

Displaced People in Yemen

Overcome their Suffering with Innovation and Hope

More than Four Million Displaced People in Yemen

YIC Launches its Research Activities and Media Releases to Offer Hope to Yemeni Society

Let the Future of Yemen be Bright



Abdulwahab Al-Akil
First Vice President of YIC

Since at least two years ago, the voices denouncing and deploring what the Yemenis are suffering began to be heard loudly clear, but without any response or tangible effect that would change the painful reality, and the devastation caused by the conflicts on various levels, including the psychological state of the Yemenis themselves, so we started to hear about crimes that we never knew about before, in the history of Yemeni society, especially with the absence of any hope for a breakthrough in the crisis and with the local media discourse, and international statements about the worst humanitarian crisis in modern history. And what is painful is the reliance of Yemenis in general on each other and on the international community to resolve their crises instead of initiating themselves to confront this bitter reality with social initiatives and political settlements, whether at the level of their societal, political and organizational leaders, or the level of elites and institutions, or even individual social initiatives, with the presence of models for initiatives and serious efforts that cannot be overlooked, but their impact is weak because they are few and limited and they focus on humanitarian and nutritional support.

While it is a priority to help Yemenis advance for the reconstruction and development of their country and encourage them to take social initiatives that enhance their role in improving their lives instead of just distributing the loaf of bread while the numbers of displaced and poor are expanding, health conditions from bad to worse, and the services and public facilities are almost continuing to perform at the simplest levels its services. The conflict and suffering must end sooner or later. When it happens, the efforts and activities interested in restoring the wheel of normal life to its place and perhaps better than it was before start, and the reconstruction of service or economic infrastructures will be the most difficult challenge, and modern administrative methods, studies and information remain an essential and effective element in the success of these efforts and achieving them at the lowest costs, whether in money or time.

Hence the pivotal importance of accurate and scientific diagnosis based on real information from reality, identifies, classifies and prioritizes reconstruction activities, and from this standpoint Alternative Tracks Consulting (ATC) believes that studies of all available alternatives are to choose the best and most suitable for the conditions and available capabilities. Yemen Information Center for Research and Media (YIC) was established and provided with a distinguished professional academic cadre with proven cumulative experience to study humanitarian and social cases and determine what could constitute a roadmap to alleviate the consequences of conflict and suffering.

The center will not be far from the official actors and the international community that wish to carry out activities that aim in this direction. Our center (YIC) and consultative activity depend on the most important sources of correct and scientific information, whether analytical or suggestions and advice with a high level of professionalism, transparency and credibility. It can form a strong and enduring basis for the nature of the partnership that we seek to establish with various actors in the field of development and provision of services, and then raise the efficiency of the human element, and improve its productivity and effectiveness, as the Yemeni human element is one of the most important pillars of success for any ambitious programs of development and reconstruction.

On the media level, we sought to adopt a new line, the first of its kind in the Yemeni press, which is to spread hope in the Yemeni society. Yemenis were able to express themselves, be aware of what is happening, and encouraged to engage in community initiatives, by establishing independent, impartial professional media outlets. We started with awareness-raising and training for our cadres, our media, and circles in the various YIC offices in the Yemeni governorates.

Today, we put in your hands the first publication of our center, which is a newspaper that appears to you and from you every two weeks and deals with the most important issues that affect the lives of Yemenis in the regions, with credibility, balance, statistics, deep discussion and serious and realistic treatments, and stimulates the participation of all segments of society in development and reconstruction. We launch our newspaper by dealing with the file of the Displaced which are approximately four million displaced people, and we hope that the colleagues in the newspaper have given the file its due from various angles and covered various governorates in light of the difficult economic and political situation Yemen is going through.

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- 700 Thousand Displaced People in Sana'a and Community Relief Efforts
- Displaced People of Aden ... Despite the Pain, Hope Remains
- Marib Displaced Caught Between The Devil And Deep Sea Regarding Fear And "Corona"
- 30% - 40% Of Displaced Women In Hajjah Suffer From Mental Disorders
- Displaced Children Between Education And Work

521 Displacement Sites In Yemen And A Contingency Plan To Protect The Displaced

More than Four Million Displaced People Spread across most of Yemen's Governorates

Sawt Al Amal (Voice of Hope)

Reports issued by the official authorities in Yemen and the UN organizations stated that there are four million people displaced by the conflict that the country has been witnessing for six years, most of them in Mareb Governorate, where nearly 3 million displaced people live, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

While the number of displaced people in the Capital Municipality reached 75,940 families, and 531,580 individuals, and in Sana'a Governorate 24,243 families and 169,701 individuals, according to statistics issued by the Supreme Council for the Administration and Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance in Sana'a.

In the governorate of Aden, the number of displaced people reached 13,500 families, according to a report issued by the Executive Unit for the Management of Displaced People Camps in Aden, while the number of displaced people in Taiz governorate has reached 40,000 families in the "Al-Turbah" area, according to the Head

of the Management Unit of the Displaced People Camp, Osam Al-Mashreqi. In Ibb governorate, the number of displaced people reached 32,237 families, according to the statistics issued by the Humanitarian Assistance Council in Sana'a.

In Lahj governorate, 10,500 displaced people are living in poor conditions, and they lack the most basic services. They hope that the supportive local administration system will undertake more these two sectors. While many areas of Abyan towns and valleys have turned, as a result of the conflict, into a refuge for nearly 7,000 displaced persons who escaped the conflict areas.

In Al-Dhale'e governorate, dozens of displaced families in the Asqa camp live in 20 basic tents, and 29 tents torn apart by wind and rain, according to the Executive Unit for the Management of Displaced People Camps.

According to the United Nations, Yemen remains the worst humanitarian crisis around the world, with more than 80% of the population in need of some form of assistance; 20 million of them face food insecurity and 14 million needing urgent

International Migration Provides Aid to 192 thousand Displaced Yemenis

Exclusive: Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope)

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) announced its intention to provide life-saving assistance to 192 thousand displaced people in Yemen.

IOM spokeswoman Olivia Headon in Yemen, said in a special statement to Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) that the organization will provide coordination, management and maintenance of displacement sites, as well as safe and dignified shelter solutions, access to safe and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services, and primary and secondary life-saving health care services, including mental health, psychosocial support as well as protection services.

Headon confirmed that USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) contributed with 18,000,000 USD to fund the project for a period of 12 months, which will end in the summer of 2021, indicating that the organization will provide life-sav-

ing multi-sectoral assistance to over 192,500 displaced people and conflict-affected communities across Yemen, under this project.

She adds, "The project targets the displaced and the local communities that are hosting them in all regions of Yemen: Marib, Al-Jawf, Taiz, Shabwah, Ibb, Aden, Abyan, Hadhramaut, Sana'a and Lahj. Noting that the organization provides services to coordinate displacement sites and support maintenance in order to improve the overall living situation of the displaced, in addition to providing humanitarian assistance to the local communities hosting the displaced population.

He pointed out that the organization provides water, sanitation, hygiene and health services to displaced communities, both of which are necessary in terms of preventing and responding to the emerging Coronavirus. In addition to shelter support services to help families get a safe place to stay and sleep, the organization distributes essential household items to help these families survive.



Marib Displaced Caught Between The Devil “And Deep Sea Regarding Fear And “Corona

By: Alia Muhammad
Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope)

“The conflict in Yemen led to a high wave of displacement that forced many families to move to displacement camps six years ago, and many of the displaced destinations was Marib Governorate, east of Yemen.”

According to statistics issued by the International Organization for Migration, Marib governorate received nearly three million displaced people, distributed in more than 130 camps in the northern and southern suburbs of the governorate, and the districts of Medghal, Al Wadi, Rahba, Serwah and Raghwan. The governorate ranked first in hosting a larger number of displaced people.

The organization said in a statement that the number of displaced people in Marib governorate, since January 2020 A.D, has reached about 70 thousand displaced persons, 75% of whom live in camps that lack the necessities of life, basic and life-saving services.

Aida Al-Qubati, who has been displaced in the Marib governorate for three years, says, “The situation here is getting worse, day after day, and the cost of living is one of the most important problems we are facing as house rents are high and we don't get help from the organizations because we are not present in the displacement camps”.

“Dilapidated and open tents do not protect us from the severe cold.” That's how Ahmed Al-Majidi who has been displaced two years ago in Marib, described his situation and that of a number of displaced people. He says: “Our tents were affected by the rain and were damaged as a result of the high level of dam and floods drifting. We did not find job opportunities to get a source of income, and our camps lack many basic services.”

The Rain and the Displaced

The governorate of Marib witnessed, during the period between July and August, heavy rains, which caused extensive damage in large parts of the IDP camps due to the flow of torrents and the high water level of the dam in an accident that has not occurred since the rebuilding of the dam in 1986, with an area of 30 square kilometers which holds 400 million cubic meters of water.

For the first time in the history of the Marib Dam, its water level exceeded its hypothetical capacity, reaching 550 million cubic meters, and the water overflowed from the corridors of the Marib Dam towards Wadi Ubaidah, and towards the east of Hadir Jan area, causing severe damage to large agricultural areas and also reached many camps and citizens' homes.

A number of observers attributed the reason to structural problems and defects in the construction of the dam, including the lack of an irrigation system, the problem of sediments and problems with water drainage.

According to reports issued by the Executive Unit for IDPs Camps, 3066 families were completely damaged and 13,219 partially damaged and distributed over a number of districts, and the damage varied between food, non-food items, shelter materials and the destruction of shelters from tents and mud houses, in addition to damages to sanitation in the camps, loss and damage of some water tanks.

The Sarwah district, west of the Marib governorate, had the most damages, as the number of displaced people was estimated at 4,871, distributed in 13 camps, and the displaced hold gatherings in the basin of the dam, most notably the camps of “Al-Sawabeen”, “Al-Rawdah”, “Thanat Al-Hayal” and “Araq”

The displaced people in these camps suffer from difficult living conditions during the rains, 1,340 families have been affected and 430 families have lost shelter.

The size of the total need for foodstuffs was estimated at 1150 for 1,430 families whose food supplies were wasted.

While 1,023 families were affected due to the loss of shelter and non-food items, the Executive Unit in Marib Governorate assessed the damage and needs in water and environmental sanitation, the size of the need with 750 tanks and 1,430 sanitation systems for 1,430 families.

Fears of the Dam Collapse

The fears of a large number of displaced people are increasing, regarding the possibility of the collapse of the historic Marib Dam, due to the torrential rains that Yemen has not witnessed for decades.

In the context, Abdullah Ahmed Salem, founder of “Marib Dam” page, who is interested in the dam's affairs, says: “What is published and raised about the dam's collapse concerns is not true and the engineer and the technical official who accompanied the construction and operation process from the first moments assured us that the dam is very safe in terms of technical and capacity because its body is secured by a huge earthmoving base”.

In his words, he asserts that the problem is not the explosion of the dam, but rather the increase in the volume of water leaking from it, because the surplus water drainage channels have not been created to avoid the amount of water that exceeds the carrying capacity of Al-Falaj area, where the torrent is making its way to. On the other hand, the local council formed an emergency committee, in addition to the collaboration of the people in an attempt to preserve the ferryboat of Al-Falaj, and there are studies to work out current and future solutions to create barriers in the areas of the passage of floods.

Societal Role

The responsible authorities in the governorate tried to limit the effects of the high water level in the dam, especially with regard to the camps for the displaced, by opening the main gates to reduce the normal level of the dam to avoid the consequences of the flow of floods.

The journalist Rashid Al-Maliki says: “In the governorate of Marib, we are talking about three million displaced people, in a governorate that previously lacked a number of basic services in various sectors. The wave of displacement constituted great pressure, and the suffering of the displaced doubled due to heavy rains and floods, and caused great losses. The local council evacuated a number of the affected people to the hotels, but when they returned, only dirt was left for them from their mud houses.

Large numbers of displaced people, in the governorate of Marib, lack the most basic necessities of life, which prompted the Executive Unit for the IDPs Camps in the governorate to expedite the formation of a joint emergency committee and prepare urgent reports on damages and needs in cooperation with its humanitarian partners to carry out immediate interventions and emergency response to relief the affected and cover the needs in all sectors and the unification of all available efforts and capabilities to confront the potential numbers of affected people, as a result of the ongoing climate and rainy weather. It came up with a number of recommendations, which were divided into: the block of shelter, health, food security, water and sanitation blocks, site management and protection, which proposed the work of cash projects in exchange for work, income-generating projects, psychological support activities and the provision of personal documents.

Najeeb Al-Saadi, Head of the Executive Unit for the IDP camp, says, “In Marib governorate, we are facing an exhausted community of displaced people, as a result of them losing the needs that preserve their rights and dignity, and the numbers of displaced are still increasing. As an agency responsible for the displaced, we do our part, by forming field teams that define registration points to facilitate access for organizations and coordinate humanitarian work. These teams have been specially trained to provide participants with skills: surveying, monitoring, documentation, collecting data on the displaced, organizing and coordinating displacement camps, and preparing reports on the needs of the displaced”.

Al-Saadi described the health situation in the governorate as bad as a result of the spread of the Corona virus, as the reports issued by the Executive Unit proved that the displaced are more vulnerable to infection as a result of the severe overcrowding in open camps and the lack of sterile and sufficient hygiene tools to fight and confront the disease.

Significant challenges are facing the displaced and humanitarian work in the governorate of Marib, due to an unprecedented flow of waves of displacement, and an intensification of the conflict in a number of Yemeni regions. The deteriorating situation of the displaced calls for international and local organizations and government agencies to unify and coordinate efforts to provide support to the displaced to alleviate their suffering in various sectors: health, food, education, protection and shelter.



521

Displacement Sites in Yemen and a Contingency Plan to Protect the Displaced

“Najeeb Al-Saadi, the Head of the Executive Unit for the management of displaced people camps, said that the unit is cooperating with a number of organizations through field teams, to implement an emergency plan to raise awareness of health aspects and promote community cohesion and coexistence between the displaced people and the host community. Al-Saadi emphasized, in an interview with Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) newspaper that spreading the culture of peace is one of the key factors in confronting and drying up the sources of displacement and ensuring stability among members of Yemeni society. Al-Saadi mentioned many issues of concern to the displaced people and the solutions being taken to reduce the impact of the problem.”

By: Rajaa Mekred
Hanine Ahmad
Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope)

First of all, what is the nature of your work in the Executive Unit, and what is the role that the Unit plays towards the displaced?

• The Executive Unit of camps for displaced people is responsible for coordinating humanitarian action, providing services to the displaced, returnees, the host community and those who are late in displacement, identifying and addressing needs, and following up on organizations to cover the needs. It also plays a role in coordinating humanitarian action within the camps, as well as establishing a database of the displaced people and identifying and monitoring their needs with international organizations. The coordination of this work has led to the improvement of the camps in general, as the Executive Unit manages 521 camps and displacement sites. This statistics does not include the displaced people who live inside houses.

What are the supportive bodies for the displaced?

• There are many organizations that provide support to the displaced people, including: the High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, which provided many services, as well as the World Food Program (WFP) and international non-governmental organizations, such as: CARE, INTERSOS, and the International Rescue Committee and the Red Cross.

And the Yemeni crisis is in fact mostly one of the displaced persons, returnees or host community.

How many are the displaced and what are the areas in which they reside?

• The number of displaced people is now close to three million six hundred thousand displaced people, distributed over all governorates, in addition to 521 sites for the displaced in houses and the host community.

What services are provided to the displaced in the humanitarian and development fields?

• There are many services provided to the displaced, such as providing tents, bedding, blankets and kitchen tools, in addition to food baskets and health services, official documentation services for



the displaced and education support, but these services do not meet the full needs, and they are also urgent.

Unfortunately, on the developmental side, we have been working for six years on a contingency plan and we have not moved from the emergency to the recovery plan. Therefore, all the work provided by the Executive Unit is life-saving work, which is not sustainable and not very tangible, so we will strive in the coming period, to integrate development work with humanitarian action to help the displaced become self-reliant.

What are the problems and obstacles that you face?

• There are many problems and difficulties that hinder the workflow, the most prominent of which are: the overlapping of functions and powers, and the interference of some parties in the work of the Executive Unit, in addition to the financial obstacles that limit the functioning of work, as well as the difficulties and challenges facing work from the official side, and this constitutes an obstacle, and an opportunity for the International organizations and organizations in general to evade carrying out their work, and work and oversight are not carried out as required. Likewise, land problems and threats of eviction, since the displaced had been previously living in slums without planning, then the owner would come and expel them, which was a major obstacle and problem.

How is the coordination between you and the supporting organizations?

• Coordination happens between the supporting organizations, which support the displaced people, in terms of identifying the needs and communicating with the service providers for the

displaced, and the role of the organizations is to provide those needs for the displaced people.

What about the solutions being taken to address the problems in the camps?

• The displaced in the camps are multiple parts of the social fabric. There are certainly differences and problems that occur among them, and in turn, we try to integrate them, resolve differences and sometimes turn to the security agencies or the competent authorities. Problems sometimes arise with the host community, especially as some individuals in the local authorities and neighborhoods incite the host community with the aim of blackmailing organizations, which we try to solve in collaboration with the relevant authorities.

Have you got awareness-raising programs on spreading a culture of social peace and peaceful coexistence in camps for displaced people?

• With regard to the existence of a program on social peace and peaceful coexistence, we are now working on an awareness-raising contingency plan on matters related to human life, such as: awareness of health aspects and protection, there is awareness work carried out by multiple organizations, and we have field teams to enhance awareness for the coexistence between the displaced and the host community, but these programs do not lead to peace programs.

The Peace and Peaceful Coexistence Program will only be implemented with a general program with organizations working in this field, and here we can delve into this important aspect, since spreading a culture of peace is one of the factors that work on spreading tolerance and dry up the sources of displacement, and ensure the stability of society.

How do you create harmony among the displaced so that each side accepts the other and lives as one community?

• In order to create harmony between the displaced, the displaced from a particular area usually gather in one camp, and in the event of disagreement and inconsistency, reconciliation is made through the awareness process and their participation in joint work in special community committees; we choose from each of these categories, and we involve them in work, which alleviates the problems and creates a state of harmony among the displaced.

Empowering the Displaced is an Urgent Necessity to Improve their Living Conditions

By : **Shawki Al-Abassi**
Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope)

“ Since nearly six years of the conflict in Yemen, which caused the displacement of 4 million Yemenis, a number of UN and international organizations have been working to assist the displaced in camps in most governorates, with the aim of providing them with the basic needs to alleviate their suffering. These organizations seek to cover the needs in many humanitarian sectors, including medical, food and shelter assistance for the displaced, and support economic empowerment programs to improve their living conditions as well as their families’ .”

Shelter, Food and Financial Support

Yemen has been suffering from the conflict for nearly 6 years, as millions of Yemenis have been displaced from their homes. In the areas where the International Organization for Migration can reach, it has detected nearly 150,000 people who have been forced to flee this year.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Chief of Mission in Yemen, Christa Rottensteiner, said that the highest levels of displacement are taking place in areas where the conflict is raging, as is the case in the governorates of Marib, Taiz, Hudaydah and Al-Dhale'e.

In a statement to Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope), she explained that the main need for displaced families is shelter and housing, followed by food and financial support, especially since life in displacement camps is difficult, and the displacement situation is extremely worrying in light of the emerging coronavirus pandemic.

She pointed out that the International Organization for Migration provides much assistance, including emergency health services, clean water, safe sanitation services, shelter support and basic household necessities, as well as assistance in managing displacement sites, and other forms of other support.

“Last year, we were able to reach around 5.3 million people with assistance, many of them displaced,” she added. Pointing out that “one of the main challenges we face is the extreme level of needs, and we still cannot reach every needy person in a country experiencing the largest humanitarian crisis in the world. Millions of lives have been saved, but this is not enough.”

The Chief of Mission of the International Organization for Migration expressed her par-

ticular concern about the situation in Marib, as the recent conflict has displaced more than 90,000 people to or within Marib Governorate since last January, adding to this the large number of IDPs already living in the governorate, which leads to reducing the size of the host community's population, despite the increasing pressure on basic services. She stresses that if the fighting continues, the numbers and needs of IDPs in Marib will probably continue to rise to more alarming levels.

Cash Assistance for 70 Thousand Displaced People

In the context, Bismark Swangin, Chief of Communication and Advocacy at UNICEF Yemen, says that the organization's support for the displaced includes a set of services that aim at providing adequate water and sanitation, including the distribution of basic hygiene kits to the displaced communities, which is always a priority.

He confirmed to Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) that the organization provides health and nutrition services through mobile clinics in some areas, and UNICEF has also established temporary learning spaces for displaced children.

He pointed out that more than 70 thousand IDPs in several governorates have benefited from a one-time-multi-purpose cash assistance. Moreover, when displaced people live within marginalized communities, they also benefit from services that include referring cases to health and nutrition facilities.

Empowering Women Economically

A number of organizations consolidate programs and projects that support women, especially the IDPs and the poorest in order to enable them to obtain productive work to support their families under the current cir-

cumstances of the country, with the positive impact of finding sources of income that will help in improving families' living conditions and economy.

Media Officer at the United Nations Population Fund in Yemen, Fahimia Al-Fateh says the fund supports a number of projects that aim at providing livelihoods and services in various economic sectors for women and girls, as part of the “economic empowerment project” for safe spaces in a number of Yemeni governorates.

She added in a statement to Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) that the fund supports these programs through local organizations, which implement the program by targeting women and girls and training them to acquire professions and handicrafts, such as sewing, making incense and perfumes, and supporting them to purchase tools and sewing machines in order to improve their families' conditions.

Supporting the Health Sector

Displaced people camps suffer from poor living and health conditions due to the lack of health services or specialists in the shelters and displacement sites, as the lives of the displaced, especially women and children, have become threatened by their exposure to diseases and epidemics.

In the context, the United Nations Population Fund in Yemen is rapidly responding to the displacement caused by the conflict in a number of Yemeni governorates, especially in Marib and the neighboring governorates.

And according to the Media and Communication Officer at the Fund, Fahimia Al-Fateh, the Fund's response has reached more than 1.6 million women and girls, with life-saving reproductive health information and services and protection services, with support for 61 health facilities, 51 safe spaces, 8 shelters and 6 specialized mental health centers in Yemen, including camps for the displaced.

She explained that the Fund delivered the relief aid through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to more than 2.5 million people during the period from June 2018 A.D to September 2020 A.D.

She emphasized that the large-scale displacement in Yemen has led to an increase in the number of women who need emergency reproductive health services.

This led the Fund to expand the range of response services currently in the governorate of Marib through the mobile reproductive health clinic, where mobile teams serve the displaced in 80 camps established in Marib.

She added: “Basic reproductive health services were provided to 1,634 people and referred to other services in Marib during the period from the 1st to the 15th of last September.”

Al-Fateh pointed out that more than 28,386 women benefited from the assistance provided by the Fund in the field of reproductive health through mobile clinics during the period from January to August 2020, as the clinics also promote and raise community awareness about the prevention of Covid 19, especially among pregnant and lactating mothers.

She confirms the fund's support for two health facilities that provide reproductive health services in Marib, which provide assistance to normal and cesarean deliveries.

She adds: “Due to the lack of funding, two other health facilities in Marib have stopped receiving support since May 2020”.

Protection for the Displaced

In the field of protecting the displaced in the camps of Marib, there are mobile awareness teams sent by the United Nations Population Fund, where the teams provide psychological support first and work on distributing supplies for women and girls while identifying the most vulnerable women and girls, and referring them to the relevant services.

According to Al-Fateh, the teams have assisted 31,440 people since the beginning of last September as well as 23,495 individuals was assisted in the field of women's protection services from January to August 2020.

Nevertheless, there are urgent needs to expand women's protection services within the IDPs camps in Yemen.

Providing Livelihood

Safe spaces provide protection and livelihoods for women and girls in IDPs camps, enhance a sense of security and

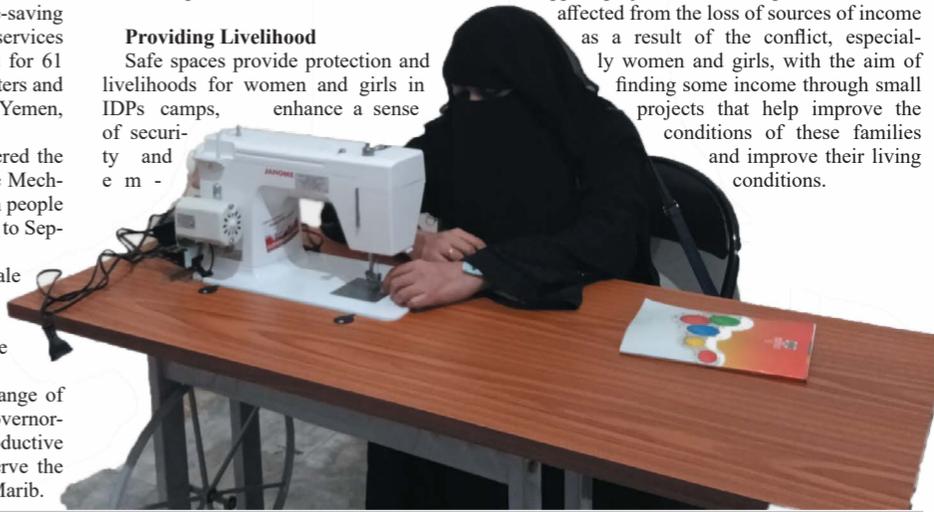
power women socially and professionally through training that provide them with livelihoods, improve job opportunities, and the economic conditions of displaced women.

The Fund's Media and Communications Officer says that many safe spaces for women in the IDPs camps that were established with the support of the United Nations Population Fund provide psychological and social support, legal and medical assistance, and educate displaced women and girls on the prevention of the Corona virus, especially women who are survivors of various forms of violence, indicating that there are two of these safe spaces in Marib.

Rapid Response

Regarding the Rapid Response Mechanism for displacement due to the escalation of the conflict in Marib and the neighboring governorates, Al-Fatih said that the fund has provided immediate assistance to the newly displaced in the governorate by activating the Rapid Response Mechanism in five additional districts in Marib, including: Al-Rahba, Jabal Murad, Al-Jabban and Al-Abdiya. She noted that the Rapid Response Mechanism partners respond, on average, between 48 and 72 hours from the onset of displacement, pointing out that the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) provides immediate life-saving assistance to newborns in displaced families, and includes ready-to-eat food, hygiene supplies from UNICEF and special supplies for women and girls provided by the Fund.

Many international organizations supporting Yemen are working to alleviate the suffering of the displaced through interventions to support projects for the displaced and those affected from the loss of sources of income as a result of the conflict, especially women and girls, with the aim of finding some income through small projects that help improve the conditions of these families and improve their living conditions.



A Displaced Woman Creates a Cooking Bag: We Will not Give in to Harsh Conditions

By : **Rajaa Mekred**
Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope)

“Necessity is the mother of invention” so they say, and this is the reality in Yemen. Every day we hear about local inventions that the Yemenis create, to deal with the difficult living conditions that harden them day after day.

Hajar Humaid, who was displaced with her relatives from Hudaydah to Sana'a due to the war, suffered, like other displaced women, from the difficulty of securing a simple livelihood, which, as soon as it is available to her, is met by other difficulties such as the lack of fuel and firewood with which she will cook her modest food. This prompted Hajar and the other displaced women to think of exceptional and inexpensive solutions to solve these problems, until her thoughts stimulated her into inventing “the solar oven”, “the economic stove” and “the cooking bag”.

Hajar told Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) Newspaper that “the displaced use traditional methods of cooking, which often cause great harm to children, women and the elderly, and because of this suffering, she worked on the stove project (which provides alternative solutions to fossil fuels)”.

Hajar added: “We surfed the Internet for these solutions. The idea that struck our attention was about alternative solutions to fossil fuels. We studied the project and tried to implement it on the ground”.

“Humaid” adds that their work was not limited to

the stove only, but they had three products: “The Solar Oven”, “The Economic Stove”, and “The Cooking Bag”, but their greatest focus was on the “Cooking Bag” because they do not have sufficient support to produce solar ovens, and economical stoves.

Hajar and the team working with her had a problem financing the project; so she sold her jewelry, which was not enough to fund the project, and they presented the project called “our people for alternative solutions” to the local Grass-root organization, which, after studying the project, trained them, in addition to providing the necessary equipment to implement the project. So 40 displaced men and women benefited from working in this project which helped them provide financial income and enabled them to obtain their daily needs of food and clothing, in addition to paying the rents for housing. In addition to work, the project provided shelter for some displaced youths in the project's headquarters itself.

The idea of the project is based on training Hajar and the other displaced women to make cooking bags, while the displaced were trained in making economic stoves and solar ovens.

Humaid says: “The work was tiring for the displaced; the reason for this was the lack of manufacturing machines, so the

work was manual, which prompted them to invent simple machines that would help the work team to produce”.

Despite their constant search for supporters, their efforts were unsuccessful, which led them to limit their work to cooking bags due to the availability of its equipment.

And the cooking bag is about a bag made of fabric; it works with insulators, and saves gas consumption by 60%. It completes the cooking of food after the amount of heat is gained from the stove; the pot is then placed inside the bag, which in turn completes the cooking of food. Instead of preparing food for an hour on the fire, cooking is done within ten minutes on the fire only, and the bag completes the remainder of the cooking period.

Hajar explains that the bag can cook need to be ripened for a long time on a gas stove, such as: beans, and it also cooks meat and makes some legumes that need an oven, such as: Mushakal (fried mixed vegetables: Yemeni dish), and it also can be used as a container to store the remaining food for the second day. In addition, this container can be used as a fridge to keep ice water for several days.

However, after the

spread of the “Covid-19” pandemic, the production of these alternatives stopped and a number of displaced people returned to their areas.

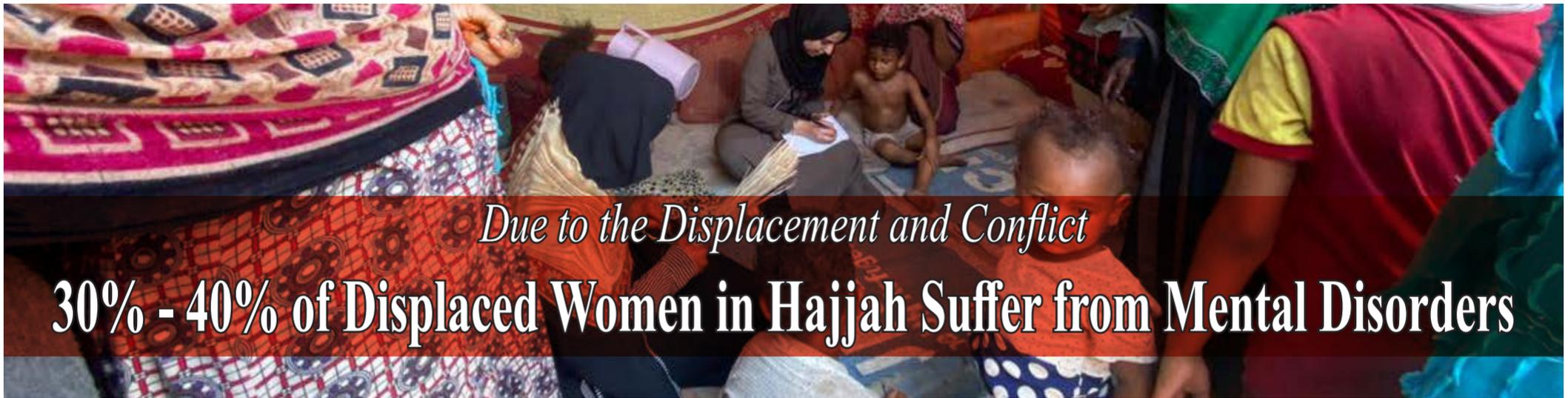
The high price of raw materials and the lack of people's awareness of the importance of the cooking bag in providing gas - according to Hajar - also contributed to the stoppage of the project.

After the project stopped, Hajar helps the displaced women to search for other job opportunities that will help them live, and a large number of displaced widows, divorcees and displaced women in Hudaydah and Saada in general, have been included in the incense-making courses and the manufacture of handbags and travel bags.

Hajar Hamid hopes that her project will reach the largest possible number of displaced women, help solve the wood problem, protect displaced women from the dangers of going out and search for firewood, and it is also a health protection for displaced women who use unsanitary stoves in cooking, as she said.

The project, which she and her displaced colleagues presented, is also beneficial for children. Their time will not be occupied with searching for firewood, and this project will allow them sufficient time and effort to obtain good educational attainment, in light of the difficult conditions in which they live. Hamid concluded her interview with Sawt al-Amal (Voice of Hope) Newspaper: “No to surrender to the harsh conditions of life. Everyone should search for solutions to help them continue living and create things, even simple ones that help them continue.”





Due to the Displacement and Conflict

30% - 40% of Displaced Women in Hajjah Suffer from Mental Disorders



The harsh conditions of displacement have affected the psychological state of IDPs in general in Yemen. In Hajjah Governorate, the Center for Displaced People stated that there are 200 displaced women suffering from psychological disorders due to the war, but some of them were able to face the psychological and social pressures and the difficult living conditions that they were subjected to due to displacement. This was thanks to societal and institutional efforts and international organizations that helped them overcome these conditions. After recovery, they went on to work in crafts which enabled them to support themselves and their families. Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) newspaper met with the psychologist Khawla Mathar, who works at Rawabi Al-Nahda Developmental Foundation Community Center for IDPs in Hajjah and led the following interview:

By: Rajaa Mekred
Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope)

How does displacement affect the psyche of the displaced?

The demolition of some displaced women's homes, the damage to household furniture, the deterioration of economic conditions, the death of neighbors and friends and the movement from one place to another are all factors that have made the displaced woman a prey of mental illness.

How many displaced women are suffering from psychological effects due to displacement in Hajjah?

Hajjah has more than 200 cases suffering from psychological disorders, where 30 - 40% of these cases suffer from mental disorders. The cases that suffer from mental disorders are difficult to treat because their disability is mental while the cases suffering from psychological disorders can be provided the necessary psychological support.

In addition, the response to support varies from a patient to another, sometimes being slow and sometimes moderately responsive.

How is psychological support provided to the displaced woman?

If the displaced woman suffers from a psychological disorder, she is supported psychologically by sitting with her, identifying the problem and then addressing solutions. The number of sessions varies from a patient to another.

There are emergency situations that may require a request for intervention from the Yemeni Women's Union, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), the Economic Empowerment Program, or Cash and Voucher Assistance to follow up on the case, and communicate with the specialized doctor. In the event that the patient needs external treatment, a request is submitted by email in addition to travel fees and allowance.

How responsive is the displaced woman to psychological support?

The response to psychological support varies from one case to another. Some are moderate while others are slow.

Are there psychological cases that have recovered?

The displaced Samar Al-Sayegh, 18 years old, had fears, psychological anxiety, distress and insomnia, and her behavior began to negatively affect her mother, as she was often going through psychological and neurological situations that led her to refuse to cooperate with her mother. Samar did not respond to the sessions that she was attending with the psychologist at Rawabi foundation, but her condition began to stabilize after receiving her in the Yemeni Women's Union.



As for Uhoud Ali, a widow displaced from Hudaydah, she suffered from a psychological depression, and the psychologist Khawla Mathar referred her to the "Best Future" Foundation for Economic Empowerment, and she then received the support that was in the form of clothes and cosmetics that were provided to her in order to help her get a job that enables her to support her children, as shown in the picture.

As for Aunt Fatima Shabaka, her psychological and financial conditions improved, and she became able to make incense, after she was homeless and without a breadwinner, and she suffered from grief, pressure and diabetes. She was taken in emergency and referred to the ADRA (Adventist Development and Relief Agency (Yemen) organization, which dispensed her treatment for stress and diabetes. As for the rest of the money, she later used it in the manufacture of incense.

As for Halima, she was suffering from Schizophrenia, which is the result of accumulations, psychological pressures and depression that later lead to a state of Schizophrenia. Halima was not aware of her behavior or the world around her. So, we helped her and referred her to the Union. So her case was followed up and the director of the Union provided her travel allowance which reflected

positively on her health, and she improved.

How many displaced women have made a full recovery through psychological support?

There are 50 psychological cases that have completely recovered out of 200 cases of psychological disorders.

What about the children of displaced women who suffer from psychological conditions?

There are several activities related to psychological support for children, including:

- Recreation for children through trips
- Balloon blowing activity, psychological support
- Valuable guidance through the story and because children love sweets, I made a personal effort to prepare a modest buffet in which I provided balloons, popcorn, juice, etc.

What services do you provide for people who have recovered from a psychological disorder to prevent them from experiencing it again?

- We are training a part of the women's sector for the displaced in Hajjah, on health and professional safety, in addition to sewing and life skills. We provide them with the tools that require them to work and we buy the products from them later. As for the rest of the women who still suffer from psychological pressures, we follow up their cases with the specialized doctor or the body that takes care of these cases.



Drug Outages Threatens the Displaced People with Special Needs

By: Yasmine Youssef
Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope)

Those with special needs among the displaced people suffer twice as much. Besides being displaced, their disability represents an additional burden, as their problems have exceeded the shortage of housing, food, medicine and education, which are general problems for the displaced, to the provision of their special requirements, being a group that requires special attention. The problem of nutrition has been lacking, since the World Food Program's assistance has been reduced from one month to three months, in addition to the assistance of civil society institutions which was cut off for a year and a half, and civil defense assistance, which has been providing medicine and health supplies to Al-Reqaq hospital. The families, some of whom suffer from disabilities, are 80 in Al-Reqaq and Al-Azraqin camps, north of the capital Sana'a.

Ahmed Abdullah, a displaced person from Sa'ada governorate to the Dharawan camp in the Hamdan district of Sana'a governorate, narrates the suffering of his seven-year-old daughter, Nessma, who suffers from a physical disability due to cerebral atrophy that led to her inability to move. Her condition is worsened due to the discontinuation of the treatment which was provided by a philanthropist, for unknown reasons.

Ahmed says that the monthly cost of treatment estimated at 21,000 Riyals, apart from the costs of examinations which sometimes reaches 41,000 Riyals, has caused despair for the displaced with no income.

Ahmed wishes that his daughter and all the disabled people would receive care and be provided with special needs to alleviate their suffering.

Mustafa Nasser, another displaced person in the Dharawan camp, has a nine-year-old son Jamal who suffers from a disability in his feet which prevented him from moving and walking. He needs an operation, but the costs are very high, and he does not have the money to perform it.

He says: "I have not received any support from any party, whether local authorities or international organizations", for three years which is the period he has spent in the camp, especially since he is unemployed and in a bad financial and economic condition, due to the disruption of salaries and the difficult conditions that the country has been going through since six years.

Nasser calls on the concerned authorities and international organizations to provide the special needs of the displaced in the displacement camps, who suffer the bitterness of living and the pain of disability.

The disabilities are not limited to the motorically or physically disabled, but there are other disabilities, which are psychological

ones, due to the effects and repercussions of the conflict, which has caused psychological diseases for many of the displaced, especially in the border areas, which have witnessed major confrontations, and most of the psychiatric patients in the camp are from the governorates of Sa'ada and Hajjah, according to the health care official in the camp.

Responsible Bodies

Fatima Khatem, the health care official in Dharawan camp in Sana'a governorate, spoke about the number of displaced people with special needs who are not fully stable in the



camp, and they are: four cases from Al Hudaydah, three cases from Sa'ada, and two cases from Hajjah.

As for the stable IDPs, they are seven disabled people between intellectual disability and physical and mobility disability. One of them is a child of one and a half years old who suffers from an intellectual disability, which caused him other complications, and another child of two years old who suffers from a disability without having upper and lower limbs, although her sister who is eight years old is completely healthy.

Khatem asserts that the displaced, especially the disabled people, need special care and follow-up, as children suffering from paralysis are in great need of wheelchairs and monthly and periodical follow-up. Hence, the medicines that used to reach the camp from philanthropists are completely cut off. The reason is their inability to continue to support the camp with medicines and medical supplies.

She adds: "There is no response to the reports submitted from the camp to the concerned authorities regarding health, or to the UN organizations, which exacerbated the suffering of the displaced in the camp in general, and those with diseases and disabilities in particular.

On his part, the founder of Mona Relief Humanitarian Aid, Fatim Al-Rodaini, said that the suffering of the displaced people with special needs is twice as much because of their disabilities

which affect them greatly.

He added: "We provide assistance in light of the type of disability, as some have a double disability (mental and motor disability), and their absence in one camp and their distribution in a number of camps is one of the biggest problems facing civil society institutions." He indicated that the organization provided assistance to a number of people with special needs, such as: wheelchairs, educational bags, nutritional supplements, in addition to some personal hygiene needs.

Al-Rodaini referred to some unusual cases of displaced persons, who require high-level care, explaining that the organization provides regular monthly assistance to two families displaced from Niham to Sana'a, 8 members of one family suffer from vision loss, while four members of the other family suffer from mobility impairment, and they were provided with wheelchairs to alleviate even a little of their suffering.

Then what?

It has become imperative that the competent authorities and local authorities, in addition to civil society institutions and international organizations move towards showing interest in the category of displaced people with special needs to alleviate the double suffering they endure, which are imposed on them by the reality of displacement and the extent of disability.

Her Daughter Loses Her Eye for a Lunch Meal

A Displaced Woman Begs to Suffice her Sons

By: Noha Nasser – Aden
Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope)

“*“Nehma” wanders on “Al-Kaftiryat” Street (Cafés Street) which extends from the center of khormaksar neighborhood to the coast of Abyan in Aden, and stops motorists and pedestrians in the street, asking them to help supporting her six children, who were displaced from Taiz to Aden due to the conflict. “Nehma” is not the only one who has been begging on this street; there are dozens of other women, too. All of them are from the marginalized groups that the conflict in 2017 forced to flee their areas in Taiz governorate, and settle in Aden.*

With a smile mixed with sadness, “Nehma” tells Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) about her daily struggle to get what people give her and her companions in terms of money and food for their children, and says: “We are poor. The war forced us to leave our homes in Taiz, and come here looking for safety and livelihood.”

And she adds: “This is our condition, as you can see. We are poor and marginalized families. We have no power except reaching out to ask for help from passers-by to live.”

“Nehma” and a group of her companions look around in the street waiting for a passerby in a luxury car to bring them money or food, which is what some visitors to the Abyan coast do, such as distributing foodstuffs or some money.

Angham Becomes a One-Eyed

Angham, 16 years old, doesn’t come to Al-Kaftiryat Street (Cafés Street) on a daily basis anymore and her presence among the women in this place became very rare, after she lost an eye due to an assault where she was attacked by one of the shop owners, months ago, when she asked him food.

Angham’s mother feels a lot of remorse towards her daughter, and says: “We were on this street as usual, looking for our livelihood, and we sent Angham to a store to ask for some food. The owner of the shop fired Angham, hit her with a wooden stick on her face so she lost her right eye”.

Um Angham adds: “We ran down this street like crazy to ask for help, but in vain. The shop owner refused to help Angham, and we were unable to treat her or take her to the hospital because we did not have the money. So we took Angham to the police station to file a

complaint. The policeman, in turn, came to the scene, but in vain.”

She continues while crying: “My daughter lost her eye, and her condition is getting worse. She always feels pain because of the hit she got on her head and eye which destroyed her retina, according to the medical diagnosis”.

And she adds: “We tried to put pressure on the perpetrator, hoping that he would bear the expenses of treating Angham’s eye, so he recently took her to a specialized eye center, but the ophthalmologist’s response was shocking when he told us that we were late in detecting the case and treating Angham, and that she lost her eye due to the delay in treating it.”

Um Angham concludes her speech with the phrase “May God be easy on us”, expressing the oppression of the marginalized group, and says: “This is our condition throughout the day, looking for a livelihood in Taiz or Aden. We do not have jobs, our whole lives, since birth until death, is in

the streets and neighborhoods; we search for the leftovers of food and clothes to meet our needs and those of our children”.

Huts on Jabal Shamsan

On Jabal Shamsan, 58 displaced people from the marginalized category who flee the conflict in Taiz and came to Aden to live in six huts that are neither protected from the heat nor from the rain.

“We live in huts that lack services, such as water, electricity and sewage,” says Zahra, 45 years old.

Zahra adds: “The water does not reach us, so we carry water every day, from different areas such as Al Qalua’a and Al Mualla, on donkeys, and we face much trouble in searching for water”.

She states: “We are expecting from the organizations or the concerned authorities in Aden to look at our situation and work out solutions.” The women unanimously reclaim a single demand, which is to provide water and a monthly subsistence that relieves them of the burden of begging and the danger of searching for water and food on the streets.



Intissar: Displaced for the Third Time!

By: Yasmine Youssef
Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope)

“*Intissar wanted to help her husband in sharing the bitterness of displacement and the cost of living away from home so she learned how to sew, and in the end the financial obstacle remained which prevented her from reaching her objective. Her inability to buy a sewing machine to start work made her seem idle and unable to do anything in front of an idea that she avoided a lot, which is to return to the displacement camps, where she and her two children do not find anything to protect them from the summer heat or the winter cold.*

Intissar Muhammad is a 25-year-old displaced from Hudaydah governorate to Sana’a, after she lived in Taiz governorate, and which she had left after the intensification of the conflict in Al-Jehmlah area in mid-2017, and was forced to return to her hometown in Hudaydah, to meet the same conflict ravages that intensified in the governorate in mid-2018, forcing her to flee again to the capital Sana’a.

Intissar found herself in Sana’a living in a small store with a bathroom, to make that shop a nest for her, her two children and her husband who owns a small bus, from which he could barely gain the price of basic materials to survive, in light of the difficult living conditions that the country is going through from conflict, economic decline and lack of oil products.

Intissar does not have any source of income and does not have any work from which she can help her husband to pay the shop’s rent, which has reached 15 thousand Riyals per month.

Intissar’s will and determination,

and her love for her husband and children, led her to learn to sew in order to provide a better life for her family, but she was soon disappointed for not having a sewing machine, especially since the factory in which she learned closed after the deterioration of the owner’s health.

“Maybe I will be displaced again to any of the displaced people’s camps, if we cannot pay the rent”, says Intissar, filled with fear.

Intissar, in her twenties, did not live a period of stability after marriage, especially since she lived her twenties in displacement and mobility due to the conflict, and in an almost frustrating way. She said: “When will I live comfortably, without any worry and anxiety?”

After a long sigh, she came out from the depths of her heart, continuing to explain her tragedy and wonders about the fate of her eldest child, Ali, who is waiting this year to be admitted to school to receive education like all children. However, the school’s costs include registration fees, school uniforms, and

unaffordable school supplies that are unbearable to a family who struggles with life’s hardships and poverty.

“I wish to see him a doctor, or an engineer, making it up to us and getting education unlike us”, she says. This is the wish that never stops telling everyone she encounters and meets while narrating her suffering, which extended to affect the future of her two young children, from a decent life, to education and health.

Her young child, Muhammad, was exposed to a severe health problem that would have led to his death last July, had it not been for the kindness of God. The father was unable to provide the necessary treatments, which led to the deterioration of the child’s health for the worse and its complications, so a philanthropist intervened to avoid the aggravation of his health condition and provided him with the necessary treatment. Her wish is as simple as her speech, and does not go beyond the basics of the primary rights such as a shelter and the provision of necessities to survive without fear or anxiety.



Displaced People Overcome their

Six years of conflict changed the demographic map of the country. Millions of Yemenis have left their homes in a mass exodus movement, the features of which defined the roads and crossing points that the conflict drew in the east and west, north and south. Thus, the area of displacement expanded to include, in addition to cities: deserts, valleys, and mountains, which became a refuge for most of the displaced people who lived in tents and nests that did not meet the simplest conditions for decent living. Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) newspaper devoted its first issue to discussing



700

Thousand Displaced People in Sana'a and Community Relief Efforts

By: Rajaa Mekred
Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope)

“The displaced people, coming from various Yemeni governorates, are distributed in many camps scattered in Sana'a. Some of them were swept away by torrential rains, which caused them great damage, and negatively affected them psychologically and healthily.”



Displaced People in Sana'a

Internally displaced people (IDP) live in a number of dispersed camps, which were hit by natural conditions and disasters. Their number reached 701,281 in Sana'a, according to the statistics issued by the Supreme Council for the Administration & Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance in Sana'a which Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) newspaper obtained a copy of.

The distribution of the displaced people according to the number of families and the number of individuals is as follows:

Lack of Sanitation Services and Medical Care

In addition to the insufficient food aid that the displaced people receive, the camps established on the outskirts of cities are crowded with hundreds of families, lack sanitation, medical care and basic hygiene requirements.

Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) went to the Dharawan camp, affiliated to the Hamdan dis-

trict, in Sana'a governorate, where about 320 displaced people live from the governorates of Hajjah, Sa'ada, Taiz, Abyan, Hudaydah, and from other governorates. They met the displaced Haydar Muhammad, who described the situation in the camp as "miserable", the rains contributed to the demolition of camps and harm to the displaced.

He added, "We used to receive food aid every month, but now it arrives every two months, which has led to food shortage."

The local community plays a major role in providing relief and shelter to the displaced, most of the internal displacement camps in Yemen have been set up by citizens of host communities, and there are no designated places of displacement belonging to official authorities, and in some areas of displacement, the displaced children can go to schools, while others are unable to do so.

Urban displaced people have positive opportunities, most notably: children have the opportunity to go to school, while in Dharawan camp, education is available only for

the primary stage but not for the secondary stage.

With regard to health conditions, Haydar Muhammad says, "There is one health center close to the camp. This center belongs to UNICEF and it was closed; there is no medical staff or treatment and the center has just been opened again after residents were exposed to health problems in the camp due to rain and torrential rains but the center's capabilities are still small".

Haydar stresses that there is negligence towards the displaced, and there is no special care for people with special needs or the elderly.

He sends a message to the humanitarian organizations and the concerned authorities to take a look at the camps and what is happening in them. He believes that the lack of monitoring and the fact that a committee hasn't been sent to the camps to follow up the progress of humanitarian aid and the conditions of the displaced caused a deterioration in the situation of the displaced, as there

is no field visit to the camps every month, as he said, and the groups most in need of assistance are not periodically taken into account, such as: children, women and the elderly, and there are no job opportunities for members of the workforce in the areas of displacement.

Floods Wash Away the Camps of the Displaced

Heavy rains and torrents have exacerbated the suffering of the displaced in the governorates of Marib, Amran, Hajjah, Hudaydah, Taiz, Lahj, Aden and Abyan, where the camps for the displaced have been damaged as a result of torrents and floods. The camps were completely and partially washed away by the torrents. The damages included the sinking of buildings, the destruction of tents, the demolition of the nests of hundreds of displaced families, as well as damage to shelter and non-food items.

According to the United Nations, more than 300 thousand people in Yemen have

been displaced during the past three months due to the torrential rains and floods that brought damage to their homes, agricultural crops, livestock, food supplies and private properties.

More than three million six hundred thousand displaced people inside Yemen, and about 300 thousand people have been affected by rains and torrential floods during the past three months, according to the statistics of the United Nations High Commissioner for Yemen.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees indicates, in a report published on its official website, that its capabilities are restricted due to acute shortage of funding and shelter, and stocks of emergency relief items that will run out within weeks, leaving some of the basic needs of the displaced unmet.

Nearly four million displaced people, returnees, refugees and asylum-seekers now depend on regular humanitarian aid to survive according to UN reports.

The Displacement classified according to numbers of families as following

Amanat Al Asimah:
There are
75,940 families
and **531,580**
individuals

Sana'a Governorate
24,243 families and 169,701
individuals

The displaced people are distributed in the Amanat Al Asimah in the directorates of: Azaal (14,280 families), At-Tahrir (15,939 families), Ath'thaorah (47,369 families), As-Sabain (102,900 families), Assafi'yah (18,040 families), Al-Wahdah (18,879 families), Bani Al-Harith (145,257 families), Shu'ub (51,807 families), Old Sana'a (3,402 families), and Ma'ain (113743 families).

Suffering with Innovation and Hope

the issue of the displaced people. Journalists presented reports and humanitarian stories to discuss everything related to the displaced people in Yemen and their living, health, educational conditions, the success of some of them in overcoming the displacement crisis, their dreams and aspirations and their locations through a set of statistical evidence that gives the ability to readers, concerned authorities, centers of research and studies and active organizations to have access to reliable information in a single reference, through which this issue can be identified and addressed.

Taiz: Children Of The Displaced Without Schools

“Voices got loud and each side started pulling the table towards him, seeking knowledge, the chair painfully complained from the horror of the situation and the fate of the future, while the conscience of the conflict leaders hasn't awakened on what has happened and is still happening. The phenomenon of displacement has overshadowed the educational process in the country generally, and in the host areas and community especially.

By: **Rajaa Mekred**
Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope)

The most prominent of these effects is clearly evident in the presence of the displaced people in schools. By the beginning of the school year, it was imperative to find other alternatives for displaced people to complete their basic tasks.

Here, Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) sheds light on what is happening in the areas that shelter displaced people in their schools in Taiz governorate, especially with the onset of winter

Al-Turbah

With the start of the new academic year, problems occur every day in Ash-Shamayayayn district between the families of the displaced and the host community. There are three schools where the displaced are sheltering: Al-Numan School with 17 classrooms, Al-Fajr Al-Jadeed School with 25 classrooms, and according to the host community's expression "they occupied them".

With the ongoing problems, Al-Shaheed Abdul Raqeeb school was allocated for studies, but the problems arose again as students needed more chairs, and when they went to take some from schools inhabited by the displaced, the latter refused that, because they use them as beds and furniture, especially during the cold season, which prevented them from being given chairs; these altercations eventually led to the expulsion of the displaced children from school.

According to the IDPs administration in the area, the local authorities had also provided lands to the displaced, but they did not find any collaboration from the organizations in the rehabilitation of these lands and according to the displaced in the area, they are not getting any support, either with shelter or by offering opportunities for their children of the displaced to enroll in schools.

In Ash-Shamayayayn Center - Al-Turbah, south of Taiz Governorate, which consists of 33 uzlat (sub-districts), there are 647 displaced families distributed in ten locations, and 7,300 displaced families distributed in the uzal of the directorate.

The displaced families are distributed in camps: Al-Nasr School (56 families of 336 individuals), Dar Al-Jadeed (158 families of 948 individuals), Tajamou Al-Dhuhurat (246 families of 948 individuals), Abdul Razzaq Saif Building (76 families of 456 individuals), Al-Huda School (12 families of 72 individuals), Hafsa school (3 families of 18 individuals), Al-Shahid Ahmed Qaed School (1 family of 6 individuals), Asma Center for Women Development (1 family of 6 individuals), the Zarbiah camp (12 families of 72 individual), Al-Fajr Al-Jadeed School (37 families of 222



We've been displaced for two years my mother, my sister and I after being renters in Hudaydah governorate and gathered in a house this is how Muhammad began telling his story and talking about his family. Muhammad Numan, a father of 3 children, supports his mother and sister, thus he was forced to leave his family in Al-Turbah, going find a livelihood in Hudaydah, and is currently working in a spice shop

individuals), Al-Faqeed Al-Numan School (27 families of 162 individuals), Abdullah Huzam Building (15 families of 90 individuals), Al-Wahda School (3 families of 18 individuals).

Problem in Obtaining Children's Certificates and Enrolling Them in Schools

Ahmed Hazaa, who is father of three boys and three girls, and displaced from Hudaydah governorate to Al-Turbah camp, has spent a month and ten days with his children without a shelter, and he was unable to enroll them in schools because of obstacles to obtaining certificates.

Displaced people in Al-Turbah camps are facing multiple living problems, including: shelter, lack of food, and they pursue simple jobs and small projects, such as starting the street cart vendors business, and the number of workers represents 20% in the community.

The officer of the Executive unit for IDPs at the Ash-Shamayayayn Center - Al-Turbah, Professor Usam Al-Mashriqi, says that the displaced in Al-Turbah are living in injustice, as he described it. Food security does not target all the displaced, and the IDPs who are located in the internal uzal far from the camps do not often receive food aid; cooperation between organizations and local authorities in prior coordination and setting standards is simple, and problems often occur.

Professor Al-Mashriqi explained that the number of displaced people targeted for relief is 2,000 displaced families, and 40,000 displaced families from the host community (the displaced who live in the sub-districts of the area). Food security in turn targets 9,500 families, thus 5,300 displaced families are not.

Hawban

Education for the displaced in Hawban is not better than in Al-Turbah Directorate. Even though the children of the displaced go to public schools, their condition reveals that whether they go or not, it does not matter. Public schools are almost empty from teaching staff due to the disruption of salaries; in return the displaced people's financial means do not allow them to enroll their children in private schools.

The living conditions of the displaced in Hawban are represented by the high prices and the interruption of food supplies provided by relief programs, as relief arrives at intervals ranging from four to six months, and there are no support agencies for the displaced families in the area, according to two social activists.

Ahmed Dahman, a social activist in Hawban, describes the situation of the displaced as pitiful, as they are scattered in the streets in search for food. Most of the workers are engaged in simple jobs such as guarding, and he believes that it is necessary to stand by the displaced and provide logistical and food aid

Dahman stresses the need for the authorities responsible for the displaced to be characterized by honesty and truthfulness, and to receive support and reach the displaced.

In Al-Ma'afar district, according to the statistics of the Administration of Displaced People in the district, the displaced are distributed in six camps, extending from Al-Bereen to Al-Naqih.

In Al-Malika camp, the number of displaced families is 229, in Al-Naqih camp, there are 120 displaced families, in Al-Bereen camp and Al-Ta'awon camp which includes 280 displaced families and Jabal Zaid camp, which is of two parts opposite one another. The number of displaced families is 360 and in Al-Zaqum camp, there are 60 displaced families.

With the start of the new academic year, the children of the displaced people from Al-Bereen camp were expelled from the school located near the camps, the Wadi Ibn Khawlan School due to the fact that they did not pay the tuition fees. The fees were 1300 Yemeni Riyals, and 1000 Yemeni Riyals are paid by the students on a monthly basis to the Parents Council, and in turn the Parents Council pays them as salaries to the teachers.

The role of the Displaced People Administration in Al-Bereen camp, regarding this problem, was to inform the local authority and some organizations, including: SOUL and UNICEF, to intervene and help the children of the displaced to enroll in education. According to the statement of the Displaced People Administration, the camp did not react nor intervene to solve the problem, and they are still waiting for a response. The SOUL organization had intervened the previous year, supported the school with four teachers and gave the children of the displaced school bags and notebooks.

Some believe that the displaced heavily relied on the support of organizations, and considered the support that reaches them a source of livelihood, while others are moving towards that it is necessary to stand by the displaced and provide aid, as most of the working groups in the camp are women and children.

Fahad Al-Mikhlaifi, a social activist, says that the displaced have become primarily dependent on the support provided by organizations, and that in addition to their free work, they have continuous support from charitable societies, and he justifies that the displaced do

not go to school, because they are from the category of the marginalized who do not want to go to school on their own and there is no obstacle that stop them from going, as he says.

On the other hand, Adel Abdo Hassan, Executive Director of the Societal Board for the Displaced in Al-Ma'afar, says that job opportunities are for the displaced (the category of workers), and with the cold weather, the displaced families need blankets and winter clothes, and they also need food items that have been cut off recently due to the outbreak of the pandemic Corona. The category of displaced workers mostly includes women and children, and their work is not sufficient to meeting their living needs, not even paying school fees.

Hassan added that humanitarian aid has been cut off since Ramadan; 9 months have passed since the shelter support provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and food supplies provided by OXFAM. He adds that there is support from charities, but it is not enough for all displaced people, for example: if a charitable association donated to 50 or 100 families, the Executive Unit distributes it to 200 displaced families.

The jobs that the IDPs undertake in Al-Ma'afar district are Khat packaging which is mostly done by women. According to residents in the region, its fees are delayed, and they are not given to the displaced on time which makes them more in need so some of them beg on the streets and villages nearby. Children under the age of 14 also work in Khat packaging despite the fact that it is unhealthy for both categories, not to mention its impact on the second category which is "child labor".

Mawiyah and Khadir

Regarding Mawiyah and Dimnat Khadir, as well as Hayfan and At-Ta'iziyah, most of the displaced live in schools and health centers. The United Nations World Food Program (WFP) cut them off two months ago and with the beginning of the cold weather, there were not targeted in shelter programs.

As for work, many of them are unemployed; they beg on the streets, and some of their children work in selling on tours and others.

The number of displaced people in the Mawiyah district is 341 displaced families and the number of individuals is 2,046. They are distributed in camps (Ajyal Al-Wahda School contains 7 displaced families, and Osama Bin Zaid School includes five families, Al-Shaheed Al-Muallem School comprises 7 families, Al-Shaheed Al-Thalaya School includes three families, Ad Da'iri camp contains 15 families of 90 individuals, Al-Qarm directorate comprises 30 displaced families of 180 individuals, the Technical Institute contains 85 displaced families of 510 individuals, Al-Azboud camp includes 25 displaced families of 150 individuals, the hospital comprises 29 displaced family

of 174 individuals, Mahwa Al-Soweida camp contains 75 displaced families of 450 individuals, Wadi Qaa Dam camp comprises 25 displaced families of 150 individuals and Jabala camp includes 35 displaced families of 210 individuals).

Professor Talaat Al-Sharjabi, the spokesman for the Supreme Council for the Administration and Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance, says that the shelter, winter clothes and blankets support have not targeted the displaced, since many consider that the areas of Mawiyah, Dimnat Khadir, Al-Ma'afar, Hawban, and Al-Ta'aziyah are warm and there is no need for shelter support. It is in fact unlike what everyone considers; the weather is cold, and many displaced people need this kind of support.

Al-Sharjabi adds, as is evident in the statements of the statistics on the displaced, most of them live in schools, and their children are deprived of education due to the high level of crowding, the presence of categories within the displaced (marginalized), as well as the fact that there are few schools, which also deprives the host's children of education.

In Damnat Khadir district, the number of totally displaced people is 146 displaced families of 876 individuals. They are distributed in the following camps: Osama bin Zaid School with 6 displaced families of 36 individuals, 7 July School with 21 displaced families of 126 individuals, Badr Major School which contains 13 displaced families of 78 individuals, Yarmouk School with 10 displaced families of 60 individuals, the Agricultural Complex which contains 12 displaced families of 72 individuals, Saadah camp which includes 75 displaced families of 450 individuals, Warazan School with 5 displaced families of 30 individuals and Future Pioneers School with 4 displaced families of 24 individuals.

As for Hayfan District, the number of displaced families is 17 of 102 individuals. They are distributed in Falah School which contains three displaced families of 18 individuals, Abu Bakr Alsedeeq School with one family of 6 individuals, Saba School which contains 2 displaced families of 12 individuals, Al-Shahid Abdullah Ali school, and it includes 2 displaced families of 12 individuals, the Health Center which contains 2 displaced families of 12 individuals, the Productive Family Center which contains 3 displaced families of 18 individuals and the Health Center which contains two families of 12 individuals.

"We've been displaced for two years, my mother, my sister and I, after being renters in Hudaydah governorate and gathered in a house." This is how Muhammad began telling his story and talking about his family.

Muhammad Numan, a father of 3 children, supports his mother and sister, thus he was forced to leave his family in Al-Turbah, going find a livelihood in Hudaydah, and is currently working in a spice shop.

Al-Ta'iziyah

In Al-Ta'iziyah district, located between Al-Shamayayayn and Mawiyah directorates, there are 165 displaced families of individuals is 990 and the displaced are distributed in Khalaf Al-Risala camp with 30 displaced families of 180 individuals, Al-Dhaha Vilal Al-Siyadi camp with 37 displaced families of 222 individuals with 35 displaced families of 210 individuals, the Turkish school with 22 displaced families of 132 individuals and the Building of Wadi Al-Shamir entrance with 11 displaced families of 66 individuals.

Even if the displaced areas of location differ from one district to another, their living conditions are almost the same and the need for education and humanitarian aid is similar whether nutrition or shelter. Some may see that there is no need to extend a helping hand to the displaced, while others disagree and consider it necessary to help them. On the progress of the education and support process for the displaced in all the camps, they raised the matter to the international organizations and local authorities, and they are waiting for what these authorities will direct.



Displaced People Of Aden ... Despite The Pain, Hope Remains

By : Hanine Ahmad
Sawt Al-Amal - (Voice of Hope)

“After they left their homes and replaced them with tents that do not protect them from the heat of summer or the cold of winter, the displaced in Aden governorate suffer from difficult humanitarian conditions, as there are a number of camps, some of them official, such as Ammar bin Yasser camp in Al-Musa'abin, Al-Sha'ab camp and Foqom camp in the Technical Institute, and other non-official camps, which need a number of services, such as Zahrat Khalil camp, Hosh Othman camp, Technical Institute camp for meat, Jaouleh Farms and a camp in Bir Ahmad in Qalou'ah region.

The head of the Executive Unit of Camps for Displaced People in Aden, Najeeb Al-Saadi, says that the issue of displaced people in Yemen is an ongoing problem due to the ongoing displacement process, which limits efforts to mitigate the effects of displacement and meet its requirements.

Al-Saadi told Sawt Al-Amal (The Voice of Hope): “Every day, we receive a number of displaced people in Aden and the rest of the governorates, and their conditions are difficult, as many of them have lost their sources of income. They live in camps, and their condition is much worse because of the places of housing, the heat and the fluctuations of the weather, and the rains that fell during the last period

washed away many of the camps and the tools of the displaced.”

Al-Saadi added, “In Aden Governorate we have 13,500 families, of whom 10% only. They all live in camps and gatherings (tents), while Aden hosts 90% of the displaced, some of whom live in rented houses, but they remain displaced”. Noting that there are efforts exerted, but they do not meet the needs of the displaced, and a huge gap remains that everyone must cooperate to bridge.

Power and Rain

The absence of electricity in the camps is one of the most problems that displaced suffer in Aden, since their tents do not meet the specifications that are suitable for this environment, in a hot season where the temperature reaches over 40 degrees Celsius.

Khaled, a displaced person from Hudaydah to Aden, said: “Our conditions have become more and more difficult due to the electricity cuts and the high temperature. We need one thousand two hundred Riyals of ice per day to get moderate drinking water.”

Um Ahmad, a displaced woman from the Hudaydah governorate, says: “We were displaced to Aden in 2018, but did not surrender to the circumstances, so I worked in cleaning houses, and my husband used to sell napkins on tours”.

Um Ahmad wonders about the role of local and international organizations in providing relief aid to the displaced, and even the minimum necessities of life.

The rains witnessed in many Yemeni governorates have caused great suffering to the dis-

placed, and according to a report issued by the Executive Unit of camps for the IDPs in Aden, the torrential rains and torrents have caused damage to the camps inhabited by the displaced from Hudaydah governorate where 11 camps were damaged after the floods washed away tents.

The Executive Unit announced that the IDP camps needed 108 tents, 533 drums, timber for partial damage, 1011 shelter materials, 1024 food baskets and 1024 health baskets.

Dar Saad Camp

Difficult humanitarian conditions are experienced by the displaced in Dar Saad camps in Aden, as they lack basic services, so they sleep on the ground and are cover by the sky.

640 displaced families in the camp need basic services and assistance in order to alleviate the suffering left by the war and the effects of displacement.

Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) visited the camp and met a number of the displaced, and came close to their suffering, and the outcome of their living conditions. They also expressed their regret about the lack of care of the concerned parties and humanitarian organizations Displaced People of Hudaydah in Aden: Hope for a Decent Life

“My dreams are many, but thinking about providing for the daily requirements made us forget many dreams”, says Bushra, a displaced person from Hudaydah to Aden. She adds: “The electricity cuts in Aden and the high prices have increased our suffering. My father works on a motorcycle, and the money he gets is not enough to meet the requirements of the



house, and to pay the installments for the bike he works on. I want to help my father, but we do not have a job opportunity, especially for those like me who are not educated.”

Bushra confirms that she has great hope of overcoming her circumstances and getting a job opportunity that would help her and her family provide for the basic requirements of life.

Many of the displaced suffer from many diseases, many of them were unable to provide the value of treatment or go to hospitals. The wife of the displaced, Ali Haider, suffers from an enlarged liver and spleen (splenomegaly) and gallstones, and she did not receive health care in government hospitals after quitting her treatment for not being able to perform the operation due to its difficulty and the need to travel abroad for treatment.

Ali says to Sawt Al-Amal (The Voice of Hope): “My conditions are very difficult, and

I am unable to treat my wife abroad, I cannot provide food for my family, and I have five children. How painful it is for me to see my wife struggle with death while I stand there, unable to save her.”

He adds: “I will not feel despair, and I hope that someone will read about me, lend me a helping hand, treat my wife and save her life.”

The Executive Unit of camps for IDPs runs about 521 camps and displacement sites, for the non-displaced living in homes or at the host community, according to Najeeb Al-Saadi's statement, who said: “We have been working for six years according to an emergency plan, and we have not moved to the recovery plan. Therefore, all actions are life-saving, non-continuous, and not remarkably tangible”.

He added that “the most prominent obstacles hindering the progress of work are the material obstacle, land problems, and threats of eviction.

60 Thousand Displaced Employees Are Awaiting Payment Of Their Salaries

By: Manal Ameen
Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) - Aden

Displaced employees in Aden - New struggles about the Yemenis displacement, and painful stories of the hassles to find the salary.

The Ministry of Finance in Aden stated that the number of displaced employees in its records has reached 30 thousand, and they are paid on the lists of displaced people, after all the procedures for the payment of their salaries has been completed.

About 60,000 displaced employees are waiting to receive their salaries from Aden, after they submitted all their documents to the concerned authorities and governmental departments.

According to the United Nations reports, the total number of Yemeni employees is estimated at 2.1 million and two hundred thousand employees, 50% of them suffer from salaries disruption, which caused the creation of a new wave of employees' displacements, never seen in the country before.

Displacement Pain

Umm Muhammad, a displaced teacher, who came from Sana'a to Aden, spoke to the Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) newspaper about the suffering of her displacement and the disruption of her salary for years, in addition to her constant endeavor to follow-up with the Ministry of Finance, Civil Service and Ministry of Education in Aden in order to provide her salary payment, which barely covers the expenses of her family of 5 children and her husband who works in a restaurant with a low salary.

Umm Muhammad says, “Housing costs in Aden are a big burden due to the high prices, which forced me to sell all my gold and valuable things in order to provide suitable housing for my family, especially since my husband is currently working in a restaurant with a low salary”.



She adds, “What I suffer most now is the compulsory attendance in a school in Aden, which is located far from away my home and costs me a lot to reach, as well as doubling the lessons that I teach throughout the week, which is taking advantage of my difficult circumstances that I'm forced to bear in order to get paid every other month.”

Salary Crisis of Displaced Employees

The salary crisis of the displaced employees began in 2016 A.D, when the headquarters of the Central Bank of Yemen was moved from the capital Sana'a to the temporary capital of Aden. It began implementing the salary disbursements from Aden, in addition to disbursing the salaries of the displaced employees who receive their salaries after a lot of suffer.

The Chairman of the Displaced Employees Forum in the capital Aden, Muhammad Al-Azizi, clarifies to Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) newspaper that “the suffering of the displaced employees in the areas of displacement is sometimes related to the difficulty of moving among governorates, in addition to their exposure to brokerage and extortion when following-up the procedures of disbursing their salaries.”

Difficult Circumstances and Challenges

The high cost of living, rise in rents in the areas of displacement, and the harsh conditions of hot weather at the forefront of the challenges faced by the displaced employee, as well as working in arduous professions such as street vendors or construction workers or fruit and vegetables, Khat and cold water sellers on tours.

Al-Azizi says that “the irregular payment of salaries to the displaced employees on an ongoing basis at the end of each month like the rest of the employees is one of the major problems facing them, as disbursements are delayed for two months, and sometimes up to four months, and it may reach the confiscation of these salaries.”

Furthermore, he claimed prompt solutions to addressing the problem of paying the salaries of displaced employees and sectors, which have not yet been paid for several months of 2019 A.D and heretofore the salaries of January 2020 A.D. He also asked to create a unit to welcome displaced employees and transfer them to the offices from which they came, disburse their salaries and their financial entitlements stipulated in the laws of the Civil Service and the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministries and ensure housing allowances for their families until the

reasons for their displacement are ceased.

Forced Displacement

The Assistant Director General of the Education Office in Al-Bayda Governorate, and the representative of the transferred and displaced teachers, Ali Suleiman Wasel, says: “We suffer from difficult living and humanitarian conditions, many of my colleagues and I, as our first displacement was in the beginning of the year 2015 A.D, our second displacement was in mid-2017 A.D and we moved among the governorates of Abyan, Aden, Lahj, and Ad-Dali' due to the transformation of the city of Al-Bayda into the hotbed of conflict which prompted us to get out of it”.

Ali Wasel, who was displaced from Al-Bayda Governorate to Abyan Governorate, Khanfir district, Jaar area, has mobilized himself to defend the rights of the displaced teachers before the relevant authorities.

Wasel clarified that “the International humanitarian Law and the Human Rights Law affirm the issue of human dignity and freedom, and the preservation of his right to life and safety, but the injustice and suffering practiced on the displaced employees makes this law a dead letter, and its implementation on a group of displaced persons over others makes it useless and unjust.”

Tragic Situation and Fear of the Unknown

Many of the displaced employees in Aden fear that their fate will be like the fate of the teacher Abdullah Amira, who died of heart attack due to pain while he was searching for a living and trying to cope with the difficult conditions imposed after his salary was disrupted.

According to Wasel, the teacher in Yemen used to receive a salary of \$418 before the conflict, while today his salary is less \$118.

He said that “there are families of 6 or 8 individuals, with a salary free of any incentives or increases, and these families are unable to provide the basic needs such as rents, food and

health supplies, schools and medicines, which increases the suffering experienced by the displaced employee especially with deliberate disregard for all calls and demands to disburse salaries as required which alleviates suffering.”

The salaries of the displaced employees are delayed beyond the specified time, and an increase of 30% is not paid to them, and they are deprived of the UNICEF programs (incentives) support. More than that, salaries are bartered by not disbursing them except through private channels linked to specific exchange companies, after they have been deprived of relief support humanitarian and emergency cash assistance from organizations since 2019 A.D.

Ministry of Finance: 30 thousand Employees among the Displaced

The Ministry of Finance in Aden confirmed that “the number of the displaced employees whose names are mentioned in the ministry's records reached nearly 30 thousand employees who receive their salaries on the lists of displaced people, after all procedures related to the payment of salaries has been completed.”

A source in the Ministry of Finance - who preferred not to be named - said that “the delay in the delivery of salaries in some months is caused by the lack of liquidity in the Central Bank, in addition to the delay in completing some technical and administrative procedures. Despite this, the Ministry is aware of the importance of paying salaries to the displaced employees, especially in such difficult circumstances the country is going through.” Regarding the total number of displaced employees in Aden, Al-Azizi affirms: “There is no accurate statistics for the total number of displaced employees in Aden, but we can say that the number of those who handed over their documents to the competent authorities in Aden and their offices in the governorates in order to obtain their salaries are estimated at 90 thousand employees. They are waiting for their pay promise, and the salaries of about 30 thousand of the displaced employees who submitted their files have been disbursed to date.”

Abyan: Camps Seeking Safety

By: Manal Ameen
Abyan- Sawt Al Amal (The Voice of Hope)

“Many areas of the villages and valleys of Abyan Governorate - southern Yemen - have become a refuge for nearly 7,000 displaced people from the governorates of Taiz and Hudaydah, who have escaped their regions due to the conflict that erupted in 2015 A.D.

Muhammad Ali, one of the displaced, who left the city of Taiz with his family, heading to the Sheikh Salem IDPs camp in Abyan governorate, says to Sawt al-Amal (Voice of Hope) newspaper: “Our lives are greatly threatened, the situation in which we live here is tragic, and our situation is difficult; we fled the bombing that destroyed our homes and we endured the hardship of displacement here, to face the same fate that was threatening us before the displacement”.

The situation of the displaced Muhammad, who lives in a camp close to the conflict zone, is no different from the rest of the displaced in the displacement camps located in different areas of the Abyan governorate, where the conflict has been raging for months, especially in the district of Khanfir, the Shaqrah area, and parts of Zunjbar area, the provincial capital.

Humanitarian Crisis

The humanitarian crisis in Yemen has been exacerbated by the conflict, which has killed more than 100,000 Yemenis, displaced millions, led to the disruption of the basic services and infrastructure in many Yemeni cities and the need of 14 million Yemenis to urgent humanitarian intervention according to a statement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Head of the Executive Unit for the Management of Displaced People Camps in Abyan Governorate, Anis Al-Yousifi, told Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) newspaper that the number of displaced people in Abyan has

reached 6,828, all from Taiz and Hudaydah governorates.

Anis explained that the displaced people are spread over 6 sites: Shaqrah, Cadamat Al- Zabud, Al- Najmah Al- Hamra, Al-Kawd, Al-Tumaisi, and Hisn Shedad.

Dwellings of Hay and Banana Trees!

Most of the displaced people in Abyan live a harsh life and a deteriorating economic situation, as they live in a house made of hay and banana trees.

Ali Al-Marqashi, a lawyer and community activist, said that “the situation of the displaced in the locations, where the conflict forces are present, in the areas of Sheikh Salem, Al-Tariyah, Shaqrah and eastern Zunjbar, is threatening their lives.

He added that the IDPs did not bear the intensity of the bombing in the areas from which they were displaced, and they faced the same fate in the places to which they were displaced, which increased their suffering, especially with the absence of other places to shelter them. Although they withstood the continuing clashes on a daily basis, the suspension of food, thus relief aid to them doubled their suffering.

A Harsh Life and Insufficient Relief Promises

There are 32 camps in Khanfir, the largest directorate of Abyan governorate, which include 4,206 displaced people from Taiz governorate and the western coast, living a difficult



economic life.

Obaid Abdullah, a displaced person in the “Sheikh Salem” camp, said: “A number of figures from all parts of the world visit us, and we complain to many organizations about our concerns, as a result of the ongoing conflict that is threatening our lives and our suffering that has increased due to the torrents that the governorate witnessed”.

Obaid added to Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) newspaper: “Everyone gives us many insufficient promises about addressing our difficult living conditions, and ultimately what we got from them was neither black nor white”.

On her part, the head of the association “Bil kheir Nabni Hayat” in Abyan Governorate, Nora Jamal Al-Amoudi, said that the displaced people in Abyan governorate suffer many difficulties, the most important of which are the lack of suitable places to shelter them in a way that protects their dignity and their right

to a decent life.

She added, “The randomness of the relief work carried out by some organizations operating in Abyan has led to the dropping of the names of many of the displaced and depriving them of their relief dues, and the conflict parties close to the camps have greatly increased the suffering of the displaced, as this conflict and the ongoing bombing have resulted in those areas to stop the relief aid which was provided to the displaced”.

Al-Amoudi confirmed that the ongoing conflict restricted the movement of the displaced, who used to go to seek his livelihood with a daily wage to make a daily living, which was barely enough for him and his family in the camp.

Tragedy of the torrents with the Abyan Displaced

The rains and torrents, which began at the end of September 2019, caused a lot of damage

in a number of camps, and led to losses of food and livestock.

Anis Al-Yousifi said that the recent rains have caused many health, shelter and relief problems for the displaced, and these rains extended to include the Hisn Shedad, Basha-harah, Dahl Ahmed, Al-Tumaisi, Amoudiyah, and the coasts and countryside of Bajadar, Al Najmah Al-Hamra and Nubah Meykhan in the districts of Zunjbar and east of Jaar city in Khanfir district.

Al-Yousifi said that “the situation of the displaced is very bad and dire in terms of health, especially with the entry of rainwater into the camps and the complete and partial destruction of some shelters, most of which have turned into stagnant lakes, which have caused the emergence of many diseases and epidemics, which afflicted a large number of the displaced with fevers and diarrhea, as a result of the water that flooded their homes in which the damages are still present.”

Al-Yousifi confirmed that the governorate’s health office and some organizations provided some modest services, such as providing emergency medicines and mobile clinics to avoid a major health disaster. A large number of IDPs affected by those floods have expressed their dissatisfaction with the neglect of the concerned authorities and local and international organizations for their suffering, which has increased more and worsened and made them lack adequate shelter and spread the land in the open due, to the deterioration of the conditions of their camps, which were completely damaged.



11,000 IDP In Lahij Are Claiming For Education And Health Care For Their Children

By: Hanin Ahmed - Lahij
Sawt Al-Amal (The Voice of Hope)

When you visit the camps of the displaced people in Lahij governorate, the full picture that protrudes before your eyes is 11 thousand displaced people who are clearly suffering. Their situation is getting worse due to the conflict and this tragedy is multiplying day after day.

578 families displaced from Hudaydah to these camps, in addition to families from Taiz, seeking a safe housing, in light of the ongoing confrontations between the conflict parties in Yemen.

Displaced people talk about their suffering to Sawt Al Amal (Voice of Hope) newspaper, from escaping to their



lack of the simplest means of life and care.

Radwan Dirham, a father of four, is one of thousands of people who have had to flee their homes in conflict areas in Hudaydah to camps for the displaced in Lahij.

Dirham says: “I had no choice but to wait until the battles calmed down, and then leave the place, as staying in the conflict zones became a danger to us, and leaving the house escaping with my family became like a dream to me.”

He continues, “In light of these difficult conditions and the rising rental prices, I couldn’t but come to this camp.

He added: “I feel sad, when I cannot meet the family’s needs, as I find no job opportunities”.

Concerning the support that the displaced are receiving, Omar Al-Samani, Advisor for the Displaced Camps in Lahij, commented that “the organizations have contributed to improving the living conditions of the displaced by providing them with basic, health and educational supplies, yet this support falls short of fulfilling all their requirements.”

He added that the displaced live in poor conditions due to the unemployment widespread and the lack of job opportunities which, if any, is limited to daily wage work, such as construction, carriage and plastic boxes and bottles collection, in addition to the work in groceries and



restaurants, and other jobs that are usually barely enough to feed a day. As for the displaced people who are unable to work due to their injuries in the conflicts and the elderly, their suffering is multiplied and they are forced to rely on relief supplies they receive.

Al-Samani stressed that relief regularly reaches the camps on a monthly basis, through the World Food Programme (WFP), and intermittent relief (aids) reaches the camps through institutions and philanthropists.

In addition to the difficulty of obtaining food to satisfy their hunger, the displaced in Lahij camps suffer from problems related to the desire of private landowners to evict the camps from their lands.

Camps Suffering from a Lack of Education and Health:

More than ten thousand displaced people in the Lahij camps lack the most basic health and educational services, and they hope the local authorities and supportive organizations will provide greater support to these two sectors.

On the efforts made to serve the educational sector in the camps for the displaced, Yasser Al-Sheikh, the director of Al- Shawkani Camp school, located in the displaced people camps in Rabat Al-Sharqi in Lahij, confirmed to Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) newspaper that there is a school of 10 classrooms that receives about 580 displaced

students from the first to the eighth grade.

And he said that “the problems that we face in this school is the large number of students which exceeds the classrooms capacity, the difference in the degree of perception among pupils due to their different ages, and obtaining textbooks for all students is a hindrance to the progress of the educational process.”

He added: “We suffer from a shortage of teachers and a lack of documents for students coming from conflict areas, and many classes have been affected by the floods”.

Al-Shawkani called to address the situation of the displaced students who do not have school supplies, but are still fighting their difficult conditions in order to learn, and he also called for the need to address the financial situation of teachers in return for the efforts they make in educating these them.

On his part, Omar Al-Samani confirmed that schools have been set up inside the camps, and the rest of the students are studying in public schools outside the camp, and organizations such as UNICEF and others are providing them with school bags. Regarding the support of the medical sector in the displacement camps, he said, “There are regular, periodic health vehicles that come to the camps every three days, and there are fixed clinics and health units nearby, as well as a hospital in which the displaced people are treated free of charge.”



Displaced Children Between Education And Work:

Sacrificing School To Satisfy Their Hunger

By : Azzam Abdul-Aziz
Sawt Al-Amal - (Voice of Hope)

It did not occur to Ibrahim Sha'if, 14 years old, and his sister Lamis, 16 years old, that their condition would change from being the privileged children of a well-off family to homeless children due to the displacement that transformed them from excellent students to children deprived of education, watching with sorrow and envying their peers who go to school every morning... Before they completed their school year, their school in Hudaydah was destroyed, most of the students' documents were destroyed by fire, and a few weeks later, their home was in the vicinity of the area of clashes. Their father Sha'if Numan had no choice but to move to Sana'a.

In Sana'a, the family dispersed. The mother, Shaif's wife, moved back to her parents' house and the father decided to migrate to Aden to look for work, leaving Ibrahim and Lamis in his sister's house, facing difficult living conditions.

Ibrahim says: "The worst day of our life was when we were displaced to Sana'a, and Lamis adds: "Suddenly, we found ourselves without a father, a family, a home, a school and expenses. My brother Ibrahim spends most of his time in the street because my aunt's house has only got two rooms, and she has four children and a husband".

Sacrifice for School

With the beginning of the new school year, Lamis gave up her dream of continuing her studies, and agreed to work in a sewing workshop in exchange for Ibrahim to continue his studies, but her modest income was not enough to cover the school's costs, which prompted Ibrahim to leave school after few weeks.

Regarding this, Ibrahim says, "How can I continue my studies and I do not have a school uniform nor the cost of the notebooks, and the income of Lamis do not even cover breakfast, and on top of this, there are no books in the school and no seats and the teachers are absent. We used to study two lessons and play the rest of the day in the classroom. He added: "After I left school, I watched the neighbors' children wearing school uniforms, carrying their bags and going to school every morning while I stay on the street alone, waiting for them to come back". Here, there is a sarcastic smile on Ibrahim's face and he continues by saying: "But now salvation has come (Corona) and the schools are closed. I am no longer alone on the street and all the children of the neighborhood have joined me."

Ibrahim remains on the street from morning to evening, and Lamis is in the sewing fac-

tory working two shifts.

Displacement and Education: Numbers and Implications

According to the statistics issued by the official authorities in Sana'a, the story of Ibrahim and Lamis summarized the most prominent negative effects of five years of conflict on the education sector in the country. Their school is one of 3,652 schools damaged by the war that forced them to join millions of children out of school.

Statistics show that 4,292,000 students representing about 72% of the total number of students in Yemen have been directly or indirectly affected by the war over the past five years. This is a result of the disruption of salaries of 196,000 educational cadres who represent 64% of the workforce in the education sector.

Specialists confirm that the spread of poverty as a result of the ongoing conflicts has left a clear impact on the education sector, especially the education of girls, which is reflected in the story of Lamis, who left school to face this problem.

Despair and surrender: In the end, Hope Triumphs

As for Sha'if Numan and his children, their outlook on life differed between despair, surrender and hope. As for the despair, the father says: "Before the war, my primary goal was to fulfill the dreams of Lamis and Ibrahim to reach university, and I used to provide them with all their requirements and more, but now I cannot do anything for them."

As for surrender, it is Lamis who left school and went to work in the sewing workshop. Despite the bitter reality that the family is experiencing, there is a glimmer of hope for Ibrahim, who is eagerly waiting for that moment to return to his old school in Hudaydah, the city in which he was born and lived the most beautiful days of his childhood.

The Studies Will Not Heal Sarah

The story of Hani Hazza' Al-Sharabi, 15 years old, may describe hundreds of thousands of similar cases of displaced children who have left school to join the labor market at an early age which is not legally permitted.

Hani is one of five children who were displaced with their parents from the Nihm district, two of whom were afflicted with Hemolysis (destruction of blood cells). He left school at the beginning of this year to work as a school book seller in the capital Sana'a while his father worked as a guard in a private facility.

His father says, "I am from Taiz and I used to work on a Qat farm in Nihm. I suffered fractures in my leg, after the bombing of the workplace, and I found myself unable to work. Our residential area became an open battlefield, so I decided to escape with my children and flee to Sana'a".

When Hani saw me in this situation, he decided to leave school and work so that he



could help me in providing the tuition fees of three of his sisters, one of whom suffers of Hemolysis, after the death of his older brother Selim, 20 years old, in the war.

Hani started out as a street vendor for a short period, and now he sells school books, between eight to ten hours a day, with a salary of 25,000 Riyals.

Hani's father says: "Because I am unable of doing heavy work due to the injury and the financial and difficult conditions that the country is going through, I had to accept Hani's work and stay on the street until late at night."

"The injury of my father, and the death of my brother due to the conflict prompted me to give up my education to help my father, and to save the life of my sister Sarah, 13 years old, who is sick with Hemolysis", says Hani.

I Can't Leave Malak

Hani adds, in a firm voice, "I promised my father that I would take care of Sarah's treatment and expenses, and he shall have the rest of the house expenses".

Regarding his desire to return to school, he says, "Sure, I hope to return to school, but (with tearful eyes) it is not possible to let Malak die after Salim. The study will not provide a treatment for Sarah, but work do".

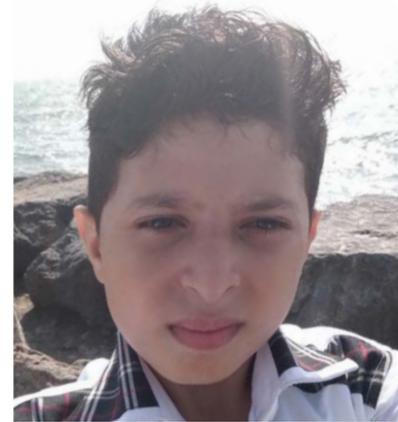
Time Bombs

Dr. Waheeb Al-Qubati, a social worker, affirms that the non-enrollment of displaced children in schools makes them vulnerable to countless dangers, and causes them severe psychological damage that leads them to the path of crime of all kinds.

He adds: "Our streets are full of children who dropped out of school, and represent time bombs, which can explode at any moment in the future."

Workshop Instead of School

Osama Khaled Al-Katef, 16 years old, from Raymah governorate, left



school after his family fled Taiz, and his father emigrated to work in Saudi Arabia through smuggling, even though he was one of the first in his class in previous years.

He says: "My father immigrated, and left me alone with my mother and three sisters in Taiz, where I was studying. After the clashes raged in the city, I fled with my mother and my sisters to Sana'a. I am the only man in the family now and we do not have any financial income, even though the Social Security registered us, but we did not receive a single Riyal."

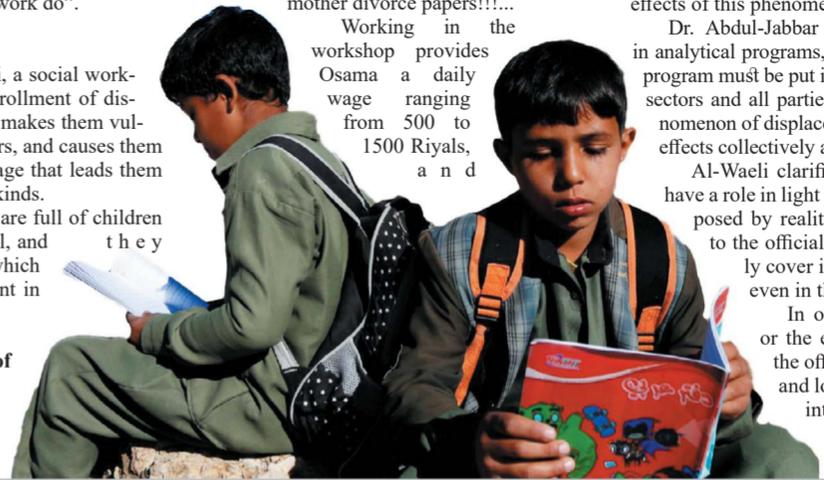
Osama lives with his mother, a seamstress, and his three sisters in one room, which he rents for fifteen thousand Riyals a month.

He had no choice but to leave school, despite his love for education, as he says, and he resorted to working in a car repair shop, all day long until late at night.

Osama adds, "The school requires registration costs, books, and other supplies, in addition to daily expenses, and I cannot provide all of these, so I decided to provide them for my sisters".

What added the burden on Osama's shoulders was that his father, instead of sending them the school expenses, sent his mother divorce papers!!!!...

Working in the workshop provides Osama a daily wage ranging from 500 to 1500 Riyals, a n d



sometimes nothing.

Osama and his three sisters were, last year, in school, but this year none of them is going except Manal (9 years old).

It falls on deaf ears

Official authorities find themselves idly in the face of these grave violations of children's rights, and this is what the chancellor of the Ministry of Human Rights, Hamid Al-Rafiq, admitted, "Our work is limited to cooperating with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education to present notices and suggestions".

In one of the displaced people camps on the outskirts of the capital Sana'a, Sarih, a 12-year-old boy, Jadeer who is 10 years old and their younger brother Shamekh who is 10 years old, hope they will get the chance to go to school but their father cannot fulfill their wish.

"The nearest school is about three kilometers away from the camp, and in a semi-cut area, so I will not allow them to go there. In addition to that, I am unable to provide them with the study requirements", says their father, Ahmed Al-Haimi.

The Akel (wise man) of the camp explained that one of the philanthropists donated the rent of a two-bedroom apartment and a hall as a school for the first three grades, and during the past year, the school accommodated about fifty students from the displaced children, but the levels of the students do not indicate that they have received any education.

Here, Ahmed Al-Haimi intervenes, saying, "Sarih and Jadir were among those who went to this school, but if you asked one of them to write his name correctly, he would not be able to."

Where To?

The question remains: Where is the problem of the displaced heading, with its multiple ramifications and extensions in more than one aspect. What can official bodies and local or international civil societal organizations offer at least to limit the negative consequences and effects of this phenomenon?

Dr. Abdul-Jabbar Al-Waeli, a specialist in analytical programs, says that an integrated program must be put in place that includes all sectors and all parties to deal with the phenomenon of displacement and to address its effects collectively and at all levels.

Al-Waeli clarifies that each party can have a role in light of the determinants imposed by reality, as the role assigned to the official authorities cannot fully cover it at the present time, or even in the foreseeable future.

In order to cover this gap or the expected deficiency on the official side, international and local organizations must intervene to fill this expected deficit.

Success Stories From The IDPs Psychotherapy Clinic

By: Rajaa Mekred
Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope)

The displacement has a negative impact on the psyche of the displaced person because of the new environment in which the transition has taken place which was compulsory as a result of wars and conflicts. The difficult life in displacement camps causes the psychological insecurity that a person needs to live a comfortable life, and here lies the importance of having a psychiatric clinic alongside a health clinic to play its role in providing support and psychological and medicinal treatments, if necessary, for the displaced. Regarding the positive role that the psychological clinic offers for the displaced, Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) searched for examples of cases that recovered after receiving psychological treatment in displacement sites.

Ali Overcomes the Psychological Crisis of Displacement

Ali Sagheer, a displaced person from the Mustaba district in Hajjah governorate to the city of Abs in the same governorate, was suffering from schizophrenia as a result of pressure and accumulations due to family problems he suffered from.

He separated from his wife 15 years ago and assumed the responsibility of raising his children and working for them. When his daughter died after she had fallen from the roof of

her maternal grandparents' house, his grief worsened over her loss and he became psychologically disturbed. He got into trouble with his wife's parents and his condition has escalated after the displacement.

After his arrival at the IDP camp in Abs, his condition was assessed by the community center for the displaced, psychological counseling was provided to him, he began to undergo continuous psychological support sessions, and he was referred to a hospital supported by Doctors Without Borders (Médecins sans frontières) in Abs for treatment.

Ali Sagheer received health care from the organization's medical treatment service providers after discovering that he had Typhoid and stomach germs, and he received health care until his condition improved, in addition to a sum of money that helped him buy a motorcycle for his 22-year-old son, to work on it.

Ali says: "The boy started working on the motorcycle to support the family, and our living and financial conditions improved. My health condition greatly improved, and I led a normal life after suffering with mental illness."

Success of the Siwak Seller (teeth cleaning twig) in

Overcoming the Displacement Crisis

Ibrahim says: "With determination, strength and will, we face the circumstances, even if they were harsh." Ibrahim tells his story about overcoming the suffering of displacement from the Midi district in Hajjah governorate to Al- Robooh region in the Abs district of the same governorate.

Ibrahim, 50 years old, supports six girls and three boys, in addition to his wife, who shared the suffering and hardships of life. He was suffering from schizophrenia after losing his business, which exposed him to psychological pressures that affected his health.

Ibrahim's psychological state worsened, as he was a burden on his brother, but he did not give in to the status quo, so he and his son went out to sell the Arak sticks or miswak (thin natural toothbrush sticks), which helped him provide the minimum requirements for life, without waiting for alms, or the unseen efforts of the organizations - according to him.

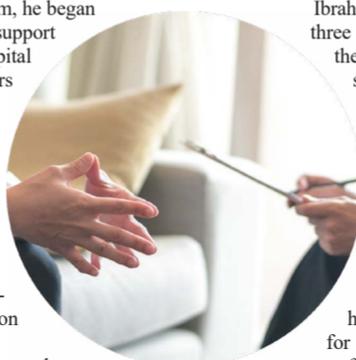
Khawla Mutahar, a psychologist at Rawabi Al-Nahdah Community Center in Abs, says she provided counseling to Ibrahim over the phone, through the Psychological Support Department, and she gave him an emergency medical referral.

Khawla adds: "After he was referred to doctors, his condition stabilized and he began to think about how to protect himself and his family, and his psychological state improved after following the treatment sessions at a center affiliated with Doctors Without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières), where he began to live a normal life, and returned to help his son sell Arak sticks.

According to Rawabi Al-Nahdah, Ibrahim is one of hundreds of cases that received counseling and psychological support that helped them cope with the state of poverty that most of the displaced were suffering from, even before displacement, to heal from the psychological disorders, whether those caused by displacement, or those that previously existed.

Psychological and Legal Support

The legal support for IDPs by organizations is a sensitive issue, and what is required in the case of displacement camps is some follow-up, continuous field surveys, up-to-date reports to the concerned authorities and organizations and the establishment of a monitoring committee for humanitarian aid to ensure full and uninterrupted access to the displaced, according to the statements of most of the displaced. Development, social, and health institutions must turn to the displaced, and implement projects that would support families, employ labor in displacement camps and provide psychological support to families, ensure children go to schools and provide treatment to women and the elderly who need them.





New visions - New Possibilities

Yemen Information Center

A professional team of consultants, academics, and media professionals with decades of accumulated experience in many fields.

Areas of Expertise:



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Yemen Information Center ... The Hope For Tomorrow

Publications:



Development and Reconstruction Magazine



Sawt al-Amal (voice of hope) Newspaper





By Abdul-Aziz Awadah
Editor-in-Chief

A Call For Hope

Throughout human history, all experiences have proven that every conflict has an end, every tragedy that a nation experiences has a horizon in which it dies out, and all the conflicting parties in any conflict must ultimately sit at the dialogue table, no matter how long the conflict lasts.

In Yemen, the conditions of war and the successive crises that the country went through in recent years have led to disastrous effects that covered most aspects of life.

Among these areas is the media field, where the area of readable media in particular has shrunk to its lowest levels, and dozens of newspapers and magazines that were published in the country have disappeared, covering all political, economic, social fields and others.

In these circumstances, independent journalism is left with no legible voice, let alone professional journalism.

Hence, issuing an independent and informal newspaper is a breakthrough for this recession, and for this newspaper to be a specialist is an unprecedented achievement.

Therefore, the Yemen Information Center for Research and Media took upon itself the task of achieving a strategic goal of spreading hope among individuals and society in Yemen.

To achieve the main objectives of the center; the decision came to issue a comprehensive social-development newspaper that meets the needs of the new media and societal reality that calls for the existence of Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) newspaper to spread a culture of tolerance and patriotism, to reject discrimination, to encourage calls for peace and to work through this new media platform to deal with the effects of successive crises and overcome them, and to contribute to creating a generation for the future that carries a spirit of optimism, a culture of tolerance and giving and raises the values of patriotism and equality.

Dear reader, the issue number Zero of Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) Newspaper is available. We hope it would be the firstborn (the blessed) of a series of activities of Yemen Information Center for Research and Media that also involves holding workshops, conferences and courses that target lofty goals, including spreading hope among Yemeni nation citizens, overcoming difficulties, and looking forward to a bright future for the next generations in the values of brotherhood, tolerance and peaceful coexistence, in which everyone works side by side in the great interest of the nation.

Historically, the more that wars have produced tragedies, problems and difficulties, the more they have represented a great incentive for the population's children to rebuild and develop their homelands, and even bring them to the highest international levels in economic, scientific and technological progress. We have very clear realistic lessons in the experience of Japan and Germany for example.

It is not far away nor a fantasy that Yemen would one day be another version of the experiences of countries crushed and destroyed by conflicts, but they have rejected their bitter reality and rebelled against the conditions of weakness and vulnerability, and with the determination of their people, these countries turned into giant empires that lead the world in various fields.

We say this is not the subject of our imagination, or just a wish because our country possesses all the essentials for advancement and progress, starting with the human element, passing through the material assets and the enormous natural resources that our land and seas abound in, and not ending with our civilization, which has its roots in the depths of human history.

It is just an invitation to hope, which we propose with love and credibility, its fuel is optimism, its objective is the future, and its goal is Yemen, both land and humans.

Through Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) newspaper we open legitimate doors for all Yemenis, to build a brighter future where security prevails, and in which the homeland and the citizen enjoy security and stability.

Dear reader, you will find in Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) pages an outlet for you and a platform of ideas. Your opinion is important and your idea is respected and appreciated, and you will not find its way to the trash because shortly, there are no trash cans.



A Plastic Artist Auctions Her Paintings To Buy Medicine For The Displaced

Abeer Al-Hadhrami is a plastic artist who participated in many events and exhibitions at the local and international levels, the last of which was the first plastic art exhibition in Yemen, in the city of Taiz, as part of the "Human of Taiz" platform event.

Abeer also participated in many competitions and won first place twice in the Oxfam competition in Yemen. Abeer's interest in sym-

biotic work remained present; this prompted her to sell her paintings at a public auction, to buy medicines for 180,000 Yemeni Rials in exchange for the price of these paintings, and distributed them to a number of displaced patients in a camp in Mukalla. Abeer hopes that there will be more financial support so that she could be able to keep making such initiatives, which she started with personal effort.



YIC Launches Its Research Activities And Media Releases To Offer Hope To Yemeni Society

Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope)

Dr. Ahlam Al-Qubati, Vice President of Yemen Information Center for Research and Media (YIC) for Program and Research Affairs, confirmed that the center carries out a number of qualitative scientific researches and studies in various basic fields aiming to exchange knowledge and contribute to the reconstruction and all areas of comprehensive sustainable development.

YIC, which has a new experienced cadre of professionals with experience in the field of research, media and project management, seeks to implement a number of activities, workshops and qualification in various activities of governmental and non-governmental institutions that serve their perspectives in establishing peace, tolerance, social solidarity, return of prosperity and sustainable development.

Al-Qubati added, "Our primary objective is to promote a culture of coexistence and acceptance of others, to revive the peace process and other supportive activities to enable effective national participation in rebuilding the societal fabric and the nation's prosperity."

Ibb: Economic and Social Momentum

On the activities of the YIC office in the densely populated Ibb governorate due to

the displacement of hundreds of thousands to the governorates of Taiz and Hudaydah, lawyer Nashwan Al-Mujahid, CEO of YIC, confirmed that the opening of the office in Ibb last August was an urgent necessity for the center's activities, especially in research, studies and public opinion polls in light of the humanitarian, social and economic momentum in this beautiful governorate in order to implement the various activities and programs of the center in the various fields of work of the institution and its units.

Al-Mujahid added, "We heavily rely on the YIC - Ibb office, which has been technically and administratively equipped to carry out research, studies, programs and projects, and we have provided it with press and news reports related on developmental,

socio-economic and humanitarian fields, in accordance with the action plans and strategy of the center."

On his part, Abdul-Aziz Oudah, Director of the Media Unit at the Center, Editor-in-Chief of Sawt Al-Amal (Voice of Hope) newspaper, indicated that YIC aims to provide media and information services in a professional and impartial manner that meets the needs of the Yemeni society, and raise awareness of the importance of peace, encourage initiatives, and create hope in the hearts of the Yemenis to transcend the past, and head strongly towards building a new Yemen, adopting a new line in the Yemeni press by activating the humanitarian media, and broadcasting positive media messages to serve this goal through its outputs, in the media arts section of the news-

paper Sawt Al Amal (Voice of Hope), and a news website to be broadcast shortly, as well as the Tanmia Wa E'amar Magazine (Development and Reconstruction) which he is working on publishing and it contains the studies and research that he carries out and publishes.

The coordinator of the YIC office in Ibb, Dawlat Al-Amiri, confirmed that "the outputs of YIC will focus on awareness-raising of the community coexistence means to achieve national reconciliation and social peace.

Our local and international staff and consultants have years of practical experience in the development and humanitarian sectors, and have the expertise to effectively provide high-quality evaluation and development services."

