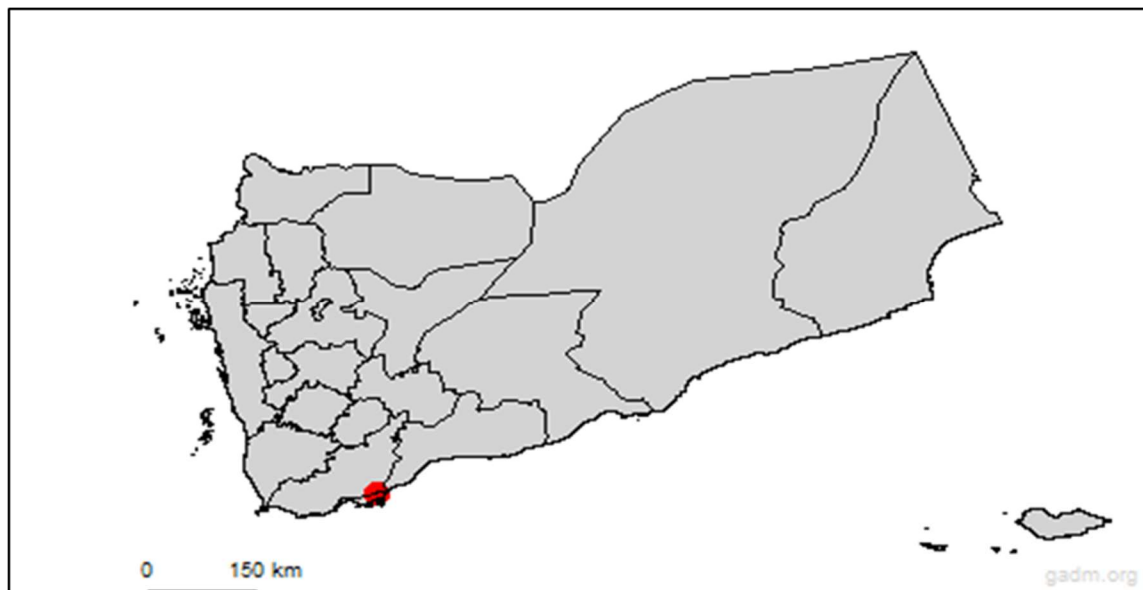# Dar Sa'ad Community Profile

Ali Jahis, Al-Ulfi, Al-Loqaia, Abd Albari, Ibn Al Basir, and Al Rabash Communities
Dar Sa'ad District, Aden Governorate

REPORT: January 22, 2020

Aden is one of 21 governorates in Yemen. Aden occupies a geographical area of 760 km² and forms 0.14% of the total area of the Republic of Yemen. The governorate's population is 1,761,000 inhabitants. Dar Sa'ad is one of eight districts within Aden. Based on 2018 figures, Dar Sa'ad has a population of 134,366, which is 7.6% of the total population of Aden. The majority of Dar Sa'ad residents work in the government and private sectors. Fishing is also an important livelihood. The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) classified Dar Sa'ad as the poorest district in the governorate. Key challenges in the district include limited electricity, lack of proper sanitation systems, unregulated and unsafe construction, and a lack of awareness of proper hygiene practices.

Table of Contents

Introduction

YCST Overview

Yemen Communities Stronger Together (YCST) is a three-year program funded by USAID and implemented by Global Communities (GC) in four governorates in Yemen, together with the Yemeni partner Field Medical Foundation (FMF) and specialized international partners, Build Up and Partners for Good (PfG). The purpose of YCST is to support local-level initiatives that mitigate conflict, strengthen social cohesion, promote the peaceful resolution of differences, and, where feasible, capitalize on stabilization opportunities in Yemen. To this end, YCST pursues four objectives:

1. Engage communities in an inclusive approach to identify and implement service delivery and conflict mitigation projects;
2. Build the capacity of formal and informal local leaders, organizations, and networks to serve as neutral arbitrators and peacebuilders that can meet community and constituent needs;
3. Pilot stabilization approaches to support local legitimate authorities to rapidly and effectively respond to citizen priorities that, if addressed, will contribute to a reduction in or the risk of localized violent conflict;
4. Carry out regular and action-oriented learning and contextual analysis across YCST interventions to support adaptive management and enhanced outcomes.

YCST's Theory of Change is based on the hypothesis that if local capacity to collaboratively identify and address conflict stressors and threats to social cohesion is built, and if tangible community-level results are demonstrated, then the resilience of Yemeni communities and institutions will increase, local authorities who participate in systems of accountability strengthened by YCST will be better prepared to lead their communities' participation in national peace efforts, and the effectiveness of models that can be replicated across the country will be demonstrated, laying the foundation for a peaceful and effective transition process.

Purpose of the Community Profile

This community profile represents six YCST PACE neighborhood communities in Dar Sa'ad district of Aden governorate. These communities are Ali Jahis, Al-Ulfi, Al-Loqaia, Abd Albari, Ibn Al Basir and Al Rabash. The profile provides information and analysis about the six communities with regards to socio-demographics, availability of basic services, social capital, drivers of conflict, community security, local governance, and their priorities.

The sources of information for this profile include baseline data collected in January and February 2019, as well as published research and reports. Findings in this profile are drawn from YCST's assessment and prioritization of stressors as well as the participatory conflict analysis undertaken by the Community Enhancement Committees (CEC) in June and August 2019.

The referenced baseline study provides reliable data on the GC Social Capital Index (SCI), perceptions of current levels of community security, existing informal and formal resources to deal with conflict/insecurity, and the drivers of this conflict in targeted areas. The study employed a mixed-methods approach collecting both primary qualitative and quantitative data through a household survey, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs).

The stressors assessment was conducted through FGDs administered by the CECs established in each of the six communities. Participants in the FGDs identified stressors that were then prioritized in a household survey conducted by the CEC. The CEC members then conducted the participatory conflict analysis.

Community Socio-Demographics

Aden is one of 21 governorates in Yemen. Aden occupies a geographical area of 760 km² and forms 0.14% of the total area of the Republic of Yemen. The governorate's population is 1,761,000 inhabitants. Dar Sa'ad is one of eight districts within Aden. Based on 2018 figures, Dar Sa'ad has a population of 134,366, which is 7.6% of the total population of Aden. Dar Sa'ad residents originated from other governorates in Yemen and moved into the area in the 1980s. Dar Sa'ad neighborhoods are home to diverse groups, including tribal communities from other governorates, Internally Displaced Persons or IDPs (3,619, the third highest number in Aden) and approximately about 4,800 refugees.
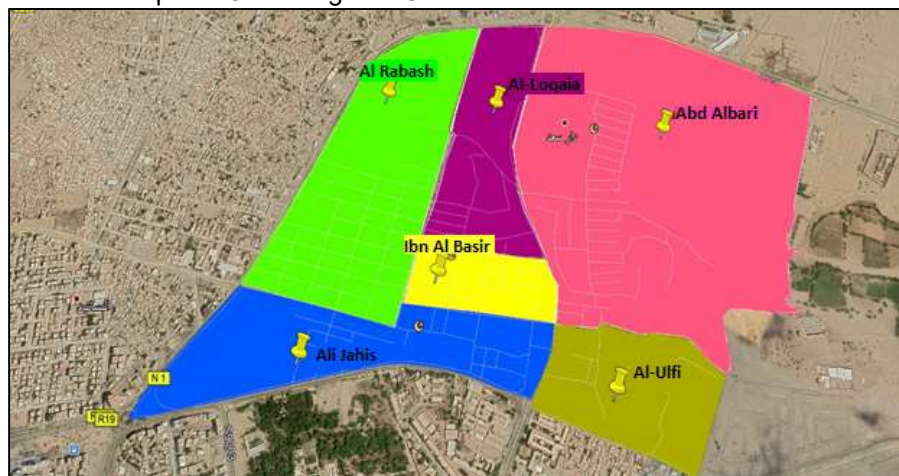
The majority of Dar Sa'ad residents work in the government and private sectors. Fishing is also an important livelihood. The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) classified Dar Sa'ad as the poorest district in the governorate. Key challenges in the district include limited electricity, lack of proper sanitation systems and poor hygiene practices, and unregulated and unsafe construction.

Dar Sa'ad is an urban district that is divided into two areas:

- 7 of October (Al-Gharbia/Western) – this area includes nine neighborhoods, of which four of them are targeted by YCST. Al-Gharbia neighborhoods are Ali Jahis, Ibn Al Basir, Al-Loqaia, Al Rabash, Al-Basateen, Al-Falaheen, Al-Basateen Al-Sharqia, Al-Wahsh, Al-Lohom.
- 1 of May (Al-Sharqia/Eastern) – this area includes eight neighborhoods, of which two of them are targeted by YCST. Al-Sharqia neighborhoods are Al-Ulfi, Abd Albari, Dar Mansoor, Beer Fadhel, Al-Madina Al-Khadra, Al-Yarmook, Masa'abein, and Al-Emad.

The six Dar Sa'ad communities targeted by YCST are neighboring areas divided between two sections, Al-Gharbia/Western and Al-Sharqia/Eastern. As such, the six communities depend on each other to access social services, including education and healthcare, and to meet their daily needs. There is ease of movement within and among the neighborhoods; community members are able reach other neighborhoods by car, motorcycle, or bicycle within 15 to 30 minutes.

Map 1: YCST-Targeted Communities in Dar Sa'ad District

Since these neighborhoods are all within the same district, they share local authorities at the district and governorate levels. These authorities only consider the distinction between the two parts of the district, Al-Gharbia/Western and Al-Sharqia/Eastern. In addition to sharing local authorities, the targeted neighborhoods share many characteristics, with some differences related to the availability of water and paved roads. Where one neighborhood may lack certain facilities, such as health centers, this is made up for by the availability of services nearby.

YCST target neighborhoods in Al Gharbia/Western include:

- **Ali Jahis.** According to estimates of local authorities, there are approximately 1,047 households living on the six streets that make up Ali Jahis, for a population of 8,266. These streets are Al Amal, Al Najah, Al Tessen, Al Diaa, Al Mohandesen, and Al Noor.

- **Al Rabash.** According to estimates of local authorities, there are 1,077 households living on the eight streets in Al Rabash, totaling a population of 9,027 people. The streets that make up Al Rabash include Al-Salam, Al-Wafa, Al-Madrasa, Al-Fath, Al-Amal, Al-Horiya, Al-Fayrooz and Al-Safa.
- **Ibn Al Basir.** According to estimates of local authorities, there are approximately 1,295 households living on the six streets of Ibn Al Basir, totaling a population of 10,539 people. The streets that make up Ibn Al Basir include Al-Safa, Al-Horya, Al-Salam, Al-Kifah, Al-Amal and Al-Fateh.
- **Al-Loqaia.** According to estimates of local authorities, there are around 1,695 households living in the seven streets in Al-Loqaia, totaling a population of 10,621 people. The streets that make up Al-Loqaia include Al Nagdah, Al Safa, Al Jihad, Al Zaribah, Al Wafa, Al Shortah, and Al Madrasa.

YCST target neighborhoods in Al Sharqia/Eastern include:

- **Al-Ulfi.** According to estimates of local authorities, there are around 2,024 households living in ten streets in Al-Ulfi, totaling a population of 13,964 people. The streets that make up the neighborhood include Main Street, Mohammed Awadh, Al-Sobaiha, Dirham, Philistine, Al-Somal, Mohammed Janah, Zahra Khalil, Al-Moasafah, and Al-Batal.
- **Abd Albari.** According to estimates of local authorities, there are around 3,233 households living in eight streets in Abd Albari, totaling a population of 25,988 people. The streets that make up the neighborhood include Bilal, Rfat, Hayel, Al-Yamoo, Khalil, Al-Enshaat, Al-Nagashi, and Al-Salmeen.

Access to Basic Services

Water and Sanitation

The six communities rely on the government water system as their main source of water. This is piped from Nasser Water Project, which was drilled in 1954 on public land allocated by the local water and sanitation corporation. The Nasser Water Project spans over 2.4 square kilometers and contains 32 wells located in southeastern Lahj governorate. These wells are also the primary water source for all districts in Aden city.

The Nasser Water Project field suffers from several problems, such as a lack of fuel to operate the water pump and unauthorized construction of homes on the field. Residents also construct household sewage pits, which may cause water contamination in the well field. This unauthorized construction of homes and sewage pits raises a serious concern for all Aden residents, including the six targeted communities.

Despite having established access to the water system, the residents in targeted communities suffer from poor water supply and frequent interruption of water service to their homes. This is due to poor pumping from water fields and the growth in population, including IDPs, that is connected to the same water network, which reduces the amount of water reaching all districts in Aden.

This situation worsened after the civil war began in 2015, resulting in an increase of IDPs specifically in eastern Dar Sa'ad. The issue of infrequent water access came out as the top community stressor in the two communities in Al-Sharqia, namely Al-Ulfi and Abd Albari. Abd Albari receives water for two hours every three days, while Al-Ulfi receives water for two hours every four days. The situation in other target neighborhoods is similarly infrequent as they have access to pumped water for two to three hours every two to five days.

While water is a priority for these communities, the Nasser Water Project is located in Lahj governorate and the related rehabilitation costs are significantly beyond the scope of donor-funded projects such as YCST.

Moreover, the sewage network in targeted communities is in need of maintenance. Unauthorized connections from new buildings to the sewage network have overloaded the network and resulted in blocked pipes and sewage backing up into the streets. This presents health and environmental hazards. The most damaged sewage network is in Abd Albari as a result of the unauthorized construction of houses along the sewage network. This also makes any intervention in the sewage system in the areas very difficult to manage.

Health Services

There are no government hospitals in Dar Sa'ad district, and the nearest hospital is in neighboring Sheikh Othman district. Of the Dar Sa'ad neighborhoods, Ali Jahis and Al-Ulfi, are closest to the hospital, just 2.8km away. There are three public medical care units that operate for eight hours a day (8:00am-4:00pm). Two of these units are in Ali Jahis, namely Dar Al Om Clinic and Arihan Dental Clinic, and one in Ibn Al Basir, named Al-Dar Unit. According to the FGD, patients in the six communities go to nearby private clinics and hospitals in the other districts, mainly Sheikh Othman, in Aden governorate due to the deteriorating quality of health services in Dar Sa'ad.

The remaining 35 centers are privately-owned clinics and pharmacies. Ibn Al Basir has the largest number of medical units (18 clinics, health units, and pharmacies). There are no medical centers or pharmacies in Al Rabash and Al-Ulfi, so their residents go to Ibn Al Basir and Ali Jahis respectively.

Health facilities and staff in Dar Sa'ad targeted communities are listed in the table below.

#	Facility	Type	Community Name	Medical Doctor	Medical Assistant	Pharmacist Assistant	Lab Assistant	Nurse	Midwife
1	Dorat Al-Dar	Hospital	Ali Jahis	3	5	11	1	26	4
2	Dar Al Om Clinic	H/Unit	Ali Jahis	1	2	2	2	2	2
3	Arihan Dental Clinic	H/Unit	Ali Jahis	1	1	-	-	1	-
4	Dorat Al-Dar Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ali Jahis	-	-	3	-	-	-
5	Al-Faisal Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ali Jahis	-	-	3	-	-	-
6	Al- Een Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ali Jahis	-	-	3	-	-	-
7	Al-Baha Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ali Jahis	-	-	2	-	-	-
8	Noor Al-Dar Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ali Jahis	-	-	2	-	-	-
9	Al-Baraa Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ali Jahis	-	-	2	-	-	-
10	El- Sah Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ali Jahis	-	-	2	-	-	-
11	Noof Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ali Jahis	-	-	2	-	-	-
12	Abdullah Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ali Jahis	-	-	2	-	-	-
13	Nomaan Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ali Jahis	-	-	2	-	-	-
14	Al-Dar Unit	H/Unit	Ibn Al Basir	15	25	5	4	4	25
15	Al-Dawoodi Clinic	Clinic	Ibn Al Basir	5	5	2	2	2	1
16	Al-Salam Clinic	Clinic	Ibn Al Basir	3	-	-	2	-	-
17	Afifi Clinic	Clinic	Ibn Al Basir	1	-	-	-	-	-
18	Fatima Clinic	Clinic	Ibn Al Basir	2	2	1	-	-	-
19	Shaikan Lab	Lab	Ibn Al Basir	-	-	-	3	-	-
20	Pharmacist Clinic	Clinic	Ibn Al Basir	-	-	2	-	-	-
21	Rafaa Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ibn Al Basir	-	-	4	-	-	-
22	Haram Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ibn Al Basir	-	-	4	-	-	-
23	Andalos Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ibn Al Basir	-	-	2	-	-	-
24	Bara Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ibn Al Basir	-	-	2	-	-	-
25	Forqan Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ibn Al Basir	-	-	2	-	-	-
26	Nabd Alshifa Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ibn Al Basir	-	-	1	-	-	-
27	Afifi Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ibn Al Basir	-	-	2	-	-	-
28	Manara Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ibn Al Basir	-	-	1	-	-	-
29	Osama Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Ibn Al Basir	-	-	1	-	-	-
30	Al-Dar Unit	H/Unit	Ibn Al Basir	15	25	5	4	4	25
31	Al-Dawoodi Clinic	Clinic	Ibn Al Basir	5	5	2	2	2	1
32	Dorat Al-Dar	Pharmacy	Al-Loqaia	-	-	2	-	-	-
33	Rahma Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Abd Albari	-	-	2	-	-	-
34	Madaaen Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Abd Albari	-	-	2	-	-	-
35	Shokani Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Abd Albari	-	-	2	-	-	-
36	Mogtareben Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Abd Albari	-	-	2	-	-	-
37	Nabd Al-Hayah	Pharmacy	Abd Albari	-	-	2	-	-	-
38	Dawoodi Pharmacy	Pharmacy	Abd Albari	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Total			78	70	86	29	113	58

Electricity and Telecommunication

The power network and grids were established in Dar Sa'ad district at the end of the 1980s. Dar Sa'ad has faced challenges of electricity availability since the beginning of the nation's political instability in 2011. The problems have worsened since the beginning of the conflict in 2015 as many technical problems arose in the network, which have led to the frequent blackouts that can last for several days. Dar Sa'ad is the district in Aden that is most affected by electricity blackouts. When the network is functioning, Dar Sa'ad district

will have access to three to five hours of electricity per day. According to the Public Electricity Corporation in Aden, this is due to numerous unauthorized connections to the network.

Landline phone and internet services are available in the district, and access is available to all mobile networks, namely Sabafone, MTN, and Yemen Mobile since 2002. There are several private radio stations serving these communities, including Lana, Al Gad, Al Mushriq, Aden FM, and Bandar Ade. All these stations broadcast from Khormakser district to cover Aden and near governorates. Despite this coverage, anecdotal evidence suggests heavy use of internet and social media, rather than radio, for news and information.

Transportation Infrastructure

The targeted communities are urban areas within Aden and therefore are accessible by many roads that connect Dar Sa'ad to Sheikh Othman and Al-Mansura districts as well as the main road that connects Aden and Lahj governorates. Most of the internal streets in targeted communities in Al-Gharbia are paved, yet most of the streets in Al-Sharqia are not paved. Buses and motorbikes operate inside the communities as public transport that also connects all six communities. Residents use vehicles, motorbikes, bicycles, and public transport or walk to travel in their neighborhoods. Nevertheless, residents of each community typically access the other communities by foot. The furthest distance between the targeted communities in Al-Gharbia (Ali Jahis) and Al-Sharqia (Abd Albari) is 5.7km. Dar Sa'ad uses Aden International Airport, which is located approximately 30 minutes by car from Dar Sa'ad district.

Education

There are 21 public schools in Dar Sa'ad distributed across all its communities, including eight schools located in the six target communities. In addition to students from Dar Sa'ad communities, these schools are accessed by students from areas and villages in Lahj governorate. Students who attend school within the district typically walk to school, while few students who live outside of the district use public transportation. One of the seven schools is not functional since the construction was stopped before the war.

School Name	Level	Community	Teachers	Boys	Girls
Zainab	Secondary (girls)	Ali Jahis	63	-	1,247
Al-Nada	Kindergarten	Ali Jahis	28	158	170
Al-Wahda	Basic/primary	Al Rabash	85	458	1,022
Al-Shokani	Primary (girls)	Al-Loqaia	79	-	2,994
Abdo Fadel	Primary (boys)	Al-Loqaia	53	1,529	-
Omar Bin Al Kattab	Basic/primary (boys)	Abd Albari	82	1,925	-
Bin Kaldon	Secondary (boys)	Abd Albari	27	885	-
Ammar Bin Yasir	Not functioning	Abd Albari	-	-	-
Total			**417**	**4,955**	**5,433**

Livelihoods and Income

The targeted communities' residents rely on various sources of income. Many of them work in the private sector, though there is a large segment of the community that works in public institutions. This includes those who work in security forces, schools, hospitals and health centers, and local government offices. According to FGDs, while there are opportunities for females to access employment, there is income disparity between female and male community members in Dar Sa'ad overall. Additionally, unemployment is high amongst the youth in the targeted six communities and mostly employed as soldiers, both in the internationally-recognized government (IRG) military and other armed groups.

Social Capital

Simply put, social capital is the 'glue' holding societies together, without which they would collapse. More specifically, it refers to the internal social and cultural coherence of a society and the relationships,

networks, norms, attitudes, and values that govern interactions between people and institutions and contribute to economic and social development[1].

This concept is investigated by YCST with the purpose of strengthening resilience and laying the foundations for peace efforts. Specifically, the assessment encompassed attitudes towards participation, levels of participation, breadth and strength of participation, and trust and accountability.

Participation in Community Groups and Activities

Residents of Al-Ulfi and Abd Albari responded in the household survey that they participate in community groups or are members of CSOs (73% and 58% respectively). The participation is lower among residents of Al Rabash (15%), Al-Loqaia (11%), Ali Jahis (9%), and Ibn Al Basir (7%).

Relating to volunteering in community-based initiatives (e.g., infrastructure, sanitation, waste disposal, education, and health services), the vast majority of residents in Abd Albari (90%) have not volunteered for such projects in the last year, while 57% of Al-Ulfi residents have volunteered at least once for projects benefitting the community. In Al-Ulfi, 43% of residents have not volunteered in any projects. Zero residents in Al Rabash responded they volunteered in community projects in the last year, while a small portion of residents in Ali Jahis (9%) and Al Loqaia (2%) have volunteered in the last year. Four percent of residents in Ibn Al Basir have volunteered in three or more initiatives. Most of the volunteers in Ibn al-Basir community were the Sheiks of the community.

Attitudes Towards Participation

YCST asked residents to respond if volunteering for new projects is a priority. Residents responded with their positive support of this statement, namely 88% of Al-Loqaia residents, 86% of Abd Albari residents, 56% of Al-Rabash, 48% of Ibn Al Basir residents, 39% of Ali Jahis residents and 14% of Al-Ulfi residents.

Willingness to Trust

For willingness to ask for help from relatives or neighbors, 70% of respondents in Al-Loqaia agreed they would be willing to ask a relative not living in their household for a small loan. This is followed by Al Rabash with 63%, Abd Albari with 61%, Ali Jahis 58%, Ibn Al Basir 54%, and Al-Ulfi with only 23% responding positively.

Regarding willingness to ask for help from networks, 75% of residents in Al Rabash indicated they would approach their networks for advice, and 73% indicated they would approach a teacher for advice about their children. For Al-Loqaia, 59% indicated they would approach their networks for advice, and 44% indicated they would approach a teacher for advice about their children. For Ibn Al Basir, 54% indicated they would approach their networks for advice, and 75% indicated they would approach a teacher for advice about their children. For Ali Jahis, 53% indicated they would approach their networks for advice, and 62% indicated they would approach a teacher for advice about their children. For Al-Ulfi residents, most respondents indicated they were 'Likely' or 'Very Likely' to approach fellow group members or local teachers. Finally, 22% of respondents in Abd Albari responded that they were 'Unlikely' to ask a fellow group member for advice.

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[1] Grootaert, C. and Van Bastelaer, T., 2001. *Understanding and measuring social capital: A synthesis of findings and recommendations from the social capital initiative* (Vol. 24). World Bank, Social Development Family, Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development Network.

Norms of Accountability and Inclusion

Measuring mechanisms for community engagement, frequency of inclusion, and actions to hold leaders accountable gives an indication of a community's capacity to influence local decision making and for collective action. Almost all of the household survey respondents in Ali Jahis (97%) said they did not participate in any community decisions in the past year. This is followed by responses from Al-Loqaia (95%), Al Rabash (94%), Ibn Al Basir (93%), Abd Albari (87%) and Al-Ulfi (50%) saying they had not responded in community decisions. In Al-Sharqia, 10% of residents participated in community decisions at least once in the past year, and 50% of residents in Al-Gharbia did so.

> **Snapshot of Recent Violence in Yemen**
>
> Three million people have been displaced by this recent violence, and the number of people without enough to eat has increased to 15.9 million (World Food Programme, Dec 2018), or roughly half the population. Prior to the escalation of the conflict, over 90 percent of Yemen's staple foods were imported, but the closure of ports and other restrictions further decreased availability. The UN is targeting an estimated 13.6 million people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance, particularly in the fields of health, water, food, and protection.

Institutional Trust

The household survey investigated the communities' perceptions of local government responsiveness and trust in institutions, the legal system, and law enforcement at the local level. This data aims to give an indication of the challenges related to citizen engagement and whether the institutional environment encourages that type of engagement. The survey showed that 61% of respondents in the Al-Sharqia communities (Abd Albari and Al-Ulfi) have very low levels of trust in local security forces and the government. A slight majority of respondents (55%) of Al-Gharbia communities (Ali Jahis, Al Rabash, Ibn Al Basir, and Al-Loqaia) felt they could not trust in local security forces and the government.

Strength and Breadth of Social Networks

The resources available to an individual for solving a problem or improving their economic wellbeing is an important feature of social capital. This includes whether community members can depend on each other to share resources, time, or advice, and the strength of the social capital in terms of whether individuals can reach out to those, not in their immediate circle for support. All respondents in Al-Ulfi indicated they had someone they could turn to for a small loan. This is followed by Ali Jahis residents (70%), Ibn Al Basir residents (59%), Abd Albari residents (59%), Al Rabash residents (36%), and Al-Loqaia residents (22%). Moreover, 77% of respondents in Abd Albari said they could not turn to anyone to help to repair equipment. This is followed by residents responding similarly in Al Rabash (33%), Al-Loqaia (22%), Al-Ulfi (14%), Ibn Al Basir (11%), and Ali Jahis (9%).

Conflict Dynamics

Types of Conflict

The focus group participants identified the types of conflict in Dar Sa'ad, and there was consensus that the conflict is both intra-communal and inter-communal. The intra-communal conflict stems from disagreements over land and community resources. The inter-communal conflict is large-scale between the Southern Transitional Council (STC) and the IRG military, which involves many youth and men from the six targeted communities. Residents' involvement in the IRG military, STC, or other groups also contributes to tensions in the neighborhoods. Additionally, the international war on AQAP affects communities in Dar Sa'ad in the form of attacks on security checkpoint in the district.

Drivers of Conflict

In the participatory analysis led by the CECs, the participants further analyzed and broke down the local conflict to identify its drivers. Feuds between people is considered to be the main driver of local conflict in targeted communities. This is usually exacerbated by disputes over lands and houses.

Related to conflict resolution in targeted communities, few residents said they would able to trust the security forces and judicial system. In fact, FGD respondents said that the 'absence' and weakness of the state is responsible for conflict between community members. This suggests that locals here are turning to police as a last resort in the absence of informal mechanisms or leaders for resolving the conflict. Residents often seek the council of leaders in the community (Sheiks, educated figures, and others) before contacting the police. They further stressed that drug abuse is a problem driving conflict in the community

Although the household survey responses summarized above indicate a degree of distrust in the security forces and locals, all respondents indicated that they were not very confident trusting security forces. Regarding the judicial system, most respondents indicated that they did could not trust the local legal system. Besides the lack of trust, many courts in the judicial system have been suspended due to security issues and political upheaval, most recently when the STC took control of Aden and the government in August 2019. Residents responded that they resort to the police to mediate conflict if the resolution offered by elders and leaders in the community fails to end the disagreement.

Regarding formal institutions, FGDs conducted by the CECs revealed that a lack of representation in local decision making is identified as a driver of conflict in the six targeted communities. FGD participants also added that the lack of transparency in decision making and the lack of communication between authorities and the community are barriers to participation in community-based decision making. Suggested measures (from FGD respondents) include greater integration of community and local authorities through increased communication from local authorities. Proliferation of firearms carried by young men is also highlighted as a driver of conflict. Community members added that armed men tend to resort to gun violence in any dispute.

Dar Sa'ad is one of the most affected districts in Aden by the conflict between the Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) and the Houthis. Moreover, the half of communities did not come under the control of the Houthis, who took over swaths of land in Aden governorate in 2015.

Conflict Resolution Mechanisms

In the six targeted communities, conflict resolution appears to be dependent on both informal and non-informal leaders (i.e., governmental and non-governmental, elected and non-elected). Results from FGDs and KIIs in the six targeted communities highlighted that conflict is resolved by police, dialogue, elders, sheikhs, local authority and imams. Programming related to facilitating conflict resolution in the six targeted communities should include the influence of formal entities and informal leaders as identified by the community.

Community Security

There is a strong link between the strength of the social capital within a community and the level of security. Where social networks and levels of trust in institutions and others within a community are weak and accountability is poor, certain groups are excluded from decision making and capacities for participation and collective mechanisms for confronting shared problems are weak. This leads to a high risk of violence and insecurity.

Regarding the standard of security, respondents from Abd Albari were much less positive about standards of security in this community. Forty-three percent (43%) of female respondents in Abd Albari rated it 'Bad,' in comparison to 33% of men. In Al-Ulfi, all female respondents rated the standard of security in their community as 'Bad' or 'Very Bad.' Half of the male respondents rated it as 'Very Bad,' whereas the remaining 50% rated it as 'Moderate.' Seventy-seven percent (77%) of Al Rabash respondents indicated the standard of security is 'Bad' or 'Very Bad.' Fewer than 10% indicated security was good. Responses among men and women were similar, citing that the security situation was unacceptable.

In Ali Jahis, 75% of respondents indicate the standard of security is 'Bad' or 'Very Bad.' Fewer than 10% indicated security was good. Responses between men and women were very similar. In Ibn Al Basir, 72% indicated the standard of security is 'Bad' or 'Very Bad.' Fewer than 10% indicated security was good. Responses between men and women were very similar. In Al-Loqaia, 47% of respondents indicate the standard of security is 'Bad' or 'Very Bad.' Fewer than 10% indicated security was good.

A large number of participants from all communities (particularly women) report that the security situation in their communities is 'Bad' or 'Very Bad.' Kidnappings, sexual harassment, and the inadequate security situation are the main causes of the perception of residents of this area that their communities can be unsafe.

Community Priorities

Community Stressors

The CECs in the six targeted communities carried out community stressors assessment in a form of four focus groups in each community. These four discussions were separately participated by female youth, female adults, male youth, and male adults. The groups in all six communities identified the stressors that negatively affected the social cohesion in their communities and their causes. The common stressors identified by all six communities were as follows:

- Power cuts, which the groups stated is due to the lack of maintenance of the networks, the unbalanced workload and unregulated connections to the network.
- Water cuts due to the pressure on the water network from IDPs and unauthorized settlements.
- Deterioration of the sewage network infrastructure due to the pressure from the growing population, including IDPs.
- Solid waste in the street due to lack of sanitation services and community commitment to maintain clean streets.
- Increase in the crimes and security incidents, including thefts, kidnapping and armed robberies due to increase in armed gangs as a result of unemployment.
- Lack of functioning streetlights, which was specifically raised as a significant concern by female groups, mainly due to lack of maintenance and decrease in the local government capacity.
- Deterioration of education quality as a result of the conflict and lack of enough support to the education system.

Moreover, Ali Jahis discussion groups (both female and male) also pointed out the need for engaging young children and youth in education to reduce their participation in violence. They mentioned the need for centers to eradicate illiteracy in their community, particularly among adults. Female groups also pointed out the need for initiatives and centers that support empowering women socially and economically.

There was no significant difference in the issues identified by both female and male groups in Ibn Albasir. Youth participants pointed out the need for recreational spaces where youth can play and positively relieve stress. The lack of public libraries was mentioned by all groups as a need to address, and the lack of civil defense units was also pointed out by all groups except the male youth participant group.

Al Rabash adult group participants pointed out to the need for transport stations since they are forced to walk long distances to access public transport. In addition to women's empowerment centers and initiatives, female groups mentioned the need for female centers that specialize in sports.

All groups in Abd Albari, Al-Loqaia, Al Rabash and Al-Ulfi mentioned the lack of paved roads and lack of centers providing health services including child and maternal care. Groups in Al-Loqaia, Al Rabash, and Al-Ulfi also raised the issue of a lack of safe spaces for children to play and have recreational activities.

Prioritized Stressors

The CEC led the process of prioritizing community stressors in a household survey. Addressing the power issues was prioritized in Ali Jahis, Ibn Al Basir, and Al-Loqaia. In all these communities, addressing water problems came out as second priority. Sanitation was a first priority in Al Rabash. In Abd Albari and Al-Ulfi, alleviating the pressure on water was the first priority and electricity the second. Improving sewage networks was established by the survey as the third priority in all targeted six communities.

Improving Access to Basic Services. YCST engineers confirmed that the project resources cannot address the water and sewage problems. Therefore, the members of CECs worked with the Public Electricity Corporation to assess the resources required to address the electricity issues and present a proposal to YCST. CECs also believe that addressing the electricity issue will also resolve all the disputes

and community tension that is related to usage of electricity. They also stated this electricity support project will address the lack of streetlights and decrease risks related to armed robberies occurring in the dark. The proposed project aims to replace old and add new electricity transformers and grid wiring that will solve the technical problems arose in the communities' electrical networks.

Women's Empowerment through Skills and Livelihood Opportunities. Moreover, YCST is planning to engage local organizations to respond to stressors related to women's empowerment as identified by female groups in Ali Jahis and Al Rabash communities. Through its Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Grants funds and Peacebuilding Grants funds, YCST will give grants to organizations to provide vocational training and women's empowerment programming in Ali Jahis and Al Rabash.

Promoting Peaceful Conflict Resolution through Engagement of Community Structures and Civil Society Organizations. YCST will also work with the CECs, local leaders, and civil society organizations to train community members to mitigate conflict and act as neutral arbiters. These peacemaking trainings will empower leaders to peaceably resolve local conflict. As these peacemaking skills may apply to many kinds of conflict, this component may not necessitate a separate service delivery project.