

Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment Report

In Al Wasat Sub-District of Abs District, Hajjah Governorate



Heavy rain and flooding destroyed this elderly woman's shelter, leaving her and her family homeless – Almahatirah IDPs site. Sep 04, 2022

September 2022

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List of Acronyms

AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhea
ESK	Emergency Shelter Kit
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
GARWSP	The General Authority for Rural Water Supply Projects
HC	Host Community
HFIAS	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
HHs	Households
HHS	Household Hunger Score
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
KIIs	Key Informants Interviews
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MSNA	Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NWRA	The National Water Resources Authority
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
rCSI	Reduced Coping Strategies Index
RDP	Relief and Development Peer Foundation
RoF	Risk of Famine
TLCs	Temporary Learning Classrooms
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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1 Executive Summary

This Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) was conducted in Al Wasat sub-district of Abs district in Hajjah governorate with the main objective to provide evidence-based information about the humanitarian gaps and needs for the IDPs in Al Wasat sub-district after the heavy rainfalls and floods that struck the governorate of Hajjah along with relevant recommendations for designing the appropriate interventions.

This MSNA reached a total of 255 IDPs' households and 7 key informants who were interviewed to provide a comprehensive understanding of multi-sectoral needs in Al Wasat sub-district. A random sampling of households was asked questions through a household survey mainly covering five sectors – food security, livelihoods, WASH, shelter, and education. On top of that the survey included multi-sectoral questions about household demographics and movement intentions.

The findings of the MSNA are disaggregated across the different humanitarian sectors mentioned above and their sub-categories. Households were selected through a random sampling method to ensure that findings are representative at a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error at the population group.

The main findings and gaps for each vulnerable sector are described below:

- **Food Security:** The findings revealed that 48% of the IDPs at Al Wasat sub-district rely on the humanitarian assistance provided by NGOs / INGOs as main source of food compared to pre-flooding (before June 2022). The majority of the respondents (76%) are falling into the poor **Food Consumption Score (FCS) category**, 18% are in the borderline, and only 6% have acceptable FCS as they are adopting high coping mechanisms while the others are with low coping mechanism. The consumption-based reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) is high with a result of 28.8. The results showed that all surveyed HHs are coping with food shortages using at least two of the five coping strategies. For the Households Hunger Scale, the results show that 25% of the HHs have experienced severe hunger and 65% have suffered moderate hunger within the household due to the floods that led to losing their food resources.

- **Livelihoods:** 39% of the interviewed IDPs HHs have no income at all and they are forced to adopt harsh coping mechanisms such as sending their children (under 15 years old) to work as casual labors to contribute to household's income. For the HHs who have a sort of income resources, 62% of them reported experiencing damages to their income resources due to the floods and landslides and 11% of them have their income resources fully damaged or lost.
- ❖ **Gaps in Food Security and Livelihoods:**
 - 48% of HHs have lost their resources of food after the floods.
 - 76% of HHs are falling under the poor category of food consumption level.
 - 87% of HHs are adapting harsh coping strategies to compensate for food reduction.
 - 90% are experiencing moderate to severe hunger in the household.
 - 39% of HHs with no sources of income.
 - 62% of HHs have their income resources affected/damaged by the floods.
 - 96% of HHs have no alternatives for their lost income resources.
- **WASH:** The WASH situation at the household level is very severe and tragic. Access to safe water by the households is limited where 43% of the HHs are fetching water from unprotected wells, while the remaining 57% used to fetch water from protected sources such as water trucks and protected wells, 55% of them reported that, the used protected water resources were affected by the floods that polluted water resources by foreign materials due to the mudslides that resulted in poor quality of the drinking water, in which 81% of HHs confirmed that the water had a bad taste of the water after the floods and 53% reported that the water they used to fetch from protected sources are unclean and not potable anymore. Access to hygiene and sanitation situation are also having significant gaps and needs to be addressed, where 31% of surveyed IDPs are without latrines and defecate in open and remote areas or behind the bushes, while 41% use public latrines connected to a septic tank and 26% use family latrines with septic tanks. However, for those who have access to latrines, 44% of them stated that the floods have affected or damaged the latrines they have to use before the flooding.

❖ Gaps in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene:

- 45% of HHs are relying on unprotected water sources for drinking.
 - 55% of protected water sources have been damaged by floods.
 - 79% of protected water wells have been contaminated due to floods and mudslides.
 - 53% of HHs feel that the water is not potable anymore because of the floods.
 - 99.2% of HHs do not treat their drinking water.
 - 31% of HHs defecate in open areas.
 - No handwashing facilities are available in the IDPs camps of Al Wasat sub-district.
 - 93% of solid wastes are disposed of in open areas without applying any kind of treatment.
- **Shelter and NFI:** Heavy rains and floods had a devastating impact on the IDPs shelters, the strong wind destroyed or overthrew IDPs shelters, especially for those located in high places, on the other hand, for IDPs who live close to torrent streams their shelters were overflowed by floods, which destroyed the shelters and took their belongings leaving them in their tragedy alone. All of the surveyed HHs are living in tents, and all of them reported that their shelter had been affected by the heavy rains and floods. Only 7% of HHs said that before floods, their shelters were in a bad condition and needs major repairs, and 71% of them indicated that their shelters were in medium condition, but it needs some repair and restoration work. While after floods, 18% of HHs stated that their shelters are completely destroyed and need rebuilding, and 71% of them reported that their shelters are in a bad condition and need major repairs. Results clearly reveal that IDPs are in extreme need of urgent intervention in shelters either rehabilitating the partially damaged shelters or rebuilding the ones that were destroyed. Also, 54% of HHs stated that their current shelters don't fulfil their needs at all, while 96% of respondents didn't have privacy in their shelters, and 50% of interviewees responded that they feel unsafe in the shelter. As for NFIs 49% of HHs don't have any NFIs at all, while 51% of them have only few NFIs in which they are in a miserable condition where the last time they received NFIs was a long time ago.

❖ Gaps in Shelter and NFIs:

- 71% of shelters have been damaged by the floods and are in need of major repairs.
 - 18% of shelters have been completely destroyed by the floods and need to be rebuilt.
 - 54% of current shelters are not fulfilling the households' minimum needs.
 - 96% of HHs believe their shelters don't provide needed privacy.
 - 50% of HHs don't feel safe in their shelters.
 - 49% of HHs don't have any kind of NFIs.
 - All surveyed HHs (100%) are in need of sleeping sheets then come the kitchen kits and blankets.
- **Education:** More than half of HHs (51%), stated that they do not have children enrolled in school, while 49% of HHs stated that they do, with 33% of those who have enrolled in school, flooding hindered their ability to attend school. In terms of reasons behind children dropping out of school 90% of HHs expressed they cannot afford the schools' fees, while 79% of them cannot provide their children with the necessary stationery and other stuff for studying such as backpacks, uniforms, pens, notebooks and books, while 48% of them stated that they withdrew their children from schools as they need them to work to support the family. Finally, to enhance the educational environment and encourage children to enroll in schools, 78% of respondents ask for school meals for students to encourage them to study, while 77% indicated that financial support for teachers and psychological support for students is critical to enhance education environment, 72% demand providing school stationery for students (notebooks - books - back bags - uniforms...etc.), and 37% of survey participants demand the establishment of temporary learning classrooms as secondary solution.

❖ Gaps in Education:

- 33% of children have missed school due to the floods, where the torrent streams have blocked the roads to schools.
- 90% of children have dropped out of school due to inability to pay school fees.
- 48% of children have dropped out of school to work as casual labors to support their vulnerable families.

2 Background

Hajjah Governorate is located in the northern-west of Sana'a and about 127 kilometers away. The population of Hajjah governorate represents about 7.5% of the total population of Yemen with a total population of 1,782,000 people, and ranked fifth among the governorates of the Republic of Yemen in terms of population, the governorate has 31 districts.

Abs district is one of the 31 districts of Hajjah and it has a population of 314,563 people. Abs district has 7 subdistricts; Al Bataryah, Bani Thawab, Bani Hassan, Bani Othabi, Qutbah, Matwalah, and Al Wasat. According to HNO (2022), Hajjah Governorate is among the top 5 governorates with the highest displacement ratio where about 565,768 internally displaced people are residing in the different districts of Hajjah governorate¹. Recent conflict escalation in Hajjah borders has caused more IDPs to flee into the surrounding districts, especially to Abs district. As a result, the humanitarian situation in the district has been deteriorating significantly. Abs district in Hajjah Governorate is one of 122 WASH cluster focus districts, as well as among the 193 food-insecure districts.

Abs district is classified as IPC 3. However, it has the second highest number of IPC 4 cases in Yemen with 47,000 and the highest IPC 3 urban district with total of 141,500. Given the current food insecurity and acute malnutrition levels in Abs district, the Risk of Famine (RoF) is forecasted under the worst-case scenario.²

The majority of the populations are displaced to the southern sub-districts of Abs, where IDPs reside in campsites or with host families. Should the conflict escalate and access to food assistance be further impacted by funding shortfalls, an already vulnerable large population would be displaced and impact the already stretched livelihoods of host families. The crude death rate would likely reach famine thresholds, exacerbated by a lack of humanitarian access and a collapse in health, nutrition, and WASH systems.

¹ OCHA. 2022. *Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview*. Yemen : OCHA, 2022

² YEMEN: *Food Security & Nutrition Snapshot | March 2022*

Hajjah is one of the governorates that was affected by the recent floods and heavy rainfalls that hit Yemen in the period July – August 2022, where the intensification of the floods and landslides have a devastating effect on the lives and livelihoods of the majority of its people. The floods damaged civilian infrastructure: roads, bridges, electricity, and water networks. Floods destroyed tents and shelters in IDP sites, particularly in Abs district that received IDPs fleeing from conflict districts such as Harad, Medi, and Hyran. In addition, the misery of the displaced and those affected by the war has been doubled by the recent heavy rain and floods which has worsened the tragedy of these IDPs even more.

Floods and storms have caused the total or partial destruction of tents, loss of personal belongings, food and essential household items, and damage to water tanks and sewage networks for the IDPs in Al Wasat sub-district of Abs district. Urgent needs include shelter and essential household items (such as tarpaulins and tents), food and clean water, reparation of sewage networks, health services and medicines. All of this and more is a tiny part of IDPs tragedy in Al Wasat sub-district of Abs district.

The result of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification of March 2022 revealed that Hajjah governorate is classified into Emergency Phase, signifying the need for emergency humanitarian assistance. According to the 2022 Yemen HNO, 23,4 Million people around Yemen are in need in which 2,428,369 (10.4%) in Hajjah are in need of humanitarian assistance. Out of the 2,428,369 who require humanitarian assistance, around 300,000 are IDPs who are in acute need, especially after the floods and landslides that struck their residence.

Therefore, with the objective of assessing the humanitarian crisis caused by the occurred floods and landslides to identify the needs of the (IDPs), RDP undertook a comprehensive Muti-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) for 19 IDPs camps in Al Wasat sub-district of Abs district of Hajjah governorate in September 2022. The assessment covered different humanitarian sectors such as WASH, Food Security and Livelihoods, Shelter and NFIs, and Education.

Below table illustrates the targeted IDPs camps that subjected for this MSNA along with their population:

No	Governorate	District	Sub-district	IDPs Sites Name	Site_ID	# of HHs
1	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Al Hamur	YE1704_0504	53
2	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Al Hanak	YE1704_0544	130
3	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Al Dabayah	YE1704_0509	278
4	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Al Dhahyah	YE1704_0515	138
5	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Al-aqabah	_	250
6	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Alqafrah	YE1704_0525	70
7	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Almebsham	YE1704_0513	30
8	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Al Mesbar	YE1704_0543	139
9	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Al Matayn	YE1704_0508	140
10	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Almahatirah	YE1704_1813	46
11	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Al Malab	YE1704_0514	144
12	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Al Manather	YE1704_0538	177
13	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Habil Al Al Dhahyah	_	63
14	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Habeel Al Wasat	YE1704_0511	50
15	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Malakhah	YE1704_0512	261
16	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Al Khadharish	YE1704_0505	51
17	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	AL-Nasery	YE1704_1651	165
18	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Ala'rgeen	YE1704_1808	312
19	Hajjah	Abs	Al Wasat	Alqampoor-Bait Alzabidi	YE1704_0481	52
Total						2549



Figure 1 Map of Hajjah Governorate 1

3 Risk

The current conflicts in the country have intensely affected the security situation in Hajjah governorate causing more harm and more IDPs fleeing into nearby districts including Abs.

Access constraints in Hajjah governorate mainly fall under three categories:

- a) Restriction of movement of organization, staff and goods,
- b) Interference in the implementation of humanitarian programs and,
- c) Military operations and ongoing hostilities.

The security and safety measures were taken into account when conducting the fieldwork of this needs assessment. The team has coordinated with all relevant parties regarding this Needs Assessment to obtain the required permits for the data collection and clearances for movement through checkpoints.

4 Objectives of the Assessment

This MSNA aims to provide a vision of how heavy rain and floods disaster has affected IDPs in collective sites in Abs district of Hajjah governorate in terms of their ability to cover basic needs such as food security, shelter, livelihoods, WASH, and Education, and what is required to ensure survival and support resilience. This MSNA intends to add knowledge base of the humanitarian situation with an emphasis on vulnerability analysis and support the development of appropriate interventions in MSNA target areas in real-time. The specific objectives of this assessment include:

- a) Identify the needs and gaps for the IDPs in Al Wasat sub-district in Food Security and Livelihoods, WASH, Shelter, and Education sectors after the floodings;
- b) Assess the impact of the floods on the IDPs, especially on the availability and accessibility to basic needs and services;
- c) Identify the various coping mechanisms employed by the local communities;
- d) Assess the humanitarian assistance delivered so far in the area and identify gaps in humanitarian needs.

5 Methodology

In close coordination with FSAC cluster, local authorities, and INGO/NGO partners in Abs district and after the floods' disaster IDPs collective sites in Al-Wasat sub-district were determined to be targeted by RDP to conduct a multi-sectoral needs assessment.

This needs assessment was designed to provide representative qualitative and quantitative data on the situation and needs of the damaged IDPs in the targeted collective sites after the floods. RDP was commissioned to carry out a multi-sectoral needs assessment to identify the most important and urgent needs of the affected IDPs. The assessment incorporated different aspects that include demographic composition, livelihoods, food security, WASH, Shelter, NFIs, and Education.

The assessment employed quantitative approaches using a household survey questionnaire by interviewing the head of HHs. The respondents of the HHs interviews were IDPs in collective sites in Al-Wasat sub-district of Abs district of Hajjah governorate. In addition, the assessment utilized key informant interviews as a qualitative data collection approach. RDP used RRM data collection tool shared by FSAC. The interviews were conducted with key informants who are familiar with the IDPs camps and they answered questions about IDPs collective site needs.

5.1 Sampling

The assessment covered over 19 IDPs collective sites in Al-wasat sub-district of Abs district the sample size was determined with 95% level of confidence and 5% margin of error to ensure the representativeness of the target population. The proposed sample size was 255 Households to be selected randomly from the different target IDPs collective sites based on the proportion of the population in the various targeted IDPs sites. The following formula was used to calculate the total sample size.

$$n = [(z^2 * p * q) + ME^2] / [ME^2 + z^2 * p * q / N]$$

Number of Beneficiaries	Sample Size			
HHs	Confidence Level	Population Proportion	Margin of error (HHs)	HHs
2549	95%	20%	5%	255

5.2 Data Collection

RDP has trained seven enumerators to conduct the needs assessment. The enumerators were trained to collect data. They were trained mainly on the overall concepts, key objectives of the survey, the survey procedure, their role and responsibility, interview techniques, and code of conduct. Before the data was collected from the field, the questionnaire was tested and revised for better understanding.

Field enumerators were trained on the use of needs assessment questionnaire illustrating the main goal of the conducted assessment. The conducted training provided enumerators with solid understanding of questionnaire questions.

After training the field enumerators on the Needs Assessment questionnaires. RDP coordinated with local authorities about conducting the assessment, then approval and authorization were obtained from local authorities to start the field work'.

The enumerators conducted household interviews targeting IDPs who have been affected by the heavy rain and floods that occurred recently in August, 2022 in Al-wasat sub-district of Abs district.

The survey team conducted on-site visits to the assigned IDPs collective sites and locations to interview the sample of HHs. The team conducted HHs interviews with males and females of the targeted IDPs sites. The uploaded data from KOBO was then exported to Microsoft Excel for data analysis. A simple descriptive analysis was used in analyzing the results. The results are presented throughout this report in tables and figures.

6 Key Findings and Demonstration

In this section, all the collected findings of the MSNA will be demonstrated and analyzed as per the vulnerability in each sector highlighting the gaps and needs.

6.1 General Information

Throughout the multi-sectoral needs assessment, RDP's team interviewed 255 households in Al-Wasat sub-district of Abs district of Hajjah governorate 95% of them were male, and 5% were female. Due to the traditional and cultural constrains, conducting HHs interviews with females in the area was very limited. The data collection was done early in the morning whereby most of the adult male members were at home.

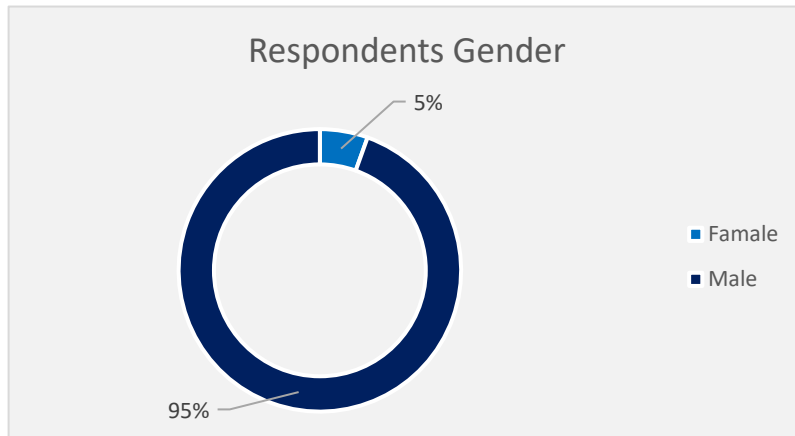


Figure 2 Gender of HHs 1

Respondents were asked about gender disaggregation of their families, and the results revealed that 19% are women, 20% are men, 30% are girls, and 31% are boys.

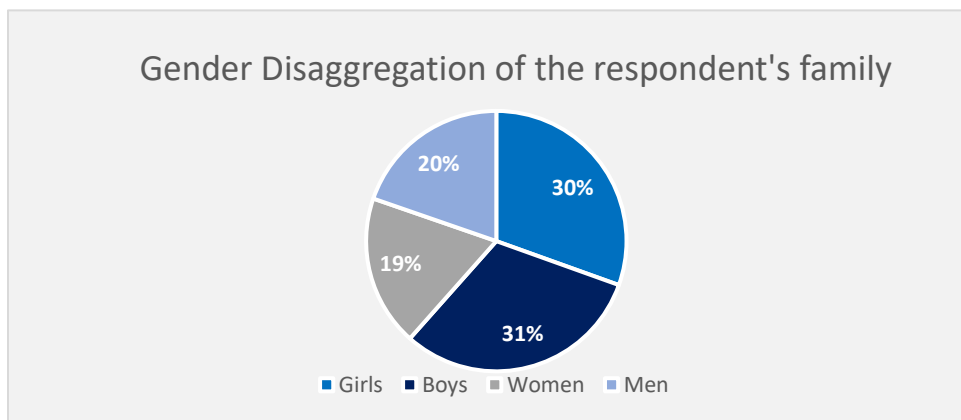


Figure 3 HHs' Segregation per Family Members

In regards to respondents' current residence, findings revealed that all respondents were IDPs since the targeted group are IDPs in collective sites affected by floods and heavy rain in Al-Wasat sub-district of Abs district in Hajjah governorate. A percentage of 97% of the targeted IDPs respondents for this needs assessment, stated that they have been displaced for more than 1 year, while 3% didn't remember when was the last time they were displaced. About the main reason for them to be displaced, results indicated that 97% of them said that the main reason is the conflict that reached their homes and villages, while 18% said because of lack to access health services, 3% lack of access to drinking water, and unavailability of jobs.

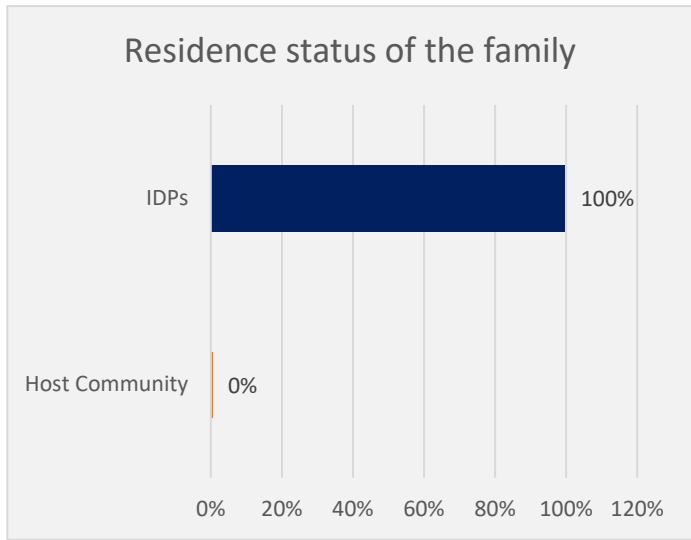


Figure 4 HHS' Residence Status

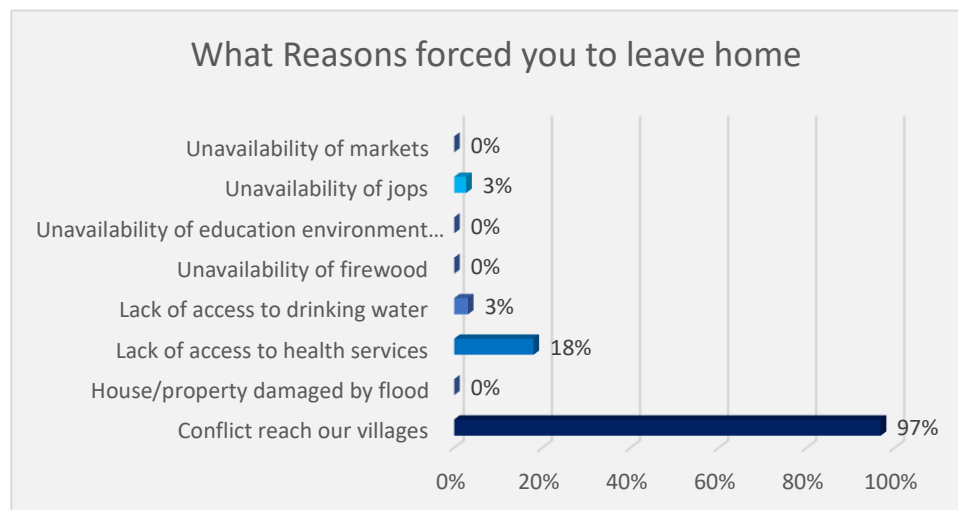
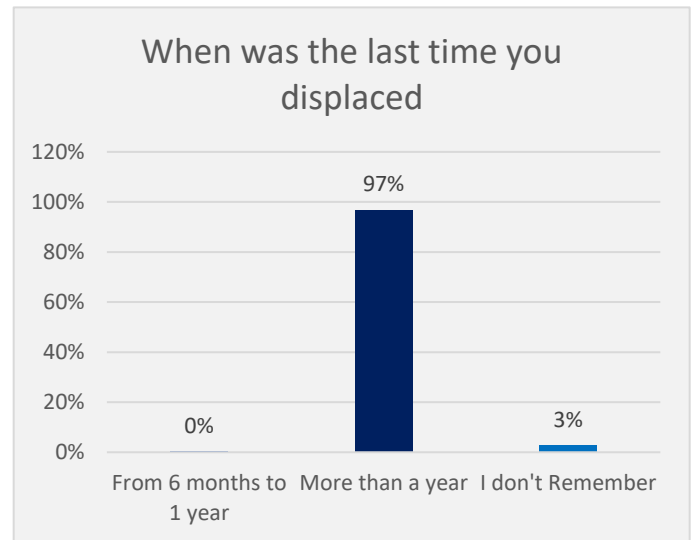


Figure 6 Reasons for Displacement

Seasonal rain and floods that occurred between the end of July to the mid of August 2022 have affected many IDPs, so RDP conducted this multi-sectoral needs assessment to provide a clearer idea of the displaced people's suffering after the floods, upon this, respondents were asked if they were detriment by the heavy rain and floods, findings stated that all respondents were affected by the heavy rain and floods in a way or another. In addition, respondents have been asked if there are any injuries or death cases among them because of the floods, findings indicated that there are only two injuries from the targeted sample size from the IDPs collective sites in Al-Wasat sub-district of Abs district in Hajjah governorate.

Respondents were asked about their intentions for the future, and 65% of them intend to return to their usual place of residence, while 58% intend to integrate locally because there are no other choices, 2% didn't decide yet.

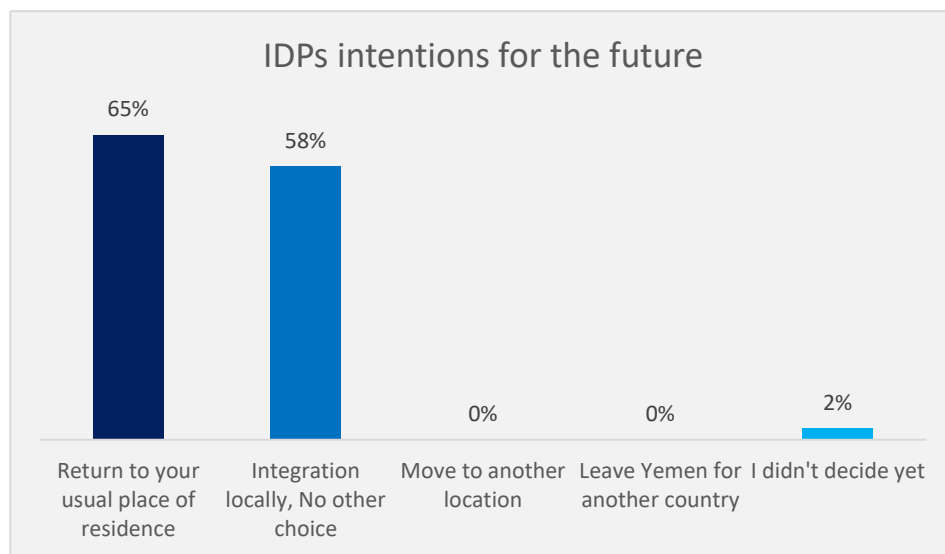


Figure 6 IDPs Intentions for Future

6.2 Food Security and Livelihoods

This section includes several analytical approaches, the findings and the analysis of the collected data are explained and illustrated via charts and tables demonstrating these results. The analysis will be ordered according to the sections and indicators in the Needs Assessment Survey tool; Food Resources of HHs, Food Consumption Score (FCS), Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI), Household Hunger Scale (HHS), Households' income resources, Impact of the flooding and the extent of the damage for HHs' income resources.

6.2.1 Households' Food Resources

As for the main and common source of food used by HHs during the last month before the day of the interview, it was concluded that 53% of HHs are relying on the humanitarian assistance provided by NGOs / INGOs in Al Wasat sub-district of Abs district in which these assistances are provided as in-kind food assistance or unconditional cash assistance as well, 14% of HHs are depending on the revenue of selling the woods that they cut from surrounding trees in their areas, 12% of HHs are in debt due to borrowing money to buy basic food items for their dependents. Relying on self or

independent products was reported by 10% of the interviewed HHs utilize the products of their farms and/or cattle as main resources of food, 7% of HHs involve in begging to secure food needs, while only 2% of HHs buy food from local markets using cash as the main source of food provision.

The results showed that most HHs are relying on the humanitarian assistance supported by the NGOs/INGOs in the sub-district which means that the dependency of HHs in the IDPs' camps of Al Wasat sub-district on solid food resources is very weak in which the active NGOs/INGOs in Al Wasat sub-district of Abs district have to provide sustainable income resources for those vulnerable HHs for them to provide essential food items for themselves and their dependents continuously. Moreover, if HHs do not have enough money or reliable food resources to provide food, they will use negative coping strategies to find alternative sources of food.

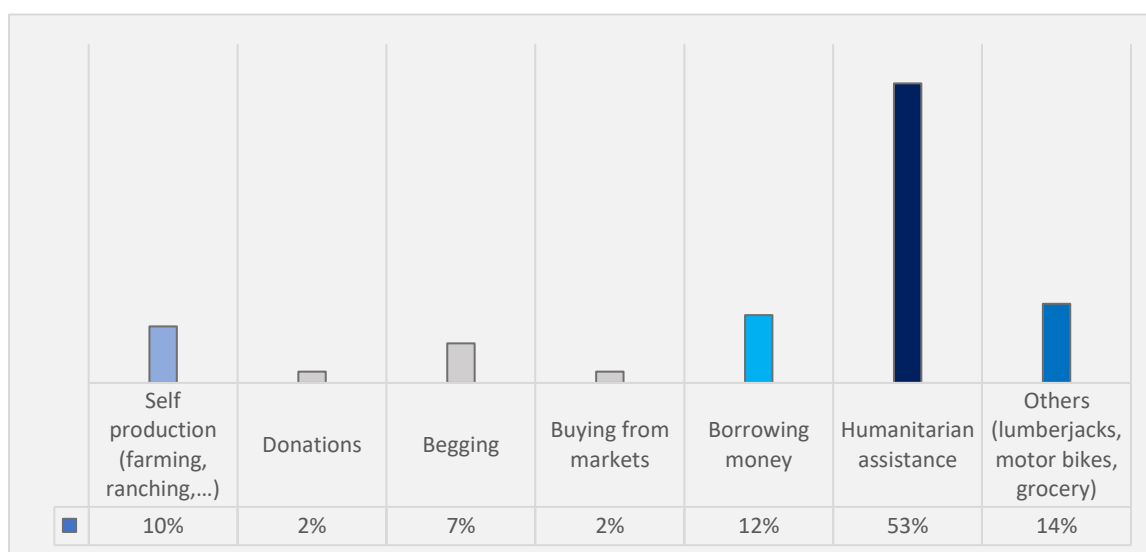


Figure 7 HHs' Main Sources for Food

The table below shows the analysis of the 13 different food groups. It shows the different sources for the different food groups. Most of HHs feedback highlights the main source of food is by relying on humanitarian assistance from NGOs / INGOs, then comes other resources such as lumberjacks, borrowing money and begging to get cereals, legumes and nuts.

Food Group	Self-production (farming, ranching...)	Donations	Begging	Buying from markets	Borrowing money	Humanitarian assistance	Others (lumberjacks, motor bikes, grocery)
Cereals	-	-	5%	1%	5%	32%	6%
Roots and tubers	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
Vegetables	5%	-	-	-	1%	-	-
Fruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legumes and nuts	-	-	-	-	2%	11%	1%
Milk	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and fats	-	-	-	1%	2%	8%	2%
Sugar and honey	-	-	2%	-	1%	3%	1%
Condiments	-	-	-	-	1%	-	1%

When comparing the food resources for the households before and after the floods wave, results showed that the dependency of the affected HHs on humanitarian assistance from NGOs / INGOs has increased from 11% to 48% and the begging behaviors increased from 1% to 5% after the floods. In contrast, the food sources that come from HHs' self-production such as farming and raising livestock have dramatically decreased from 57% to 9% which indicates the devastating effect of the floods on the properties of the affected HHs by losing their resources of food.

The below graph illustrates the status of the food resources before and after the flooding

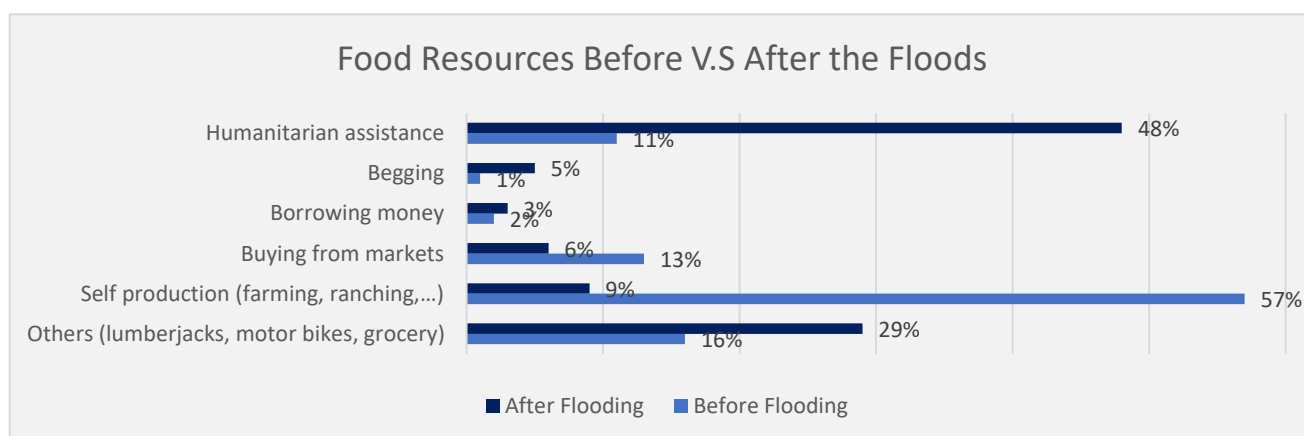


Figure 8 Food resources before and after floods

6.2.2 Food Consumption Score (FCS)

The household's Food Consumption Score (FCS) module is used as a proxy indicator for household's food security. The Food Consumption Score is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed. The FCS is used to classify households into three groups: poor, borderline, or acceptable food consumption and the households with acceptable food consumption are considered food secure, while those with borderline or poor food consumption are considered moderately or severely food insecure respectively.

The results of the assessment for the IDPs indicate an alarming food insecurity level for the households in Al Wasat sub-district of Abs district. In the below graph, only 5% of the surveyed households are food secure, or able to meet their essential food needs, 18% of them are moderately food insecure with significant food consumption gaps, or are marginally able to meet minimum food needs. The remaining 76% of severely food insecure households have extreme food consumption gaps.

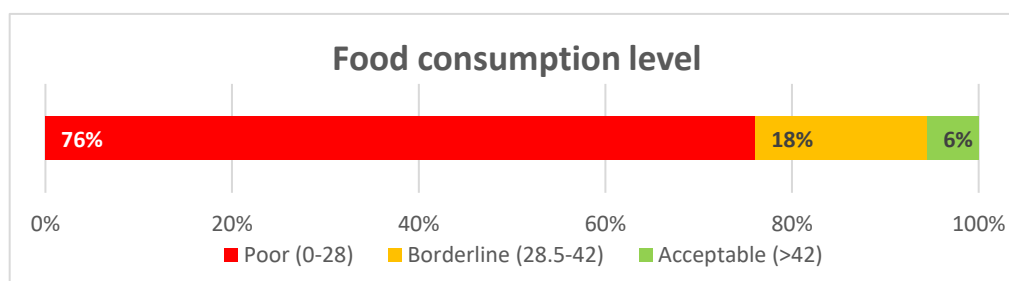


Figure 9 Food consumption level

6.2.3 Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) is an additional proxy indicator of household food security to better understand the frequency and severity of changes in food consumption behaviors when faced with a shortage of food. Households were asked how many of the preceding seven days they did not have enough food or money to buy food and adopted one or more of the coping strategies. The higher the CSI value, the higher the degree of food insecurity. The minimum possible rCSI value is 0, while the maximum is 56.

The needs assessment survey results indicated a high consumption-based reduced coping strategies index at 28.8, which indicates that households have to resort to quite severe measures to cope with the shortage of food.

By categorizing the degrees of the obtained rCSI values to be from 0 to 10 for HHs adopting low rCSI, from 11 to 45 for HHs using moderate rCSI, and from 46 to 56 for HHs using high rCSI, the below table summarizes the level of used rCSI for the interviewed sample of HHs.

rCSI Category Scale	No. of HHs	% Of HHs
Low (0-10)	33	13%
Med (11-45)	184	72%
High (46-56)	38	15%

From the above table, only 13% of HHs showed low frequency and severity of the reduced-based coping strategies, while 72% are moderately relying on negative coping strategies, and 15% of HHs are highly relying on reduced coping strategies.

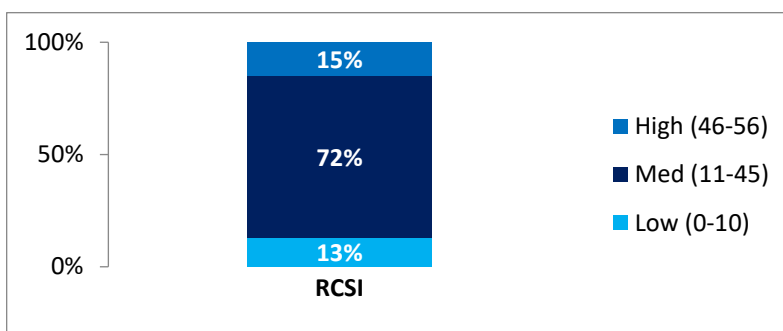


Figure 10 Reduced Coping Strategies Index

The results also showed that all surveyed HHs are coping with food shortages using at least two of the five coping strategies. The most common coping strategies among the sample interviewed HHs are (i) relying on less preferred and less expensive food (5 days/week), (ii) limiting portion size of meals and reducing the number of daily meals (3.6 days/week), and (iii) borrowing food or rely on help from a relative or friend (3.5 days/week).

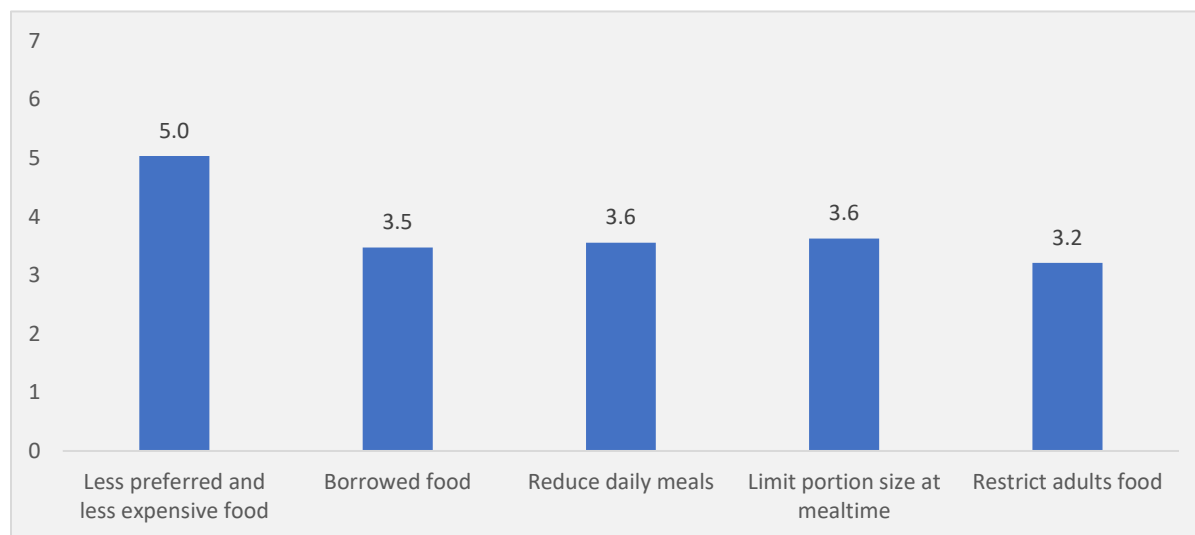


Figure 11 Average number of days each coping strategy is used in a week

6.2.4 Household's Hunger Scale (HHS)

The HHS is a household food deprivation scale, derived from research to adapt the United States household food security survey module for use in a developing country context and from research to assess the validity of the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) for cross-cultural use. The approach used by the HHS is based on the idea that the experience of household food deprivation causes predictable reactions that can be captured through a survey and summarized on a scale. Also, the HHS produces valid and comparable results across cultures and settings so that the status of different population groups can be described in a meaningful and comparable way to assess where resources and programmatic interventions are needed and to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate policy and programmatic interventions.

According to the survey results, the table below shows the summary of this indicator that was obtained from the analysis of the questions of the HHS:

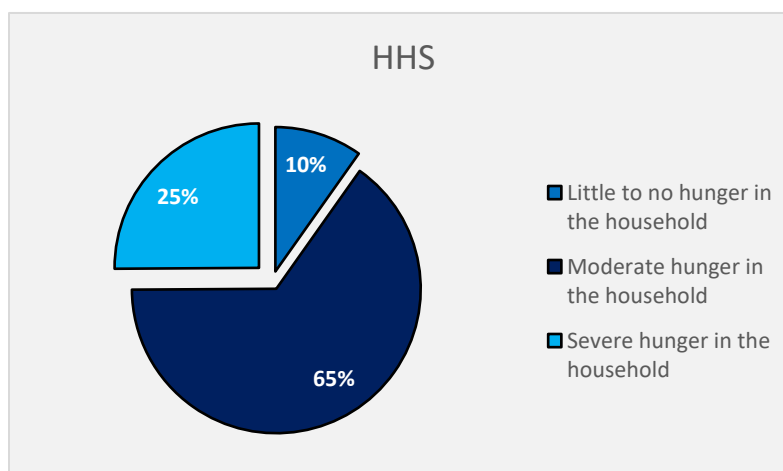


Figure 12 Household Hunger Scale Results

It is concluded that 65% of HHs are having moderate HHS, 25% of the interviewed sample are having severe hunger. While only 10% of the sample are having little to no hunger. This indicator shows that the situation of the IDPs in Al Wasat sub-district of Abs district is very severe.

6.2.5 Households' Income Resources

Before the current flood crisis, the sources of income varied between monthly salaries from government jobs and the private sector, working in agriculture, raising livestock, selling agricultural products and private businesses. After the conflict escalated these sources were either stopped or significantly reduced.

Survey results show that employment status of the households changed as a result of the conflict about 88% of the IDPs have lost their work, and others had to change their work fields.

In general, 39% of IDPs of Al Wasat sub-district reported that they have no income resources at all, 23% of HHs mainly rely on lumber/wood cutting and selling activities as a livelihood source of income, and 18% are having temporary works such as builders and farmers working on daily-wages.

The table and graph below illustrate the different sources of livelihood households' income. The results showed that the majority of the households don't have any kind of income resources, and others are selling the cut woods as the second highest source of income.

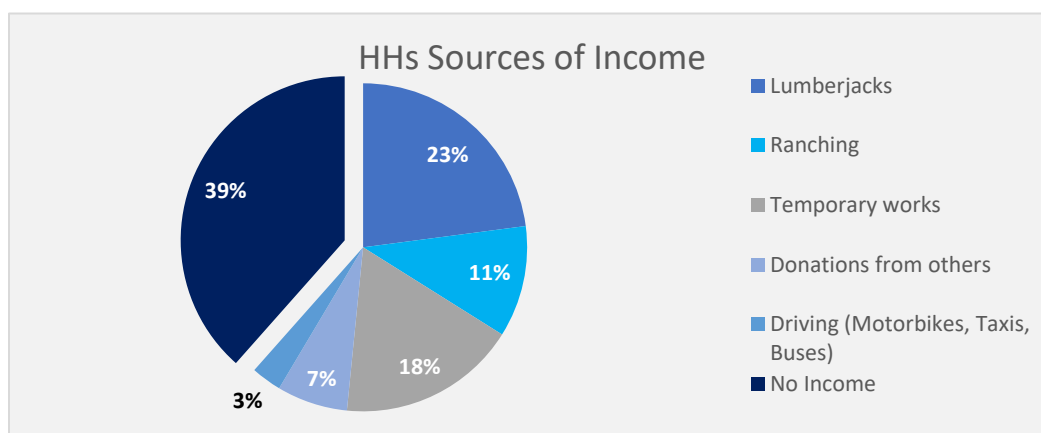


Figure 13 HHs Sources of Income

Due to the very low-income status of the households, it is expected that they are using certain negative livelihood coping strategies to meet their monthly needs. When respondents were asked about the most common coping strategies that are used to compensate for income shortage 45% of them stated that they have sold their assets to get this extra needed money to cover their monthly basic needs and 32% of HHs are sending their children (under 15 years old) to work as casual laborers to contribute to household's income, and 23% of HHs are borrowing money from relatives or friends as a coping mechanism to compensate for lack of income resources.

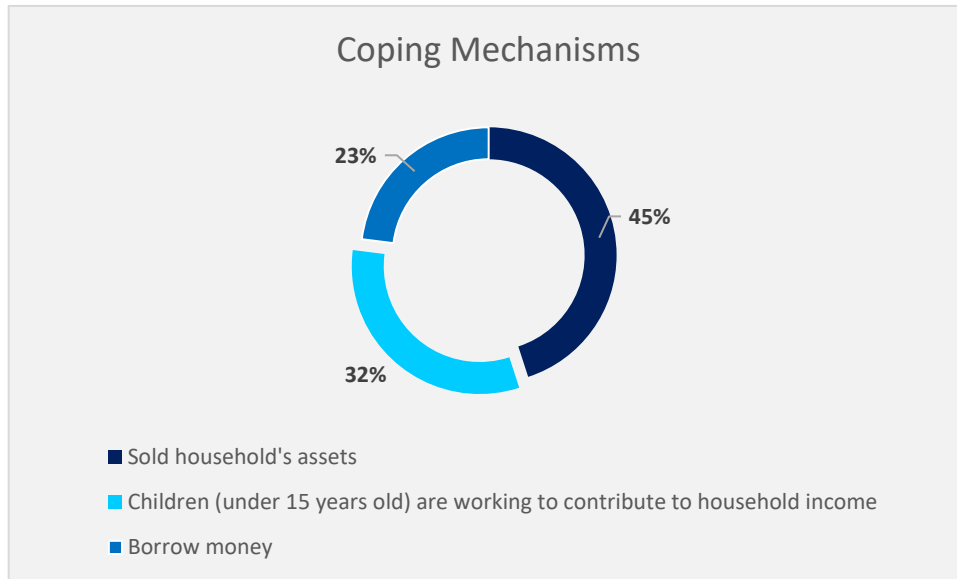


Figure 13 Coping Mechanisms to compensate for lack of income

6.2.6 Impact of the Floods on HHs' Incomes Resources

As one of the objectives of this MSNA is to evaluate the impact of the occurred floods on the IDPs' lives, it is essential to assess how the floods have affected the income resources of the targeted HHs in terms of damages and losses as well as till what extent these damages have contributed to increasing the burden on the vulnerable HHs to provide essential food items and enforcing them to adopt negative coping strategies.

The majority of the surveyed HHs with 62% stated that their income resources have been affected or damaged by the floods and heavy rain while the remaining 38% either do not have any source of income or their sources have not been affected by the floodings.

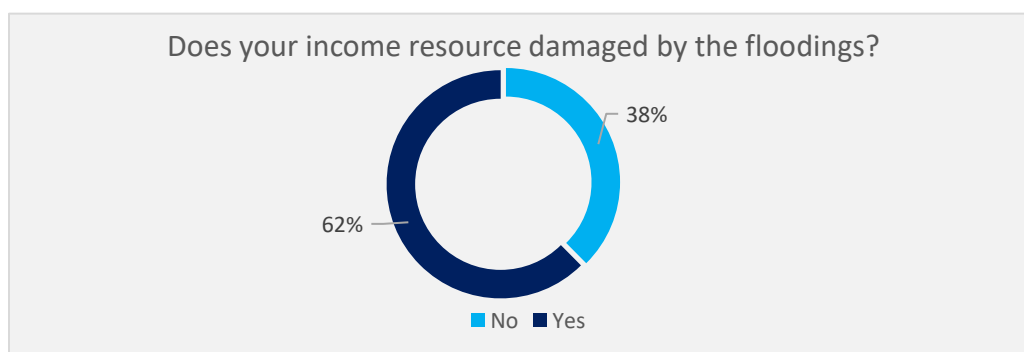


Figure 14 Floods effects on income resources

For the households whose income resources have been damaged by the floods, 89% of them confirmed that their resources have been partially damaged such as losing some of their livestock like the dead sheep, cows, and chickens, also, damaging their assets like microbuses and motorbikes that are used to maintain income for those HHs. On the other hand, 11% of HHs have their resources of income fully damaged where for some of them their farms were completely ruined by the floods and for others, their income assets like motorbikes were drowned and lost by the floods.

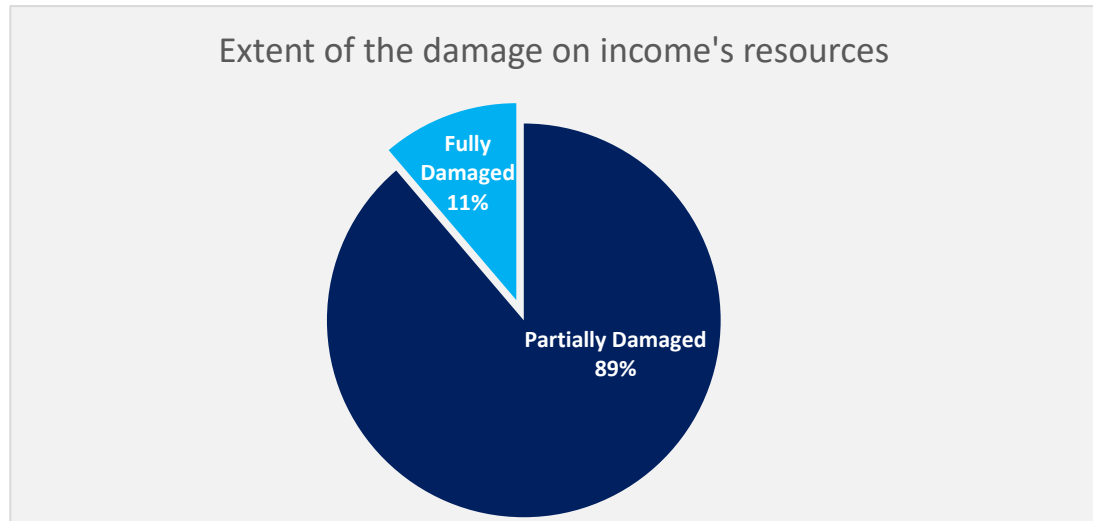


Figure 15 Extent of the damage for income resources

When the affected HHs have been asked whether they have alternative resources of income to be used in place of the damaged ones, 96% of them stated they don't have any sort of alternative resources to compensate for the damaged ones and they are seeking urgent support so they can restore their decent living style and securing essential needs for their families.

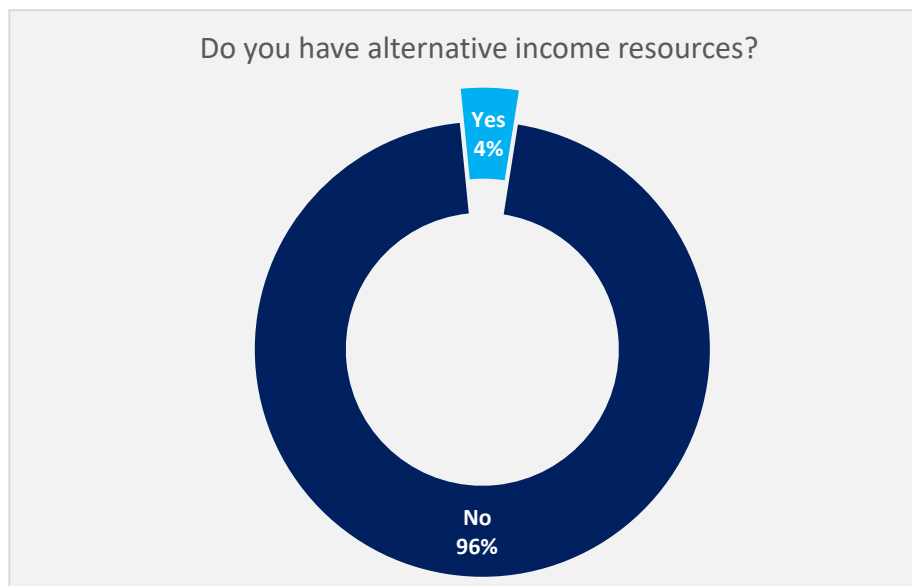


Figure 16 Availability of alternative income resources

Key informant interviews were held with IDPs collective sites' coordinators and by analyzing the information gathered from those KIIs. In regards to food, results revealed that the main source of food for IDPs is humanitarian assistance, not all of IDPs receive food assistance only limited number receive in-kind food baskets, while other IDPs rely on borrowing or mostly begging to get food for their families, floods have even worsened their tragedy to get food.

The livelihoods of IDPs in the camps are very limited, and only few IDPs have income resources, these limited income resources have been significantly affected by the floods, where some IDPs rely on collecting and selling lumberjacks as a source of income, also some of IDPs get money to feed their families from temporary works. All of these income resources were affected by the floods where IDPs are not able to work during and after the heavy rains season.

6.3 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

This section outlines the main assessment findings in WASH from the data collected in Al-Wasat sub-district of Abs district. Findings are presented in three main sections: water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

6.3.1 Water Supply

When surveyed households were asked about the main source of water for daily uses, findings outlined that 43% of respondents fetch water from unprotected wells, usually the water of unprotected wells is exposed to contamination and it's not safe for drinking and cooking. However, 18% of respondents get water from protected well, while 12% reached water through piped water connected to public taps, 11% of respondents fetch water from boreholes, 6% of respondents get water through water trucking, whereas 8% of respondents stated that water is connected to the compound, and 2% fetch water from an unprotected rainwater tank.

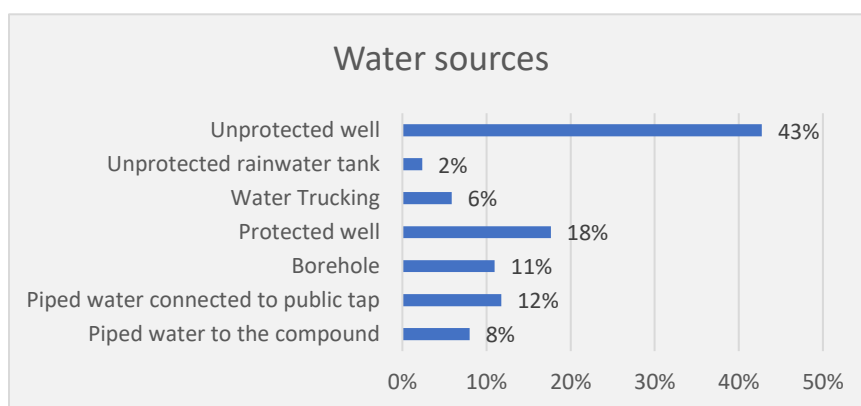


Figure 17 Sources of Water

Through the assessment, respondents were asked if the main source of water have affected or damaged by the floods that took place during the seasonal rainfall 2022, 55% of respondents indicated that their water source was affected by the heavy rain and floods disaster, whereas 45% of them said that their water source wasn't affected by the floods.

Regarding water sources which were affected by floods, 79% of respondents revealed that water got contaminated by the floods especially water sources located near the torrent stream, while 20% of respondents said that water sources were partially damaged, and only 1% indicated that water sources were fully damaged.

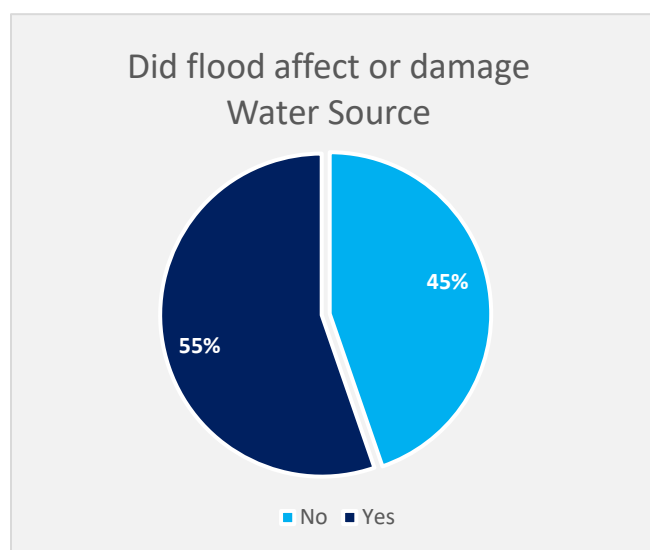


Figure 18 Floods effect on water sources

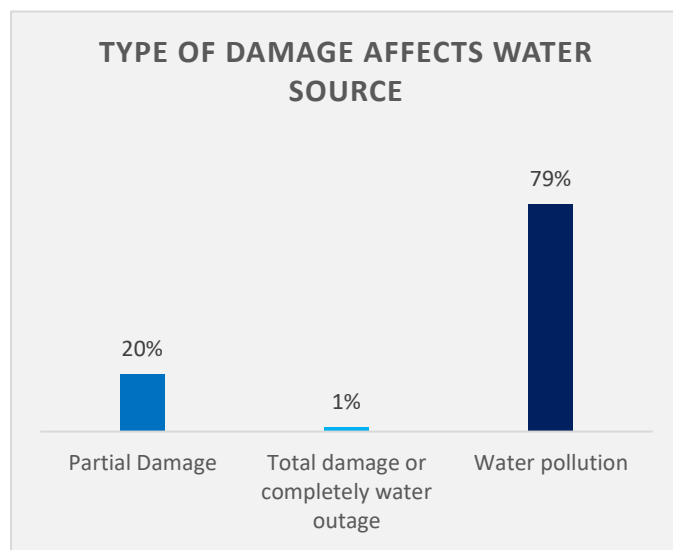


Figure 19 Effects types on water sources

As mentioned above, the assessment revealed that most of the surveyed HHs do not feel their water is safe after they got contaminated by the floods.

HHs respondents were asked whether the water they get from the used water sources is sufficient or has either a bad taste, smell or color. The results showed that 81% of respondents stated that the water has a bad taste, while 56% of respondents indicated that water has a bad appearance, 53% of respondents revealed that water is unclean/not potable and turbid, and 43% of respondents stated that water has a bad smell.

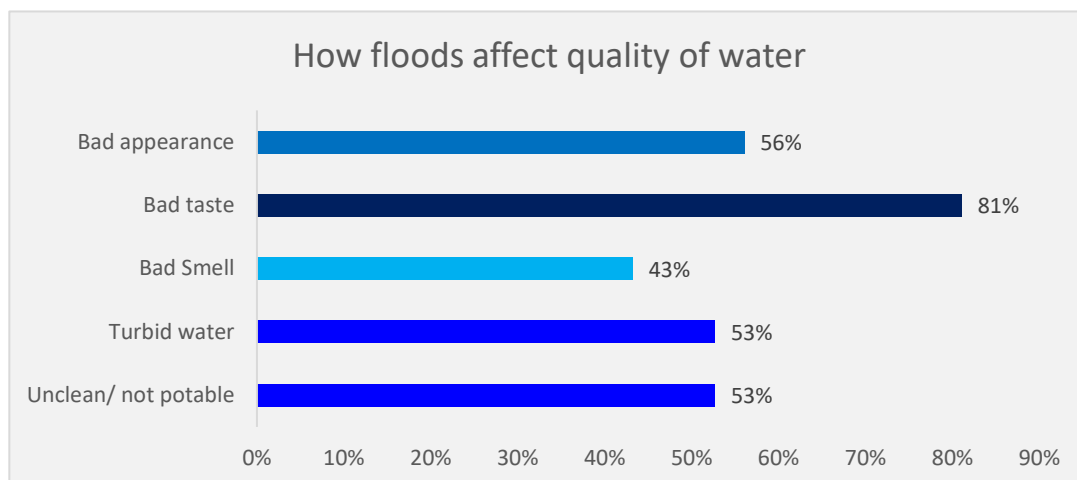


Figure 20 Floods affect quality of water

Based on the results, and regarding time for fetching water, the period covers travel and return time to the water source, and the waiting time on the water source. However, 18% of respondents replied that it takes '30-60 minutes, 35% of respondents indicated that it takes '1-2 hours to fetch water from the nearest water source, while 38% of them indicated that it takes less than 30 minutes for the same purpose and the remaining 9% of interviewees responded that water is connected to shelters.

Further analysis and according to the interviews with the respondents which mentioned various reasons for spending too much time to fetch water, where 57% of respondents revealed that far location of water sources from the villages is the reason behind taking too much time to fetch water, 49% of respondents stated that overcrowding at the water source is one of the reasons, and only 2% indicated that low flow/discharge of water.

About the person accountable to fetch water, 43% of interviewees indicated that boys are mainly responsible to fetch water from the source, whereas 32% and 28% of respondents replied that 'men' and 'girls' respectively are mainly responsible, and 23% of survey participants indicated that women are responsible for fetching water.

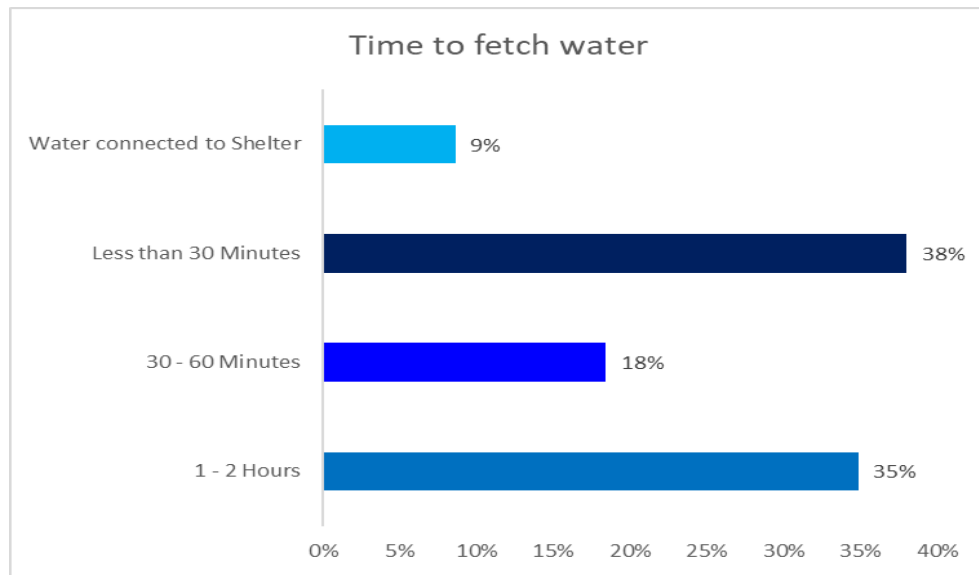


Figure 21 Time to fetch water

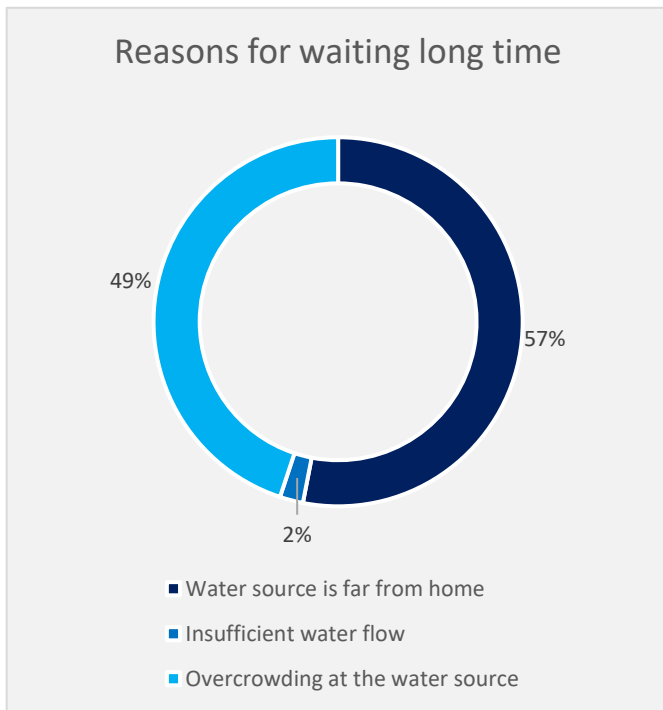


Figure 22 Reasons for waiting to fetch water

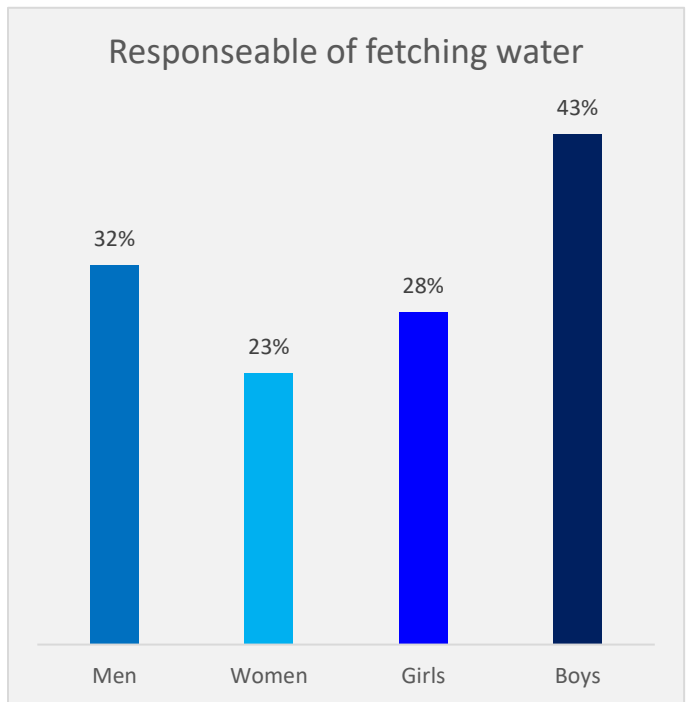


Figure 23 Responseable of water's fetching

Respondents were asked how much water they fetch every time they went to get water, 58% of survey participants used to fetch more than 90 L, IDPs usually use jerry cans to transport water from the water source to shelter, on the other hand, few IDPs have water tanks and they fill their tanks through water

trucking or connected pipes to the compound. In addition, 13% of respondents used to fetch between 60 – 90 L, moreover 10% brought from 43 – 60 L, and 20% usually fetch less than 42 L.

Also, respondents were asked if they pay money for water, and results revealed that only 20% of respondents stated that they pay money for water, results revealed for those who pay money to get water the main source of water is water trucking and connected pipes to compound, while 80% of survey participants indicated that they don't pay money for water.

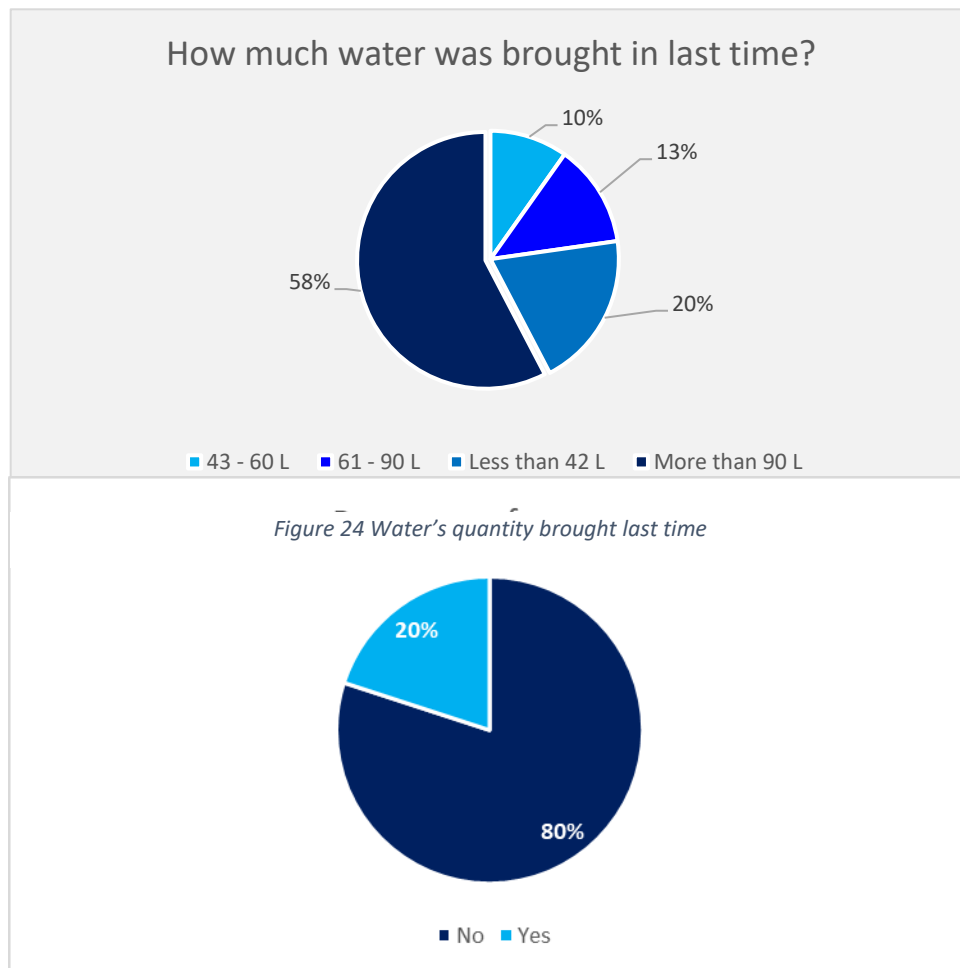


Figure 24 Water's quantity brought last time

Figure 25 Money paid to get water

In terms of for how long the water will be sufficient, 22% of respondents said that the amount of water will be enough for less than a day, while 71% of respondents indicated that the quantity of water will be sufficient for 1 – 2 days, and only 8% of respondents expressed that the fetched water will be enough for more than 2 days. Most of IDPs families should fetch water on daily bases.

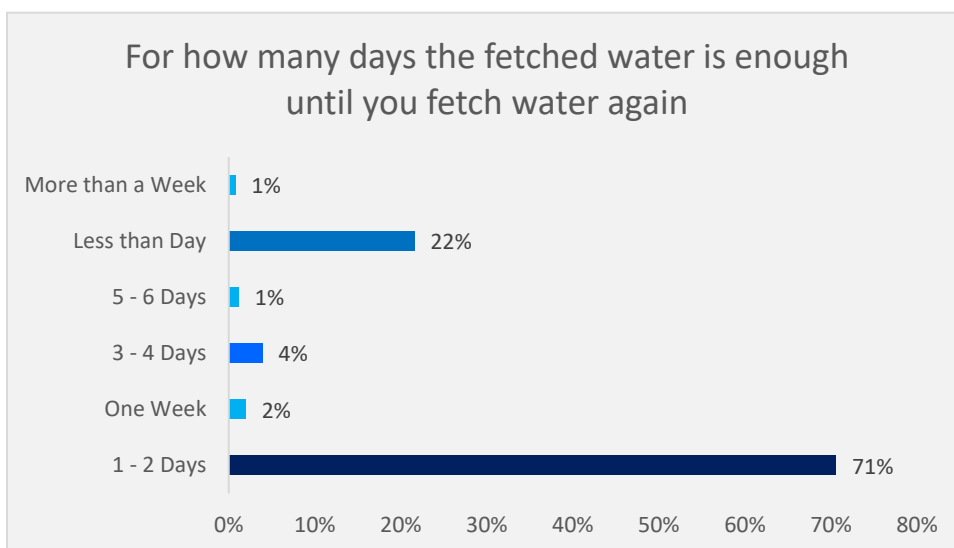


Figure 26 Period of water sufficiency till next fetching

For the practice of water treatment, 99.2% of respondents do not practice any water treatment techniques before drinking. In line with this, 0.4%, 0.4%, of them respectively mentioned that they boil water to treat water and cloth to filter water.

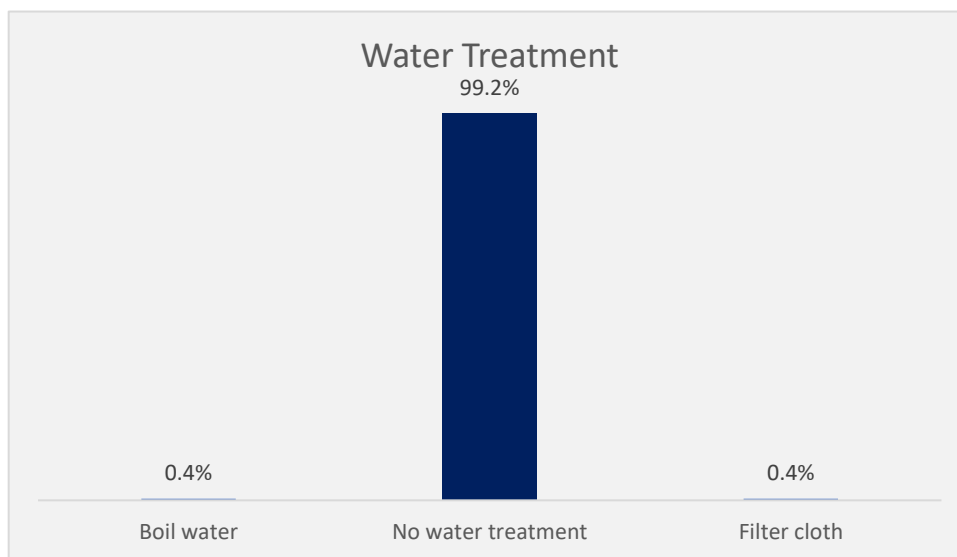


Figure 27 Water treatment

In regards to the type of water containers, survey participants were asked about the type of water containers they use to store water, most of the respondents (78%) indicated that they use a jerry can with cover to store water at home, while 17% indicated they use closed water tank, and only 4% use open water tank.

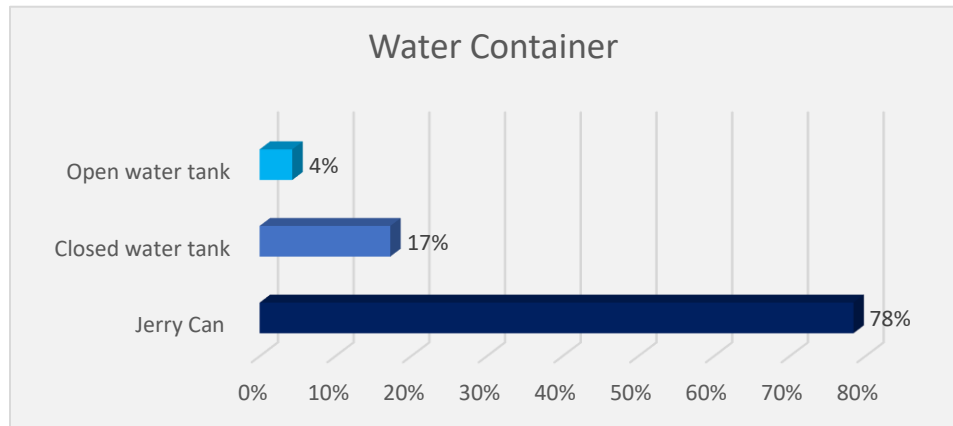


Figure 28 Types of water container

6.3.2 Sanitation

As for the accessibility to adequate latrines, findings revealed a significant proportion of survey participants 31% practice open defecation, while 41% use public latrines connected to septic tanks, 26% of respondents use family latrines with septic tanks and only 2% use family latrines without septic tanks.

In line with this, all respondents mentioned that there are no separate latrines for men and women, and 98% of respondents replied that the latrines do not have hand-washing facilities.

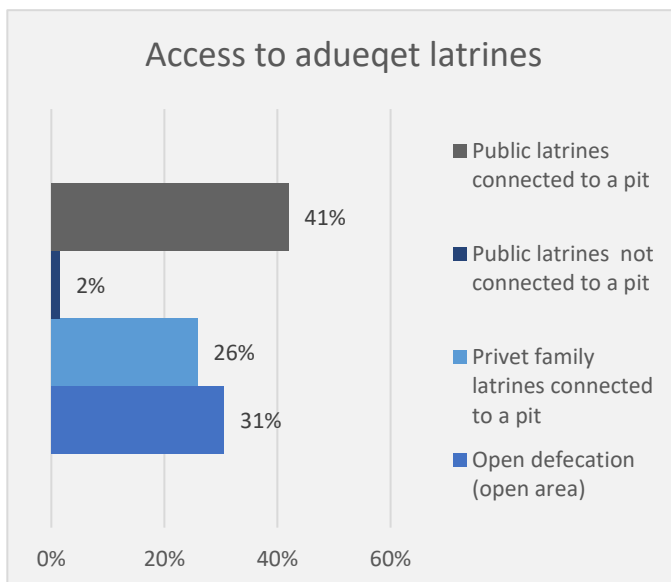


Figure 29 Access to latrines

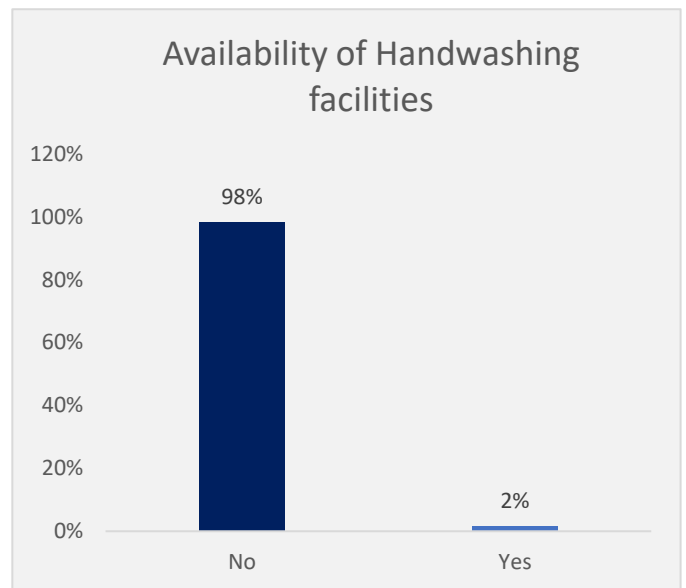


Figure 30 Availability of handwashing facilities

Those who have access to latrines were asked if the floods damaged or affected latrines, 44% of respondents stated that their latrines were damaged or affected by the heavy rain and floods, while 56% indicated that their latrines were not affected by the floods.

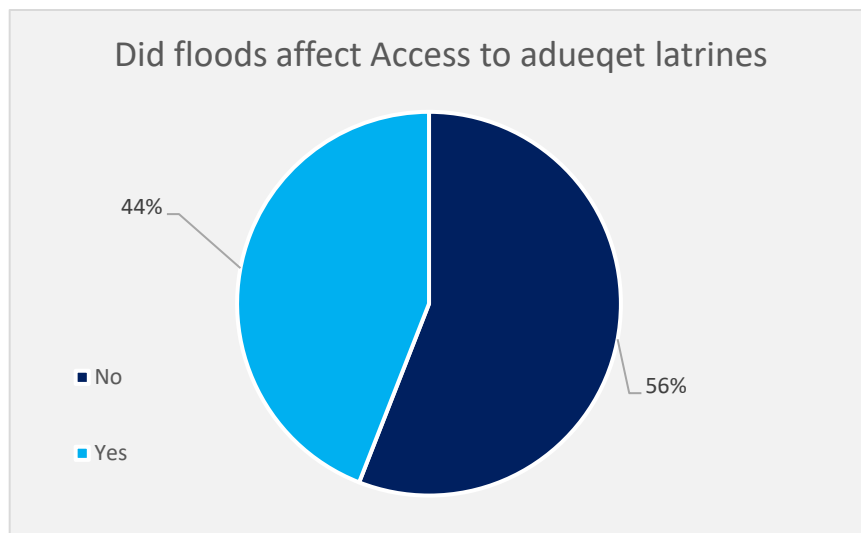


Figure 31 Floods' effect on latrines

6.3.3 Hygiene

In hygiene promotion, respondents were asked about what they usually use to wash their hands with, 93% of respondents indicated that they use only water to wash their hands, whereas 7% of interviewees use soap for handwashing.

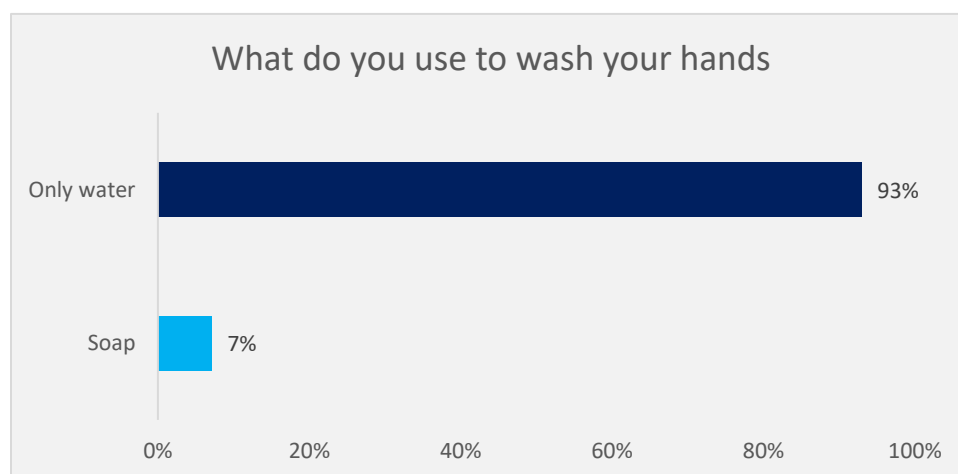


Figure 32 Means of hand washing

Respondents were asked about practice/knowledge of hand washing during critical times, the assessment incorporated questions related to households' practice of handwashing during critical times (i.e., handwashing after defecation, before and after eating, after cleaning child's faeces, before

preparation of food, before feeding a child, and after touching livestock/pets). The result of the survey indicated that 89% of respondents practice handwashing after defecation, 86% before eating, 47% after cleaning child faeces, 44% before preparing food, 5% before feeding children, and 5% after touching livestock/pets.

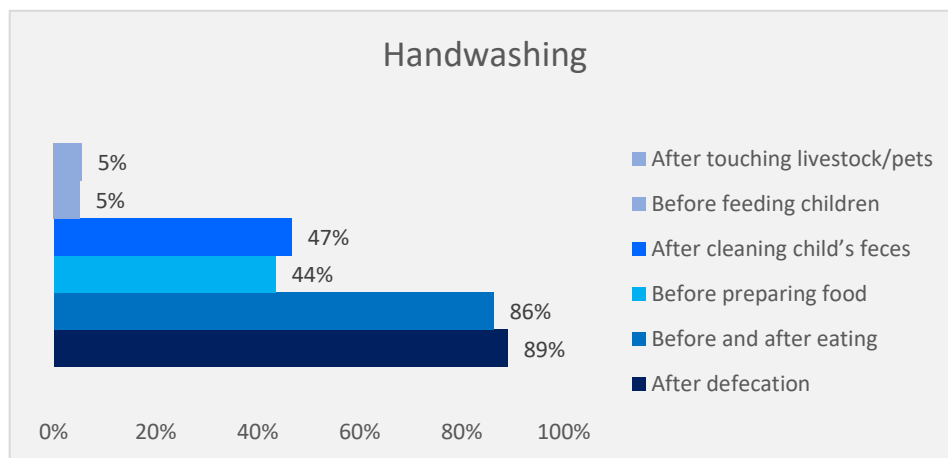


Figure 33 Hands washing practices

Further analysis indicated that 20% of interviewees practice handwashing during 4 critical times, 40% of interviewees practice handwashing during 3 critical moments, and 37% practice handwashing during one or two critical moments. The remaining 3% of respondents practice handwashing during 5 critical moments.

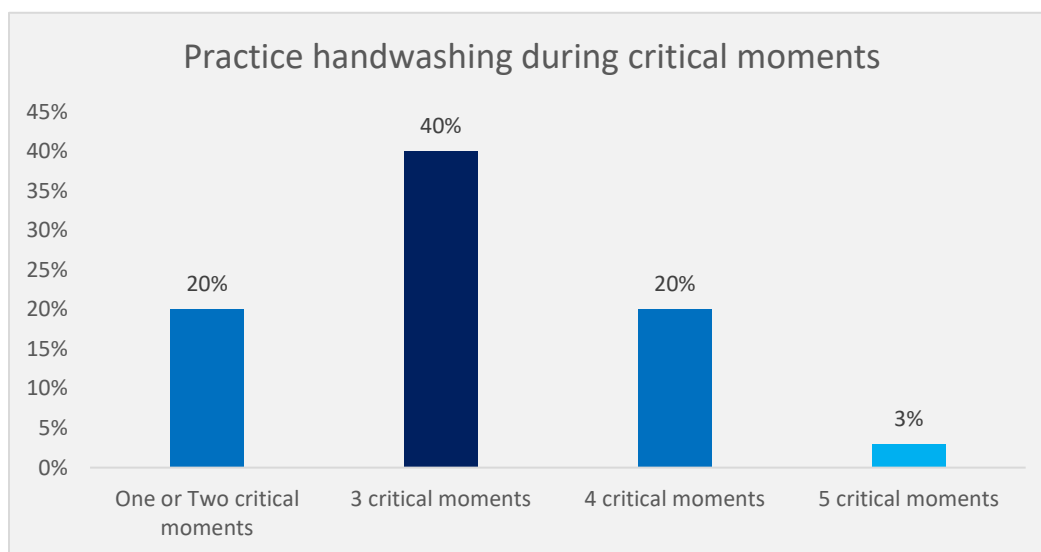


Figure 34 Hands washing at critical movements

About incidence of diarrhea among children in the assessed areas, it is considered high as 36% replied that diarrhea occurs on weekly basis and mostly refers to the contamination of water by floods, 37% of respondents indicated that diarrhea among children occurs at different times, 13% of responders mentioned that diarrhea occurs every two weeks, and 13% stated that diarrhea among children occurs on a monthly basis.

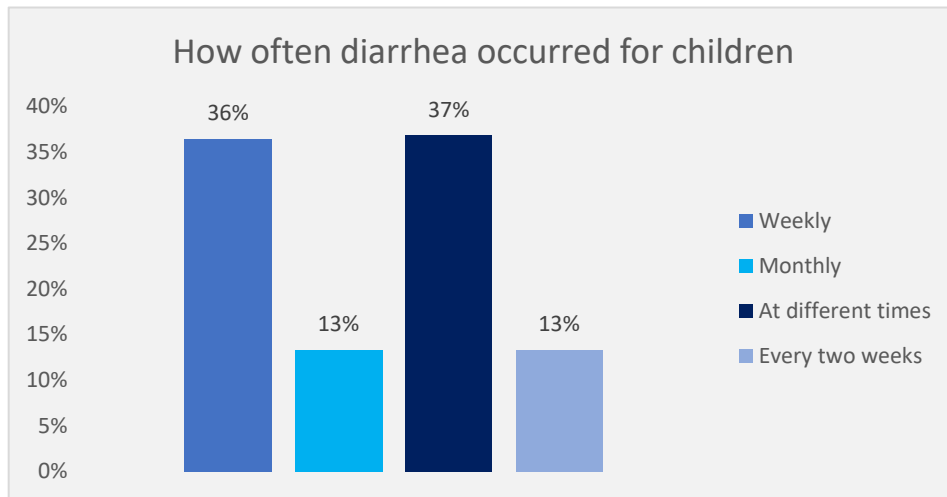


Figure 35 Diarrhea frequency among children

Regarding solid waste disposal, the needs assessment results indicated that 93% of respondents dispose of solid wastes in open areas whereas 5% of interviewees dispose of solid wastes in a private pit, and 3% of respondents dispose of solid wastes in the public pit.

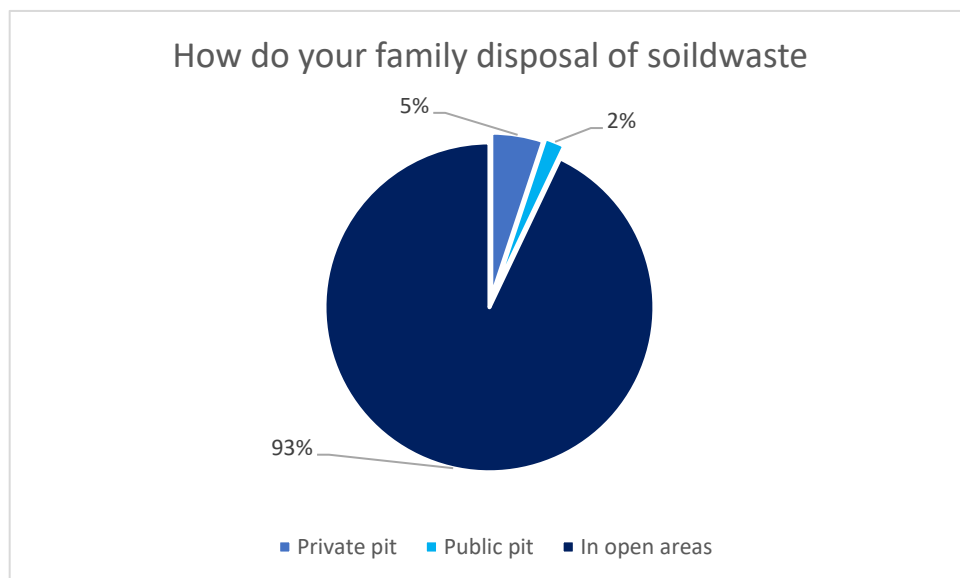


Figure 36 Solid wastes disposal

Most of Key Informant Interviewees reported that the main water source for IDPs is unprotected wells, which were prone to contamination by the floods, results stated that water sources were insufficient or have bad taste, bad smell or changed color, which make it not potable or unusable for cooking. Some IDPs rely on water trucks for drinking and cooking, other IDPs fetch water from protected sources which are very limited in their areas. Many IDPs travel long distances to fetch water and spend a long time in getting there, returning, and waiting at the water source due to crowding. As for sanitation interviews with KIIs. They indicated that there are a considerable number of IDPs who still practice open defecation due to a shortage of adequate latrines, also for those who have latrines they are not private, usually 3- 4 families use one latrine. In addition, floods have a negative impact on IDPs latrines and the affected latrines need to be rehabilitated. Also, IDPs did not have hygiene materials to maintain their hygiene and health, after the floods.

6.4 Shelter and NFIs

The Multi-sector needs assessment also focused on identifying shelter and NFIs vulnerabilities and urgent needs of the assessed IDPs in the targeted IDPs sites in Al-wasat sub-district of Abs district in Hajjah governorate.

6.4.1 Shelter

The assessment looked into the critical needs regarding shelter, and NFIs of the targeted IDPs in Al-Wasat sub-district. At the beginning, respondents were asked where they are currently living, all respondents stated that they live in tents. Since the IDPs in Al-Wasat sub-district of Abs district have displaced many years ago because of the conflict which reached their homes and villages, the shelter they received a long time ago when they were first displaced to Al-Wasat sub-district is in a miserable condition. And they are in urgent need of restoration or rehabilitation.

Seasonal rain and floods took place from the end of July to the mid of August 2022. These floods caused a catastrophic situation for the IDPs shelter, the strong wind ruined or overthrew IDPs shelters, especially for those who inhabited in high places, on the other hand, for IDPs who live close to torrent streams their shelters were overflowed by floods, which destroyed the shelters and took their belongings.

Respondents were asked whether the recent heavy rain and floods affected or damaged their shelter, all respondents expressed that their shelters have been affected by the seasonal rain and floods. The

assessment respondents revealed that water leaks in their shelters during the rain which means IDPs don't have the simplest right of protection, which is having a safe place to live with their family and protect them from any harm.

Assessment participants were questioned about the conditions of their shelters before the recent heavy rain and floods, findings revealed that 71% of respondents have shelters in a medium condition, but need of some rehabilitation work, while 22% of respondents revealed that shelter is in good condition and it doesn't need any repairs, and 7% of the survey participants said that shelters are in a bad condition and needs major repairs.

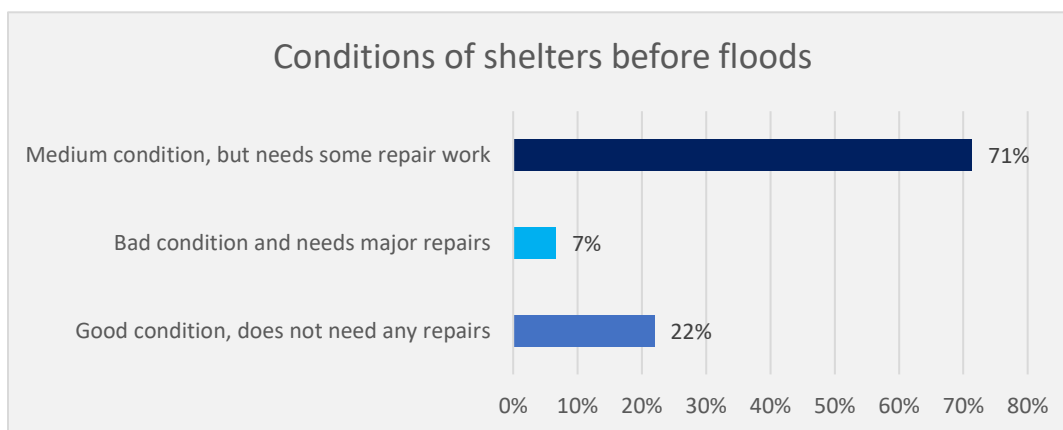
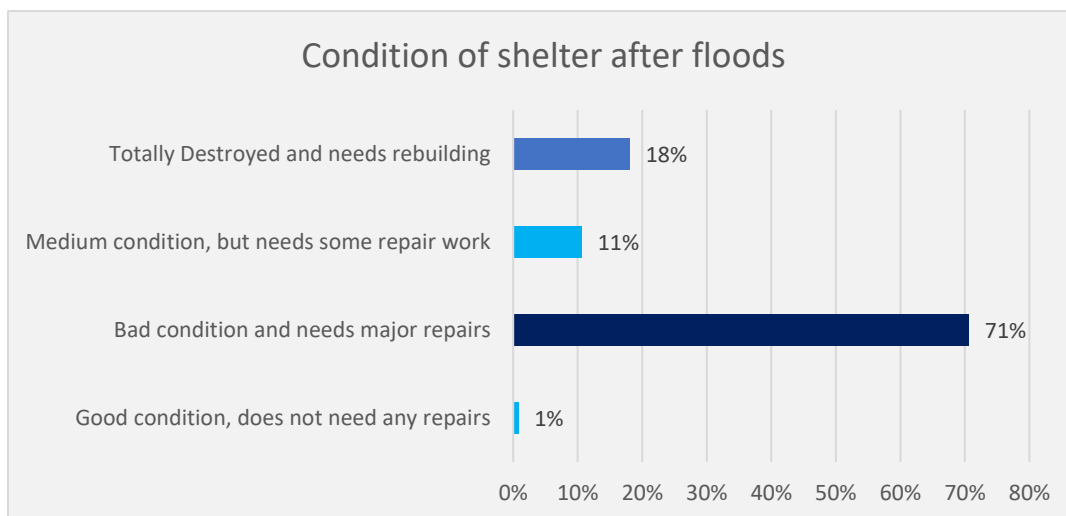


Figure 37 Shelters' condition before floods

On the other hand, survey respondents were asked about the conditions of their shelters after the recent heavy rain and floods, findings showed that 18% of respondents outlined that their shelters are fully destroyed and needed rebuilding after the heavy rain and floods this year, while 71% of respondents revealed that their shelters are in a bad condition and needs major repairs after the heavy rain and floods, 11% of respondents indicated that their shelters are in a medium condition, but it needs some repair and restoration works, and only 1% revealed that shelters are in a good condition and do not need any repair.

Results point out that IDPs are in utmost need of urgent intervention in shelters whether rehabilitating or restoration of partially damaged shelters or replacing the damaged ones.



As respondents in this survey are IDPs and live in tents, respondents were questioned whether they pay rent for the piece of land they built their shelter on, as the property of the land usually refers to the host community, and IDPs built their shelters on the host community lands, results revealed that all respondents do not pay any rent for the place of the shelter.

Assessment survey participants were also asked if the current shelter they own fulfils their needs, 54% of participants issued that the current shelter doesn't fulfil their needs at all, while 46% of respondents indicated that the shelter partially fulfils their needs, and no one of respondents said that the shelter completely meets or fulfils their needs.

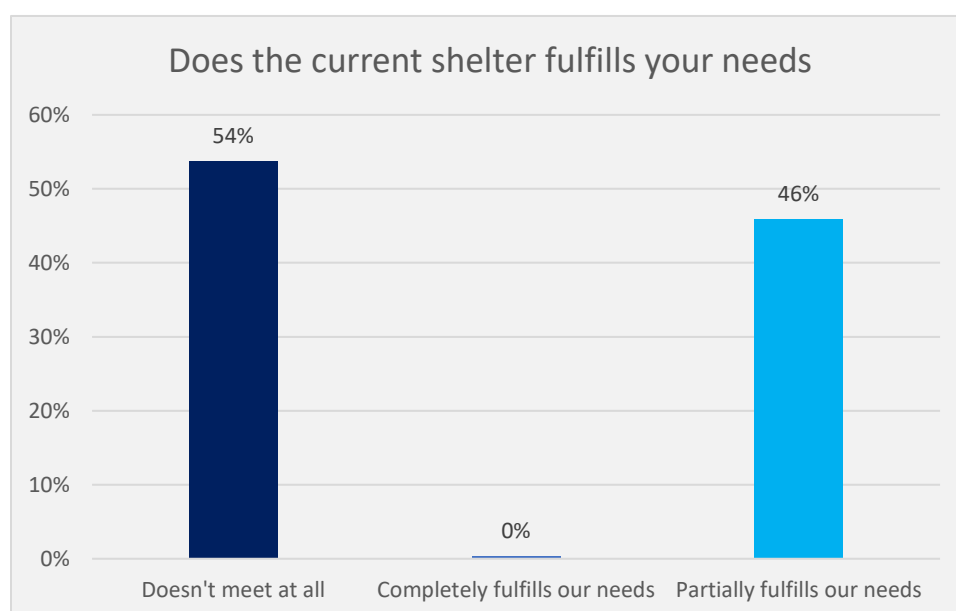


Figure 39 Appropriateness of current shelters

Privacy is essential to maintain IDPs rights and dignity, so respondents were questioned in assessment survey if they have privacy in their shelters, results showed that 96% of respondents didn't have privacy in their shelters, while only 4% of them acquire privacy.

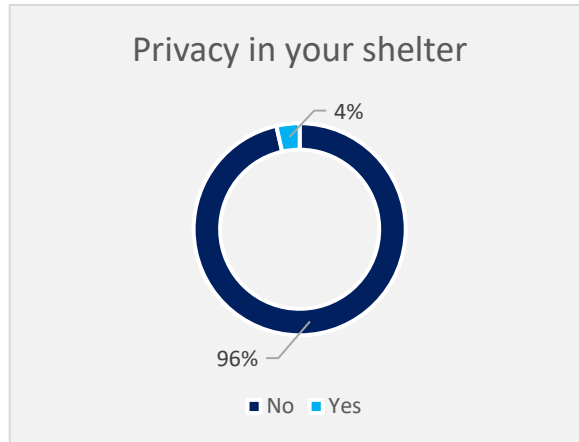


Figure 40 Shelters privacy

As for the safety of IDPs in the shelter, 28% of respondents replied that they feel fairly safe, while 50% of interviewees responded that they feel unsafe in the shelters and the remaining 22% of them indicated that they feel extremely unsafe in the shelters.

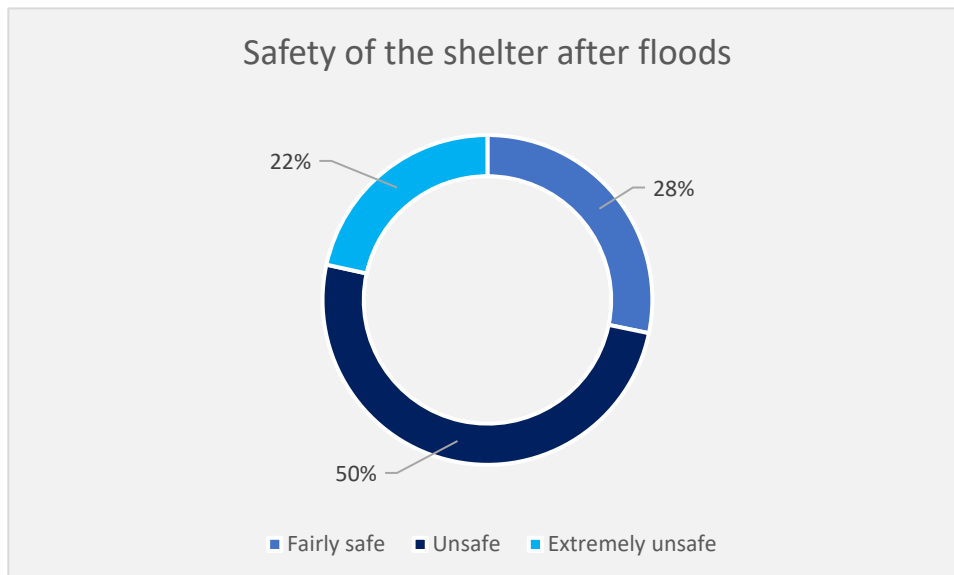


Figure 41 Shelters safety

6.4.2 NFIs

The results of the multi-sectoral needs assessment in terms of NFIs and during the assessment survey they were asked if they have NFIs after the heavy rain and floods hit their shelters, assessment findings revealed that 49% doesn't have any NFIs at all, while 51% of the respondents said that they have only few of NFIs in their shelters.

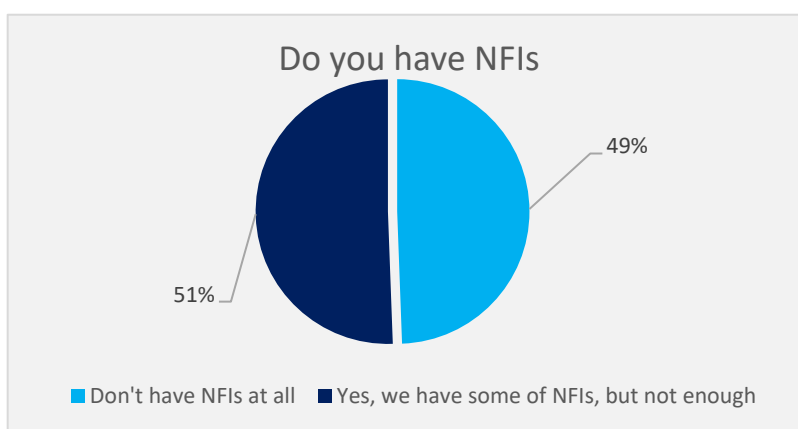


Figure 42 NFIs availability

Concerning the type of NFIs needed, the bulk majority of respondents are in need of the NFIs, results indicated that all respondents need sleeping sheets, 99% of respondents needs kitchen kit, 98% needs blankets, 97% needs sleeping mattress. Results clearly showed that all interviewed IDPs needed the NFIs.

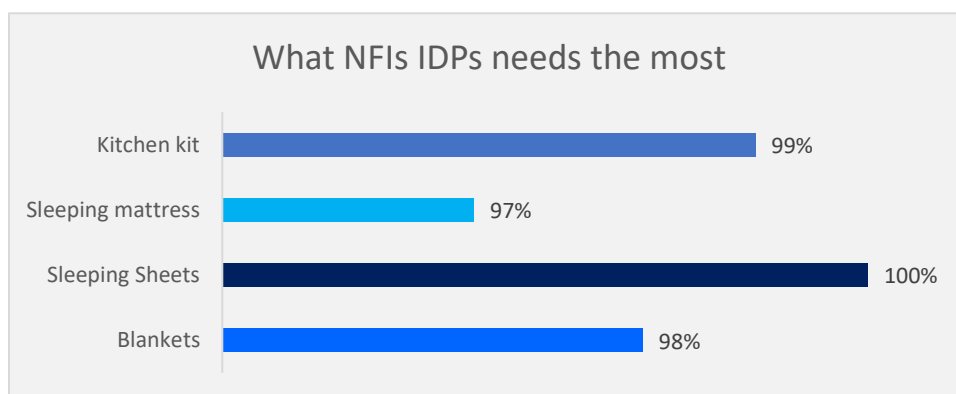


Figure 43 Needed NFIs for IDPs

The collected data from KIIs respondents in IDPs sites match the needs from the HHs interviews, where most IDPs sites have been hugely affected by heavy rain and floods, some IDPs' shelters were totally damaged and need to be replaced or rebuilt, and the majority of IDPs' shelters are partially affected

or damaged and need rehabilitation/restoration and this includes providing plastic sheets, fixing or replacing damaged parts of the shelters' frames, and much other rehabilitation works.

Affected IDPs from floods miss basic items of NFIs, since floods and rain ruined their mattresses and sleeping sheets, and other NFIs. In some IDPs sites the floods pulled out their belongings f, so they are in utmost need of non-food items, which include mattresses, sleeping sheets, kitchen kits, mosquito nets, and other items.

6.5 Education

The section below focuses on education findings, based on the data collected by the multi-sectoral assessment that assessed IDPs in collective sites in Al-wasat sub-district of Abs district in Hajjah governorate.

Respondents were questioned if they have children at the age of studying and attending school, 51% of respondents stated that they don't have children enrolled in school, and 49% of respondents revealed that they have children enrolled in school. For those students who have enrolled in school, we have asked their parents if the recent floods affected the ability of students to reach school, results revealed that 33% were affected by the floods, while 67% were not affected by floods.

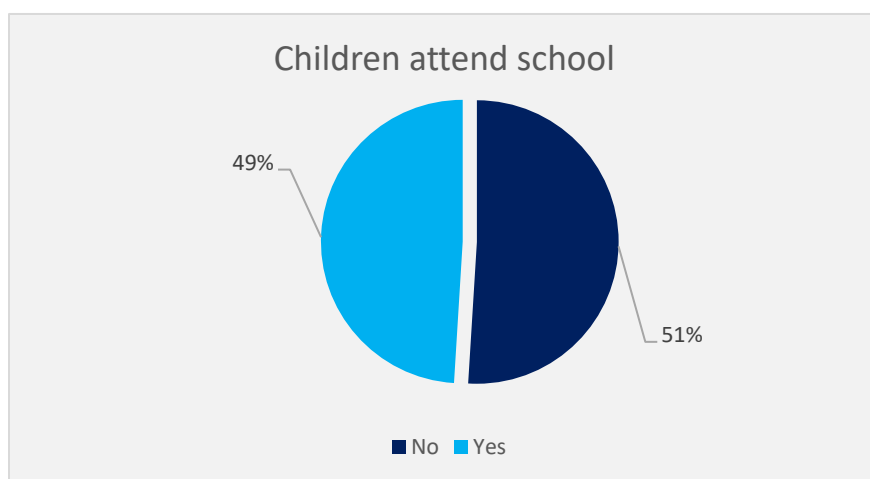


Figure 44 Children attendance to schools

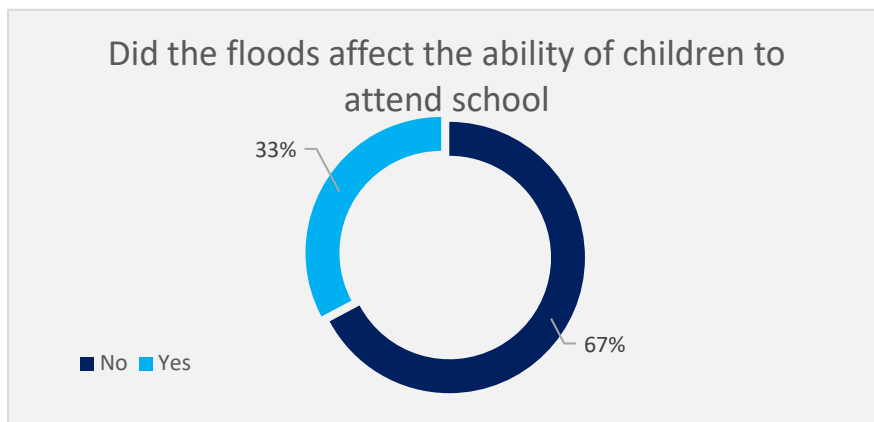


Figure 45 Floods' effect on schools' attendance

The analysis of the data acquired in this assessment shows that the children are dropping out of school for a variety of reasons, 90% of respondents said that school fees are the main reason for students to drop out from school, and 79% of survey participants revealed that inability of the parents to provide their children with the necessary stationery and other stuff for studying such as students backpacks , students uniform, pens, notebooks and books, while 48% of respondent outlined that their children are working to support the family, 25% of respondents said that far distance to school is preventing children to go to school, 17% said transportation cost to the school, 14% of them said because of illness or disability, and 8% because of early marriage.

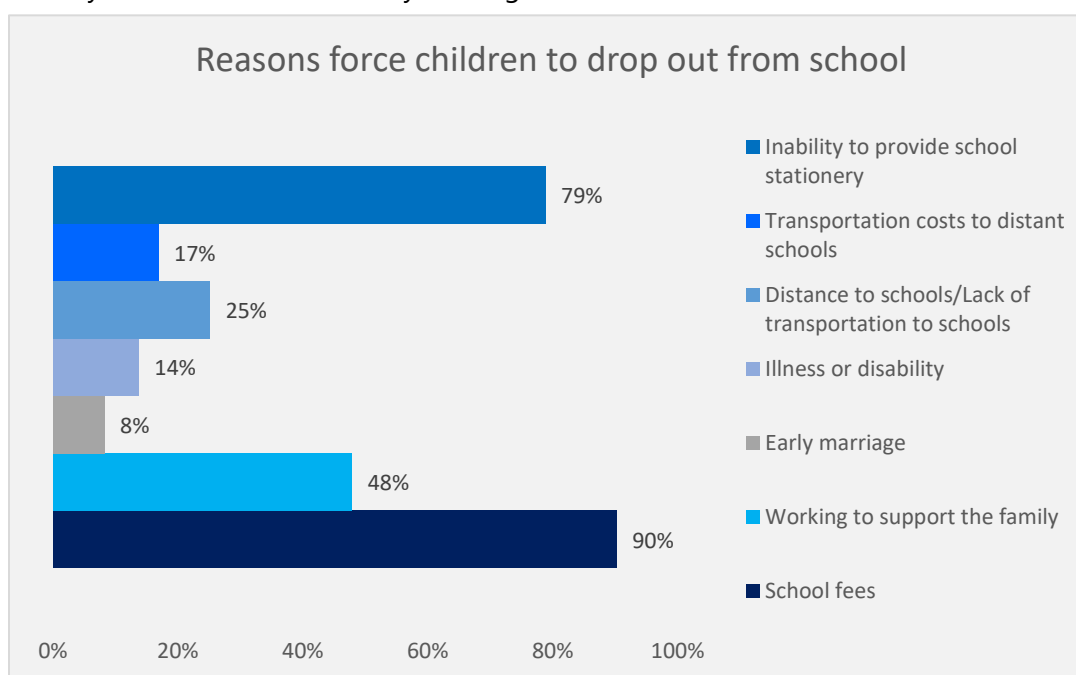


Figure 46 Reasons for dropping out from schools

To enhance the education environment and encourage children to enroll in schools, we asked the respondents about what are the critical assistance to improve education in the targeted IDPs sites in Al-Wasat sub-district, findings of the assessment revealed that 78% of respondents ask for school feedings for students to encourage them to study, while 77% indicated that financial support for teachers and psychological support for students are critical to enhance education, 72% demanded providing school stationery for students (notebooks - books - school backpacks - school uniforms..., etc.), 42% of interviewees ask to provide qualified teachers to educate students, 37% of survey participants demand establishment of temporary learning classrooms, 29% request restoration of destroyed school buildings and facilities, and 19% asked for enhancing sanitary facilities (bathrooms).

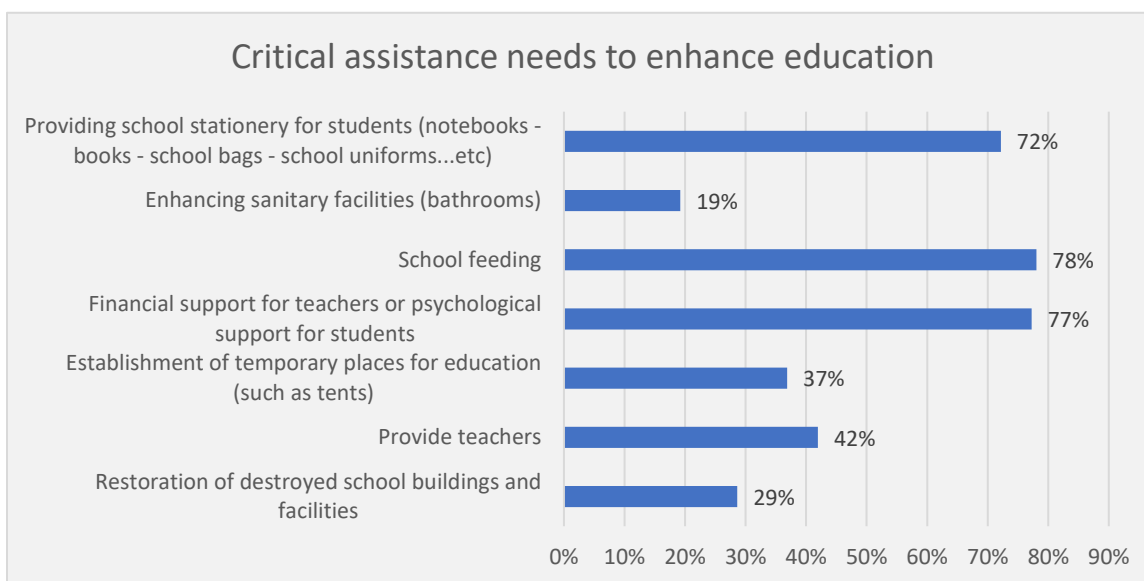


Figure 47 Needed assistance to improve education

The conducted KI interviews have provided more background information about the IDPs' needs as well as confirmation of the IDPs' needs in the education sector. Results indicated that many children have dropped out of school because of poverty, where students' parents could not afford school fees and schooling stuff such as backpacks, uniforms, and other stuff. Key informants emphasized that interventions are needed to enhance and improve education among IDPs that include supporting students' families with school feedings, financial support for teachers and psychological support for students, also building temporary learning classrooms for IDPs' children.

7 Recommendations

In conclusion, Abs district is one of the main locations hosting IDPs who fled from front lines districts such as Harad and Medi due to the recent conflicts. It is recommended to intensify the efforts of humanitarian actors in the district in general and Al Wasat sub-district in specific in all sectors including Food Security, Livelihoods, shelter, and WASH; especially after the catastrophic consequences of the floods and landslides that struck the district, as modest support was provided to the IDPs camps by certain humanitarian actors, but still the need is huge and assistance was not sufficient to bridge the gap.

The below recommendations are categorized per sector to better understand the needed interventions.

7.1 Food Security and Livelihoods

- Given the high and alarming level of food insecurity in the surveyed IDPs camps of Al Wasat sub-district, it is a humanitarian imperative to enhance food access to the most vulnerable and food insecure households through implementing in-kind assistance or cash/voucher transfer programming;
- The assessment shows that numbers of households under severe food levels with high negative coping strategies is huge due to lack of income and people are in dire need of assistance to reduce adapting such negative coping strategies;
- Due to the devastating effect on HHs' income resources by the occurred floods, it is highly recommended to look for alternative sources of income for the targeted IDPs in Al Wasat sub-district. This will help the community to rely on itself and be able to cope positively in case they face a shortage of food or when certain humanitarian interventions end;
- **Needs Proposed:** All respondents stated that their preference for assistance at this time would be in the form of cash for work and livelihood assistance to cover their basic food needs and rehabilitate the community assets. All of them confirmed that they are motivated to participate in such interventions that will have a long-term impact on their communities, specifically, to repair the infrastructure damages caused by the floods such as rehabilitating roads, building flood fenders, and reforming the damaged agricultural lands..., etc.

7.2 WASH

The majority of the IDPs rely on unprotected water sources for drinking and other domestic consumption. Floods have affected water sources, especially unprotected water sources, exposing them to contamination, where IDPs complaint about the quality of water after floods. Also, IDPs take a long time to fetch water from nearby water sources. As for sanitation, a lot of IDPs practice open defecation since they don't have access to latrines or their latrines were damaged by the floods. In addition, the majority of IDPs use only water for handwashing. Moreover, the high incidence of diarrhea among children in some IDPs sites requires immediate attention in ensuring access to safe water, especially after the floods, accordingly, we recommend the following:

- Improving access to safe drinking water requires emergency rehabilitation/construction of water sources. Focusing on construction protection works for unprotected wells to protect water from contamination and improve water quality. Also, provide solar pumping systems for water sources, and construct water distribution points for IDPs.
- Provide IDPs with water treatment tools such as water filters or chlorine tablets, to treat the contaminated water by the floods.
- Improving access to adequate sanitation for IDPs who still using open defecation through construction of IDPs latrines
- Rehabilitation/restoration of IDP latrines that were damaged by heavy rains and floods.
- Since the majority of IDPs use only water for handwashing, it's extremely recommended to distribute basic hygiene kits.
- Hygiene promotion campaigns are required to raise IDPs awareness levels on the risks of using water-borne diseases and mitigate the risks of diarrhea.
- Conducting awareness sessions on key hygiene messages through community volunteers.
- Conducting cleaning campaigns in the IDPs collective sites where there is garbage, and conduct awareness sessions for IDPs about the importance of solid waste management.

7.3 Shelter and NFIs

IDPs are living in catastrophic conditions after the heavy rains and floods. They lack basic rights to have a safe shelter to preserve their dignity and protect them from harsh weather conditions. Regarding the current situation of the assessed shelters in Al Wasat sub-district of Abs district which needs urgent intervention, we recommend the following:

- The majority of shelters need maintenance and upgrades, where through the assessment of the shelters' conditions, results indicated that after the heavy rains and floods the shelters are bad in terms of their resistance to weather conditions and the extent of their preservation for security and dignity of the displaced HHs.
- For partially damaged shelters which need maintenance. The maintenance should include replacing plastic sheets for most of the shelters, also repair damaged parts of the shelters, replacing broken/damaged wooden poles, wooden plates, ropes, nails, and all necessary parts for preparing and maintaining IDPs shelters.
- Replacing the damaged shelters with new emergency shelters or transitional ones.
- Provide IDPs with ESKs to help them maintain, and repair their shelters, especially after rainy seasons, and hard storms where these kits will help them preserve their shelters.
- Provide NFIs for the affected IDPs from floods and heavy rains in collective sites. Heavy rains have ruined their mattresses, and sleeping sheets, also floods have ruined or pulled out the kitchen tools.

7.4 Education

To reduce the number of students dropping out of schools due to their parent's inability to afford school fees, inability to provide schooling stationery, working to support family, far distance from schools and other reasons, it's recommended to:

- Assisting children of vulnerable households in IDPs collective sites with schooling requirements, such as backpacks, uniforms, and school feeding.
- Construction of temporary learning classrooms (TLCs), in IDPs sites, where schools are far away from the IDPs collective sites.
- Provide other essential school furniture for the TLCs hosting schools such as boards, students' desks, markers and erasers.
- Conduct psychological support for students to overcome the impact of the conflict, to promote and encourage them to enroll in schools.
- Support teachers with incentives.
- Rehabilitate some schools including WASH facilities to facilitate re-opening.

8 Annexes

Photos



Photo 1 Destroyed Shelter by heavy rain - Al Dabayah IDPs site – Sep 04, 2022



Photo 2 Destroyed Shelter by heavy rain and wind storm - Al Dabayah IDPs site – Sep 04, 2022



Photo 3 Destroyed Shelter by heavy rain - Al Dabayah IDPs site – Sep 04, 2022



Photo 4 Conducting HHs interview - Al Dabayah IDPs site - Sep 04, 2022



Photo 5 Unprotected Well exposed to contamination -
Al Hamur IDPs site - Sep 6, 2022



Photo 6 Partilly damaged shelter by heavy rain and strong wind -
Al Dabayah IDPs site - Sep 04, 2022



Photo 7 Damaged IDP latrine by the floods and strong wind-
Al Dabayah IDPs site – Sep 04, 2022



Photo 8 Open defecation, IDP use plastic sheets to make some
privacy for his family - Ala'rgeen IDPs site – Sep 06, 2022



Photo 9 Open defecation, IDP use plastic bags tring to bring some privacy for his family - Ala'rgeen IDPs site – Sep 06, 2022



Photo 10 Shelter walls of mud collapse because of heavy rain and it need to be rehabilitated - Almebsham IDPs site – Sep 03, 2022



Photo 11 IDPs use these polluted and unusable plastic bottles to fetch and store water – Alqafrah IDPs site – Sep 05, 2022



Photo 12 Conducting HHs interview with IDPs - Alqafrah IDPs site - Sep 05, 2022



Photo 13 Floods overflow the IDPs shelter - Ala'rgeen IDPs site – This photo was taken during the floods by the affected families, and shared with RDP team – Aug 09, 2022



Photo 14 Floods overflow the IDPs shelter - Ala'rgeen IDPs site – This photo was taken during the floods by the affected families, and shared with RDP team – Aug 09, 2022



Photo 15 Floods overflow the IDPs shelter, and take their belongings - Ala'rgeen IDPs site - This photo was taken during the floods by the affected families, and shared with RDP team – Aug 09, 2022



Photo 16 IDPs are waiting a long time to fetch water - Al Mesbar IDPs site – Sep 03, 2022



Photo 17 Destroyed Shelter by strong wind - Al Malab IDPs site – Sep 05, 2022



Photo 18 Destroyed Shelter by floods and rain shelter - Ala'rgeen IDPs site – This photo was taken during floods by the affected families, and shared with RDP team – Aug 09, 2022



Photo 19 Destroyed Shelter by floods - Ala'rgeen IDPs site - This photo was taken during the floods by the affected families, and shared with RDP team – Aug 09, 2022



Photo 20 Some IDPs eat “Alhals plant leaves” when they did not find anything to eat – Alqafrah IDPs site – Sep 05, 2022



Photo 21 Open Defecation - Bait Alzabidi IDPs site -
Sep 06, 2022



Photo 22 Partially damaged shelter - Alqafrah IDPs site -
Sep 05, 2022



Photo 23 Damaged shelter by heavy rain – Malakh IDPs site –
Sep 04, 2022



Photo 24 Damaged shelter by heavy rain - Malakh IDPs site –
Sep 04, 2022



Photo 25 Conducting HHs interview with IDPs – Almebsham IDPs site – Sep 03, 2022



Photo 26 Unprotected Well exposed to contamination - Al Matayn IDPs site – Sep 05, 2022

RRM Data Collection Tool



Rapid Response Mechanism



1- معلومات عامة عن تغير المناخ / الكارثة الطبيعية	
	طبيعة الكارثة / حالة الطوارئ
	تاريخ حدوثها
	تاريخ تنفيذ تقييم الاحتياج
	تاريخ كتابة تقرير تقييم الاحتياج
	اسم / وظيفة / ايميل / رقم الهاتف: الشخص المسؤول عن كتابة التقرير

2- نظرة عامة على الوضع	
	2.1 طبيعة حالة الطوارئ
	2.2 الامتداد الجغرافي لهذه الصدمة

3- معلومات عن المجتمع	
	3.1 عدد الاسر:
	3.2 متوسط عدد افراد الاسرة:
	3.3 المحافظة:
	3.4 المديرية:
	3.5 العزلة:
	3.6 اسم المعرف الرئيسي:
	3.7 رقم الهاتف:
	3.8 وظيفته:
-	3.9 هل هذا المجتمع ممن لديهم حالات ضعف؟ -الفئات المهمشة -النساء المعيلات لأسرهن -أسرة يعيلها طفل -النساء الحوامل -كبار السن -عائلة بولي امر واحد -المعاقين -أيتام -آخرون



Rapid Response Mechanism



4- التأثير الكبير منذ وقوع الكارثة	
	4.1 اجمالي عدد الاسر المتضررة:
	4.2 نسبة المتضررين من اجمالي عدد الاسر:
	4.3 اجمالي عدد الافراد المتضررين:..... ذكور..... اناث..... اولاد..... بنات.....
	4.4 عدد الاسر النازحة الجديدة.....، عدد الاسر التي تعولها نساء.....، عدد الاسر التي يعولها اطفال..... (المقصود هنا بالاسر الجديدة: هي الاسر التي نزحت حديثا بعد حصول الكارثة)
	4.5 عدد الاسر النازحة قبل حصول الكارثة.....، عدد الاسر التي تعولها نساء.....
	4.6 عدد الجرحى.....، ذكور.....، اناث.....
	4.7 عدد المتوفين.....، ذكور.....، اناث.....
	4.8 عدد المساكن/الماوي التي تضررت.....
	4.9 ما هي مخاطر الحماية التي تؤثر على الناس ، إن وجدت؟

5- الاحتياجات العامة	
	5.1 الاحتياجات الخاصة للأشخاص المتضررين



Rapid Response Mechanism



5.2 الاحتياجات الخاصة للنازحين
5.3 التأثير على سبل المعيشة
5.4 التأثير على الخدمات الاساسية
5.5 التأثير على الاصول
5.6 التأثير على الخدمات الصحية

6- تحليل الفجوات
6.1 مدى تغطية المساعدات الانسانية



Rapid Response Mechanism



6.2 إلى أي مدى يتم تلبية احتياجات السكان المتضررين

6.3 ما هي الاحتياجات والفجوات المحددة المتعلقة بالمتضررين والنازحين

7- المخاطر

7.1 ما هي المخاطر التي يتعرض لها الأشخاص

8- الاسلوب المتبع

8.1 التوقعات

9- وصول المساعدات الإنسانية

9.1 ما هي الاعتبارات والخيارات اللوجستية لتنظيم الاستجابة؟



Rapid Response Mechanism



10 ضع قائمة بالاحتياجات المحددة التي لم تتم تلبيتها

Sector	Needs/ الاحتياج	Place/ الموقع
RRM آلية الاستجابة السريعة	• •	
Shelter/ NFI المأوى والمواد الخيرية	• • •	
Health الصحة	•	
Education التعليم	• • •	
WASH المياه والصرف الصحي والنظافة العامة	• • •	
Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) تنسيق وإدارة المخيمات	• • •	
Others (cross cutting issues) اخرى	• • • •	

RDP's HHs MSNA Questionnaire

استبيان الأسرة



التقييم السريع الشامل متعدد القطاعات

بيانات الاستبيان				
التاريخ	اليوم الشهر 2022م	رقم العقيلة	اسم الباحث	
اسم المستجيب		الجنس	ذكر <input type="checkbox"/> أنثى <input type="checkbox"/>	رقم الهاتف
رقم الهاتف				
الموقع	المحافظة	القرية / المقيم :		

المقدمة والتعريفات
<p>أولا وقبل كل شيء، قدم توضيح للأسرة واطلب موافقتها: "نحن تجري تقييما سريعا متعدد القطاعات. لذلك، نود أن توجه لكم بعض الأسئلة حول الوضع الحالي للأمن الغذائي وسبل المعيشة، المياه والصحة البيئية، السكن/المواد غير الغذائية والتعليم. تستغرق الدراسة عادة 30 دقيقة. وأي معلومات تقدمونها سوف يتم الاحتفاظ بها بسرية تامة ولن يتم عرضها لأي أشخاص آخرين. إن هذه المعلومات لا ترتبط في أي حال من الأحوال بأي استجابة، وسيتم استخدامها حصرا لتقييم الوضع. وهذه المشاركة طوعية، وتستطيع اختيار أن لا تجيب على أي من الأسئلة أو حتى على كافة الأسئلة إذا أردت. ومع ذلك، فإننا نأمل منكم المشاركة كون أرائكم مهمة بالنسبة لنا! هل لديكم أي سؤال؟ لنبدأ الآن؟"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> تعريف الأسرة بأنها مجموعة من الناس يتكلمون من نفس الوعاء ويعيشون في نفس المنزل (أو الموقع الجغرافي) بصورة روتينية. من الممكن أن يعيشوا في مساكن مختلفة. لكن الأهل من نفس الوعاء هو العامل الموحد والمعرف للأسرة. تعريف رب الأسرة: هو فرد من أفراد الأسرة يتولى إدارة موارد الأسرة واتخاذ القرارات (هو / هي من يتخذ القرار النهائي بشأن معظم القرارات المتعلقة بتوزيع الدخل والأعمال الرئيسية للأسرة).

القسم 1: البيانات الشخصية	
1. ما هو جنس رب الأسرة؟ (اختر إجابة واحدة فقط)	ذكر <input type="checkbox"/> أنثى <input type="checkbox"/>
2. كم عمر رب الأسرة؟ (دون الإجابة في المربع المخصص للإجابة)	سنوات
3. كم عدد أفراد أسرتك فقط؟	<input type="checkbox"/> إنثى (0-17) عام (.....) <input type="checkbox"/> ذكور (0-17) عام (.....) <input type="checkbox"/> إنثى (< 18) (.....) <input type="checkbox"/> ذكور (< 18) (.....)
4. هل تضررت اسرتك من الامطار الغزيرة والفيضانات التي حصلت مؤخرا؟	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا
5. هل يوجد بين افراد اسرتك اصابات او حالات وفاة بسبب الفيضانات؟	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا

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التقييم السريع الشامل متعدد القطاعات

حدد عدد الإصابات (.....) حدد عدد الوفيات (.....)	6. انا كنت الاجابة للسؤال 5 نعم
نازحين <input type="checkbox"/> عائلين <input type="checkbox"/> من أبناء المنطقة <input type="checkbox"/>	7. ما هو وضع الإقامة في هذه المنطقة بالنسبة لخسرة؟ (اختر إجابة واحدة فقط)
أقل من شهر <input type="checkbox"/> 3-1 أشهر <input type="checkbox"/> 3-6 أشهر <input type="checkbox"/> 6 أشهر - 1 سنة <input type="checkbox"/> لا أتذكر <input type="checkbox"/>	8. إذا كان نازحاً، متى كانت أول مرة غادرت فيها منزلك؟
تضرر المنزل/ الممتلكات <input type="checkbox"/> بسبب السيول <input type="checkbox"/> عدم توفر متطلبات الإقامة <input type="checkbox"/> بأسعار محقولة <input type="checkbox"/> عدم الحصول على الخدمات الصحية <input type="checkbox"/> عدم الحصول على المياه الصالحة للشرب <input type="checkbox"/> عدم توفر الحطب <input type="checkbox"/> عدم توفر التعليم للأطفال <input type="checkbox"/> عدم توفر فرص العمل / مصادر الرزق <input type="checkbox"/> عدم توافر الاسواق <input type="checkbox"/>	9. إذا كان من النازحين، ما هي أهم ثلاثة أسباب دفعتك لمغادرة منزلك؟
العودة إلى مكان الإقامة المعتاد <input type="checkbox"/> مغادرة اليمن إلى بلد آخر <input type="checkbox"/> لم يقرر بعد <input type="checkbox"/>	10. ما هي توابك للمستقبل؟ الانتماج محلياً، طوعاً <input type="checkbox"/> الانتماج محلياً (لا يوجد خيار آخر) <input type="checkbox"/> الانتقال إلى موقع آخر <input type="checkbox"/>

القسم 2. استراتيجية سبل العيش	
<input type="checkbox"/> رعي وتربية المواشي. <input type="checkbox"/> الزراعة <input type="checkbox"/> نجارة <input type="checkbox"/> حدادة <input type="checkbox"/> سبائك	1. ما هي الاستراتيجية المعتادة لكسب الدخل بالنسبة لأسرتك؟ (اختر إجابة واحدة فقط)
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم (إذا كانت الاجابة نعم انتقل الى السؤال 3 ثم 4) <input type="checkbox"/> لا (إذا كانت الاجابة لا انتقل الى السؤال 6)	2. هل ضرورت الاستراتيجية المعتادة لكسب الدخل بالنسبة لأسرتك بسبب القيضانات؟
<input type="checkbox"/> تضررت كلياً <input type="checkbox"/> تضررت بشكل جزئي	3. إذا كانت الاجابة لسؤال 2 نعم، كيف تضررت الاستراتيجية المعتادة لكسب الدخل؟



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التقييم السريع الشامل متعدد القطاعات

<input type="checkbox"/> نعم (إذا كانت الإجابة نعم انتقل إلى السؤال 5) <input type="checkbox"/> لا (إذا كانت الإجابة لا انتقل إلى السؤال 6)	4. هل يوجد لدى أسرته بديل آخر لكسب الدخل؟
حدد (.....).	5. ما هو البديل الآخر للأسرة؟
<input type="checkbox"/> أفضل <input type="checkbox"/> نفسه <input type="checkbox"/> أسوأ	6. كيف تقارن مصادر الدخل والمستوى المعيشي للأسرة في الوقت الحالي مع العام الماضي؟ (اختر إجابة واحدة فقط)
<input type="checkbox"/> لا يوجد مصدر دخل <input type="checkbox"/> التحويكات مساعدة من الأسرة <input type="checkbox"/> مبيعات المنتجات الزراعية <input type="checkbox"/> مبيعات المنتجات الحيوانية <input type="checkbox"/> مبيعات المنتجات الغذائية <input type="checkbox"/> المساعدات الإنسانية <input type="checkbox"/> بيع الحطب <input type="checkbox"/> راتب <input type="checkbox"/> عمل حر <input type="checkbox"/> عمالة مؤقتة <input type="checkbox"/> هدايا ودعم	7. ما هي المصادر الرئيسية للدخل بالنسبة للأسرة في آخر 30 يوم؟ (ضع علامة على 3 خيارات فقط).
<input type="checkbox"/> الزوج <input type="checkbox"/> الزوجة <input type="checkbox"/> الأطفال <input type="checkbox"/> الأجداد	8. من هو المسئول عن التصرف في المال؟

القسم 3. تقييم استهلاك الأغذية

<input type="checkbox"/> البالغين عدد الوجبات خلال اليوم (.....) <input type="checkbox"/> الأطفال عدد الوجبات خلال اليوم (.....)	1 كم عدد الوجبات التي أكلتها أمس؟
<input type="checkbox"/> البالغين عدد الوجبات خلال اليوم (.....) <input type="checkbox"/> الأطفال عدد الوجبات خلال اليوم (.....)	2 كم عدد الوجبات التي اعتادت عائلتك أكلها خلال اليوم قبل الأزمة أو في السابق؟
<input type="checkbox"/> الإنتاج الشخصي <input type="checkbox"/> منح / دعم (تبرعات). <input type="checkbox"/> التسول <input type="checkbox"/> السوق <input type="checkbox"/> التسلف <input type="checkbox"/> مساعدات إنسانية	3 ما هو مصدرك الأساسي للغذاء قبل الأزمة؟

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4	ما هو مصدرك الأساسي للغذاء حالياً ؟	<input type="checkbox"/> الإنتاج الشخصي <input type="checkbox"/> منح / دعم (تبرعات). <input type="checkbox"/> التسول <input type="checkbox"/> السوق <input type="checkbox"/> التسلف <input type="checkbox"/> مساعدات تساهلية
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القسم 4. تقييم درجة استهلاك الأغذية FCS

درجة استهلاك الغذاء (FCS) هي درجة مركبة تعتمد على التنوع الغذائي ، وتكرار الطعام ، والأهمية التغذوية النسبية لمجموعات الطعام المختلفة. الآن ، أود أن أسألك عن أنواع الأطعمة التي تناولها أسرتك خلال الأيام السبعة الماضية؟ (اكتب 7 إذا كان الأسرة ياكل أنواع الأطعمة لمدة 7 أيام في الأسبوع ؛ اكتب 6 إذا كان الأسرة قد اكل أنواع الأطعمة لمدة 6 أيام في الأسبوع ؛ اكتب 5 إذا اكل الأسرة أنواع الأطعمة لمدة 5 أيام من الأسبوع. اكتب 0 إذا لم ياكل المستجيب أنواع الأطعمة طوال الأسبوع.

#	مجموعات الغذاء	رمز الاجابة
1	بر، خبز، رز، مكرونة، او حبوب أخرى	_____
2	البطاط والجزور والدرنات	_____
3	خضروات	_____
4	فواكه	_____
5	اللحوم	_____
6	الدواجن	_____
7	بيض	_____
8	السك والمكولات البحرية	_____
9	فاصوليا، عدس، مكسرات	_____
10	الحليب ومشتقات الحليب (ما عدا الزبدة)	_____
11	الزيوت أو الدهون أو السمن	_____
12	السكر أو العسل أو الحلويات	_____
13	التوابل، الشاي، القهوة	_____

القسم 5. مؤشر استراتيجيات المواجهة

1.	خلال الأيام السبع الماضية، هل مرت عليك أوقات لم يكن لديك خلالها طعام كافي أو مال لشراء الطعام؟ (اختر إجابة واحدة فقط)	<input type="checkbox"/> لا <input type="checkbox"/> نعم (إذا عانت الإجابة "لا" انتقل الى القسم 6)
2.	خلال الأيام السبع الماضية، إذا حصل وأن مرت عليك أوقات لم يكن لديك خلالها طعام كافي أو مال لشراء الطعام، فكم عدد الأيام التي تعين على أسرتك خلالها أن:	المعدل 7 = كل يوم 6 = 6 من 7 الأيام الماضية 5 = 5 من 7 الأيام الماضية الخ إذا لم يتم استخدامها، ضع 0
	تعتمد على الأطعمة الأقل تفضيلاً والأقل تكلفة	_____
	تتعرض الطعام، أو الاعتماد على المساعدة من الأصدقاء أو الأقارب)	_____
	تقلل كمية حصص الفرد في الوجبات	_____
	استهلاك محصول للغذاء للكبار من تناول الطعام لصالح الأطفال الصغار	_____
	تقلل عدد الوجبات التي يتم تناولها في اليوم الواحد	_____

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القسم 6. الأسرة (مقياس مستوى الجوع لدى الأسرة)			
#	السؤال	خيارات الإيجابية	رمز الإجابة
1	خلال الأسابيع الأربعة الماضية، هل سبق وأن مر عليك وقت لم تجد أسرته في أي نوع من أنواع الطعام لتكثوه بسبب عدم وجود موارد للحصول على الطعام؟	0 = لا (انتقل إلى السؤال رقم 2) 1 = نعم	_____
1A	كم مرة حدث ذلك؟	1 = نادراً (مرة واحدة أو مرتين في الأسابيع الأربعة الماضية) 2 = أحيانا (3-10 مرات في الأسابيع الأربعة الماضية) 3 = كثير من الأحيان (أكثر من عشر مرات في الأسابيع الأربعة الماضية)	_____
2	خلال الأسابيع الأربعة الماضية، هل ذهبت أنت أو أي فرد من أفراد الأسرة إلى النوم في الليل وهو جائع لعدم وجود ما يكفي من الطعام؟	0 = لا (انتقل إلى السؤال رقم 3) 1 = نعم	_____
2A	كم مرة حدث ذلك؟	1 = نادراً (مرة واحدة أو مرتين في الأسابيع الأربعة الماضية) 2 = أحيانا (3-10 مرات في الأسابيع الأربعة الماضية) 3 = كثير من الأحيان (أكثر من عشر مرات في الأسابيع الأربعة الماضية)	_____
3	خلال الأسابيع الأربعة الماضية، هل أمضيت أنت أو أي فرد من أفراد الأسرة يوماً كاملاً بليلاً ونهاراً دون تناول أي شيء لأنه لم يكن هناك ما يكفي من الطعام؟	0 = لا (انتهى الاستبيان) 1 = نعم	_____
3A	كم مرة حدث ذلك؟	1 = نادراً (مرة واحدة أو مرتين في الأسابيع الأربعة الماضية) 2 = أحيانا (3-10 مرات في الأسابيع الأربعة الماضية) 3 = كثير من الأحيان (أكثر من عشر مرات في الأسابيع الأربعة الماضية)	_____

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القسم 7. المياه والاصحاح	
<input type="checkbox"/> مياه موصولة بالأنابيب للمجمع <input type="checkbox"/> مياه موصولة بالأنابيب لحفنية عامة <input type="checkbox"/> بشر إرتوازي <input type="checkbox"/> بشر محمي <input type="checkbox"/> خزان مياه أمطار محمي <input type="checkbox"/> عين أنبع محمي <input type="checkbox"/> مياه معالجة <input type="checkbox"/> وايت مياه <input type="checkbox"/> مياه موصولة بشكل غير قانوني بشبكة الأنابيب <input type="checkbox"/> خزان مياه أمطار غير محمي <input type="checkbox"/> بشر غير محمي <input type="checkbox"/> عين أنبع غير محمي <input type="checkbox"/> مياه سطحية (نهر، سد، بحيرة، بركة، جدول، قناة)	<p>1 ما هي مصادر المياه التي تعتمد عليها الأسرة؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	<p>2 هل لدى أفراد اسرتك القدرة على الوصول للمياه بعد الفيضانات؟</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	<p>3 هل تضرر مصدر المياه الذي تعتمد عليه اسرتك بسبب الفيضانات؟</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> تضرر كلي او انقطاع كلي للمياه <input type="checkbox"/> تضرر جزئي <input type="checkbox"/> تلوث للمياه <input type="checkbox"/> انسداد للبئر/ مصدر المياه	<p>4 انا كانت الاجابة للسؤال 3 نعم، ما نوع الضرر؟</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	<p>5 هل اثرت الفيضانات على جودة مياه الشرب التي تعتمد عليها اسرتك؟</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> غير نظيف/ غير صالح للشرب <input type="checkbox"/> عكر (مشوب بالتراب) <input type="checkbox"/> ذر رائحة كريهة <input type="checkbox"/> طعم متغير <input type="checkbox"/> تغير لون المياه	<p>6 انا كانت الاجابة للسؤال 5 نعم، كيف اثرت الفيضانات على جودة المياه؟(حدد كل ما ينطبق)</p>
<p>1. طوال العام 2. 8 أشهر 3. 6 أشهر 4. 4 أشهر 5. أقل من أربعة أشهر</p>	<p>7 الى أي مدى يعتبر مصدر الماء كافي بالنسبة لأسرتك؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)</p>
<p>حدد (.....)</p>	<p>8 في السؤال 7 اذا اختار المستجيب الخيارات 2,3,4,5 في حالة أنه غير كافي طوال العام، ما هي البدائل التي تستخدمها الأسرة؟</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> الرجال <input type="checkbox"/> النساء <input type="checkbox"/> بنين <input type="checkbox"/> بنات	<p>9 من هم المسؤولون بشكل أساسي عن جلب الماء من مصدر المياه (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> أقل من 30 دقيقة <input type="checkbox"/> 30-60 دقيقة <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 ساعات <input type="checkbox"/> أكثر من ساعتين	<p>10 كم من الوقت يستغرق جلب الماء من مصدره بما في ذلك الانتظار في الطابور (المسارية) / وقت الانتظار (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)</p>

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	سبب الانتظار لمدة طويلة لجلب الماء: <input type="checkbox"/> مصدر الماء بعيد عن المنزل <input type="checkbox"/> تدفق / نزول الماء غير كافي <input type="checkbox"/> الازدحام كبير في مصدر الماء	
12	هل تدفع ثمن المياه التي يتم جلبها؟ إذا كان الجواب نعم، كم في الشهر؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم ريال / شهر <input type="checkbox"/> لا
13	ماذا تستخدم لجلب الماء؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)	<input type="checkbox"/> جيريكين (دبة) <input type="checkbox"/> دلو مفتوح <input type="checkbox"/> دلو له يد
14	ما هي كمية الماء الذي تم جلبه آخر مرة؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)	<input type="checkbox"/> أقل من 42 لتر <input type="checkbox"/> 43-60 لتر <input type="checkbox"/> 61-90 لتر <input type="checkbox"/> أكثر من 90 لتر
15	كم يوم تكفي كمية الماء للاستخدام قبل أن يتم جلب كمية أخرى من الماء؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 يوم <input type="checkbox"/> 3-4 أيام <input type="checkbox"/> 5-6 أيام <input type="checkbox"/> 1 أسبوع <input type="checkbox"/> أكثر من أسبوع <input type="checkbox"/> أكثر من أسبوعين
16	ماذا تستخدمون لمعالجة الماء؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)	<input type="checkbox"/> غلي الماء <input type="checkbox"/> مرشح قماش <input type="checkbox"/> مرشح سيراميك <input type="checkbox"/> إضافة الكلور / كواشف كيميائية <input type="checkbox"/> لا توجد معالجة للماء
17	كيف تخزن المياه في المنزل؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)	<input type="checkbox"/> خزان مياه مفتوح <input type="checkbox"/> خزان مياه مغلق <input type="checkbox"/> برميل مفتوح <input type="checkbox"/> برميل مغلق <input type="checkbox"/> جيريكين (دبة) مغلقة
18	أين تقضي أنت وأفراد أسرتك الحاجة؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)	1. التوقف في العراء (منطقة مفتوحة) 2. حمامات عامة موصلة إلى البناية 3. حمامات عامة ليست موصلة إلى البناية 4. حمامات خاصة بالأسرة موصلة إلى البناية 5. حمامات خاصة بالأسرة ليست موصلة إلى البناية
19	في السؤال 18 إذا اختار المستجيب 2,3,4,5 هل أثرت الأمطار الغزيرة والفيضانات التي حصلت مؤخرا على قدرات الوصول للمعاملات؟	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا
20	هل هناك حمامات منفصلة للرجال والنساء؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا
21	هل هناك مرافق لغسل اليدين تابعة للحمامات في الموقع؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا
22	ما الذي تستخدمونه في الغالب لغسل اليدين؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)	<input type="checkbox"/> الماء فقط <input type="checkbox"/> الصابون <input type="checkbox"/> الرماد

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ بعد قضاء الحاجة ☐ قبل وبعد تناول الطعام ☐ قبل إعداد الطعام ☐ بعد تنظيف والتخلص من مخلفات الأطفال ☐ قبل تغذية الطفل ☐ بعد لمس المواشي / الحيوانات الأليفة 	<p>متى تغسلون أيديكم في العادة؟ 23 هناك أكثر من إجابة واحدة ممكنة لا تقرأ الخيارات (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ أسبوعيا ☐ كل أسبوعين ☐ شهريا ☐ في فترات متباعدة 	<p>24 ما هو معدل حدوث الإسهال لدى الأطفال؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ أسبوعيا ☐ كل أسبوعين ☐ شهريا ☐ في فترات متباعدة 	<p>25 ما هو معدل حدوث الإسهال لدى الكبار؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ حفرة خاصة ☐ حفرة عامة ☐ في المناطق المفتوحة 	<p>26 كيف تتخلص الأسرة من النفايات الصلبة؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ حفرة خاصة ☐ حفرة عامة ☐ في المناطق المفتوحة 	<p>27 كيف يتخلص المجتمع من النفايات الصلبة؟ (ضع علامة في المربع المناسب)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ صابون للاستحمام ☐ صابون لغسل الملابس ☐ صحن / حوض لغسل الملابس ☐ لا يوجد لدينا أي من مستلزمات النظافة 	<p>28 هل تتوفر مستلزمات النظافة التالية في منزلكم؟ هناك أكثر من إجابة واحدة ممكنة أقرأ الخيارات (ضع علامة -/ في المربع المناسب)</p>

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القسم 8. المستن	
<input type="checkbox"/> خيمة / حشة <input type="checkbox"/> منزل مستأجر <input type="checkbox"/> منزل ملك <input type="checkbox"/> بيت العائلة المضيقة <input type="checkbox"/> بيت الأقارب / الأصدقاء <input type="checkbox"/> بيت مقدم من المسجد / الجمعية الخيرية <input type="checkbox"/> مبنى مهجور / عام <input type="checkbox"/> مركز جماعي <input type="checkbox"/> منطقة سكنية مؤقتة	1. أين تعيش حالياً؟ (أشر على خيار واحد فقط)
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	2. هل تضرر السكن/المأوى الذي تسكنه من السيول والفيضانات؟
<input type="checkbox"/> حالة جيدة ولا يحتاج إلى أي إصلاحات <input type="checkbox"/> حالة متوسطة لكنه يحتاج إلى بعض أعمال الترميم اللازمة <input type="checkbox"/> حالة سيئة ويحتاج إلى إصلاحات كبيرة <input type="checkbox"/> مدمر ويحتاج إلى إعادة بناء	3. كيف كانت حالة السكن قبل الأمطار والفيضانات؟
<input type="checkbox"/> حالة جيدة ولا يحتاج إلى أي إصلاحات <input type="checkbox"/> حالة متوسطة لكنه يحتاج إلى بعض أعمال الترميم اللازمة <input type="checkbox"/> حالة سيئة ويحتاج إلى إصلاحات كبيرة <input type="checkbox"/> مدمر ويحتاج إلى إعادة بناء	4. كيف كانت حالة السكن بعد الأمطار والفيضانات؟
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	5. هل عليك أن تدفع مقابل الإقامة في مكانك الحالي؟ (وضع حاتمة واحدة فقط)
.....	6. إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم، فكم المبلغ؟
<input type="checkbox"/> بقي تماماً <input type="checkbox"/> بقي جزئياً <input type="checkbox"/> لا بقي على الإطلاق	8. هل بقي السكن الحالي باحتياجاتك؟
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	9. هل تتمتع بالخصوصية؟
<input type="checkbox"/> أمن جداً <input type="checkbox"/> أمن إلى حد ما <input type="checkbox"/> غير أمن <input type="checkbox"/> غير أمن إلى حد كبير	10. هل تشعر بالأمان في مسكنك الحالي بعد الفيضانات التي حصلت مؤخراً؟
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم، لدينا <input type="checkbox"/> نعم، لدينا القليل لكن ليس ما يكفي <input type="checkbox"/> ليس لدينا على الإطلاق	11. هل لديك كمية كافية من المواد غير الغذائية لأرتك؟
<input type="checkbox"/> البطانيات <input type="checkbox"/> الثراشف (العنايت) <input type="checkbox"/> الأواني المنزلية <input type="checkbox"/> مستلزمات النظافة الخاصة بالطفل <input type="checkbox"/> غير ذلك (يرجى التحديد)	13. أي نوع من المواد غير الغذائية أنت في حاجة ملحة إليها؟

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القسم 9: التعليم		
1	هل لديك اطفال في اسرتك يدرسو في المدارس حاليا؟	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا
2	العدد؟ اذا كان الجواب نعم ، كم	<input type="checkbox"/> عدد الاولاد..... <input type="checkbox"/> عدد البنات.....
3	هل اثرت الامطار الغزيرة والفيضانات على قدرتك اطفالك من الوصول الى المدرسة؟	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا
4	هل لديك اطفال في سن الدراسة و اوقفوا الدراسة او امتنعوا عن الدراسة؟	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا
5	العدد؟ اذا كان الجواب نعم ، كم	<input type="checkbox"/> عدد الاولاد..... <input type="checkbox"/> عدد البنات.....
5	ما هي اهم ثلاثة عوامل / الاسباب الرئيسة التي يواجهها الاولاد/البنات في سن الدراسة في اسرتك والمجتمع والتي تؤثر سلبا على التسجيل والهروب من المدرسة؟	<input type="checkbox"/> الرسوم المدرسية <input type="checkbox"/> ترك العمل / دعم الاسرة <input type="checkbox"/> الزواج المبكر <input type="checkbox"/> المرض او الاعاقة <input type="checkbox"/> المسافة الى المدارس / نقص وسائل النقل الى المدارس <input type="checkbox"/> تكاليف النقل الى المدارس البعيدة
6	من وجهة نظرك ما هو الدعم الاكثر اهمية للتعليم في الوقت الحالي في هذه المنطقة؟	<input type="checkbox"/> ترميم المباني المدرسية والمرافق المدمرة <input type="checkbox"/> توفير معلمين و المعلمات <input type="checkbox"/> تاسيس امكن مؤقتة للتعليم (كالخيام) <input type="checkbox"/> الدعم المادي للمعلمين او النفي للطلاب <input type="checkbox"/> التغذية المدرسية <input type="checkbox"/> تعزيز المرافق الصحية (الحمامات) وتوفير المياه