

Report

**Flood, Rain and Wind Disaster
Response and Needs**

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Situation overview

During the month of July and this August, Yemen witnessed climatic changes and very heavy rains, including the Ma'rib governorate, which had the largest share, as heavy rains fell in an unprecedented manner accompanied by storms and strong winds laden with dust and a large flow of torrential rain that caused enormous damage in the camps of the displaced in the governorate (197) Camp and site The rains and torrential rains coming from the mountains caused heavy and severe damage to lives and properties, and damaged parts of the agricultural lands of citizens.

It directly compounded the suffering of the displaced families in the camps, which led to significant damage to the emergency shelter, transitional shelter, shelter materials and food. The damage was not limited to the shelter side, but exceeded it to the interruption of basic services such as water, electricity, roads and health services, which made the situation a real and confirmed disaster, requiring mobilization and mobilize All efforts are made to address the effects of rain, wind and torrential rain Despite the unremitting efforts of the local authority and humanitarian partners, many of the displaced in the camps are still living in poor and extremely complex humanitarian conditions.

We affirm that the humanitarian situation of the displaced in the affected camps is very dire, and that the current interventions of humanitarian partners are not sufficient, did not cover half the need, and did not address the problems and damages caused by the depression.

We call on everyone to provide more support, intensify efforts and mobilize resources in order to provide an adequate living environment for the displaced in the camps. There are similar problems and challenges in other places outside the camps that shelter displaced families. This is a call for all partners to expand targeting to include displaced persons outside the camps to alleviate their suffering.

Precautionary Measures

After receiving the warnings based on meteorological information, the Executive Unit took urgent action and took a set of precautionary measures, including:



Issuing an urgent circular, warnings and a set of instructions for the residents near the places and streams of torrents.

Disseminating of the circular on various audio-visual media and social networks.

Awareness through the executive unit teams in the field from the camp management, sectors and community committees.

Forming an emergency team to monitor and assess the damage and receive field information around the clock.

Allocating an emergency hotline in the office of the executive unit in the governorate and in the branches of the executive unit in the directorates and sectors.

Continuous contact, communication and coordination with the local authority and the relevant authorities from the executive offices, and the preparation of schools near the affected camps to receive and shelter families.



Urgent Proceedings



Urgent proceedings

The most prominent proceedings taken by the executive unit in coordination with the local authority and relevant authorities:

Accommodating dozens of families in schools close to the affected areas.

Launching a series of humanitarian distress calls and publishing them on social media and satellite channels, and sharing them with humanitarian partners and sub-blocks in the governorate.

Forming a field team to monitor the damages and field visits by the team to inspect the camps on a regular basis and raise the information.

The executive unit and the local authority called for an urgent coordination meeting and called for the formation of an emergency committee at the governorate level.

Forming an emergency committee and an operations room to manage crises and disasters.

The Director General of the Executive Unit inspects 30 camps and supervises the relief operation for families, evacuation and shelter operations, and the distribution of urgent relief to those affected at the first moments.

Coordination with the relevant authorities in the governorate (security authorities - works office - education - improvement fund office - local authority offices in the districts) for the rescue and evacuation process and the opening of roads for stuck and affected families in cooperation with the host community.

Closing roads to avoid any dangers due to the flow of torrents in sewers and medicines.

Constructing barriers and dirty paths to prevent the arrival of the flowing torrents and to protect the camps, farms and properties of the host community.

Carrying out awareness campaigns in coordination with sub-clusters and humanitarian partners

Issuing emergency reports after assessing the extent of the damage and sharing it with humanitarian partners in the governorate on a timely basis during the depression phase.

Urgent response

The Vice-President of the Presidential Council directed the governor of the province to quickly move to the executive offices and provide relief to the affected families.

The Works Office started opening roads in the district and the affected camps.

The local authority and the executive offices; undertake the normalization of life in the camps through the reform of electricity and water services, and the suction of water from the camps after turning them into lakes.

Evacuation operations and assistance to affected families with the participation of volunteers and the host community.

The army and the security authorities participated in the operations of rescuing and evacuating the stranded.



Damage Dashboard



Affected people by district

MDistricts	Totally affected families	Partially affected families
Marib city	4,125	8,952
Marib Alwadi	1,495	2,958
Raghwān	268	564
Harib	86	281
Total	5,974 family	12,755 family

Type of shelter affected



(Total affected families, Totally or partly)

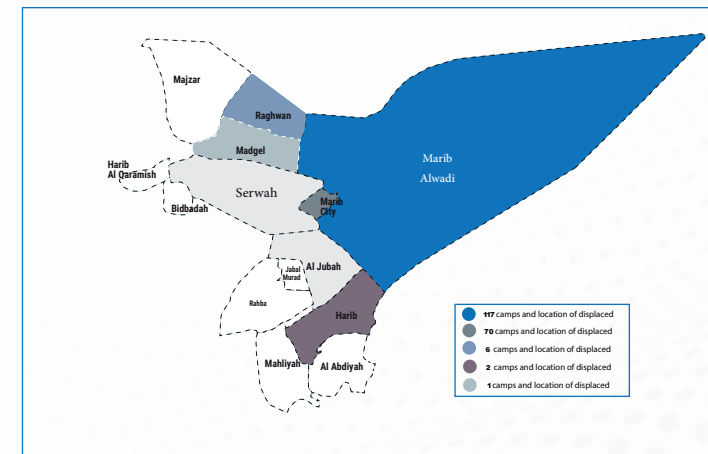
18,729 

The total number of totally affected families

5,974 

The number of partially affected families

12,755 



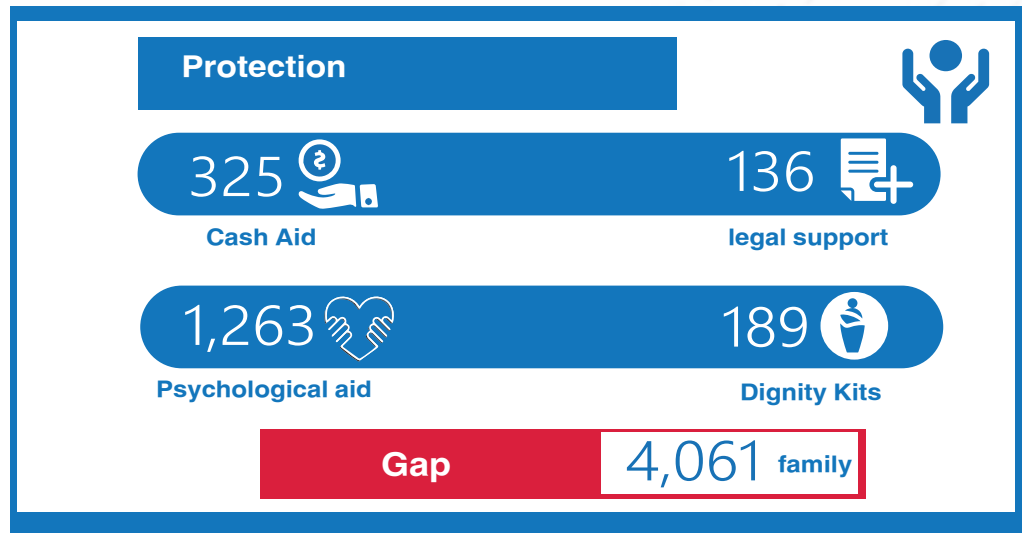
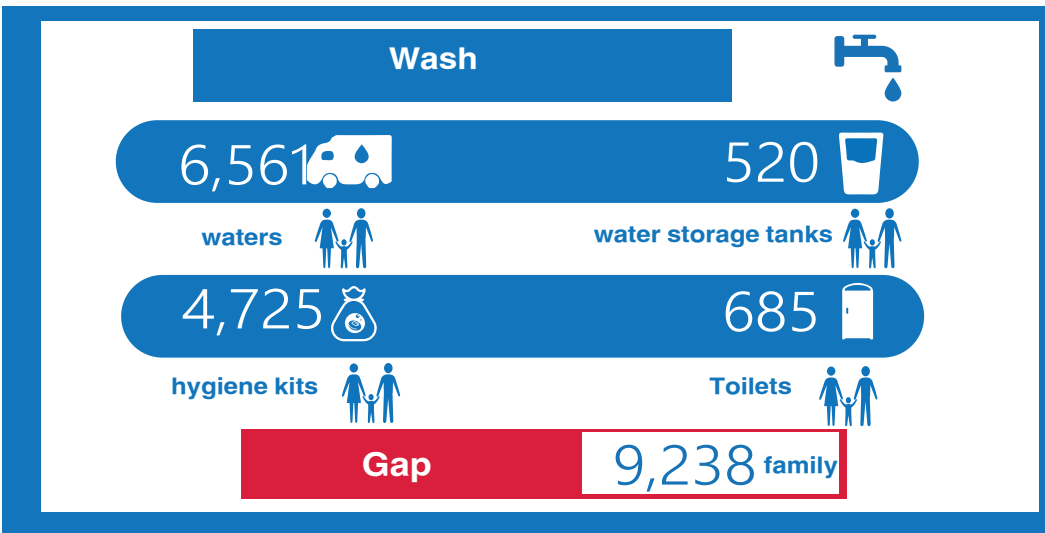
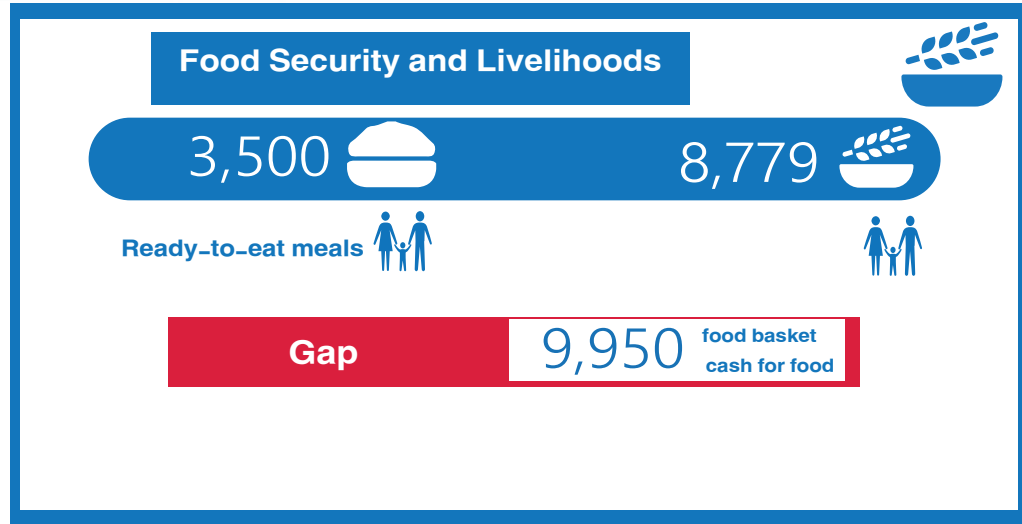
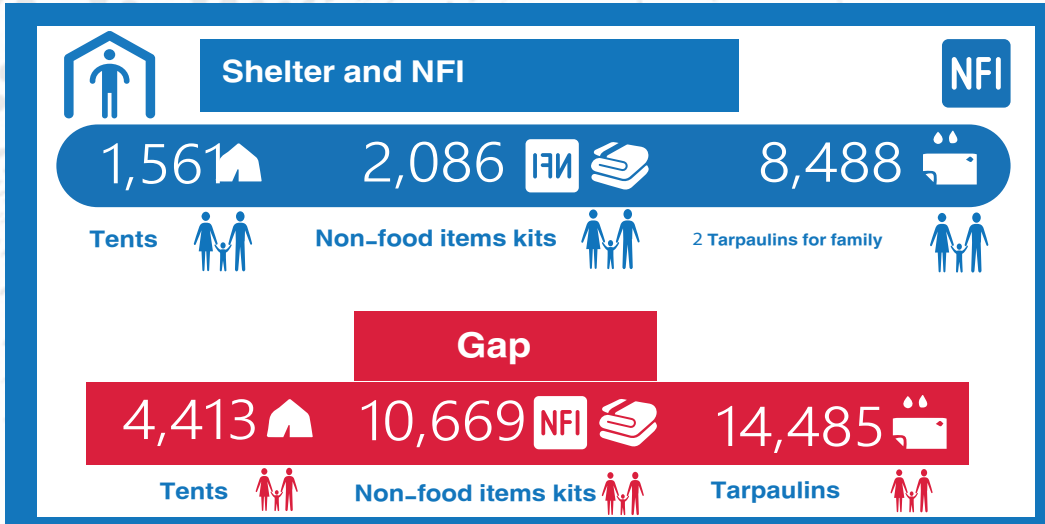
Damage type



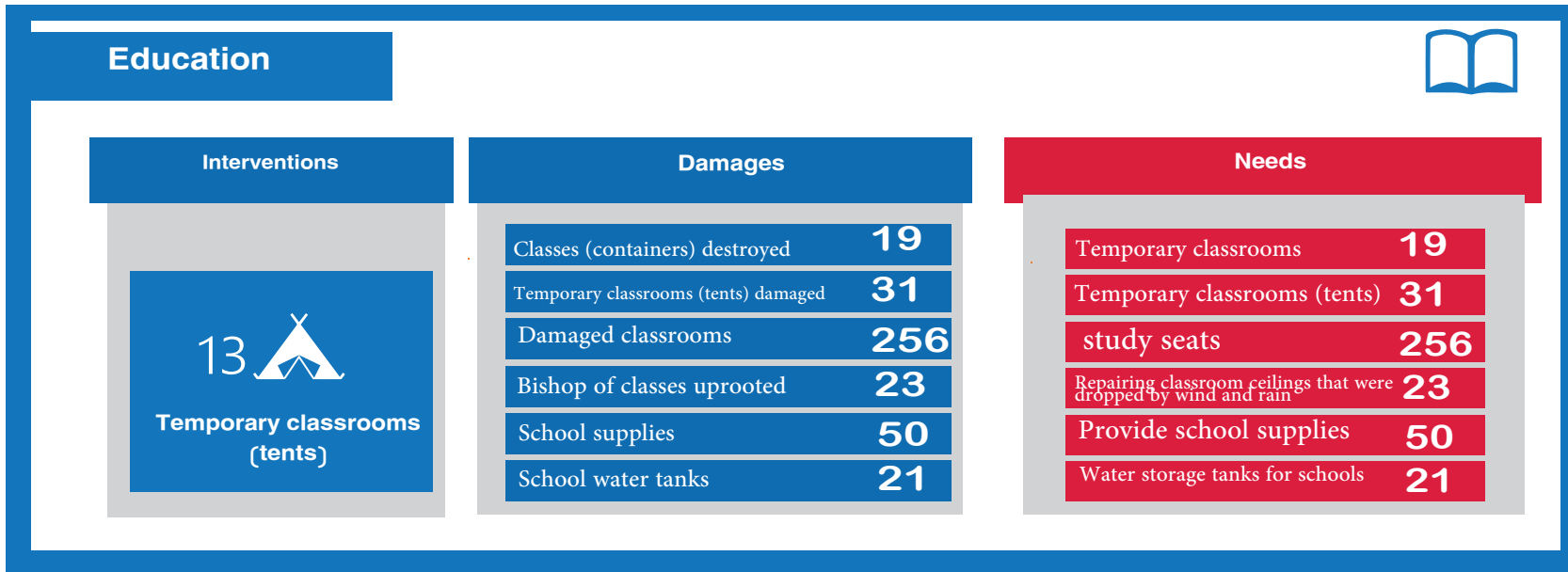
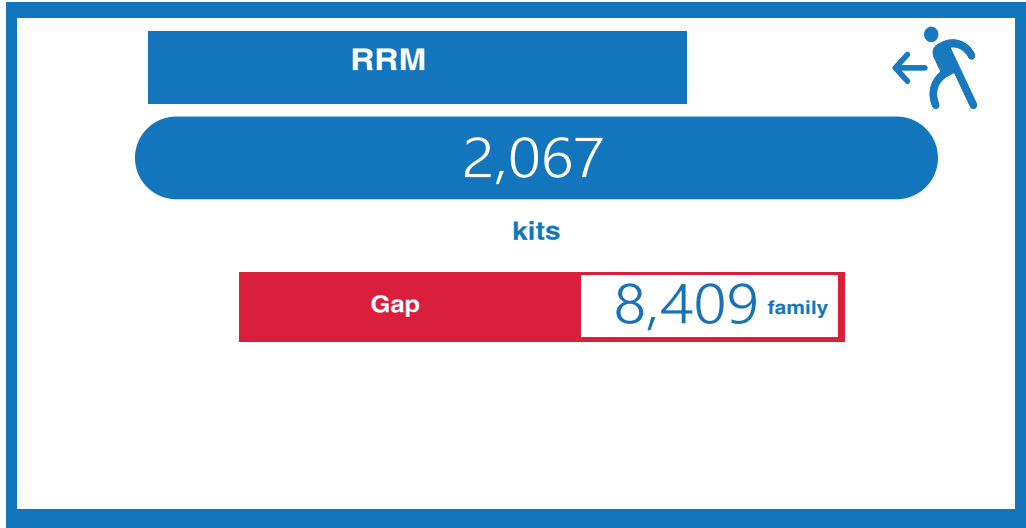
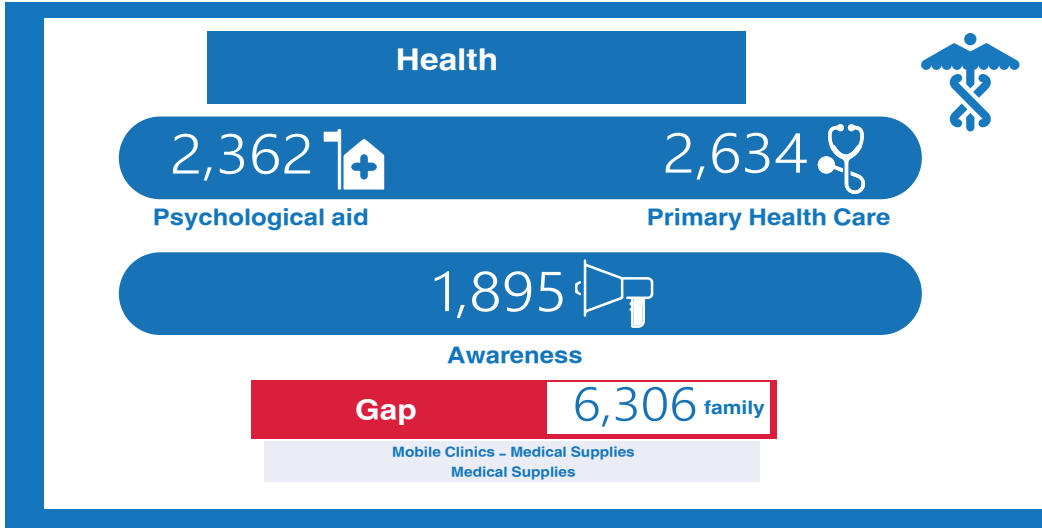


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Interventions and gaps



Interventions and Gaps



Part of response of the partners to the affected



Recommendations

We call on the government represented by the Council of Ministers and the Presidency of the Executive Unit to assume their responsibilities towards the affected families and to provide urgent assistance.

We urge all humanitarian partners in the governorate and abroad to intensify efforts and increase interventions in response to the miserable situation of the displaced in the camps.

We urge partners to respond quickly to cover the needs of those affected in terms of shelter, shelter, food and water.

We call on the partners of the Camp Management and Coordination Cluster to do their duty to rehabilitate and maintain shelter and develop urgent treatments and solutions to mitigate the impact of rain and flood damage on the displaced.

We call on the Shelter Cluster partners to replace the emergency shelter with a transitional shelter commensurate with the nature of the harsh and desert climatic conditions in the governorate.

We call on all displaced families to take the necessary precautions during the flow of torrents, rain and thunderstorms, according to the instructions circulated in the camps.



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