

Situation Overview

- ❖ Al-Jawf is home to thousands of displaced families from Hajjah, Hudaydah, Sa'ada, and recently from Marib governorate. The displacement movement from Marib to Al-Jawf governorate is ongoing following the recent escalation of violence that forced thousands of families to flee.
- ❖ According to data from OCHA and DTM, since 2015 and the ongoing escalation in Al-Jawf has resulted in 125,000 displaced people. Most of these people were displaced internally within Al-Jawf governorate from Al-Hazm, Al-Khalq, Al Ghayl and Bart Al-Anan districts, as well as from Khabb wa ash Sha'af district where fighting was intense.
- ❖ The living conditions in the 12 districts of the governorate are very poor affecting the internally displaced and the host community alike. Several displaced families are currently staying in inadequate conditions
- ❖ Women and girls in Al-Jawf, are considered amongst the most affected groups in society with multifaceted vulnerabilities. These are exacerbated by the lack of protection services in the governorate, specially of GBV services and economic empowerment activities.
- ❖ Children continue to be exposed to the risk of injuries due to the presence of landmine and unexploded ordnance in the area.
- ❖ Lack of documentation also affects children, especially for those in IDPs sites, depriving them of their right of identity and access to education.
- ❖ Children head of households need particular attention from the entire humanitarian community ensuring their access to humanitarian aid in a dignified and safe manner.

Gaps and Needs

- ❖ **Increase of psychosocial distress and trauma** due to displacement, lack of income, limited humanitarian aid and basic services. This is particularly affecting children's development and safety as many families resort to negative coping mechanisms to survive.
- ❖ **The presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance** remains a major protection risk, causing civilian casualties particularly in Al-Maslub, Al-Ghayl, Al-Khalq, Al-Hazm, and Khabb wa ash Sha'af. As a result, displaced families reported that their children are deprived of education because of fear of injury or death posed by landmines and explosive remnants, in addition to the destruction of some of the schools due to shelling or airstrikes.
- ❖ **Heightened protection risks for women and children** as most displaced families live in extreme poverty without basic services especially those in remote rural areas. Lack of public transportation and income also prevents individuals from seeking services in the city center.
- ❖ **Increasing demands for livelihoods and income-generating** activities to provide a source of income to female-headed households.
- ❖ **The majority of IDPs lack identification documents**, IDPs are often required to provide identification documents to access critical humanitarian services including cash

assistance. The Civil Registry Authority centralization process has created an additional challenge to delivery of assistance to some vulnerable cases.

Response

- ❖ Despite the limited interventions in Al-Jawf, the Protection Cluster and its AoRs (CP, GBV, and MA) have been providing critical protection services. As of June, almost 9,000 individuals benefitted from multi-purpose cash assistance. In addition, over 10,600 children received critical child protection services (family tracing and reunification, case management, victim assistance), while 638 women and girls were able to access women's activities such as GBV awareness sessions and income-generating activities and training.
- ❖ Life-saving mine risk education messaging has been delivered to around 6,500 children and community members.
- ❖ After a nine-month hiatus, the safe space in Al Matammah district resumed functions in June though will have to stop at the end of November 2021 if funding is not available to continue providing services to women in need.

Key Challenges

- ❖ The limited presence of protection programming/partners due to shortage of funding as well as due to limited access granted to partners to intervene in remote areas. This has led to a considerable reduction in the number of protection partners from 10 in 2019 to 5 in 2021.
- ❖ Layers of coordination with SCMCHA at governorate and districts level, which causes delayed and operational challenges to the implementation of protection activities.
- ❖ Limited movement and access to the affected districts in Al-Jawf. It is extensive geographical areas also makes it extremely challenging for partners to access affected areas increasing project and operational costs.
- ❖ The increase in the number of women who head families and their inability to work or support their families.

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