in Yemen, with only 29% of the overall assessed population, and 12% of the assessed refugee/migrant population, being estimated to have access to a sustainable and regular source of income.

Education services

In the education sector, KIs reported that 43% of school-aged children across assessed populations did not **attend school.** [50] In 35% (113 out of 323) of the districts, KIs reported that less than 50% of school-age children were attending school*. The districts that presented the lowest school attendance rate were Maswarah in al Bayda (0%), Ad Durayhimi in al Hudaydah (0%)*, Dhamar City in Dhamar (4%), and Na'man in al Bayda (5%)*. With regards to the **functionality of schools**, KIs reported more positive figures, indicating that, within the assessed locations across the country, only 12% of the schools were non-functional. Similarly, based on KIIs conducted in the assessed locations of each district, in nearly all districts in Yemen (327 out of 328), more than half of schools were functional*. Further, in 65% (212 out of 328) of the districts, KIs reported that all of schools were functioning*.

7.5. Humanitarian Needs

In addition to assessing the key vulnerabilities of affected populations and their access to basic services, the MCLA also aimed to collect information on the humanitarian needs of these populations. MCLA findings outlined in previous sections of this report indicated that all population groups were generally reported to have limited access to health care, water and sanitation, livelihoods, and education (see section 9.4). Following with these findings, the MCLA also indicated that a large portion of assessed populations was in need of some form of humanitarian assistance to enable them to cope with the crisis and their limited access to basic services.

Priority Needs

To enable the understanding of the most pressing humanitarian needs across sectors and genders in Yemen, the MCLA included a section dedicated to assessing the priority needs of the population groups. KIs were asked to indicate the top three most important needs of the female and male populations.[51]

Food was consistently reported by KIs as the utmost priority need for all population groups in Yemen.[52] For IDPs, returnees, host community (HC), non-host community (non-HC), and refugees, food was reported as the top priority need in all governorates in Yemen, with only a few exceptions.[53] For migrants, KIs estimated that food was the top priority need for their community in 64% (23 out of 36) of the districts in which migrant data was collected, and one of migrants' top three priority needs in all governorates, except in Sa'ada governorate, and all districts, except in Monabbih district.

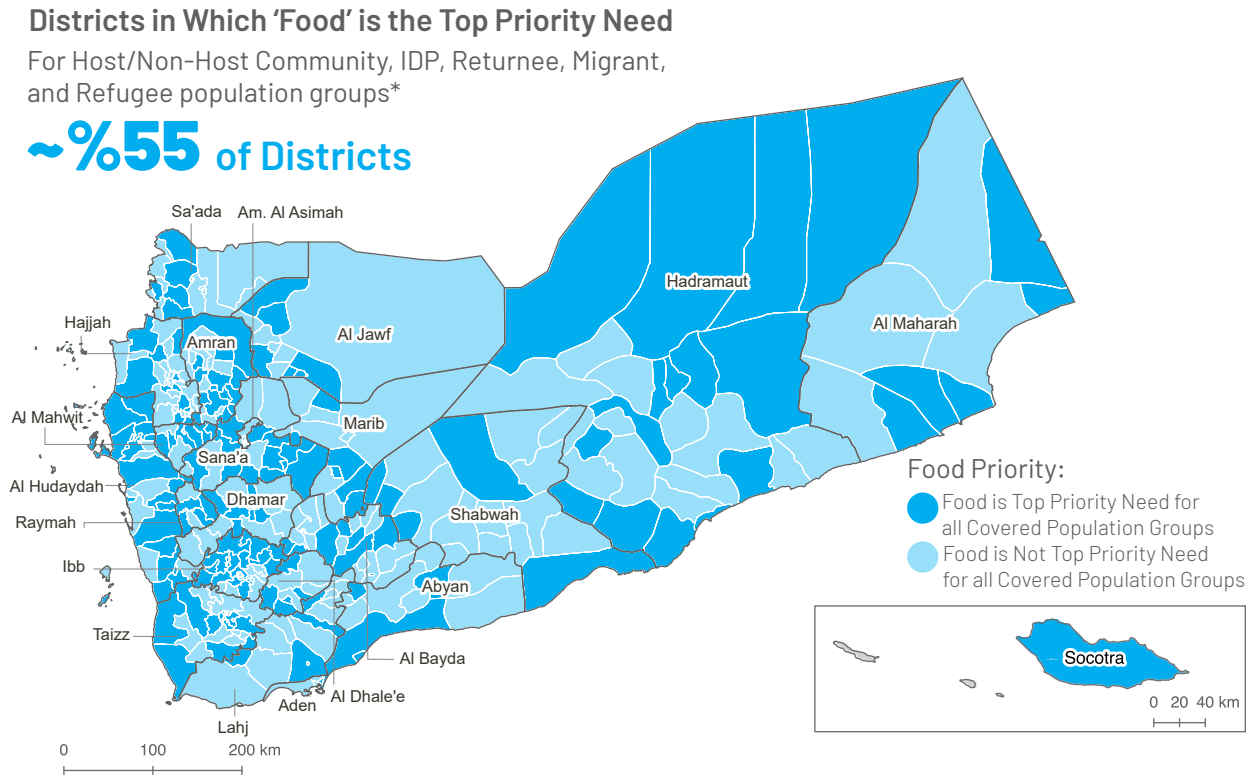
50 Figures on school-age children include all assessed population groups – IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, refugees, and migrants. The MCLA question on school attendance was disaggregated by population group. The overall findings including all six population groups are the product of data aggregation.

51 KIs were asked to choose these needs from 11 possible answer options.

52 The MCLA question on priority needs asked to KIs was disaggregated by gender. The priority needs overall findings are the product of data aggregation.

53 Al Maharah governorate for IDPs (food ranked as 4th), Shabwah and Sa'ada for returnees (2nd), Shabwah (2nd) and Al Maharah (3rd) governorates for HC, Marib for refugees (4th).

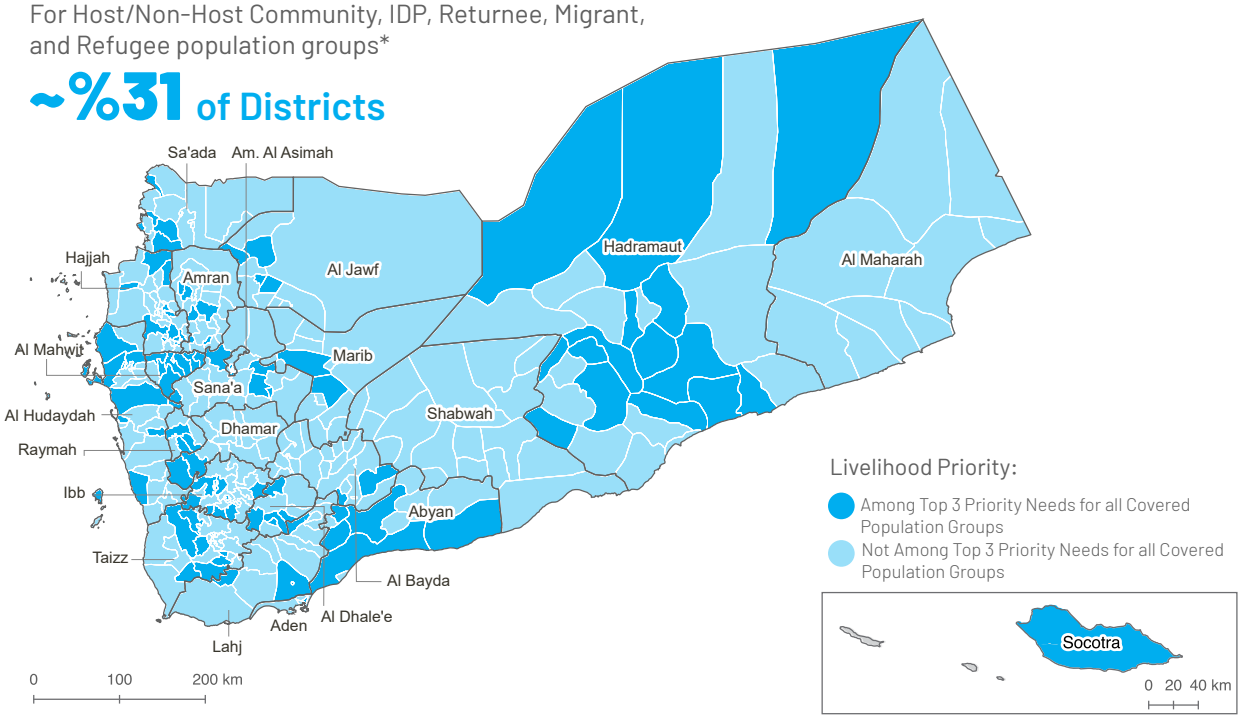
Figure 14: Districts where food was reported to be the top one priority need for all population groups



* Note that the ranking data used is representative of all population groups covered in the district

In line with findings on access to basic needs and services, which pointed to livelihoods as the least accessible across the country, MCLA findings indicated that access to **livelihoods** was ranked by KIs in the top three priority needs for all population groups but migrants, and **drinking water** for four out of the six assessed population groups (IDPs, returnees, HC, and non-HC).

Figure 15: Districts where livelihoods were reported to be amongst the top 3 priority needs for all population groups



* Note that the ranking data used is representative of all population groups covered in the district

Healthcare and **NFI** needs were also ranked highly by KIs: healthcare was the fourth most commonly reported need for IDPs, returnees, HC, and non-HC, third for refugees, and second for migrants. NFIs were the fourth most frequently identified need for IDPs[54] and refugees, and fifth for returnees, HC, and non-HC. According to KIs, healthcare was one of the top three priority needs for between 26% and 41% of each population group.[55] NFIs were amongst the top three priority needs for between 26% and 34% of each population group (with the exception of migrants).[56]

Protection services and **education for adults**, on the other hand, were only rarely reported as a top priority need in Yemen – KIs indicated that these were amongst the top three priority needs of only 0-2%[57] and 0-8%[58] of each population group, respectively.

Figure 16: Ranking of priority needs for each population group [59]

54 Healthcare and NFI were identified by KIs as a top priority need for IDPs with the same frequency.

55 26% of IDPs, 31% of returnees, 33% of HC, 40% of non-HC, 38% of refugees, and 41% of migrants.

56 26% of IDPs, 28% of returnees, 31% of HC, 22% of non-HC, 34% of refugees, and 3% of migrants.

57 0% of IDPs, 1% of returnees, 0% of HC, 2% of non-HC, 0% of refugees, and 0% of migrants.

58 0% of IDPs, 2% of returnees, 2% of HC, 1% of non-HC, 8% of refugees, and 2% of migrants.

59 The proportion of districts where KIs considered food as the top priority need is indicated for each population group as to clarify that, besides food being the top priority need for them in Yemen, it was also considered as such across most of the districts where these groups were assessed. Two or more types of priority needs were listed in the same ranking when there was a tie in the frequency with which they were elected as one of the three priority needs.

KIs reported that food was the top priority need for IDPs in 255 out of the 295 districts where data on IDPs was collected.*

KIs reported that food was the top priority need for returnees in 83 out of the 102 districts where data on returnees was collected.*

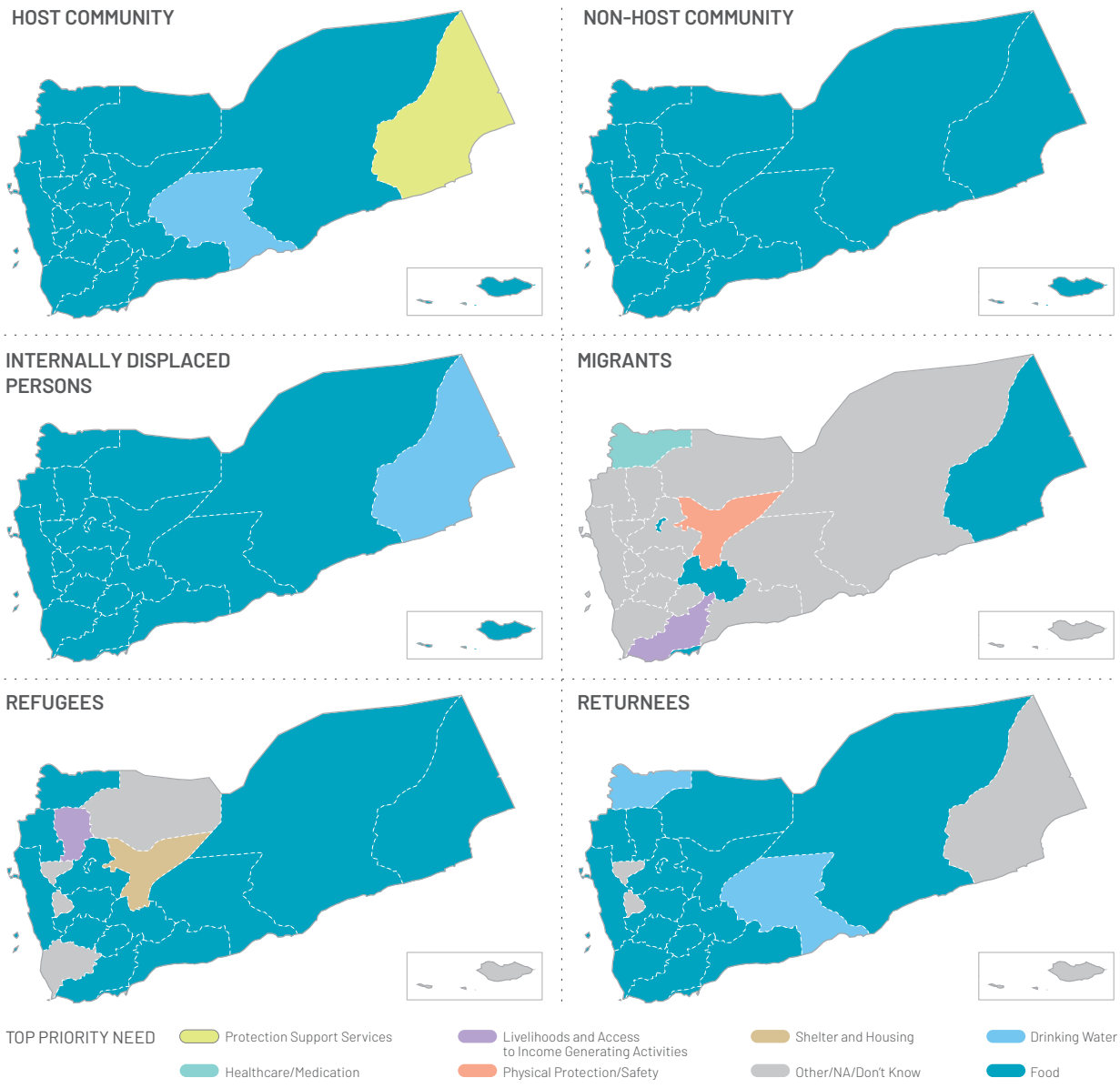
KIs reported that food was the top priority need for the HC in 207 out of the 260 districts where data on the HC was collected.*

KIs reported that food was the top priority need for the non-HC in 258 out of the 311 districts where data on the non-HC was collected.*

KIs reported that food was the top priority need for refugees in 56 out of the 73 districts where data on refugees was collected.*

KIs reported that food was the top priority need for refugees in 23 out of the 36 districts where data on migrants was collected.*

Figure 17: Top priority need or each population group at governorate level



In regards to the specific priority needs of women and men, MCLA findings revealed similar patterns for the **male** population, with **food, livelihoods**, and **drinking water** reported by KIs as being amongst the top three priority needs of male IDPs, returnees, HC, non-HC, and refugees. As for the **female** population, although KIs also frequently mentioned food and drinking water as one of their top three priority needs, livelihoods were not identified as being in the top three amongst females in any population group.[60] Rather, **NFIs** were reported by KIs to be one of the top three priority needs for IDP, returnee, HC, and refugee women in Yemen.

In addition to aiming at understanding the most pressing needs of affected populations, the MCLA also sought to gather information on the most critical needs within each sector. The below sections offer a more detailed description of MCLA findings on shelter and NFI, livelihoods, and health needs.

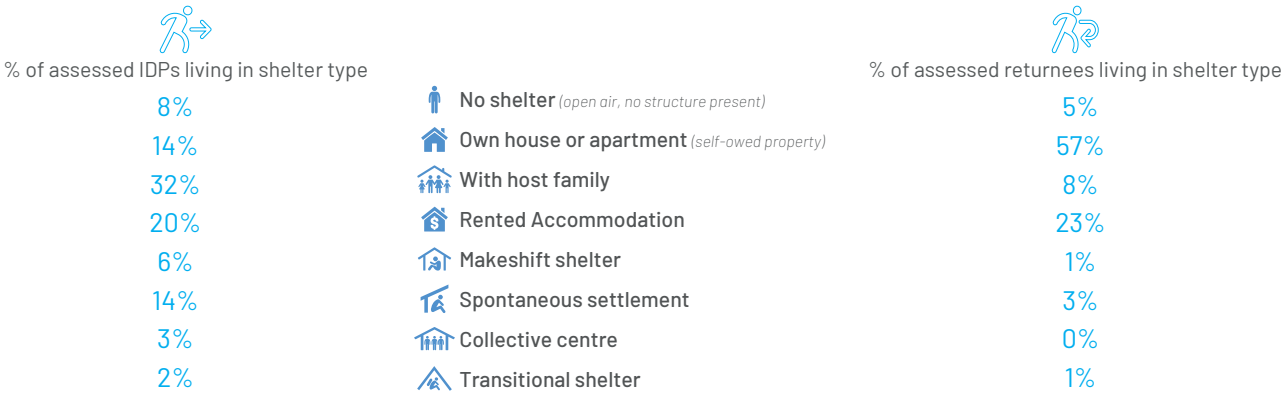
60 Governorates that were the exception and where the female population considered livelihoods to be amongst their top three priority needs were: IDPs - Al Maharah; returnees - Al Maharah, Hadramaut, Taizz, Abyan, and Ibb; HC - Socotra; non-HC - Hadramaut; refugees - Abyan, Al bayda, Sana'a, Aden, Al Mahwit, and Amran; migrants - none.

Shelter and NFI Needs

With the aim of better understanding the impact of conflict and displacement on the housing conditions of affected populations, the MCLA included questions on the types of shelter, shelter and NFI-related issues faced, and shelter and NFI assistance needed.

MCLA national-level results based on KI responses demonstrated that the most common type of shelter amongst IDPs was to live with host family (32%), whereas most returnee populations (57%) owned a house or an apartment. Rented accommodation was also reported as a common shelter type by KIs, who estimated that 20% of IDP and 23% of returnee populations resided in a rented house or apartment.

Figure 18: Breakdown of IDP and returnee populations in Yemen per type of shelter [61]



MCLA **governorate-level** results were consistent with figures at the national level. In 50% of governorates (11 out of 22), KIs reported that IDPs most commonly lived with host families.* In the other governorates, the most common type of shelter amongst IDPs as reported by KIs was rented accommodation or spontaneous settlement. Likewise, in 89% of the governorates with returnee populations (16 out of 18), KIs indicated that returnees most commonly lived in their own house or apartment.* In only two governorates (Amanat Al Asimah and Taizz) were returnees reported to be most commonly living in rented accommodation.

MCLA **district-level** figures further corroborated these results. In 45% of assessed districts (132 out of 295)*, KIs reported that IDPs most frequently lived with host families, and in 28% of the districts (81 out of 295)*, KIs estimated that IDPs' most common type of shelter was rented accommodation. Likewise, in 82% of the districts (84 out of 102)*, KIs indicated that returnees most commonly lived in their own house or apartment.

Governorates with the highest recorded rates of IDPs and returnees having no shelter[62] were Hajjah (17% of the IDP population)* and Sana'a (47% of the returnee population). Districts with similar results with regard to returnees' lack of shelter were the following: 90% in Yarim in Ibb, 72% in Baqim in Sa'ada, and 67% in Sanhan in Sana'a)*. Furthermore, in Khayran Al Muharraq district in Hajjah governorate, 40% of the returnee population was reported to live in makeshift shelters and another 40% to live in spontaneous shelter, two types of shelter that involve sub-standard living conditions*. The same indicators for the IDP population showed even more concerning figures. In Daw'an in Hadramaut and in Rahabah in Marib, for example, KIs estimated that 85% and 72% of the IDP population had no shelter, respectively*. Further, in Bakil Al Mir in Hajjah, KIs reported that the entire IDP population lived in spontaneous settlements*.

61 Findings on type of shelter, as well as on shelter and NFI issues, as presented in this report only for IDPs and returnees, the two mobile groups relevant to the Shelter Cluster.

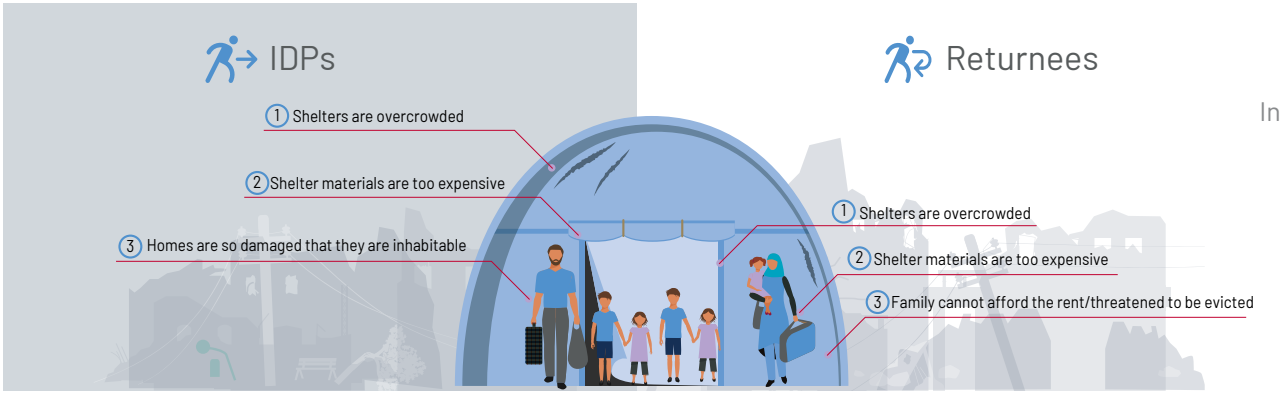
62 Open air, no structure present.

With regard to shelter-related issues faced,[63] KIs reported that overcrowded shelters were the most serious problem encountered by the IDP and returnee populations. At the governorate level, this was the case in 64% of the governorates (14 out of 22) for IDPs and 47% of the governorates (9 out of 19)* for returnees.

KIs also reported that for both assessed populations, the high price of shelter materials in the locations where they currently live was the second most serious shelter issue faced. At the governorate level, this was the case in three governorates for the IDP population (Hajjah, Sa'ada, and Marib), and another three for the returnee population (Al Jawf, Lahj, and Al Dhale'e)*.

Assessed IDP populations were also said to face poor housing conditions due to homes being inhabitable due to damage, which was reported by KIs as the third most serious shelter issue for this population group in Yemen, and the most critical issue for them in Sana'a, Al Maharah, and Socotra. Returnee populations, on the other hand, were said to be particularly affected by their inability to afford rent and subsequent threats of eviction. This shelter-related issue was pointed out by KIs as the third most serious shelter issue for this population group, and the most critical issue for them in Amanat Al Asimah and Aden*.

Figure 19: Top three shelter issues for IDPs and returnees in Yemen [64]



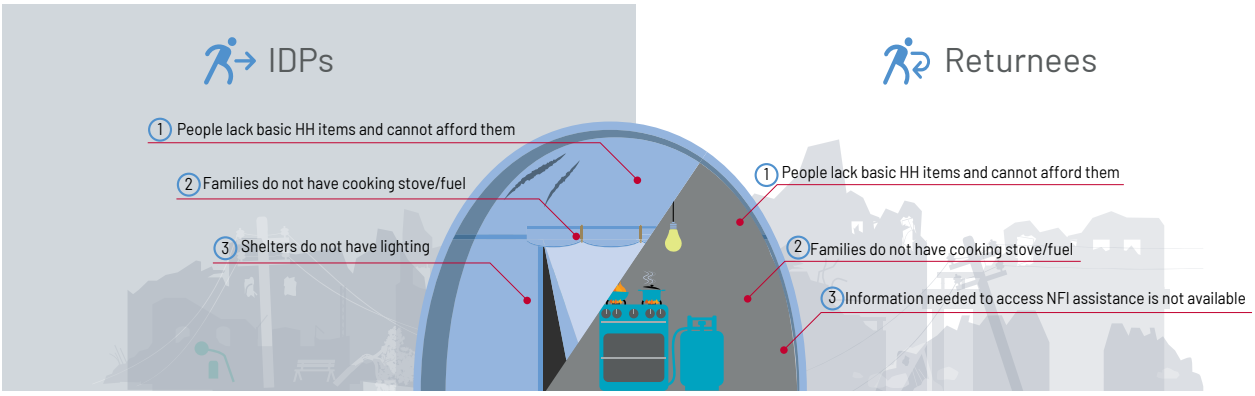
In the course of the MCLA, KIs were also asked to provide information specifically on NFI-related issues.[65] Their responses suggested that the most serious NFI issue faced by both the IDP and returnee populations across the country was the lack of basic household items and their inability to afford them, and that the second most critical problem also for both populations was the lack of cooking stove or fuel.

63 The MCLA findings on shelter issues presented in this report differ from the MCLA findings on shelter issues presented in the 2019 HNO report, as they were analysed based on different population figures.

64 The available answer options for the MCLA question relating to the top three shelter issues were: shelters are over-crowded; lack of support for the shelter/collective centre management; shelter materials including for repair are too expensive; homes are so damaged to a degree that they are inhabitable; quality of assistance provided was poor, not durable, not strong enough, not adequate/appropriate; there is no or not enough HH items provided in distributions or available in local markets; lack of any distribution/provision of shelter material/support at the site; distribution site is not safe; distribution sites/shops are too far and difficult to access; information needed to access shelter assistance is not available; the family cannot afford the rent/threatened to be evicted; unequal access (the population group is prevented from accessing items, or distributions are unfair); other; do not know.

65 The MCLA findings on shelter issues presented in this report differ from the MCLA findings on shelter issues presented in the 2019 HNO report, as they were analysed based on different population figures.

Figure 20: Top three NFI issues for IDPs and returnees in Yemen [66]



While the lack of basic household items and of cooking stove/fuel seemed to be a widespread issue in Yemen and across governorates, figures at the district level helped understand where IDPs' lack of lighting was reported to be the most frequent. In 10 districts only, KIs mentioned that the lack of lighting in shelters was the most serious NFI-related issue faced by IDPs: Ash Sha'ir, Al Dhihar, Al Quraishyah, Wald Rabi', Dhamar City, Anss, Sa'fan, Bani Dhabyan, Iyal Surayh*. Similarly, only in five districts KIs estimated that the unavailability of information on NFI assistance was the most critical NFI issue encountered by returnees: Az'zal*, Assafi'yah*, At Tahrir*, Al Hazem*, and Ataq*.

The large portions of the IDP and returnee populations reported by KIs as facing shelter and NFI issues is consistent with the high proportion of individuals perceived by KIs as requiring shelter and NFI assistance. KI responses indicated that 43% of the IDP, returnee, HC, and non-HC population was in need of some sort of shelter assistance, and 52% of these combined population groups was in need of NFI assistance.[67] Estimates provided by KIs specifically on refugee/migrant populations followed a similar trend, indicating that 50% of the male refugee/migrant population and 54% of the female refugee/migrant population were in need of shelter support.[68]

MCLA results at the **governorate level** also revealed that a high percentage of the assessed populations was in need of support to enhance their housing conditions. In 64% of governorates (14 out of 22), at least 40% of the population (comprising IDP, returnee, HC, and non-HC) required shelter assistance, according to KI responses. Furthermore, KIs indicated that in nearly all governorates (20 out of 22),[69] at least 40% of the population groups were in need of NFI assistance. Sa'ada governorate in particular presented the highest levels of need of shelter and NFI assistance. In Sa'ada, the proportions of individuals in need of shelter and NFI assistance reported by KIs - from all four assessed population groups - were 80% and 82%, respectively.

Similar figures were found for the male refugee/migrant population in relation to shelter needs. In 67% of the governorates where male refugees/migrants were assessed (14 out of 21), KIs reported that at least 40% were in need of some sort of shelter assistance. As for the female refugee/migrant population, KI responses suggested that in 56% of the governorates where this population was assessed (10 out 18), at least 40% were in need of shelter assistance.

66 The available answer options for the MCLA question relating to the top three NFI issues were: people lack basic HH items and cannot afford to buy them; families do not have cooking stove/fuel; shelters do not have lighting; quality of assistance provided was poor, not durable, not strong enough, not adequate/appropriate; quantity (there is no or not enough HH items being provided in distributions or available in local markets); distribution site is unsafe; distribution sites/shops are too far and difficult to access; unequal access (population group is prevented from accessing items or distributions are unfair); information needed to access NFI assistance is not available; do not know; other.

67 The MCLA question was disaggregated by population group. Figures on these four population groups' need of shelter and NFI were combined into one, as the overall IDP, returnee, HC, and non-HC population is relevant to the Shelter Cluster for programming purposes.

68 Findings on refugees and migrants in need of shelter are presented for women and men separately, as the gender disaggregation is relevant to the RMMS.

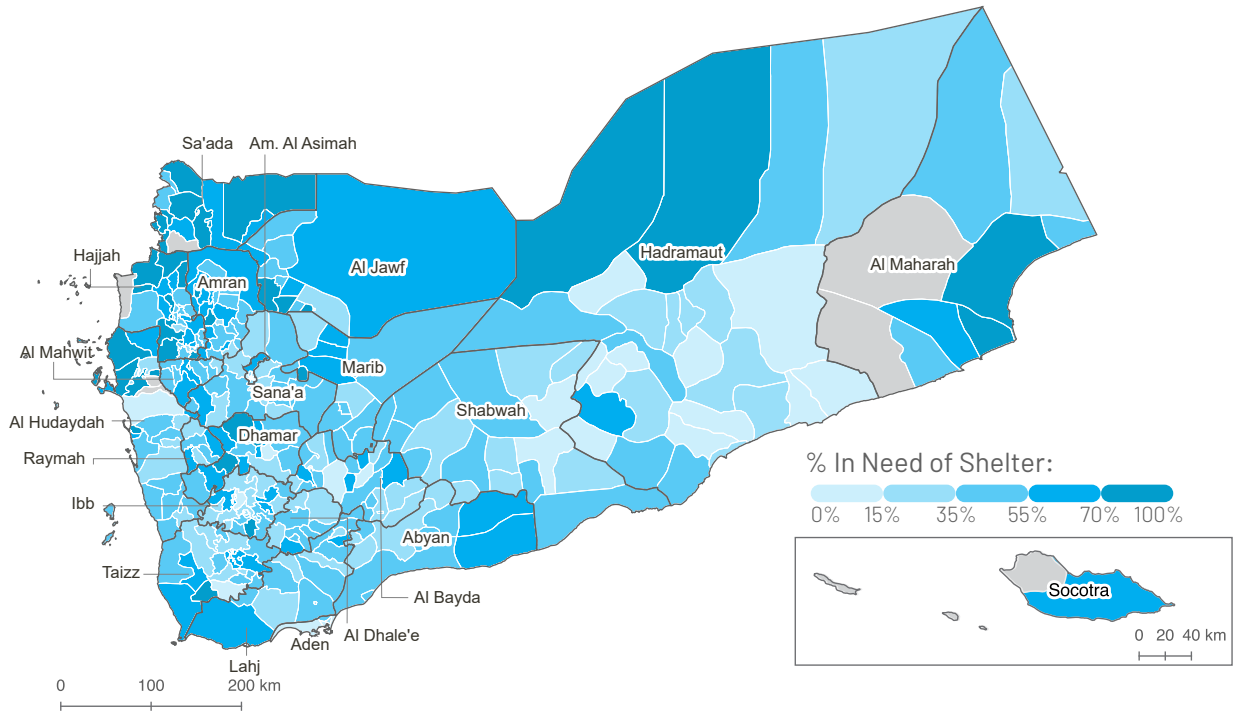
69 The only two exceptions were Socrota and Aden.

Overall, MCLA findings showed that shelter/NFI needs were particularly severe amongst assessed refugee and migrant populations. In two governorates - Taizz and Hajjah - KI responses suggest that all male refugees/migrants covered in the assessment were in need of shelter assistance, and in eight governorates,[70] nearly the entire male refugee/migrant population (96%) was also reported to require shelter assistance. Taizz also had concerning results with respect to the female refugee/migrant population, with KIs estimating that all refugee/migrant women in the governorate were in need of shelter assistance.

Further, district-level data also showed severe shelter and NFI needs for assessed refugee/migrant populations. In 86% of districts (26 out of 92) where data on refugee/migrant men was collected, and in 20% of the districts (17 out of 86) where data on refugee/migrant women was collected, the entire male and female refugee/migrant populations were reported by KIs to be in need of shelter assistance. Finally, in 16% of the districts (14 out of 86) where both men and female refugees/migrants were assessed, the entire refugee/migrant population was reported by KIs to be in need of shelter assistance.

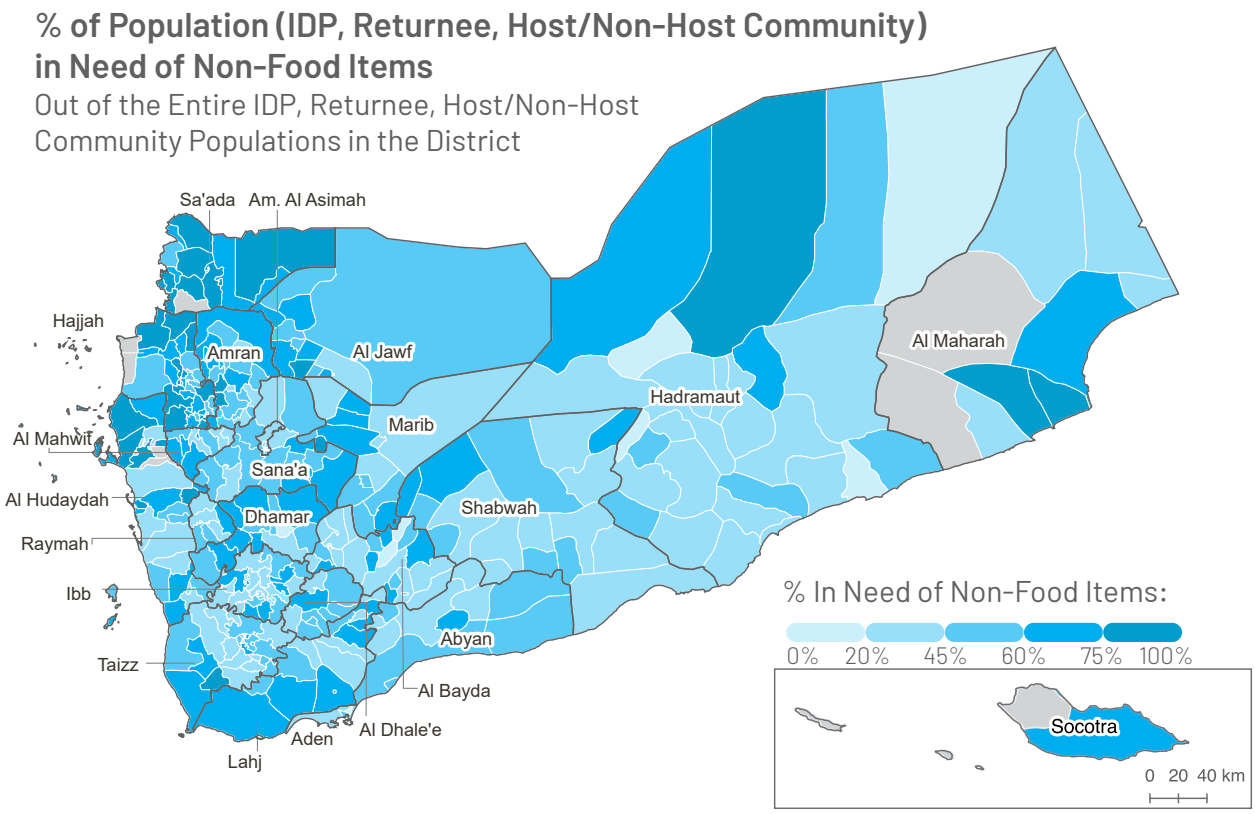
MCLA results at the district level further corroborated those obtained at governorate level, as they also pointed to a more critical situation in Sa'ada governorate in regards to shelter and NFI conditions. For example, in Shada'a district in Sa'ada, all IDPs, returnees, HC members, and non-HC members were reported to be in need of both shelter and NFI support*. Similarly, in Monabbih and Sa'adah districts (also in Sa'ada governorate), KI responses indicated that the entire refugee/migrant population was in need of shelter.

Figure 21: Proportion of the population (IDPs, returnees, HC, and non-HC) in need of shelter assistance



70 Lahj, Marib, Al Mahwit, Al Maharah, Amran, Al Dhale'e, Raymah, and Socotra.

Figure 22: Proportion of the population (IDPs, returnees, HC, and non-HC) in need of NFI assistance



KIs were also asked about the need for rental subsidies and transitional shelter among assessed populations. At the **governorate-level**, Amanat Al Asimah presented the highest figures, with KIs reporting that high proportions of several population groups were in need of rental subsidies: 55% of non-HC, 77% of IDPs, 81% of refugees, and all migrants. With regard to the need of transitional shelter, on the other hand, the rates were much lower, varying between 0% and 19% only across all population groups*.[71]

Findings at **district-level** showed that, in three districts in particular (Al Hawak in Al Hudaydah, Amd in Hadramaut, and Hidaybu* in Socotra), the entire IDP population was reported by KIs to be in need of rental subsidies. In 13% of the districts (40 out of 306)*, more than 70% of the IDP population was in need of rental subsidies, according to KIs. In 50% of the districts (152 out of 306)*, the proportion of IDPs in need of rental subsidies reported by KIs was the highest across all assessed population groups in those districts. When reporting on returnees, KI responses showed critical findings in Sa'adah district in Sa'ada governorate, where the entire returnee population was perceived by KIs to be in need of rental subsidies.[72]

Districts that registered high percentages of both the IDP and returnee populations as being in need of rental subsidies were Sa'adah in Sa'ada (77% of IDPs and 100% of returnees) and Al Mashannah in Ibb (82% of IDPs and 94% of returnees). On the other hand, in 13% districts (14 out of the 105 districts where data was obtained on both groups)*, KIs reported that both IDP and returnee populations had no need of rental subsidies.

Corroborating governorate-level findings, district-level results also highlighted a less common need for transitional shelter, as figures estimated by KIs were notably lower than those related to need for rental subsidies. The highest proportion of returnees reported by KIs to be in need of transitional shelter was recorded in Al Humaydat in Al Jawf (35%). As for the needs of IDPs, the district of Hidaybu in Socotra not only registered the highest reported rate of IDPs in need of rental subsidies, but also the highest rate of IDPs in need of transitional shelter (81%)*.

71 The only exception to that was Sa'ada, where 83% of the migrant population was reported to be in need of transitional shelter.

72 Nati' and Az Zahir in Al Bayda; Al Mukha, Dhubab, Al Silw, and Salh in Taizz; Aslem and Washhah in Hajjah; Dhar and Hatib in Shabwah; Khwlan and Attyal in Sana'a; Al Madaribah Wa Al Arah in Lahj, and Majzar in Marib.

Livelihoods Needs

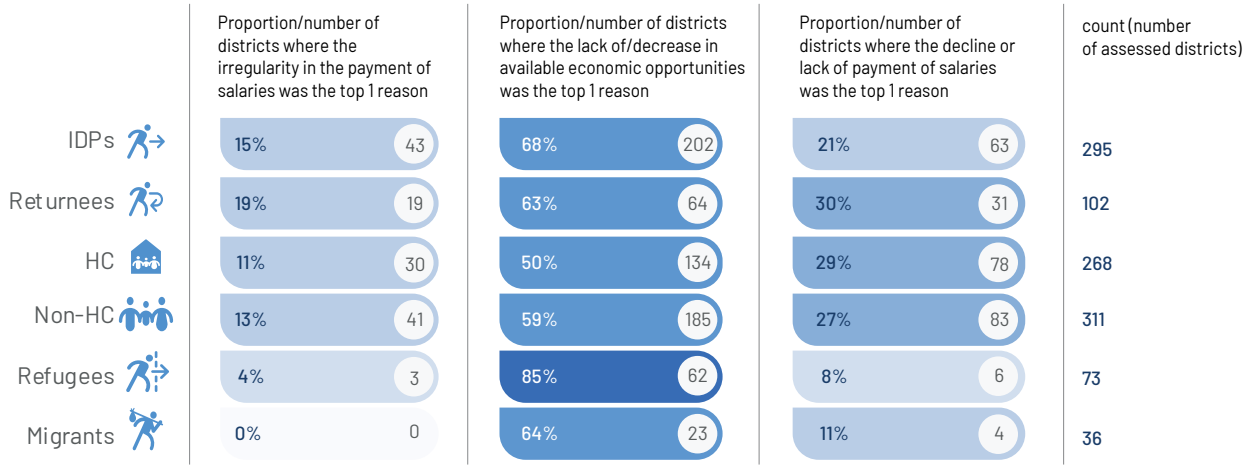
Additional information collected by the MCLA can provide some clarity on the low rates of access to livelihoods outlined within the access to basic services findings (see section 9.3). In the context of the MCLA, KIs were asked not only to estimate the proportion of the population accessing a sustainable and regular source of income, but also to share information on the obstacles preventing people from benefiting from sustainable livelihoods, as well as on the resources that would enable them to obtain a regular source of income. In fact, whenever KIs confirmed that livelihoods had been deteriorated due to the conflict, they were also asked to specify the most common factor leading to the decline of livelihoods.

The **lack of available economic opportunities** was the reason most frequently reported by KIs for the decline of livelihoods for all assessed population groups **across governorates** and districts in Yemen. The governorates where KIs reported the highest percentages of people for whom the most common reason for the decline of livelihoods was the lack of economic opportunities varied across population groups. For example, according to KIs, for 91% of IDPs in Al Maharah, 99% of returnees in Hajjah, 93% of HC in Socotra, 66% of non-HC in Shabwah, 87% of refugees in Shabwah, and the entire migrant population in Ibb, Amanat Al Asimah, Hadramaut, Lahj, and Al Maharah (5 out of 8 governorates where migrants were assessed), the lack of economic opportunities as their most common reason for a decline of livelihoods. Interestingly, even though the lack of economic opportunities was the most frequently reported factor across governorates for returnees, in Abyan and Amanat Al Asimah, KIs not only indicated that almost no returnees seemed to be affected by this factor, they also indicated that for the vast majority of the returnee population (94% in Abyan and 85% in Amanat Al Asimah), the deterioration of livelihoods was due to the decline of salary levels.

Moreover, two **districts** stood out in this context, as multiple population groups were shown to be critically affected by the scarcity of economic opportunities. In Al Dhihar district in Ibb, the limited available economic opportunities were considered by KIs as the most common cause of the decline of access to livelihoods for the entirety of each mobile population (i.e. IDPs, returnees, refugees, and migrants). Further, in Ash Shihr district in Hadramaut, the absence of economic opportunities was also reported by KIs to be the main factor causing the deterioration of livelihoods for the entirety of IDP*, returnee, HC and non-HC populations.

Nonetheless, in some specific districts, the irregularity of payment of salaries, lack of available economic opportunities, and decline of salary levels were more evenly reported by KIs as the most common reasons for the decline of livelihoods. For example, in Dhamar City in Dhamar and in Harib Al Qaramish in Marib, the three factors were equally reported to be the major cause of the deterioration of livelihoods for IDP populations. The same response pattern was observed for returnees in As Saddah in Ibb and in Harf Sufyan in Amran, and for non-HC populations in Al Ghayl in Al Jawf, Al Mansura in Aden, Harib in Marib, and in Al Qaflah in Amran.

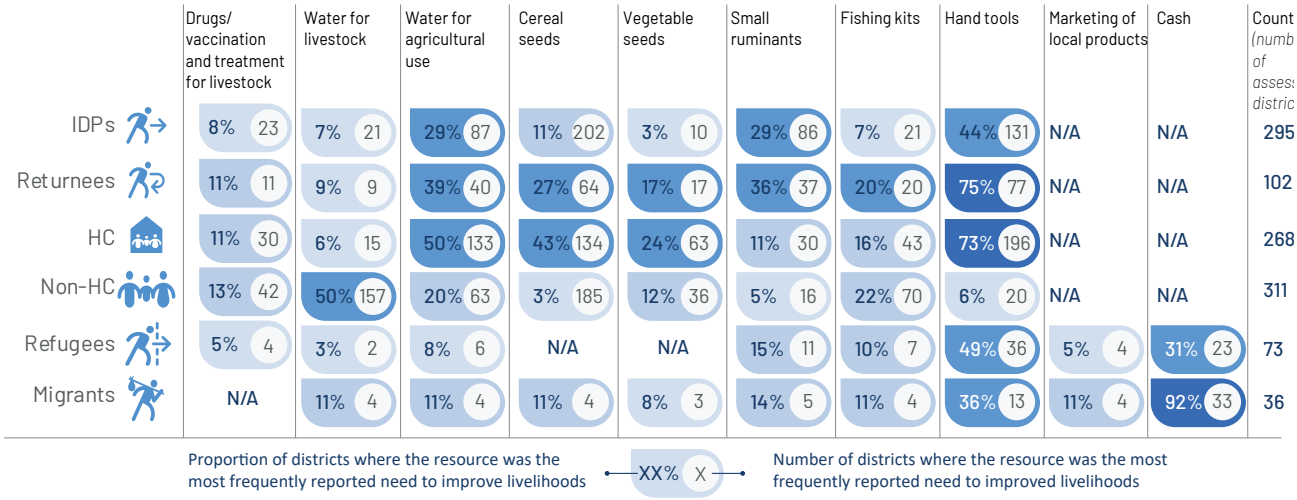
Figure 23: Frequency of reported reasons for the decline of livelihoods in all districts covered, by population group[73]



73 KIs were asked to report the most common reason for the decline of livelihoods (to select one option out of five: irregularity in the payment of salaries, lack of/decrease in available economic opportunities, decline/no payment of salaries, other, do not know). Figures on the latter two were not included in this table. Further, in many districts, two or three factors were equally reported by KIs, leading to ties in the final figures.

With respect to the resources that would allow for populations to maintain regular livelihoods despite the crisis, figures at the governorate level did not point to any specific trends, with the exception of Socotra, where nearly the entire IDP and HC populations were reported to be in need of fishing kits. Results at the **district level**, on the other hand, revealed clearer patterns, showing that hand tools were considered by KIs to be the most common need to improve the livelihoods of the IDP, returnee, HC, and refugee populations in most of the districts where these groups were surveyed. In contrast, hand tools were rarely considered by KIs to be the most commonly needed asset to enhance the livelihoods of the non-HC population, who were reported to be in more frequent need of water for livestock. For migrants, MCLA findings revealed a consistent context across districts, with cash being the most frequently reported needed resource to develop their livelihoods in 92% of the districts where they were assessed (33 out of 36).

Figure 24: Proportion of districts where each factor was the most frequently reported need to improve livelihoods [74]



Health Needs

The MCLA analysis aimed to provide an understanding of the differences between the IDP population and the rest of the population (returnees, HC, non-HC, refugees, and migrants) with regards to their healthcare needs.

Treatment for acute diseases was reported by KIs as the most needed health service amongst returnee, HC, non-HC, refugee, and migrant populations in 56% of the districts where they were surveyed (181 out of 324)*. In fact, in 19% of the districts (60 out of 324)*, KIs considered that all returnees, HC members, non-HC members, refugees, and migrants required access to acute diseases treatment as the most needed health service.

Based on KI responses, the second most frequently reported health service need amongst these population groups at the district level was treatment for chronic diseases. KIs reported that in 28% of the districts where returnee, HC, non-HC, refugee, and migrant populations were assessed (91 out of 324)*, treatment for chronic diseases was the most needed health services for them. KI responses indicated that the least frequently needed health service for these groups across districts were those addressing mental health conditions.

The ranking of the most frequently needed health services for the assessed IDP population proved to be similar to that for the rest of the population. In 60% of districts where IDP populations was surveyed for the MCLA (181 out of 300)*, KIs estimated that treatment for acute diseases was the health service most needed by IDPs. In particular, in 95 districts, the entire IDP population was reported by KIs to be in need of treatment for acute diseases.* In line with findings relevant to the rest of the population, in only 4% of the districts (13 out of 300)* did KI consider mental health services to be those most needed by IDPs.

74 KIs could choose maximum three types of needs in response to this question. In many districts, two or three factors were equally reported by KIs, leading to ties in the final figures.

Figure 25: Ranking of the most frequently needed types of health services across districts [75]

7.6. Humanitarian Assistance

One of the purposes of this assessment was to gather information on the humanitarian assistance offered to people in need in Yemen. To this end, the MCLA form included specific questions on the types of aid available, the types of service providers supporting affected populations, the population groups' awareness of feedback mechanisms, and the correspondence between the assistance being offered and, on the other hand, the priority needs of beneficiaries. Moreover, KIs were also asked to estimate whether the humanitarian aid provided to people in need met minimum standards.[76] MCLA findings on humanitarian assistance in Yemen aimed at enabling a more comprehensive understanding of populations' coping mechanisms and a more effective humanitarian response.

Regarding the **types of humanitarian assistance** offered in the covered locations, KIs were asked to report all the forms of aid available amongst the following: food, nutrition, medical assistance, water, sanitation, shelter, NFI, education assistance/material, protection services, protection services for women, protection services for children, legal assistance, psychological support, livelihood support, livestock assets, and cash assistance.

Food was the most commonly reported type of humanitarian assistance available to all population groups in Yemen except to migrants, according to KIs. **Governorate-level** findings corroborated those recorded for the entire country. In all governorates, food was reported by KIs to be the most common type of humanitarian support provided to IDPs and the non-HC. The same was reported in nearly all governorates for returnees, the HC, refugees, and even migrants.[77] Despite the fact that food assistance (including in kind, cash, or food vouchers) was very frequently reported to be the most common type of humanitarian assistance provided to each group across the country, it was still reported as the top priority need for all of them (see section 9.5), which can only reinforce the severity of the food insecurity crisis in Yemen.

75 KIs were asked to choose a maximum of three types of health services.

76 The MCLA findings on humanitarian assistance presented in this section differ from the MCLA findings on humanitarian assistance presented in the 2019 HNO report, as they were analysed based on different population figures.

77 The governorates where food was not reported to be the most common type of humanitarian support provided were the following, per population group: returnees - Abyan (medical assistance), Al Hudaydah (nutrition); HC – Hadramaut (sanitation); refugees – Ibb (water), Al Bayda, Al Hudaydah, Marib, Al Maharah (NFI), Aden (psychological support); migrants – Al Bayda (livelihood support).

Figure 26: Top three types of humanitarian assistance most frequently reported in Yemen

When comparing the findings on types of humanitarian assistance available against MCLA findings on the access to basic services and on humanitarian needs, it is worth noting that cash, which was reported to be the most needed resource to enhance the livelihoods of migrants (see section 9.5), was not amongst the top three most frequent type of assistance offered to the migrant population.[78]

The same comparative analysis also shows that, although livelihoods seemed to be the least frequently fulfilled basic need across all types of fundamental needs and basic services assessed, and although livelihoods were the second most frequently reported priority need in the country, livelihoods support was not among the top three reported types of humanitarian aid available in Yemen, with the only exception of migrants. Further, they appeared only once among the top three most common types of humanitarian assistance provided to the HC, and not at all for IDPs and the non-HC* at the **governorate level**. This could mean that the humanitarian aid available to these populations has not been addressing an important need, whose fulfilment is essential to enable affected populations to sustainably cope with the crisis.

In contrast, livelihood support or livestock assets were ranked amongst the top three most common types of aid delivered to refugees in 73% of the governorates (16 out of 22). Thus, in the case of refugees, who were reported to have extremely limited access to livelihoods (see section 9.4), MCLA findings did not show an absence of livelihoods support available to refugees, but rather implied that the livelihood support offered to the refugee population has not been sufficient to allow refugees access to sustainable and regular sources of income.

With regard to the **type of humanitarian aid providers** serving affected populations, MCLA findings showed that humanitarian agencies were the most common actor supporting all population groups, except migrants.

Figure 27: Top three types of humanitarian assistance providers most frequently reported in Yemen

78 Even though cash was not listed amongst the top most frequent types of assistance available to migrants, livelihood support was.

At the **governorate level**, humanitarian agencies were still the most common service provider for all population groups, except migrants. In fact, humanitarian agencies were never amongst the top three most common types of humanitarian actors serving migrants neither at the governorate level nor at the district level.

Just as migrants stood out amongst all populations as the group for which humanitarian actors were the least commonly reported type of humanitarian assistance providers, a few governorates also seem to rely mainly on assistance provided by other types of actors. In Socotra, for example, all population groups were reported to be more frequently supported by types of service providers other than humanitarian agencies (IDPs by local authorities, returnees by their own community, HC, refugees, and migrants by community leaders, and the non-HC by community volunteers). Similarly, in Al Bayda and Raymah governorates, IDPs, returnees, and refugees were most often relying on aid offered by other actors.[79]

Regarding the quality and effectiveness of the humanitarian response, KIs reported that priority needs of the population were typically met when **humanitarian aid** reached the **minimum standards**[80] and vice versa. This relationship was also maintained between **humanitarian aid and priority needs** for most of the time: whenever KIs reported that a small proportion of the population received humanitarian support that met minimum standards, they indicated the same regarding priority needs. The inverse pattern was also identified across clusters and population groups at national and governorate levels.

According to national level findings, the proportion of the population who received humanitarian assistance that met or exceeded minimum standards and whose priority needs were met was overall low, with higher percentages for refugees.

Figure 28: Proportion of the population who received humanitarian assistance that met or exceeded minimum standards and priority needs

	WASH		Shelter		Protection		Livelihoods		Health		Education	
	Minimum standards	Priority needs	Minimum standards	Priority needs	Minimum standards	Priority needs	Minimum standards	Priority needs	Minimum standards	Priority needs	Minimum standards	Priority needs
IDPs	13%	16%	15%	18%	11%	12%	15%	17%	17%	17%	9%	9%
Returnees	20%	23%	26%	14%	3%	8%	30%	33%	31%	36%	19%	22%
HC	18%	20%	9%	12%	9%	10%	17%	24%	28%	32%	13%	12%
Non-HC	9%	14%	5%	7%	7%	9%	12%	15%	20%	29%	10%	12%
Refugees	20%	24%	21%	33%	41%	38%	26%	21%	51%	55%	52%	52%

Governorate level results showed that the protection assistance received by IDPs and the HC generally failed to fulfil priority needs and fell below minimum standards. Similarly, the biggest disconnect between assistance, priority needs, and minimum standards existed among the non-HC in the protection and shelter sectors.[81] This disconnect was most pronounced across all population groups and sectors in Marib governorate, where the proportion of people receiving aid matching minimum standards and priority needs was extremely low (between 0% and 16% of IDPs, 0% and 5% of the HC, 2% and 15% of the non-HC*, and always 0% of refugees).

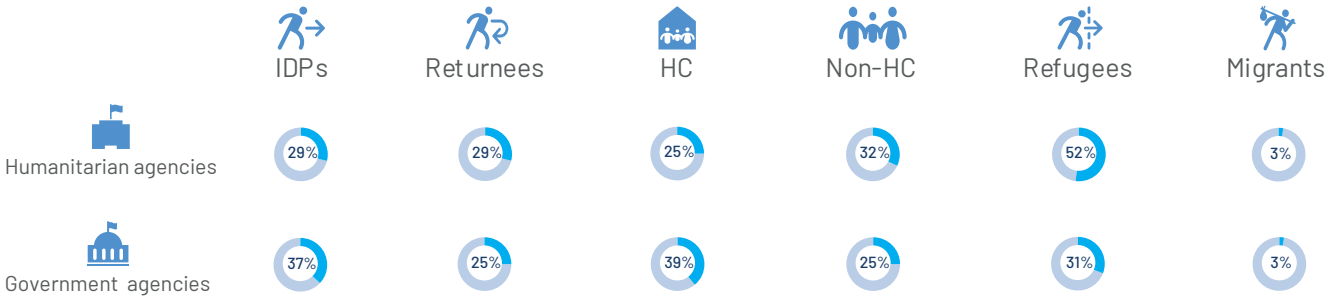
Given the disconnect between the provided humanitarian assistance and fulfilled needs and standards, the effectiveness of **feedback mechanisms** is even more important. MCLA results showed a rather concerning situation in this regard, recording at most only 52% of a population group (refugees) knowing how to provide feedback to humanitarian service providers.

79 IDPs by community leaders in Al Bayda and friends or relatives in Raymah, returnees by their own community in Al Bayda and by community leaders in Raymah, refugees by their own community in Al Bayda and by community leaders in Raymah.

80 In the context of the MCLA, minimum standards were defined as those outlined in the Sphere Handbook (2018). Enumerators asked KIs to indicate whether the assistance provided did not meet minimum standards, partially met minimum standards, met minimum standards, or exceeded minimum standards. The MCLA question on humanitarian assistance and priority needs followed the same logic.

81 Figures on the protection (for IDPs, HC, and non-HC) and shelter sectors (non-HC) represented the lowest rates of populations who received assistance that met minimum standards and/or priority needs.

Figure 29: Proportion of population who knows how to provide feedback on the humanitarian assistance received



At the **governorate level,** KI responses indicated that Socotra had the highest rates of knowledge on feedback mechanisms amongst the population groups assessed in the governorate. Up to 82% and 94% of IDPs were reported to know how to provide their feedback to humanitarian and government agencies; further, the entire returnee population and up to 94% of the non-HC were considered to know how to use these mechanisms. In contrast, Al Maharah exhibited the lowest rates, with no IDPs, returnees*, refugees, or migrants being aware of how to provide feedback to humanitarian or government agencies, and up to 7% of non-HC members were reported to know how to present their feedback to government and humanitarian agencies. This is particularly concerning because several other responses reported by KIs in the MCLA indicated the presence of critical humanitarian conditions in Al Maharah (see sections 9.3 and 9.5). [82]

The results were equally concerning at the **district level**. KIs indicated that no one of any population group knew how to provide feedback to humanitarian or government agencies in 18% of the districts (60 out of 333)*.

82 In Al Maharah, KIs reported that 60% of the overall population and 65% of the refugee/migrant population faced problems with health facilities, as well as that 96% of the male refugee/migrant population required shelter assistance, which were considerably high rates in comparison to other governorates.

PART III

8. Lessons Learned

Following initial discussions, the MCLA TWG identified some of the main challenges encountered throughout the organisation of the 2018 MCLA, proposed strategies to overcome these challenges, and aspects of the assessment that contributed to the successful completion of the MCLA in 2018 and that should therefore be replicated in future assessments.

The biggest challenge identified by the TWG in the design and implementation of the 2018 MCLA was its KI-based approach, the limitations of which are outlined in section 8.7. Given MCLA was designed to inform HNO indicators (which are often based on precise figures), designing a questionnaire that was tailored to a community-level assessment level, while also being capable of providing data to inform HNO indicators, proved to be challenging. Therefore, in order to provide a comprehensive evidence-base for humanitarian action in Yemen, research methods leading to representative findings, such as household-level assessments, are recommended for large multi-sectoral assessments in Yemen moving forward.

Another important challenge for the MCLA was the management of data collection, cleaning, and analysis for six different population groups, especially within a limited timeline. Although one of the central benefits of the MCLA was the inclusion of hundreds of indicators from six clusters and for six population groups, this also implied a high level of complexity in the questionnaire design and in dataset management. Therefore, it is recommended that the operational relevance of all indicators is thoroughly reviewed before the launching of any large-scale assessment exercises in Yemen in the future.

Moreover, all future data collection exercises in Yemen should aim at enhancing the quality of data not only through a more robust methodology, but also through mechanisms that ensure the identification of more female respondents and the representativeness of the needs of women.

9. Conclusion

With the ultimate goal of improving evidence-based humanitarian programming across geographical areas, sectors, and population groups, the MCLA covered nearly all districts in the country, informed indicators from six clusters, and surveyed six population groups. Based on 8,024 KIIs, the MCLA collected findings on the access of populations to basic services, their ability to fulfil their fundamental rights, their most pressing needs, and their reliance on humanitarian aid in order to cope with the crisis.

MCLA findings further confirmed the severity of the food security crisis that continues to cause the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Yemen. Although food has been the primary reported type of humanitarian assistance delivered to affected populations, it clearly remains the most core need across all population groups. In addition, MCLA findings revealed a dire need for improved access to livelihoods in Yemen, showing that only a small portion of the population was reported to maintain a sustainable source of income, and that a large proportion of the population was reported to require some form of livelihood support to sustainably cope with the crisis.

Information collected in the MCLA also pointed to refugees and migrants as the groups facing the most severe humanitarian situation. KI responses consistently associated refugees and migrants with the lowest rates of access to basic services across population groups, and often indicated that the entire refugee/migrant population had no access to basic services.

Furthermore, the MCLA findings further confirm the 2019 HNO findings suggesting that the governorates of Hajjah and Taizz were experiencing the highest levels of violence and had the highest severity of needs. Both governorates, alongside Al Maharah, were associated with concerning figures presented in the MCLA report. Hajjah had the largest proportion of refugees/migrants facing problems with health facilities, as well as the lowest proportion of IDPs/returnees accessing sufficient quantities of water, the lowest proportions of IDPs/returnees and HC/non-HC accessing safe and functioning latrines, and no refugees/migrants accessing sustainable livelihoods. Taizz, on the other hand, had the highest percentage of refugees/migrants in need of shelter, the lowest percentages of refugees/migrants accessing sufficient quantities of water and safe and functioning latrines, the lowest rate of the overall population having sustainable livelihoods, and no refugees/migrants accessing a regular source of income. Finally, Al Maharah stood out due to its MCLA findings in the health sector - having the highest rate of the overall population facing problems with health facilities - and due to

no displaced individuals (IDPs, returnees, refugees, or migrants) living in Al Maharah knowing how to present their feedback to humanitarian agencies on the aid received.

While the extensive scope of the MCLA – collecting indicators related to six sectors across six population groups and 331 districts - will certainly play an important role in informing the humanitarian response in Yemen, it is equally pertinent that the lessons learned and best practices informed by this exercise serve as a strong basis to encourage enhanced assessment exercises moving forward, as well as evidence-based strategic-level decision-making related to the Yemen response.

10. Annexes

10.1. KIs Profiles

Section of MCLA Form	Domain of Knowledge	Suggested KI Profiles
C	Demographics	NGO/Humanitarian Aid Worker Community-based Organization Leader, Mukhtars, Religious leaders Government of Yemen official Local authorities Healthcare workers Education sector experts, Refugees
D	Displacement Dynamics	NGO/Humanitarian Aid Worker Community-based Organization Leader, Mukhtars Religious leaders Government of Yemen official Local authorities, Refugees
E	Priority Needs	NGO/Humanitarian Aid Worker Community-based Organization Leader, Mukhtars Religious leaders Government of Yemen official Local authorities, Refugees
F	Shelter and NFIs	Traders/Wholesalers Engineers/Planners, Refugees
G	WASH	Traders/Wholesalers Engineers/Planners, Refugees
H	Education	Education Official, Teacher Refugees
I	Health	Health Workers (hospital managers, doctors, nurses, etc.) Pharmacists, Refugees
J	Protection	Social Worker Women Community Leader (must be female), Health Worker Teachers, Refugees
K	Livelihoods	Traders/Wholesalers, Farmers Refugees
L	Assistance in the location	NGO/Humanitarian Aid Worker Community-based Organization Leader, Mukhtars, Religious leaders Refugees

10.2. Coverage per Population Group per District

District	Target # of IDP forms	# of completed IDP forms	% of completed IDP forms	Target # of returnee forms	# of completed returnee forms	% of completed returnee forms	Target # of HC forms	# of completed HC forms	% of completed HC forms	Target # of non-HC forms	# of completed non-HC forms	% of completed non-HC forms	Target # of refugee forms	# of completed refugee forms	% of completed refugee forms
Al Qafr	12	12	100%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	15	15	100%	0	0	NA
Yarim	5	5	100%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%	14	16	114%	2	2	100%
Ar Radmah	15	15	100%	1	1	100%	3	3	100%	12	13	108%	0	0	NA
An Nadirah	16	16	100%	0	0	NA	11	11	100%	16	16	100%	0	0	NA
Ash Sha'ir	14	14	100%	0	0	NA	8	8	100%	15	15	100%	1	1	100%
As Saddah	6	6	100%	3	3	100%	13	13	100%	15	18	120%	0	0	NA
Al Makhadir	15	15	100%	0	0	NA	3	3	100%	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
Hubaysh	12	12	100%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	17	19	112%	0	0	NA
Hazm Al Udayn	16	16	100%	0	0	NA	10	10	100%	14	14	100%	0	0	NA
Far Al Udayn	12	12	100%	0	0	NA	9	9	100%	12	12	100%	0	0	NA
Al Udayn	10	10	100%	0	0	NA	9	9	100%	15	15	100%	0	0	NA
Jiblah	13	13	100%	0	0	NA	4	4	100%	14	14	100%	0	0	NA
Ba'dan	14	14	100%	2	2	100%	9	9	100%	15	16	107%	0	0	NA
As Sabrah	11	11	100%	4	4	100%	12	12	100%	16	16	100%	0	0	NA
As Sayyani	15	15	100%	0	0	NA	9	9	100%	16	16	100%	0	0	NA
Dhi As Sufal	10	11	110%	0	0	NA	7	8	114%	11	11	100%	0	0	NA
Mudhaykhirah	14	14	100%	0	0	NA	11	11	100%	10	10	100%	0	0	NA
Al Mashannah	6	6	100%	1	1	100%	3	3	100%	2	2	100%	0	0	NA
Al Dhihar	4	4	100%	1	1	100%	5	5	100%	3	3	100%	1	1	100%
Ibb	14	14	100%	2	2	100%	9	9	100%	15	15	100%	0	0	NA
Al Mahfad	7	7	100%	0	0	NA	3	3	100%	12	12	100%	1	1	100%
Mudiyah	5	5	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	9	9	100%	0	0	NA
Jayshan	7	6	86%	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
Lawdar	4	3	75%	5	5	100%	6	6	100%	14	13	93%	1	1	100%
Sibah	6	6	100%	0	0	NA	4	3	75%	16	16	100%	0	0	NA
Rasad	6	4	67%	0	0	NA	4	3	75%	17	17	100%	0	0	NA
Sarar	5	5	100%	0	0	NA	5	5	100%	14	14	100%	0	0	NA
Al Wade'a	5	4	80%	2	2	100%	3	3	100%	15	15	100%	0	0	NA
Ahwar	3	3	100%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	13	12	92%	0	0	NA
Zingibar	4	4	100%	0	0	NA	3	1	33%	4	4	100%	0	0	NA
Khanfir	7	6	86%	2	2	100%	3	3	100%	12	12	100%	0	0	NA
Old City	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Shu'aub	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%	4	4	100%	4	4	100%
Az'zal	3	2	67%	2	2	100%	2	2	100%	3	2	67%	3	3	100%
Assafi'yah	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	1	2	200%	0	0	NA	1	1	100%
As Sabain	2	2	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	7	5	71%	7	7	100%
Al Wahdah	2	2	100%	2	2	100%	0	0	NA	3	3	100%	6	5	83%
At Tahrir	2	2	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	3	3	100%
Ma'ain	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	3	3	100%
Ath'thaorah	4	4	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	3	3	100%	3	3	100%
Bani Al Harith	3	3	100%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	5	5	100%	3	2	67%
Na'man	6	6	100%	0	0	NA	6	6	100%	11	7	64%	0	0	NA
Nati'	4	4	100%	1	1	100%	3	3	100%	11	11	100%	0	0	NA
Maswarah	2	4	200%	0	0	NA	2	3	150%	11	13	118%	1	1	100%
As Sawma'ah	3	8	267%	0	0	NA	1	2	200%	10	12	120%	1	1	100%
Az Zahir	1	6	600%	1	3	300%	1	1	100%	14	14	100%	0	0	NA
Dhi Na'im	6	10	167%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%	8	9	113%	0	0	NA

At Taffah	7	12	171%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	13	18	138%	0	0	NA
Mukayras	6	6	100%	4	4	100%	9	9	100%	14	10	71%	1	1	100%
Al Bayda City	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Al Bayda	4	4	100%	0	0	NA	2	4	200%	8	15	188%	3	3	100%
As Sawadiyah	6	7	117%	2	3	150%	3	3	100%	13	13	100%	3	3	100%
Radman Al Awad	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	11	11	100%	0	0	NA
Rada'	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Al Quraishyah	4	4	100%	6	6	100%	10	10	100%	14	14	100%	4	4	100%
Wald Rabi'	8	7	88%	3	3	100%	10	10	100%	6	6	100%	7	7	100%
Al A'rsh	6	6	100%	0	0	NA	3	3	100%	8	8	100%	2	2	100%
Sabah	8	8	100%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	10	11	110%	4	4	100%
Ar Ryashyyah	11	10	91%	0	0	NA	6	6	100%	10	11	110%	1	1	100%
Ash Sharyah	4	4	100%	0	0	NA	3	2	67%	14	14	100%	5	5	100%
Al Malagim	3	3	100%	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	14	14	100%	2	2	100%
Mawiyah	8	24	300%	0	0	NA	10	11	110%	14	15	107%	0	0	NA
Shara'b As Salam	13	18	138%	0	0	NA	12	14	NA	11	13	118%	0	0	NA
Shara'b Ar Rawnah	12	14	117%	0	0	NA	12	12	100%	10	9	90%	0	0	NA
Maqbanah	13	21	162%	0	0	NA	11	14	127%	11	11	100%	1	1	100%
Al Mukha	5	4	80%	1	5	500%	6	5	83%	8	8	100%	0	0	NA
Dhubab	5	5	100%	2	2	100%	4	4	100%	3	2	67%	0	0	NA
Mawza	2	2	100%	0	0	NA	3	3	100%	3	3	100%	0	0	NA
Jabal Habashy	10	13	130%	0	0	NA	10	11	110%	8	14	175%	0	0	NA
Mashra'a Wa Hadnan	6	7	117%	0	0	NA	7	7	100%	5	5	100%	0	0	NA
Sabir Al Mawadim	14	14	100%	3	4	133%	9	14	156%	10	9	90%	0	0	NA
Al Misrakh	13	14	108%	12	15	125%	11	10	91%	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
Dimnat Khadir	11	12	109%	0	0	NA	8	7	88%	6	7	117%	0	0	NA
As Silw	10	10	100%	5	9	180%	12	11	92%	8	8	100%	0	0	NA
Ash Shamayatayn	11	14	127%	0	0	NA	14	14	100%	14	15	107%	0	0	NA
Al Wazi'iyah	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	11	10	91%	0	0	NA
Hayfan	12	11	92%	0	0	NA	14	13	93%	12	10	83%	0	0	NA
Al Mudhaffar	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Al Qahirah	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	0	0	NA
Salh	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	0	0	NA
At Ta'iziyah	14	17	121%	0	0	NA	12	14	117%	14	18	129%	0	0	NA
Al Ma'afer	12	13	108%	0	0	NA	11	11	100%	13	14	108%	0	0	NA
Al Mawasit	12	13	108%	0	0	NA	13	14	108%	10	10	100%	0	0	NA
Sama	13	11	85%	0	0	NA	7	7	100%	6	6	100%	0	0	NA
Khabb wa ash Sha'af	5	10	200%	0	0	NA	4	6	150%	2	4	200%	0	0	NA
Al Humaydat	6	8	133%	2	2	100%	1	1	100%	5	6	120%	0	0	NA
Al Matammah	5	5	100%	0	0	NA	6	6	100%	4	4	100%	0	0	NA
Az Zahir	5	7	140%	4	4	100%	6	5	83%	4	3	75%	0	0	NA
Al Hazm	4	7	175%	6	6	100%	4	5	125%	6	8	133%	0	0	NA
Al Maton	4	6	150%	4	4	100%	4	4	100%	2	2	100%	1	1	100%
Al Maslub	5	6	120%	0	0	NA	4	4	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	NA
Al Ghayl	1	2	200%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	3	3	100%	0	0	NA
Al Khalq	2	2	100%	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	3	3	100%	0	0	NA
Bart Al Anan	6	7	117%	3	2	67%	8	9	113%	8	7	88%	0	0	NA
Rajuzah	6	6	100%	0	0	NA	6	6	100%	15	15	100%	0	0	NA
Kharab Al Marashi	11	11	100%	0	0	NA	3	3	100%	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
Bakil Al Mir	13	12	92%	0	0	NA	12	12	100%	11	5	45%	0	0	NA
Haradh	10	6	60%	0	0	NA	9	7	78%	13	1	8%	0	0	NA

Midi	4	0	0%	0	0	NA	4	0	0%	5	0	0%	0	0	NA
Abs	13	13	100%	1	1	100%	14	14	100%	13	13	100%	1	1	100%
Hayran	6	1	17%	0	0	NA	6	0	0%	3	0	0%	0	0	NA
Mustaba	13	13	100%	0	0	NA	13	13	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	NA
Kushar	12	12	100%	0	0	NA	16	16	100%	14	14	100%	0	0	NA
Al Jamimah	12	12	100%	0	0	NA	12	12	100%	11	11	100%	0	0	NA
Kuhlan Ash Sharaf	13	13	100%	0	0	NA	9	9	100%	9	9	100%	0	0	NA
Aflah Ash Shawm	16	16	100%	0	0	NA	8	8	100%	9	9	100%	0	0	NA
Khayran Al Muharraq	14	14	100%	1	1	100%	10	10	100%	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
Aslem	14	14	100%	3	3	100%	12	12	100%	10	10	100%	0	0	NA
Qafl Shamer	10	10	100%	0	0	NA	9	9	100%	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
Aflah Al Yaman	12	12	100%	0	0	NA	11	11	100%	14	14	100%	0	0	NA
Al Mahabishah	8	8	100%	0	0	NA	6	6	100%	10	10	100%	0	0	NA
Al Miftah	12	12	100%	0	0	NA	10	10	100%	7	7	100%	0	0	NA
Al Maghrabah	13	13	100%	0	0	NA	9	9	100%	12	12	100%	0	0	NA
Kuhlan Affar	13	13	100%	0	0	NA	10	10	100%	11	11	100%	0	0	NA
Sharas	11	11	100%	0	0	NA	14	14	100%	9	9	100%	0	0	NA
Mabyan	14	14	100%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	16	16	100%	0	0	NA
Ash Shahil	4	4	100%	0	0	NA	4	4	100%	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
Ku'aydinah	10	11	110%	0	0	NA	7	7	100%	16	16	100%	0	0	NA
Wadhrah	8	8	100%	0	0	NA	5	5	100%	8	8	100%	0	0	NA
Bani Qa'is	11	11	100%	0	0	NA	8	8	100%	12	12	100%	0	0	NA
Ash Shaghadirah	14	13	93%	0	0	NA	11	11	100%	14	13	93%	0	0	NA
Najrah	12	12	100%	0	0	NA	4	4	100%	13	12	92%	0	0	NA
Bani Al Awam	16	16	100%	0	0	NA	11	11	100%	13	12	92%	0	0	NA
Hajjah City	2	2	100%	0	0	NA	3	3	100%	2	2	100%	0	0	NA
Hajjah	9	9	100%	0	0	NA	11	11	100%	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
Washhah	16	17	106%	2	2	100%	16	16	100%	11	11	100%	0	0	NA
Qarah	12	12	100%	0	0	NA	10	10	100%	6	6	100%	0	0	NA
Az Zuhrah	9	18	200%	0	0	NA	10	10	100%	16	16	100%	1	1	100%
Alluheyah	5	5	100%	0	0	NA	9	8	89%	13	12	92%	0	0	NA
Kamaran	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	0	0	NA
As Salif	2	2	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	1	0	0%	0	0	NA
Al Munirah	5	2	40%	0	0	NA	3	3	100%	12	10	83%	0	0	NA
Al Qanawis	6	7	117%	0	0	NA	6	5	83%	11	10	91%	0	0	NA
Az Zaydiyah	7	9	129%	0	0	NA	4	4	100%	14	13	93%	0	0	NA
Al Mighlaf	5	5	100%	0	0	NA	2	1	50%	7	3	43%	0	0	NA
Ad Dahi	2	1	50%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	8	5	63%	0	0	NA
Bajil	5	8	160%	0	0	NA	2	3	150%	8	10	125%	0	0	NA
Al Hajjaylah	4	5	125%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	7	6	86%	0	0	NA
Bura	14	14	100%	0	0	NA	3	3	100%	12	12	100%	0	0	NA
Al Marawi'ah	4	8	200%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	12	6	50%	0	0	NA
Ad Durayhimi	4	3	75%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	3	3	100%	0	0	NA
As Sukhnah	10	10	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	11	10	91%	0	0	NA
Al Mansuriyah	8	6	75%	0	0	NA	1	3	300%	11	9	82%	0	0	NA
Bayt Al Faqiah	9	11	122%	2	3	150%	5	7	140%	15	14	93%	0	0	NA
Jabal Ra's	6	5	83%	0	0	NA	8	8	100%	16	15	94%	0	0	NA
Hays	4	3	75%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	6	6	100%	0	0	NA
Al Khawkhah	9	8	89%	0	0	NA	6	7	117%	5	5	100%	0	0	NA
Al Hawak	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	0	0	NA
Al Mina	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	1	1	100%

Al Hali	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	0	0	NA
Zabid	10	10	100%	0	0	NA	5	5	100%	16	13	81%	0	0	NA
Al Garrahi	13	5	38%	0	0	NA	7	8	114%	13	12	92%	0	0	NA
At Tuhayat	7	7	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	9	6	67%	0	0	NA
Rumah	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	5	3	60%	0	0	NA
Thamud	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	5	4	80%	0	0	NA
Al Qaf	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	7	5	71%	0	0	NA
Zamakh wa Manwakh	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	4	4	100%	0	0	NA
Hagr As Sai'ar	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	6	1	17%	0	0	NA
Al Abr	3	1	33%	0	0	NA	4	4	100%	6	6	100%	0	0	NA
Al Qatn	3	2	67%	0	0	NA	1	0	0%	16	9	56%	1	1	100%
Shibam	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	1	0	0%	11	10	91%	0	0	NA
Sah	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	1	0	0%	10	10	100%	0	0	NA
Sayun	3	3	100%	0	0	NA	2	1	50%	10	9	90%	1	1	100%
Tarim	3	3	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
As Sawm	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	2	1	50%	10	10	100%	0	0	NA
Ar Raydah Wa Qusayar	1	1	100%	2	2	100%	1	0	0%	11	11	100%	0	0	NA
Ad Dis	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	0	0	NA	10	7	70%	0	0	NA
Ash Shihr	2	1	50%	2	1	50%	1	1	100%	10	8	80%	1	1	100%
Ghayl Bin Yamin	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	16	12	75%	0	0	NA
Ghayl Ba Wazir	3	3	100%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%	10	8	80%	1	1	100%
Daw'an	3	3	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	12	12	100%	0	0	NA
Wadi Al Ayn	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	12	12	100%	0	0	NA
Rakhyah	2	2	100%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	9	7	78%	0	0	NA
Amd	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	13	11	85%	0	0	NA
Adh Dhlia'ah	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	13	7	54%	0	0	NA
Yabuth	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	14	14	100%	0	0	NA
Hajr	2	2	100%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	14	13	93%	0	0	NA
Brom Mayfa	3	2	67%	7	5	71%	3	2	67%	8	5	63%	0	0	NA
Al Mukalla	1	0	0%	5	2	40%	5	5	100%	13	9	69%	0	0	NA
Al Mukalla City	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	1	0	0%	9	8	89%	3	3	NA
Huraidhah	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	16	12	75%	0	0	NA
Al Hada	15	18	120%	0	0	NA	10	10	100%	15	19	127%	0	0	NA
Jahran	8	9	113%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	8	10	125%	1	1	100%
Jabal Ash sharq	14	14	100%	0	0	NA	10	14	140%	15	21	140%	0	0	NA
Maghirib Ans	12	14	117%	0	0	NA	13	13	100%	12	13	108%	0	0	NA
Utmah	15	17	113%	7	7	100%	16	19	119%	17	22	129%	0	0	NA
Wusab Al Ali	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	1	2	200%	15	18	120%	0	0	NA
Wusab As Safil	3	3	100%	0	0	NA	3	3	100%	17	17	100%	0	0	NA
Dhamar City	3	3	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	4	7	175%	1	1	100%
Mayfa'at Anss	6	6	100%	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	12	13	108%	0	0	NA
Anss	13	13	100%	0	0	NA	8	9	113%	15	17	113%	0	0	NA
Dawran Aness	15	15	100%	1	1	100%	12	12	100%	15	15	100%	0	0	NA
Al Manar	13	14	108%	0	0	NA	10	11	110%	15	17	113%	0	0	NA
Dhar	7	7	100%	5	5	100%	8	8	100%	7	7	100%	0	0	NA
Al Talh	11	11	100%	8	8	100%	8	9	113%	13	11	85%	0	0	NA
Jardan	6	6	100%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	15	16	107%	2	2	100%
Arma	3	3	100%	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	14	14	100%	0	0	NA
Usaylan	9	9	100%	4	4	100%	12	12	100%	13	13	100%	1	1	100%
Ain	11	11	100%	8	8	100%	10	10	100%	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
Bayhan	12	12	100%	9	9	100%	9	9	100%	10	10	100%	1	1	100%

Merkhah Al Ulya	5	5	100%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	12	12	100%	0	0	NA
Merkhah As Sufla	5	5	100%	1	1	100%	6	6	100%	14	14	100%	0	0	NA
Nisab	2	2	100%	1	1	100%	4	4	100%	12	13	108%	0	0	NA
Hatib	3	3	100%	2	2	100%	1	1	100%	10	10	100%	0	0	NA
As Said	5	5	100%	4	4	100%	5	5	100%	16	18	113%	0	0	NA
Ataq	3	3	100%	2	2	100%	3	3	100%	11	11	100%	3	3	100%
Habban	6	6	100%	0	0	NA	7	8	114%	16	16	100%	0	0	NA
Ar Rawdah	2	1	50%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	13	14	108%	1	1	100%
Mayfa'a	5	5	100%	2	1	50%	2	2	100%	11	10	91%	2	2	100%
Rudum	10	10	100%	3	3	100%	10	10	100%	12	13	108%	0	0	NA
Baqim	6	6	100%	3	4	133%	4	4	100%	11	11	100%	0	0	NA
Qatabir	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	7	6	86%	3	3	100%
Monabbih	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	10	10	100%	6	6	100%
Ghamr	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	8	11	138%	0	0	NA
Razih	4	4	100%	4	3	75%	5	6	120%	12	23	192%	0	0	NA
Shada'a	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	8	2	25%	0	0	NA
Al Dhaher	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	4	1	25%	0	0	NA
Haydan	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
Saqayn	12	13	108%	13	10	77%	16	16	100%	11	11	100%	0	0	NA
Majz	10	13	130%	5	3	60%	6	8	133%	10	13	130%	0	0	NA
Sahar	14	14	100%	6	5	83%	12	12	100%	11	12	109%	0	0	NA
As Safra	6	2	33%	11	8	73%	10	10	100%	10	14	140%	1	1	100%
Al Hashwah	11	11	100%	5	5	100%	11	11	100%	3	4	133%	0	0	NA
Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e	12	9	75%	8	7	88%	9	4	44%	13	12	92%	0	0	NA
Sa'adah	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%	1	1	100%
Hamdan	11	11	100%	0	0	NA	10	10	100%	13	22	169%	1	1	100%
Arhab	17	9	53%	0	0	NA	16	17	106%	12	29	242%	0	0	NA
Nihm	4	1	25%	0	0	NA	3	6	200%	4	6	150%	0	0	NA
Bani Hushaysh	14	7	50%	0	0	NA	10	10	100%	9	24	267%	0	0	NA
Sanhan	11	7	64%	2	2	100%	6	6	100%	9	15	167%	3	3	NA
Bilad Ar Rus	6	6	100%	0	0	NA	3	4	133%	9	16	178%	0	0	NA
Bani Matar	17	8	47%	7	1	14%	14	15	107%	16	33	206%	2	2	100%
Al Haymah Ad Dakhiliyah	15	14	93%	0	0	NA	15	15	100%	15	15	100%	0	0	NA
Al Haymah Al Khariji'yah	14	5	36%	0	0	NA	15	16	107%	15	23	153%	0	0	NA
Manakhah	17	12	71%	0	0	NA	16	17	106%	12	16	133%	0	0	NA
Sa'fan	13	14	108%	0	0	NA	10	10	100%	15	14	93%	0	0	NA
Khwlan	16	14	88%	2	1	50%	12	11	92%	6	7	117%	0	0	NA
Attyal	11	10	91%	1	1	100%	12	11	92%	9	10	111%	0	0	NA
Bani Dhabyan	15	13	87%	0	0	NA	13	13	100%	10	11	110%	0	1	NA
Al Husn	12	5	42%	0	0	NA	8	8	100%	6	9	150%	0	0	NA
Jihanah	13	12	92%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	14	15	107%	0	0	NA
Dar Sad	1	1	100%	2	1	50%	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	1	1	100%
Ash Shaikh Outhman	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	2	1	50%	0	0	NA
Al Mansura	1	1	100%	3	3	100%	0	0	NA	3	3	100%	0	0	NA
Al Buraiqeh	7	7	100%	1	1	100%	3	3	100%	2	2	100%	0	0	NA
Attawahi	3	1	33%	1	0	0%	2	2	100%	3	3	100%	0	0	NA
Al Mualla	2	2	100%	2	2	100%	2	2	100%	3	3	100%	0	0	NA
Craiter	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	1	0	0%	4	2	50%	0	0	NA
Khur Maksar	1	1	100%	3	3	100%	4	3	75%	2	1	50%	1	1	100%
Al Had	8	8	100%	0	0	NA	4	4	100%	11	10	91%	1	1	100%

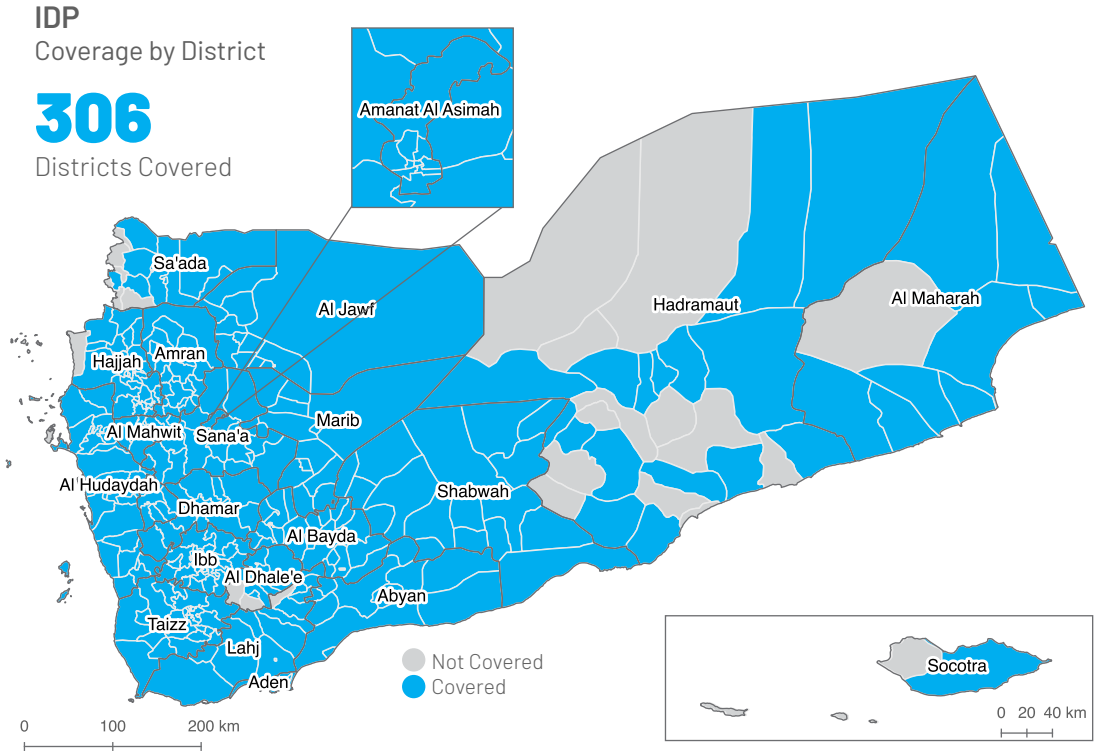
Yafa'a	8	7	88%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	16	15	94%	0	0	NA
Al Maflahy	7	4	57%	0	0	NA	2	1	50%	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
Yahr	8	6	75%	0	0	NA	6	4	67%	11	11	100%	0	0	NA
Habil Jabr	6	6	100%	0	0	NA	3	3	100%	16	16	100%	0	0	NA
Halimayn	1	0	0%	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	15	14	93%	0	0	NA
Radfan	3	2	67%	0	0	NA	3	3	100%	12	12	100%	1	1	100%
Al Milah	8	1	13%	1	1	100%	4	1	25%	15	12	80%	0	0	NA
Al Musaymir	2	2	100%	2	2	100%	2	2	100%	15	14	93%	0	0	NA
Al Qabbaytah	13	8	62%	7	7	100%	8	7	88%	15	15	100%	0	0	NA
Tur Al Bahah	11	9	82%	1	1	100%	12	11	92%	14	13	93%	0	0	NA
Al Maqatirah	10	9	90%	0	0	NA	11	9	82%	16	16	100%	0	0	NA
Al Madaribah Wa Al Arah	10	7	70%	2	2	100%	7	5	71%	16	16	100%	1	1	100%
Al Hawtah	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	0	0	NA
Tuban	7	7	100%	4	4	100%	7	7	100%	11	10	91%	0	0	NA
Majzar	3	2	67%	6	3	50%	3	3	100%	1	0	0%	1	1	100%
Raghwan	3	2	67%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	3	2	67%	0	0	NA
Medghal	6	6	100%	0	0	NA	6	3	50%	4	1	25%	0	0	NA
Harib Al Qaramish	4	6	150%	0	0	NA	8	8	100%	2	0	0%	0	0	NA
Bidbadah	8	14	175%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	10	8	80%	0	0	NA
Sirwah	7	11	157%	0	0	NA	5	6	120%	9	1	11%	0	0	NA
Al Jubah	13	13	100%	1	1	100%	5	1	20%	11	7	64%	0	0	NA
Rahabah	4	4	100%	0	0	NA	7	6	86%	3	3	100%	0	0	NA
Harib	10	11	110%	1	0	0%	9	9	100%	7	6	86%	0	0	NA
Mahliyah	10	7	70%	0	0	NA	12	8	67%	3	2	67%	1	1	100%
Al Abdiyah	8	8	100%	0	0	NA	3	1	33%	7	4	57%	1	1	100%
Marib City	3	4	133%	1	0	0%	4	5	125%	6	1	17%	5	5	100%
Marib	12	7	58%	0	0	NA	12	13	108%	12	11	92%	4	5	125%
Jabal Murad	9	9	100%	0	0	NA	5	4	80%	7	6	86%	0	0	NA
Shibam Kawkaban	13	8	62%	1	0	0%	2	2	100%	8	8	100%	0	0	NA
At Tawilah	12	10	83%	0	0	NA	8	7	88%	13	12	92%	0	0	NA
Ar Rujum	16	15	94%	0	0	NA	10	10	100%	17	27	159%	5	5	100%
Al Khabt	15	16	107%	0	0	NA	9	10	111%	15	20	133%	0	0	NA
Milhan	16	13	81%	0	0	NA	10	9	90%	16	15	94%	0	0	NA
Hufash	15	14	93%	0	0	NA	10	10	100%	14	15	107%	0	0	NA
Bani Sa'd	17	16	94%	0	0	NA	14	14	100%	13	12	92%	0	0	NA
Al Mahwait City	8	10	125%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	4	9	225%	0	0	NA
Al Mahwait	16	21	131%	0	0	NA	9	10	111%	15	13	87%	0	0	NA
Shahan	4	3	75%	0	0	NA	1	0	0%	8	4	50%	3	3	100%
Hat	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	1	0	0%	12	11	92%	0	0	NA
Hawf	3	3	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	4	3	75%	1	1	100%
Al Ghaydah	2	2	100%	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	5	5	100%	2	2	100%
Man'ar	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	16	0	0%	0	0	NA
Al Masilah	1	1	100%	8	0	0%	8	4	50%	8	2	25%	0	0	NA
Sayhut	1	1	100%	4	2	50%	3	2	67%	7	7	100%	0	0	NA
Qishn	2	1	50%	0	0	NA	1	1	100%	8	4	50%	3	3	100%
Huswain	1	1	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	6	5	83%	2	2	100%
Harf Sufyan	11	13	118%	3	3	100%	8	9	113%	13	14	108%	1	1	100%
Huth	5	5	100%	3	3	100%	9	9	100%	13	14	108%	0	1	NA
Al Ashah	12	12	100%	0	0	NA	10	9	90%	2	2	100%	0	0	NA
Al Qaflah	9	9	100%	3	4	133%	4	4	100%	7	6	86%	0	0	NA
Shaharah	15	17	113%	0	0	NA	16	16	100%	8	6	75%	0	0	NA

Al Madan	14	15	107%	0	0	NA	11	11	100%	8	7	88%	0	0	NA
Suwayr	16	16	100%	0	0	NA	13	13	100%	2	1	50%	0	0	NA
Habur Zulaymah	16	17	106%	0	0	NA	12	11	92%	8	8	100%	0	0	NA
Dhi Bin	10	10	100%	0	0	NA	13	13	100%	6	6	100%	0	0	NA
Kharif	9	12	133%	0	0	NA	13	15	115%	6	6	100%	0	0	NA
Raydah	5	5	100%	0	0	NA	4	3	75%	9	7	78%	0	0	NA
Jabal Iyal Yazid	13	15	115%	2	1	50%	8	9	113%	8	8	100%	0	0	NA
As Sudah	14	14	100%	0	0	NA	9	9	100%	9	8	89%	0	0	NA
As Sawd	12	12	100%	0	0	NA	14	13	93%	12	6	50%	0	0	NA
Amran	1	2	200%	3	4	133%	2	3	150%	5	5	100%	1	1	100%
Maswar	13	15	115%	2	2	100%	14	14	100%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Thula	12	13	108%	2	2	100%	9	8	89%	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Iyal Surayh	13	11	85%	1	1	100%	10	10	100%	5	5	100%	0	0	NA
Khamir	9	9	100%	0	0	NA	8	8	100%	9	10	111%	0	0	NA
Bani Suraim	14	18	129%	0	0	NA	12	12	100%	5	5	100%	0	0	NA
Juban	12	11	92%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	8	9	113%	1	1	100%
Damt	12	12	100%	7	7	100%	8	8	100%	12	11	92%	1	1	100%
Qa'atabah	7	7	100%	4	1	25%	4	4	100%	13	14	108%	2	2	100%
Ash Shu'ayb	8	8	100%	0	0	NA	4	4	100%	14	15	107%	0	0	NA
Al Hussein	8	8	100%	5	5	100%	9	9	100%	16	16	100%	0	0	NA
Ad Dhale'e	6	7	117%	6	6	100%	3	4	133%	13	14	108%	0	0	NA
Jahaf	12	12	100%	0	0	NA	12	12	100%	16	15	94%	0	0	NA
Al Azariq	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	15	15	100%	0	0	NA
Al Husha	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
Bilad At Ta'am	13	14	108%	0	0	NA	10	11	110%	10	10	100%	0	0	NA
As Salafiyah	12	11	92%	0	0	NA	14	13	93%	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
Al Jabin	14	14	100%	0	0	NA	13	14	108%	15	15	100%	0	0	NA
Mazhar	12	11	92%	0	0	NA	13	13	100%	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
Kusmah	10	9	90%	0	0	NA	2	2	100%	13	13	100%	0	0	NA
Al Jafariyah	15	15	100%	0	0	NA	13	13	100%	9	9	100%	0	0	NA
Hidaybu	3	2	67%	2	0	0%	5	4	80%	6	2	33%	0	0	NA
Qulensya Wa Abd Al Kuri	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	7	6	86%	0	0	NA

10.3. Coverage Maps

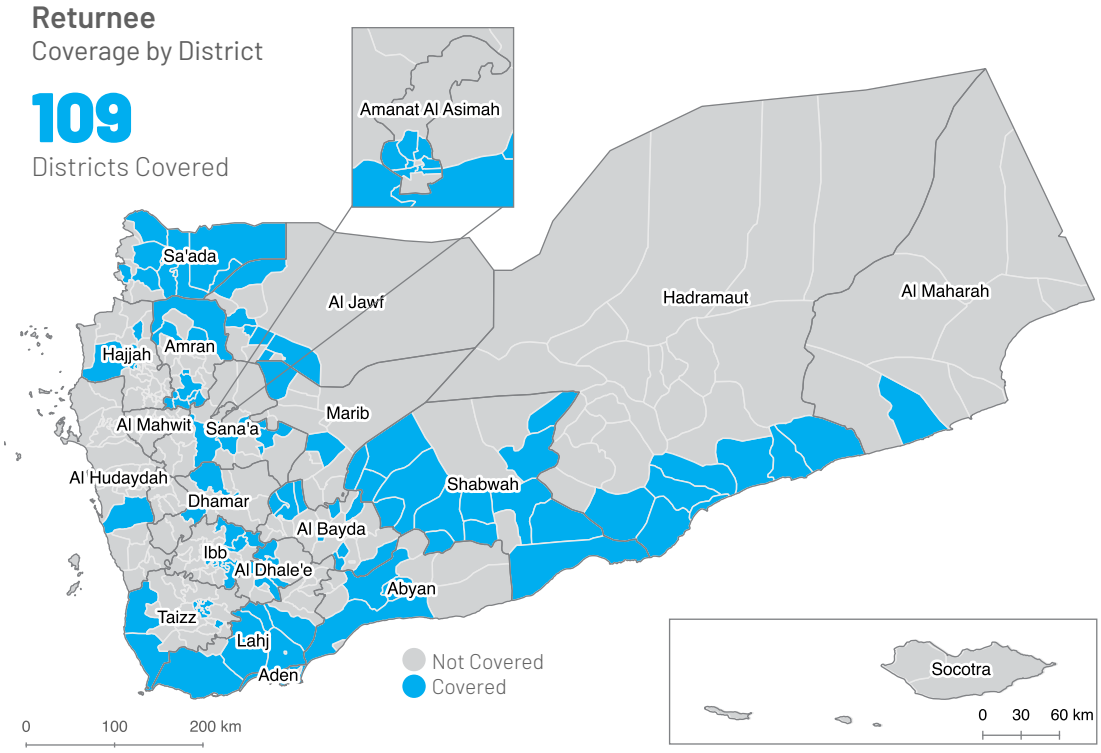
10.3.1 IDP Coverage at District Level

Figure 30: IDP Coverage by District



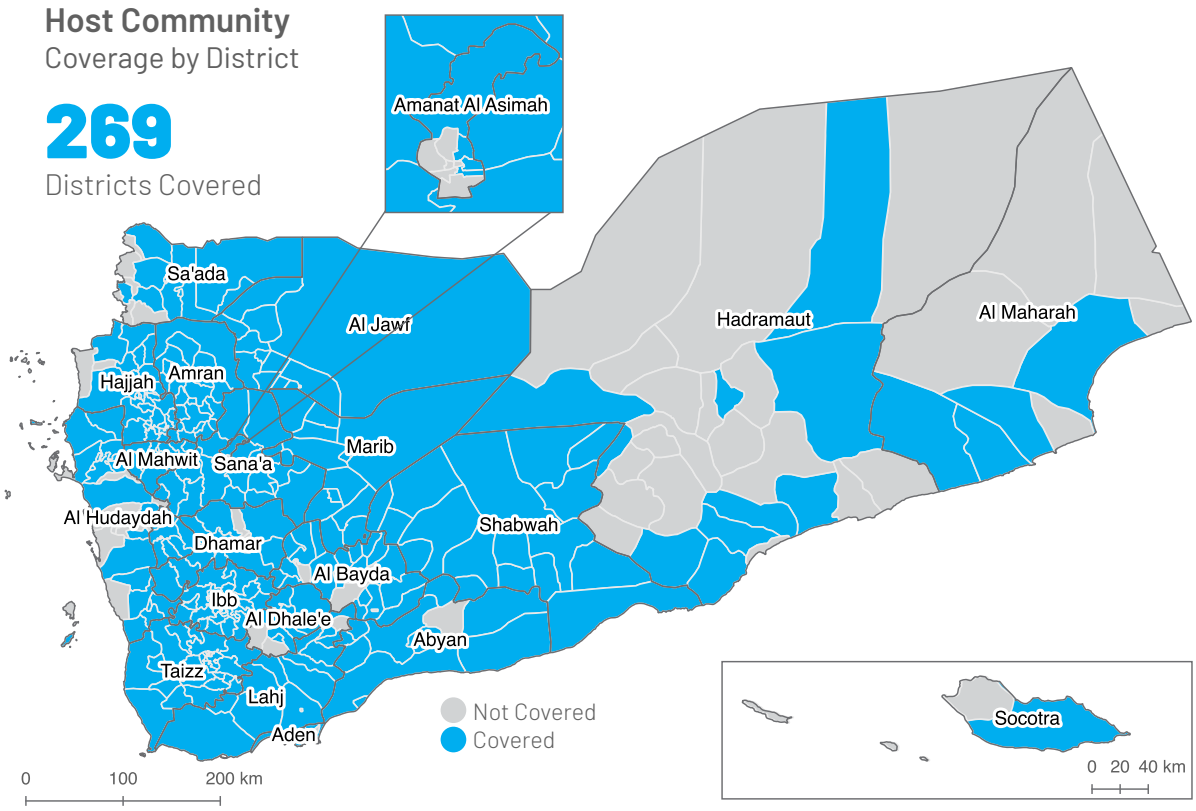
Districts where forms on IDPs were completed are marked in green, whereas districts where forms on IDPs were not completed (due to their absence or to lack of access to the population group) are marked in grey.

10.3.2 Returnee Coverage at District Level



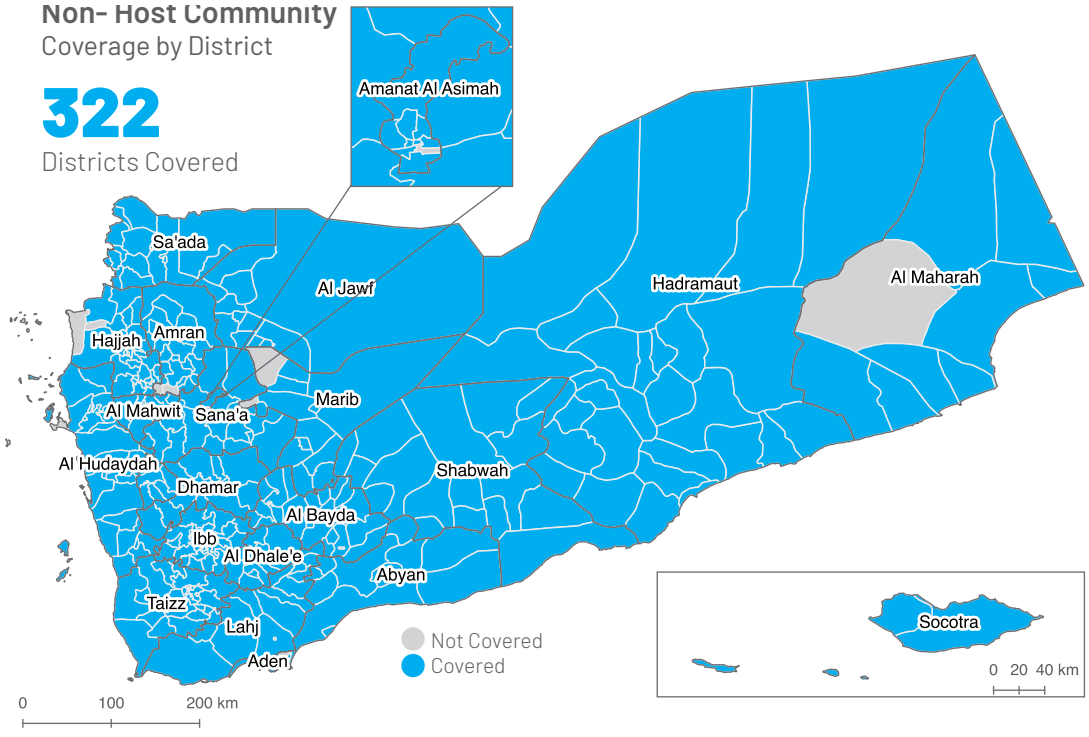
Districts where forms on returnees were completed are marked in green, whereas districts where forms on returnees were not completed (due to their absence or to lack of access to the population group) are marked in grey.

10.3.3 HC Coverage at District Level



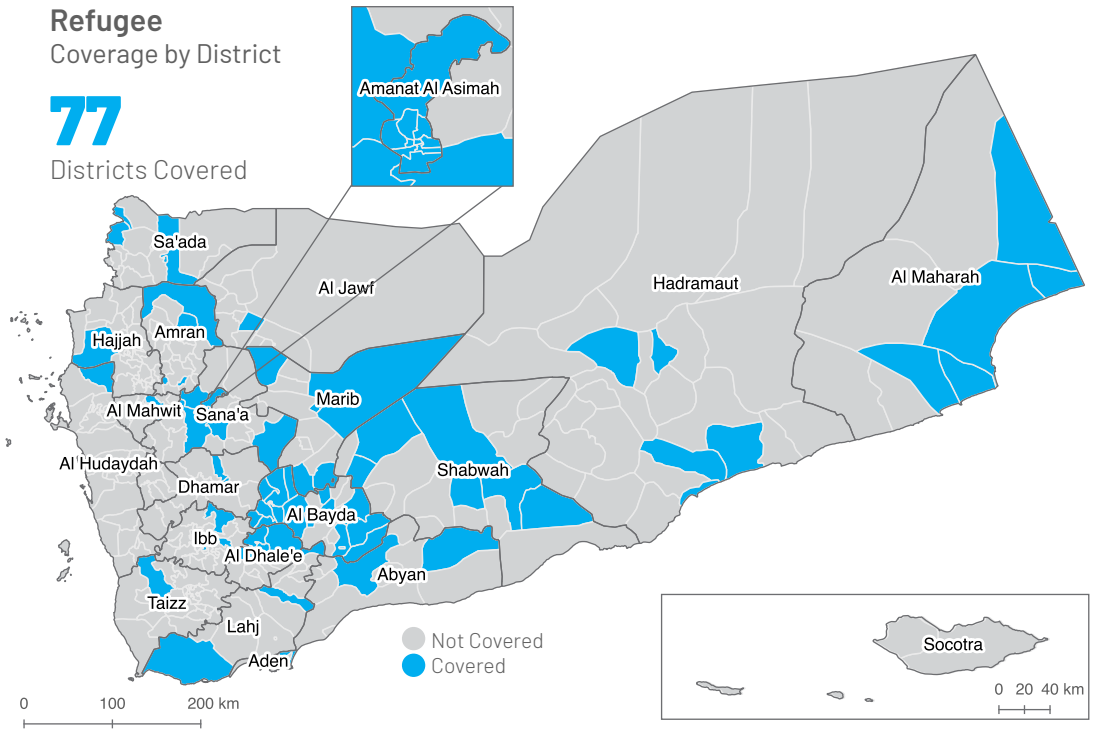
Districts where forms on HC were completed are marked in green, whereas districts where forms on were not completed (due to their absence or to lack of access to the population group) are marked in grey.

10.3.4 Non-HC Coverage at District Level



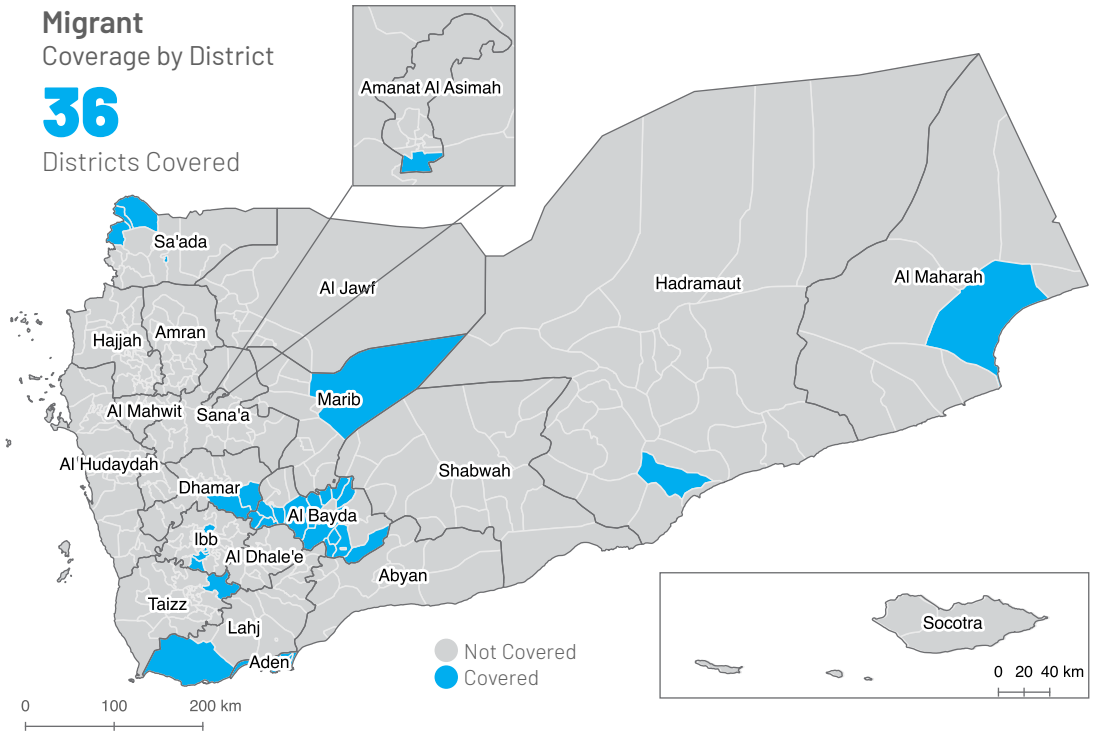
Districts where forms on non-HC were completed are marked in green, whereas districts where forms on non-HC were not completed (due to their absence or to lack of access to the population group) are marked in grey.

10.3.5 Refugee Coverage at District Level



Districts where forms on refugees were completed are marked in green, whereas districts where forms on refugees were not completed (due to their absence or to lack of access to the population group) are marked in grey.

10.3.6 Migrant Coverage at District Level



Districts where forms on migrants were completed are marked in green, whereas districts where forms on migrants were not completed (due to their absence or to lack of access to the population group) are marked in grey.

10.4. Data processing and analysis example

The purpose of this section is to illustrate how the collected data has been be processed and aggregated. These examples were built around a hypothetical District represented by five assessed locations (5 forms) and one population group. The example covers the five response types: count, percentage, single-response categorical, multi-response categorical, and majority categorical. Governorate-level aggregation was conducted using the same procedure, but with all locations in the governorate, and that national level aggregation was also conducted using the same procedure, but with all locations in Yemen.

Data Type: Pecentage

Question L.5: What proportion of the population in the location is currently in possession of the following civil documentation? (ITEM = National ID card)

Answers: Estimate Minimum %, Maximum %, Best Guess %

Locations into Districts

This example only concerns the "Best Guess." All other estimated percentage categories (i.e., min/max) will be calculated in the same manner.

Imagine District A, which is represented by 5 locations (one form per-location):

L1: 34%*(recorded population of location = 40/300=13%) = 4%
L2: 25%*(recorded population of location = 80/300=27%) = 7%
L3: 30%*((recorded population of location = 50/300=17%) = 5%
L4: 20%*(recorded population of location = 60/300=20%) = 4%
L5: 35%*(recorded population of location = 70/300=23%) = 8%
Total Population of Selected Locations = 40+80+50+60+70 = 300
KI's weighted "Best Guess" of District A = 4%+7%+5%+4%+8% = 28%
According to KIs, 28% of the assessed population in District A currently possess a national ID card.

Data Type: Count

Question L.2.b: How many returnees in the location are estimated to have suffered from any of the following in the last year?

Death due to effects of conflict, e.g. shelling, airstrikes, mines/ERWs, etc.

Locations into Districts

Step1: Calculate the proportion of the KI-reported population that is being counted.
(reported count/reported population total of the group)
L1: 4/150 = 3%
L2: 6/350 = 2%
L3: 20/430 = 5%
L4: 9/260 = 4%
L5: 8/550 = 2%

Step 2: Calculate the weighted average percentage—location population weights are the official population group statistics:
L1: 3%*(40/300=13%) = 0.0039
L2: 2%*(80/300=27%) = 0.0054
L3: 5%*(50/300=17%) = 0.0085
L4: 4%*(60/300=20%) = 0.008
L5: 2%*(70/300=23%) = 0.0046
= .03 (sum all fractions of percentages) = 3%

Step 3: Apply the percentage to the official District-level population total (10,000 returnees) = 3%*10,000 = 300

300 Returnees in District A were reported by KIs to have suffered from conflict-related death in the last year

Data Type: Single-Response Categorical

Question I.2: Are there any health facilities in the location used by HC members? (only 1 option)

Potential Answers: Yes; No

Selected Potential Answer: "Yes"

Locations into Districts (location population)

L1: No (200)
L2: Yes (350)
L3: No (1,500)
L4: Yes (400)
L5: Yes (1,050)
Therefore, the weighted response is calculated as follows:
Yes
350(L2)+400(L4)+1,050(L5) = 1,800 = 1,800/3,500 = 51%
No
1,500(L3)+200(L1) = 1700 = 1,700/3,500 = 49%
According to KIs, 51% of the host community population in this District live in locations where there are health facilities used by members of the host community.

Data Type: Multi-Response Categorical

O.4.b Question: What are the current most common needs to improve livelihood (source of income) for returnees living in the location? (select maximum 3). NOTE: Response choices have been reduced for conciseness. Location populations are in parentheses.

Locations to Districts

Cereal seeds: L1(300); L2(550) = 850 = 850/3,300 = 26%
Water for livestock: L2(550); L3(650) = 1,200 = 1,200/3,300 = 36%
Vegetables seeds: L1(300); L2(550); L4(1,000); L5(800) = 2,600 = 2,650/3,300 = 80%
Other Fishing kits: L4(1,000); L5(800) = 1,800 = 1,800/3,300 = 55%
Do not know: No locations
According to KIs, 79% of the returnee population in this District live in locations where vegetable seeds are among the top 3 livelihood generation needs.

Data Type: "Majority" Categorical (categorical questions concerning "the majority" of the population)

Question D.2.b: Has the majority of the returnees living in this location lived in different locations after leaving their place of origin and before arriving in this location since March 2015? (only 1 option)

Potential Answers: Yes; No

Selected Potential Answer: "Yes"

Locations into Districts (location population)

L1: No (200)

L2: Yes (350)

L3: No (1,500)

L4: Yes (400)

L5: Yes (750)

Therefore, the "upper-bound" (highest possible majority (100%)) weighted response is calculated as follows:

Yes

350(L2)+400(L4)+750(L5) = 1,500 = 1,500/3,200 = 47%

No

1,500(L3)+200(L1) = 1700 = 1,700/3,200 = 53%

Therefore, the "lower-bound" (lowest possible majority (50%)) weighted response is calculated as follows:

Yes

350(L2)+400(L4)+750(L5) = 1,500 = 750/3,200 = 23%

No

1,500(L3)+200(L1) = 1,700 = 850/ 3,200 = 27%

According to KIs, 27%-53% of the returnee population in this District live in locations where returnees have not lived in different locations after leaving their place of origin and before arriving in their current location since March 2015.

10.5. Questionnaire Example (IDPs)

(1) MCLA Tool - Population group: IDP

A_1	**Location's code**	(Gov/district/sub-district/Village)								
A_2	**Location's name**									
A_3	**Enumerator's code**									
A_4	**Enumerator's name**									
A_5	**Supervisor's code**									
A_6	**Date(s) of interview(s)**									
B	**Key Informants**									
B_1_1	**KI 1**	**Name**			B_1_6	**KI 6**	**Name**			
B_2_1		**Gender**	F	M	B_2_6		**Gender**	F	M	
B_3_1		**Age**			B_3_6		**Age**			
B_4_1		**Contact**			B_4_6		**Contact**			
B_1_2	**KI 2**	**Name**			B_1_7	**KI 7**	**Name**			
B_2_2		**Gender**	F	M	B_2_7		**Gender**	F	M	
B_3_2		**Age**			B_3_7		**Age**			
B_4_2		**Contact**			B_4_7		**Contact**			
B_1_3	**KI 3**	**Name**			B_1_8	**KI 8**	**Name**			
B_2_3		**Gender**	F	M	B_2_8		**Gender**	F	M	
B_3_3		**Age**			B_3_8		**Age**			
B_4_3		**Contact**			B_4_8		**Contact**			
B_1_4	**KI 4**	**Name**			B_1_9	**KI 9**	**Name**			
B_2_4		**Gender**	F	M	B_2_9		**Gender**	F	M	
B_3_4		**Age**			B_3_9		**Age**			
B_4_4		**Contact**			B_4_9		**Contact**			
B_1_5	**KI 5**	**Name**			B_1_10	**KI 10**	**Name**			
B_2_5		**Gender**	F	M	B_2_10		**Gender**	F	M	
B_3_5		**Age**			B_3_10		**Age**			
B_4_5		**Contact**			B_4_10		**Contact**			
B_5	**KI's Types (select all applicable)**									
	NGO/Humanitarian worker*				IDPs representative		Local authorities*			
	Community based organization leader				HC representative*		Government official*			
	Education official				Health worker		Religious leader			
	Sheikh				Other, please specify					
C	**Demographics**									
C_1	**What is the estimated current total number of households (HH - group of people eating from a single pot) (all population groups) in the location?**									
C_2	**What is the estimated current number of IDP HH in the location?**									
C_2_1	Total # of IDP HH									
C_2_2	# of IDP HH displaced due to conflict from 2015 onward									
C_2_3	# of IDP HH displaced due to natural disasters from 2014 onward									
C_3	**What is the estimated current number of IDP HH with school-age (6-17) children in the location?**									
C_3_1	Total # of IDP HH with school-age children									
C_3_2	# of IDP HH with school-age children displaced due to conflict from 2015 onward									
C_3_3	# of IDP HH with school-age children displaced due to natural disasters from 2014 onward									
C_4	**What are the places of origin of the estimated IDP population in the location, and for how many years and/or months have they been outside their place of origin (since March 2015)? (please provide estimates and indicate the # of HH that come from the same place of origin and have been displaced for the same period of time in each row)**									
	Governorate of Origin		District of Origin		Period of Displacement (# of years and/or months)			HH numbers		
D	**Displacement Dynamics**									
D_1	**What is the most important reason why the majority of IDP HH living in this location left their areas of origin? (max. 3)**									
	Generalized violence and armed conflict (no direct personal threat/attack)						Direct threat of violence/harm to self or family			
	Family members attacked/killed in generalized violence or armed conflict						Natural disaster (e.g. flooding)			
	Airstrikes and Unexploded Ordinance (UXOs), cluster munitions						Lack of employment/livelihood options			
	Direct threat of GBV/GBV committed against self or family						Evicted from property			

	Evacuated/displaced/relocated by authorities for protection						Lack of access to basic commodities (food, water, fuel)				
	House/property damaged or destroyed owing to conflict						Other				
	Lack of access to basic services (education or health care)						Do not know				
D_2	**Is this the first location of displacement for the majority of IDP HH living in this location? (select one)**										
	First location		Second/further location				Do not know				
D_3	**What is the most important reason why the majority of IDP HH living in this location decided to come here (pull factors)? (max. 3)**										
	Provision of humanitarian assistance in the location						Security in the location				
	Affordable accommodation costs in the location						Other				
	Availability of basic services in the location						Do not know				
	Livelihood (source of income) sources in the location										
E	**Priority Needs**										
E_1	**What are the three most important needs for the IDP population within the location? (select 3 per gender)**										
	Item								**Male IDP**		**Female IDP**
	Food										
	Drinking water										
	Access to sanitation (ex: latrines)										
	Hygiene items (ex: soap)										
	Healthcare/medication										
	Livelihoods and access to income-generating activities										
	Education for children										
	Education for adults										
	Shelter/housing										
	Household items (NFI - essential household items)										
	Protection support services (including legal assistance, psychological support, protection against violence, protection of children)										
	Do not know		Other								
F	**Shelter and NFIs**										
F_1	**What % of IDP HH in the location has each of the following living conditions? (provide estimate %)**										
F_1_1	No shelter (open air - no structure present)						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	
F_1_2	Own house or apartment (self-owned property)						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	
F_1_3	With host family						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	
F_1_4	Rented accommodation						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	
F_1_5	Makeshift shelter (typically built from waste and temporary materials)						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	
F_1_6	Spontaneous settlement (a set of tents or other types of dwellings created by IDPs themselves who intend to stay for a long time or other persons who do not have a legal ownership of the land)						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	
F_1_7	Collective center (existing building used as temporary living accommodation for displaced populations)						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	
F_1_8	Transitional shelter (shelter that provides a habitable covered living space and a secure, healthy living environment with privacy and dignity until the achievement of a durable shelter solution)						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	
F_2	**What % of IDPs in the location is in need of shelter assistance? (provide estimate % per gender) (if best guess is 0%, skip to F_4)**										
F_2_1	**Male IDP**						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	
F_2_2	**Female IDP**						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	
F_3	**If any, what are the most serious shelter issues that IDP HH in this location face? (max. 3)**										
	Shelters are over-crowded										
	Lack of support for the shelter/collective center management										
	Shelter materials including for repair are too expensive										
	Homes are so damaged to a degree that they are uninhabitable										
	Quality of assistance provided was poor, not durable, not strong enough, not adequate/appropriate										
	There is no or not enough household items provided in distributions or available in local markets										
	Lack of any distribution/provision of shelter material/support at the site										
	Distribution site is not safe										
	Distribution sites/shops are too far and difficult to access										
	Information needed to access shelter assistance is not avaliable										
	The family cannot afford the rent/threatened to be evicted										
	Unequal access (the population group is prevented from accessing items, or distributions are unfair)										
	Do not know		Other								
F_4	**What % of IDP HH needs support in each of these aspects in the location? (provide estimate %)**										
F_4_1	Upgrade/Rehabilitation of shelters						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	
F_4_2	Emergency shelter assistance (enhanced emergency shelter kit)						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	
F_4_3	Winterization including for sealing off materials						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	
F_4_4	Rental subsidies						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	
F_4_5	Transitional Shelter						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	
F_4_6	Support for the shelter/collective center management						Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know	

	Exceeds minimum standards			There is no shelter assistance in the location				Do not know			
F_8	**Rate how well humanitarian assistance offered to IDPs in the Shelter sector in the location is meeting priority needs. (select one)**										
	Does not meet priority needs			Partially meets priority needs				Meets priority needs			
	Exceeds priority needs			There is no shelter assistance in the location				Do not know			
G	**WASH**										
G_1	**What are the water sources* used for drinking and household purposes by IDP HH? (Refer to training booklet for the definition/description of each water source; put number 1 to most commonly used source by majority, and an X next to all other secondary sources)**										
	Piped water into compound					Unprotected rainwater tank					
	Piped water connected to public tap					Unprotected well					
	Irregular connection to piped network					Unprotected spring					
	Protected rainwater tank					Bottled water					
	Borehole					Surface water (river, wadi, dam, lake, pond)					
	Protected well					Other improved (specify)					
	Protected spring					Other unimproved (specify)					
	Water trucking					Do not know					
G_2_1	**What % of IDP HH currently has access to an adequate/sufficient quantity of water (for cooking, drinking, and washing) in the location? (provide estimate %) (if best guess is 100%, skip to G_3)**										
	Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know							
G_2_2	**If not all IDP HH have access to water, what is the most common reason preventing access to water (for cooking, drinking, and washing)? (select one)**										
	High cost of water										
	Status problem (there is enough water only for some groups, but not for others)										
	Intermittent access to water (sometimes water access is easy, sometimes it is difficult)										
	Lack of containers for collecting water										
	Lack of containers/tanks for storing water										
	Piped water systems/network not functional										
	The water is unclean										
	Long distance to access water source										
	Other										
	Do not know										
G_3	**Which % of IDP HH currently has access to safe and functioning latrines? (provide estimate %)**										
	Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know							
G_4	**If any, what is/are the problem(s) that IDPs face related to latrines? (select all applicable; if no problem, select no problem)**										
	There is not enough latrines/too crowded					There is no separation between men and women					
	Cesspits are full					Structures are damaged					
	Water is a absent/insufficient					They are not safe (no door, lock, etc.)					
	Pipes are blocked					No sewage system					
	Latrines are unclean or unhygienic					No problem					
	Connection to sewage is blocked					Do not know					
	Other (specify)										
G_5	**Which statement would best describe the IDP population in regards to soap ownership and use for handwashing? (select one)**										
	Most people use soap and have soap in their household										
	Most people use soap but do not have soap because it is not available										
	Most people use soap but do not have soap because it is too expensive										
	Most people do not use/have soap because they use a substitute										
	Most people do not use soap and do not have soap because they don't wash their hand regularly										
	Do not know										
G_6	**Which statement would best describe the location with regards to garbage management? (select one)**										
	Most areas of the location are clean (without garbage)										
	Most areas of the location have a few piles of garbage										
	Most areas of the location have many piles of garbage everywhere										
	Some areas of the location are clean, some areas have piles of garbage										
	Do not know										
G_7	**Which statement would best describe the location with regards to sewage/waste water management? (select one)**										
	Most areas of the location do not have issues with sewage (no visible wastewater)										
	Most areas of the location have had issues with sewage once or twice monthly (visible wastewater)										
	Most areas of the location have constant sewage problems (visible wastewater constantly)										
	Some areas of the location not have wastewater problems (never), while other areas do (sometimes or always)										
	Do not know										
G_8	**Do you think the humanitarian asssistance offered to IDPs in the WASH sector in the location is meeting minimum standards?* (select one)**										
	Does not meet minimum standards			Partially meets minimum standards				Meets minimum standards			
	Exceeds minimum standards			There is no WASH assistance in the location				Do not know			
G_9	**Rate how well humanitarian assistance offered to IDPs in the WASH sector in the location is meeting priority needs. (select one)**										
	Does not meet priority needs			Partially meets priority needs				Meets priority needs			
	Exceeds priority needs			There is no WASH assistance in the location				Do not know			
H	**Education**										

H_1	**Are there any functional schools in the location used by IDP children? (if 'no' or 'do not know', skip to H_5)**								
	Yes			No			Do not know		
H_2	**How many minutes do IDP children take to walk to school from their residence (in average)? (select one)**								
	Less than 30 min of walking					More than 60 min of walking			
	30-60 min of walking					Do not know			
H_3	**What % of IDP school age (6-17) children in the location attend school? (provide estimate % per gender) (if best guess is 100%, skip to H_4_2)**								
H_3_1	**IDP boys**					Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know
H_3_2	**IDP girls**					Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know
H_4_1	**If not all children attend schoool, what are the most common reasons why IDP children do not attend school? (max. 5)**								
	School is damaged/destroyed/occupied								
	School is not functioning/open								
	School lacks fund for learning and teaching materials								
	School does not have water and/or functioning latrines								
	School suffers from overcrowding due to the admission of non-locals (IDPs, refugees, and/or migrants)								
	School does not have enough teachers								
	Children do not attend school because teachers do not receive salaries								
	Children do not attend school because they work to support their households								
	Children do not attend school because of the distance								
	Children do not attend school because households lack funds for school equipment								
	Children do not attend school because of safety issues at the school*								
	Children do not attend school because of conflict/mines/airstrikes/ (UXO) in the area								
	Children do not attend school because they are refused admission								
	Children living with disabilities do not attend school								
	Children of school age are reported to have AWD								
	Do not know								
H_4_2	**What is the ratio of non-functional schools in the location (of all schools in the location, how many are non-functional)?**								
	Ratio		There is no school in the location		Do not know				
H_5	**Do you think the humanitarian asssistance offered to IDPs in the Education sector in the location is meeting minimum standards?* (select one)**								
	Does not meet minimum standards		Partially meets minimum standards		Meets minimum standards				
	Exceeds minimum standards		There is no education assistance in the location		Do not know				
H_6	**Rate how well humanitarian assistance offered to IDPs in the Education sector in the location is meeting priority needs. (select one)**								
	Does not meet priority needs		Partially meets priority needs		Meets priority needs				
	Exceeds priority needs		There is no education assistance in the location		Do not know				
I	**Health**								
I_1	**Currently, what are the most common illnesses amongst IDP in the location? (max. 5)**								
	Acute respiratory infections					Physical injuries			
	Diarrheal diseases					Toilet infection (vaginal Infection)			
	Cholera					Non-communicable diseases (such as renal failure, diabetes, hypertension, and cancer)			
	Malnutrition					Psychological illness			
	Malaria					Illness related to women's reproductive/sexual health			
	Measles					None			
	Skin diseases					Do not know			
	Other								
I_2	**Are there any health facilities in the location used by IDPs? (if 'no' or 'do not know', skip to I_7)**								
	Yes			No			Do not know		
I_3	**What type of health facilities currently exist in the location? (select all applicable)**								
	Health Center (provides preventive, diagnostic, and therapeutic services to 10-30K inhabitants)								
	Health Unit (provides preventive and basic treatment services to 1-5K inhabitants)								
	Hospital					Do not know			
	District hospital					Other			
	Private clinic								
I_4	**How many minutes does it take for IDPs to walk from their residence to a health facility (in average)? (select one)**								
	Less than 30 minutes of walking					More than 60 minutes of walking			
	30 - 60 minutes of walking					Do not know			
I_5	**What types of health services* are currently not available or accessible to IDPs in the health facilities in the location? (select all applicable)**								
	Out Patient department		Lab services		X-ray				
	Reproductive health		Immunization services		No services available				
	Emergency		Minor surgery		Maternal and child health				
	Major surgery		Do not know		Other				
I_6_1	**What % of IDP HH face problems associated with health facilities? (provide estimate %) (if best guess is 0%, skip to I_7)**								
	Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know					

I_6_2	**If any, what are the most serious problems that IDPs face associated with health facilities and access to them within the location? (max. 3)**									
	Price of consultation/treatment (too expensive)									
	Price of consultation/treatment (regular price but community unable to pay)									
	Quality (bad service, unqualified/unfriendly staff)									
	No female medical staff available									
	Price of medicines (lack of affordability)									
	No medical support staff									
	No specialized medical staff									
	Quantity (type of facility not according to the population size/overcrowded/lack of staff in the facility)									
	Closest health facilities were damaged/destroyed by the fighting including airstrikes									
	Lack of type of services (irregular supply of medicines)									
	No supply of medicines									
	Community cannot access because of security situation									
	Access is restricted based on legal status (ex: IDPs have no access)									
	Fees are different based on legal status (ex: IDPs are charged higher fees)									
	No problem									
	Do not know		Other							
I_7	**What are the priority health needs amongst IDPs in the location in regards to health services? (max. 3)**									
	Acute diseases treatment					Reproductive health services				
	Chronic diseases treatment					Mental health services				
	Immunization services for children					Other				
	Health care services					Do not know				
I_8_1	**Is there a mechanism in the location to regularly receive health data from health facilities? (select one) (if 'no' or 'do not know', skip to I_9)**									
	Yes			No		Do not know				
I_8_2	**If yes, how frequently does the district health office receive the health data? (select one)**									
	Daily			Monthly		Do not know				
	Weekly			Quarterly						
I_9	**Do you think the humanitarian asssistance offered to IDPs in the Health sector in the location is meeting minimum standards?* (select one)**									
	Does not meet minimum standards			Partially meets minimum standards		Meets minimum standards				
	Exceeds minimum standards			There is no health assistance in the location		Do not know				
I_10	**Rate how well humanitarian assistance offered to IDPs in the Health sector in the location is meeting priority needs. (select one)**									
	Does not meet priority needs			Partially meets priority needs		Meets priority needs				
	Exceeds priority needs			There is no health assistance in the location		Do not know				
J	**Protection**									
J_1	**How many IDPs in the location are estimated to belong to each of the following vulnerability categories? (provide # per gender and age, or write "Do no know" if KI cannot estimate)**									

	Vulnerability category	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
J_1_1	Unaccompanied children*	N/A	N/A		
J_1_2	Separated children*	N/A	N/A		
J_1_3	Children in exploitative work*	N/A	N/A		
J_1_4	Unaccompanied elderly			N/A	N/A
J_1_5	Pregnant/lactating women or girls	N/A		N/A	
J_1_6	Survivors of violence, exploitation, and/or abuse				
J_1_7	Woman Head of Household (the head of HH is one of the members of the HH recognised as the head of the unit by the other members of the HH unit or by him/herself if living alone)	N/A		N/A	N/A
J_1_8	Child Head of Household	N/A	N/A		
J_1_9	Serious (life-threatening requiring immediate treatment) or chronic (long-term treatment under medical supervision) medical condition				
J_1_10	Mental disability (limiting independent function and requiring assistance)				
J_1_11	Physical disability (limiting independent function and requiring assistance)				
J_1_12	**Out of all IDPs in the location, how many individuals do you estimate to have ANY of the above-listed vulnerabilities?**				

J_2	**How many IDPs in the location are estimated to have suffered from each of the following in the last year? (provide # per gender and age or write "Do not know" if KI cannot estimate)**				
	Possible incidents that could have affected the population group	**Men**	**Women**	**Boys**	**Girls**
J_2_1	Death due to effects of conflict, e.g. shelling, airstrikes, mines/ERWs, etc.				
J_2_2	Injury because of conflict, e.g. shelling, airstrikes, mines/ERWs, etc.				
J_2_3	Person exhibiting signs of conflict-related psychological distress or trauma				
J_2_4	Denial of access to basic services based on age, gender, and/or family background				
J_2_5	Physical protection concern (including arrest or detention)				
J_2_6	Restrictions on freedom of movement or residence				
J_2_7	Gender based violence or exploitation (including domestic violence)				
J_2_8	Lack of dignified income sources				
J_2_9	Early marriage due to lack of income and economic hardship				
J_2_10	**Out of all IDPs in the location, how many individuals do you estimate to have suffered from ANY fo the above-listed protection incidents?**				

J_3	**Please rate your perceptions of the following in the IDP population in the location.**						
J_3_1	Impact on the psychosocial condition of men	Severe	Moderate	Light	No impact	Do not know	
J_3_2	Impact on the psychosocial condition of women	Severe	Moderate	Light	No impact	Do not know	
J_3_3	Impact on the psychosocial condition of boys	Severe	Moderate	Light	No impact	Do not know	
J_3_4	Impact on the psychosocial condition of girls	Severe	Moderate	Light	No impact	Do not know	
J_3_5	Extent of social and community support for people with mental health and psychological needs	Very good	Good	Moderate	No impact	Do not know	
J_4	**What % of IDPs in the location is currently in possession of each of the following civil documentation? (provide estimate %)**						
J_4_1	Birth registration/certificate	Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know		
J_4_2	National ID card	Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know		
J_4_3	Family booklet	Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know		
J_4_4	Passport	Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know		
J_4_5	Marriage registration/certificate	Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know		
J_4_6	Divorce certificate	Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know		

J_5	**Which of the following protection services are accessible and/or needed by IDPs in the location? (select one per service or write 'do not know')**					
	Service type	**Not accessible & not needed**	**Not accessible & needed**	**Accessible & not needed**	**Accessible & insufficient**	**Accessible & sufficient**
J_5_1	Community centers (for IDPs, for women, and for children)					
J_5_2	Care mechanisms/services for elderly					
J_5_3	Care for the civilians injured due to conflict					
J_5_4	Protecting prisoners of war					
J_5_5	Community awareness and mobilization					
J_5_6	Legal services					
J_5_7	Legal documentation services to IDPs					
J_5_8	Mine risk education & Mine Action					
J_5_9	Drop-in centers for women					
J_5_10	Protection cash assistance (for victim assistance)					
J_5_11	Emergency life saving cash assistance (HH multi-purpose assistance)					
J_5_12	Monitoring of international humanitarian law and protection					
J_5_13	Case management by social workers					
J_5_14	Case management/services for GBV survivors					
J_5_15	Mental health and psychological support and threapy for adults & children					
J_5_16	Services for persons who have lost sight and/or hearing					
J_5_17	Services for persons who have lost limbs					
J_5_18	Care mechanisms/services for children					
J_5_19	Safe recreational places for children (a public area where children can play and socialise freely, have access to specialised and unspecialised care without any risk of physical or emotional harm)					
J_5_20	Family tracing and reunification for unaccompanied and separated children					
J_5_21	Peer support groups for women*					
J_5_22	Skills building, literacy classes, and vocational training for women					
J_5_23	Income-generating activities for women					
J_5_24	Safe shelters or places for women and/or GBV survivors (emergency safe house where GBV survivors can obtain multi sectoral support such as psychological, medical, legal support, life skills training, food, awareness raising, etc.)					
J_5_25	Protection services for pregnant and nursing women and infants					

J_6	**What are common types of protection concerns among IDP children in the location (reported/known)? (select all applicable, per gender)**				
J_6_1	**IDP Girls**	Forced family separations		FGM*	
		Child labour/exploitative work		None	
		Early marriage due to lack of income and economic hardships		Do not know	
		Other			
J_6_2	**IDP Boys**	Forced family separations		None	
		Child labour/exploitative work		Do not know	
		Other			
J_7	**What are the three most common safety and security concerns that IDP women and girls face in the location?**				
J_8	**Do you think the humanitarian asssistance offered to IDPs in the Protection sector in the location is meeting minimum standards?* (select one)**				
	Does not meet minimum standards	Partially meets minimum standards	Meets minimum standards		
	Exceeds minimum standards	There is no protection assistance in the location	Do not know		
J_9	**Rate how well humanitarian assistance offered to IDPs in the Protection sector in the location is meeting priority needs. (select one)**				
	Does not meet priority needs	Partially meets priority needs	Meets priority needs		
	Exceeds priority needs	There is no protection assistance in the location	Do not know		
K	**Livelihoods and access to income**				
K_1	**What were the most common livelihoods (source of income) of the IDP population in the location prior to March 2015? (max. 3)**				
	Government job	Self-employment	Housewife		
	Private sector job	Seasonal laborer	Unemployed		
	Farming	Remittance	Other	Do not know	

K_2_1	**Has the crisis affected the livelihood of the majority of IDP HH in the location? (select one) (if 'no' or 'do not know', skip to K_3)**								
	Yes			No			Do not know		
K_2_2	**If yes, how has the crisis affected the livelihood for the majority of IDP HH in the location? (select one) (if the situation has improved, skip to K_3)**								
	Significantly improved			Significantly deteriorated			Completely lost		
	Slightly improved			Slightly deteriorated			Do not know		
K_2_3	**If any, what is the most common reason for the decline of livelihoods of the IDP population in the location? (select one)**								
	Irregularity in the payment of salaries					Other, please specify			
	Lack of/decrease in available economic opportunities					Do not know			
	Salaries' levels have declined or are not paid								
K_3	**What % of IDP HH currently has access to sustainable/regular livelihoods in the location? (provide estimate %)**								
	Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know					
K_4	**What are the current most common livelihoods for IDP HH living in the location? (max. 3)**								
	Farming*		Backyard gardening			Keeping or herding livestock*			
	Fisheries		Poultry keeping			Farming livestock			
	Day labour*		Self-employment			Small business or trading			
	Begging		Public employment			Humanitarian assistance			
	Borrowing		Non-agricultural labor*			Do not know		Other	
K_5	**What % of IDP HH currently has access to basic services* in the location? (provide estimate %)**								
	Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know					
K_6	**What are the current most common needs to improve livelihood for IDP HH living in the location? (max. 3)**								
	Drugs/vaccination and treatment for livestock					Cereal seeds			Fishing kits
	Water for livestock					Vegetable seeds			Hand tools
	Water for agricultural use					Small ruminants*			Do not know
	Other								
K_7_1	**What % of IDP HH has had physical access to the market in the past 12 months? (provide estimate %) (if best guess 100%, skip to K_8)**								
	Min: __ %	Max: __ %	Best guess: __ %	Do not know					
K_7_2	**If not all IDPs have access to the market, what are the most common reasons preventing access to the market? (select max. 3 options)**								
	Lack of safety		Market does not function			No transportation			
	Harassment		The market is damaged			Presence of landmines/UXO/airstrikes			
	Distance (too far)		Difficult to access by road			Social restrictions on movement			
	Fluctuation in exchange rate and price changes		Do not know			Other			
K_8	**Do you think the humanitarian asssistance offered to IDPs to support livelihoods in the location is meeting minimum standards?* (select one)**								
	Does not meet minimum standards		Partially meets minimum standards			Meets minimum standards			
	Exceeds minimum standards		There is no livelihood assistance in the location			Do not know			
K_9	**Rate how well humanitarian assistance offered to IDPs to support livelihoods in the location is meeting priority needs. (select one)**								
	Does not meet priority needs		Partially meets priority needs			Meets priority needs			
	Exceeds priority needs		There is no livelihood assistance in the location			Do not know			
L	**Assistance in the location**								
L_1	**What type of humanitarian assistance has been offered to IDPs in the location in the last 3 months? (select all applicable) (if none, skip to L_3)**								
	Food (in kind, cash, food vouchers)			Psychological support				Water	
	Nutrition			Education assistance/material				Sanitation	
	Protection services			Cash assistance				Shelter	
	Protection services for women			Livelihood support				NFI*	
	Protection services for children			Livestock assets				None	
	Legal assistance			Medical Assistance				Do not know	
L_2	**Who is providing assistance to the IDP population in the location? (select all applicable)**								
	Community leader			Friends/relatives				HC	
	Community volunteers			Religious groups				Traders	
	Local authority (district/village)			Women's groups				Other	
	National government			Humanitarian agencies*				Do not know	
L_3	**Does the majority of the IDP population know how to provide feedback or complaints to the humanitarian agencies providing assistance? (select one)**								
	Yes		No			Do not know			
L_4	**Does the majority of the IDP population know how to provide feedback or complaints to the authorities providing assistance? (select one)**								
	Yes		No			Do not know			
L_5	**Would you like to share any additional comment?**								
M	**Demographic Calculator**								

Demographic Calculator sample household (HH) composition for IDP HH. The number of IDP HH to be targeted in this location is specified in the training package.
Please fill in household details for IDP HH only, providing the total number of HH members and marking the appropriate age range and sex for each HH member.
Example 1: A HH has father 41; mother 38; daughter 15; son 17; grandmother 65.
Example 2: A single-headed HH has Mother 30: daughter 2; daughter 3; son 7.

HHs	Total Ind	Male					Female			
		0 (< 1)	1 - 5	6 - 17	18-59	60+	0 (< 1)	1 - 5	6 - 17	18-59
1	5			1	1				1	1
2	4			1				2		1

HHs	Total Ind	Male					Female			
		0 (< 1)	05-Jan	17-Jun	18-59	60+	0 (< 1)	05-Jan	17-Jun	18-59
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
Total										
%	100									
N	Team Observation									

N_1	What was the number of Key Informats interviewed to consolidate this form? (select one)			
	Only one Key Informant		2 Key Informants with different backgrounds	
	More than 2 Key Informants all with different backgrounds			
N_2	What is the discrepancy between the information provided by each Key Informant? (select one)			
	There were clear contradictions		There were no contradictions or discrepancies	
	Where contradictions and discrepancies existed, further key informants were interviewed to gain clarity			
N_3	What is the size of the population being assessed? (select one)			
	Above 1,000 HH		Between 200 and 500 HH	
	Between 500 and 1,000 HH		Below 200 HH	
N_4	How much information was validaded by the monitor through physical observations? (select one)			
	No information was validated		Most of the information was validated	
	Some information was validated			

10.6. Breakdown of Demographic Calculator Surveys per Population Group