

The Displaced in Hadhramaut: Problems and Impacts

Social Study



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Study summary

The study aimed to identify the reality of displacement in Hadhramaut and the extent of providing public services to the displaced, highlighting the problems they suffer from, and identifying the psychological, social and economic effects on them, and their impact on the family and the individual. In order to achieve these goals, the current study adopted the descriptive analytical approach through the social survey method on the sample, and the researcher used the questionnaire tool to collect data, as this study was applied to a group of displaced families located in two camps in the city of Mukalla, which are Bwaysh and Ibn Sina camps, noting that the number of samples reached 53.

The study found that the main reason for displacement is the ongoing conflict in different regions of Yemen, and this has contributed to the lack of many displaced families from many basic services for life such as water, electricity and health services, as well as many children are deprived of completing education due to the lack of identification papers related to their educational levels, and the results of the study indicated that the absence of men in the refugee camps pushed some of the women who are in charge of supporting their families into being marginalized in the process of managing family affairs like distributing food so that they are isolated from camp management committees. In addition, the study showed a high rate of poverty with the spread of unemployment in the areas hosting the displaced, and the spread of some negative phenomena such as beggary, theft, kidnapping and others.

Introduction:

The problem of displacement is one of the problems that trouble the human conscience, and even one of the challenges that the international community has been facing for a long time. Today, this problem has become one of the most serious issues, especially with the increase in the number of refugees due to the multiplicity of reasons for asylum and displacement and their increasing. These groups are subjected to repeated suffering and violations of their rights in light of the weakness of the international protection mechanisms towards these groups, the failure of the international community to carry out its responsibilities towards refugees and displaced persons, and finally the entry of the humanitarian problem into the circle of states' interests.

Conflicts are human phenomena that as old as existence, and has been around forever. It has taken on an escalating character characterized by extreme violence and weakening its participants. The war also has devastating impacts on various aspects of life and exacerbates its effect on women, especially the economic effects and the increase in poverty rates among families.

There is no doubt that everyone is harmed in conflicts, each according to his situation. Men are preoccupied with conflict and their absence causes disruption in the family and the social fabric, while women and children are particularly affected. In all conflicts, sanctities are violated, the conflicting parties cross all red lines, and many physical and sexual crimes and other heinous crimes are committed.

Yemen has been suffering in most of its regions from tragic conditions since the start of the internal fighting and external interference. Many of the population were subjected to various types of violations and violence under the weight of the prolongation of the crisis and conflict in the country, which harmed the interests and capabilities of the Yemeni people, in addition to the killing and injuring of thousands of civilians, most of whom were women or children, and the destruction of homes as a result of the internal war. A report issued by the United Nations Development Programme stated that the conflict in Yemen has caused a twenty-year decline in human development. This ongoing conflict since 2014 has had devastating consequences, including the

deaths of about 250,000 people directly as a result of violence or indirectly due to the lack of health care and food shortage. The conflict has wide-ranging negative effects that make Yemen among the most conflict-devastating countries(2019: الأمم المتحدة) .

The ongoing conflicts have led to the displacement of thousands from hot spots, and as a result of this displacement, many women have been subjected to violations or violence, in addition to the loss of property or housing, psychological or physical suffering during the process of displacement to camps that lack the minimum means of decent living such as housing and food, or the lack of health services and loss of privacy in the camps, which are characterized by the cramming of a number of families in a tent or in one room, or using one water cabinet. Many psychological problems have also emerged, which are cases of psychological pressure that exceed the human ability to bear and return to a state of permanent balance after that, and their impact on children is more than others. In addition, the psychological effects of conflicts differ among the people who experienced them, either directly or indirectly, and their reactions vary by the extent to which they interact with and are affected by the event.

Hadhramaut governorate is one of the governorates that received large numbers of displaced people. Since 2015, it has been a destination for those forced to leave their areas. In the same year, it received the displaced of Aden and Abyan, whose number exceeded 50,000 IDPs (Statistics of the High Relief Committee in Hadhramaut Governorate: 2015). Hadhramaut is still receiving displaced families from conflict areas, while the total number of displaced families in the coast and valley of Hadhramaut reached 8,831 families, equivalent to 41,957 individuals (الوحدة التنفيذية لإدارة مخيمات النازحين، صادر في يناير: 2021)

With the increase in the number of displaced people to different areas, and some areas in particular, this clearly causes pressure on the resources of the areas to which they have been displaced, especially with the poor economic conditions that the country suffers from in general, which affects the quality of services in particular.

This study deals with the displaced in Hadhramaut, the problems they are facing, and the consequences of their displacement.

Study problem:

Displacement is one of the modern social phenomena that have occurred in human societies and caused a loss of security and safety and a world that lacks the most basic elements of normal and social life. The separation of the individual from his society or the environment in which he grew up and the temporary refuge in a different society and unfamiliar culture is a problem that entails the adoption of new structures that may be different of the previous life, leading to a lack of adaptation and social and psychological incompatibility, and the emergence of problems for individuals and families and the serious and semi-permanent social, economic and psychological consequences thereof.

Among the negative effects are the economic costs resulting from the displacements represented in providing emergency social assistance and general services to the displaced such as tents, food, water, health care and education, as well as the capital costs that can be provided to the displaced, such as building housing complexes, schools, clinics and other infrastructure that the displacement area cannot meet all the needs of the displaced.

It is possible that the effects of the increase in the displaced people's demand for public services will be negative on the host community, which is reflected in the decrease in the quality of services provided and pressure on them, and there could be multiple negative effects in the future on some economic indicators such as higher prices, wages of workers, rent of housing units and other indicators of human development, and this is what happened in Hadhramaut. As a result of the armed conflict in Yemen, Hadhramaut governorate, the largest governorate of the Republic of Yemen, has witnessed a tragic and stifling situation that lies in the exacerbation of many crises in the humanitarian, service and health aspects and others, due to the influx of displaced people to escape the conflict in some of the cities from which they came, such as Al-Jawf, Saada, Amran and Hajjah, Hays, Tihama, the West Coast, Ibb and Taiz.

Hence the problem of the study, which is represented in studying the conditions of the displaced in Hadhramaut, the problems they face in the displacement community, and the effects of displacement, whether on the host community, on displaced individuals or on families, arised. The study problem was developed in the following main question:

What is the situation of the displaced in Hadhramaut, the problems they face and their effects on the family, the individual and society?

A number of sub-questions emerge from this main question:

- What is the reality of population displacement and the extent to which the provision of public services to the displaced has evolved?
- What are the problems encountered by the displaced in the displacement community?

The Importance of the Study

The importance of this study stems from the fact that it is the first scientific study, according to the researcher's knowledge, that sheds light on the displaced people in Hadhramaut, and it comes in light of the scarcity or perhaps the absence of such studies in Hadhramaut. The study will contribute to the knowledge of a problem which effects have become clear on displaced families as a result of displacement, insecurity and the transition to a new environment that may be inappropriate, bounded by anxiety, constant tension and loss of property, in addition to a review of the social, economic and psychological problems and effects of the displaced in the displacement community, and analysis of quantitative data and quality.

Objectives of the study:

The main objective of the study is to identify the conditions of the displaced in Hadhramaut and the problems they face and their effects on the family, the individual and society. Sub-goals emerge from this objective:

1. Identifying the reality of population displacement and the extent to which public services are provided to the displaced people.

2. Shedding light on the problems faced by the displaced.
3. Identifying the psychological, social and economic effects of the displaced, and their impact on the family, the individual and society.

Study Concepts

Displacement Concept:

Linguistically, the word “displacement” in Al-Ain dictionary goes back to the root (displace), meaning move away, and the house was displaced, which means it has “moved away”(162) (الفرهيدي؛ المخزومي، 162)

And in the Mu'jam Maqayis Al-Lughah (Arabic dictionary) the word “Displace” refers also to move away. And “the house was displaced” which means moved away, and “a displaced country”, and “the water was displaced” which refers to the water scarcity. It is said: I have displaced the well: I drew all of its water. (الرازي؛ أبو الحسن، 1979: 418).

Conventionally, displacement is defined as the permanent or temporary movement of individuals and groups within the same state from one governorate to another and from one local community to another. That is, displacement is when a person leaves his area to settle in another place.

The phenomenon of displacement is a demographic, social and economic phenomenon, which is directly affected by various internal and external factors, as well as by political conditions as well, especially conflicts, which are among the most important factors and causes of the phenomenon of displacement.

Many scholars and researchers used the concept of displacement to describe the population who was obliged to leave their homes forcibly from a place of settlement to another place of migration within the country (جر كوج، 2007م: 7).

Al-Shamiri (2015) defined it as a mass movement due to conflict, unemployment, or starvation carried out by the people to escape the bombing and hostilities that push them to forcibly move

(الشميري، 2015: 14), and in another definition (2011) it is the process of fleeing entire communities, as if they are regions, villages, or cities

of all age groups, forcibly and suddenly as a result of emergency circumstances, from their places of residence to alternative housing within the same country that is prepared by self-efforts by this country or with assistance from other countries (الشميري، 2011: 115-116).

Others define the displaced as a group of people who have been forced to flee, or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, or who have been forced to do so as a result of armed conflict, general-impact violence, human rights violations, natural or man-made disasters in an effort to avoid the consequences, and who have not crossed the recognized international borders of the State. IDPs were also defined as people who left their homes or their ordinary places of residence and have been forced to do so in order to avoid the effects of the conflict or as a result of the outbreak of violence (حمادي، 1985م، 159).

Procedural Definition of Displacement:

Displacement is when a person moves from his place of residence in his homeland to another place within the scope of his homeland to settle elsewhere in search of security and stability; and the displacement may be due to conflicts, wars and natural disasters.

Theoretical Framework

First : Types of Displacement

Displacement is one of the phenomena that result from conflicts, disasters and wars, and it varies into:

- **Prolonged Displacement:**

The displaced has to live for a long period of time suffering from forced isolation from his origin country without a glimmer of hope of return. And when they stay for long periods, their needs may disappear, and the challenges and problems facing people change with time, whether with growth or aging, and as years pass, they fall into oblivion and long moral stiffness away from home.

- **Optional Displacement:**

It is the movement of many displaced people from their areas to other areas to earn a living that is not available to them in their original areas, and throughout history, a large number of displaced people have returned to their homes after they earned enough money in those areas.

- **Forced Displacement:**

It is one of the most detrimental and immediate effects of disasters and conflicts, and in some cases even before any danger has occurred, facilitating the movement of the scheme is one of the most effective ways to reduce deaths and injuries, but having to flee the home, especially when return is not possible until unknown period, tends to humanitarian needs and exposes people to increased risks associated with their displacement, making them more vulnerable to future disasters.

Displacement, whether short or long-term ones, poses many challenges in terms of provision of basic services, social cohesion, and individual and collective well-being; as high levels of displacement affect sustainable development and undermine development gains on a large scale, especially if the needs of those affected are not adequately met (تقرير الأمم المتحدة، 2008م: 7).

Displacement Reasons:

There are many reasons behind the displacement of individuals to areas other than their original homeland, including:

The absence of the rule of law, and the lack of commitment by states, governments, and non-governmental or quasi-governmental groups to the Charter of the United Nations, human rights charters and international conventions at the national and international levels(سلمان؛ فرج، 2017م: 11)

- Weak security and stability caused by civil wars
- Lack of freedoms
- Feelings of persecution and fear of fate
- Environmental disasters such as drought, desertification, earthquakes... etc., which are exposed to certain areas within the same country.

- Some areas were subjected to ethnic cleansing as a result of the civil war
- Local and regional conflicts in some regions, such as the wars in the Middle East, South Africa, and the former Yugoslavia.

Occurrence of famine in one area, forcing its owners to move to other areas(خمس، 2016 :47)

Problems Facing IDPs

One of the most important problems that IDPs face is the need for shelter, followed by employment and food. The majority of IDPs live in rented houses, but their financial resources dwindle with time and rents rise. Others live with families or friends in crowded conditions, and some live in collective settlements or public buildings, and they are subject to eviction by local authorities or property owners, and hundreds of thousands of them live in camps.

These living conditions lack basic needs such as clean water, sewage networks, and electricity, which has made them a major factor in the humanitarian crisis facing the internally displaced, in addition to the deterioration of health care for these displaced persons, which increases their incidence of serious diseases (مركز الدراسات الاستراتيجية والدولية، د.ت).

Forced displacement also leads to many problems, the most important of which are:

- 1- Disintegration of the social fabric and the strengthening of the spirit of counter-violence.
- 2- Weakening the educational and cultural level.
- 3- Spreading of many destructive manifestations associated with crime.
- 4- Continued political and economic instability.
- 5- Disintegration of good values and the spread of the negative ones, revenge, and values that violate Islamic law (هيغل، 2016).
- 6- Low level of health, and the high rate of loose labor (children).
- 7- High rate of unemployment and the increase in the poverty rate.
- 8- Spreading of marginal and parasitic occupations.

Displacement Effects

Conflicts often affect the individual, the family, and the society. In many respects, economic, social and psychological destruction is caused, and the human beings is greatly affected. They may feel powerless and unable to work, and they make them self-minded, giving up on their future, their lives and those around them. So they cannot contribute to the building of their society affected by the many frustrations of conflict disasters. As a result of the displacement of individuals or communities, the economic, social and psychological aspects have been affected, and this is explained in the following:

Social Effects:

Conflicts affect people directly. It leads to family fragmentation, forcing people to leave their homes and flee to other places in the hope that they will be safer. The social effects include:

1- Widowed and loss of a spouse:

Widowhood changes the social and economic roles of women at home and in the community, impairs women's personal security, identity and capacity, and changes the structure of the family. The wives of the missing suffer from the problems experienced by widows, but without an official recognition of their status which create many psychological problems for them

2- Increase number of families headed by women:

In the context of the absence of heads of displaced families in refugee and IDP camps, many women find themselves heading their families and becoming the only responsible for managing their families' affairs. At the same time, they are marginalized, which hinders the process of managing their families' affairs by distributing food, isolating them from camp management committees, and in many cases even looking at them as victims only and not as heads of their families.

3- The emergence of defects in the division of social work:

For most female-headed families, alternative sources of income are out of their reach. If there are several people responsible for the family, they can divide the work tasks among them, but for a woman who is the only one in charge, it is often impossible for her to perform all these tasks. In addition, families headed by women are often subjected to sexual or other exploitations, as a result of economic poverty, lack of alternative means of livelihood or social protection due to the loss of male family members (الصادق، 2009م: 17-20).

4- Effects of conflict on children:

Studies conducted by UNICEF on the impact of conflicts on children have proven that one million children have been killed around the world due to conflicts, 4.5 million children have been disabled, millions have been displaced, and tens of millions have suffered from bad psychological conditions that have led them to depression, which directly leads to losing their educational future and depriving them of their childhood. They get used to hearing loud and frightening sounds that create an atmosphere of panic and depression, in addition to the diseases they are exposed to due to the lack of health, psychological and physical care, which exposes them to malnutrition and infection with some transmittable diseases due to the lack of hospitals and a safe health service (الحسن، 2013).

Despite all the warnings, the bitter reality of childhood in the world is increasing and worsening. In some countries, the majority of them are plunged into the fields of conflict, where they are exploited, mutilated and killed without pity or mercy, and there are children under the age of seven who are forced to join the ranks of the fighters and take part in the battles. Among the social effects on them are:

- Homelessness, as a result of family loss or family separation.
- Child exploitation (CHILD ABUSE), and the increased rate of child labor due to the loss of father and older brother and the inability of the mother alone to sustain or earn a living.
- Disabilities, due to lethal weapons such as landmines that do not differentiate between civilians and military. Many of them have their limbs amputated, which requires high-cost rehabilitation programs

to adapt them to the psychological and physical conditions of disability.

- Spread of a culture of violence, and this usually happens to children in conflict areas, where they are affected by experiencing violence and injustices so a spirit of revenge is born in them. What reinforces the culture of violence are the films and materials broadcasted by the media on the conflicts among different groups.
- Orphanhood, the loss of the father makes the family one of the special cases because the father is one of the pillars of the family; rather, it is based on them and armed conflicts are among the most important causes of orphanhood.

5- Value Deterioration

The existence of conflicts, insecurity and normal relations among members of society, makes societies lose the exercise of social control, families lose those abilities, and then the value structure of societies collapses and they lose their advantages or characteristics, especially the defeated societies; This was pointed out by Ibn Khaldun in his theory of the subservience of the defeated to the dominant party and the adoption of his civilizational and cultural values because defeat on the battlefield is followed by psychological and social defeat.

6- Poverty

Poverty is one of the most important effects of conflicts, for the following reasons:

- Many people lose their livelihoods.
- Directing a large proportion of the national income to confront the conflict.
- Damage to the economy and infrastructure.
- High prices as a result of transport risks and scarcity of goods.

Poverty prevents the fulfillment of basic needs, which upsets the individual's internal balance and makes him feel deprived which results hatred towards the rich classes, especially in the absence of methods and means of social solidarity(الصادق، 2009م: 17-20).

Economic Effects:

The economic level is one of the most important categories affected by the displacement process. Many scholars believe that social life is shaped according to the economic and social factor. Among the effects of conflicts on humans and the environment are their impact on the economy as well, through the following:

- Destruction of infrastructure, buildings and facilities.
- Reducing the level of the working class and exposing the state to more foreign debts.
- Disrupting the economic activity of the state.
- The state is exposed to financial inflation, which leads to the loss of public funds, and thus the loss of confidence in the financial systems.
- It makes the state need a large financial cost in order to cover the expenses of the conflict.
- Exposing the state to economic collapse due to the resignation of investors and tourists, and then the decline in the national GDP (الحديد، 2021).

One of the important effects of the population displacement process is the flooding of the cheap labor that is not commensurate with the dimension of work, through the displaced population that work at very low wages, which leads to the grumbling of the workers of the country who work in the same professions. Also, under-age groups leave school for the purpose of obtaining income, and this leads to a high unemployment rate in the host governorates and the spread of negative social phenomena such as beggary, theft, kidnapping, prostitution and others.

Psychological Effects:

Conflicts leave many psychological effects, and they differ among people who have experienced them directly or indirectly, and people's reactions vary by the extent of their interaction with the event and the extent to which they are affected by it. During the conflict, individuals try to avoid risks with all their strength and stay alive. Some of them

express the state of shock by crying and intense anxiety, and others adopt “postponement”, which is the psychological process during which the individual lives a semi-normal state immediately after the trauma, and the psychological symptoms resulting from the trauma appear after the threat has passed for a while, and these symptoms include acute anxiety, hallucinations, a noticeable increase in movement, absence from the present, sometimes, and a feeling of guilt, noting that these symptoms may turn into physical problems such as stuttering and involuntary urination in young children (الحديد، 2021).

The psychological effects on children resulting from the presence of conflicts vary according to the age stage the child is going through, which requires dealing with them in a special and different way from others because they are still going through a stage of intellectual, physical, emotional and social maturity. The child’s exposure to the pressures of conflicts has many and far-reaching effects because it affects the development and construction of his personality, his internal standards of right and wrong, and affects the control of his aggressive reactions, in addition to the health problems that cause him to affect the nerves.

Many specialists have mentioned the child’s lack of awareness, in most cases, of what the situation he is witnessing during conflicts, and on the other hand, the child may not be able to express his pain and sorrows that he went through during that, and his internal conflicts and feelings turn into words that push him to use other methods of expression which may appear in the form of aggressive behavior later.

Second: The Displaced in Hadhramaut

1- An overview of Hadhramaut Governorate:

Hadhramaut Governorate is located on the coast of the Arabian Sea in the eastern part of Yemen. It is bordered on the North by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on the South by the Arabian Sea, on the West by Shabwah governorate, and on the East by Al-Mahra governorate.

The governorate is divided into four distinct geographic regions: the coastal plain, the mountains and plateaus, Wadi Hadhramaut, and the northern desert plain that extends into the Rub’ Al-Khali (Empty Quarter) desert.

Its area is estimated at 193,032 km², and thus constitutes about 30% of the total area of the Republic, and it is the largest of its governorates by area. The governorate is divided administratively into two parts: the first consists of the districts located on the coastal strip and the highlands, which includes 12 districts, and the other part consists of districts extending along the valley and the desert and includes 16 districts, reaching 28 districts in total.

The governorate is characterized by the diversity of its economic activities depending on its different regions, with the economic activity distributed according to geographical regions; Agricultural activity, in terms of plants and animals, ranks first for most of the population and is concentrated in valleys, especially in Wadi Hajar, Wadi Hadhramaut and other valleys, and its most important products are dates, henna, tobacco, mangoes, papayas, bananas and vegetables, where agricultural crops account for 5.8% of the country's total agricultural production. Many members of the population, who are the Bedouins living on the slopes of the mountainous interior region, the valleys and the central and western regions, is engaged in sheep-farming. As for the coastal plain, its inhabitants are predominantly engaged in fish activity because of its long sea coasts rich in fisheries, which are famous for their high quality. They are also engaged in commercial activity and limited agricultural activity, animal husbandry and honey production. The Hadhramaut governorate has some mineral wealth, including oil fields in the central and western regions, and to a large extent huge reserves of natural gas, in addition to some minerals such as gold.

According to the 2018 population projections, The governorate has a population of 1,582,441. The poverty rate in the governorate is estimated at 61% for the year 2017 AD, according to the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) (Yemen's Economic and Social Updates Bulletin Issue N° 29, November 2017), and thus ranks fifth in terms of poverty level among the governorates of the Republic(2021، الحنشي).

2- The Displaced in Hadhramaut

The humanitarian crisis in Yemen is the worst in the world as a result of the ongoing conflict. A high proportion of people in Yemen face death, hunger and disease more than any other country. The degree of suffering

is almost unprecedented, with 80% of the total population requiring any form of humanitarian assistance and protection, an increase of 84% since the outbreak of the conflict in 2015 AD, and 20 million people needing assistance to secure their food, while 14 million Yemenis are in dire need of humanitarian assistance (خطة الاستجابة الإنسانية، 2019).

During the year 2019 AD, the conflict displaced 11,646 people in December, bringing the total number to more than 413,000

(تقرير عن الوضع القائم، 2020).

The issue of displaced people from the scourge of the conflict in Yemen has come to the forefront of the reports of most international organizations, and in the latest report, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) states that the number of displaced people as a result of the conflict in Yemen has risen to about 4.3 million people, about half of them are women, and 27% of them are under the age of 18, clarifying that three quarters of the displaced in the past three years are women and children.

The conflict escalation in Yemen and the ensuing humanitarian crises have weakened the position of women and girls in Yemeni society, with the result that women's protection mechanisms have almost eroded, increasing their risk of abuse and violence. Approximately 76% of the displaced in Yemen are women and children. In the midst of all the difficulties, women remained strong and resilient. The report adds that in most cases, women bear the burden of supporting their families.

Another report on the situation of the displaced people in Yemen showed that Yemen is still classified as the largest humanitarian crisis in the world, with the displaced still in need of protection, shelter and life-saving relief and health services. As a result of the renewed conflict over the governorates of Marib, Sana'a and Al-Jawf; About 5,000 families were forced to flee their homes, according to recent information on the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (تقرير عن وضع النازحين، 2020).

The report indicated that the displacement across Yemen has risen to 7% in light of the escalating conflict and the deteriorating humanitarian conditions, and that the current crisis is forcing more people to leave their homes in search of safety, and that more than three million people

live precarious lives fraught with dangers and struggle to meet their basic needs. The report also confirmed that a large number of displaced people is trying to return to their homes, with an estimated increase of 24%.

The report reflected a disturbing picture of the lives of the displaced people, the challenges they face, and the basic needs they lack, primarily food, shelter and drinking water. The displacement is also affecting host societies, as pressure increases on their scarce resources. The majority of the displaced, about 62% of them, reside with their relatives or friends, while others live in inadequate shelters (تقرير الأمم المتحدة، 2016).

It should be noted that the problem of the displaced people has had a clear impact on the displaced families as a result of displacement. Insecurity and the transition to a new environment may be inadequate and limited by anxiety, constant tension and loss of property, as well as the psychological impacts that affect individuals, significantly women and children. All of which place the society in the face of challenges that emerge through basic needs, including food, shelter and drinking water, low levels of education and services in the camps and low cultural frameworks. The displacement also affects the host societies, increasing the pressure on their scarce resources, leading to a high unemployment rate and the spread of negative social phenomena such as beggary, theft, abduction, prostitution and others.

Thousands of displaced people have flowed into the Hadhramaut governorate, coming mostly from the southern governorates (Aden, Abyan, Lahj, and Al-Dhale), and were distributed in homes and camps for the displaced in Seiyun, Mukalla, and Tarim. The local authorities announced that the number of displaced people had risen to more than 50,000, with children and women representing about 80% of the volume of displaced people in the camps.

According to the information provided by local relief organizations, there are about 14 camps on the coast of Hadhramaut “alone” to accommodate the displaced, and the number of displaced people has reached more than 20,000 displaced people living in a difficult situation of poor living services and contaminated drinking water, which makes them vulnerable to multiple diseases (Khoshafah, 2015).

A new wave of displacement began in March 2020, and large numbers of families have flowed from Al-Jawf Governorate as a result of the recent events. This has increased the workload of organizations, particularly in Wadi Hadhramaut, which includes large groups of displaced people in the Al-Abar district, northern Gharan region, to which 680 families were displaced, while the rest of the families went to the main districts of the valley (Seiyun, Tarim and Al-Qatn).

Al-Abr district has the largest gatherings and camps for the displaced, while there are two small camps in Seiyun district, the first in the Maryama area and the second in the Maduda area, and the rest are in gatherings in separate areas of Seiyun. According to the statistics of the March 2020 report of the Displaced Persons Committee of the Civil Society Organizations Union in the Hadhramaut Valley and Desert Governorate, the number of displaced families in the valley exceeds 5,328, of which 2,000 families are in the camps of the Al-Abr District.

The situation of the displaced persons' camps in Hadhramaut portends a humanitarian catastrophe, as the displaced people living in the Al-Abr desert continue to suffer due to the lack of safe drinking water, and more than 5,000 displaced people complain about the difficulty of obtaining water purchased at exorbitant prices (2021، العيروس).

Table 1: Displaced People Camps in Hadhramaut according to Health Cluster Bulletin 2020 AD

| O | Camps | Region | Number of Displaced Families |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Bwaysh Camp | Al Mukalla | 60 |
| 2 | Ibn Sina Camp | Al Mukalla | 19 |
| 3 | Samoon Camp | Ash-Shihr | 55 |
| 4 | Al Khazan Camp | Ash-Shihr | 40 |
| 5 | Maryama Camp | Seiyun | 221 |
| 6 | Maduda Camp | Seiyun | 10 |
| 7 | Al-Abr Camp | Al-Abr | 2445 |
| 8 | Al-Jabiyah Camp | Al-Abr | 25 |
| 9 | Women Bazaar site | Seiyun | 234 |
| 10 | Shahuh site | Seiyun | 162 |
| 11 | Housing and Shafi'i site | Seiyun | 84 |
| 12 | Airport site | Seiyun | 45 |
| 13 | The Marginalized | Ghayl Ba Wazir | 314 |
| 14 | Al Rayyan gatherings | Ghayl Ba Wazir | 314 |
| 15 | Al Ghurfa site | Seiyun | 63 |
| 16 | Al Qarn site | Seiyun | 317 |
| 17 | Al Wahdah site | Seiyun | 123 |
| 18 | As-Sahhir site | Seiyun | 136 |
| 19 | Al Houta site | Seiyun | 24 |
| Total | | | 4691 |

Source: كلستر الصحة، محور حضرموت، تدخلات الشركاء، 2020م

The above table shows the number of IDP camps in Hadhramaut, according to the Health Cluster 2020 AD, which amounted to 19 camps across Hadhramaut coast and valley. Many camps lack viable shelter, food, education and health care, in addition to the persistence of sandstorms in the desert camps, as happened to the displaced people camp in northern Al-Gharan in Al-Abr district in March 2020 AD; It was subjected to strong winds that uprooted tents, nets and water tanks,

and destroyed food items, according to reports issued by the Executive Unit for IDPs. 162 families were also affected, and 150 families completely lost shelter out of a total of 680 displaced families from Al-Jawf Governorate, which are included in the camp.

The number of displaced families affected by the rains in Bwaysh camp in Mukalla, Karshum and Muhainam camps in Al-Raydah and Qusay'ir districts reached 103. The damage was in tents and shelter, and food was completely spoiled.

Table 2: Number of Displaced Families in Hadhramaut Governorate in 2020 AD

| | District | Total Households | Total Individuals |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Hadhramaut Valley and Desert | Tarim | 534 | 2831 |
| | Al Soom | 112 | 577 |
| | Al-Qatn | 165 | 980 |
| | Amd | 89 | 408 |
| | Seiyun | 2347 | 14,976 |
| | Shibam | 95 | 455 |
| | Al-Abr | 2,455 | 8,660 |
| Total | | 5,787 | 28,887 |
| Hadhramaut Coast | Al Mukalla | 1,927 | 7,309 |
| | Ash Shihr | 327 | 1,752 |
| | Ad-Dees Ash-Sharqia | 36 | 189 |
| | Ghayl Ba Wazir | 617 | 3,097 |
| | Al-Raydah and Qusay'ir | 137 | 723 |
| Total | | 3,044 | 13,070 |
| Overall Total in the Governorate | | 8,831 | 41,957 |

Source: إحصائيات الوحدة التنفيذية للنازحين، صادر في يناير 2021م.

The above table shows the number of families displaced to Hadhramaut Governorate for the year 2020 AD, distributed throughout Hadhramaut. Although the available data indicate that the number of displaced people in the governorate between January and October 2018 AD reached 18,654 (International Organization for Migration IOM), the reality of the situation, observation and viewing shows that the number of displaced people is much higher. Since 2015, Hadhramaut has been a destination for those forced to leave their areas. In 2015, it received more than 50,000 displaced from Aden and Abyan (Executive Unit for IDPs, 2021), and arranged for them the means to return to their areas after their stability.

Hadhramaut continues to receive displaced families from conflict zones; The total number of displaced families in the coast of Hadramaut and its valley reached 8,831, equivalent to 41,957 individuals

(الوحدة التنفيذية لإدارة مخيمات النازحين، صادر في يناير 2021).

Hadhramaut has become a destination for the displaced people from all Yemeni governorates, owing to the security stability it has compared to other governorates, and all Hadhramaut cities - without exception - have become home to thousands of displaced people who live in apartments or with relatives. The increasing numbers of displaced people have clearly strained the resources of the areas to which they have been displaced, affecting the quality of services in particular.

And with the poor economic conditions of the country in general, they have put considerable pressure on the services in the governorate, especially water and sanitation services, health and education services, which made the currently available services unable to meet the increasing needs in light of their weak capacities and capabilities, which requires providing support and assistance to these service sectors in order to maintain the provision of services.

3- Displaced Issues in Hadhramaut

IDPs in and outside the camps in Hadhramaut governorate suffer from difficulty in accessing basic services, with a growing need to provide food for all individuals, in light of the continuing poor economic

situation of the country in general and the collapse of the local currency in particular, which has had the greatest impact on the abnormally increase in food prices in general and noticeable deterioration in the services provided.

The results of the multi-sectoral assessment of the governorates, including Hadhramaut, revealed that the population's access to basic services is very limited and does not meet the basic rights of a large segment of the population due to limited access to health care services, water and sanitation, livelihoods and education. Livelihoods are considered one of the basic needs that are rarely met in Hadhramaut for both the displaced people or the host community

(الوحدة التنفيذية لإدارة مخيمات النازحين، صادر في يناير 2021).

Women are the most affected by the conflict, as they face many problems such as deprivation of education and early marriage which has increased by 66% of girls

(الوحدة التنفيذية لإدارة مخيمات النازحين، صادر في يناير 2021)

In a recent study by the Yemeni Women's Union, it was shown that the percentage of girls who got married before reaching the age of 16 was about 44% of the total sample, and that about one out of every three women in the 25-29 age group got married before reaching the age of

16(الثور؛ الأنسي، 2013).

Underage marriages have become a form of negative social adjustment to the current situations of crisis and conflict, particularly in displacement societies, threatening the future opportunities for women's participation and empowering them to work in various political, economic and social fields.

Women inside the camp are unable to meet their personal needs, which are not always provided by humanitarian organizations on an ongoing basis, and this has a negative impact on their health, psychological state, and their interaction with the host community. A study to assess and identify the needs of the displaced in the Bwaysh area in Hadhramaut governorate for a number of 75 families showed that women and children are in desperate need of personal hygiene tools and pads, and these things are not available to them on an ongoing

basis, as 85% of women urgently need personal hygiene tools; Where the organizations ignore the special needs of some vulnerable groups in the displaced community, which is a violent denial of basic services. Also, women may be subjected to violence and exploitation as a result of the financial need of their families, due to their main responsibility in taking care of their families and providing their basic needs, in the absence of many heads of displaced households, and the lack of resources and difficulty in securing them, which makes them vulnerable to many forms of violence such as exploitation or extortion and other forms of violence to which displaced women are exposed.

Table 3: Cases of Violence in the Governorate referred to the Case Management Sector of the Mukalla Mothers and Children Hospital in 2019 AD

| Month | Gender | Rape Cases | Children Smuggling | Abduction and harassment | Children in Conflict with the Law | Lack of Community Resources | Child Labor | Early Marriage | Psychological and Physical Abuse resulting in Disability | Bastard | Domestic Violence | School Drop out |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|--|---------|-------------------|-----------------|
| January | Male | - | - | - | - | 6 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Female | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| February | Male | - | - | - | - | 8 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Female | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| March | Male | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | Female | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| April | Male | - | - | - | - | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Female | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| May | Male | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| | Female | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| June | Male | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| | Female | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| July | Male | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| | Female | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| August | Male | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| | Female | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| September | Male | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Female | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| October | Male | - | - | 2 | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| | Female | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| November | Male | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| | Female | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| December | Male | - | - | - | - | 6 | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 |
| | Female | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Total | | 15 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 82 | 74 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 17 |
| 214 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: 2019 تقرير مستشفى المكلا للأمومة والطفولة للعام

Some of the displaced in the host community in Hadhramaut are deprived of education and children are not admitted in State schools due to the lack of identification documents. Many displaced children tend to work because they are forced to contribute to the improvement of their families' income, so they choose "spots" as a place to sell tissue paper or mineral water, and some resort to beggary. More than 150 children in the Bwaysh and Ibn Sina camps in Hadhramaut have been deprived of education due to the lack of identification documents, and most of them have become engaged in hard labor that harms their health and exposes them to permanent dangers (العبدروس، 2012).

4- Impacts of Displacement

The lack of economic opportunities is the main factor that has led to the deterioration of the livelihoods of both IDPs, returnees, host and non-hosting communities, and the poverty rate in Hadhramaut has reached about 61%.

Less than half of the total population in 88% of the districts in the governorate has the ability to access sustainable and regular livelihoods, while they do not have the ability to access basic services.

Some research papers in a number of governorates, including Hadhramaut have shown the low rates of access to sustainable and regular incomes for displaced people and migrants, as well as for refugees in 96% of the districts assessed.

This high percentage of districts has access rates of less than 50% to livelihoods and basic services; The low intensity of work in the areas of displacement, the low-paid work of the displaced and the lack of livelihood opportunities, as the affected people seek to rebuild their lives and settle in the country of displacement, all of these drive the displaced to work in jobs that generate less income than their family used to, which can cause some family problems, and more than one family member going out to work; women often go out to work, especially if they are uneducated. Also, many children may withdraw from education due to lack of income (التقرير الشامل للتقييم متعدد القطاعات، 2019).

Female-headed households in Hadhramaut also suffer from food insecurity more severely than male-headed households, and their

children may be exposed to displacement, work and deprivation. The highest numbers of female heads of household are found among IDPs and returnees (التقرير الشامل للتقييم متعدد القطاعات، 2019).

Third: Previous Studies

The current study has presented several studies that have focused on the issue of displacement and its effects on individuals, and have been arranged from the newest to the oldest, as follows:

- Study (الحسين، 2020م): The study aimed to identify the social and psychological effects of displacement, the difficulties faced by the displaced in service and health matters, the disruption of livelihood resources, and the living difficulties associated with the displacement that weigh on families and the head of the household. It also aimed to identify how to deal with problems and psychological pressures of children and the family as a whole, by examining the views of the concerned people (parents and psychological specialists), and finally identifying the legal problems that occurred during the displacement stage, such as marriages and births without documentation or even obtaining official documents as proof, and knowing the role of the authorities responsible for the camps in dealing with these problems. The researcher used two types of primary and secondary data sources. The secondary included research and reports containing information and data about the displaced and their problems inside Syria. The primary data was quantitative data, which is data collected by creating a questionnaire. As for the tool, the researcher used the questionnaire by conducting interviews with information providers with five different categories: parents, social counselors, psychiatrists, camp management officials and judges. One of the most important results of the study is the increase in the number of forcibly displaced people after the Russian military intervention in 2015. Forced displacement and waves of displacement have increased unprecedentedly in the modern era, and social, economic and psychological effects have emerged on the displaced, their families and their family relations, and several problems have emerged between the displaced and the host communities.

- Study (2019، عباس): The study aimed to identify the impact of terrorism and the displacement crisis on human security, which has shocked the Iraqi society as it affects the psychological, social and economic conditions of the individual, family and society. The research sample consisted of 200 displaced people - 100 males and 100 females - and the study used a social survey on a sample of displaced people in Khaymat Al-Iraq complex, and the “backup form” as a tool for research, and the most prominent results of the research is that the vast majority of the sample confirms the responsibility of the official local authorities and international organizations to assist the displaced, and that the majority of the sample feel embarrassed to be called displaced people, and wish to return to their original areas of residence, and were unable to impose their customs and traditions in the hosting areas; some of them live in camps and others share housing with others, and that severe depression is the most common mental illness they are exposed to.
- Study (2019م، أحمد): it aimed at identifying the negative social effects of displacement in Darfur camps; The conflict in Darfur has led to the displacement of a large segment of the community and the migration of many displaced people to the villages. The researcher used the analytical and comparative descriptive approach and the statistical method, and used the data collection tools from participatory observation, interviews and questionnaire. The study concluded that most of the families in the camp expressed their desire to stay and not return for lack of security, as there are no security or police stations in the camp. This indicates the existence of good social relations prevailing among the displaced, but it also showed the existence of some harmful behaviors among young people such as drug alcohol use, and that there is a psychological impact on the displaced individuals, either by losing some family members or by not knowing the whereabouts of their families.
- Study (2019م، عبد العزيز): The study aimed at identifying the nature of assistance leading to the social integration of the displaced people. Also, identifying the determinants of the social integration of the displaced into the Kurdish society, and developing a strategy that takes into account the solutions and approaches to the issue of

societal security for the displaced in the Kurdistan regions and facilitating their integration with the host community. The researcher used the descriptive approach based on the integrative, anthropological, and the social survey methods. As for the tools used, they were observation by participation or coexistence - non-random interviews. As for the sample size, the researcher selected (250) families displaced to the city of Erbil and its affiliated areas. The study reached the following results:

The deteriorating security conditions and the fall of large parts of the governorates under the so-called ISIS have forced them to leave their homes and flee to Iraqi Kurdistan in search of security and safety away from violence, killings and arrests, as the number of displaced people in the Kurdistan region reached more than two million.

The displaced have positive and other negative effects on the host community. The positive is represented in an increase in the size of the market, an increase in the number of consumers of goods, which creates new job opportunities, higher house rents, and competition for housing. As for the negative effects, they include beggary, an increase in the population of the city, competition for public services, and the spread of informal housing.

The study showed that the majority of the displaced (71%) are not integrated, compared to 29% of those who are integrated with society, and who prefer to return to their areas after security and normal conditions are restored.

- Study (جعفر، 2015م):it aimed at identifying the positive resilience of the displaced adolescents based on the variable age (12, 14, 16, 18) years old, gender (male or female), and the recognition of the significance of differences in positive flexibility in both the displaced and the non-displaced according to the variable age (12-14-16-18) years and gender (male or female). The research sample included 160 male and female adolescents from the displaced and the same from the non-displaced. The researcher used the Abbrahim Scale (2009), which consists of 58 items, and the results proved that the displaced and non-displaced adolescents have positive flexibility for all ages covered in the research, and that there is no effect of the

age and gender variable among the displaced adolescents, there is no effect on the age variable among the non-displaced adolescents, and that females are more flexible than males.

- Study (الصادق، 2009م): Its purpose is to study some of the psychological and social effects on Sudanese university male and female students coming from conflict areas, and the research sample was from students in the Darfur region. The study relied on the descriptive analytical curriculum, and the researcher used the interview tool and group discussions with the research sample of students. The study reached a number of results, the most important of which are: that there is a significant correlation between psychological and social effects and the level of social coexistence of male and female students coming from areas of civil war, and that there is also a disparity in the psychological, social and economic effects on Darfuri male and female students, and that there are differences in the degree of reflection on wars between Darfuri male and female students in favor of female students, and that the conflict has a negative impact on the academic achievement of Darfuri male and female students.
- Study (عبد الله، 2005): The study aimed at identifying the problems of the Palestinian refugees inside the camps, and how they were able to adapt to the tragic refugee conditions, why they refused to settle in the hosting areas, and what possibilities they had for return or compensation? What is their position in the peace process?

The study reached the following results:

The refugees faced tragedy inside the camps, especially those who did not meet the definition of the relief agency.

Negotiating the refugee problems will be a very difficult challenge on the Palestinian side. It is essential for the Palestinians to prepare for a strong negotiating strategy.

The Palestinian and Arab expectations regarding the refugee issue are bound by their awareness of the possibilities available for a just solution.

- Study (كافي، 2001م): Its aim is to highlight the problem of conflict in the areas of the Nuba Mountains, study its causes and effects,

and highlight the global impact on the triggering and prolonging of conflicts in the Nuba Mountains region, in addition to contributing to the development plan that will help achieve national unity and stability. The researcher used the historical and descriptive analytical method and the case study. He also used the interview tool and conducted it with some professors interested in studying this region and interview the people of the region. The main findings of the study were that development is the means to solve civil problems, and that the impact of the international system on the persistence of the problem is clear, and that the impact of the armed conflict in Southern Kordofan on birth-based economic and social development was also evident.

- Study (سلمان وفرج، 2017م): Its aim was to analyse the reality of population displacement, highlight problems faced by the displaced people, and identify the economic consequences of population displacement in Iraq. The study concluded that sectarian conflict and insecurity were among the main causes of displacement in time and in the future if efforts were not combined to eliminate sectarian discord and work seriously to restore national security, prevail over the rule of law and activate the judiciary, and that some of the displaced have lived in places they have never been acquainted with, such as camps, buildings under construction, schools and places of worship such as mosques, Husseiniyas, churches or others, and then lost security and safety. The study also found that there were many social problems among the displaced in the camps, including: family disintegration, widowhood of women and orphanhood of children, poverty, need, hunger, exploitation, and that there are also numerous economic consequences due to the population displacements that occurred in Iraq, including the financial burdens that the government bears as a result of the forced displacement, which is represented in the large spending requirements, especially in providing security in return for the scarcity of funding.

Comments on the Previous Studies

The current study benefited from previous studies that focused on the issue of conflict and its various effects on individuals and society. The researcher benefited from the previous studies in defining the theoretical framework and in building the study tool (the questionnaire) in order to reach the effects of the conflict on the displaced individuals in Hadramout Governorate.

Foruth: Methodological Procedures in the Study

1- The Study Community

The study community consisted of IDPs camps in Hadhramaut Governorate

2- The Study Sample

A random sample was selected to represent the study community, where two campsites were chosen in the city of Mukalla, one camp located in the Ibn Sina area and the other located in the Bwaysh area, which is one of the rural areas of Mukalla. These two camps include thos IDPs from the northern regions who fled to Mukalla to escape the conflicts. Alamal Women's and Sociocultural Foundation is in charge of campers; it supervises and manages them and provides for the needs of the displaced people.

The study sample consisted of a group of families residing in two camps in the city of Mukalla, namely the Bwish camp, which includes 40 families, and the Ibn Sina camp, which includes 16 families.

3- The Study Method

The current study adopted the analytical descriptive approach through the social survey method of the sample using the questionnaire, in order to collect information from its sources and work on describing and analyzing it, and relied on some information from primary sources: statistics, reports, research, books, specialized scientific sources.

4- The Study Tool

In order to achieve the purpose of the study, the researcher developed a tool (a questionnaire) to identify the nature of displacement in Hadhramaut and the problems facing the displaced and their impact on them at the individual and family level. The study tool was designed based on the following sources:

- Research literature: The researcher referred to the scientific references related to the problem of the study.
- Previous studies: The researcher reviewed previous studies which literature contained a broad theoretical framework and measurement tools used to build the current study tool.

The researcher used a semi-structured interview she prepared as follows:

Stage 1:

After reviewing previous studies, the main axes of the tool were identified. The questionnaire included a number of primary paragraphs and data through which the social characteristics of the sample were identified and certain variables that might lead to the occurrence of the problem. It also included statements that are answered by placing a sign in front of one of the answers (Yes, sometimes, no). It also included 50 services provided to the displaced and the problems and effects faced by the displaced, and identified the main axes of the tool represented in the services provided to the displaced by the research community. After this axis, it included 12 statements, and about the social problems faced by the displaced, 19 statements were identified, while the third axis dealt with the effects of displacement in 19 statements, in addition to the preliminary data that the study sought to identify. The researcher formulated the statements to suit the objectives of the current study, the nature of the sample members, and what is to be measured.

The authenticity of the tool has been confirmed through several actions:

- Authenticity and constancy procedures

Stage 2:

- **Procedures Authenticity:**

- (a) **Apparent Authenticity (Arbitrators Honesty)**

In its initial form, the tool was presented to 5 arbitrators, who are specialists in sociology and psychology, and in light of their opinions, some statements were deleted, others were added, and others were reformulated, so that the number of statements for the services axis reached 14 statements, the problems axis reached 19, and the axis of effects reached 14.

- (b) **Content Authenticity**

After arbitration, the tool was presented to a number of 10 displaced families in the Bwaysh camp (as a survey sample) to test the ease of the statements and their comprehension, as well as the appropriate response period for the tool and response method. In light of the modifications, the service axis statements reached 14, the ones related to the problems faced by the displaced reached 19, and the ones related to the consequences of displacement reached 14.

Stage 3: The Tool Stability

The stability of the tool is one of the necessary procedures that emphasize its objectivity and validity to achieve what it was designed for. The stability of the tool has been verified through re-testing; The tool was applied to a sample of 10 displaced people in the Bwaysh camp - the spatial field of research - who met the criteria for selecting the study sample, then the tool was re-applied seven days later. The Pearson correlation coefficient was used to measure the degree of correlation between the responses in the first and second applications, with a correlation coefficient of 0.89, which indicates the stability of the tool and its applicability.

5- The Study Domains

- Spatial domain: The study tool was applied in Ibn Sina camp and Bwaysh camp for the displaced in the city of Mukalla, Hadhramaut governorate.

- The human domain: This study was applied to a sample of 53 families residing in the two camps that the governorate established for this purpose after the increase in the number of displaced people.
- Time domain: The study began in May 2021 AD, while the scale was applied in April of the same year.

6- The Statistical Methods Used

This data analysis study was based on the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). In order to answer the various questions of the study, reliance was placed on descriptive statistical procedures, using statistical tools appropriate to the nature and type of the available data, which are as follows:

- Frequencies and percentages.
- Weighted average.
- Correlation coefficients.
- X² level of significance.

7- The Study Results

The Social Characteristics of the Study Sample

Table 4: Study Sample Characteristics in terms of Gender

| Variables | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Male | 50 | 94.3 |
| Female | 3 | 5.7 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

The above table shows that most of the families living in the camp have a head of household; Male-headed households amounted to 94.3%, while female-headed households amounted to 5.7%, which indicates that the residents of the two camps are families that have been displaced from the conflict areas with their entire members.

Table 5: Study Sample Characteristics in terms of Age

| Variables | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 20-30 | 13 | 24.5 |
| 31-40 | 23 | 43.3 |
| 40+ | 17 | 32.1 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

The above table shows that 43.3% of the study sample is between 31 and 40 years old, while 32.1% is 41 years old and more, and 24.5% is between 20 and 30 years old. It is noticeable that most of the camp residents are of an age that allows them to work, as we find that most of them have their own business, but this wage does not allow them to leave the camp and rent accommodation for them and their families due to the current high rents.

Table 6: The Study Sample Social Status

| Variable | Q | Percentage |
|----------|----|------------|
| Married | 49 | 92.5 |
| Widow | 3 | 5.7 |
| Divorced | 1 | 1.9 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

It is evident from the above table, which shows the characteristics of the study sample in terms of social status, that 92.5% of the total sample is married, i.e. there is a head of household who has been displaced with the family, 5.7% of the sample is widowed, and 1.9% is divorced.

Table 7: shows the Number of Family Members of the Study Sample

| Variable | Q | Percentage |
|-----------------|----|------------|
| Less than 3 | 6 | 11.32 |
| Between 3 and 5 | 25 | 47.17 |
| More than 6 | 22 | 41.6 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

The above table shows that households consisting of 3 to 5 individuals ranked first with a rate of 47.17% of the total sample, then families consisting of 6 members or more ranked second with a rate of 41.6% of the total sample. Finally, the households consisting of less than 3 members reached a percentage of 11.32% of the total sample. It is noticeable that a large family bears heavier burdens, and in many cases, cannot meet all its needs, which exposes them to many household problems.

Table 8: Shows the Educational Level of the Study Sample

| Variable | Q | Percentage |
|------------------------|----|------------|
| Reads and Writes | 20 | 37.7 |
| Primary Education | 24 | 45.3 |
| Secondary | 4 | 7.5 |
| Intermediate Education | 5 | 5.9 |
| College Education | 0 | 0 |
| Higher Education | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

The above table, which shows the characteristics of the study sample in terms of the educational level of the displaced, shows that the percentage of those with primary education ranked first, reaching 45.3%, and the category (reads and writes) ranked second with a percentage of 37.7%, while 9.5% of the study sample have an average education, and the lowest percentage (7.5%) of the study sample are those who obtained their high school degrees, which means that most of the displaced are from the simple category that had to leave their homeland and migrate to Hadhramaut.

Table 9: The Type of Profession Practiced by the Study Sample Prior to Displacement

| Variable | Q | Percentage |
|--------------------------|----|------------|
| Public Official | 1 | 1.9 |
| Private Employment | 45 | 84.9 |
| Craftsman | 4 | 7.5 |
| Expatriate | 0 | 0 |
| Private Company Employee | 0 | 0 |
| Unemployed | 3 | 7.5 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

It is evident from the above table, which shows the characteristics of the study sample in terms of the occupational status of the displaced people prior the displacement, that the first rank is private work, with a percentage of 84.9% of the total sample, and crafts work ranks second with a rate of 7.5 % of the total sample. 5.7% is found unemployed, and 1.9% work as public officials.

Table 10: The type of Current Occupation Practiced by the Study Sample in the Area of Displacement

| Variable | Q | Percentage |
|--------------------------|----|------------|
| Public Official | 0 | 0 |
| Private Employment | 47 | 88.7 |
| Craftsman | 3 | 5.7 |
| Expatriate | 0 | 0 |
| Private Company Employee | 0 | 0 |
| Unemployed | 3 | 5.7 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

From the previous table, which shows the characteristics of the study sample in terms of the current professional status, it is clear that the private employment ranked first, with a percentage of 88.7% of the total sample, and craft work ranked second with a percentage of 5.7% of the

total sample, and these job may be low-paid jobs insufficient to meet the needs of the family, and it was found that 5.7% of the sample were unemployed, dependent on what the institutions provide them.

Table 11: The Reasons behind the Displacement of the Study Sample Members

| Variable | Q | Percentage |
|------------------|----|------------|
| Conflict | 53 | 100 |
| Insecurity | 0 | 0 |
| Better job found | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

The above table shows that the displacement was due to the conflict, as the percentage reached 100% of the study sample.

Table 12: Monthly Income Level os Study Sample Members

| Variable | Q | Percentage |
|----------------------------------|----|------------|
| Less than 30.000 Ryals | 40 | 75.5 |
| Between 40.000 and 50.000 Riyals | 13 | 24.5 |
| 60.000 Riyals and more | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

The above table shows the characteristics of the study sample in terms of the family's monthly income level: 75.5% of the research sample has a monthly income of less than 30.000 Yemeni riyals, while 24.5% has a monthly income between 40.000 and 50.000 Yemeni riyals, and these amounts are insufficient to meet the family's needs as a result of the high cost of food or housing rent etc. However, the camp provides them with monthly food baskets in addition to some of the needs provided by the institution in charge of the two camps.

Table 13: Accomodation Type of the Study Sample Members

| Variable | Q | Percentage |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Camp | 40 | 75.5 |
| Ground Floor Housing | 4 | 7.5 |
| Apartment | 9 | 17.0 |
| Total | 53 | 100 |

It is clear from the table that shows the characteristics of the study sample in terms of the type of housing in which the family resides that 75.5% of the research sample live inside a camp, and 17.0% live in apartments outside the camp but near it, and that 7.5% of the sample live in ground floor houses outside the camp as well.

Table 14: Characteristics of the Study Sample in terms of Services Provided to the Displaced (D=53)

| O | Statement | Yes Q % | Sometimes Q% % | No Q % | Total Weights | Probable Average Weight | X2 Level of Significance |
|----|--|---------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Providing a tent for each family | 16 30.2 | 4 7.6 | 33 62.3 | 89 | 1.67 | 14.13 |
| 2 | Providing a room for each family | 15 28.3 | 1 1.9 | 37 69.8 | 84 | 1.58 | 7.07 |
| 3 | Providing monthly subsidies for families in the form of food baskets | 44 83.0 | 7 13.2 | 2 3.8 | 14 1 | 2.66 | 12.9 |
| 4 | Providing monthly subsidies for families in the form of cash amounts | 17 32.1 | 10 18.9 | 26 49.1 | 97 | 1.3 | 4.98 |
| 5 | Subsidies given are insufficient | 28 52.8 | 14 26.4 | 11 20.8 | 124 | 2.32 | 4.19 |
| 6 | Available electricity services at the camp | 16 30.2 | 29 54.7 | 8 15.1 | 114 | 2.15 | 7.45 |
| 7 | Available health clinic inside the camp | 4 7.5 | 1 1.9 | 48 90.6 | 62 | 1.16 | 5.85 |
| 8 | Lack of drinking water | 21 39.6 | 8 15.1 | 24 45.3 | 103 | 1.94 | 6.04 |
| 9 | Buying water at exorbitant prices | 32 60.4 | 5 9.4 | 16 30.2 | 122 | 2.30 | 9.55 |
| 10 | Damage to housing during rainfall | 24 45.3 | 6 11.3 | 23 43.4 | 107 | 2.01 | 7.39 |
| 11 | Available educational services for children | 6 11.3 | 6 11.3 | 41 77.4 | 71 | 1.33 | 3.32 |
| 12 | Easily provides me with my work | 2 3.8 | 25 47.2 | 26 49.1 | 82 | 1.54 | 5.92 |
| 13 | No congestion inside the camp | 13 24.5 | 7 13.2 | 33 62.3 | 86 | 1.62 | 4.56 |
| 14 | Camp management care for the cleanliness and order of the camp | 16 30.2 | 18 34.0 | 15 28.3 | 99 | 1.86 | 5.21 |

The above table shows the services provided to the displaced people inside the camp as follows:

- 62.3% of the sample believes that the camp does not provide a separate tent for the family, and 32.1% believes that the camp provides them with individual tents for each family. 7.6% of the study sample believes that the camp sometimes provides them with individual tents, and this may be due to the fact that the camp is sometimes overcrowded as a result of receiving IDPs. The total weights for this statement reached 89, and the weighted average reached 1.67. This statement is indicative; where the ratio of X^2 reached 14.13, which proves the existence of statistically significant differences.
- If the camp is a house, then no room is provided for each family, where the statement reached 69.8% of the study sample; 28.3% answered that they were provided with separate rooms for each family, and the total weights for this phrase was 84, and the weighted average was 1.58, and this statement is indicative, as the X^2 ratio reached 7.07, which proves the existence of statistically significant differences.
- The majority of camp members (83.0%) believe that the Foundation provides monthly subsidies in the form of food baskets to families in the camp to which they belong, and the total weights for this phrase reached 14, and the weighted average reached 2.66, and this statement is indicative as the X^2 ratio reached 12.9 which proves the existence of statistically significant differences.
- 49.1% of the study sample believes that no monthly subsidies is provided to families in the form of cash, while 32.1% of the study sample believes that this is done. The statement about the subsidies given to the displaced in the camp being sufficient for the family, the study sample was 52.8%, so 26.4% believes that sometimes it is insufficient for families. To the fact that the institution cannot meet all the needs of individuals due to the lack of interest of officials or international organizations to provide all the needs of families, and the total weights for this statement was 97 and the weighted average reached 1.3, and this statement is indicative, as the X^2 ratio reached 4.19 which proves the existence of statistically significant differences.

- The sixth statement was about electricity services being sometimes available; the study sample reached 54.7%, 30.2% of the study sample believes that the camp provides them with electricity, and this can be due to the fact that the institution cannot provide them with “a generator of electricity when it is out, as the city suffers from sustained power outage in general.” The total weights for this statement reached 114, and the weighted average reached 2.15, and this statement is indicative, as the X^2 ratio reached 7.45, which proves the existence of statistically significant differences.
- 90.6% of the study sample confirmed that there is no health clinic available inside the camp, while 7.5% of the study sample believes that there is a clinic inside the camp, indicating that officials and organizations did not care about the displaced in terms of providing medicines or a small clinic; The institution cannot provide all the needs of the camp members, and the total weights for this statement amounted to 62 and the weighted average reached 1.16, and this statement is indicative as the X^2 ratio reached 5.85, which proves the existence of statistically significant differences.
- 45.3% of the study sample believes that drinking water is not lacking, while 39.6% of the study sample believes that drinking water is lacking in the camp, leading people to buy water at exorbitant prices that are not suitable for them, and as it is known, it is the result of water scarcity or the existence of some repairs, as water may be cut off from the population, and as a result of the large number of residents, which caused insufficient water as it is given every day to a neighborhood, and the total weights for this statement reached 103, and the weighted average reached 1.94. This statement is indicative, as the X^2 ratio reached 6.04, which proves the existence of statistically significant differences.
- The tenth statement was about the extent to which the displaced were affected by the rainfall and it showed that 45.3% of the study sample was affected by the rain, and this may be due to their presence inside the camps, while 43.4% of the study sample were not affected by the rain and this may be due to their presence inside the camps. The total weights for this statement reached 107, and the weighted average was 2.01, and this statement is indicative, as the

- X^2 ratio reached 7.39, which proves the existence of statistically significant differences.
- In the eleventh statement, 77.4% of the study sample confirms that there are no educational services for their children, while 11.3% believe that educational services are available for their children, and this is due to the fact that many of the displaced do not have proof of identification for education, but the institution in charge of the camp sought to enroll some in schools, and the total weights for this statement reached 71 and the weighted average reached 1.33, and this statement is indicative, as the X^2 ratio reached 3.32, which proves the existence of statistically significant differences.
 - The twelfth statement was about the lack of easily employment for the displaced, as 49.1% of the sample were unable to find jobs; The majority of them relied on their own work, while 47.2% of the study sample believes that sometimes they find work easily, and this is due to the fact that the majority of the displaced have fulfilled their primary education only, which leads the individual find it hard to get employed easily, and the total weights for this statement reached 82 and the weighted average reached 1.54. This statement is indicative, as the X^2 ratio reached 5.92, which proves the existence of statistically significant differences.
 - As for the thirteenth statement, 62.3% of the study sample believes that there is no congestion inside the camp, while 24.5% believes that there is congestion inside the camp, and this may be due to more than one family sharing one room, and the total weights for this statement reached 86 and the weighted average reached 1.62, and this statement is indicative, as the X^2 ratio reached 4.56, which proves the existence of statistically significant differences.
 - As for the fourteenth statement, 34.0% of the study sample see that the camp administration sometimes care about the cleanliness and order of the camp, while 30.2% confirms that the camp administration care about the cleanliness and order of the camp, and the total weights for this statement reached 99 and the weighted average reached 1.86, and this statement is indicative, as the X^2 ratio reached 5.21, which proves the existence of statistically significant differences.

Table 15: Characteristics of the Study Sample in terms of Problems Faced by the Displaced (D=53)

| O | Statements | Yes Q % | Sometimes Q % | No Q % | Total Weights | Degree of Fulfillment | X ² Level of Significance | Order |
|----|--|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | My family lacks help and support | 49 92.5 | 3 5.7 | 1 1.9 | 154 | 2.90 | 17.85 | 1 |
| 2 | I am disturbed by the change of residence | 24 45.3 | 17 32.1 | 12 22.7 | 118 | 2.22 | 7.36 | 10 |
| 3 | I am unable to provide my family's daily needs | 24 45.3 | 27 50.9 | 2 3.8 | 128 | 2.41 | 8.49 | 9 |
| 4 | I lack privacy in the camp | 12 22.6 | 16 30.2 | 25 47.2 | 93 | 1.75 | 4.53 | 15 |
| 5 | I work in low-paid jobs | 15 28.25 | 13 24.55 | 25 47.2 | 96 | 1.87 | 0.48 | 19 |
| 6 | I have a lack of income which makes me unable to meet most of my needs and my family's | 36 67.9 | 16 30.2 | 1 1.9 | 141 | 2.66 | 13.74 | 2 |
| 7 | I get annoyed with other people's perception of me because of my current situation | 11 22.7 | 24 45.3 | 17 32.1 | 98 | 1.84 | 5.09 | 14 |
| 8 | I find it difficult to be with more than a family in one room | 11 20.8 | 8 15.1 | 34 64.2 | 83 | 1.56 | 3.77 | 18 |
| 9 | I suffer from free time because I'm unemployed | 30 56.6 | 21 39.6 | 2 3.8 | 134 | 2.52 | 9.17 | 8 |
| 10 | Lack of identification certificate for children | 19 35.8 | 18 34.0 | 16 30.2 | 107 | 2 | 5.43 | 13 |
| 11 | Children's lack of access to schools | 22 41.5 | 13 24.6 | 18 34.0 | 110 | 2.07 | 6.45 | 12 |
| 12 | Discomfort because of financial instability | 37 69.8 | 13 24.5 | 3 5.7 | 139 | 2.62 | 12.87 | 3 |
| 13 | I feel sad because of my current situation | 36 67.9 | 16 30.2 | 1 1.9 | 141 | 2.66 | 9.96 | 7 |
| 14 | I'm helped by the people in the area where I often live | 37 69.8 | 15 28.3 | 1 1.9 | 142 | 2.67 | 10.08 | 6 |
| 15 | My family and I suffer from health issues | 8 15.1 | 23 43.4 | 22 41.5 | 92 | 1.73 | 4.41 | 16 |
| 16 | I worry a lot about my family because of our current situation | 42 79.2 | 9 17.0 | 2 3.8 | 146 | 2.75 | 10.53 | 5 |
| 17 | We suffer from sustained power outages | 31 58.5 | 22 41.5 | 0 | 137 | 2.58 | 11.51 | 4 |
| 18 | I avoid making new friends with the people of the region for fear of problems | 6 11.3 | 23 43.4 | 24 45.3 | 88 | 1.66 | 3.96 | 17 |
| 19 | My family lacks help and support | 26 49.1 | 8 15.1 | 19 35.8 | 113 | 2.13 | 7.07 | 11 |

By viewing the above table, which illustrates the main problems faced by the displaced people within the camp, the following is evident:

- All the expressions are statistically significant at the level 0.01 among the responses of the study sample, where the statement N° 1 ranked first with a degree of fulfilment 2.90, which is a high degree; 92.5% of the total sample of the study confirmed that families lack help and support, and this may be due to the lack of aids coming from international organizations for the displaced, or the lack of attention to them from a social and psychological point of view. It may also be due to the lack of financial capabilities of the community.
- Statement N° 6 ranked second, with a verification degree of 2.66, which is a significant degree. 67.9% of the total sample of the study confirmed that they suffer from low income, which makes them unable to meet most of their needs and the needs of their families, and this is due to the fact that most of them work in low-paid jobs and with a very low monthly salary, and hence, the head of the household cannot meet all the needs of the family with the increase in food prices.
- Statement N° 12 ranked third with a verification degree of 2.26, which is a significant degree; 69.8% of the total sample of the study confirmed that they feel disturbed by the financial instability, due to their presence in an environment other than their own, in addition to the absence of a separate home for them and their families, which makes the head of the household feel insecure.
- Statement N° 17 ranked fourth with a verification degree of 2.58, which is a significant degree; 69.8% of the total sample of the study confirmed that they suffer from constant power outage, a problem not only for the displaced, but for the entire city.
- Statement N° 16 ranked fifth with a fulfillment degree of 2.75, which is a significant degree, as 69.8% of the total sample of the study confirmed that the head of the household suffers from anxiety about his family because of their current situation, and this is one of the psychological problems that the displaced suffer from as a result of their displacement to another area, leaving their homes and properties that have been destroyed by the conflict.
- While statement N° 13 ranked seventh with a degree of 2.66, which

- is a significant degree, as 69.8% of the total sample of the study confirmed that they feel sad because of their current situation and because of the prolonged conflict and their inability to return to their cities, which was also a psychological problem for the camp.
- Statement N° 9 ranked eighth with a degree of 2.52, which is a significant degree, as 56.6% of the total sample of the study confirmed that they suffer from free time, and this is due to the fact that many of them are unemployed or may find part-time work, which is not enough to meet their needs, and may force the head of household to oblige his children to sell items on the streets.
 - Statement N° 3 ranked ninth with a degree of 2.41, which is a significant degree, as 56.6% of the total sample of the study confirmed that the head of the household is unable to provide the daily needs of his family, which may cause him psychological or social problems with his family or lead him to resort to other methods to meet these needs, which may sometimes amount to crime.
 - Statement N° 2 ranked tenth of the problems faced by the displaced, which explains that they feel disturbed by changing their residence, and the degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 2.22, which is a great degree, as 45.3% of the total sample of the study confirmed that.
 - Statement N° 19 ranked eleventh, and the degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 2.13, which is a great degree, as 45.3% of the total sample of the study confirmed that the family lacks help and support, which is intended for parents, organizations or responsible authorities who did not provide them with sufficient assistance, whether financially or morally.
 - Statement N° 11 ranked twelfth of the problems that the displaced person and his family suffer from, and the degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 2.07, which is a significant degree, as 41.5% of the total sample of the study confirmed that the children are not enrolled in schools, and this is due to the lack of identification certificates (official papers), but some institutions have worked on helping them enrolling their children to schools.
 - Statement N° 10 ranked thirteenth in terms of the problems faced by the displaced, and there are statistically significant differences

at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, as 30.2% of the study sample confirmed that the children haven't got any identification certificates which caused them not to get enrolled in schools, while 35.8% of the study sample possessed identification certificates for the children, so they were accepted into schools, and the fulfilment degree reached 2.00, which is a degree located at the average level.

- Statement N° 7 ranked fourteenth, and the degree of fulfilment reached 1.84, which is a degree located at the average level, where there are statistically significant differences at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, as 45.3% from the study sample confirmed that the look of others annoys them sometimes because of their current situation.
- Statement N° 15 ranked fifteenth, and the degree of fulfilment reached 1.73, a degree located at the average level where there are statistically significant differences at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, and 69.8% from the study sample confirmed that they suffer with their families from health issues as a result of the situation in which they live, in many cases the head of the household cannot provide medicines to the sick member of his family as a result of the high prices. Nevertheless, the Foundation worked to help many patients, whether by entering the hospital or performing some surgeries.
- Statement N° 17 ranked sixteenth of the problems faced by the displaced and their families, and the degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 1.66, which is a degree located at the average level, as 45.3% of the total sample of the study confirmed that they avoid establishing new friendships with the people of the region, while 43.4% of the sample sometimes establish new friendships with the people of the region, and they prefer to do so with the residents of their region; Therefore, we find residential communities of people from one area in a certain place.
- Statement N° 5 ranked seventeenth of the problems faced by the displaced and their families, and the degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 1.87, which is a degree located at the average level, where 47.2% of the total sample of the study confirmed that

they do not work in low-paid jobs.

- Statement N° 8 ranked eighteenth of the problems faced by the displaced and their families, and the degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 1.56, which is a degree located at the average level, where 64.2% of the total sample of the study confirmed that they do not suffer from distress for being with more than one family in one room.

Table 16: Impact that the Displaced Faces

| O | Statements | Yes Q % | To a certain extent Q % | No Q % | Total Weights | Probable Average Weight | X ² Level of Significance |
|----|--|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 | The camp affected my habits and traditions | 26 49.1 | 8 15.1 | 19 35.8 | 121 | 2.28 | 7.70 |
| 2 | We don't have many friends who sympathize with us | 40 75.5 | 11 20.8 | 2 3.8 | 144 | 2.7 | 10.53 |
| 3 | There are social partnerships between the people inside the camp and me | 28 52.8 | 18 34.0 | 7 13.2 | 127 | 2.39 | 8.38 |
| 4 | Many family disputes after displacement | 5 9.4 | 6 11.3 | 42 79.2 | 69 | 1.30 | 3.69 |
| 5 | Some intermarriages took place inside the camp | 8 15.1 | 16 30.2 | 29 54.7 | 85 | 1.60 | 3.64 |
| 6 | I was able to adapt to the new environment | 38 71.7 | 6 11.3 | 9 17.0 | 135 | 2.54 | 10.57 |
| 7 | Some of my family members appeared in some bad phenomena such as theft, addiction and others | 2 3.8 | 1 1.9 | 50 94.3 | 58 | 1.09 | 8.55 |
| 8 | Problems are solved inside the camp | 36 67.9 | 15 28.3 | 2 3.8 | 140 | 2.64 | 9.85 |
| 9 | Violent behavior among children has emerged | 4 7.6 | 4 7.5 | 45 84.9 | 65 | 1.22 | 4.83 |
| 10 | Wife-beating behaviors have emerged | 2 3.8 | 1 1.9 | 50 94.3 | 58 | 1.09 | 8.55 |
| 11 | We are always accompanied by stress and anxiety | 20 37.7 | 29 54.7 | 4 7.5 | 122 | 2.30 | 7.8 |
| 12 | Decline of children's health level | 34 64.2 | 13 24.5 | 6 11.3 | 134 | 2.52 | 9.87 |
| 13 | Decline of children's educational level | 34 64.2 | 15 28.3 | 4 7.5 | 136 | 2.56 | 12.49 |
| 14 | I like to go back to my city | 21 39.6 | 29 54.7 | 3 5.7 | 124 | 2.33 | 8.04 |

Given the above table, which shows the characteristics of the study sample in terms of the effects that the displaced face inside the camp, it becomes clear that:

- In Statement N° 1, there are statistically significant differences at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, where 49.1% of the total sample of the study confirmed that “the camp affected their customs and traditions”, and the degree of fulfilment for this statement was 2.28, which is a significant degree located at the high level, as individuals acquired new habits that are compatible with the society in which they live, and some habits that may not be compatible with their living in the displacement society have disappeared.
- In statement N° 2, there are statistically significant differences at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, as 75.5% of the total sample of the study indicated that they “do not have many friends who sympathize with them”, and the degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 2.7, which is a high degree located at the high level. The individual may not be able to easily make new friends when he changes his place of residence and becomes accustomed to a certain lifestyle, or because individuals do not integrate with the displacement community.
- In statement N° 3, there are statistically significant differences at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, as 52.8% of the total sample of the study indicated that “there are social participations between individuals within the camp”, and the degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 2.39, which is a high degree located at the high level, due to their feeling that they are facing the same problem, and that the conditions of their presence in the camp are the same; The reason for the displacement of all camp members is due to the existence of the conflict.
- In statement N° 4, there are statistically significant differences at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, as 79.2% of the total sample of the study indicated that “there are no family disputes between family members after displacement,” and the degree of fulfilment for this statement reached (1.30), which is at the average level.

- In statement N° 6, there are statistically significant differences at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, as 71.7% of the total sample of the study indicated that they “were able to adapt to the new environment”, and the reason is because it is one environment and similar in terms of customs and traditions, and the treatment that the displaced people receive from the people of the area is good. The degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 2.54, which is a high degree located at the high level.
- In statement N° 7, there are statistically significant differences at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, as 94.3% of the total sample of the study indicated that “some bad phenomena appeared in some family members, such as: theft, Addiction, etc.” This may be due to unemployment and the failure of some individuals to find work, which causes some problems for the family, or the failure of the head of the household to fulfill all the needs of its members. The degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 1.09, which is at the average level.
- In statement N° 8, there are statistically significant differences at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, as 67.9% of the total sample of the study indicated that “problems are solved inside the camp” because there is an administration inside the camp that solves the problems faced by the displaced. The degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 2.64, which is a high degree located at the high level.
- In statement N° 9, there are statistically significant differences at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, as 67.9% of the total sample of the study indicated that “no violent behaviors appeared between children”, and the degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 1.22, a degree that lies at the average level.
- In statement N° 10, there are statistically significant differences at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, as 94.3% of the total sample of the study indicated that, “no cases of violence or wife-beating behaviors appeared.” The degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 1.09, which is at the average level.

- In statement N° 11, there are statistically significant differences at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, as 54.7% of the total sample of the study explained that “tension and anxiety always accompany them”, and this is due to their sense of insecurity or what they were exposed to during the conflict, fleeing their country and being displaced to another region. The degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 2.30, which is a high degree located at the high level.
- In statement N° 12, there are statistically significant differences at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, as 64.2% of the total sample of the study indicated that, “the health level of the children has declined.” The degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 2.52, which is a high degree located at the high level, and this may be due to the lack of family income, dependence on the father and the large size of the family, so the head of the household cannot meet their financial demands, and many health problems appear, in addition to the high cost of medicines and hospitals.
- In statement N° 13, there are statistically significant differences at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, as 64.2% of the total sample of the study indicated that “the educational level of the children has decreased”, and the degree of fulfilment for this statement is 2.56, which is a significant degree at the high level, due to the lack of school certificates confirming their entry into schools or the inability of the family to educate their children.
- In statement N° 14, there are statistically significant differences at the level 0.01 between the responses of the study sample to this statement, as 54.7% of the total study sample indicated that they “sometimes prefer to return to their cities.” The degree of fulfilment for this statement reached 2.33, which is a high degree located at the high level.

Study Results

The study reached the following results:

- Most of the displaced were displaced to Hadhramaut governorate with their entire family, where the size of some families reached more than six members.
- The underlying cause of displacement is the existence and persistence of the conflict and the lack of security in their homeland, which forced them to flee.
- Most of the displaced people in the camp are low-income or under-educated individuals, as most of them are graduates of primary education. Thus, when they came to work, they did not find the right job, which was paid enough for them and they received minor jobs which were poorly paid enough to meet their needs and their families'. This is what prompted some sons to work to help their fathers.
- The family depends on baskets and financial subsidies provided by the camp to individuals, with the support of international or local organizations.

Services Provided to the Displaced

- Monthly food baskets for each family, in addition to cash aid in some cases, but the aid given is not sufficient due to the large size of the family.
- Poor availability of basic services inside the camp sometimes, such as water and electricity services; Water outages force the displaced to buy drinking water, while the power outage is the situation of all the people in the country.
- Lack of a clinic inside the camp.
- Congestion within the camp, resulting in the loss of privacy.
- Some children are unable to enroll in schools because there is no proof of identity (identification papers).
- The camp administration is concerned with the cleanliness and order of the camp.

Problems Faced by the Displaced

First: Psychological Issues

- The family's lack of support and assistance as a result of insecurity.
- Difficulty of accepting the environment because it is different from their environment.
- Sudden - and unplanned - displacement from one environment to another, which made the process of adaptation difficult and increased the psychological impact on the displaced.
- Dissatisfaction with his presence inside the camp and his loss of privacy.
- Dissatisfaction with his inability to meet all the requirements of his family.
- Lack of trust in those around him, which causes him to worry and feel insecure.

Second: Social Issues

- The social problems of the displaced are numerous and have expanded to include all the negative vocabulary found in the societies from family disintegration to women's widowhood, children orphanhood, poverty, need, hunger, and exploitation.
- The unemployment rate among the displaced has increased, and if one of them finds a job, he works in simple handicrafts, the wages of which do not meet the needs of the family.
- The children were not able to enter schools for lack of identification (official papers), which may be due to the fact that the family was unable to take all its belongings, especially in the most conflicted areas.
- Some young people acquire behaviors that lead to their use of some intoxicants and drugs or theft...etc.
- The prevalence of child labor among many displaced households to sell some cheap items such as tissue boxes or car wipes in order to help in the family's income.
- The existence of some health suffering in some families and the inability of the head of households to treat them.

Third: Economic Issues

- Lack of job opportunities, which makes him work in low-paid jobs.
- The low daily wage of the individual, which causes problems with the family as a result of his inability to provide for its daily needs.
- The financial instability of the displaced makes him feel disturbed.

The Impact of the Conflict on the Displaced

- The increase in poverty and the spread of unemployment in the areas hosting the displaced, and the spread of other negative phenomena such as beggary, theft, abduction, etc.
- The increase in the number of displaced people in some of the governorates to which they were displaced will inevitably increase the demand for housing in these governorates, thereby increasing the rent and housing prices, in addition to the widespread of the phenomenon of slums and the encroachment on public property and its exploitation by some displaced families in light of the state's inability to solve the original problem.
- The emergence of some bad behaviors among many of the displaced, including theft, addiction, wife beating, etc.
- Stress and anxiety always accompany the displaced person, due to his lack of sense of safety and the long period of displacement.
- The inability of children to complete their education, which leads to a low educational level for many of them.
- The low level of health of members of displaced people's families.

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Annex 1

Research Tool

Displaced in Hadhramaut – Problems and Impacts

First: Preliminary data about the respondents:

1. Gender: Male Female
2. Age: Less than 20 Between 21 and 30
Between 31 and 40 More than 40
3. Marital Status: Single Married
Widowed Divorced
4. Number of family members:
Males number Females number
5. Educational Level:
Reads and writes Primary education
Secondary Middle School
College Higher education
6. Occupation type you used to practice before the displacement:
Public official Private employment
Craftsman Expatriate
Private company employee Unemployed
7. Current occupation type:
Public official Private employment
Craftsman Expatriate
Private company employee Unemployed
8. Displacement Reason:
War Insecurity
To find a better job Other (mention)
9. Monthly Income:
Less than 30.000 Riyals
Between 40.000 and 50.000
More than 60.000

10. Accommodation Type:

| Camp | Ground floor housing | Apartment | Other (mention) |
|------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | | | |

Second: Date on Family Composition

| O | Full Name | Age | Kinship | Status | | | Occupation | Work Address | Monthly Income |
|----|-----------|-----|---------|--------|-------------|--------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | | Social | Educational | Health | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | |

All children residing with the head of the household are included in one common living.

Services Provided to the Displaced:

| O | Statements | Yes | Sometimes | No |
|---|--|-----|-----------|----|
| 1 | Providing a tent for each family | | | |
| 2 | Providing a room for each family | | | |
| 3 | Providing monthly subsidies for the family in the form of food baskets | | | |
| 4 | Providing monthly subsidies for the family in the form of cash amounts | | | |
| 5 | The subsidies given are insufficient | | | |
| 6 | Available electricity services in the camp | | | |
| 7 | Available health clinic in the camp | | | |
| 8 | Lack of drinking water | | | |
| 9 | Buying water at exorbitant prices | | | |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|
| 10 | Damage to housing because of rain | | | |
| 11 | Available educational services for children | | | |
| 12 | Easily provides me with my work | | | |
| 13 | No congestion inside the camp | | | |
| 14 | Camp management care for the cleanliness and order of the camp | | | |

Problems Faced by the Displaced inside the Camp:

| O | Statements | Yes | Sometimes | No |
|----|--|-----|-----------|----|
| 1 | My family lacks help and support | | | |
| 2 | I am disturbed by the change of residence | | | |
| 3 | I am unable to provide my family's daily needs | | | |
| 4 | I lack privacy in the camp | | | |
| 5 | I work in low-paid jobs | | | |
| 6 | I have a lack of income which makes me unable to meet most of my needs and my family's | | | |
| 7 | I get annoyed with other people's perception of me because of my current situation | | | |
| 8 | I find it difficult to be with more than a family in one room | | | |
| 9 | I suffer from free time because I'm unemployed | | | |
| 10 | Lack of identification certificate for children | | | |
| 11 | Children's lack of access to schools | | | |
| 12 | Discomfort because of financial instability | | | |
| 13 | I feel sad because of my current situation | | | |
| 14 | I'm helped by the people in the area where I often live | | | |
| 15 | My family and I suffer from health issues | | | |
| 16 | I worry a lot about my family because of our current situation | | | |
| 17 | We suffer from sustained power outages | | | |
| 18 | I avoid making new friends with the people of the region for fear of problems | | | |

The Impact that the Displaced Faces inside the Camp:

| O | Statements | Yes | Sometimes | No |
|----|--|-----|-----------|----|
| 1 | The camp affected my habits and traditions | | | |
| 2 | We don't have many friends who sympathize with us | | | |
| 3 | There are social partnerships between the people inside the camp and me | | | |
| 4 | Many family disputes after displacement | | | |
| 5 | Some intermarriages took place inside the camp | | | |
| 6 | I was able to adapt to the new environment | | | |
| 7 | Some of my family members appeared in some bad phenomena such as theft, addiction and others | | | |
| 8 | Problems are solved inside the camp | | | |
| 9 | Violent behavior among children has emerged | | | |
| 10 | Wife-beating behaviors have emerged | | | |
| 11 | We are always accompanied by stress and anxiety | | | |
| 12 | Decline of children's health level | | | |
| 13 | Decline of children's educational level | | | |
| 14 | I like to go back to my city | | | |



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