1. Introduction

The joint ADRA and NRC MIRA assessment intended to collect data on the immediate needs of IDPs and other conflict-affected communities in Bani Al-Hareth district, Sana’a governorate. The assessment was conducted during the humanitarian pause due to the continuous airstrikes on the airport and military airbase next to that area, the assessment took place on Saturday 16th of May 2015.

The assessment demonstrated that both IDPs and local communities are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. Life-saving priorities are food, shelter, water, medicine, health care and cash. Indeed, more than half of the IDPs are staying with their relatives or in host households and are adding pressure on the host family’s food resources, which were often insufficient in the first place. The displaced population are also putting pressure on meagre water resources and overwhelmed or non-existent sanitation facilities.

2. Methodology

The MIRA Assessment was carried out through a HH questionnaire survey with the minimum sample size (28 HH) in order to finalize during the humanitarian pause (exercise in a situation of emergency and low security conditions, the sample size was decided upon accordingly).

The assessment questionnaire was provided by OCHA covering WASH, Shelter, Food Security, health, protection, livelihood and Education sectors, and the HH surveyed mainly IDPs (men and women).

The indicators collected are perceptions of the informants; therefore, under- or over-representation may occur.

3. Executive summary

- 89% of the participants confirmed that they don’t have access to adequate and safe drinking water, and the main source of water is through water tracking which is too expensive for them to get. The majority also confirmed that they are not able to use clean toilets and maintain personal hygiene.
- 93% of the participants are having a problem to access food for them and their families, and the main challenge related to food is the lack of availability in their stocks and the significant increase in food price in which is leading to negative coping strategy by decreasing the number of meals/amount of food per day/meal, which has also lead to malnutrition problems among the IDPs.
- 92% of the participants have confirmed that IDPs are having a health problems in terms of malnutrition, diarrhea, psychological problems, nerves, injuries, kidney, liver problems, and chronical diseases and they don’t have access to adequate health care and health centers.
- 93% of the participants stated that they have shelter problems, as most of the IDPs are living with relatives, friends and renting apartments, and their main
problems related to shelter are: lack of cash to continue paying the rental, houses are crowded with many families living in the same house and lack of basic NFIs.

- 96% of the participants confirmed that they children dropped school due to the current crises.
- 96% of the participants confirmed that people in the community are facing protection and psychological problems due to the conflict and airstrikes.
- 96% of the participants confirmed that IDPs are facing a big problem because of lack of money and sources of income.

![Severity Rating](image-url)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Problems Rating</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Most important</td>
<td>Food</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less important</td>
<td>Shelter</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Water</td>
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<td>Medicine and Health Care</td>
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<td>Cash</td>
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4. WASH

Majority of the IDPs are facing a big problem in terms of getting an adequate and safe drinking water, in addition people are facing challenges in getting water as follow:

- Expensive water: 37%
- Water tracking is not available because of the fuel crises: 26%
- The available water is not healthy: 19%
- They have to walk far distance to get water: 16%
- Afraid of getting abuse or harassment: 2%

**Reasons preventing people from getting enough water**
5. Food Security

Most of the IDPs have lost their livelihoods in their place of origin and have a limited access to cash/income sources; both factors render access to food very difficult in the absence of any assistance. 100% of the respondents asked to be supported with cash for food, and IDPs have identified the most important difficulties they are facing to access food as follow:

Food supply: Participants confirmed the assumption that IDPs are facing a serious lack of food. 93% of the respondents reported that they have serious problem in related to food assistance and it’s one of their top priorities.

Participant said that the IDP’s are starting to use negative coping strategy by selling their assets and decreasing the number of meals per day/person, which is also leading to a serious malnutrition problem especially among children and women with no health facility that can accommodate and take care of the IDPs malnutrition cases.

6. Health

92% of the participants confirmed that IDPs are having a serious health problems that are related to diseases, injuries and disabilities within the community, the diseases are starting to spread because of poor personal hygiene, no access to adequate and safe water, no access to functioning health facilities/care, medicine (especially for chronic diseases) and cash to buy medicine or to look for private health facilities.
7. Shelter and NFI

7.1 Shelter arrangements: Majority of the participants are having a shelter problems, the most common type of shelter arrangement is to be hosted by family or friends and renting. More than 58% of the IDPs are living with host families, thus directly affecting the living conditions of the involved host communities.

However, according to our information other IDPs are currently living in collective centers, open space or in tents and other improvised shelters.

The table below summarizes the types of shelters that are currently used by the displaced populations.

### Shelters people are using after the crises

- Living with relatives or friends: 58%
- Rental: 26%
- Tents: 3%
- Transitional Shelter: 0%
- Temporary Shelter: 0%
- Collective Centers: 8%
- Caves: 0%
- Open spaces: 5%
There are also many problems that constrain people from having adequate shelters as follow:

### Key problems to meet the shelter need

- **People can't pay accommodation rental**: 18%
- **No available collective centers**: 6%
- **People lack the basic NFIs**: 13%
- **Increase of construction materials for rehabilitation**: 5%
- **Lack of construction materials for rehabilitation**: 5%
- **People lack the skills for rehabilitations**: 4%
- **People are having land issues**: 0%
- **Houses are totally damages and people can't live in it**: 17%
- **Houses are damaged but people still can live in it**: 15%
- **Houses are crowded as they are accommodating their relatives and friends**: 17%
- **People can't pay accommodation rental**: 18%
- **No available collective centers**: 6%
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### 7.2 NFIs:

Discussions and direct observation showed that a large number of the IDPs lost everything during this displacement, including kitchen items, beddings, blankets and items of clothing. Respondents considered that an overwhelming part of their communities was lacking the basic essentials. Majority of the respondents considered that majority of the community members had lost their kitchen items or they were damaged. The other considered that more than 50% of their communities had suffered the same type of loss. NFI distribution is considered a priority by a large majority of the respondents (Households kits are considered necessary by 97% of the respondents).
8. **Education**

According to the respondents, because of the on-going air strikes and conflict in the areas assessed, all children stopped going to school. Many schools were found to be either damaged or occupied by IDPs.

9. **Protection**

The majority of the participants confirmed that the people whom have psychological problem are caused by the airstrikes, which is causing some tension between the IDPs and the way they are dealing with each other. Also there are lots of reasons causing people feeling humiliated and not respected as show in the below e-mail:

![Why do people feel humiliated and/or not respected](chart.png)
10. Livelihood

96% of the participants agreed that people are having a serious problem in terms of livelihood and income, as the people used to have many kinds of low income source which used to help them survive with their families which has been destroyed in the airstrikes and they were not able to recover. The sources of income that the people used to have are as follow:

![Income sources chart]

11. Action points and reflection

Food support is urgently needed in Bani Al-Hareth, Observation suggests that local markets are open and food is available. Life-saving immediate action suggests implementing a cash transfer response to allow IDPs and host communities to procure food products.

However, food prices in local markets need to be closely monitored if cash transfer is distributed by which it will putting pressure on the availability and prices of food and food distributions will have to be considered, if the crisis continues.

Shelter need are identified as NFI’s, rental subsidies and emergency shelter in the areas which IDPs are living in open spaces. The current weather conditions in Yemen do not represent a direct threat on the population’s health as far as shelter is concerned.
In terms of NFIs, distribution of basic packages, including dignity, and cooking kits are needed in most communities. Planning and distribution also have to be considered in collaboration with the communities and in close coordination with the shelter cluster.

Even health was one of the high priority sectors addressed by the assessment, first aid kits, health facilities, medicine and other health care related were requested by respondents since casualties and diseases have spread among them.

Water is very important during this time of emergency which would be linked to the health, personal hygiene, safe drinking and cooking. People are in real need of water as the water prices have went so high due to the lack of fuel in the whole country.

IDPs are have gone through a difficult time especially the children whom were in the middle of a very difficult situation even for adults to have, children and women are in need of psychosocial support in order for them not to have a negative impact on the community in the future.