Shelter Cluster Yemen
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Shelter Severity Scores & PIN 2021

Secondary Data Review Report

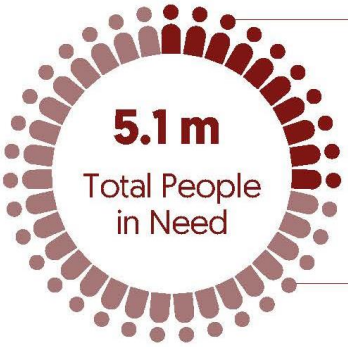
Key findings

7.3 M PEOPLE IN NEED

2.7 M PEOPLE IN ACUTE NEED

4.6 M PEOPLE IN MODERATE NEED

Lens 1: Districts impacted by armed violence

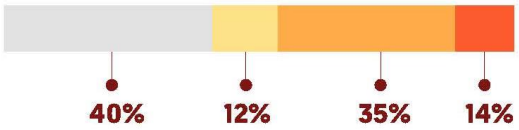


32% Acute Needs

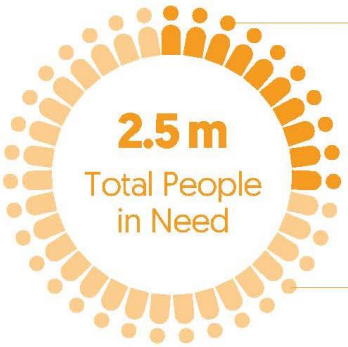
68% Moderate Needs

18 Governorates | 197 Districts | 3.0 Average Severity

Severity Scores



Lens 2: Climate & Natural Hazards



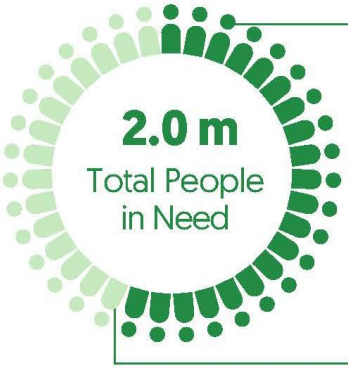
29% Acute Needs

71% Moderate Needs

22 Governorates | 302 Districts | 2.7 Average Severity

Severity Scores

Lens 3: Long-term assistance

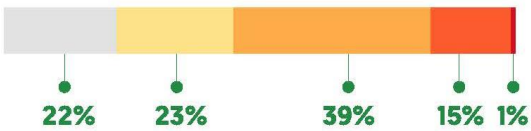


59% Acute Needs

41% Moderate Needs

22 Governorates | 263 Districts | 3.3 Average Severity

Severity Scores



Legend

Severity Score: No/Minimal | Stress | Severe | Extreme | Catastrophic

Contents

Acronyms

CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CIMP	Civilian Impact Monitoring Project
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
HDN	Humanitarian Development Nexus
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
INAT/PMT	Initial Needs Assessment/Protection Monitoring Tool
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PIN	People in Need
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOSAT	UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme

About Yemen Shelter Cluster

The Shelter Cluster in Yemen was activated officially on 5 March 2010 and it is led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Shelter Cluster is an inter-agency mechanism that coordinates shelter, settlement, and shelter-related non-food items (NFIs) during a humanitarian response for Internally Displaced Person (IDP) and other conflict or natural disaster affected populations. It is responsible for coordinating the response to meet emergency needs (plastic sheeting, shelter kits, specific cash programs, NFIs or other solutions) and longer-term needs (transitional shelter, rehabilitation or reconstruction of houses, capacity building, and related matters). The Shelter Cluster is responsible for site planning and settlement design working in close cooperation with other clusters. The Shelter Cluster promotes the inclusion of disaster risk reduction measures in the design and construction of shelters and settlements. For more information please visit our website: https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/yemen. You can contact us directly at: coord.yemen@sheltercluster.org and follow us on Twitter @ShelterClustYE.

About REACH Yemen

REACH is a joint initiative of two non-governmental organizations – ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives – and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit our website: www.reach-initiatie.org. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info.

Background

Active for nearly 11 years, the Yemen Shelter Cluster has witnessed and responded to the evolutions of the protracted Yemen crisis. The situation is now a complex emergency, with multi-layrered and often interdependent components, ranging from long-term displacement, to the latest population movements linked to a recent conflict flare-up, exceptional floods in 2020, and the recurrent needs of the most vulnerable population during the winter season.

Therefore, as a coordination structure with field ramifications in 6 sub-national and 2 area coordinations, the Shelter Cluster collects and analyses a considerable volume of needs-based information. In order to contribute to the **2021 Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)** with evidence-based and maximum of consistencies, the Shelter Cluster took the decision in spring 2020 to classify all sectoral activities according to their relevancy to three groups, or "lenses", organized according to key thematics: 1) armed violence, 2) climate and natural hazards 3) long-term assistance The findings on severity of shelter-needs and People in Need (PIN) figures of these lenses aim to inform strategic planning and ensure a relevant, more flexible and efficient humanitarian response.

This document will specifically detail each of these three lenses. The first lens concerncs **needs generated by armed conflict**, and covers recent and protracted displacements as well as damage to homes. The second lens relates to **seasonal and natural hazards** with a focus on required assistance to the most vulnerable population facing harsh winter temperatures in mountainous areas, extreme summer temperatures in coastal areas and desert plains, or those affected by flood hazards, especially in coastal areas. The third lens addresses **an exit from constant and recurrent emergency**, through the promotion of house repairs wherever the situation is conducive and safe. As such, this last lens focuses on the basic humanitarian activities indispensable to support adequate long-term housing and sustainable solutions.

Methodology

Scope

For this extended analysis, using secondary data from recent humanitarian assessments, REACH supported the Shelter Cluster in calculating the **Overall Shelter Severity Scores** per district. Different indicators were emphasized for a more varied analysis by creating **three different lenses**, including

- **Lens 1: Districts impacted by violence**
- **Lens 2: Climate & natural disasters** (split up in three sub-lenses: summer, winter, flood susceptibility)
- **Lens 3: Long-term solutions**

Sources

In order to allow for a minimum quality of data to calculate the different severity scores, only assessments conducted by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or United Nations (UN) agencies within a recent timeframe (2018-2020) and wider geographic scope[1] were reviewed. In total, the following ten assessments were selected on the basis of these criteria to be used towards the calculation of the severity scores:

1) REACH Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Site Reporting Analysis 2020; 2) REACH Flood Susceptibility Calculations 2019; 3) REACH Weatherization calculations 2019; 4) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Initial Needs Assessment/Protection Monitoring Tool (INAT/PMT) Analysis 2020; 5) Civilian Impact Monitoring Project (CIMP) infrastructure damage data 2018-2020; 6) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) 2020 population estimates; 7) CCCM Master List for IDP Sites (July 2020); 8) Shelter Cluster Severity Score Calculations 2019; 9) Shelter Cluster Refugee & IDP data 2018-2020; & 10) OCHA dataset on districts impacted by violence (August 2020).

[1] A wider geographic scope refers to assessments that aim to collect information on a nation-wide basis with the understanding that certain areas are difficult to access and information gaps may remain.

In addition, the Shelter Cluster organised a series of expert discussions led by Sub-National Cluster Coordinators to gather information for two indicators[2] for which no country-wide assessment data was available at the time of this analysis.

Analysis

Severity scores per district were calculated based on 15 indicators (see Annex I). For each district, each indicator was calculated based on available secondary data. If information for an indicator was missing, an average of the closest three districts within 100 km (if available) was used to fill the gaps. Following these calculations, districts were assigned a severity score based on a 5-point severity scale. Total severity scores per district were calculated by aggregating all indicators per district. If a limited number of indicators were available for a certain district, the resulting 2020 severity scores were merged with 2019 shelter severity scores to bolster the analysis and provide a holistic severity score.

Limitations

Calculations are not linked to a single statistically representative survey, but instead are based on data from the abovementioned assessments, all of which included specific information gaps. While the Shelter Cluster reviewed the calculations to assess their accuracy in representing the reality on the ground, these calculations should be interpreted with caution based on to the overall lack of information in the Yemeni context. Furthermore, and as a result of the information gaps inherent within most information collected in Yemen, we do not have adequate information to directly and explicitely suggest that these lenses impact needs. However, for the purposes of this report, it can be reasonably assumed that these lenses contribute to driving and protracting shelter needs. Therefore, the Shelter Severity Score should be considered as **indicative** estimates only.

The complete Methodology Note, including a detailed overview on the 5-point severity scale, can be found on the REACH Resource Centre.

Lens 1: Districts impacted by armed violence

The ongoing conflict has a primary influence on shelter needsin Yemen. While overall civilian casualties decreased compared to the same period in 2019, fighting has intensified around Marib, Al Jawf and Abyan with increased casualties recorded in those areas. Alongside protracted contact lines in Al Hodeidah, Taiz and Ad Dali governorates, fighting has also shifted to Northern Al Bayda and Nihm district in Sana'a governorate[3].

Airstrikes have doubled compared to the first half of 2019, with the majority of airstrikes recorded within Marib, Sa'adah, Al Jawf, Hajjah, Al Hodeidah and Sana'a governorates[4]. Next to increased displacement, airstrikes as well as shelling have a particular effect on damage to civilian houses. During the first half of 2020, 547 incidents of armed violence directly impacted a cumulative total of 2,490 civilian houses. Additionally, 86% of all civilian houses directly impacted by armed violence during the first half of 2020 have reportedly been concentrated in three Northern governorates with active frontlines:Al Hodeidah, Sa'adah and Marib.[5]

Severity Score Calculations

This lens aims to understand shelter needs in districts that are currently impacted by armed violence.[6] It directly addresses related needs of the displaced population, but also non-displaced communities directly affected by the armed conflict. Importantly, the lens is focused on recent displacements and damage incurred as a result of armed conflict, and thereby includes the needs of affected communities that are located in close proximity to contact lines.

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[2] Indicator 6b. (% of civilian houses and private dwelling partially/completely uninhabitable due to damage or destruction) and Indicator 13 (% of district potential for implementation of long-term solutions) (see Annex I).

[3] ACAPS. 2020. CrisisInSight: Yemen crisis impact overview (January – August 2020)

[4] Ibid.

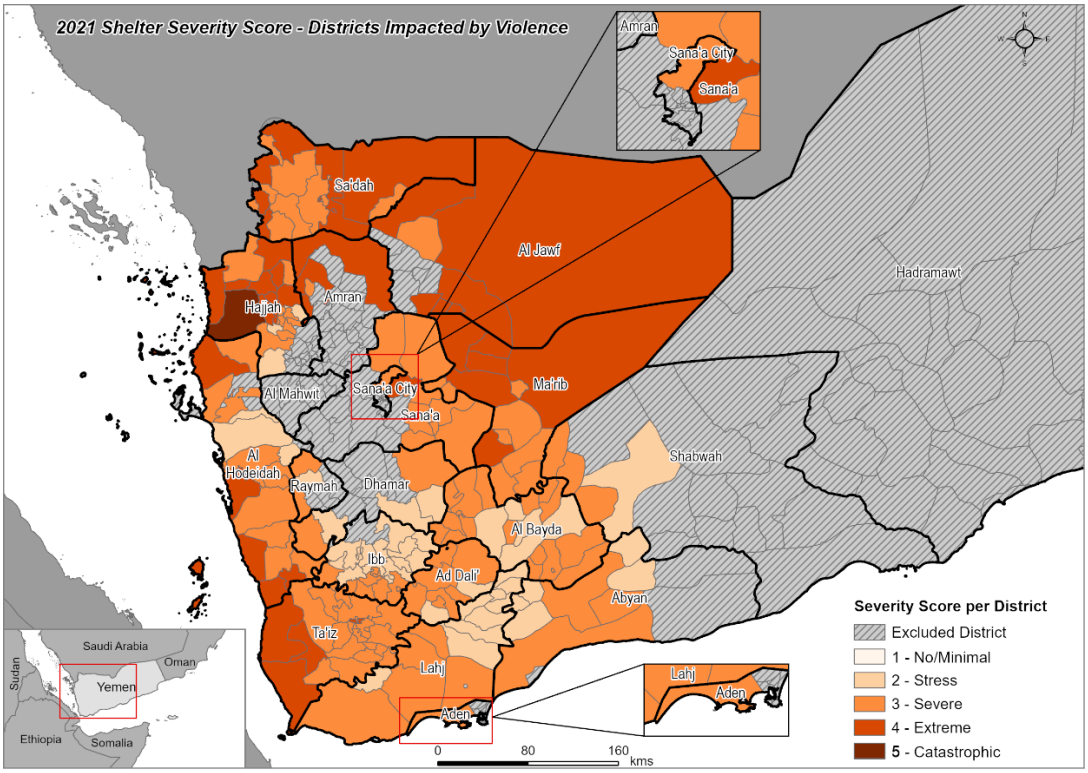
[5] CIMP. July 2020. Thematic Report: The Impact of Armed Violence on Civilian Dwellings in Yemen.

[6] Only districts with a severity score of (>=2) for Indicator 12. % of district impacted by violence, where included for further analysis. This means that at least >=10% of the district area was identified to be within 50km of areas exposed to armed conflict.

The direct impact on this population group triggered assistance in the form of emergency shelters and NFI distributions to alleviate their immediate suffering, whether they were displaced or chose to remain in their homes. Emergency shelter and NFI assistance is often temporary, using materials with a short life-span, forcing recurrent aid in the case of a protracted crisis. As such, this lens also aggregates the shortages linked to recurrent needs of the protracted population with some of whom have been displaced for many years.[7] Therefore, in this case, a socio-economical vulnerability analysis is indispensable to understand the absorption capacity of particular districts facing protracted conflict situations.

The map below highlights the severity of shelter needs of those districts exposed to armed violence.[8] Governorates with the average[9] highest severity scores of shelter needs include Al Jawf (3.8), Amran (3.7), Hajjah (3.5), Marib (3.4), Sa'adah (3.3), Taiz (3.1), Sana'a (3.1), Aden (3.0), Sana'a city (3.0) and Al Hodeidah (3.0) (see Map 1).

Map 1. 2021 Shelter Severity Score: Districts impacted by armed violence



Lens 2: Climate & Natural Hazards

Alongside armed violence, climate and natural hazards influence current shelter needs in Yemen. The Yemeni climate ranges from semi-arid to arid-tropical. The coastal plains, including Al Hodeidah, Lahj, Abyan, Aden, and parts of Hajjah governorates, experience the highest temperatures (annual average 24°C to 35°C) and only limited annual rainfall. The mountainous and temperate western highlands, including the governorates of Sana'a City, Sana'a, and parts of Sa'adah and Taizz experience the most rain and the lowest temperatures (annual average 10°C to 22°C). The north-eastern desert plain, including the governorates of Hadramawt, Al Jawf, and parts of Marib, is the least inhabited area of Yemen and also experiences little rain and high temperatures (annual average 19°C to 33°C).[10] [11]

[7] For examples, some of the 364,868 IDP families living in Abs district, Hajjah governorate were actually displaced for more than 10 years (source: local authority).

[8] For the purpose of the Shelter Severity Score calculations, governorates with districts closest to contact lines include Ad Dali, Taiz, Al Bayda, Marib, Sa'adah, Lahj, Al Hodeidah, Ibb, Hajjah, Abyan, Al Jawf and Sana'a.

[9] Governorate averages were weighted according to the population for those districts highlighted in the analysis (using 2020 OCHA population figures).

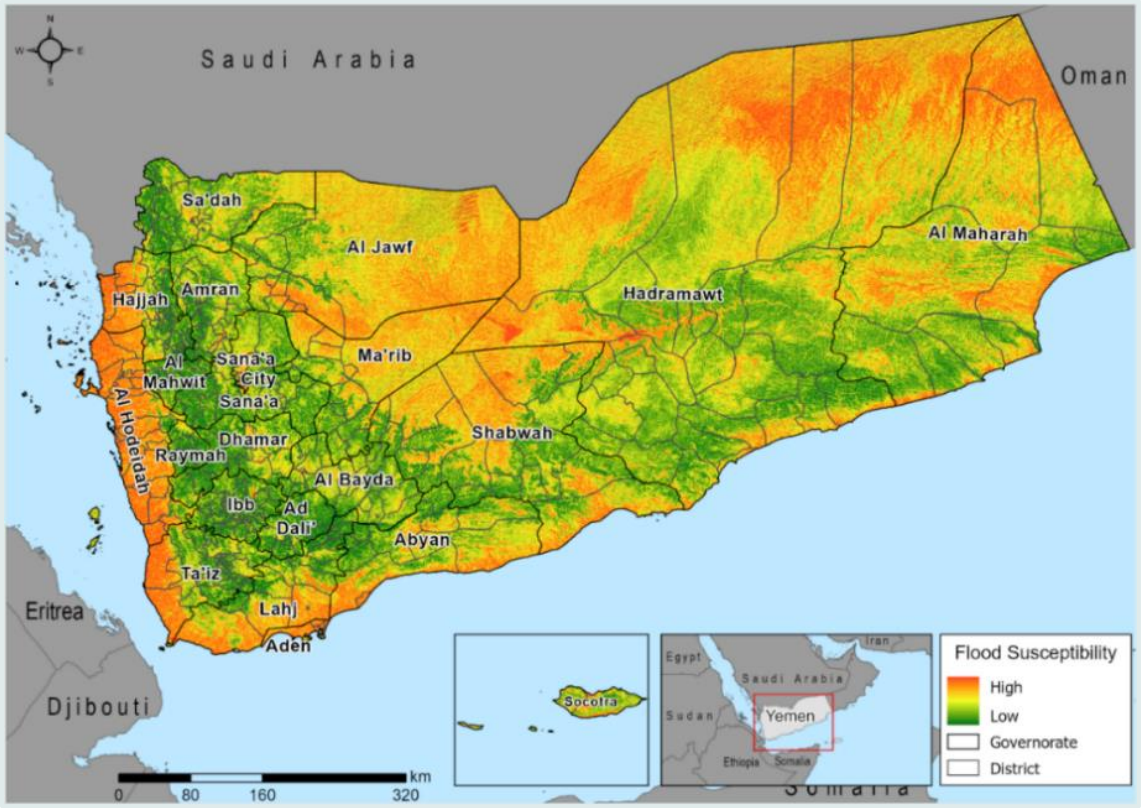
[10] USAID. 2016. Factsheet: Climate change risk profile Yemen.

[11] Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. 2019. Climate Change Profile: Yemen.

The rainy season occurs bi-annually; during the winter (September-February) and during the summer (March-August). Rainy seasons frequently result in floods that principally affect lower-elevation areas of Yemen such as coastal plains and desert areas, but also Sana'a city (see Map 2)[1] . While regular flooding has historically been beneficial for agriculture in Yemen, high-magnitude flooding often leads to crop loss as well as the destruction of infrastructure and shelter. Damages resulting from flood events can be aggravated by ongoing desertification processes and land degradation, partly caused by climate change.[1]

In late July and August, for the third time in 2020, torrential rain and flooding hit governorates across Yemen leading not only to the destruction of shelter but also damage and collapse of dams. Communities most affected by the floods were located in Sana'a, Marib, Hajjah, Raymah, Al Mahwit, Al Hodeidah, Lahj, Aden, Ibb, Taizz, Ad Dali and Hadramawt governorates.[1] [1] [1] Until September 2020, an estimated 62,500 families have been affected by heavy rains and floods across Yemen.[1]

Map 2. Flood Susceptibility Yemen



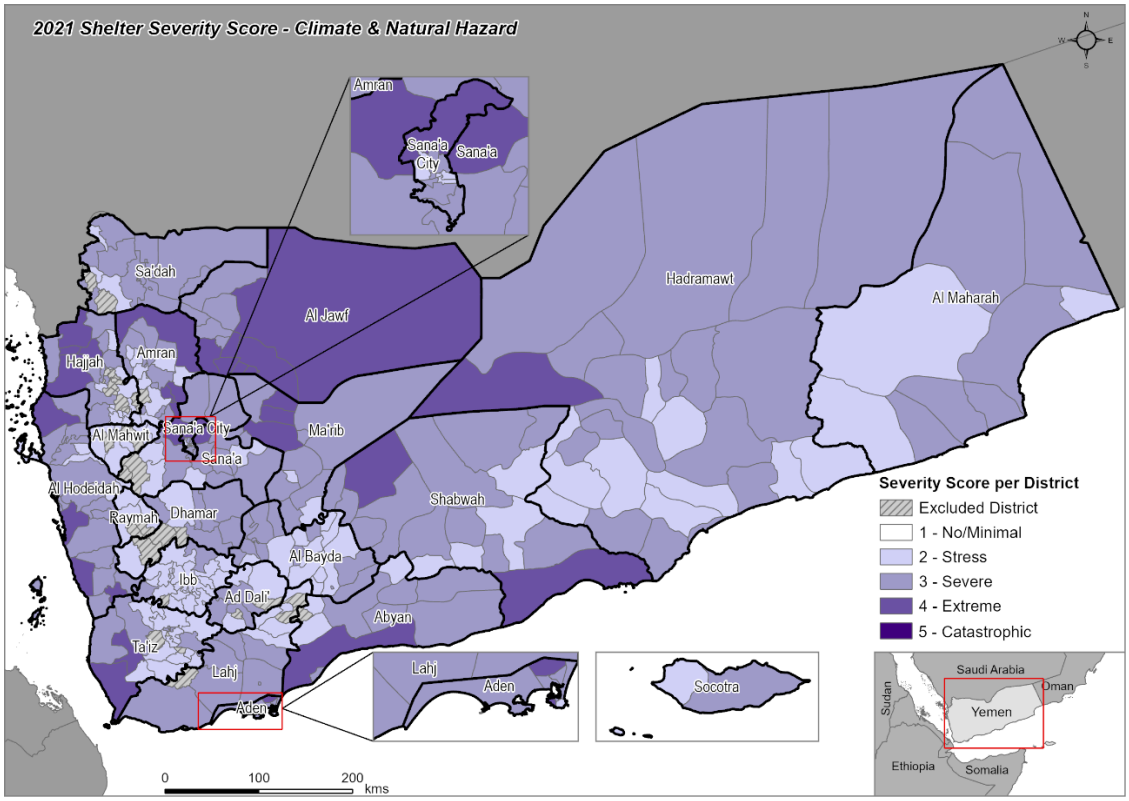
Severity Score Calculations

As part of the severity score calculations, this lens aims to understand, the needs in those districts most heavily affected by **climate and natural disasters** in Yemen, including extreme summer and winter temperatures as well as floods[1] (see Map 4). While the analysis aims to understand climatic and natural hazard conditions from a historical perspective per district, a precise forecast for 2021 is difficult to conduct due to the on-going effects of climate change and acyclical severity of events, such as severity of floods, rains, and tropical cyclones.

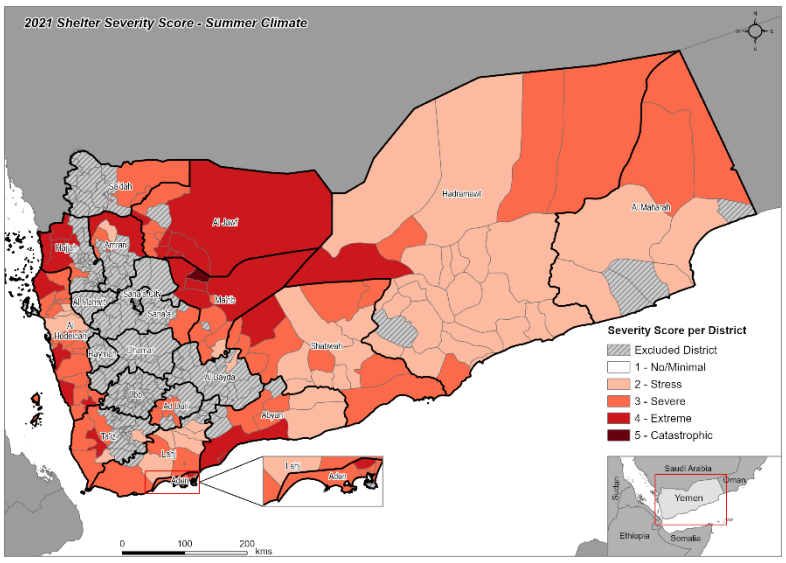
[12] REACH. 2019. Yemen Flood Susceptibility Analysis Methodology.
[13] Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. 2019. Climate Change Profile: Yemen.
[14] OCHA. August 2020. Humanitarian update. Issue 8.
[15] Yemen Shelter Cluster. 2020. Factsheet: March 2020.
[16] ACAPS. 2020. CrisisInSight: Yemen crisis impact overview (January – August 2020)
[17] UNHCR. September 2020. Operational Update.
[18] Only districts with a severity score of (>=2) for either of the following three indicators (2. % of populated areas highly susceptible to floods, 3a./3b. % of populated areas susceptible to extreme summer/winter temperatures), were included for further analysis. This refers to districts with at least 10% of populated areas susceptible to floods or extreme summer/winter temperatures.

Overall, in comparison to shelter needs related to armed conflict, which are more focused on the West, compounded needs related to climate and natural hazards are more extensive and stretch across Yemen, including the East and more deserted areas. Governorates with, on average, the highest shelter severity scores are: Al Jawf (3.5), Abyan (3.2), Aden (3.1), Marib (3.0), Al Hodeidah (3.0), Sana'a (3.0), Hajjah (3.0), Shabwah (2.9), Sa'ada (2.9) and Sana'a city (2.8) (see Map 3). In addition, there are districts with higher needs in Taiz and Hadramawt governorates.

Map 3. 2021 Shelter Severity Score: Climate & Natural Hazards



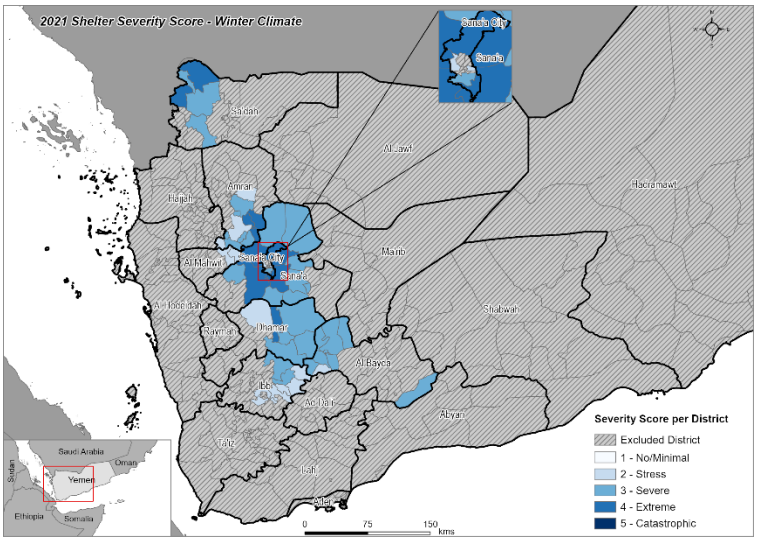
Map 4. 2021 Shelter Severity Scores: Summer climate



Next to the above compounded needs analysis, this lens also highlights needs in districts affected by extreme summer (see Map 4) and winter temperatures (see Map 6). The Shelter Cluster can thereby view the needs based on thematic/programmatic areas. As can be seen on Map 5, shelter needs related to extreme **summer** temperatures[1] are focused on coastal areas and the North-Eastern desert plain. Based on shelter severity score calculations, governorates with on average the highest shelter severity scores are: Hajjah (3.8), Al Jawf (3.6), Marib (3.4), Abyan (3.3), Aden (3.2), Al Hodeidah (3.0), Amran (3.0), Sana'a (3.0), Sa'adah (3.0) and Al Dali (3.0). In addition, few districts with higher needs are found in Taiz, Hadramawt and Shabwah governorates.

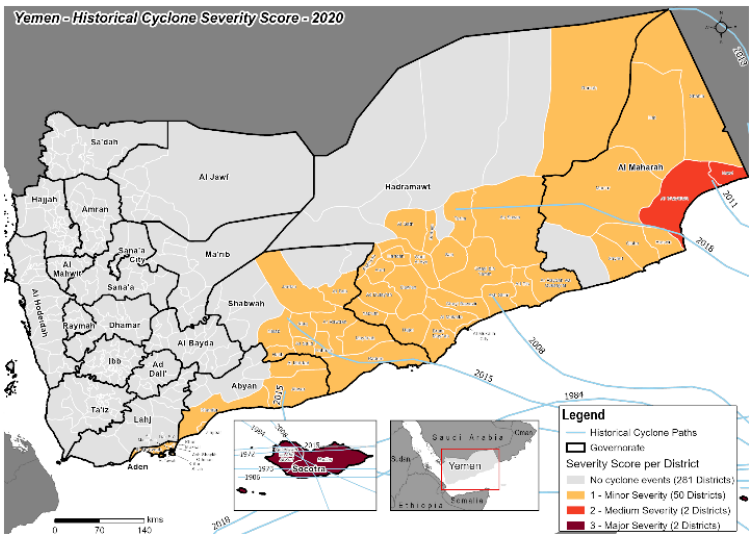
[19] Only districts with a severity score of (>=2) for Indicator 3a. *% of populated areas susceptible to extreme summer temperatures*. This refers to districts with at least 10% of populated areas having at least 25% of summer day temperatures equal or above to 43°C.

Map 5. 2021 Shelter Severity Scores: Winter climate



In contrast to Shelter needs related to extreme summer temperatures, Shelter needs concerning extreme **winter** temperatures are focused on mountainous western highlands, including the governorates of Sana'a City, Sana'a, and parts of Sa'dah, Amran, Dhamar, Ibb, Al Bayda, and Al Mahwit (see Map 5).[20] Shelter severity score calculations highlighted the average highest needs to occur in communities in Sana'a (3.6), Sa'adah (3.3), Dhamar (3.0), Al Bayda (2.9), Amran (2.9) and Sana'a city (2.8).[21]

Map 6. Historical Cyclone Severity Score (October 2020)



Next to flooding events and extreme summer/winter temperatures, tropical cyclones can also impact shelter needs. According to REACH's hystorical cyclone analysis (see Map 6), governorates most affected by historical cyclone events between 1906 and 2018 were Socotra island (3) as well as coast areas in Eastern governorates including Al Maharah (1.3), Hadramawt (1), Shabwah (1), and Southern governorates including Abyan (1) and Aden (1).[22]

Lens 3: Long-term assistance

As the victim of protracted armed conflict continue to bear the brunt, Yemen needs to break the circle of recurrent emergency and invest in long-term solutions, where possible. The succession of crises in 2020 has led the humanitarian response to soley focus on immediate man-made or natural disaster response. Nevertheless, considering the complex, protracted crisis facing Yemen, the Shelter Cluster considers it vital for the humanitarian community to identify activities that will lead to a more durable solution. For example, the potential of house repairs linked to minimum socio-economic conditions could be the first step out of the cycle ofcontinuous emergency. From a Humanitarian Development Nexus (HDN) perspective, the absence of critical humanitarian activities facilitating return or local integration and recovery will frustrate any long-term processes.

[20] Only districts with a severity score of (>=2) for Indicator 3b. % of populated areas susceptible to extreme winter temperatures. This refers to districts with at least 10% of populated areas having at least 25% of winter nights equal or below to 10°C.

[21] For detailed information see 2020-2021 Shelter Cluster Winterization recommendations.

[22] The historical cyclone map shows the Severity Scores of those Yemeni districts that were hit at least once by a historical tropical cyclone between 1906 and 2018. Severity scores are based on the number of cyclone events per district. Scores were calculated by overlaying cyclone paths (center of the cyclone) from IBTrACS and cyclone wind speed zones from GDACS with district layer. Districts that were hit by 1-2, 3-5, 6-8 cyclones were considered as minor, medium and major severity respectively.

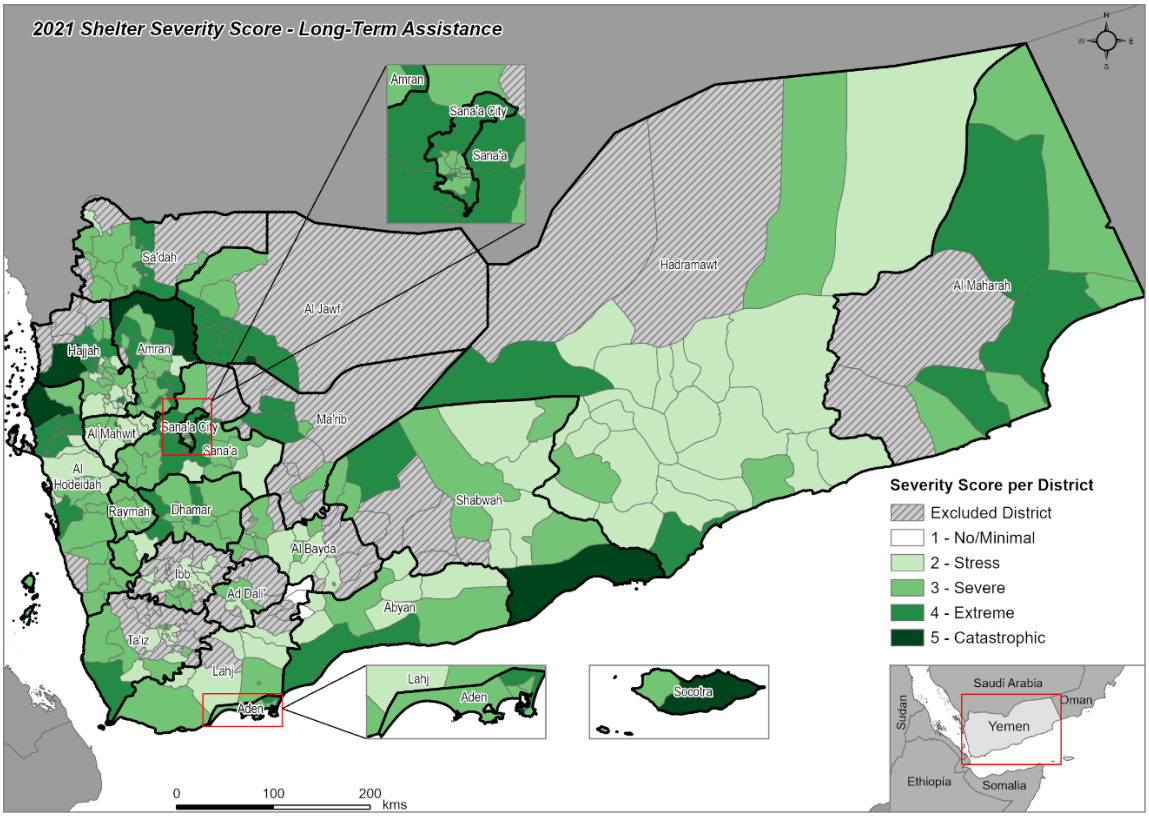
Furthermore, the Shelter Cluster believes that a component of disaster risk reduction (DRR) should be introduced to strengthen civil resilience capacities through basic infrastructure rehabilitation. Therefore, it is critical to establish a path towards the stabilization of living conditions and ensure proper return or local integration wherever it is feasible.

Severity Score Calculations

Through expert discussions, Sub-National Shelter Coordinators and Shelter Cluster partners identified specific districts where implementation of long-term shelter projects (i.e. rehabilitation of houses, structural/reconstruction repairs, provision of livelihood grants) is regarded to be feasible within the next 12 months. Only districts with a "significant", "good" or "very good" potential[23] for such projects were selected for further analysis. Governorates with districts with such *high*[24] potential include more remote areas less directly affected by armed violence or areas hosting bigger cities or such as Raymah, Al Mahwit, Aden, Hadramawt, Sana'a city, Al Maharah, Sana'a, Al Bayda, Shabwah, Al Hodeidah, Lahj, Hajjah, Abyan and Socotra. On the other hand, Ad Dali, Taizz, Sa'adah, Ibb and Marib are regarded as having a *low*[25] potential for implementation of long-term assistance projects.

Map 7 highlights in more detail the shelter severity needs for those districts where long-term assistance projects are seen as feasible. The higher the score, the higher the overall shelter needs in the specific district. Severity score calculations highlighted that governorates with on average highest severity of needs include Aden (4.1), Socotra (4.0), Al Jawf (3.9), Al Maharah (3.9), Hajjah (3.7), Sana'a (3.7), Amran (3.6), Abyan (3.5) and Sana'a city (3.5). In addition, districts with higher shelter needs are found in Al Hodeidah and Shabwah.

Map 7. 2021 Shelter Severity Scores: Long-term assistance



[23] *High* potential refers to districts having a score of 3 (Significant), 4 (Good) and 5 (Very good) for Indicator 13. District potential for implementation of long-term assistance projects; meaning at least 50% of the district currently have the conditions in place for implementation of long-term assistance projects.

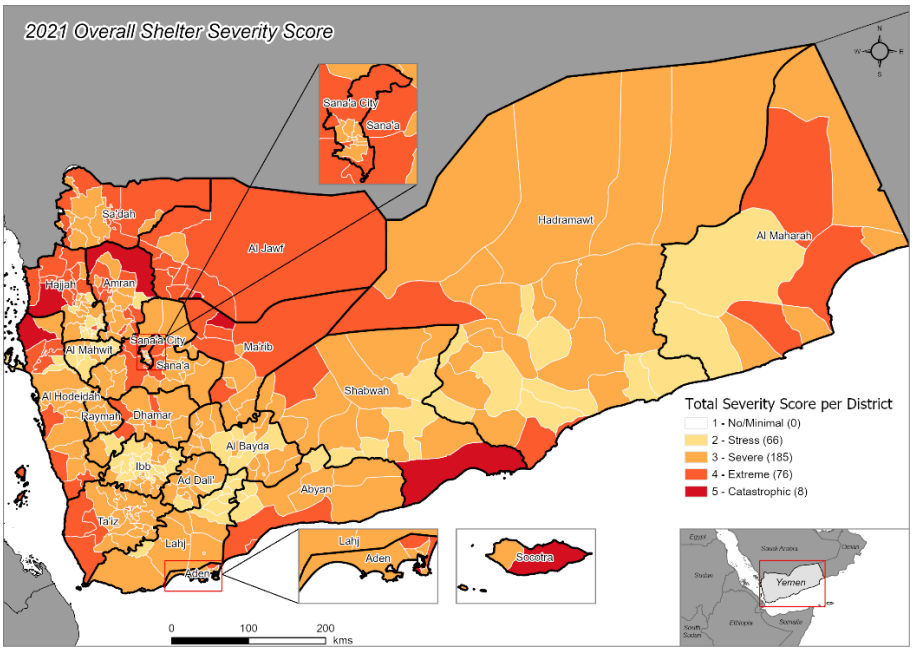
[24] Expert discussion did not aim to only investigate people's need for long-term solutions, but also it aimed to assess within which districts it is most feasible to implement long-term assistance projects. Feasibility refers to having the appropriate conditions in place. Such conditions could include 1) in the last six months, the district has not experienced any direct armed clashes or airstrikes, 2) in the next six months, the district is not expected to experience armed clashes or airstrikes and 3) the district shows signs for sustainability of return, such as socio-economic security.

[25] *Low* potential refers to districts having a score of 1 (No/Minor) and 2 (Moderate) for Indicator 13. District potential for implementation of long-term assistance projects; meaning less than 50% of the district currently have the conditions in place for implementation of long-term assistance projects.

Conclusion

Overall, the compilation of the results of the triple lens analysis suggests that 70% (5.1 million out of 7.3 million affected by armed violence[26]) of people in need are consistent with Lens 1, 34% related with Lens 2 (2.5 million people affected by climate and natural hazards[27]), and 27% pertinent for Lens 3 (2.0 million IDPs/returnees, who could profit from long-term assistance projects).[28] In general, some of the population can be assessed through multiple lenses, as, for example, conflict-affected populations, which might later become or simultaneously be exposed to floods or to harsh winter conditions (see Annex II for more details). On a geographical level, 197 (59%) districts are affected by armed violence, 302 (91%) districts are exposed to more severe natural and seasonal hazards, and 263 (79%) districts are affected by issues relevant to the third lens. Overall, 29 (9%) districts were affected by one lens, 179 (54%) districts by two lenses and 125 (38%) districts by all three lenses. From the perpective of severity of shelter needs, average figures suggest that mostly severely affected governorates include: Al Jawf (3.8), Aden (3.6), Sana'a (3.5), Amran (3.5), Sa'ada (3.4), Marib (3.4), Hajjah (3.3), Al Hodeidah (3.3), Sana'a city (3.2), Taizz (3.1), Abyan (3.1), and Dhamar (3.1) (see Map 8). Also Socotra (4.0) and Al Maharah (3.4) have a high average severity score, due to their exposure to natural hazards and high needs for long-term assistance.

Map 8. 2021 Overall Shelter Severity Score[29]



This new methodology allowed REACH and the Yemen Shelter Cluster to provide an indicative overview of severity of shelter needs, not only on a general country-wide, but also focused on specific themes including armed violence, climate and natural hazards as well as long-term assistance. As this analysis remains purely indicative, a number of improvements to sampling and methodology can be suggested. Over time, this analysis should be enhanced through addressing remaining information gaps and improving/adapting indicators where necessary. Through the development of data collection capacity over the mid- to long-term, REACH and the Shelter Cluster will enhance the ability to collect and analyze information on the sub-district level. With these enhancements in mind, the lenses approach will allow REACH and the Shelter Cluster to inform programmes with a more accurate and up-to-date evidence base. Through this methodology, REACH and the Shelter Cluster attempt to best express the complexity of interventions for Shelter and NFIs, while also better identifying and addressing the issues surrounding the of transition to more adequate housing and recovery.

[26] People affected by armed violence include those communities living within 50km of conflict lines.

[27] PIN figures for Lens II were based on the total district population (2020 OCHA population estimates).

[28] Due to the fact that a person of concern might be relevant for multiple lenses, the % above mentioned are not cumulative.

[29] Overall Shelter Severity scores were calculated by taking the maximum severity score per district from the three lenses.

Annex I: Indicator List

Below table shows which set and weight of indicators were used to calculate the three different scales. The weighting of these indicators was originally provided by the Shelter Cluster. During the analysis, these weights were adapted in consultation with the Cluster to create a more coherent picture.

Indicators	Overall Severity Score per District	Lens 1: Districts impacted by violence	Lens 2: Climate & natural disasters	Lens 2a: Summer	Lens 2b: Winter	Lens 2c: Flood susceptibility	Lens 3: Long-term solutions
1. % of IDPs/returnees over total population	*Overall severity scores per indicator per district equas the maximum severity score from one of the three lenses.*	13%	3%	8%	6%	8%	18%
2. % of populated area with high flood susceptibility		2%	20%	0%	0%	25%	6%
3a. % of populated areas highly susceptible to extreme summer temperatures		2%	15.5%	25%	0%	0%	0%
3b. % of populated areas highly susceptible to extreme winter temperatures		2%	15.5%	0%	25%	0%	0%
4. % of IDP HHs in IDP sites reporting access to market in site or close proximity		5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
5. % of HHs whose primary shelter type is instable or non-existent		13%	10%	22%	20%	22%	20%
6a. % of houses impacted by armed violence		5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	0%
6b. % of civilian houses and private dwelling partially/completely uninhabitable due to damage or destruction		13%	10%	22%	20%	22%	20%
7. % of people living in IDP hosting sites relative to total district population		10%	2%	8%	5%	8%	4%
8. % of IPD HHs in IDP sites who have basic services (fuel & electricity) in sites or close proximity		5%	10%	0%	10%	0%	8%
9. % of IDP HHs in IDP sites who have essential sectoral services in shelters/sites or close proximity		5%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%
10. % of HHs facing eviction threats		2%	5%	5%	5%	5%	17%
11. % of HHs who report being able to pay rent regularly		9%	2%	2%	2%	2%	15%
12. % of district area impacted by violence		14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-16%
13. % of district potential for implementation of long-term solutions		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Type of population for identifying the PIN		Communities impacted by violence	IDPs, Host Community, Returnees				IDPs, Returnees

Annex II: Average Severity Scores per Governorate[30]

Governorate	TOTAL Severity Score	Lens 1: Districts impacted by violence	Lense 2: Climate & natural hazards (all year)	Lens 2.1: Climate (summer)	Lens 2.2: Climate (winter)	Lens 2.3: Natural hazards (floods)	Lens 3. Long-term solutions
Abyan	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.3	NA	3.1	3.5
Aden	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.2	NA	3.3	4.1
Al Bayda	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.7
Al Dhale'e	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.0	NA	2.7	2.6
Al Hudaydah	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	NA	3.1	3.2
Al Jawf	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	NA	3.5	3.9
Al Maharah	3.4	NA	2.8	2.1	NA	2.8	3.9
Al Mahwit	2.3	NA	2.0	NA	2.0	2.0	2.5
Amanat Al Asimah	3.2	3.0	2.8	NA	2.8	3.0	3.5
Amran	3.5	3.7	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.6
Dhamar	3.1	2.7	2.7	NA	3.0	2.3	3.2
Hadramawt	2.7	NA	2.7	2.0	NA	2.3	3.1
Hajjah	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.8	NA	3.2	3.7
Ibb	2.5	2.5	2.1	NA	2.3	2.1	2.8
Lahj	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	NA	2.5	2.7
Marib	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.4	NA	3.3	3.1
Raymah	3.0	2.7	2.0	NA	NA	2.4	3.0
Sa'ada	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4
Sana'a	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.7
Shabwah	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	NA	2.7	3.2
Socotra	4.0	NA	2.8	NA	NA	3.0	4.0
Taizz	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.7	NA	2.5	2.8
Grand Total	**3.1**	**3.0**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**3.3**

[30] Governorate averages were calculated by taking the weighted average of those districts highlighted in the analysis based on their population (OCHA figures).

Annex III: PIN figures per Governorate

Governorate	Moderate Need	No. of Districts in Moderate Need	Acute Need	No. of Districts in Acute Need	Total People in Need
Abyan	90,797	11	58,378	11	149,175
Aden	86,614	8	179,368	8	265,982
Al Bayda	220,708	20	0	20	220,708
Al Dhale'e	215,292	9	0	9	215,292
Al Hudaydah	620,639	26	251,247	26	871,886
Al Jawf	38,710	12	274,262	12	312,972
Al Maharah	15,198	9	15,582	9	30,780
Al Mahwit	23,754	9	3,452	9	27,205
Amanat Al Asimah	273,759	10	144,032	10	417,791
Amran	102,874	20	153,777	20	256,651
Dhamar	212,094	12	43,440	12	255,535
Hadramaut	87,867	28	25,794	28	113,661
Hajjah	282,454	31	673,391	31	955,845
Ibb	675,915	20	0	20	675,915
Lahj	227,215	15	0	15	227,215
Marib	235,614	14	108,619	14	344,233
Raymah	52,680	6	0	6	52,680
Sa'ada	211,628	15	292,544	15	504,171

Sana'a	114,076	16	175,695	16	289,771
Shabwah	81,468	17	21,980	17	103,447
Socotra	1,547	2	14,777	2	16,324
Taizz	755,482	23	254,602	23	1,010,084
Total	**4,626,382**	**333**	**2,690,939**	**333**	**7,317,321**