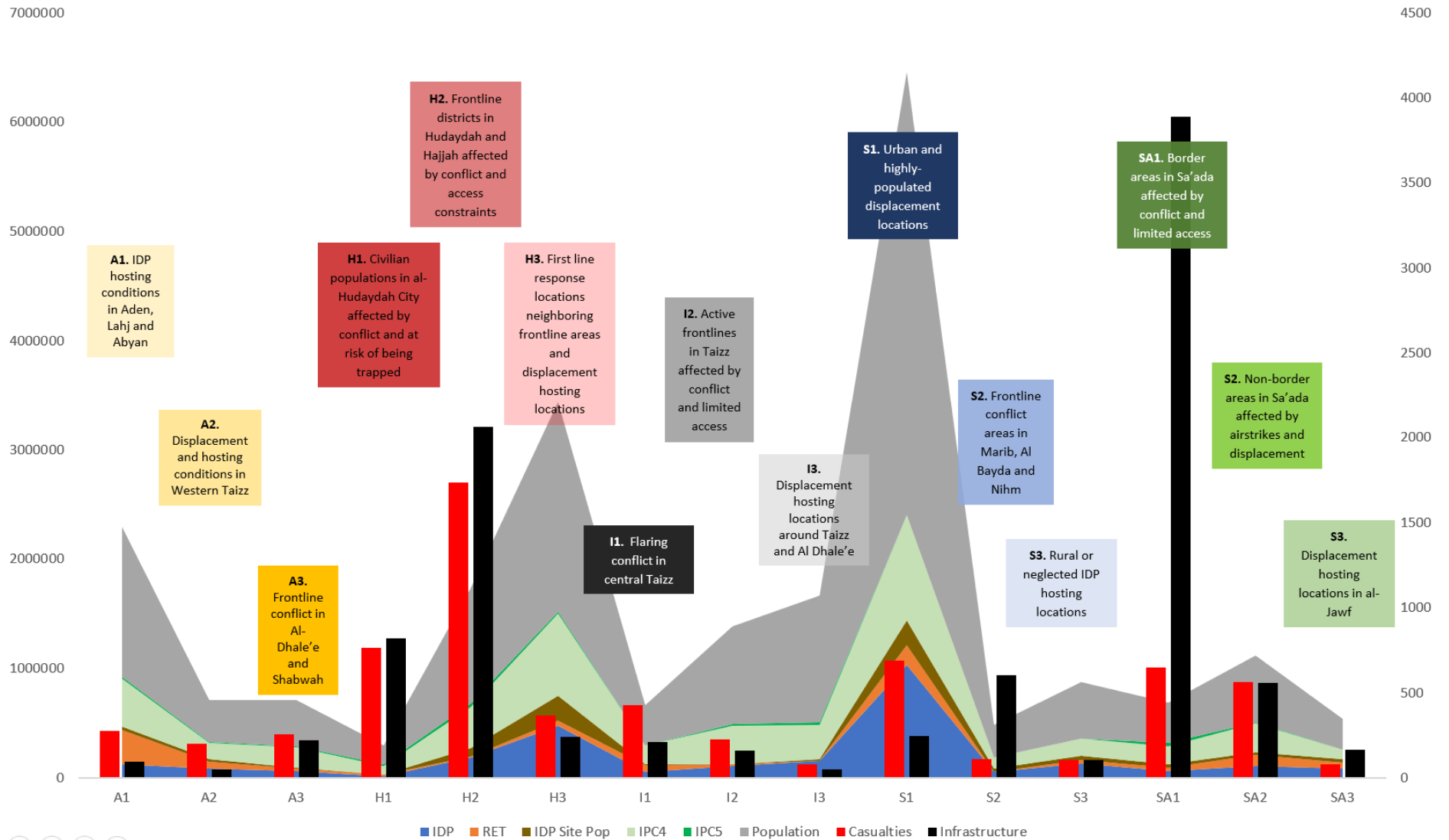


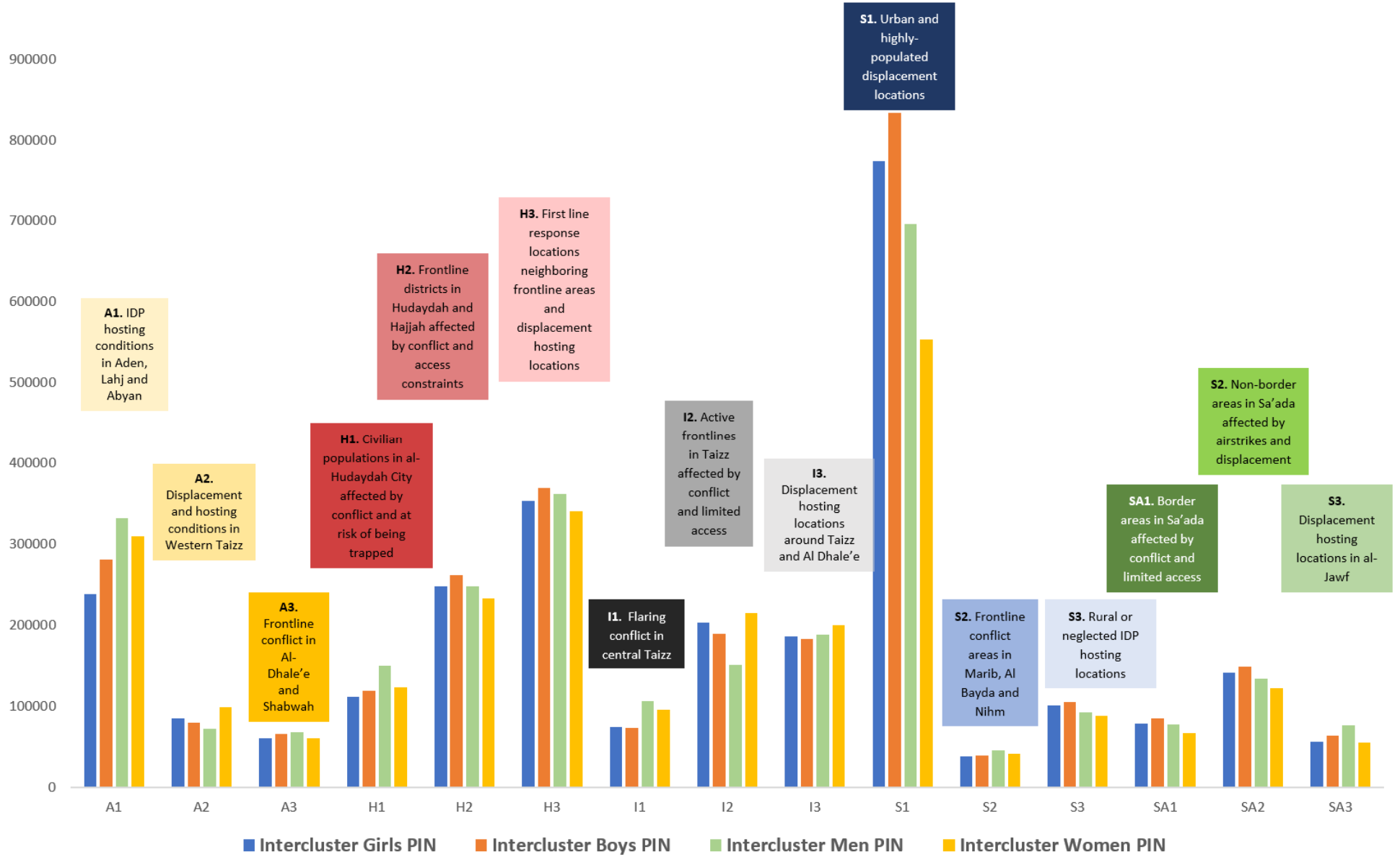
At the heart of the humanitarian emergency in Yemen is a protection crisis that threatens the life, safety and well-being of millions of civilians, not least women, children and the most vulnerable already struggling to survive. Ongoing conflict and its consequences on basic services and institutions, have resulted in civilian casualties, displacement, damage to vital infrastructure and disruption and loss of livelihoods, not to mention harmful coping mechanisms and the breakdown of community support structures.

The conflict in Yemen continues on several geographic fronts, where the implications on protection differ depending on the nature of armed conflict, vulnerabilities, and composition of the population, among other factors. The Protection Cluster (including its Child Protection and GBV Areas of Responsibility) has, in line with and as a follow-up to the cluster strategy outlined in the 2019 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, developed an area-based analysis of the most severe 100 districts based on the Humanitarian Needs Overview in terms of protection needs, taking into account other converging humanitarian needs. Based on this analysis, the cluster has developed sub-national response plans linked to the typology of needs, ranging from frontline conflict and trapped populations, to first line responses to protection and displacement, IDP hosting sites, and community-based responses.

OVERVIEW OF AREA-BASED ANALYSIS



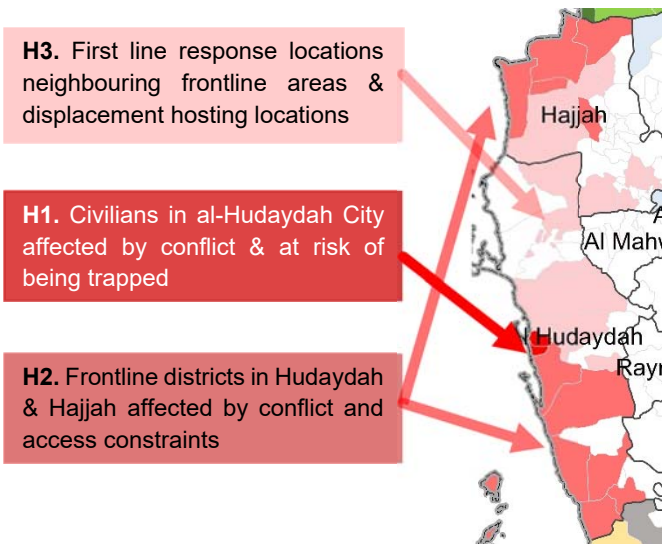
Protection Situation	Districts	Population (2018 HNO)	IDP (2018)	IDP (2019)	RET	HNO Severity
Hudaydah Hub						
H1. Civilians in al-Hudaydah City affected by conflict & risk of being trapped	3	176,344	13,512	1,662	15,384	4.89
H2. Frontline districts in Hudaydah & Hajjah affected by conflict & access	11	1,061,585	178,710	10,590	8,202	4.48
H3. First line locations near frontlines & displacement hosting locations	14	1,915,500	386,196	91,416	49,968	3.68
Ibb Hub						
I1. Flaring conflict in central Taizz	3	372,845	50,298	2,706	66,486	4.59
I2. Active frontlines in Taizz affected by conflict and limited access	6	888,997	108,828	1,494	16,086	3.78
I3. Displacement hosting locations around Taizz and Al Dhale'e	7	1,157,955	151,698	5,850	2,082	2.97
Sana'a Hub						
S1. Urban and highly populated displacement locations	14	4,050,796	1,005,360	28,674	181,908	3.72
S2. Frontline conflict areas in Marib, Al Bayda and Nihm	5	292,917	51,468	1,116	5,640	4.04
S3. Rural or neglected IDP hosting locations	9	515,662	129,168	3,102	32,184	3.73
Sa'ada Hub						
SA1. Border areas in Sa'ada affected by conflict and limited access	8	368,859	64,434	0	31,956	4.22
SA2. Non-border and other areas in Sa'ada affected by airstrikes & displacement	7	612,542	106,110	2,988	103,680	4.65
SA3. Displacement hosting locations in Al Jawf	6	281,440	84,690	300	52,884	3.83
Aden Hub						
A1. IDP hosting conditions in Aden, Lahj and Abyan	12	1,372,828	119,124	3,936	309,528	3.69
A2. Displacement and hosting conditions in Western Taizz	5	382,493	85,068	2,466	61,020	3.91
A3. Frontline conflict in Al-Dhale'e and Shabwah	4	421,510	25,572	34170	28,512	3.69



HUDAYDAH HUB OVERVIEW

Overview figures

Population	3,153,429 (28 districts)
IDPs	578,418 as of 2018
	103,668 in 2019
Returnees	73,554 as of 2018
Civilian Casualties	2,867 since 2017
	518 in 2019
Infrastructure damages	3,124 since 2017
IPC Population	1,202,000 IPC 4
	59,000 IPC 5
HNO Severity	4.35



H1. Civilians in Al Hudaydah City affected by conflict & at risk of being trapped

Al Hawak, Al Hali, Al Mina

Key figures

Combined resident pop. of districts	est. 176,000
Protection PIN (acute)	387,000
Total IDPs	est. 15,000
Total returnees	est. 15,000
No. civilian casualties since 2017	766
Population in IPC 5	13,000 without HFA

Priority responses

- **Community centres for urban population affected by regular conflict**
- **Scale-up in MHPSS and specialized protection services, such as case management (including children and women)**
- **MRE and mine action to decontaminate land**

The main drivers of protection needs in the districts comprising Al Hudaydah City are the constant conflict in urban areas comprising daily fighting and remote violence, which are at a heightened risk of escalation. Escalation of airstrikes and violence around the city since June 2018 led to a dramatic increase in civilian casualties with 1,493 civilian casualties reported in Al Hudaydah governorate in the second half of 2018 compared to 547 in the first half (CIMP 12/2018). In 2019, following the implementation of the ceasefire on 18 December 2018, which prompted a dramatic reduction in the number of airstrikes on Al Hudaydah, shellfire has reportedly taken the highest toll on civilians in the city. Al Hawak has registered the highest number of casualties across the governorate, predominantly attributed to airstrikes and shelling. Al Hali, on the eastern outskirts, registered highest levels of damage to civilian infrastructure.

Conflict frontlines run through Al Hawak and Al Hali. The conflict zone is subject to a fragile ceasefire and redeployment plan reached in December 2018. However, this agreement has been violated multiple times. In the event of a failure of the ceasefire, up to 630,000 civilians in the city and its periphery are at risk of being trapped in the crossfire. Ongoing hostilities continue to render all routes to the south and east of the city largely inaccessible, leaving the road out of the city to the north the only one available. The highway to the east is contested, and areas around the city are reportedly heavily mined.

In addition to civilian casualties and the risks faced by an urban population affected by regular active conflict, the main protection concerns include a high presence of landmines and IEDs, with reports of returnees being affected. Civilians find it difficult to move from areas of active fighting due to landmines and trenches. As the situation

continues to deteriorate, grave child rights violations are likely to escalate, and women and girls are increasingly exposed to risks. Based on the HNO, the severity indicator for child rights violations was among the highest at 4.67, and the severity indicator for requests for GBV services was also highest at 6.

Protection needs and risks of negative coping mechanisms are exacerbated by poverty, as salaries have either declined or have not been paid and general economic opportunities have shrunk following the access restricting measures and blockade on ports imposed temporarily in 2017. Almost 8% of the population of Al Hudaydah city is at high risk of famine-like conditions and 50% are at risk of acute food insecurity if imports are further disrupted (IPC 20/12/2018). Access to health services is already very poor with emergency, surgery, and maternal services reported unavailable by the majority of the population. Cholera outbreaks are exacerbated by airstrikes on water and sanitation facilities in and around the city between June to December 2018. Additionally, trenches within the city centre have damaged water networks and contaminated the water (ACLED 7/12/2018).

H2. Frontline districts in Al Hudaydah & Hajjah affected by conflict & access

Ad-Durayhimi, Bayt al Faqih, Al Garrahi, at-Tuhayat, Hays, Al Khawkhah in Hudaydah Governorate; Midi, Hayran, Haradh, Aslem, Bakil al Mir in Hajjah Governorate

Key figures

Combined resident pop. of districts	est. 1 million
Protection PIN (acute)	179,500
Total IDPs	est. 189,000
Total returnees	est. 8,000
No. civilian casualties since 2017	1,734
Population in IPC 5	32,500 without HFA
IDP site population	est. 80,000

Priority responses

- **Outreach protection service teams based in neighbouring districts to provide first line responses**
- **Emergency victim assistance**
- **Immediate referrals for persons with specific needs**

Numerous active frontlines run through Al Hudaydah and Hajjah governorates along the Tihama coastal plains in the south and west of Al Hudaydah governorate, and along districts in the north and west of Hajjah governorate on the border with Saudi Arabia. The area is important strategically to both sides of the conflict due to its proximity to Saudi Arabia on one side, and to the port city of Al Hudaydah and the Red Sea coast on the other.

The main drivers of protection needs are dynamic conflict affecting civilians, rapid and repetitive instances of displacement, and access constraints. While the number of airstrikes in Al Hudaydah has declined since the Stockholm Agreement, civilians remain at risk of shellfire, small arms fire, landmines and UXOs. In Hajjah governorate, intense fighting has been reported in 2019 on the main frontlines running through Midi, Hayran and Haradh. Ground clashes are common, including IED attacks and shellfire, and airstrikes are also reported across the governorate. The majority of affected districts in Hajjah and Al Hudaydah are difficult for humanitarian actors to access. Most of the roads within districts with active frontlines are closed or very difficult to access. This prevents the affected population's access to aid and services, and increases the risk of becoming trapped in areas of active fighting.

A surge in fighting in eastern Hajjah in March drove the displacement of large numbers of people within the governorate. Given that the dynamics of conflict are rapid and unpredictable, many IDPs remain close to frontlines, with an estimated 80,000 forced to stay in spontaneous settlements with limited access to food, shelter, water and sanitation. IDPs and returnees frequently suffer multiple displacements that quickly deplete their coping mechanisms. They are often unable to access livelihoods and markets due to movement restrictions, exacerbating food insecurity and increasing incidences of malnutrition (MCLA TWG 2018).

Based on the HNO 2019, the severity indicator for child rights violations was among the highest at 3.91, while the severity indicator for requests for GBV services was 2.18, likely linked to unavailability of services. High child protection concerns have been reported in Al Garrahi and Aslem and high numbers of female heads of household within displaced and host populations in Haradh, Al Garrahi and Al Khawkhah.

People in areas affected by fighting, for instance Ad Durayhimi in Al Hudaydah, report high levels of psychological illness and trauma. Conflict-driven needs and vulnerabilities exist against the backdrop of significant levels of pre-crisis poverty and underdevelopment. Historically, Hajjah governorate has had very high levels of poverty and malnutrition compared with other areas of Yemen, due to a number of complex socio-economic issues such as the dependence on limited agricultural revenue and livestock herding, and lack of land ownership (FEWS NET 02/2019). Poor access to markets and the lack of regular and sustainable income puts at least 32,500 people in Hajjah at risk of facing famine like conditions, without access to a regular food assistance.

H3. First line response locations near frontlines & displacement hosting locations

Al-Marawi'ah, al-Mansuriyah, Bajil, Al Qanawis, Ad Dahi, Az Zuhrah in Al Hudaydah governorate; Mustaba, Mabyan, Abs, Bani Qa'is, Ash Shaghdirah, Hajjah city, Washhah, Sharas in Hajjah governorate

Key figures

Combined resident pop. of districts	est. 1.9 million
Protection PIN (acute)	302,312
Total IDPs	est. 477,000
Total returnees	est. 50,000
No. civilian casualties since 2017	367
Population in IPC 5	13,500 without HFA
IDP site population	est. 225,000

Priority responses

- **Minimum protection services in IDP hosting sites**
- **Immediate referrals for persons with specific needs**
- **Community centres providing specialized protection services to conflict-affected and displaced populations (additional community centres needed in Az-Zuhrah and Abs/Aslem)**
- **Scale-up in MHPSS in existing facilities**
- **MRE and mine action to decontaminate land**

Six districts in Al Hudaydah (largely around Al Hudaydah city and in the north) and eight in Hajjah (mostly around Hajjah city and central Hajjah) are among the most severe areas that are not frontlines but are critical for first line responses to those affected by conflict and displacement. The total population of these districts is estimated at 1.9 million; over 20% are IDPs. These districts host more than 300,000 people in acute need of protection. Behind the main frontlines, the threat to civilian safety is almost entirely from airstrikes targeting roads (particularly key supply lines) and other critical infrastructure. These districts are largely accessible by humanitarian actors, apart from Abs and Mustaba, where access has been increasingly difficult in 2019 (OCHA).

Displacement is the main driver of protection needs in first line response districts, particularly in Abs, Mustaba and Hajjah city, where IDPs make up between 40% and 78% of the entire population. These districts have received more than 90,000 newly displaced people since 2019, the largest IDP influx recorded across the country so far this year. With basic services largely unavailable and less than 30% of the overall population in most of these districts having access to a regular income, the influx of IDPs is likely putting pressure on the already overburdened job market and services. This could affect social cohesion, particularly if humanitarian aid is delivered only to IDPs. Issues around social cohesion are further exacerbated by tribal dynamics in Hajjah, where some IDPs face marginalization due to their non-tribal status.

More than 225,000 IDPs are estimated to live in makeshift shelters, often in damaged or unfinished buildings in poor conditions, leading to feelings of insecurity, lack of privacy, issues with security of tenure, and exposure of women to risks (REACH 07/2018). Many IDPs struggle financially, particularly in Hajjah. Securing enough income to be able to access safe shelter, water, and health services is more difficult for female-headed households, leading to negative coping mechanisms (MCLA TWG 2018).

The highest numbers of people with special needs or vulnerabilities are in Washhah in eastern Hajjah, where over 30% of the entire population represent at least one vulnerability. High numbers of unaccompanied/separated children were also reported in Washhah and Ash Shaghdirah (MCLA TWG 2018). Overall, the severity of needs concerning GBV services is at the highest level in 12 out of 14 first line response districts.

High levels of pre-crisis poverty in Hajjah, exacerbated by conflict related economic collapse and insecurity, has left the majority of the population (particularly in Abs, Mustaba, and Bani Qa'is) without an income and dependent on humanitarian assistance. More than 13,500 people in Mustaba and Bani Qa'is would face famine-

like conditions without regular humanitarian food assistance. In Abs, the frontline moved into the district in the first months of 2019 and threatens to displace large numbers of people and damage critical water facilities. There is a high risk of further conflict induced displacement, which will continue to drive high humanitarian needs and protection concerns throughout 2019.

IBB HUB OVERVIEW

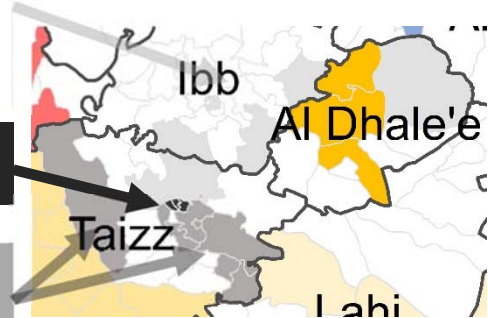
Overview figures

Population	2,419,797 (16 districts)
IDPs	310,824 in 2018 10,050 in 2019
Returnees	84,654 in 2018
Civilian Casualties	735 since 2017
Infrastructure damages	256 in 2019
IPC Population	421 since 2017
IPC Population	838,000 IPC 4 34,000 IPC 5
HNO Severity:	3.78

I3. Displacement hosting locations around Taizz and Al Dhale'e

I1. Flaring conflict in central Taizz

I2. Active frontlines in Taizz affected by conflict and limited access



I1. Flaring conflict in central Taizz

Al Mudhaffar, Salh, Al-Qahirah

Key figures

Combined resident pop. of districts	est. 372,000
Protection PIN (acute)	331,382
Total IDPs	est. 53,000
Total returnees	est. 66,500
No. civilian casualties since 2017	430
Population in IPC 5	0

Priority responses

- Provision of specialized protection services through local partners for urban population affected by regular conflict and access constraints
- Immediate referrals for persons with specific needs
- MRE and mine action to decontaminate land

Taizz city consists of three districts: Al Mudhaffar, Salh, and Al Qahirah, with a population estimated at 372,000 in 2018. Latest estimates put this number much higher at up to 653,000. The city has been heavily affected by fighting since 2015 and has registered the highest number of civilian casualties across the governorate. Fighting around the city has escalated sporadically during 2019, including an outbreak in January which led to a 370% increase in reported civilian casualties in the first quarter of 2019, compared to the last quarter of 2018 (CIMP 2019). Escalation in March and April has also resulted in closures of health facilities, and displacement.

The main protection concerns in the city are the persistent effects of conflict between various factions on the civilian population, including civilians caught up by shootings, shelling or IEDs. Heavy fighting in 2019 has destroyed buildings, mosques, and civil infrastructure, with shelling targeting residential areas. Civilian casualties due to those types of violence in 2019 have already surpassed the 2018 total. Limited access to services hampers availability of health assistance to respond to the high numbers of casualties, with some facilities forced to close. Moreover, due to previous targeting of hospitals, affected people have reportedly avoided health services and have even taken relatives out of hospitals. Many medical staff have reportedly resigned due to security reasons (MSF 24/03/2019).

Taizz city is a strategic location due to its industrial importance: the Hawban industrial zone to the northeast of the city is a crucial processing, packaging and distribution hub for foodstuffs, which traders say play an important role in feeding the country. Freedom of movement remains an issue, with the city encircled by armed actors and connected to other parts of the country only by one mountain road linking it with the town of Turbah. Main highways connecting the city to Al Hudaydah, Sana'a, and Aden have been cut off by the fighting.

Based on the HNO, the severity indicator for child rights violations is among the highest at 4 due to conflict affecting children.

Increased displacement was reported between May and June 2019, with 1,113 households (more than 6,500 people) displaced between 26 May – 2 June, which constitutes up to 75% of all displaced in the governorate in 2019 so far. As of June, there are more than 53,000 IDPs in the city at risk of being caught up in conflict due to their proximity to constantly fluctuating frontlines.

12. Active frontlines in Taizz affected by conflict and limited access

Maqbanah, Sabir al Mawadim, Al Misrakh, Dimnat Khadir, As Silw, Hayfan

Key figures

Combined resident pop. of districts	est. 889,000
Protection PIN (acute)	494,627
Total IDPs	est. 110,300
Total returnees	est. 16,000
No. civilian casualties since 2017	224
Population in IPC 5	13,000

Priority responses

- **Community centres in accessible areas providing specialized protection services to conflict-affected and displaced populations (additional community centres with outreach capacity needed)**
- **Emergency victim assistance**
- **MRE and mine action to decontaminate land**

Active frontlines run across Taizz governorate from eastern Maqbanah district to Dimnat Khadir and Hayfan districts located in the west, with opposing forces generally controlling the west and south versus those controlling the north, center and far south. These six frontline districts have a population of almost 900,000 people and host more than 110,000 IDPs, particularly in Dimnat Khadir and Hayfan.

The main driver of protection needs in frontline districts of Taizz is conflict, including ground fighting, shelling and high levels of insecurity since the beginning of 2015. Sabir Al Mawadim, Hayfan, Al Misrakh, and Dimnat Khadir districts have all experienced armed clashes in 2019 (ACLED 07/05/2019). Hayfan currently has frontlines in Al Mafalis, Al Khazajah and Dhiban (Liveuamap 03/05/2019). Hayfan and As Silw, in the south of the governorate, both see frequent outbreaks of violence between opposing forces, as they are located on the main route south to Lahj. Overall, from 2017 to June 2019, active fighting and shelling caused around 224 civilian casualties and destroyed 113 civilian structures (CIMP 02/06/2019). In addition, the presence of landmines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and unexploded ordnance (UXOs) pose a major threat to civilians. Airstrikes are infrequent but resulted in civilian casualties in May 2019.

There are currently over 110,000 IDPs residing in the districts of Sabir Al Mawadim, Hayfan, Al Misrakh, As Silw, Maqbanah and Dimnat Khadir that have high protection needs. More than 16,000 returnees also reside within these districts (IOM 11/2018). Returnees and IDPs lack livelihood opportunities, coping mechanisms, and access to social services as a result of displacement. These groups are particularly vulnerable to social exclusion, lack of documentation, privacy, and legal protection. Exclusion from healthcare and protection services is also a major issue (RDP 07/2018). Based on the HNO, the severity indicator for child rights violations is moderately high at 3.4 and the severity indicator for requests for GBV services is considered moderate at 3.

Conflict and conflict-induced economic crisis has driven food insecurity in these areas, as high food prices combined with a lack of economic opportunities have caused acute food insecurity (OCHA 23/01/2019; OCHA 28/05/2018; RDP 12/2018). All major roads across Taizz governorate are closed or classified as difficult to access. The major bridge south of Al Misrakh is also closed (Logistics Cluster 28/04/2019). This limits mobility of people and commodities, including food, NFIs, and fuel to run facilities and provide basic services. Lack of fuel makes it difficult to run health and water services, which contributes to the spread of epidemics and acute watery diarrhea. In Maqbanah, increased prices of commodities, including fuel, has reduced access to, and availability of, basic services such as water or electricity to run health facilities (Islamic Help 28/10/2015; RDP 12/2018).

13. Displacement and hosting locations around Taizz and al-Dhale'e

Juban (Al Dhale'e), Dhi As Sufal, Mudhaykhirah, Al Dhihar, An Nadirah, As Sabra (Ibb), Al Ta'aziyah (Taizz)

Key figures

Combined resident pop. of districts	est. 1,158,000
Protection PIN (acute)	218,258
Total IDPs	est. 157,700
Total returnees	est. 2,000
No. civilian casualties since 2017	81
Population in IPC 5	21,000 without HFA
IDP site population	est. 9,000

Priority responses

- **Community centres providing specialized protection services to conflict affected and displaced populations (additional community centre needed in As Sabrah)**
- **Scale-up in MHPSS in existing facilities**
- **MRE and mine action to decontaminate land**

Displacement and hosting conditions are the main drivers of protection needs in districts in Ibb, as well as Al-Ta'aziyah in Taizz and Juban in Al-Dhale'e. These districts host an estimated total of 157,700 IDPs and over 2,000 returnees. Al-Ta'aziyah hosts the highest number among these, with over 58,000 IDPs (IOM 11/2018). The majority of Ibb's IDP population fled conflict in Taizz city, because unlike the majority of roads across Taizz governorate, the main road linking Taizz to Ibb is open, facilitating the movement of many IDPs from Taizz (Logistics Cluster 28/04/2019). Juban, in Al Dhale'e governorate, is currently an accessible hosting location despite containing active frontlines until late 2018.

Reported protection concerns for IDPs and returnees include a lack of documentation, lack of privacy, difficulties accessing basic services, aid or protection assistance, and privacy. Around 13% of the 57,456 IDPs in Al Dhihar, Ibb governorate ranked protection as their priority need (MCLA 2018). IDPs in most sites in Dhi As Sufal and Al Dhihar reported acute protection needs, including the need for security, privacy, and separated toilets for women. The presence of UXO and mines, child labour, and begging are also major protection concerns that have been reported (Shelter Cluster, REACH 08/2017). According to the HNO, the severity indicator for requests for GBV services was 3.71. Protracted displacement, which exacerbates existing vulnerabilities, highlights the need for community-based responses. Marginalized groups such as the *Muhamasheen* in some areas of Taizz governorate have reportedly been prevented by the local population from accessing basic necessities. There have been reports that some have been forced out of their place of shelter at gunpoint (UNHCR 04/2016).

Large IDP sites in Al Dhale'e and Taizz are at risk of being caught up in the conflict due to their proximity to constantly fluctuating frontlines. IDPs within Al Ta'aziyah are at greatest risk, recording the highest number of casualties and conflict incidents among displacement hosting locations across Taizz and Al Dhale'e (Liveuamap 09/05/2019, CIMP 2019). Since 2017, there have been 66 civilian casualties within Al Ta'aziyah (CIMP 02/06/2019).

SANA'A HUB OVERVIEW

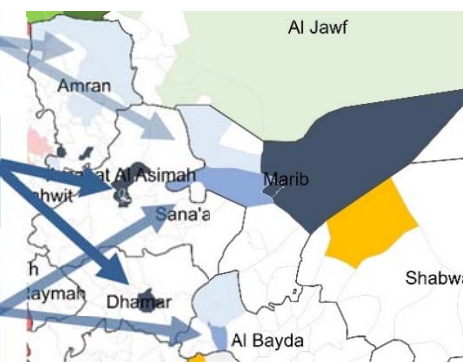
Overview figures

Population	4,859,375 (28 districts)
IDPs	1,185,996 in 2018
	32,892 in 2019
Returnees	219,732
Civilian	905 since 2017
Casualties	269 since 2019
Infrastructure damages	954 since 2017
IPC Population	1,221,000 IPC 4 1500 IPC 5
HNO Severity:	3.83

S3. Rural or neglected IDP hosting locations

S1. Urban and highly-populated displacement locations

S2. Frontline conflict areas in Marib, Al Bayda and Nihm



S1. Urban and highly populated displacement locations

Shu'aub, Az'zal, As Sabain, Al Wahdah, Ma'ain, Ath'thawrah, Bani Al Harith in Amanat al Asimah; Amran City; Dhamar City; Marib and Marib City in Marib Governorate; Arhab, Sanhan, Khwalan in Sana'a Governorate

Key figures

Combined resident pop. of districts	est. 4,051,000
Protection PIN (acute)	981,724
Total IDPs	est. 1,030,000
Total returnees	est. 182,000
No. civilian casualties since 2017	690
Population in IPC 5	0
IDP Site Population	est. 221,000

Priority responses

- **Minimum protection services for IDP hosting sites**
- **Community centres providing services to conflict affected and displaced urban populations (additional community centres needed in As Sabain and Ma'ain)**
- **Scale-up in MHPSS in existing facilities**
- **Referral pathways for persons with specific needs**

The governorates of Amanat al Asimah, Amran, Dhamar, Marib and Sana'a contain densely populated urban centres that host large numbers of IDPs displaced due to conflict. Currently an estimated 1 million IDPs are living within the 14 urban districts. Some IDPs originate from within these districts, although many have fled fighting in the surrounding governorates of Hajjah, Sa'ada, Al Dhale'e, Taizz, and Al Hudaydah (IOM 11/2018). Civilian impact incidents, mainly airstrikes, occur less frequently than in districts that contain active frontlines, although when airstrikes and shellfire do occur, the collateral has the potential to do significantly more harm due to the density of the populations residing there.

The main driver of protection needs in these densely populated locations is the continual influx of IDPs. The urban district of Amran now hosts an estimated 59,000 IDPs, half of the district's total population (UNICEF May 2019, IOM 11/2019), while Marib city hosts an IDP population far greater than the city's host population (IOM 03/2019). While the majority of IDPs live with relatives or in rental accommodation, an estimated 20% live in spontaneous settlements, and 4% in public buildings, schools, hospitals or religious buildings (Protection Cluster 03/2019). The most vulnerable IDPs are those residing in camp-like settlements on the outskirts of cities, and those occupying vacant public buildings inside the cities. In IDP hosting sites in Dhamar, Marib and Sana'a many IDPs face high protection risks, due to overcrowding, no privacy between ages and sexes, and a lack of lighting and safe spaces for women, adolescents and children. According to the HNO, the severity indicator for requests for GBV services is among the highest at 5.93. IDPs residing in vacant buildings without government approval or legal documentation are at risk of eviction and are harder for humanitarian agencies to access as they are unregistered and hard to track (IOM March 2019).

Food insecurity and decreasing access to services reported in urban areas exacerbates pre-existing and displacement-related vulnerabilities. In 2016, more urban than rural households reported a complete lack of food (EFSNA 2016). Pre-crisis, urban areas relied on government salaries and non-agricultural casual labour for income, but government salaries have not been paid regularly since 2016 (EFSNA 2016). The recent influx of IDPs into urban areas has added pressure to the casual labour market with a surplus of unskilled casual labourers.

These urban areas also contain large groups of marginalized populations with limited income or livelihood opportunities, who are increasingly forced to resort to negative coping strategies including begging (HNO 2019). The majority of these marginalized groups, such as the *Muhamasheen*, live in urban slums or overcrowded conditions and use unimproved latrines (HNO 2019, UNICEF August 2018). These conditions expose vulnerable groups, particularly children, to extreme protection risks such as exploitation and abuse. The existence of strong tribal social structures in Sana'a and surrounding areas adds another layer of complexity. IDP households that originate from locations without strong tribal ties find it more challenging to access social support networks.

S2. Frontline conflict areas in Marib, Al Bayda and Nihm

Sirwah, Harib al Qaramish in Marib governorate; Rada' in Al Bayda governorate; Nihm and Hushaysh in Sana'a governorate

Key figures

Combined resident pop. of districts	est. 293,000
Protection PIN (acute)	108,195
Total IDPs	est. 52,500
Total returnees	est. 5,500
No. civilian casualties since 2017	112
Population in IPC 5	0
IDP site population	est. 30,000

Priority responses

- **Outreach protection service teams based in neighboring districts to provide first line responses**
- **Emergency victim assistance**

Active frontlines run from Nihm and Hushaysh in Sana'a governorate, across to Sirwah, and Harib al Qaramish in Marib governorate, and then down to the east of Rada' in Al Bayda governorate, putting up to 293,000 people at risk. Since 2017 there have been 112 reported civilian casualties across these five districts and at least 604 civilian structures have been impacted by hostilities (CIMP 02/06/2014). In 2019, hostilities intensified in Nihm (Sana'a governorate) and in Sirwah and Harib al Qaramish (Marib), although these have subsequently calmed.

The main drivers of protection needs within these districts are conflict and displacement. Airstrikes have caused the highest civilian impact with more than 60 civilian structures destroyed between January and June 2019 (CIMP 06/2019), while victim assistance is needed for incidents which result in civilian casualties. The people most in need of protection are those who remain close to the active frontlines, as there is an increasing risk of getting caught in the crossfire increases as frontlines change. Some 52,500 IDPs are residing in frontline conflict areas in Marib, Al Bayda and Nihm (IOM 11/2018, estimates by frontline actors 10/05/2019). Sirwah districts hosts the largest number of IDPs, with 29,154 displaced people, equal to 90% of the district's total population (IOM 11/2018). IDPs continue to move into Sirwah district; at least 114 new arrivals have been recorded since January 2019 (IOM 28/04/2019).

In addition to the risk of exposure to artillery fire and shelling, the active conflict also drastically restricts people's movement, affecting their ability to access markets and services. IDPs in Nihm and Marib reported needs relating to education for children as well as child protection services (MCLA TWG 2018; CSSW, 20/02/2019). According to the HNO, the severity indicator for requests for gender-based violence (GBV) services was 3.6.

The presence of acute food insecurity, poverty, and a shrinking job market are exacerbating the needs of the conflict-affected households. The primary source of income in these districts pre-crisis came from government salaries, casual labour, crops and livestock sales, and remittances, all of which have been negatively impacted by the conflict. Currently 101,500 people across these districts are experiencing acute food insecurity (IPC 4). This is expected to worsen because of the ongoing reduction of income among IDPs and households residing in intense conflict zones (FEWS NET 2019). The destruction and/or lack of access to public and private infrastructure, including farmland, public service buildings and factories, drastically reduces employment opportunities. The absence of income and livelihoods leaves IDPs dependent on support from host communities that also suffer from lack of income and reduced access to markets. Negative coping mechanisms expose boys and girls to abuse and exploitation, including child marriage, exploitative labour and child recruitment.

Due to the active frontlines and the indiscriminate effects on civilians, humanitarians have limited access to these locations; all main roads in these districts are either closed or difficult to access (Logistic Cluster, Access Map, 05/03/2019).

S3. Rural or neglected IDP hosting locations

Khamir, Maswar, Huth, Harf Sofyan in Amran, Medghal, Majzar in Marib, Al Quraishyah, Wald Rabi' in Al Bayda and Hamdan in Sana'a

Key figures

Combined resident pop. of districts	est. 516,000
Protection PIN (acute)	245,217
Total IDPs	est. 132,000
Total returnees	est. 32,000
No. civilian casualties since 2017	103
Population in IPC 5	1,500 without HFA
IDP site population	est. 38,000

Priority responses

- **Outreach protection service teams and community center modalities to provide specialized protection services for rural displaced and conflict-affected communities**
- **Minimum protection services in IDP hosting sites**

Many IDP hosting sites are scattered throughout rural locations and have received limited humanitarian support, reportedly neglected because of lack of information and/or difficulties in access due to their remote locations, their proximity to active frontlines, or associated road closures (Logistics Cluster, Access Map 05/03/2019). These include sites located in the interior districts of Khamir, Maswar, Huth and Harf Sofyan in Amran; Medghal and Majzar in Marib; Al Quraishyah and Wald Rabi' in Al Bayda; and Hamdan in Sana'a. These districts host an estimated 132,000 IDPs (IOM 11/2018, estimates by operational actors 10 May 2019).

The main driver of the protection needs in these rural locations is a lack of services and support to IDPs and host communities. Access constraints are the most challenging in Al Quraishyah and Wald Rabi' districts due to active frontlines (UNOCHA 20/02/2019). Population groups disproportionately impacted by the lack of assistance include female headed households, child headed households and other marginalized groups. *Muhamasheen* IDPs, especially vulnerable due to widespread social discrimination, reportedly were initially refused from settling in Amran, denied aid distributed through community leaders (Minority Rights Group International, 11/2018), and continue to face problems with accessing services. High numbers of unaccompanied children within the *Muhamasheen* IDP community have been reported, as well as children with chronic/critical medical conditions or disabilities (Save the Children UNHCR 2015).

71% of the rural population in Amran lived below the poverty rate pre-crisis (World Bank 01/11/2007, World Bank 01/06/2017). Over half the governorate in Al Bayda were also living in poverty according to a World Bank Poverty Report in 2005. Pre-existing poverty and food insecurity in Amran and Al Bayda, has been exacerbated by the direct and indirect impacts of the war causing families to fall into levels of extreme food insecurity very quickly. In Wald Radi', 6% of the population is currently experiencing famine like conditions (FEWS NET 2018).

SA'ADA HUB OVERVIEW

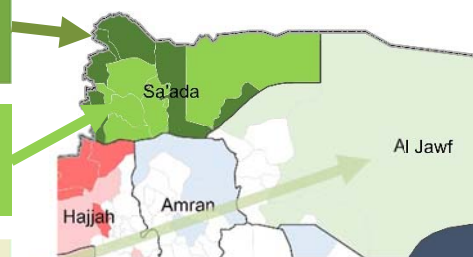
Overview figures

Population	1,262,841 (21 districts)
IDPs	255,234 in 2018 3,288 in 2019
Returnees	188,520 in 2018
Civilian Casualties	1,294 since 2017 99 in 2019
Infrastructure damages	4,609 since 2017
IPC Population	515,000 IPC4 35,500 IPC5
HNO Severity:	4.23

SA1. Border areas in Sa'ada affected by conflict and limited access

S2. Non-border and other areas in Sa'ada affected by airstrikes and displacement

S3. Displacement hosting locations in Al-Jawf



SA1. Border areas in Sa'ada affected by conflict and limited access

Baqim, Qatabir, Manabbih, Razih, Shada'a, Al Dhaher, As Safra, Ghamr in Sa'ada

Key figures

Combined resident pop. of districts	est. 369,000
Protection PIN (acute)	259,262
Total IDPs	est. 64,000
Total returnees	est. 32,000
No. civilian casualties since 2017	649
Population in IPC 5	28,500 without HFA
IDP site population	est. 28,000

Priority responses

- **Outreach protection service teams to provide first line responses**
- **Emergency victim assistance**
- **Programming for persons with disabilities**
- **MRE and mine action to decontaminate land**

Districts in Sa'ada located along the border with Saudi Arabia have been heavily affected by conflict leading to severe access restrictions and displacement. The main hotspots in recent months include Baqim, Monabbih, Razih, Shada'a and Al-Dhaher. Shellfire and airstrikes are an almost daily occurrence in these districts, with occasional reports of clashes on the ground when forces make advances across the border.

The most important drivers of protection needs in these areas are protracted conflict, multiple and repeated instances of displacement, and tribal and cultural dynamics. Conflict has been driving protection needs in Sa'ada much longer than in the rest of the country, with conflict dating back to 2006 resulting in displaced people and destroyed assets. Since 2015, Sa'ada has been among the most affected governorate in Yemen in terms of airstrikes, civilian casualties and fatalities. Razih, Monnabih, and Baqim have registered the highest numbers of fatalities since 2017 in Sa'ada and the highest impact on civilian structures, particularly civilian houses and farms (CIMP 2019). According to the HNO, the severity indicator for child rights violations is highest in border areas in Sa'ada, at 3.63. Civilian casualty figures are very high in light of the size of the population, with victim assistance a challenge due to access.

Displacement driven needs in Sa'ada are considered severe due to repeated waves of displacement, which has exhausted the financial resources and coping mechanisms of the population. However, specific information on the humanitarian conditions and needs of the affected population is not available. Due to deep poverty and the depletion of assets as a result of the protracted Sa'ada wars, some of the most impoverished groups have not had the resources to flee the current conflict and continue to live in areas with a high risk of airstrikes and shelling. Displaced persons make up 40% of the population in Baqim (IOM 11/2018). Others have had the resources to flee only to nearby mountainous areas. Though less exposed to airstrikes and shelling, these areas lack services and are very difficult for humanitarian actors to access.

All border districts face medium to high access constraints. Al Dhaher, Sha'ada and Baqim pose the highest access constraints for humanitarian actors, mostly due to the proximity of active fighting.

SA2. Non-border and other areas in Sa'ada affected by airstrikes and displacement

Haydan, Saqayn, Majz, Sahar, Sa'adah, Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e, Al Hashwah

Key figures

Combined resident pop. of districts	est. 613,000
Protection PIN (acute)	502,719
Total IDPs	est. 110,000
Total returnees	est. 104,000
No. civilian casualties since 2017	563
Population in IPC 5	7,000 without HFA
IDP site population	est. 47,000

Priority responses

- **Community centres providing specialized protection services for conflict-affected and displaced population**
- **Scale-up in MHPSS in existing facilities**
- **Programming for persons with disabilities**
- **MRE and mine action to decontaminate land**

Despite not containing frontlines, districts in Sa'ada that are farther from the border with Saudi Arabia see ongoing threats from airstrikes, with forces on the ground achieving occasional incursions on foot. The main drivers of protection needs in the non-border areas of Sa'ada include airstrikes, shelling, small arms fire, and unexploded ordnance. From 26 March 2015 to 20 March 2019 over 4,100 air raids were recorded in the seven

districts (Yemen Data Project 09/05/2019). Since 2017, over 563 civilian casualties and 556 damaged civilian infrastructures were reported across the seven districts, mainly due to airstrikes (CIMP 02/06/2019). The highest numbers of casualties since 2017 were recorded in Majz and Sa'adah, with 176 and 121 civilian casualties respectively, almost exclusively caused by airstrikes (CIMP 02/06/2019). The regularity of airstrikes causes displacement, large numbers of injuries (sometimes leaving people disabled), and is known to have a lasting effect on the health and psychosocial status of the population. The district of Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e experienced intense fighting in March 2019 (Liveuamap 05/03/2019), with regular airstrikes and shelling affecting several areas within the district. Large numbers of Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e residents have fled the district, the majority to Sa'ada city, Sahar and Al Safra districts (UNHCR 01/03/2019; IOM 11/2018).

The non-border districts in Sa'ada host 110,000 IDPs and 104,000 returnees (IOM 04/2019). The majority of IDPs are displaced within their own districts or from within Sa'ada governorate. Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e, Sa'adah, Sahar, and Saqayn districts also host IDPs from Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Hajjah, Dhamar city and Maqbanah in Taizz (IOM 11/2018). The highest number of IDPs was recorded in Sahar and Sa'adah, with 43,896 and 18,846 IDPs respectively. The high prevalence of multiple displacements puts a particular strain on the population's psychological health, livelihoods, and overall mobility. IDPs and host communities often cannot access basic health or psychosocial services due to heavy bombing and the consequent lack of transportation (MSF 14/05/2018).

Protracted fighting is the primary driver of food insecurity, poverty and consequent negative coping mechanisms. In 2007, Sa'ada recorded one of the lowest prevalence of poverty in Yemen, but after more than a decade of repeated fighting it has become one of the poorest governorates, with 85.4% of the population living below the poverty line (ACAPS 12 April 2019). According to the HNO, the severity indicator for child rights violations is 3.3, in part due to mines and unexploded ordnance (UXOs), while the severity indicator for requests for gender-based violence services is high at 4.71.

In the first three months of 2019, Sa'ada governorate reported the highest number of incidents hampering humanitarian access in Yemen. Within Sa'ada, the most affected districts are Majz, Sahar, and Qatabir (OCHA 29/04/2019).

SA3. Displacement hosting locations in Al Jawf

Bart Al Anan, Al Ghayl, Al Maslub, Al Hazm, Al Maton, Khabb wa ash Sha'af

Key figures

Combined resident pop. of districts	est. 281,000
Protection PIN (acute)	75,091
Total IDPs	est. 85,000
Total returnees	est. 53,000
No. civilian casualties since 2017	82
Population in IPC 5	0
IDP site population	est. 12,000

Priority responses

- **Community centres with outreach providing specialized protection services for rural conflict-affected and displaced communities**
- **Community-based responses, particularly for people with specific needs and social cohesion**
- **Minimum services for IDP hosting sites**

Al Jawf shares a border with conflict-affected Sa'ada to the west, and Saudi Arabia to the north. The main driver of protection needs is displacement that overwhelms scarce local livelihood opportunities, water and health services. Bart Al Anan, Al Ghayl, Al Maslub, Al Hazm, Al Maton and the desert district of Khab wa ash Sha'af have a population of around 280,000 (out of 600,000 in Al Jawf) and host almost 85,000 IDPs and 53,000 returnees (IOM 04/2019). The majority of IDPs come from within Al Jawf governorate or fled conflict in neighbouring Sa'ada and Amran in 2015 and 2016. IDPs comprise 21% of the population in the governorate (IOM 11/2018).

The 2019 HNO listed Al Jawf as one of the top five governorates with people with specific needs, such as female and child heads of household, persons with disabilities, unaccompanied elderly, and survivors of trauma. Protection risks are exacerbated by the lack of privacy, family separation, trauma, and lack of documents (Protection Cluster 06/2018). Al Hazm, Al Maton and Bart Al Anon all ranked 6 for GBV severity in the 2019 HNO.

Women and girls lack access to effective services, particularly due to the lack of female health workers (MCLA TWG 2018).

Social cohesion between IDP and host communities, especially for those who fall outside of traditional tribal support networks, is a concern. Al Jawf is deeply tribal. While tribes can play an important stabilising and conflict mediation role, tribal tensions can also spill over into violence and exacerbate divisions, especially for those from rival tribes or those outside of tribal networks. Although less exposed than Sa'ada, Hajjah, Taizz or Al Hudaydah, in Al Jawf, Khabb wa ash Sha'af district sees daily skirmishes between forces, particularly in the Sabrain and Astur fronts and in the Ajasher desert. Al Maton, Khabb wa ash Sha'af, Al Maslub and Bart Al Anan are the most affected districts. The common modus operandi here is to deploy IEDs against opponent forces' vehicles. Intermittent clashes also persist in Al Ghayl, Maton and Maslub districts.

More than 80% of health facilities in Al Jawf are non-functional or only partially functional. Al Jawf has one of the lowest ratios of health workers in Yemen (7.7 per 10,000 people, well below the IASC standard of 22 per 10,000 people) (HNO 2019). Key informants report very poor access to markets. More than half of people in Bart Al Anan, Al Ghayl, Al Maslub, Khabb wa ash Sha'af reportedly have no access to markets. In Al Maton and Al Hazm, only 5% of host communities and less than 11% of IDPs have access (MCLA TWG 2018). 76% of people in Al Jawf rely on agriculture, particularly herding. Flock sizes and land cultivation fell sharply between 2014 and 2016 due to the rising cost of agricultural inputs (EFSN 2016).

ADEN HUB OVERVIEW

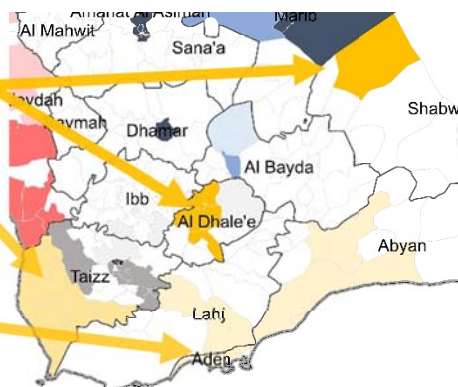
Overview figures

Population	2,176,831 (21 districts)
IDPs	229,764 in 2018 40,572 in 2019
Returnees	399,060 in 2018
Civilian	731 since 2017
Casualties	252 since 2019
Infrastructure damages	366 since 2017
IPC Population	780,500 IPC 4 33,500 IPC 5
Severity:	3.76

A3: Frontline conflict in Al-Dhale'e and Shabwah

A2: Displacement and hosting conditions in Western Taizz

A1: IDP hosting conditions in Aden, Lahj and Abyan



A1. IDP hosting conditions in Aden, Lahj and Abyan

Lingdar, Zingibar and Khanfir in Abyan; Dar Sad, Al Mansura, Al Buraiqeh, Attawah, Craiter, Khur Maksar in Aden; Al Qabbaytah, Al Hawtah, Tuban in Lahj

Key figures

Combined resident pop. of districts	est. 1,373,000
Protection PIN (acute)	825,326
Total IDPs	est. 123,000
Total returnees	est. 310,000
No. civilian casualties since 2017	275
Population in IPC 5	11,500 without HFA
IDP site population	est. 32,000

Priority responses

- Minimum protection services in IDP hosting sites
- Community centres providing specialised protection services to conflict-affected, displaced and returnee communities (additional community centre needed in Abyan)
- Scale up MHPSS in existing facilities
- Community-based responses, including on social cohesion and for returnees
- MRE and mine action to decontaminate land

Since the outbreak of conflict in 2015 there has been a continuous stream of IDPs arriving in the urban districts surrounding the southern port city of Aden: Dar Sad, Al Mansura, Al Buraiqeh, Attawah, Craiter and Khur Maksar. There are also large IDP sites along the northern road into Aden city: Al Qabbaytah, Al Hawtah, and Tuban in Lahj,

and on the eastern road: Lawdar, Zingibar and Khanfir in Abyan. These southern districts are under government control and, except for the northwest of Al Qabbaytah, are not directly affected by conflict frontlines. These districts together have a resident population of 1,372,828 people and are currently hosting up to 123,000 IDPs (HNO 2018, IOM 04/2019). These districts also have the largest returnee population, estimated at over 310,000 people.

The main driver of protection needs is displacement caused by conflict in Al Hudaydah, Taizz, Al Dhale'e and Hajjah. Many IDPs in these areas are living in large, overcrowded collective sites and lack access to basic services such as health clinics, sanitation facilities, and clean water (NRC 03/2018, CARE 09/2018, Mercy Corps 08/2018). Protection concerns reported for both IDPs and host communities are lack of livelihoods, limited access to basic services, arbitrary detention, the direct threat of violence, eviction, lack of freedom of movement, child labour, lack of documentation, and GBV (CARE 09/2019). In Lahj and Abyan, IDPs occupying both public and private premises have faced risks of eviction. With IDPs lacking reliable information on their rights and legal documentation, many have been pressured to leave their settlements (NRC 03/2018). Land disputes in Tuban district between camp management and land owners in 2019 caused all NGOs to withdraw, leaving the IDPs in desperate need of assistance (Mercy Corps 08/2019).

Although further from conflict frontlines, small bursts of violence and insecurity are a regular occurrence. This includes landmines, protests, riots, and clashes between armed groups and police and government forces (ACLED 04/2019), which pose protection risks for civilians and block access to services. Insecurity persists in Abyan, with violent extremist organizations and sporadic attacks in Zingibar, Al-Mahfad and Lawdar districts – mainly roadside explosives and checkpoint attacks targeting military vehicles. In Aden, localised hostilities and civil unrest are common, driven by local grievances such as failed salary payments and high commodity prices, high crime, and other isolated incidents. Across Aden city, reports of killings and targeted assassinations are not uncommon. There have been isolated instances of violence breaking out between IDPs over water disputes in Tuban.

Limited access to food due to a lack of economic opportunities drives people, in particular IDPs who often lack broader support networks, to resort to adverse coping strategies such as begging, child labour, and recruitment into armed groups. Pockets of 11,500 people located in Dar Saad, Zingibar and Khanif districts would face famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5) without regular food assistance, while a total of 187,000 people across all 12 districts already experience acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) (FEWS NET 2018). Marginalized communities, such as the *Muhamasheen* suffered from pre-crisis poverty and lack proper documentation, tribal and land connections, and equal access to services and jobs (MRG 2016). Many of these groups are residing in abandoned public spaces in the peri urban areas of Aden city, where households lack security, privacy, sanitation facilities, and protection from the weather. This leaves them vulnerable to diseases, abuse, and violence (HNO 2019).

A2. Displacement and hosting conditions in Western Taizz

Al Mukha, Dhubab, Mawza, Ash Shamayatayn, and Al Wazi'iyah in Taizz governorate

Key figures

Combined resident pop. of districts	est. 382,000
Protection PIN (acute)	330,249
Total IDPs	est. 88,000
Total returnees	est. 61,000
No. civilian casualties since 2017	201
Population in IPC 5	10,500 without HFA
IDP site population	est. 20,000

Priority responses

- **Minimum protection services in IDP hosting sites**
- **Community centers providing specialized protection services to conflict affected, displaced and returnee populations**
- **Community-based responses, including on social cohesion and for returnees**
- **Immediate referrals for persons with specific needs**
- **MRE and mine action to decontaminate land**

The main drivers of protection needs in Taizz are conflict and conflict related displacement. As rival factions are in conflict, hostilities flare regularly in Taizz governorate. Western and south-central districts in the governorate have been impacted by armed clashes since 2015, including shelling, airstrikes, sniper fire, and explosive devices. Regular exchanges of direct and indirect fire between opposing forces occur around the contested Al-Wazi'iyah

junction point. In Al Mukha district, although rates of armed violence are significantly lower, 2019 has seen sporadic incidents of IEDs targeting military vehicles, which also have resulted in civilian casualties.

The presence of IDPs has increased pressure on host community resources, in particular water and sanitation services, especially in Ash Shamayatayn and the coastal districts of Al Mukha and Dhubab. These areas are currently hosting the largest number of IDPs among discussed districts. Adding to the pressure on the already restricted resources, 104,250 people returned to these districts as of November 2018 (IOM 11/2019). The largest numbers of returnees were recorded in Dhubab and Al Wazi'yah with 48% and 58% of their total population consisting of returnees. Many returnees found their assets and homes destroyed (HNO 2019). Returnees also risk being displaced again due to potential shifts in nearby conflict frontlines. Families experiencing acute food insecurity are particularly vulnerable to negative coping mechanisms and abuse.

The most vulnerable groups are IDPs that remain in proximity to active frontlines. Within the displaced population in Taizz, women, children, and people from marginalized groups (Muhamasheen) are especially vulnerable. IDPs in Taizz, including in Mawza, Dhubab and al Mukha, often report a lack of latrines and bathing facilities. In addition to increasing the risk of disease, this poses a protection risk for women, who report having to wait until night time to practice open defecation and to shower (Solidarites International 09/2018, 01/2019).

Humanitarian organisations face medium to high difficulties accessing IDPs in western and south central Taizz due to active frontlines and associated roads closures. The most accessible districts are Ash Shamayatayn, through its southern border with Lahj; and the southwestern areas of Dhubab, as the main coastal road running along the south of Lahj remains open (Logistics Cluster 05/03/2019).

A3. Frontline conflict in Al Dhale'e and Shabwah

Damt, Qa'atabah, Ad Dhale'e in Al Dhale'e governorate, Usaylan in Shabwah governorate

Key figures

Combined resident pop. of districts	est. 422,000
Protection PIN (acute)	37,526
Total IDPs	est. 59,500
Total returnees	est. 28,500
No. civilian casualties since 2017	255
Population in IPC 5	11,500 without HFA

Priority responses

- **Outreach protection service teams based in neighbouring districts to provide first line responses**
- **Emergency victim assistance**
- **MRE and mine action to decontaminate land**

The northern districts of Damt and Qa'atabah in Al Dhale'e governorate, and the northwestern district of Usaylan in Shabwah governorate, are divided by conflict frontlines. The interior district of Ad Dhale'e, which contains the governorate capital, does not contain active frontlines. These districts have an estimated combined population of 422,000 people (HNO 2018).

The main driver of protection needs in frontline areas of Al Dhale'e and Shabwa is conflict. Regular armed clashes, airstrikes, shelling, improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and unexploded ordnance (UXO) have caused 255 civilian casualties, and damaged or destroyed 221 civilian structures since 2017 (ACLED, 2019, CIMP, 02/06/2019). Damt and Qa'atabah districts in Al Dhale'e are the most conflict affected, with 214 civilian casualties reported since 2017 (CIMP 02/06/2019). Recently, fighting intensified significantly in Qa'atabah district with Houthi forces advancing in the east and moving closer to the district capital of Qa'atabah (reporting from operational actors, May 2019), although frontlines in the district have since pushed to the west and north of the district along the main routes from Qa'atabah city, which sits on a key junction point.

Conflict frontlines currently run from Hammam town in Damt district (Al Dhale'e) along the entire western border and inside the eastern border of the district. The towns of Asaf Murrays, Jabal Murrays, Al Aoud, Al Haqah, Hamak, Wadi Khashabah, Ya'ees, Qa'a Al-Hayafi, and Hajar within Qa'atabah have been particularly affected by conflict (ACLED 04/2019). Clashes also erupted between the forces and local tribesmen in Usaylan district in March 2019 over access to oil routes through the district (ACLED 05/2019).

The districts host around 59,500 IDPs, although the situation is evolving rapidly. An estimated 19,000 of those were displaced in the first four months of 2019 in Qa'atabah alone (IOM 11/2018, IOM 28/04/2019). The largest

concentration of IDPs is in Qa'atabah city (IOM 28/04/2019). These IDPs risk being trapped and caught in the cross fire as conflict frontlines approach the city.

Landmines are reported to pose the greatest threat to civilian safety within Al Usaylan (ACLED 2019). In Qa'atabah, 11,500 people are at risk of famine-like conditions without regular humanitarian food assistance (FEWS NET 2018). This risk increases as escalating conflict destroys livelihoods and cuts off access to markets. The poorest households are forced to resort to negative coping strategies, such as begging and child labour, which drastically increases their exposure to abuse, GBV, forced recruitment and exploitation (HNO, 2019).

Humanitarian access is extremely restricted in Damt and the northern areas of Qa'atabah due to road closures and moving conflict frontlines (Liveuamap 05/2019, ACLED 05/2019, UNOCHA, 17/04/2019).

INDICATIVE REQUIREMENTS UNDER YHRP 2019 FOR AREA-BASED RESPONSES

Protection Situation	FIRST LINE RESPONSE: Help address the immediate protection needs of highly vulnerable people	SECOND LINE RESPONSE: Facilitate the work of community- level solidarity initiatives	TOTAL
Hudaydah Hub			
H1. Civilians in al-Hudaydah City affected by conflict & risk of being trapped	\$3,041,375	\$1,635,327	\$4,676,702
H2. Frontline districts in Hudaydah & Hajjah affected by conflict & access	\$6,277,761	\$3,353,908	\$9,631,669
H3. First line locations near frontlines & displacement hosting locations	\$8,985,824	\$4,815,099	\$13,800,923
Ibb Hub			
I1. Flaring conflict in central Taizz	\$2,078,432	\$1,143,928	\$3,222,360
I2. Active frontlines in Taizz affected by conflict and limited access	\$4,925,090	\$2,721,824	\$7,646,915
I3. Displacement hosting locations around Taizz and Al Dhale'e	\$4,745,057	\$2,590,805	\$7,335,862
Sana'a Hub			
S1. Urban and highly populated displacement locations	\$18,586,521	\$9,690,754	\$28,277,275
S2. Frontline conflict areas in Marib, Al Bayda and Nihm	\$1,017,929	\$550,141	\$1,568,070
S3. Rural or neglected IDP hosting locations	\$2,485,417	\$1,324,334	\$3,809,751
Sa'ada Hub			
SA1. Border areas in Sa'ada affected by conflict and limited access	\$1,976,717	\$1,043,171	\$3,019,888
SA2. Non-border and other areas in Sa'ada affected by airstrikes and displacement	\$3,511,335	\$1,864,641	\$5,375,976
SA3. Displacement hosting locations in Al Jawf	\$1,540,437	\$811,879	\$2,352,316
Aden Hub			
A1. IDP hosting conditions in Aden, Lahj and Abyan	\$6,996,595	\$3,774,740	\$10,771,335
A2. Displacement and hosting conditions in Western Taizz	\$2,136,604	\$1,188,041	\$3,324,646
A3. Frontline conflict in Al-Dhale'e and Shabwah	\$1,589,121	\$847,598	\$2,436,719