

Republic of Yemen

Prime Minister

Executive Unit for Management
of IDPs Camps

Marib Governorate



Annual Report 20 25





Ex.U.IDPs

20
25

Annual Report

Executive Unit for Management of
IDPs Camps
Marib Governorate

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Republic of Yemen – Marib Governorate Map





		Page number
01	Strategic Structure of the Executive Unit	5
02	Introduction	6
03	Manager Speech	7
04	Administrative Structure	8
05	Demographic Statistics	9
06	Executive Unit Implemented Activities	11
07	New Displacement (Statistics/Figures/Updates) 2024	15
08	Emergencies	17
09	Humanitarian Sectors (Interventions & Needs) 2024	20
10	Recommendations	50
11	Conclusion	51

20
25

Annual Report
Executive Unit for
Management of IDPs
Camps
Marib Governorate



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.



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Introduction

This Annual Report (2025) highlights the humanitarian response undertaken by the Executive Unit for the Management of IDP Camps in Marib Governorate, in light of the ongoing complex challenges shaping the displacement landscape. The report captures the efforts undertaken over the course of the year to reinforce the protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and improve their living conditions through programs and interventions carried out in partnership with local authorities, relevant government institutions, and both national and international humanitarian organizations

In 2025, humanitarian pressures intensified due to rising displacement, dwindling livelihoods, and limited resources. This directly undermined basic services in the camps. Displaced households (HHs) faced critical challenges in food security, health, WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), and education, requiring urgent and scalable responses to meet the growing demand.

In line with its mandate, the Executive Unit continued to play a central role in Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), humanitarian coordination, and the prioritization of interventions, with a focus on improving response efficiency, strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanisms (MEAL), and supporting the resilience of IDP communities through more sustainable approaches. The Executive Unit also worked to strengthen partnerships and enhance information-sharing mechanisms in order to ensure the optimal utilization of available resources and maximize humanitarian impact.

This report constitutes a key reference document outlining the main achievements accomplished throughout 2025, while also identifying prevailing challenges and humanitarian gaps. It seeks to inform forward-looking planning processes, promote alignment among humanitarian partners, and reinforce coordinated efforts to improve the conditions of IDP populations and ensuring a more effective humanitarian response in Marib Governorate



Manager Speech

Saif Nasser Mothana
General Manager



Against the backdrop of an increasingly complex humanitarian landscape and growing displacement challenges, we are pleased to present the 2025 Annual Report. The report reviews the achievements and coordinated efforts carried out by the Executive Unit, working closely with the local authorities and humanitarian partners, with the objective of easing the hardships experienced by IDPs and reinforcing their ability to navigate the exceptional challenges they face.

The year 2025 was a year fraught with challenges, due to the continued influx of IDPs and the worsening humanitarian needs, also limited resources and declining funding levels. Despite this, the Executive Unit worked on developing response mechanisms, enhancing joint coordination, and improving the efficiency of humanitarian interventions to ensure the delivery of essential services to the most vulnerable groups and mitigate the deteriorating conditions within the camps.

Guided by our institutional vision, the Executive Unit continued its efforts to move beyond emergency response toward more sustainable programs by supporting early recovery initiatives, strengthening CCCM, and providing accurate data that contributes to guiding humanitarian work and supporting evidence-based decision-making. We also remained committed to strengthening partnerships and promoting complementary roles among stakeholders in support of shared humanitarian objectives.

IDPs continue to face significant challenges amid harsh living conditions, weak basic service provision, and the growing impacts of climate change. Addressing these challenges calls for increased support and stronger collaboration among all relevant actors. We reaffirm our commitment to carrying forward our work with responsibility and transparency, while making every effort to improve the living conditions of displaced communities and safeguard their dignity and rights.

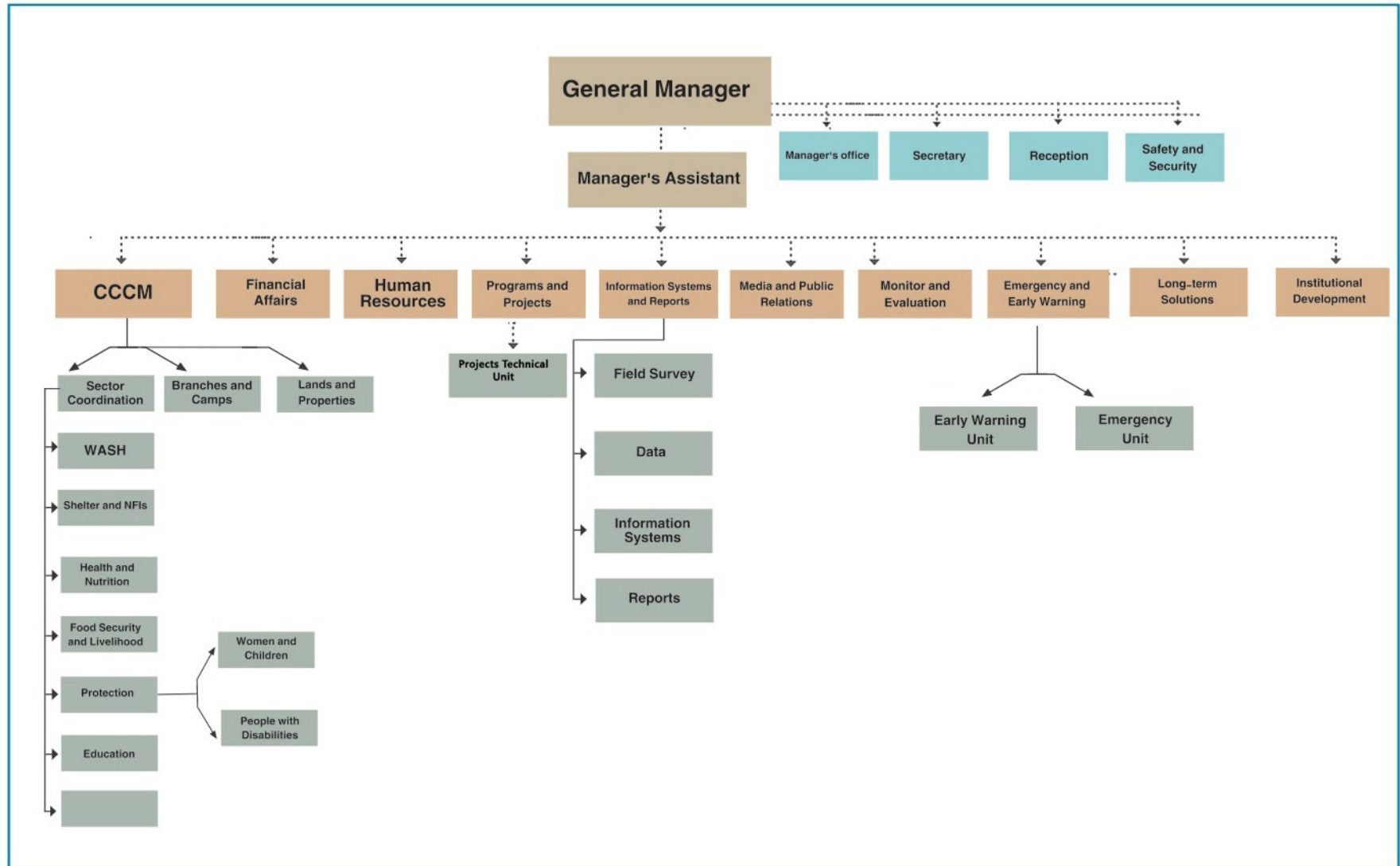
In conclusion, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation and gratitude to the leadership of the local authority in Marib Governorate, as well as to all international and national partners, humanitarian organizations, and the field and office teams of the Executive Unit, in recognition of their dedicated efforts and commitment to fulfilling their humanitarian responsibilities. We firmly believe that joint action, sincere commitment, and sustained support can make a meaningful difference in the lives of IDPs and contribute to building a safer and more stable future for them.



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Administrative Structure





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Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Marib

Annual Report
2025

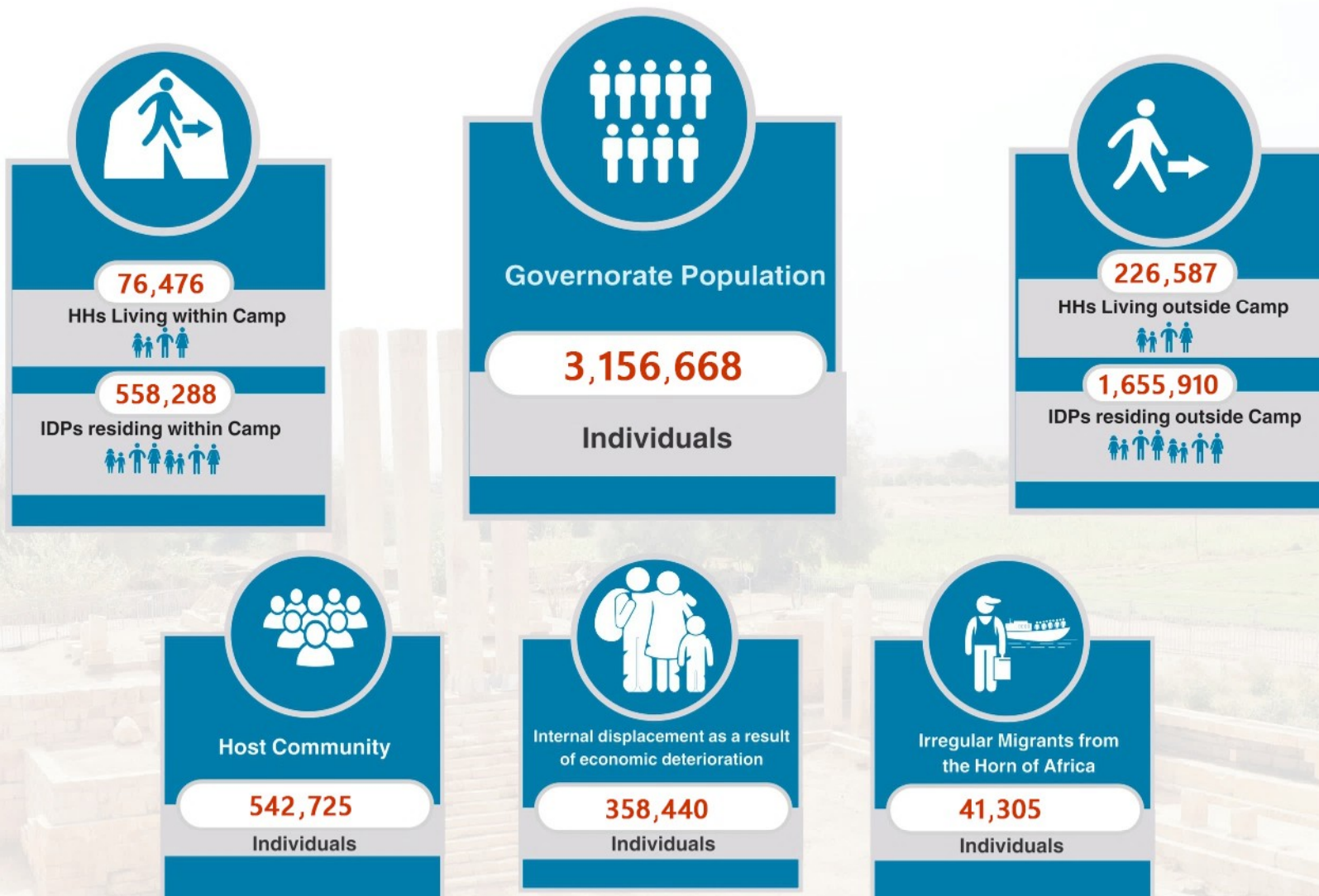


Demographic Statistics

IDPs



Demographic Statistics



Sources: Executive Unit (Ex. U.), Central Statistical Organization (CSO), and IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) area survey results, 2025 .





Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Marib

Annual Report

2025



Executive Unit: Achievements and Activities

Executive Unit Activities



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Annual Report

2025

Marib



Major Activities and Meetings Undertaken by the Executive Unit



Executive Unit for Management of
IDPs Camps

Annual Report

2025

Marib



Major Activities, Trainings, and Events Organized in Marib



Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Annual Report

2025

Marib





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Marib

Annual Report

2025



New Displacement

January - December

2025



New Displacement



Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Annual Report

2025

Marib

New Displacement in 2025

Newly displaced Individuals and HHs.

2025

2,693



HouseHolds

18,900



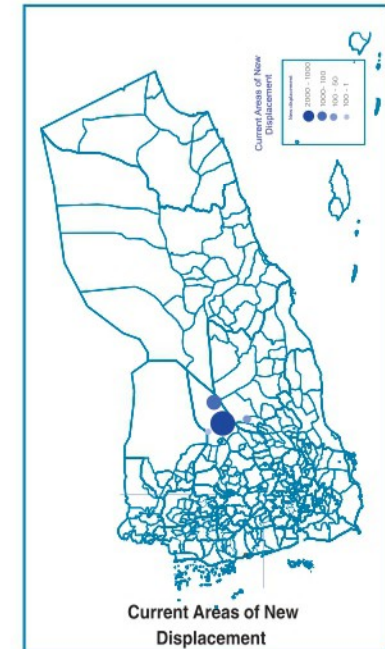
Individuals

Between January and December 2025, Marib experienced a significant rise in internal displacement, with a growing number of HHs compelled to leave their rented homes and move into displacement camps as a result of deteriorating economic conditions, escalating living expenses, accumulated rental debts, and limited livelihood opportunities. This development has directly affected displaced HHs, which increasingly struggle to meet their basic needs, contributing to widening humanitarian gaps and placing additional strain on services within the camps.

These developments underscore the pressing need for a strengthened humanitarian response and increased support, as well as the critical importance of establishing and reinforcing emergency stockpiles across the shelter, non-food items (NFIs), food security, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sectors—to ensure effective preparedness and response to escalating needs during emergencies

Tracking Accumulated New Displacement -2025

	HHs number	Individuals number
January	153	1,071
February	105	742
March	83	590
April	148	1,036
May	144	1,008
June	106	750
July	150	1,060
August	132	930
September	163	1,141
October	169	1,150
November	163	8,239
December	1,177	18,900



Forced Internal Displacement from Homes to Camps

9,440



Households

During the period from January to December of the past year, Ma'rib Governorate witnessed a notable escalation in internal displacement. Approximately 9,440 HHs were compelled to vacate rented accommodations and relocate to IDP camps, representing a 21% increase compared to the previous year. This development was driven by the continued economic downturn, rising unemployment rates, escalating living costs, and the accumulation of rental debts, all of which further exacerbated the vulnerability of affected HHs and significantly deteriorated their living conditions. The increasing difficulties these HHs face in meeting their basic needs have exacerbated humanitarian gaps and escalated the strain on in-camp services. Consequently, this demands an enhanced humanitarian response and the provision of additional assistance, as well as the critical importance of creating and strengthening emergency stockpiles specifically in the sectors of shelter, NFIs, food security, and WASH



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Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Marib

Annual Report

2025



Emergencies

IDPs

Emergency Updates (Floods and Winds Damages - Fire Incidents)



Executive Unit for Management of
IDPs Camps

Annual Report

2025

Marib

In (2025) Marib Governorate continued to face severe climatic challenges that directly impacted IDPs living in camps and adjacent areas. The governorate experienced extreme weather fluctuations, including heavy rains and strong winds that caused extensive damage to temporary shelters and the belongings of displaced HHs, while also undermining their livelihoods and stability. These events affected a large number of displaced HHs, including HHs whose shelters were partially or completely destroyed, as well as losses of food and NFIs, further aggravating humanitarian vulnerabilities within the camps.

Concurrently, fire incidents in displacement camps persisted throughout (2025) at a troubling rate, largely attributed to overcrowded living conditions, inadequate safety measures, and the widespread use of rudimentary cooking and lighting practices. These incidents caused casualties and injuries of varying severity, in addition to substantial damage to shelters and property, further undermining stability within the camps and creating additional challenges for humanitarian partners working to protect IDPs and secure their basic needs



Emergency Response Measures of the Executive Unit throughout 2025

- Activation of a 24/7 emergency response mechanism through dedicated field and administrative teams tasked with monitoring developments across districts, displacement camps, and various sectors
- Enhancing media coordination and communication with government and humanitarian actors to communicate the magnitude of needs and shed light on the hardships faced by affected HHs
- Producing and disseminating periodic analytical reports on emergency developments to humanitarian partners and relevant stakeholders to inform planning and guide response interventions
- Undertaking field-based damage and loss assessments across humanitarian sectors while maintaining continuous updates to databases concerning affected HHs
- Mobilizing resources and support through ongoing engagement with partners and donors to address urgent humanitarian needs
- Developing and updating beneficiary lists of affected HHs in accordance with established criteria and sharing them with partners and clusters to ensure precise and effective interventions
- Coordinating and implementing humanitarian interventions in accordance with prioritized needs, accompanied by direct field monitoring to ensure the quality of implementation within IDP camps
- Streamlining partners' procedures and enabling them to deliver interventions swiftly and efficiently during emergency situations

Number of HHs affected by
floods and winds

5,161



Number of casualties caused by
torrential rains and severe
winds

3

Injuries resulting from
floods and winds

7



Fire incidents
in camps

135

Number of casualties
caused by fire accidents

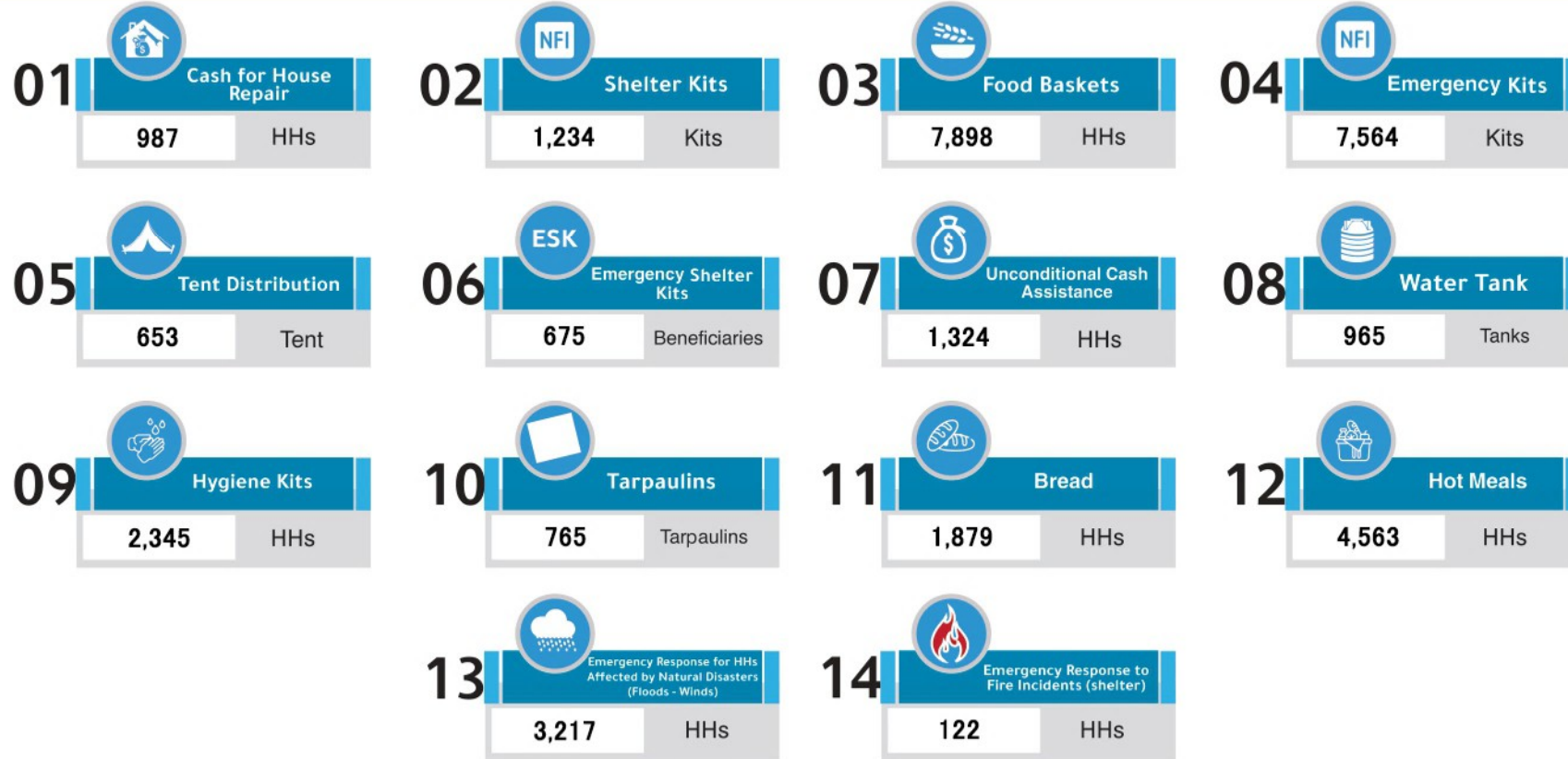
4



Injuries resulting from fire
accidents

22

Partners Interventions in Rapid Response





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Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Marib

Annual Report

2025



Humanitarian Sectors

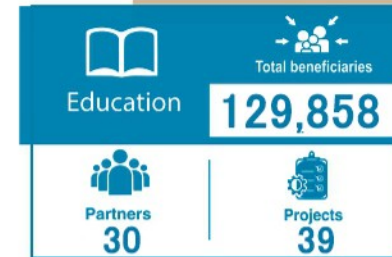
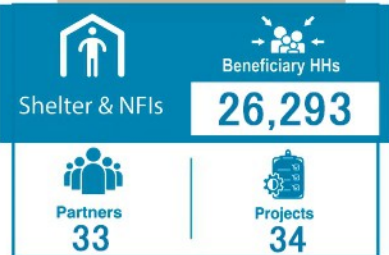
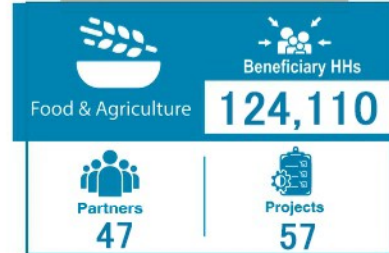
Needs & Interventions



Displaced HHs Beneficiaries in All Sectors (2025)



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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Marib

Annual Report



Benefited HHs
45,130



HHs in need
31,346

5

Projects
Number



5

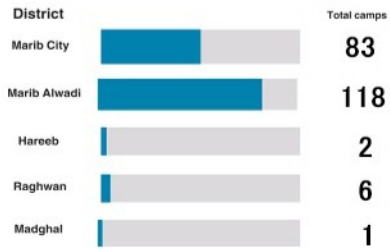
Partners
Number



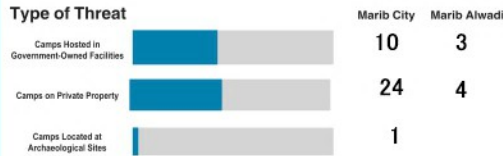
Camp Information Dashboard



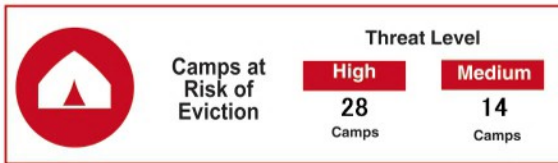
Number of Camps per District



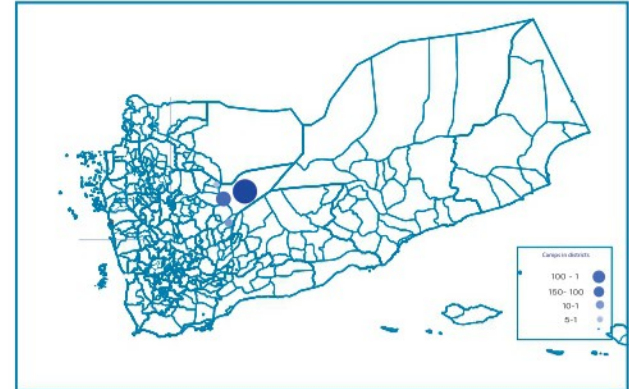
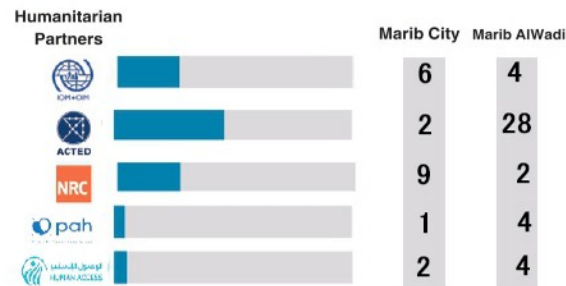
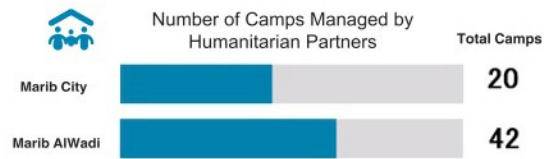
Camps at Risk of Eviction



In December, 2025, a comprehensive survey undertaken by the Executive Unit to update its camp data. The results showed that 42 camps face imminent eviction, while a further 141 camps are highly susceptible to natural hazards, disasters, and various forms of pollution. Alarmingly, 56 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, 31 camps are at risk of flooding, and 48 are threatened by water contamination and disease spread due to inadequate sanitation and waste accumulation.



Camps Managed by Humanitarian Partners



* The source of numbers is the comprehensive survey conducted by Executive Unit in November 2025

Contributions of Partners in CCCM Sector

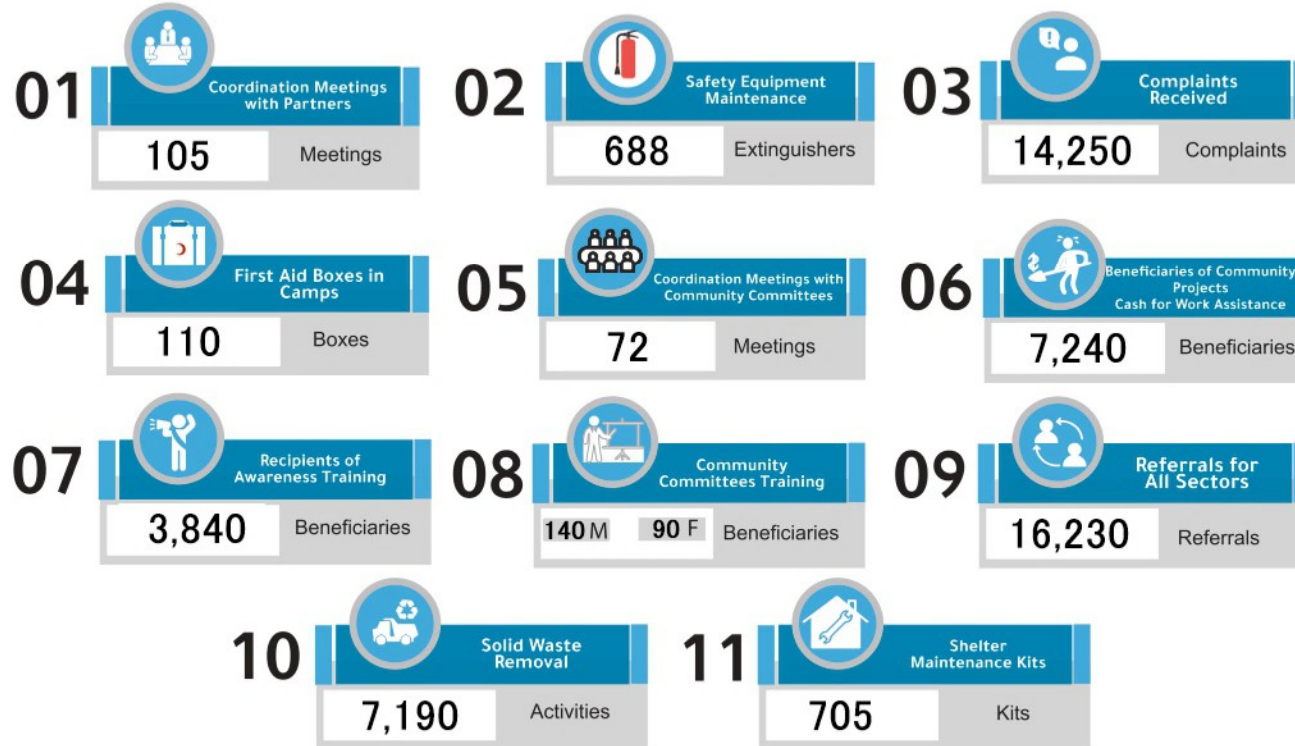


Executive Unit for Management of
IDPs Camps

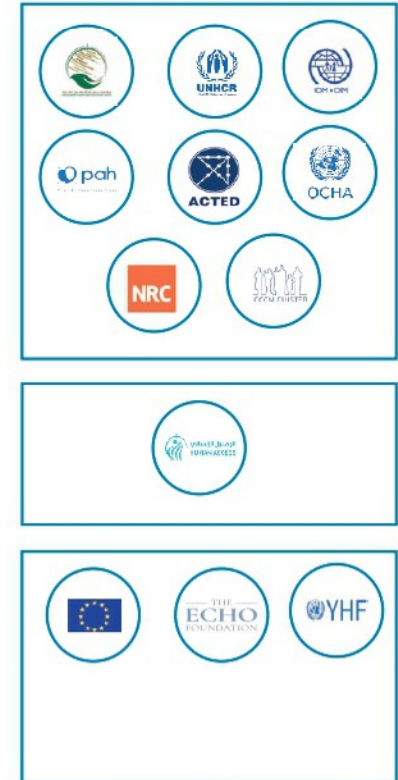
Annual Report

2025

Marib



Partners, Donors and Funding Entities



CCCM Sector Needs



CCCM Key Challenges

Housing, Land and Property

Land and property disputes remain a critical challenge in camp management, underscoring the necessity of resolving the legal status of lands and securing stability for displaced HHs. According to estimates, about 90 camps require urgent land regularization interventions, 155 camps need infrastructure upgrades and disaster risk reduction measures, and 80 camps necessitate formal agreements with landowners. Additionally, 42 camps are at imminent risk of eviction, requiring their immediate relocation to safer areas

Essential Services

Basic service gaps continued throughout 2025, as numerous camps experienced deficiencies in electricity, WASH, waste management, and road maintenance. An estimated 140 camps need electricity service interventions, and 130 camps require urgent repairs to shelters and WASH facilities. Additionally, 85 camps lack waste bins, and 160 camps need waste incinerators. Moreover, over 1,450 kilometers of internal camp roads require rehabilitation, and 135 camps remain without regular basic service coverage due to the lack of implementing partners

Safety and Security

The year 2025 was marked by an escalation in safety and security risks in camps, largely attributable to a deficit in equipment and trainings. Assessments reveal critical needs, including fire equipment rooms in approximately 142 camps, the provision of an estimated 7,800 large and 14,600 small fire extinguishers, and 11,200 firefighting suits. To bolster response capacity, it is essential to provide specialized training for security and safety personnel and to supply over 3,400 first aid kits to ensure rapid emergency interventions

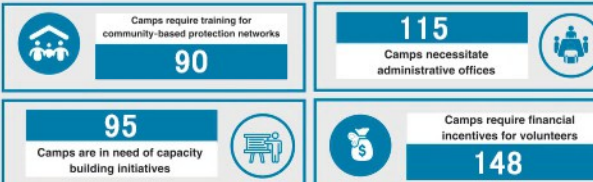
Training and Capacity Building

Throughout 2025, notable deficiencies were observed in capacity-building programmes and institutional support for staff and volunteers working in camp management. Assessments reveal that approximately 610 volunteers require training in camp management, while 410 individuals need capacity development in community-based protection. In addition, 115 camps require administrative offices to enhance coordination. More than 1,050 volunteers continue to support camp management activities without regular incentives, indicating the need for both financial and motivational support to ensure the sustainability of their efforts. Furthermore, the formation of 65 community protection committees is required to promote community participation



Numerical Breakdown of the Key Needs - CCCM Sector

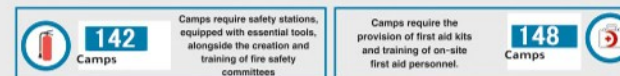
Management, Training, and Development (MTD)



Land, Property, and Services



Safety and Security





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Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Marib

Annual Report

2025



Food and
Agriculture



Benefited HHs
124,110



HHs in need
155,550

57

Projects
Number



47

Partners
Number



Partners Interventions in Food Security & Agriculture (FSA)



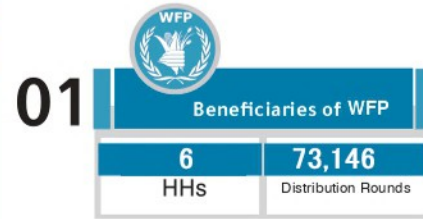
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Annual Report

2025

Marib

Partners, Donors and Funding Entities



Emergency Needs in Food Security & Agriculture Sector



Key Challenges Facing FSA

The Significant Gap in Food Security

Throughout 2025, food security gap expanded at a concerning pace, as a growing number of displaced HHs struggled to meet their basic food needs. Estimates suggest that over 52% of IDPs face varying degrees of food insecurity, posing a significant humanitarian challenge for Ma'rib Governorate. Around 104,000 HHs are estimated to require urgent food assistance, including 16,900 HHs that have reached critical levels of food insecurity as a result of lost livelihoods

Recovery and Development of Agricultural Sector

In 2025, the agricultural sector experienced mounting challenges characterized by declining production levels, rising farming costs, and the deterioration of natural resources, compounded by the negative effects of climate change. This situation has undermined farmers' capacity to maintain their activities and increased dependence on external markets. Addressing these challenges requires the development of modern irrigation systems, enhanced agricultural marketing, strengthened agro-processing industries, and improved market access for smallholder farmers. In addition, the adoption of supportive policies and the allocation of dedicated agricultural resources are critical steps toward boosting productivity, achieving partial self-sufficiency, and sustaining food security

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

During 2025, the economic crisis continued to erode income sources and livelihood opportunities for displaced HHs, while conventional humanitarian assistance proved insufficient to meet basic needs. Expanding livelihood interventions has therefore become essential, particularly through supporting agricultural activities and providing key inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural equipment, as well as promoting livestock production and beekeeping. Estimates suggest that about 20,500 HHs require support to recover their income sources. At the same time, nearly 18,700 heads of HHs engaged in agriculture face a sharp rise in the cost of agricultural inputs. In addition, approximately 3,100 HHs that depend entirely on agriculture require small-scale livelihood projects to strengthen economic stability and improve living standards



1,6 M IDPs
are at risk of food insecurity

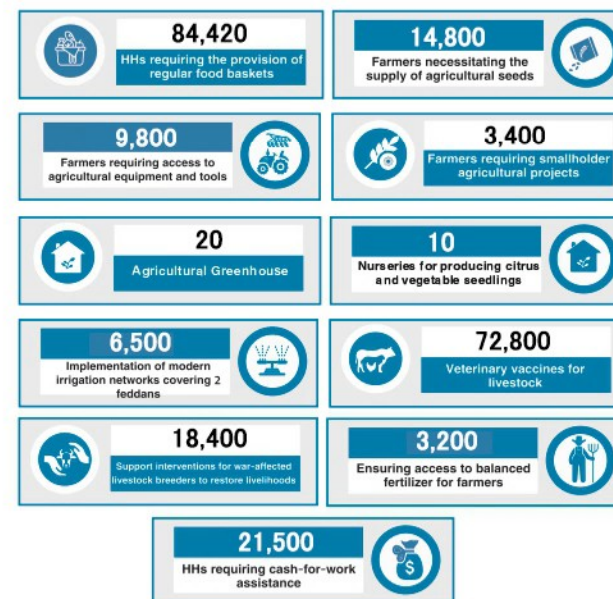


13,135

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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Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Annual Report

2025

Marib





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Executive Unit for Management of IDPs

Marib

Annual Report



Benefited HHs
119,414



HHs in need
165,420

43

Projects
Number



41

Partners
Number



Partners Interventions in Wash Sector



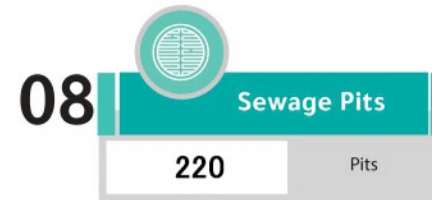
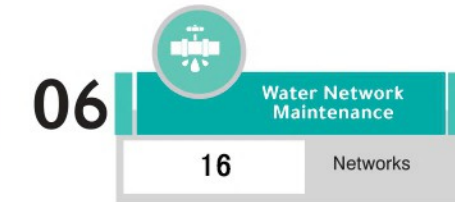
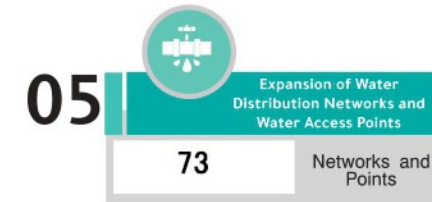
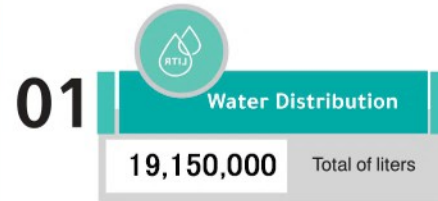
Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Annual Report

2025

Marib

Partners, Donors and Funding Entities



Emergency Needs in WASH Sector



Key Challenges Facing WASH Sector

Ensuring Access to Potable and Domestic Water

The provision of safe potable and domestic water remains among the most critical humanitarian challenges of 2025, with a rising number of families facing severe clean water scarcity. Current estimates indicate that 82,000 HHs do not have access to safe potable water, and 41,500 HHs struggle to obtain water for daily domestic use. An estimated 925,000 people—including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities—are in urgent need of WASH services. Critical interventions required include supplying 44,000 HHs with 1,000-liter water tanks, establishing permanent water points by installing 1,650 tanks of 3,000-liter capacity, and maintaining operations at 55 water distribution points. Additionally, well drilling and pump installation at 48 sites are indispensable for ensuring the future sustainability of water services.

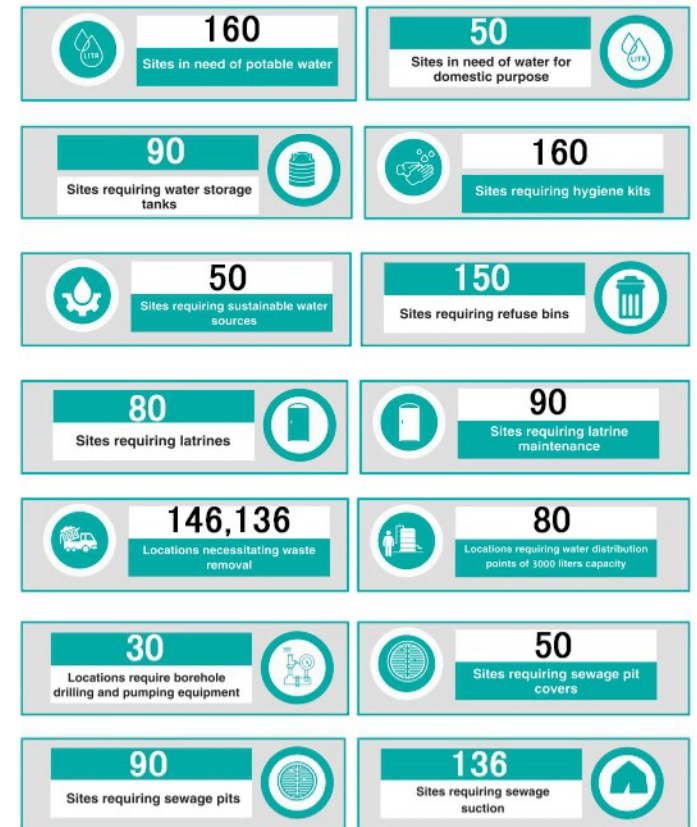
Sanitation System

During 2025, the sanitation crisis across Marib City and nearby areas further escalated, driven by the lack of an integrated sewerage infrastructure, rapid urbanization, and the increasing presence of IDPs. The uncontrolled discharge of sewage has led to groundwater contamination and heightened transmission of waterborne diseases, thereby constituting a major public health concern. It is estimated that over three-quarters of HHs residing in camps and informal settlements do not have access to adequate sanitation systems. The assessment reveals a critical need for intervention: approximately 19,000 HHs require the excavation of new soak-away pits, 22,500 HHs need maintenance on their current sanitation structures, and safe cesspits must be established for nearly 15,800 HHs. Compounding these issues, more than 22,000 open wells pose significant environmental and public health risks and must be covered.

Waste Management & Hygiene Improvement

During 2025, waste management challenges and efforts to improve hygiene practices in IDP sites have intensified amid difficult living conditions, climate change impacts, and declining public services. Many HHs have been compelled to adopt negative coping mechanisms, including unsafe waste disposal practices, resulting in water contamination, waste accumulation, and heightened health risks. Estimates indicate that nearly 62,000 HHs require personal hygiene kits, while 145 sites are experiencing acute shortage of waste disposal bins. Additionally, more than 205,000 individuals require environmental hygiene interventions, coupled with awareness campaigns targeting approximately 72,000 people to foster positive health behaviors and support the protection of environmental and water resources.

Numerical Breakdown of the Key Needs - Wash Sector



Key Activities Implemented by WASH Sector Partners



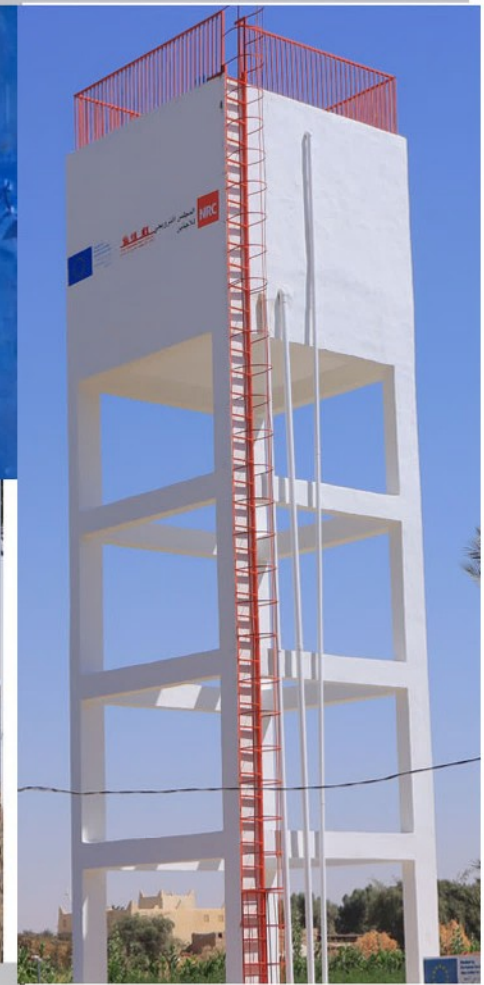
Ex.U.IDPs

Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Annual Report

2025

Marib





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Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Marib

Annual Report



NFI

Shelter and
NFIs



Benefited HHs

26,293



HHs in need

163,100

34

Projects
Number



33

Partners
Number



Interventions by Partners in Shelter and NFIs Sector



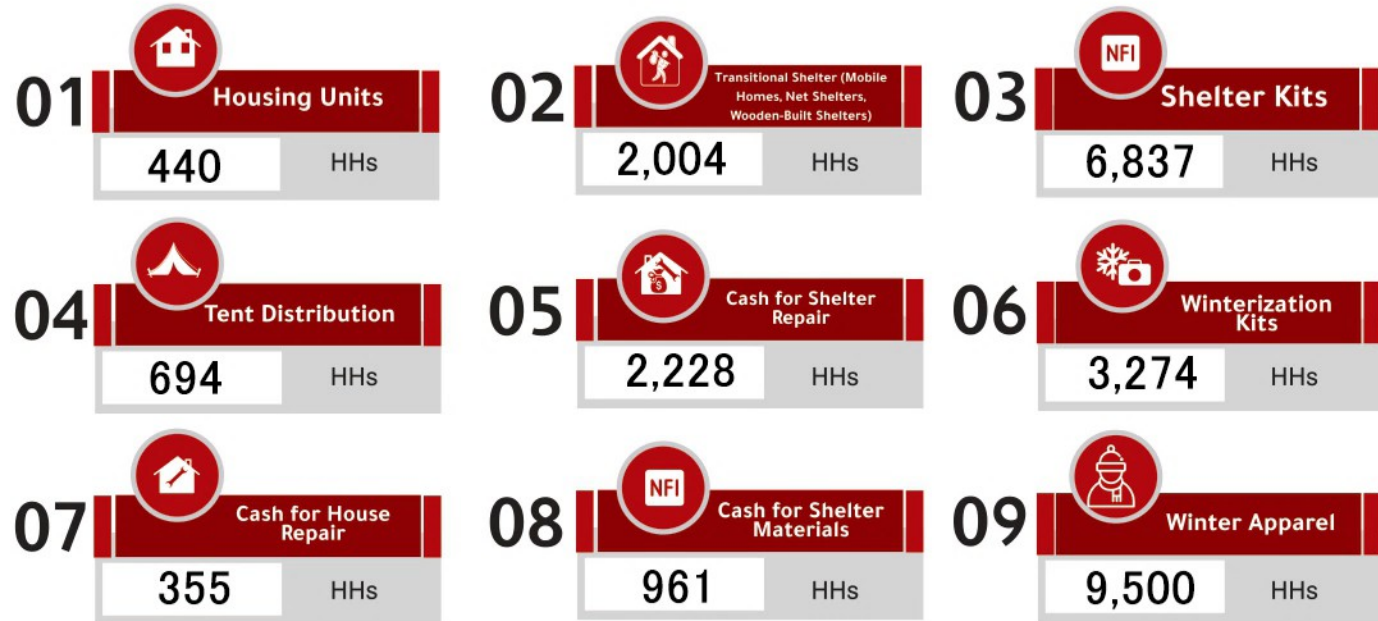
Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Annual Report

2025

Marib

Partners, Donors and Funding Entities



Urgent Shelter and NFI Needs



Key Challenges in Shelter and NFIs Sector

Emergency and temporary shelter

During 2025, emergency shelter conditions continued to constitute a major humanitarian challenge, as an increasing number of HHs remained in dilapidated tents and temporary shelters that have exceeded their operational lifespan and can no longer ensure adequate protection from adverse weather conditions. It is estimated that around 42,000 HHs reside in worn-out tents vulnerable to damage from floods and strong winds, requiring their replacement with transitional or more sustainable shelter solutions. Furthermore, approximately 19,800 HHs require shelter maintenance, while 8,600 HHs are in urgent need of rehabilitation works to enhance residential safety. In addition, about 45,000 HHs require NFIs assistance, including essential items such as bedding, blankets, and kitchen utensils, which would significantly improve living conditions and reduce risks linked to inadequate shelter.

Second Displacement into Camps

In 2025, secondary displacement from rented accommodation to camps persisted at a significant scale, primarily driven by HHs' inability to pay rent and escalating living costs. Data indicate that around 7,400 HHs moved from rental homes to camps throughout the year, reflecting the escalating intensity of displacement and the deteriorating economic situation of displaced HHs. This development has placed additional pressure on existing camps, which already face space constraints and service gaps, further exacerbating humanitarian conditions and increasing needs related to shelter and essential services.

HHs at Risk of Eviction

The year 2025 witnessed a marked escalation in the risk of eviction among IDPs residing in rented accommodation, driven by sustained economic decline and escalating rental prices. A considerable part of IDP communities now faces the prospect of losing their shelter. Current projections estimate that approximately IDPs are at risk of eviction, including around 118,000 women, 72,000 children, and 8,200 elderly people. The contraction of income-generating opportunities and the accumulation of rent arrears have further compounded the precarious living conditions of displaced HHs. In response, expanding direct cash assistance programmes is critically required to reach an estimated 48,500 HHs through cash-for-rent assistance, with the aim of reinforcing housing stability, curbing repeated displacement, and shielding vulnerable families from homelessness and shelter loss.



40,500

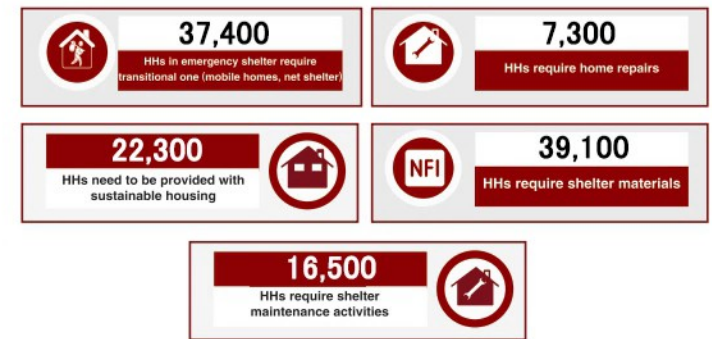
HHs at risk of eviction due to the accrual of unpaid rent



37,400

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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Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Annual Report

2025

Marib





Ex.U.IDPs

Executive Unit for Management of IDPs

Marib

Annual Report



Education

People in Need

434,705

Students

11,820

Teacher



Benefited HHs
129,858

39

Projects
Number



30

Partners
Number



Interventions by Partners within Education Sector



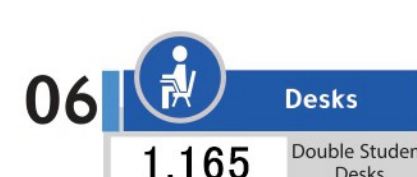
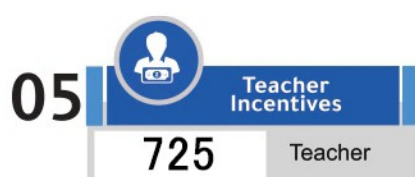
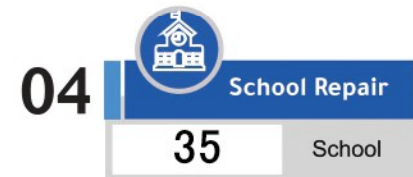
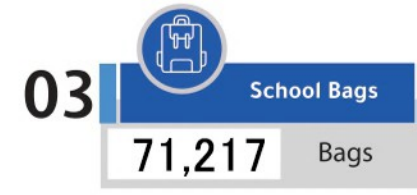
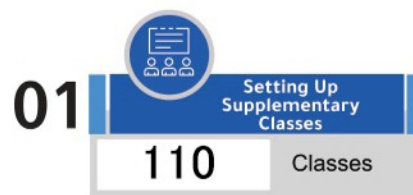
Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Annual Report

2025

Marib

Partners, Donors and Funding Entities



Emergency Needs in Education Sector



Key Challenges Confronting Education Sector

Inadequate Educational Infrastructure Compounded by Overcrowded Classrooms

Throughout 2025, educational institutions faced increasing strain due to sustained population growth and the expanding scale of displacement. This situation intensified classroom overcrowding and significantly limited schools' capacity to accommodate students. Consequently, the quality of education and learning outcomes were adversely affected, particularly given the shortage of classrooms and essential facilities. Field assessments highlight the need to establish at least 35 new schools, construct 610 additional classrooms, and rehabilitate around 58 damaged schools. Furthermore, approximately 11,500 school desks and 420 latrines are required to ensure a safe and conducive learning environment. There is also an urgent need to print nearly 3.1 million textbooks and ensure their timely delivery before the beginning of the academic year

Supporting Teachers and Building Their Capacities

Throughout 2025, teachers have faced increasing challenges stemming from declining incentives and rising living costs, which have adversely affected the stability of the educational personnel. Addressing these challenges requires the expansion of financial support and incentive mechanisms to benefit approximately 4,600 teachers, in addition to the delivery of trainings and capacity-building initiatives targeting around 9,000 teachers. These measures aim to enhance professional performance, improve education quality, and ensure the continuity of learning in displacement areas

School dropout

In the context of continued economic deterioration and declining livelihood opportunities for displaced HHs and host communities, school dropout rates increased throughout 2025. A growing number of children have been compelled to engage in labor and abandon their education. The limited capacity of HHs to cover the cost of basic educational supplies has further fueled this trend, calling for an expansion of response efforts. Estimates indicate a need to provide school backpacks for around 112,000 students, school uniforms for nearly 215,000 students, and school feeding for approximately 178,000 students. These interventions would help alleviate economic pressures on HHs, promote school retention, and mitigate the widening literacy gap

Addressing illiteracy

Recent evaluations indicate that illiteracy remains prevalent among women and vulnerable populations due to the scarcity of non-formal learning opportunities. To bridge this growing educational gap, the establishment of 65 adult literacy classrooms is prioritized. This intervention is designed to drive socio-economic empowerment, enabling participants to engage effectively in their communities and adapt to daily life requirements



118

Displacement Camp Lacking Schools



465,000

Total School-Age Children

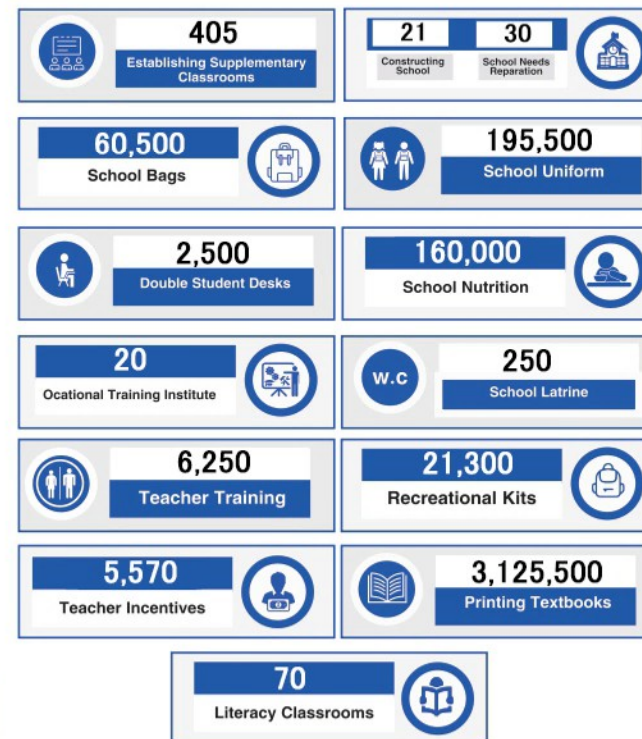


12,650

Total Dropout Children



Numerical Breakdown of the Key Needs - Education Sector



Key Activities Implemented by Education Sector Partners



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Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Annual Report

2025

Marib





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Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Marib

Annual Report
2025



Health and
Nutrition



Beneficiaries of Health Projects

278,471

23

Projects
Number



14

Partners
Number



Interventions by Partners within Health and Nutrition Sector



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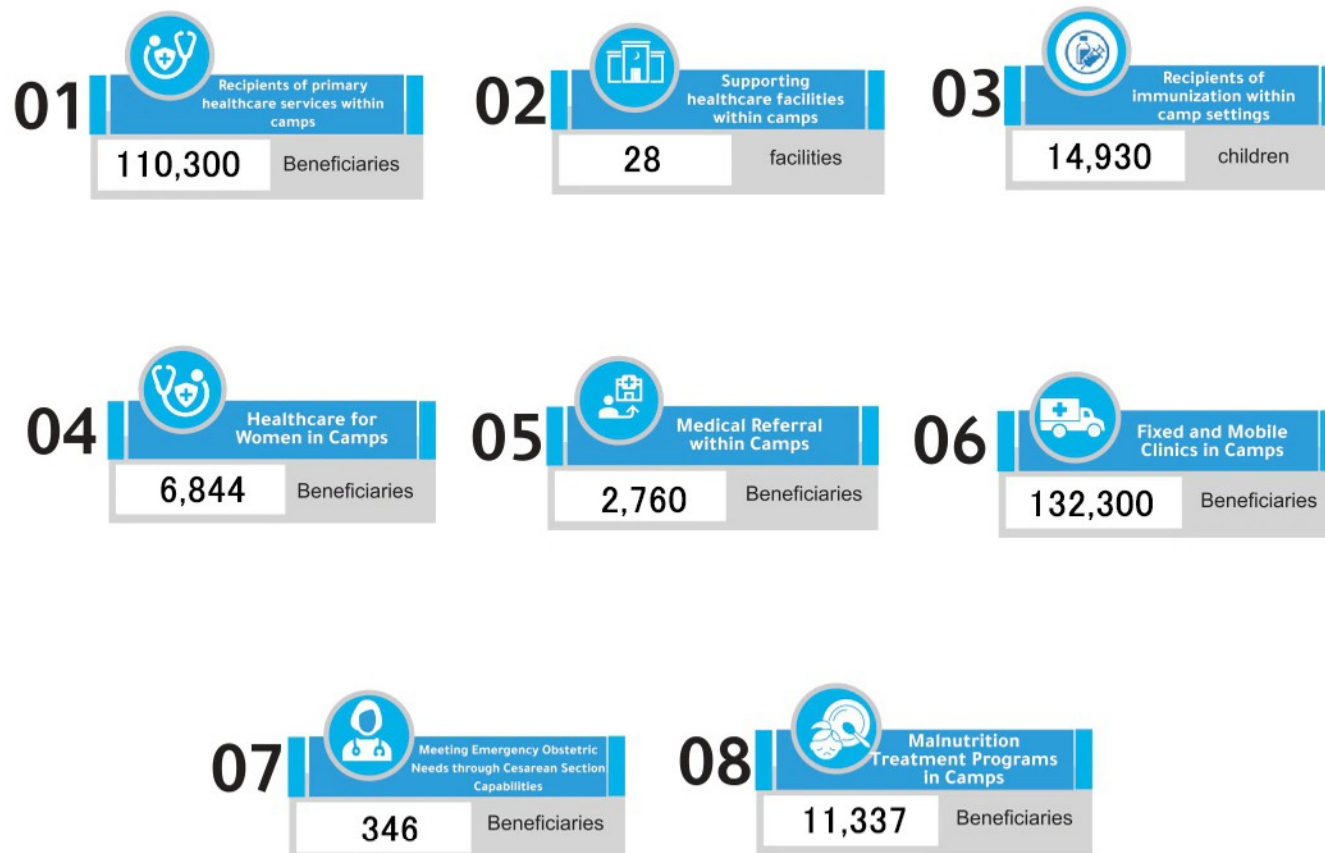
Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Annual Report

2025

Marib

Partners, Donors and Funding Entities



Emergency Needs in Health and Nutrition Sectors



Key Challenges Confronting Health and Nutrition Sectors

Inadequate Healthcare Infrastructure and Service Provision

As population growth continues and displacement levels rise, existing health facilities have become insufficient to meet the growing needs throughout 2025. Communities face serious constraints in accessing healthcare services due to the limited number of hospitals and health centers, inadequate medical equipment, and a shortage of qualified health personnel. This has led to overcrowded facilities, delays in treatment delivery, increased mortality rates, and a wider spread of infectious diseases, particularly amid deteriorating WASH services. Addressing these challenges requires urgent action, including the rehabilitation and expansion of health facilities, the provision of medical equipment and essential medicines, and the strengthening of emergency and specialized healthcare services.

Deficiency of Qualified Medical Personnel

Throughout 2025, healthcare sector continued to experience a shortage of specialized medical professionals, especially in surgery, emergency medicine, and maternal and child healthcare. This shortage was primarily driven by the migration of qualified personnel and insufficient incentives. As a result, the remaining personnel faced increased workloads, which contributed to a deterioration in service quality and slower responses to critical medical cases. Patients were therefore forced to travel considerable distances to obtain specialized treatment, heightening health risks, particularly during emergencies.

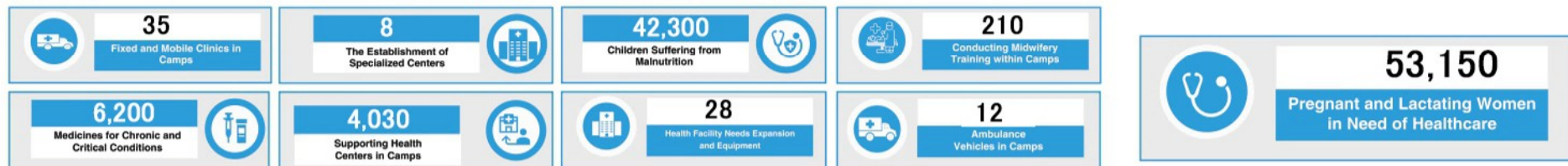
Insufficient Financial Allocation

Health sector continued to face severe challenges throughout 2025 due to limited operational funding and the instability of partner support. This situation led to the reduction of health services and the closure or scaling down of activities in a number of health facilities. Consequently, there was a critical shortage of medicines and medical supplies, a decline in the operational capacity of health centers, and a reduction in the number of available healthcare personnel. This situation has had a direct impact on the most vulnerable groups, particularly women, children, and the elderly people, with rising rates of illness and mortality, and a deterioration in emergency services and maternal and child healthcare programs, within a health system increasingly unable to meet growing needs.

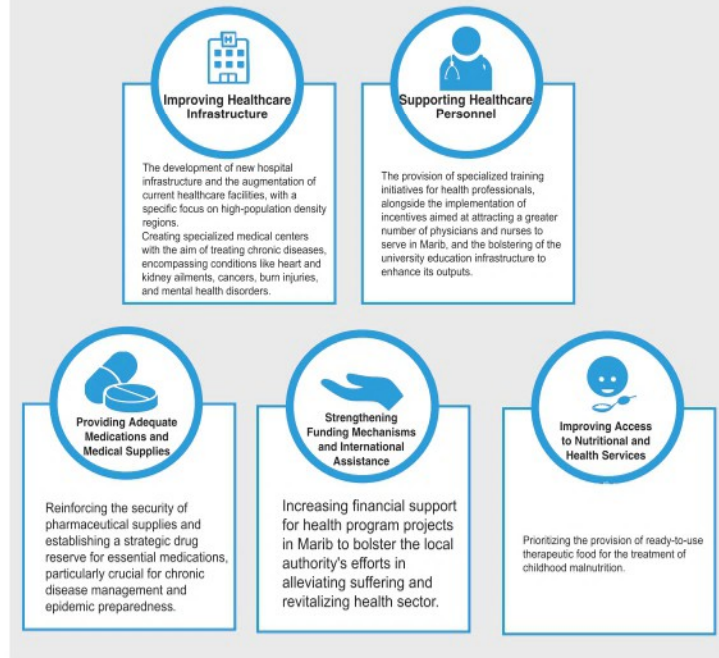
Alarming Levels of Malnutrition

In 2025, a noticeable increase in malnutrition rates was recorded among children under the age of five, as well as pregnant and lactating women, primarily due to the weakening of food security programs and the decline in therapeutic nutrition services. Rising food prices and the declining purchasing ability of HHs further exacerbated the nutritional situation, leading to an increase in cases of both severe (SAM) and moderate (MAM) malnutrition. The governorate requires the expansion of community-based and therapeutic nutrition programs, the strengthening of nutrition-related healthcare services, and the promotion of nutrition awareness to mitigate the long-term impacts on the health of children and mothers.

Numerical Breakdown of the Key Needs - Health and Nutrition Sectors



Key Interventions in Health and Nutrition Sectors



Key Activities Implemented by Health and Nutrition Sector Partners



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Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Annual Report

2025

Marib





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Marib

Annual Report



Protection



11,771
HHs
82,459
Individuals

People in
Need



463,490

18

Projects
Number



15

Partners
Number



Partners Interventions in Protection Sector



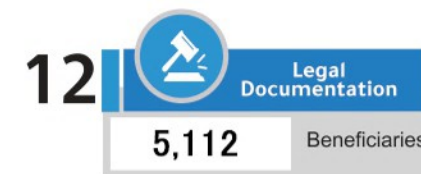
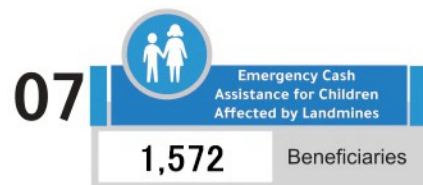
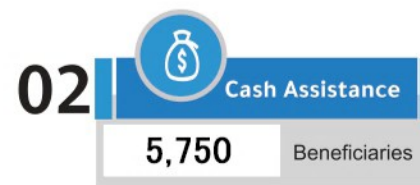
Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Annual Report

2025

Marib

Partners, Donors and Funding Entities



Emergency Needs in Protection Sectors



The Key Challenges Confronting Protection Sector

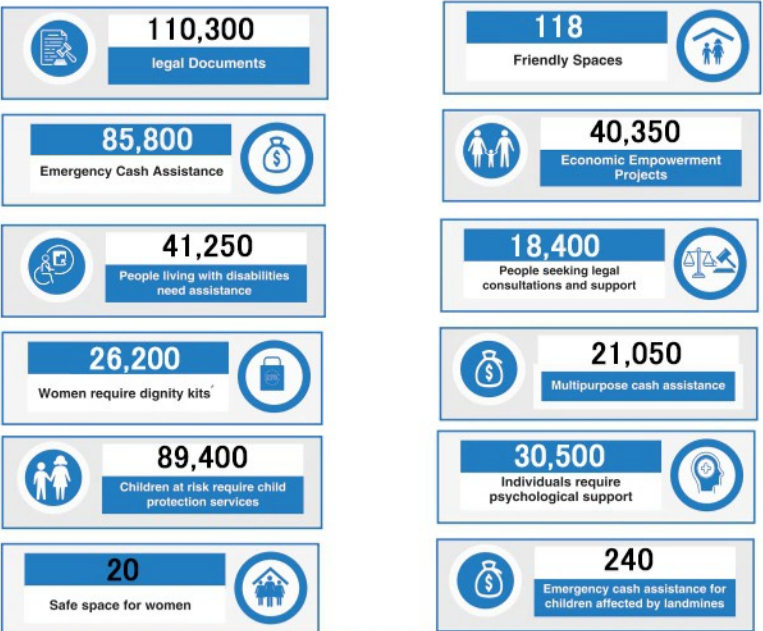
The Economic Collapse and the Vital Role of Humanitarian Assistance

The persistent economic decline during 2025 has resulted in an expansion of poverty and a rise in unemployment, thereby intensifying the dependence of displaced HHs and vulnerable communities upon humanitarian assistance. It is estimated that as many as 112,000 people now require urgent cash assistance to meet their essential food and shelter needs. Concurrently, approximately 72,000 individuals are in need of livelihoods support to bolster their income-generating capabilities, foster economic stability, and diminish their protracted reliance on humanitarian assistance

Addressing the Needs of Vulnerable Groups

In 2025, the needs of the most vulnerable populations continued to grow, particularly among people with disabilities and children affected by explosive remnants of war and conflict. Estimates suggest that nearly 19,500 people with disabilities require comprehensive support services, including assistive devices and medical, psychosocial, and social assistance. Additionally, around 310 children injured by landmines and other explosive remnants of war require specialized rehabilitation programs. The situation also highlights the need to provide newborn kits for approximately 55,000 infants and to establish around 300 child-friendly spaces. Moreover, multi-purpose cash assistance is needed for nearly 28,000 of the most vulnerable HHs to help them meet basic needs related to food, shelter, education, and healthcare

Numerical Breakdown of the Key Needs - Protection Sector



148

Camps Lack Essential Protection Services



47,405

Women are the Primary Caregivers for their Families



14,205

Individuals with Disabilities Requires Protection Service

Key Activities Implemented by Protection Sector Partners



Executive Unit for Management of IDPs Camps

Annual Report

2025

Marib



Recommendations

Given the continued deterioration of the humanitarian situation, compounded by declining financial support and the growing needs of displaced HHs and host communities, the Executive Unit recommends the following measures to ensure a timely, effective, and sustainable response:

- 01 Enhancing essential infrastructure projects in WASH, electricity, health, and education sectors to promote greater environmental and livelihood stability and mitigate the vulnerability of communities.
- 02 Scaling up humanitarian funding directed to Marib Governorate in proportion to the magnitude of existing needs, in order to enhance the ability to meet essential needs and ensure a timely, effective, and sustainable response.
- 03 Implementing sustainable and resilient housing solutions that uphold safety and human dignity, with strengthened resilience against environmental and climate hazards to safeguard HHs from future calamities.
- 04 Promoting higher, technical, and vocational education and integrating training programs with local labor market demands to unlock the potential of IDPs and host communities, contributing to sustainable development and improved economic opportunities.
- 05 Expanding economic empowerment programs for displaced HHs by providing accessible financing and capacity-building for entrepreneurship, to reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance and create sustainable job opportunities.
- 06 Launching a local fund for recovery and reconstruction that finances infrastructure and community development projects through partnerships with donors and the private sector, ensuring sustainable financing and swifter emergency response to pressing needs.
- 07 Strengthening strategic partnerships with local and international donors while broadening the emergency and sustainable funding base, alongside developing innovative tools to secure future crisis response mechanisms.
- 08 Advancing health and education sectors by scaling up existing infrastructure and establishing additional schools and health facilities in high-density locations, while ensuring high-quality services and the availability of skilled personnel.

Conclusion...

The 2025 Annual Report provides a comprehensive overview of the achievements of the Executive Unit and humanitarian partners in the management of IDP camps in Marib Governorate. These efforts constituted a pivotal axis for humanitarian response coordination and enhancing the living standards of affected HHs.

The report provided an integrated overview of the scale of challenges faced by IDPs throughout the year, including economic crises, weak infrastructure, and climatic conditions. It also documented field interventions and support projects implemented in partnership with local authorities and humanitarian organizations.

The data and analyses in this report confirm that humanitarian response is no longer confined to the provision of emergency relief. Rather, it necessitates a transition towards early recovery and sustainable development plans, with a focus on economic empowerment activities, infrastructure enhancement, the quality of basic services, and local capacity-building.

The Executive Unit reaffirms its unwavering commitment to working tirelessly to ensure the dignity and stability of displaced HHs. It will continue to provide all necessary facilities and ensure a conducive operational environment for partners, thereby maximizing the humanitarian outcome.

We call upon all partners—including donors and humanitarian partners—to support the efforts of the local authority in improving the lives of HHs within the camps and to sustainably enhance their resilience to future crises.



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Annual Report

Executive Unit for Management
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Marib Governorate

2025

