

**Republic of Yemen**  
Prime Minister  
Executive Unit for Management  
of IDPs Camps  
Marib Governorate



# Annual Report 20 24



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20  
24

## Annual Report

Executive Unit for Management of  
IDPs Camps  
Marib Governorate

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## Republic of Yemen – Marib Governorate Map





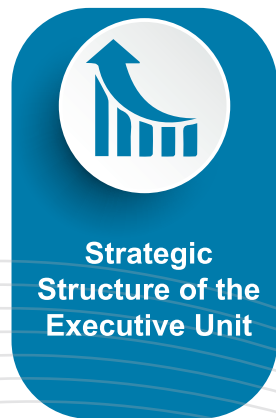
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Ex.U.IDPs



### Strategic Structure of the Executive Unit



#### Vision

Advanced professionalism in addressing displacement and managing IDP camps in accordance with both national and international standards.



#### Mission

Integrated and effective response to displacement in Yemen that emphasizes the rights of IDPs and the responsibilities of the authorities towards them, based on transparency, accountability, and confidentiality, is essential to ensure the provision of high-quality services to IDPs.



#### Values

##### Transparency

Providing comprehensive information regarding regulations, statistics, and systems related to displacement, camps, IDPs, and humanitarian aid of all kinds, along with the organizations involved. Additionally, it must ensure the accessibility of this information.

##### Accountability

The Executive Unit, at all levels, is actively committed to placing all its leaders and employees in a position of accountability towards society and those from whom it accepts support, ensuring the quality of the response and providing relevant results, acknowledging any failures or errors that occur while doing so, and bearing full responsibility.

##### Data Confidentiality

The Executive Unit ensures the confidentiality of personal data of IDPs collected by the Unit, and not to publish it or allow any party accessing it without the consent of the displaced person.

##### Quality

The Executive Unit is characterized by a set of characteristics and specifications that meet the explicit and implicit desires and requirements of stakeholders in a timely manner.



### Strategic Goals of the National Policy on Addressing Displacement

The Executive Unit is envisioned to evolve into a more professional administrative apparatus for addressing displacement and managing camps in accordance with international standards, aligning with the requirements of national visions and policies. The strategic objectives of the Executive Unit, as per the national policy for addressing internal displacement in Yemen, are outlined as follows:

1

Protecting civilians from involuntary displacement and preparing for potential displacement movements.

2

Safeguarding and supporting IDPs throughout displacement and bolstering communities impacted by displacement.

3

Fostering conducive environments for attaining secure, long-term, and voluntary solutions to displacement.





Ex.U.IDPs

## Introduction

We are delighted to share the 2024 Annual Report issued by Executive Unit for IDP Camps Management, Marib Governorate, detailing our dedicated efforts to address the escalating needs of IDPs. This report highlights the initiatives and projects executed throughout the year, driven by the Executive Unit's mission, vision, core values, and strategic goals, in close collaboration with local authorities, relevant government agencies, and our valued humanitarian partners.

Driven by ongoing waves of displacement due to economic deterioration and livelihood deprivation, the year 2024 witnessed escalating challenges, exacerbating humanitarian conditions within the camps. Displaced HHs endure dire living circumstances, including food shortages, high malnutrition rates, inadequate WASH services, and limited employment opportunities, leading to increased poverty and reliance on humanitarian aid, which covered a mere 10% of the needs. Furthermore, the report documented the cessation of 34% of essential medical services, compounding the suffering of IDPs and heightening health risks. Meanwhile, the education sector faces a severe funding deficit, impacting thousands of children in the camps.

Despite these difficulties, the Executive Unit continued its commitment to maintaining coordination with partners and humanitarian agencies, striving to mitigate challenges and secure resources to bolster the resilience of the IDPs. The Executive Unit placed significant emphasis on strengthening humanitarian response frameworks through field-based monitoring and assessment activities, with the aim of delivering impactful interventions that meet immediate needs and foster improvements in the lives of IDP communities.

This report stands as an all-encompassing resource, shedding light on the accomplished milestones and meticulously documenting the existing requirements and obstacles across diverse sectors. Consequently, it functions as a critical instrument for partners and donors to devise strategic response frameworks and channel resources towards fostering long-term resilience and maximizing humanitarian outcomes within Marib Governorate.



## Manager Speech

Saif Nasser Mothana  
General Manager



Driven by our humanitarian responsibility and unwavering commitment to supporting and assisting IDPs, we present the 2024 Annual Report. This report outlines the escalating reality of displacement and the severe humanitarian challenges faced by the IDPs in the governorate. It also highlights the significant efforts undertaken by the Executive Unit, in collaboration with local authorities international and local partners, to alleviate the suffering of hundreds of thousands of displaced HHs.

In the course of the past year, we encountered heightened challenges due to the swift influx of IDPs, increasing poverty, and reduced humanitarian funding, which exacerbated the living, health, and educational situations of the IDPs. However, our dedication remained steadfast. Executive Unit teams worked diligently, day and night, in both field and office environments, to maintain robust coordination with humanitarian partners, facilitate the timely provision of aid to those in need, and strengthen humanitarian response mechanisms, thereby enhancing the impact of interventions in alignment with critical priorities.

The Executive Unit's role extends beyond mere camp management. It diligently strives to forge sustainable solutions that bolster the resilience of IDPs. This is achieved through the development of early recovery strategies, the mobilization of international and local support, and contributing to the direction of interventions towards the most pressing needs. We have also been committed to providing accurate data and information to humanitarian actors, ensuring effective planning and informed decision-making.

Within this framework, the critical challenges facing the IDPs cannot be ignored. Majority of HHs endure life in temporary shelters, exposed to the harsh weather condition, while grappling with acute shortages of sustenance, potable water, medical services, and educational opportunities. The compounding factors of dwindling humanitarian fund and the retreat of key stakeholders from essential sectors underscore the urgency for collaborative initiatives aimed at forging durable solutions that guarantee a life of dignity for the IDPs.

Finally, I express my profound gratitude to the leadership of the local authority, embodied by Major General Sultan bin Ali Al-Arada, a member of the Presidential Leadership Council and Governor of Marib, and Mr. Najib Al-Saadi, head of the Executive Unit for IDPs Camp Management, and to all humanitarian organizations working in Marib. I also thank the dedicated office and field team of the Executive Unit, who are working tirelessly despite the daunting challenges. Our humanitarian mission is both a duty and a trust, and we shall persist in exerting our utmost efforts, secure in the conviction that, if Allah wills, unwavering resolve, collaborative synergy, and sustained assistance, no challenge is insurmountable.

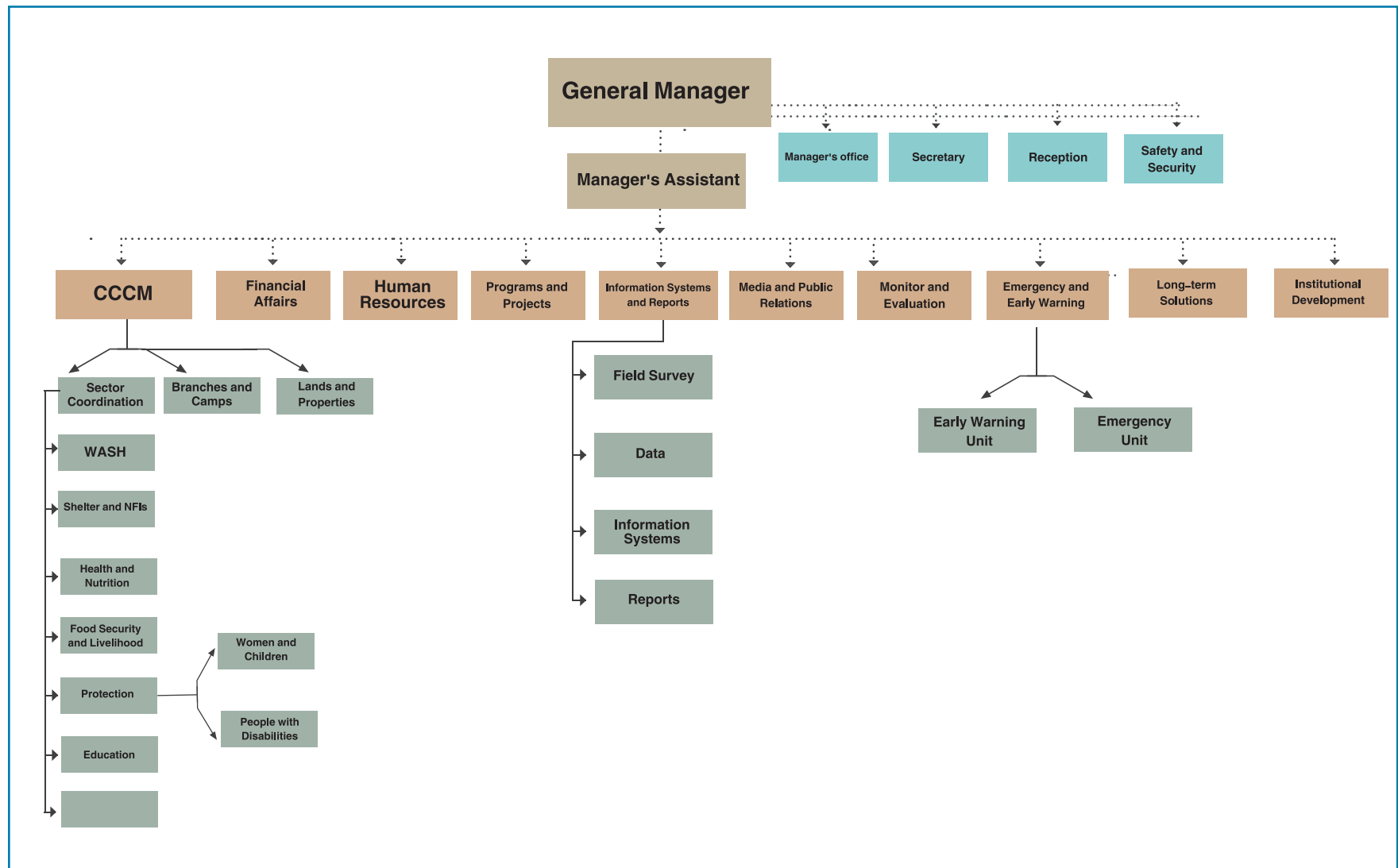




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## Administrative Structure







Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

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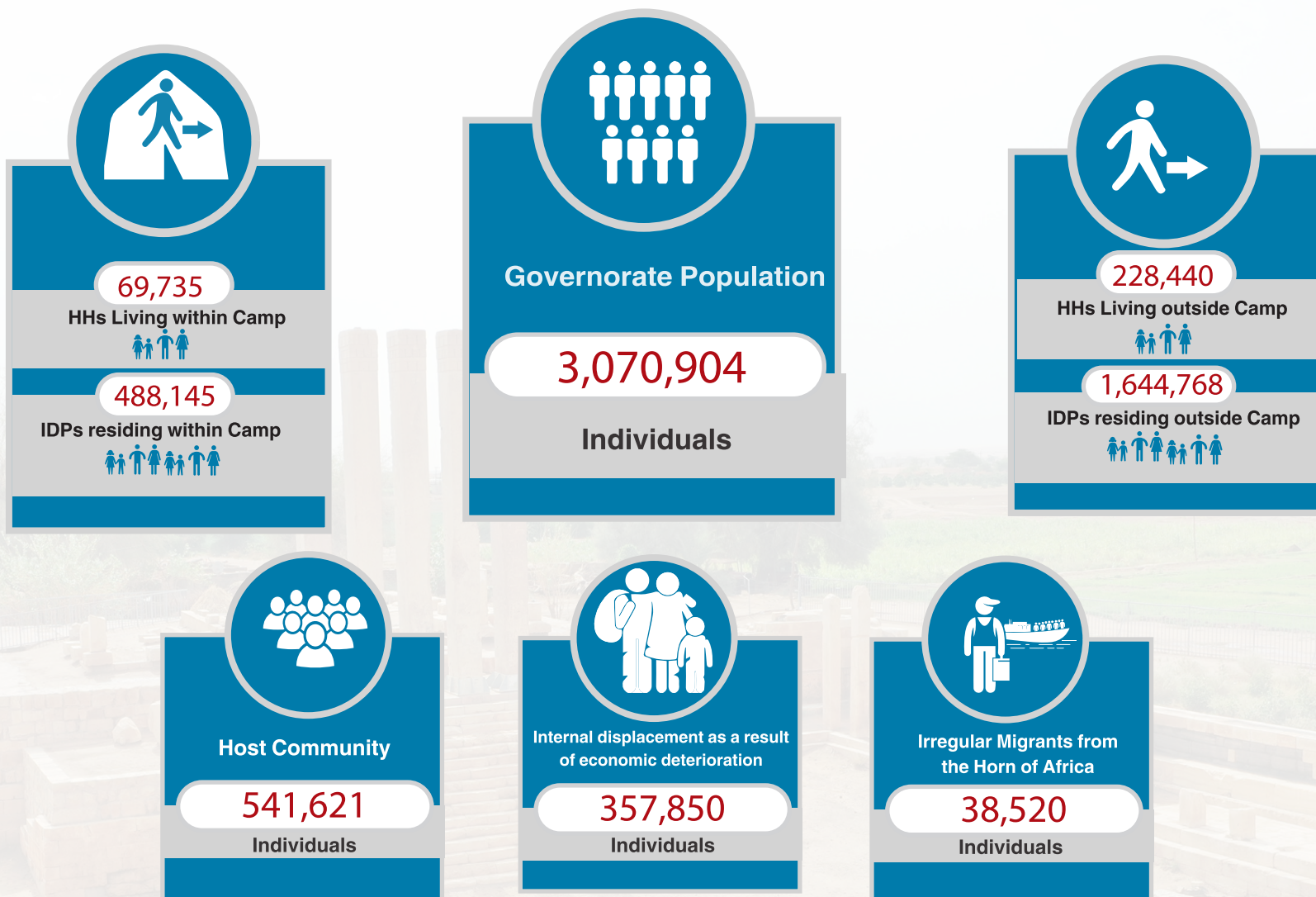
**2024**



## Demographic Statistics



## Demographic Statistics



Sources: Executive Unit (Ex. U.), Central Statistical Organization (CSO), and IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) area survey results, 2024.





## Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

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## Executive Unit: Achievements and Activities



# Executive Unit Activities

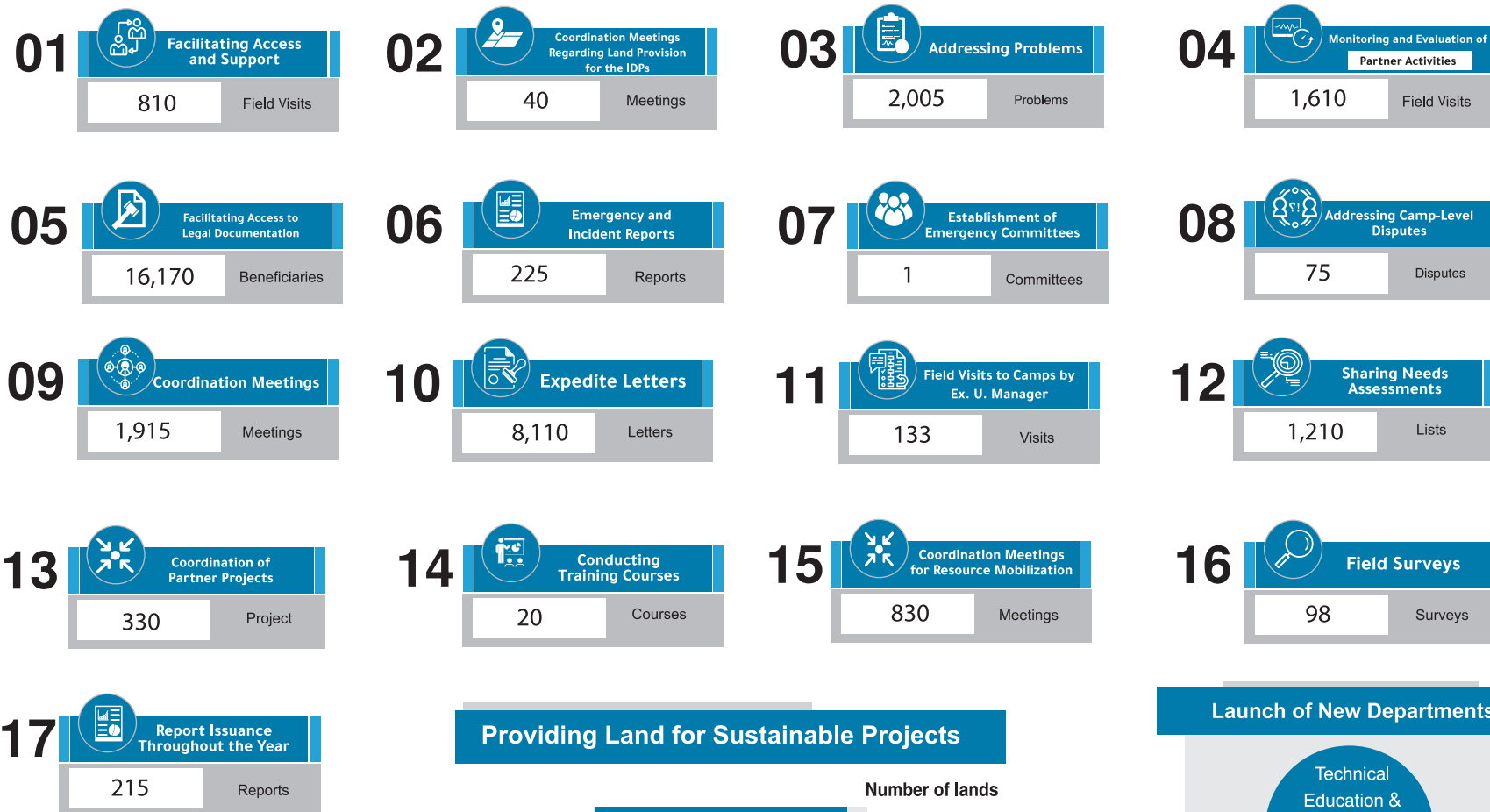


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## Providing Land for Sustainable Projects

	Number of lands
Housing Units	10
Schools	8
Health Facilities	7

## Launch of New Departments

Technical  
Education &  
Vocational  
Training  
Department



## Major Activities and Meetings Undertaken by the Executive Unit



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## Major Activities, Trainings, and Events Organized in Marib



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## New Displacement

January - December

**2024**

IDPs



# New Displacement



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## New Displacement in 2024

Newly displaced  
Individuals and  
HHs.

2024

1,717



HouseHolds

10,325



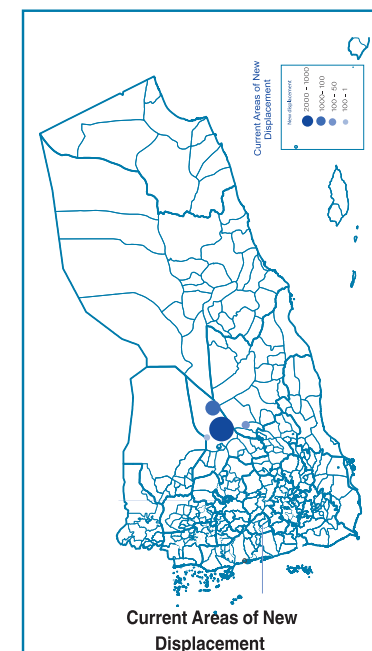
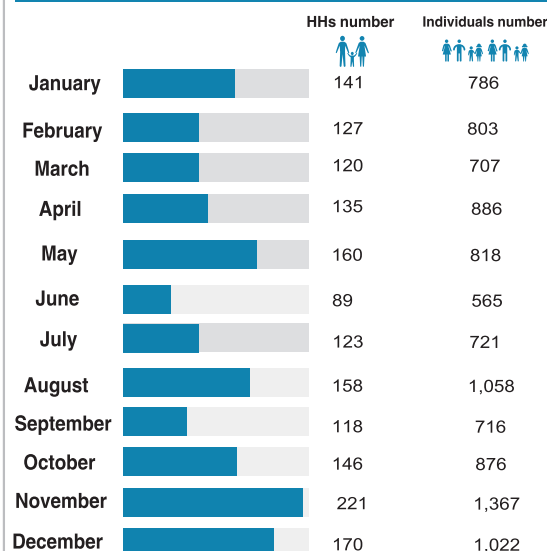
Individuals

Marib Governorate faced a significant influx of newly IDPs in 2024, approximately (1,717) displaced HHs who had been compelled to leave their homes in various other governorates. This latest wave of displacement was largely triggered by a confluence of key factors: the prevalence of violations and acts of persecution, the re-ignition of the protracted armed conflict in certain localities, and the increasingly dire economic circumstances that have driven numerous HHs to seek refuge in a more stable locale.

Executive Unit actively carries out a range of essential **Procedures** to track the IDPs circumstances. These include: the comprehensive monitoring and registration of displaced HHs via its field teams **in all camps, assessed IDPs needs**, and timely escalation of these needs to relevant partners **to ensure necessary support in timely manner**.

The Executive Unit faces several key difficulties, **mainly** the lack of an emergency stock to **respond to** new waves of displacement **in timely manner** and the insufficient responsiveness of humanitarian partners, **which effect** the efforts to adequately meet the needs of the IDPs. Additional challenges arise from logistical complexities and limitations in the capacity to cover all necessities given the ongoing surge in the number of IDPs. **despite these challenges** Executive Unit, in **colabration** with humanitarian partners, endeavors to **enhance** the humanitarian response and **minimize** IDPs suffering.

## Tracking Accumulated New Displacement - 2024



## Forced Internal Displacement from Homes to Camps

6,112



Households

During the period spanning January to December of the past year, 2024, A total of (6,112) HHs were compelled to relocate from rented houses to camps due to the accumulation of unpaid rent and the inability to settle these debts. This situation arose as a direct consequence of the deteriorating economic conditions and the widespread unemployment. These HHs now face precarious circumstances, thereby amplifying the urgent need for increased humanitarian assistance and emergency stockpiles, particularly shelter, food, and WASH sectors





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## Emergencies

IDPs

## Emergency Updates (Floods and Winds Damages - Fire Incidents)



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In the course of 2024, Marib Governorate experienced drastic climatic transformations that had a direct and crippling effect on displaced HHs, both within/out camp settings. These shifts manifested as catastrophic natural events, including overwhelming floods and ferocious winds, leading to widespread destruction. The number of affected HHs reached 14,630, among which 3,783 HHs suffered the total destruction of their shelter, alongside the damage or loss of crucial food and NFIs. This confluence of factors has dramatically increased the adversity and compounded the humanitarian burdens faced by the displaced.

Furthermore, a conspicuous rise in fire accidents was observed in the displacement camps, with 219 incidents registered during the same period. These unfortunate events led to the deaths of two people and caused injuries of varying severity to another 38. These consecutive calamities placed a considerable burden on the already strained and inadequate infrastructure of the camps, cultivating an atmosphere of instability among the IDPs. This situation further complicated their ability to secure fundamental needs and protection from environmental and health vulnerabilities.



### Emergency Response Measures of the Executive Unit throughout 2024.

- Formation of a round-the-clock operations center, managed by the office's administrative and field teams, to ensure continuous oversight at the district, sector, and camp levels.
- Assess and document all damages impacting humanitarian sectors, as well as the recording of property and human casualties.
- Preparation of a continuously updated and detailed damage assessment reports in both English and Arabic, which were disseminated to humanitarian partners, OCHA, and relevant clusters.
- Issuance of urgent appeals for assistance to partners and relevant stakeholders, including philanthropists, and conveying the suffering of the affected IDPs through statements and engagements across all forms of media (print, visual, and audio).
- Regular and consistent communication with all partners via email to mobilize timely interventions.
- Compile rosters of affected IDPs, drawing upon the recognized and utilized datasets of humanitarian partners, and circulate this information among pertinent clusters and stakeholders.
- Streamlining the interventions of humanitarian partners according to their scope and urgency, directly overseeing distribution in camps, and granting the required permits to partners for the seamless execution of their activities.

Number of HHs affected by floods and winds

14,630



Number of casualties caused by torrential rains and severe winds

9

Injuries resulting from floods and winds

34



Fire incidents in camps

219

Number of casualties caused by fire accidents

2



Injuries resulting from fire accidents

38

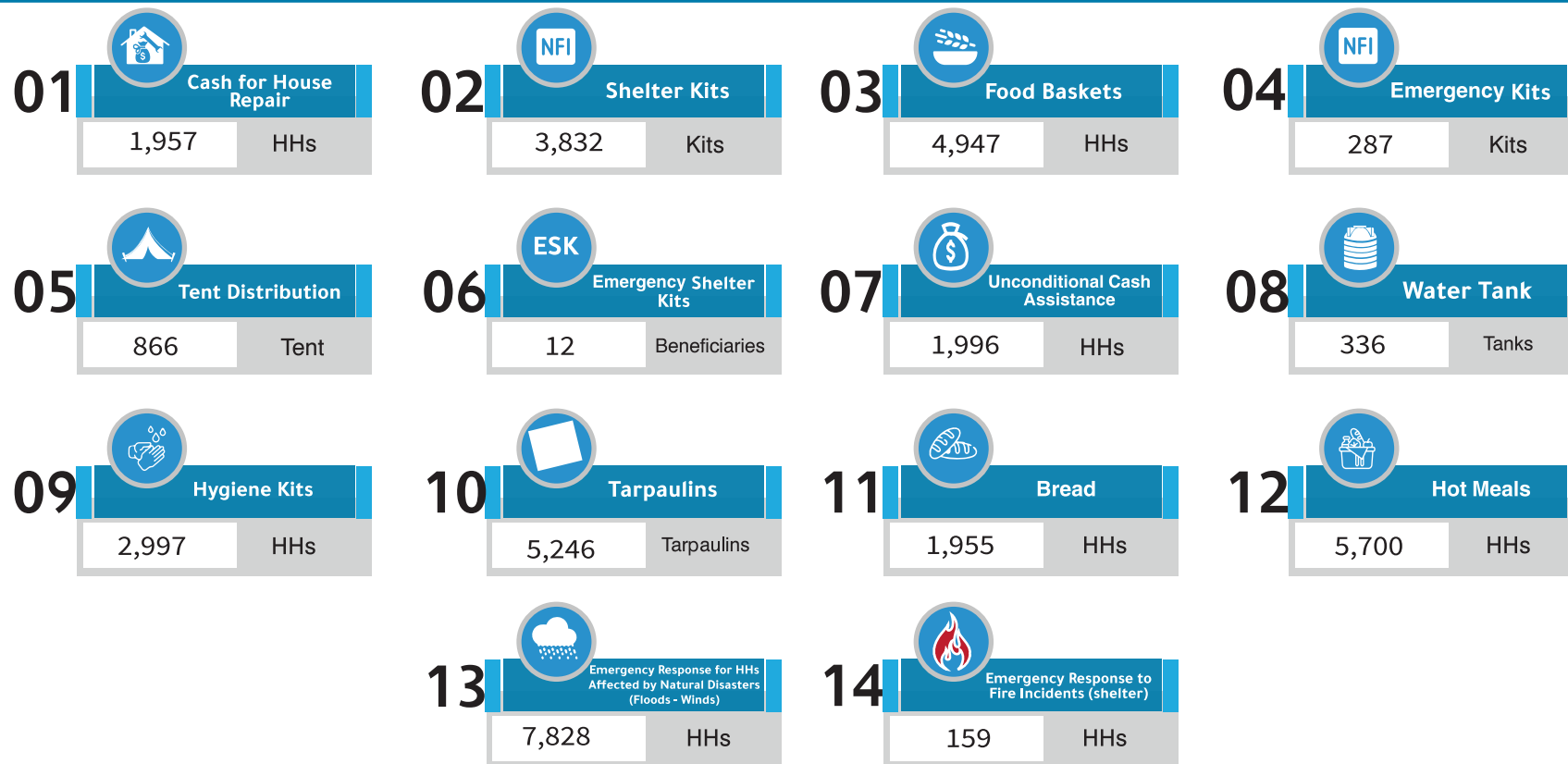


# Partners Interventions in Rapid Response



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Partners





Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

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## Humanitarian Sectors

Needs & Interventions

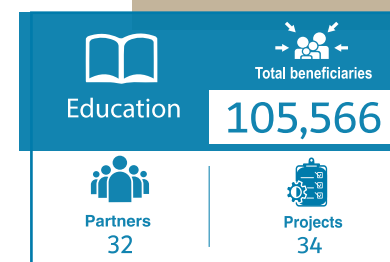
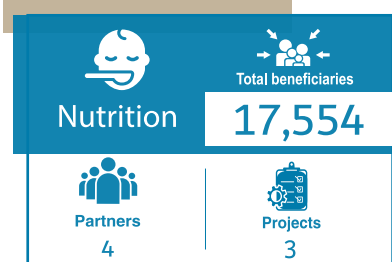
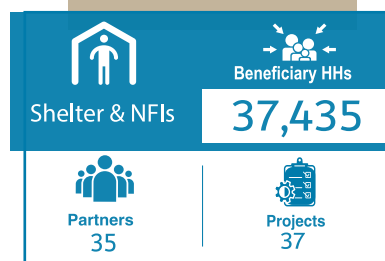
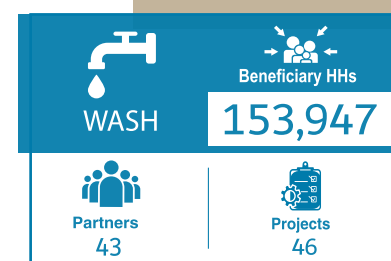
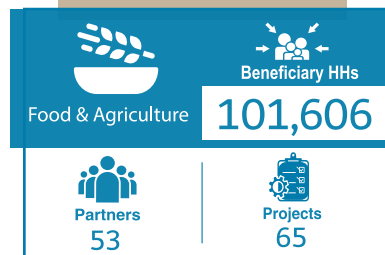




## Displaced HHs Beneficiaries in All Sectors (2024)



The Executive Unit concludes a year of intensive operations and notable progress, driven by seamless coordination and strong alliances with government entities and partners in Marib Governorate.





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## Executive Unit for Management of IDPs C

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Benefited HHs  
**49,177**



HHs in need  
**87,500**

**6**

Projects  
Number



**6**

Partners  
Number



## Camp Information Dashboard



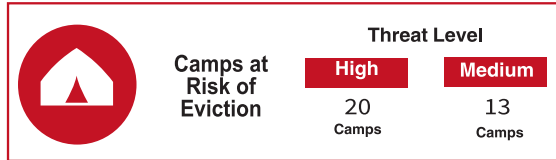
### Number of Camps per District

District	Total camps
Marib City	82
Marib Alwadi	118
Hareeb	2
Raghwan	6
Madghal	1

### Camps at Risk of Eviction

Type of Threat	Marib City	Marib Alwadi
Camps Hosted in Government-Owned Facilities	11	3
Camps on Private Property	14	3
Camps Located at Archaeological Sites	1	

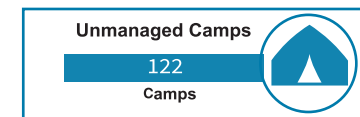
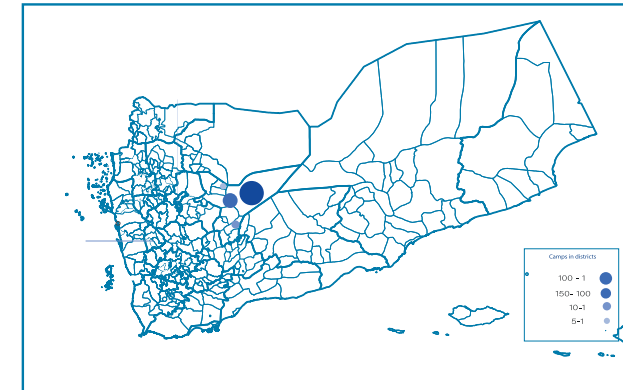
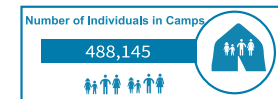
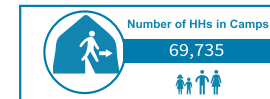
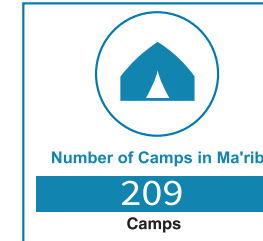
In December, 2024, a comprehensive survey undertaken by the Executive Unit to update its camp data. The results showed that 33 camps face imminent eviction, while a further 142 camps are highly susceptible to natural hazards, disasters, and various forms of pollution. Alarmingly, 43 of these are acutely threatened by fire incidents due to the dilapidated and provisional nature of emergency shelters, unregulated electrical wiring, cooking within tents. Additionally, 30 camps are at risk of flooding, and 60 are threatened by water contamination and disease spread due to inadequate sanitation and waste accumulation.



### Camps Managed by Humanitarian Partners

	Total Camps
Marib City	34
Marib AlWadi	53

Humanitarian Partners	Marib City	Marib AlWadi
ICRF + GRI	20	13
ACTED	2	28
NRC	9	4
pah	1	4
الوصول الإنساني HUMAN ACCESS	2	4



\* The source of numbers is the comprehensive survey conducted by Executive Unit in November 2024

# Contributions of Partners in CCCM Sector

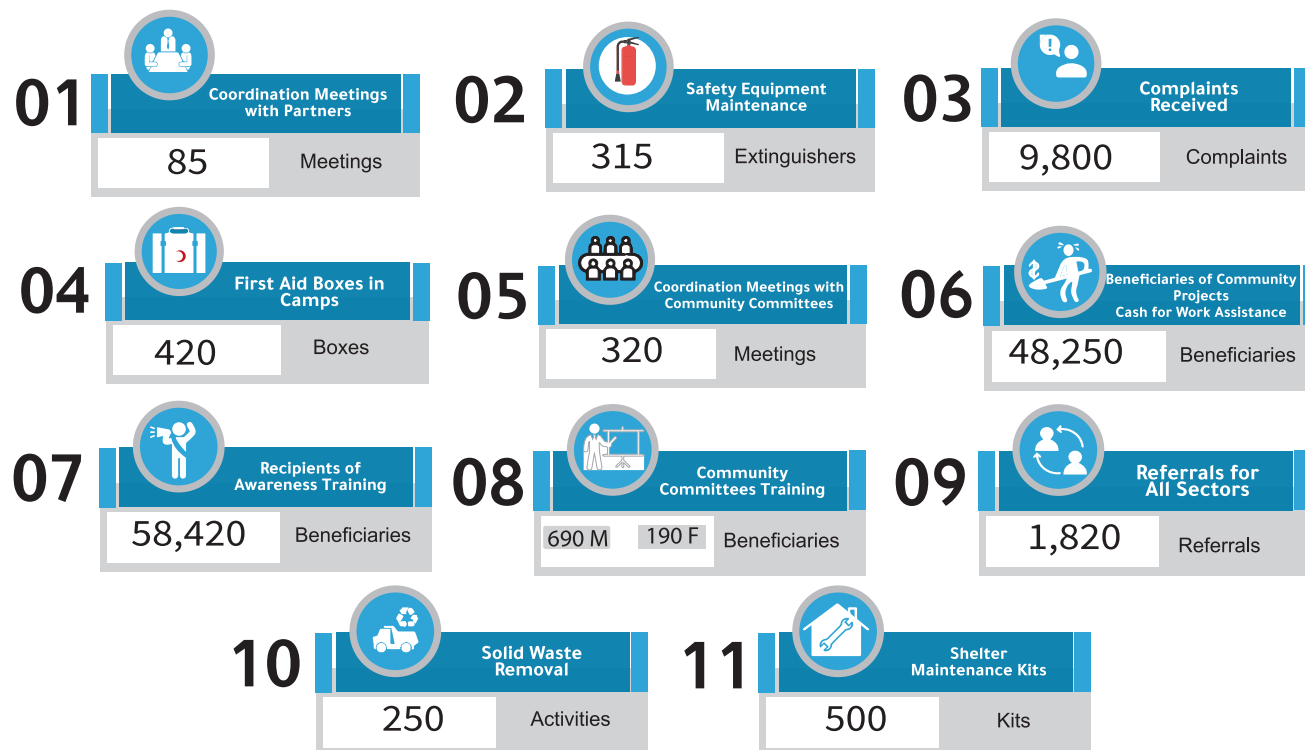


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IDPs Camps

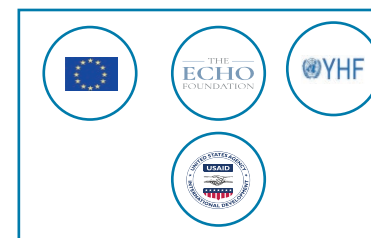
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Partners, Donors and  
Funding Entities



# CCCM Sector Needs



## Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps Annual Report 2024

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### CCCM Key Challenges

#### Housing, Land and Property

One of the most prominent challenges is the need for land leveling, signing legal agreements with landowners, and relocating at-risk camps to ensure the safety and stability of the HHs. According to field assessment results conducted by the Executive Unit in December 2024, 58 camps require immediate land-leveling interventions to stabilize infrastructure and protect against natural disasters. Additionally, 135 camps need street lighting to reduce nighttime accident risks, while 171 camps require signed agreements with landowners to prevent disputes and ensure permanent residence for displaced HHs. Furthermore, 34 camps face imminent evacuation threats, necessitating urgent relocation to secure sites.

#### Essential Services

Several camps are facing a critical shortage of vital utilities, including electricity service, WASH, waste management and road upkeep, significantly deteriorating living conditions. Assessments show that 71 camps need electricity connection and rewiring of unsafe shelter electrics, while 139 camps require urgent maintenance of housing and WASH infrastructure. Alarmingly, 132 camps are without waste receptacles, and 134 camps necessitate the establishment of waste incinerators to safeguard IDPs from disease outbreaks and environmental contamination. The challenging terrain of roads within the camps severely affects IDPs, requiring the repair and paving of 1,200 km of roadways to ensure ease of access to essential services. Worryingly, the findings elucidates that 122 camps are currently without essential service provision as a consequence of no partner organizations being in place for their management.

#### Safety and Security

This challenge is characterized by a deficiency in essential firefighting resources and lack of training for security and safety personnel, thereby heightening the vulnerability to accidents and compromising the security of the camps. Assessments show that 122 camps need dedicated fire equipment rooms, requiring 6,407 (10 kg) and 12,205 (6 kg) fire extinguishers, and 9,430 firefighter suits for security and safety volunteers. Additionally, 122 camp security and safety teams require specialized safety procedure training, and 122 teams need first aid training, necessitating the provision of 2,790 first aid kits for effective emergency response.

#### Training and Capacity Building

A critical gap exists for CCCM field volunteers within the Executive Unit concerning capacity-building programs, logistical support, and effective community management. This deficiency undermines efforts to enhance local participation in decision-making and streamline field coordination. Assessment results indicate a substantial training requirement for 525 individuals in camp management and 343 in community-based protection networks. The urgent establishment of 3 information centers for tracking displacement is also highlighted. Furthermore, the lack of administrative offices in 120 camps impedes effective coordination, while the 850 volunteers working without financial incentives face sustainability challenges and addressing this requires financial support. Finally, the formation of protection committees is needed in 51 camps to empower local participation and decision-making.

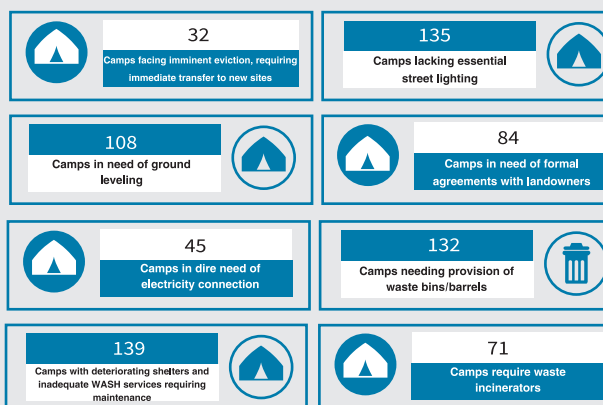


### Numerical Breakdown of the Key Needs - CCCM Sector

#### Management, Training, and Development (MTD)



#### Land, Property, and Services



#### Safety and Security







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Food and  
Agriculture



Benefited HHs  
101,606



HHs in need  
128,420

65

Projects  
Number



53

Partners  
Number





## Partners Interventions in Food Security & Agriculture (FSA)



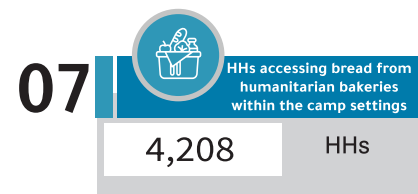
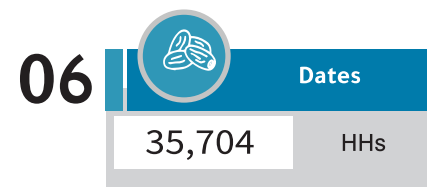
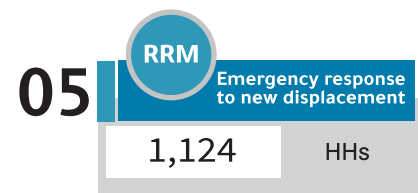
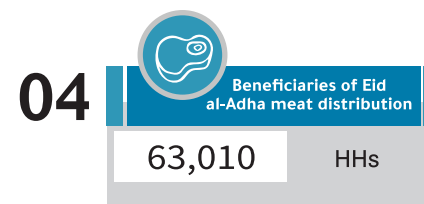
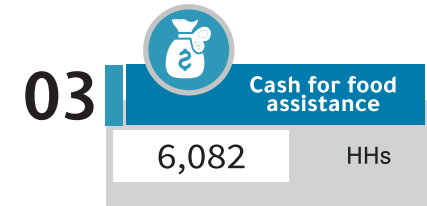
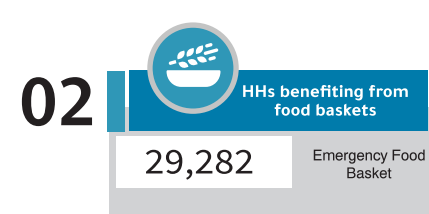
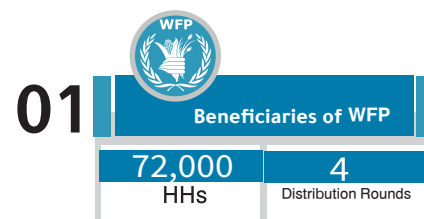
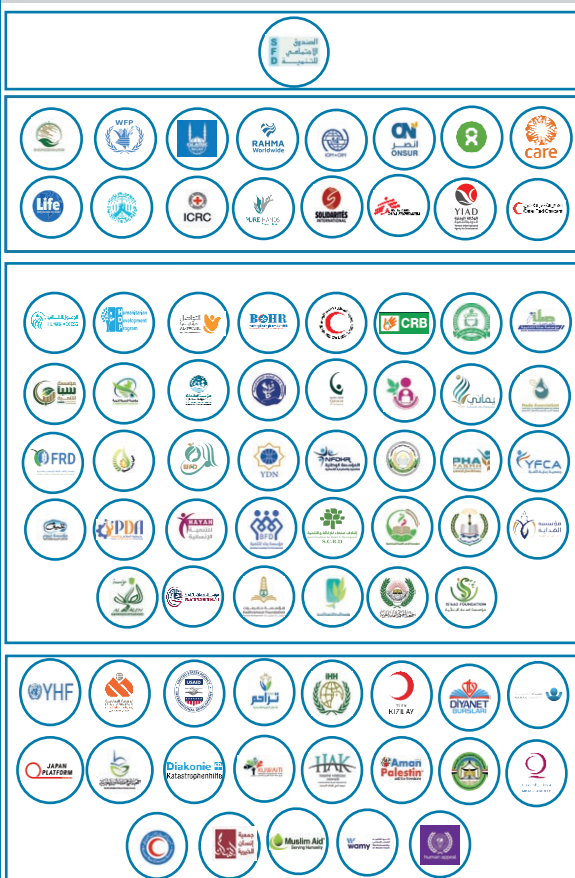
## Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

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### Partners, Donors and Funding Entities



# Emergency Needs in Food Security & Agriculture Sector



## Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps Annual Report 2024

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### Key Challenges Facing FSA

#### The Significant Gap in Food Security

With 1.1 million displaced individuals (48% of the displaced population) in Marib Governorate experiencing food insecurity, the crisis is particularly severe among women, children, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable household heads, necessitating an urgent response to provide food and essential assistance. Amid the challenges faced by displaced families in Marib, achieving food security and delivering direct support remain paramount priorities. Approximately 90,730 households suffer from food insecurity and require regular food baskets to meet their basic needs. Meanwhile, 13,810 households that have lost their primary caregiver face acute food crises demanding immediate humanitarian intervention.

#### Recovery and Development of Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector faces significant challenges that have led to its decline and reduced productivity, most notably soil degradation and the lack of support for farmers. These issues have been exacerbated by climate change, rising production costs, and weak infrastructure, all of which negatively impact food security and deepen farmers' hardships. The absence of crop marketing centers further compounds losses for farmers due to crop spoilage or forced sales at meager prices.

To revitalize this sector, sustainable strategies must be adopted, including:

- Developing modern irrigation systems to reduce water waste.
- Supporting farmers through small-scale projects and technical guidance.
- Enhancing agricultural marketing by organizing markets and promoting value-added industries.
- Investing in agricultural research, funding studies, and establishing a specialized institute in Marib Governorate.
- Implementing supportive policies to boost productivity and achieve self-sufficiency. Reviving agriculture is not an option but a necessity to ensure food security and sustainable development.

#### Insufficient Job Opportunities, Reduced Income, and Underdeveloped Livelihood Projects.

IDPs in Marib Governorate, grappling with the protracted crisis and economic deterioration, face severe constraints in workforce absorption, rehabilitation, and capacity-building within the agricultural sector. This sector itself is in decline due to rising production costs, limited access to improved seeds, essential fertilizers, modern irrigation tools, and insufficient support for rationalizing livestock production, beekeeping, and smallholder farmers. The lack of agricultural extension services further exacerbates these challenges, deepening the economic vulnerability of displaced families and hindering their ability to meet basic market needs. Immediate support for small-scale projects and developmental initiatives is critical to address these gaps.

There is an urgent need to establish income-generating projects across 165 camps, particularly for 17,430 families who relied on livestock rearing before displacement and now await support to restart their economic activities. Additionally, 16,090 household heads engaged in agriculture struggle with soaring input prices, necessitating the provision of seeds, farming equipment, and fertilizers to sustain production and achieve self-sufficiency. Meanwhile, 2,210 families dependent on agriculture require small-scale projects to stabilize their livelihoods.



1.1 M IDPs

are at risk of food insecurity

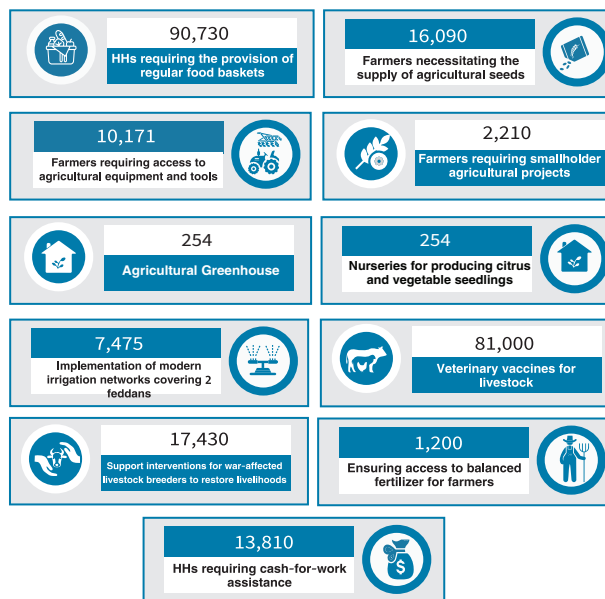


14,311

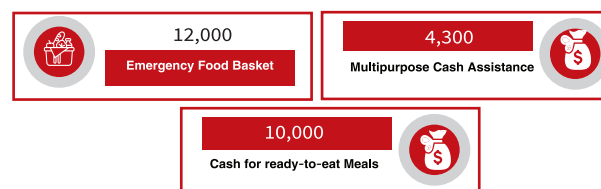
Hectares of agricultural land have deteriorated as a result of the ongoing crisis.



### Numerical Breakdown of the Key Needs - FSA Sector



### Emergency Reserve Needs for Disaster Mitigation and Response to Emerging Developments





## Key Activities Implemented by Food Security & Agriculture Sector Partners



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Benefited HHs  
153,947



HHs in need  
176,866

46

Projects  
Number



43

Partners  
Number





# Partners Interventions in Wash Sector



Ex.U.IDPs

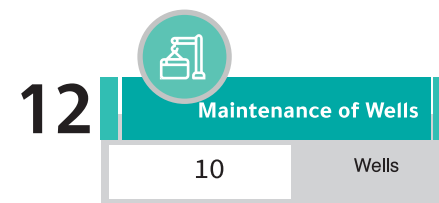
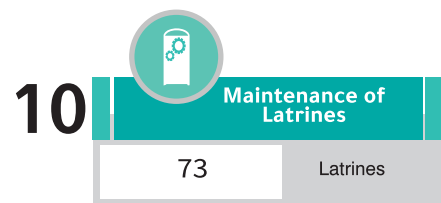
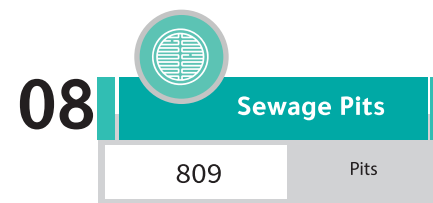
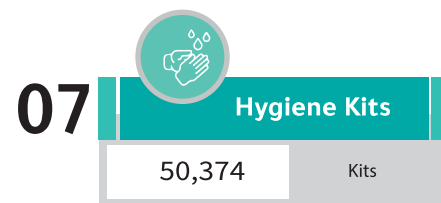
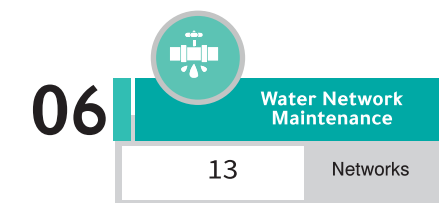
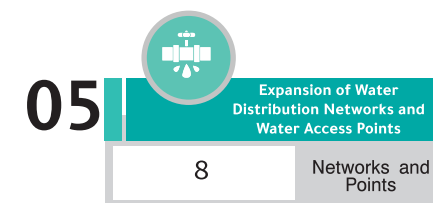
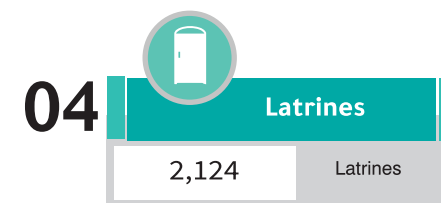
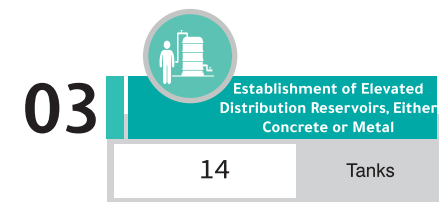
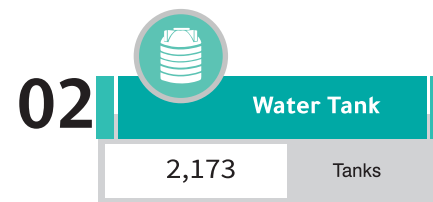
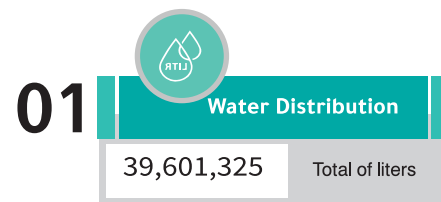
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## Partners, Donors and Funding Entities



# Emergency Needs in WASH Sector



## Key Challenges Facing WASH Sector

### Ensuring Access to Potable and Domestic Water

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation services remains one of the most critical challenges facing displaced families in Marib Governorate. Approximately 75,090 households lack access to clean drinking water, while 34,290 households suffer from insufficient water supplies to meet their daily needs. An estimated 863,534 individuals require water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, including 313,117 females, 181,342 children, 43,177 elderly individuals, and 7,829 people with disabilities or chronic illnesses. To address this crisis, urgent interventions are needed, including:

- Provision of 1,000-liter water tanks for 38,160 households.
- Establishment of permanent drinking water points by installing 1,488 water tanks (3,000-liter capacity).
- Creation of 77 continuous water distribution sites to ensure regular access.
- Drilling wells and installing water pumps in 42 strategic locations to secure longterm water sustainability.

### Sanitation System

Marib suffers from the absence of an integrated sewage network, posing a severe environmental and public health crisis. The uncontrolled discharge of wastewater contaminates groundwater sources, spreads epidemics, and exacerbates health risks for residents, particularly amid rapid urban expansion and the influx of displaced populations.

The lack of sewage infrastructure also leads to the spread of stagnant water pools, fostering waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid, and degrading overall quality of life. Additionally, haphazard wastewater leakage causes soil erosion and threatens building foundations. The solution lies in implementing an integrated sewage project that includes constructing modern treatment plants, establishing safe drainage networks, and launching hygiene awareness campaigns. Strengthening this sector must be prioritized within development plans to ensure a safe and sustainable environment for Marib's residents.

Enhancing sewage infrastructure remains a critical challenge, especially as displaced families—71% of whom lack adequate sanitation systems—face heightened health risks. Key interventions include:

- Constructing new bathrooms for 16,225 households to meet basic needs.
- Repairing or replacing latrines for 18,946 households to ensure functionality.
- Installing safe septic pits for 13,201 households.
- Covering 19,070 exposed septic pits to mitigate health and environmental hazards.

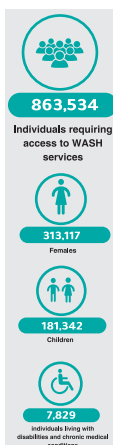
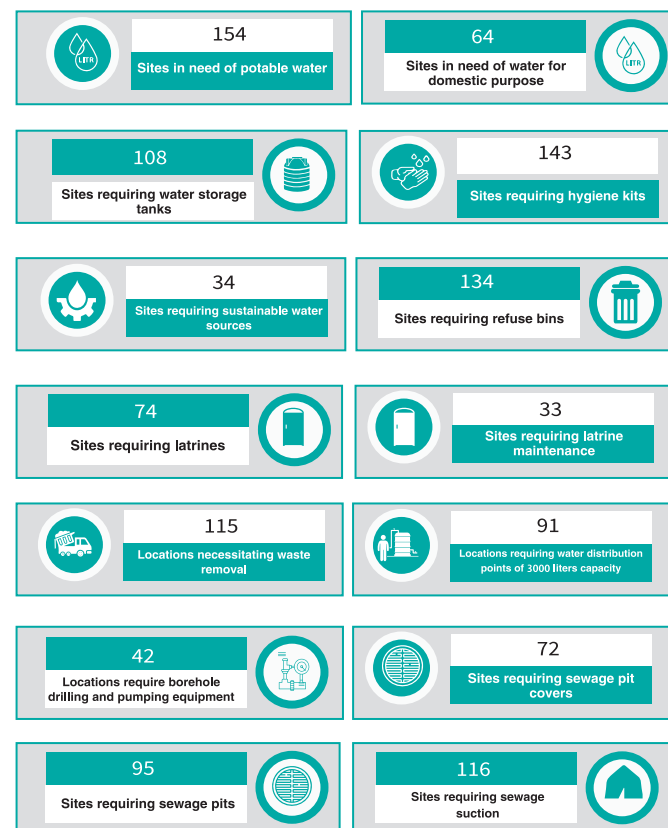


### Waste Management & Hygiene Improvement

The challenge of improving hygiene and sanitation is acute amid the harsh living conditions endured by displaced populations. Against a backdrop of economic and social decline, coupled with climate change, families are forced to adopt negative coping mechanisms that directly compromise water quality in surface wells due to improper waste disposal. This results in contamination and waste accumulation.

Approximately 56,024 households require hygiene kits to safeguard public health, while 124 sites lack essential trash bins for waste management. Additionally, 187,367 tons of waste must be removed to improve environmental conditions. There is also an urgent need to conduct awareness campaigns targeting 64,320 households to promote hygienic practices and protect water resources and the environment.

## Numerical Breakdown of the Key Needs - Wash Sector





# Key Activities Implemented by WASH Sector Partners



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Shelter and  
NFIs



Benefited HHs  
37,435



HHs in need  
191,666

37

Projects  
Number



35

Partners  
Number





# Interventions by Partners in Shelter and NFIs Sector



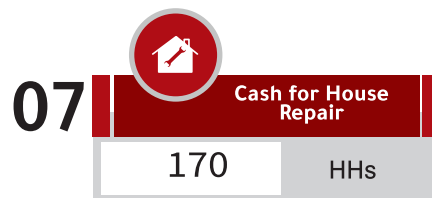
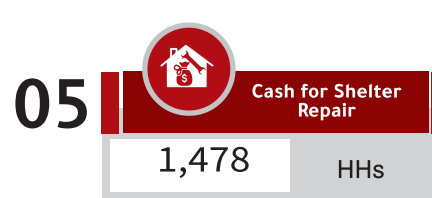
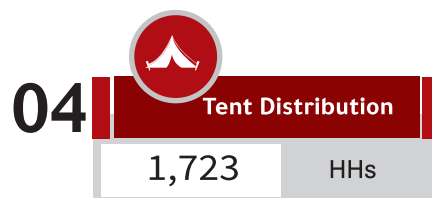
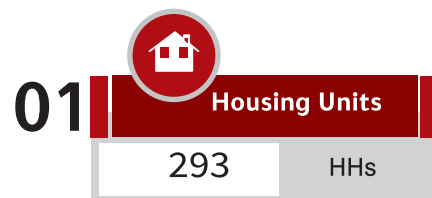
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## Partners, Donors and Funding Entities



# Urgent Shelter and NFI Needs



## Key Challenges in Shelter and NFIs Sector

### Emergency and temporary shelter

Displaced families face a critical emergency shelter crisis, with approximately 38,721 households living in damaged tents that have exceeded their 8-year lifespan. These shelters no longer provide adequate protection against natural disasters such as floods and harsh winds. Urgent action is required to address these deteriorating conditions, including:

- Replacing outdated tents with transitional or sustainable shelters for 38,721 households.
- Conducting shelter maintenance for 17,355 households.
- Rehabilitating shelters for 7,430 households to ensure safety and improve living standards.
- Distributing non-food item (NFI) kits to 40,604 households.

### HHs at Risk of Eviction

The threat of eviction poses a severe risk to displaced populations, with approximately 256,798 displaced individuals—including 105,301 women, 61,800 children, and 6,760 elderly persons—facing the imminent danger of losing their homes. This crisis stems from acute economic deterioration and rampant currency inflation, which have led to mounting rent arrears. Under these dire circumstances, there is an urgent need to provide direct cash assistance to 42,604 households through a "Cash for Rent" program. This intervention is critical to safeguarding housing stability and preventing further displacement of vulnerable families.

### Second Displacement into Camps

Shelter and NFIs Sector faces immense strain and pressure due to the ongoing internal displacement from rented houses to camps. Between January and December 2024, 6,112 families were forced to relocate from rented accommodations to overcrowded camps. This shift is driven by accumulated rent arrears amid severe economic deterioration, reflecting the relentless cycle of displacement and the deteriorating conditions endured by displaced families. The influx has further burdened already limited camp infrastructure, exacerbating vulnerabilities for displaced populations.



42,604

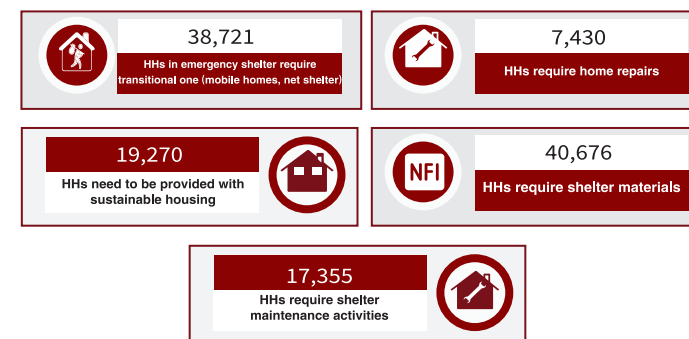
HHs at risk of eviction due to the accrual of unpaid rent



38,721

HHs inhabiting dilapidated tent

## NFI Numerical Breakdown of the Key Needs - Shelter and NFIs Sector



The necessity of emergency reserves to respond to disasters, climate change impacts, and unforeseen emergencies.





## Key Activities Implemented by Shelter and NFI Sector Partners



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**Education**

### People in Need

450,963

Students

12,831



Benefited HHs

105,566

34

Projects  
Number



32

Partners  
Number





## Interventions by Partners within Education Sector



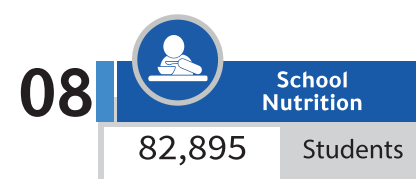
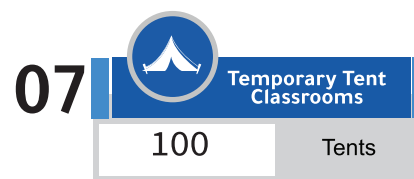
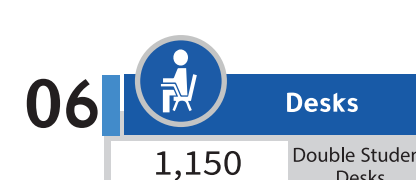
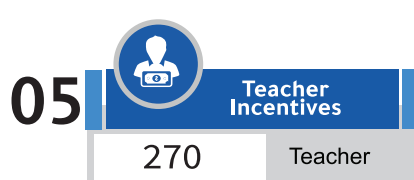
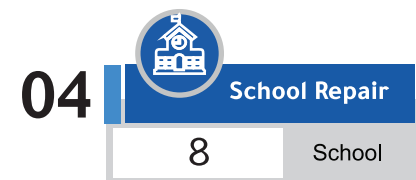
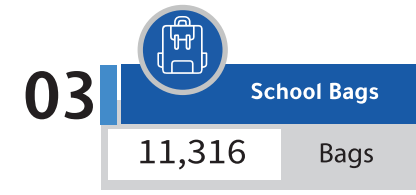
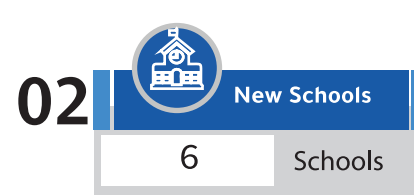
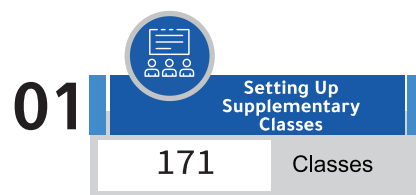
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### Partners, Donors and Funding Entities



# Emergency Needs in Education Sector



## Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps Annual Report 2024

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### Key Challenges Confronting Education Sector

#### Inadequate Educational Infrastructure Compounded by Overcrowded Classrooms

Many schools suffer from a lack of adequate facilities, infrastructure, and suitable classrooms, hindering their ability to accommodate the growing demand for education and limiting the provision of quality educational services. Existing schools face severe classroom overcrowding, which negatively impacts the quality of teaching and reduces opportunities for effective interaction between students and teachers. Based on assessment findings, critical interventions are required, including:

- Constructing 28 new schools and 527 alternative/additional classrooms.
- Renovating 44 schools to ensure safe and functional learning environments.
- Providing 9,273 double-seat desks and 357 toilets to meet basic needs in camps and densely populated areas.
- Printing 2,845,877 textbooks to ensure timely distribution before the academic year begins.
- Establishing a modern printing press dedicated to textbook production to address long-term educational resource gaps.

#### Supporting Teachers and Building Their Capacities

Teachers face dire conditions exacerbated by economic decline, necessitating urgent interventions to sustain educational continuity and quality. Critical measures include:

- Providing incentives for 3,857 teachers to mitigate attrition and ensure stable delivery of education.
- Delivering specialized training for 7,625 teachers to enhance their skills and elevate the quality of education.

#### School dropout

Amid harsh economic conditions and limited support for displaced families, many children are forced to drop out of schools, exacerbating illiteracy rates and curtailing their educational futures. Urgent interventions are needed to reduce school dropout rates, including:

- Distributing 98,730 school bags and uniforms to 189,359 students.
- Providing 22,310 recreational kits to foster engagement and well-being.
- Delivering school meals to 150,373 students to alleviate the economic burden on displaced families and encourage regular school attendance.

These measures aim to promote educational equity and ensure displaced children can continue their learning despite adversity.

#### Addressing illiteracy

Assessment results reveal a high illiteracy rate among displaced women, necessitating the establishment of 49 literacy classes to improve adult learning opportunities and enhance their integration into society.



120

Displacement Camp  
Lacking Schools



450,963

Total School-Age  
Children

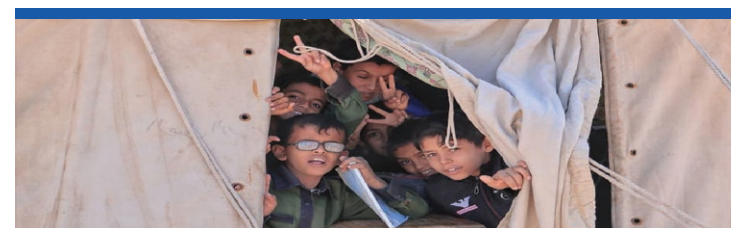
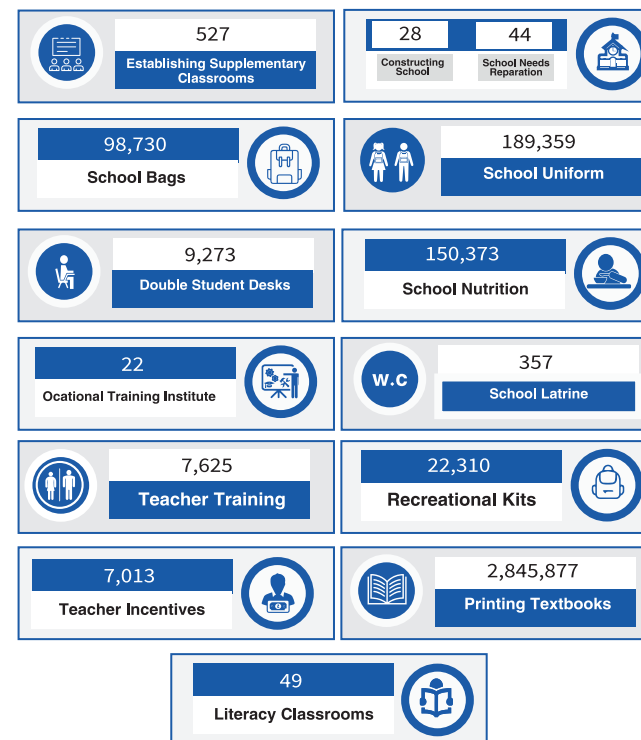


11,320

Total Dropout Children



### Numerical Breakdown of the Key Needs - Education Sector





## Key Activities Implemented by Education Sector Partners



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Ex.U.IDPs

## Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

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**Health and  
Nutrition**



Beneficiaries of Health Projects

524,854

23

Projects  
Number



16

Partners  
Number



## Interventions by Partners within Health and Nutrition Sector



Ex.U.IDPs

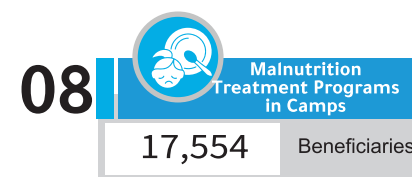
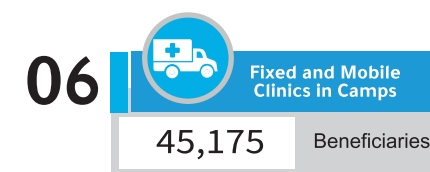
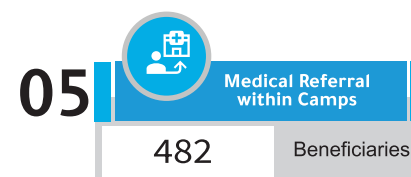
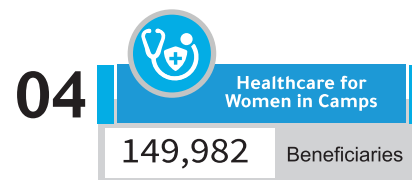
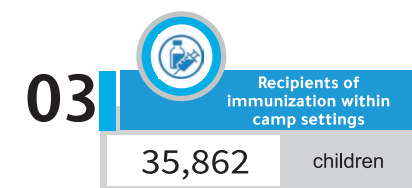
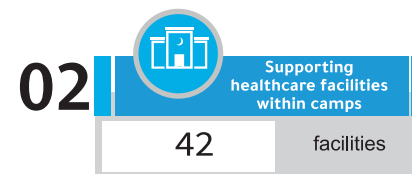
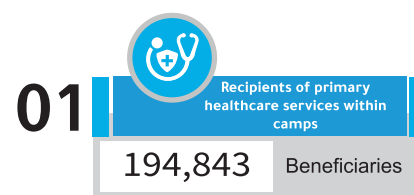
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### Partners, Donors and Funding Entities



# Emergency Needs in Health and Nutrition Sectors



## Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps Annual Report 2024

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### Key Challenges Confronting Health and Nutrition Sectors

#### Inadequate Healthcare Infrastructure and Service Provision

Healthcare sector in Marib grapples with critical challenges stemming from weak infrastructure, insufficient medical facilities, and a lack of basic health services, which fail to keep pace with rapid population growth and the needs of displaced populations. Limited hospitals, under-resourced health centers, and a shortage of qualified medical personnel severely restrict access to care, leading to overcrowded facilities, delayed treatments, and elevated mortality rates. The absence of sanitation systems and clean water networks has further fueled the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera and dengue fever, while gaps in emergency services and specialized care exacerbate patient suffering. To address this crisis, Marib urgently requires:

- Rehabilitation and expansion of hospitals and health centers.
- Provision of essential medicines, medical equipment, and emergency services.
- Establishment of specialized healthcare facilities to address complex medical needs.
- Strengthened water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure to curb disease transmission.

#### Deficiency of Qualified Medical Personnel

The acute shortage of consultants, specialists, and qualified medical personnel has severely degraded the quality of healthcare services and intensified pressure on already overburdened medical facilities. This shortage stems from several factors, most notably the ongoing emigration of skilled healthcare professionals due to inadequate salaries and incentives.

This crisis has resulted in diminished hospital capacity, delayed delivery of medical care, and a critical lack of specialized services such as cardiac and neurological surgeries, as well as maternal and child health services.

Compounding these challenges, the absence of skilled doctors and nurses has escalated health risks, forcing patients to travel long distances to access treatment—a perilous journey that jeopardizes lives.

#### Insufficient Financial Allocation

Marib Governorate is experiencing a severe deterioration in health services following the abrupt and unannounced withdrawal of several humanitarian organizations, which lacked a pre-established exit strategy. This sudden disengagement has led to the closure of multiple health facilities, resulting in critical shortages of medicines, medical supplies, and a reduction in healthcare personnel. The decline in services has disproportionately impacted the most vulnerable groups, including displaced persons, children, and women, contributing to rising mortality rates due to the lack of adequate medical care.

Compounding these challenges, inadequate funding has crippled emergency services, weakened maternal and child health programs, and undermined efforts to combat infectious diseases. This crisis unfolds against a backdrop of insufficient health infrastructure, which fails to meet the growing demands of the population.

#### Alarming Levels of Malnutrition

Rising malnutrition rates, particularly among children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers, stem from weakened food security interventions. The suspension of critical nutrition support programs has led to the closure of therapeutic feeding centers, exacerbating the suffering of the most vulnerable populations. Compounding the crisis, low nutritional awareness, a lack of specialized healthcare services, and soaring food prices have intensified the severity of malnutrition.

To address these challenges, urgent support is required to:

- Strengthen nutrition programs.
- Improve healthcare services.
- Promote nutritional awareness.

These measures are essential to ensuring a more stable and secure life for affected communities.

### Key Interventions in Health and Nutrition Sectors



#### Improving Healthcare Infrastructure

The development of new hospital infrastructure and the augmentation of current healthcare facilities, with a specific focus on high-population density regions.



#### Supporting Healthcare Personnel

The provision of specialized training initiatives for health professionals, alongside the implementation of incentives aimed at attracting a greater number of physicians and nurses to serve in Marib, and the bolstering of the university education infrastructure to enhance its outputs.



#### Providing Adequate Medications and Medical Supplies

Reinforcing the security of pharmaceutical supplies and establishing a strategic drug reserve for essential medications, particularly crucial for chronic disease management and epidemic preparedness.



#### Strengthening Funding Mechanisms and International Assistance

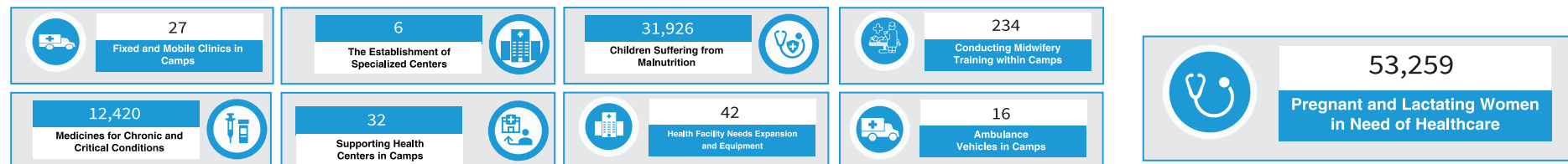
Increasing financial support for health program projects in Marib to bolster the local authority's efforts in alleviating suffering and revitalizing health sector.



#### Improving Access to Nutritional and Health Services

Prioritizing the provision of ready-to-use therapeutic food for the treatment of childhood malnutrition.

### Numerical Breakdown of the Key Needs - Health and Nutrition Sectors





## Key Activities Implemented by Health and Nutrition Sector Partners



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Ex.U.IDPs

## Executive Unit for Management of IDPs C

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Protection

  
**Total  
Beneficiaries**

8,765  
HHs  
102,533  
Individuals

**People in  
Need**



**423,720**

**18  
Projects  
Number**



**17  
Partners  
Number**





# Partners Interventions in Protection Sector



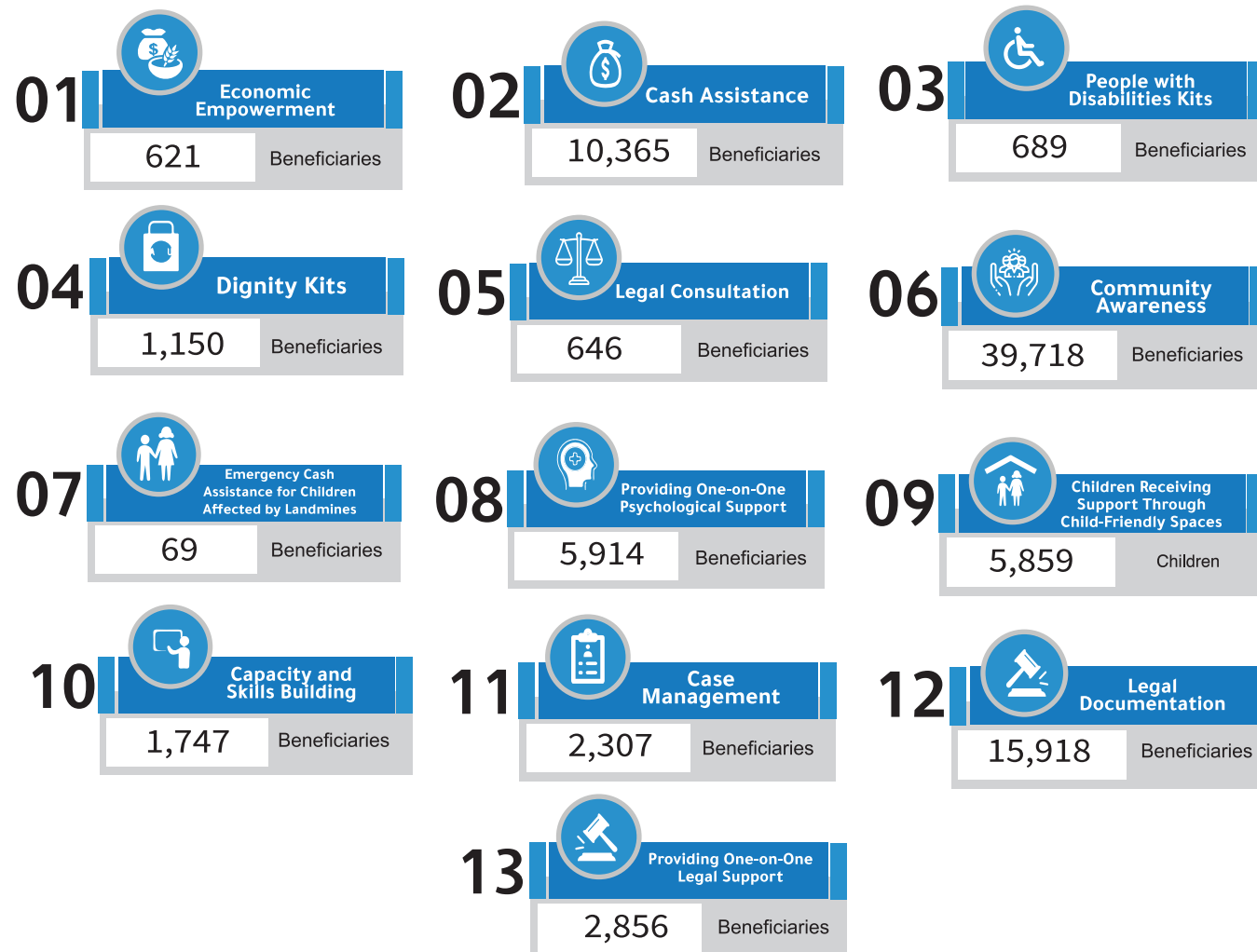
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## Partners, Donors and Funding Entities



# Emergency Needs in Protection Sectors



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## The Key Challenges Confronting Protection Sector

### The Economic Collapse and the Vital Role of Humanitarian Assistance

The sharp rise in the number of individuals requiring emergency cash assistance and livelihood projects—driven by economic deterioration due to the depreciation of the local currency—poses a significant economic challenge. This crisis undermines household stability and exacerbates risks of poverty and unemployment amid displacement conditions. According to assessment findings:

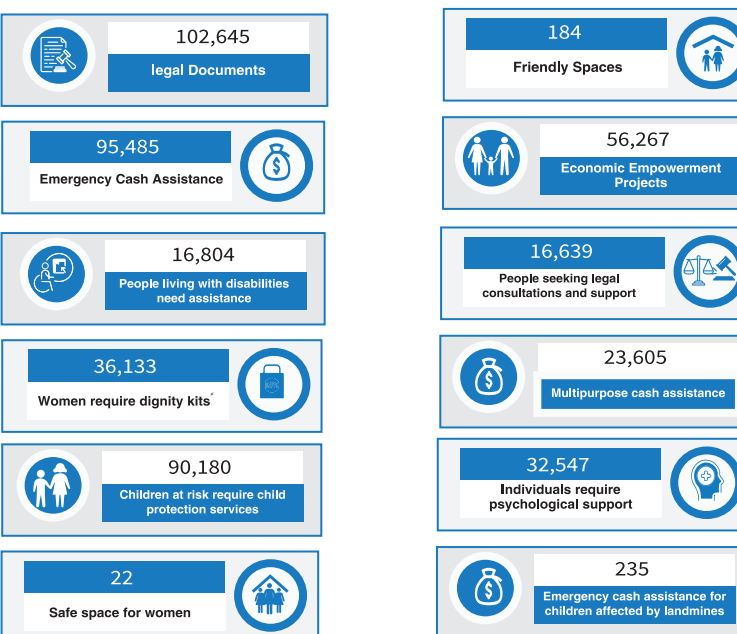
- 95,485 displaced individuals require emergency cash assistance to meet basic needs such as food and shelter.
- 56,267 displaced individuals need livelihood projects to generate employment opportunities and enhance self-reliance, contributing to economic stability and reduced unemployment rates.

### Addressing the Needs of Vulnerable Groups

Persons with disabilities, children (particularly victims of landmines and war remnants), and other vulnerable groups require integrated care encompassing medical, psychological, and social support. Assessment results reveal the following critical needs:

- 16,804 individuals with disabilities require comprehensive assistance, including adaptive tools, psychological support, and rehabilitative care to improve their quality of life and enhance their ability to adapt to displacement conditions.
- 235 children affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war need specialized aid to address physical injuries and psychological trauma.
- 48,127 newborns require infant care kits to ensure they receive essential support from birth.
- Establishment of 250 child-friendly spaces to provide safe and supportive environments for displaced children.
- 23,605 households among the most vulnerable populations need multi-purpose cash assistance to cover basic needs such as food, shelter, education, and healthcare.

## Numerical Breakdown of the Key Needs - Protection Sector



120

Camps Lack Essential Protection Services



47,365

Women are the Primary Caregivers for their Families



16,530

Individuals with Disabilities Requires Protection Service

## Key Activities Implemented by Protection Sector Partners



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## Recommendations

In light of the sharp decline in humanitarian funding for Yemen and the reduced support for Marib Governorate—resulting in a significant drop of basic service delivery to IDPs and host communities—there is an urgent need to adopt a more sustainable and inclusive humanitarian response pathway. This approach should integrate emergency relief, early recovery, and long-term development. Based on this, the Executive Unit recommends the following :

- 01** Develop infrastructure that ensures improved and expanded access to water, electricity, sanitation, healthcare, education, and transportation. This will stabilize living conditions and reduce the vulnerability of affected communities.
- 02** Strengthen Health and Education Systems by enhancing the capacity of existing facilities through building new schools and health centers in displacement-dense areas. As well as Providing necessary human and logistical resources to ensure service continuity and quality.
- 03** Improve shelter solution that suites the Marib condition (weather and Environmental) to ensure dignity and protection of displaced populations from climate hazards and natural disasters, using environmentally resilient and durable designs.
- 04** Support technical, vocational, and university education programs aligned with market demands and Marib's developmental goals. Invest in infrastructure and leverage the potential of displaced youth and host communities.
- 05** Launch programs to fund small and medium enterprises (SMEs) through accessible financing and entrepreneurial training, fostering job creation and economic stability for displaced and host communities.
- 06** Create a dedicated fund for reconstruction and recovery, financed through sustainable partnerships with donors and the private sector. Prioritize infrastructure, local economies, and community rehabilitation.
- 07** Engage non-traditional donors, international bodies, and the private sector to address the growing funding gap. Explore innovative financing mechanisms to ensure sustainability.
- 09** Increase Humanitarian Funding for Marib that align with the size of actual needs as the current funding covers less than 10% of minimum requirements. Which required to advocate for urgent, scaled-up support to deliver life-saving, effective, and durable responses.



## Conclusion...

As we conclude this 2024 Annual Report, the Executive Unit for Displaced Camps Management in Marib Governorate reflects on a year of intensive humanitarian efforts in one of Yemen's most conflict-affected Governorates, grappling with the relentless expansion of displacement.

This report has sought to illuminate the escalating humanitarian crisis, document the coordinated efforts to deliver aid to displaced families and affected communities, and align responses with urgent priorities and needs. It has provided an objective overview of implemented activities, partnerships forged with local authorities, international and local organizations, and the persistent gaps and challenges that continue to undermine the stability and dignity of thousands of households in Marib.

The data and analyses presented here not only reflect the scale of efforts undertaken but also underscore a humanitarian reality demanding immediate, effective, and sustainable interventions. As well as contain recommendations that based on actual need aimed to transition from emergency response to recovery and resilience-building.

We firmly believe that humanitarian action in Marib is no longer a temporary endeavor but a continuous imperative requiring greater solidarity, broader partnerships, and more flexible, sustainable funding. While we commend the collaborative efforts that shaped this report, we reaffirm our unwavering commitment to work diligently and responsibly, advocating for the rights of displaced populations and the most vulnerable families, striving toward dignified stability and a more hopeful future.

We call on all partners to join us on this long-term humanitarian journey. The current phase demands renewed commitment and collective action commensurate with the scale of challenges and the depth of suffering. Together, we can forge a path toward lasting solutions that honor resilience, equity, and human dignity.

# CAC BANK OVER 41 YEARS IN SERVICE OF THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE



SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT, THE COOPERATIVE AND AGRICULTURAL CREDIT BANK CAC BANK HAS BEEN A CORNERSTONE IN SUPPORTING RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN YEMEN.

FROM THE FIELDS TO THE COASTS, THE BANK HAS BEEN PRESENT THROUGH ITS FINANCING AND SERVICES.

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TODAY, CAC BANK CONTINUES ITS LEADERSHIP BY OFFERING MODERN AND SECURE BANKING SERVICES THAT MEET THE ASPIRATIONS OF ALL SEGMENTS OF SOCIETY.

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# Annual Report

Executive Unit for Management  
of IDPs Camps  
Marib Governorate

2024

