REACH Yemen:
Round 5 Key Findings & Trends Analysis

March-May 2023

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SMT General Objective

Background

- CCCM Cluster, partners & REACH successfully implemented Site Report for 3 years to profile Internally Displaced Person (IDP) hosting sites in Yemen (since October 2019).

- In 2023, Site Report data collection is shifting to differ between managed and non-managed sites (Twin-Track approach).

  - ✓ Need for more regular and detailed, sectoral information in managed sites

  - ✓ High number of IDP sites in Yemen & inability to cover all sites equally

  - ✓ Improve collaboration and service coordination with other sectors (i.e., shelter, WASH, food)

  - ✓ Facilitate an improved evidence-based CCCM response

Site Monitoring Tool (SMT)

- In 2022, the CCCM Cluster with support from REACH, SAG and other Clusters developed the new Site Monitoring Tool (SMT).

- **Round 1** SMT data collection was conducted in January 2023, and **Round 5** in May 2023

Table 1. SRT / SMT Twin-Track Approach

Site Reporting Tool (SRT)	Site Monitoring Tool (SMT)
Data collection in **non-managed** sites with light response modalities	Data collection in **managed** sites with static/mobile/remote response modalities
Quarterly or bi-annual data collection **	Monthly data collection**
Information collected by **enumerators** from Key Informants <u>in site</u>	Information self-reported by **Site Managers** <u>in site or remotely</u>
Light tool to gather basic data on IDP sites demographics, threats and service access	**Detailed** tool that provides an overview of each sector, CCCM activities, demographics, safety threats, natural hazards, gaps & needs

** Exact data collection timelines & frequency may be adjusted as needed.

Limitations of Site Monitoring Tool (SMT)

- **Coverage:** Coverage of SMT will likely not reach all 2,400+ IDP sites across Yemen. Data collection will depend on site accessibility & capacity of CCCM partners to conduct regular data collection.

- **Sectoral information:** While the SMT provides information on key indicators per sector, it does not replace detailed sectoral assessments per site by sectoral specialists.

- **Unequal implementation of SMT:** As many CCCM partners will support SMT data collection across Yemen, despite training, indicators may be slightly differently interpreted and reported upon by site managers from different NGOs.

- **Reporting errors:** Based on experience with the CCCM Site Report, SMT might collect contradictory data with other CCCM IM tools (i.e., CCCM Flood Report, Eviction Tracking Matrix) which could stem from reporting errors or actual changes over time. It is thus of high importance that CCCM partners report accurately across all CCCM IM tools.

- **Data representativeness:** Since SMT information is not a household-level assessment, information can only provide indicative information at site-level. SMT information does not allow for beneficiary selection at household-level or other household-level interventions without sectoral follow up assessments.

- **Trends Analysis:** All trends analysis should be treated as indicative only, particularly due to changes in site coverage over time

02

Presentation Objective

Objectives

- REACH analysed data from Round 5 (May 2023) of SMT data collection in **managed sites** across IRG-controlled areas. These findings were contextualised with R3 and R4 data to facilitate a trends analysis which builds on the Q1 Trends Analysis Report

- <u>Objective:</u> Assess the current needs and cross-sectoral service access and evaluate their evolution since the Q1 2023 Trends Analysis (available <u>here</u>)

✓New SMT has extended indicator list, enabling cross-sectoral evaluation of site facilities and service access.

✓Ability to track improvements/deteriorations of SMT indicators over-time

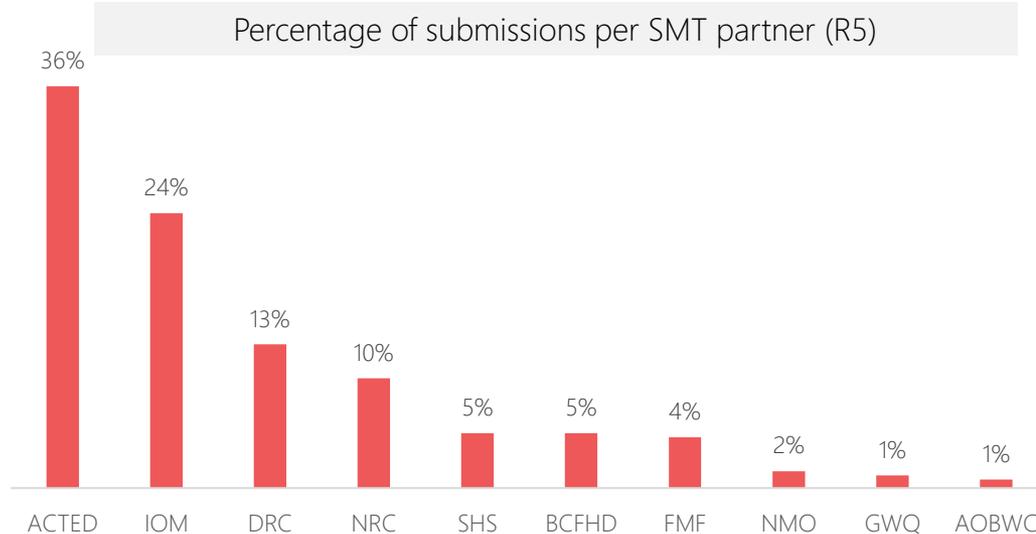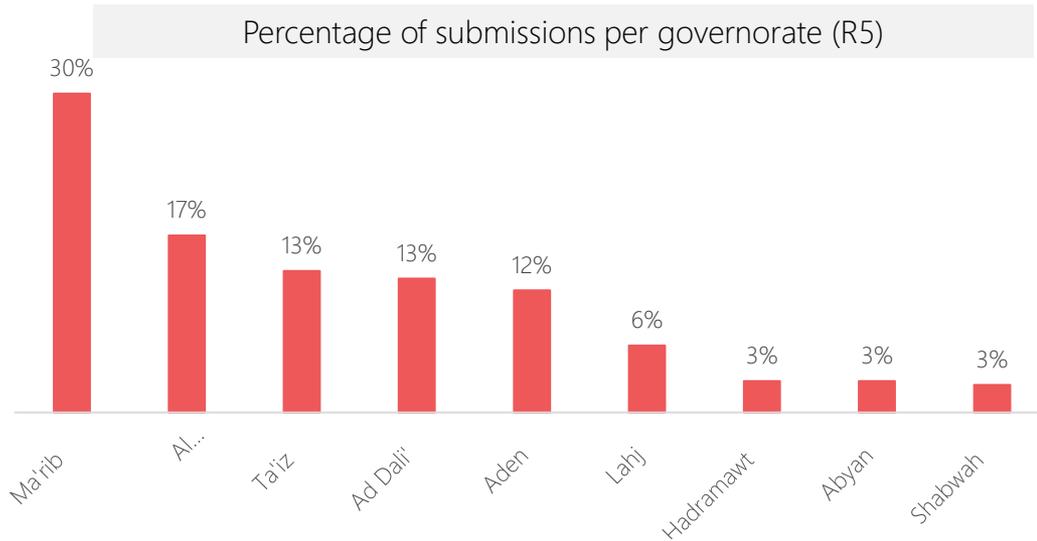✓Facilitate an improved evidence-based CCCM response, and measure impact of current response
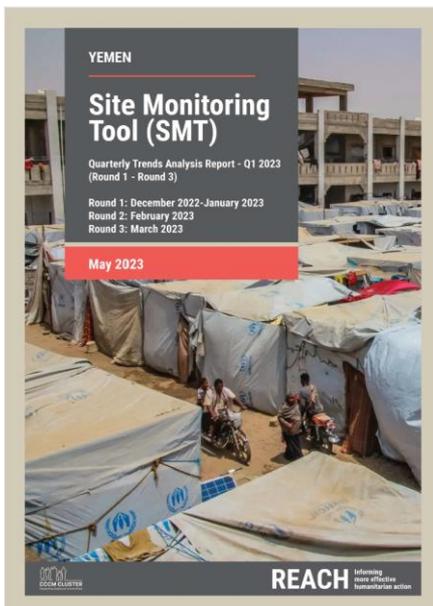
Overview of SMT **Data Collection (**Rounds 3-5**)**

Data collection round	Reporting period	Hub(s)	Governorates	Assessed IDP sites	Data collection partners
Round 3	March 2023	Aden & Marib	9	196	9
Round 4	April 2023	Aden & Marib	9	196	9
Round 5	May 2023	Aden & Marib	9	267	10*

*IOM sites were included in R5, which explains the large increase in assessed sites between R4 and R5.

SMT Data collection: Round 5

Percentage of submissions per governorate (R5)

Governorate	Percentage
Ma'rib	30%
Al...	17%
Ta'iz	13%
Ad Dali'	13%
Aden	12%
Lahj	6%
Hadramawt	3%
Abyan	3%
Shabwah	3%

Percentage of submissions per SMT partner (R5)

Partner	Percentage
ACTED	36%
IOM	24%
DRC	13%
NRC	10%
SHS	5%
BCFHD	5%
FMF	4%
NMO	2%
GWQ	1%
AOBWC	1%

- Data collection across 9 governorates in IRG-controlled areas
- R5 Data collected for 267 sites
  - R3: 196 sites, R4: 196 sites
  - Inclusion of IOM (24% sites)

- R5 Data submission: 31st May – June 6th (5 working days)
- Reporting timelines: R5 covers May 2023
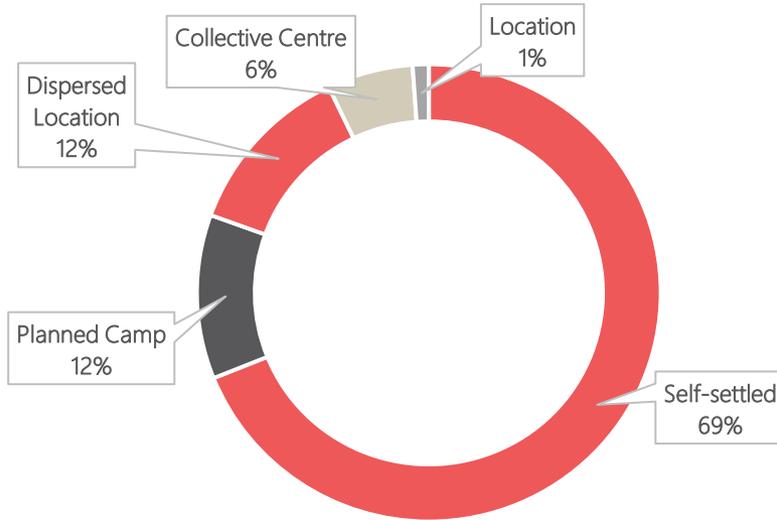 - R3: March 2023 R4: April 2023

03

Sectoral Findings

General Site Information / Site Management Committee (SMC)

Site Typology (R5)

Location 1%

Collective Centre 6%

Dispersed Location 12%

Planned Camp 12%

Self-settled 69%

Urbanisation (R5)

21% Urban

17% <-->

62% Rural

SMC Presence

2.3 days average
3% zero days

15% SMC Teams **Stationary**

3% SMC staff **>** **trained** SMC staff

Occupancy Agreements (R5)

28% Written

40% Verbal

32% None
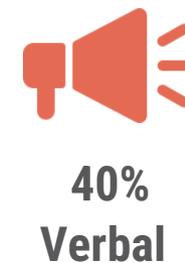
Site Access & Threats

% of assessed sites by reported safety/security threats, by SMT Round

Threat	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5
None	61%	62%	54%
Fire-related incidents	20%	19%	25%
Forced eviction	16%	16%	18%
Friction with HC	7%	9%	10%
Conflict-related incidents	4%	3%	4%
Car accident	1%	1%	2%

■ Round 3　■ Round 4　■ Round 5

Flood Occurrence (R5)

12 (4%) sites

6 sites reported floods, **50% (n=3)** cited **poor drainage**

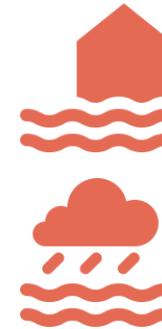## Fire Occurrence (R5)

11 (4%) sites

16 assessed sites reported fires across R3-R5, **81% (n=13)** cited **unsafe electrical wiring**

Eviction Risks (R5)*

Request to vacate land 62%
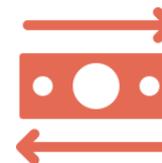
Rent disputes 38%

*subset of sites that reported a threat of forced eviction (18%)

Demographics & Displacement

Information Gap: Arrivals & Departures

61% assessed sites reported having information on the number of HH arrivals in May 2023, and just **57%** for HH departures

Average HH departures per site (R3-R5)

Round 3	Round 4	Round 5
1.5	1.0	2.8

Average HH arrivals per site (R3-R5)

Round 3	Round 4	Round 5
3.2	1.6	3.5

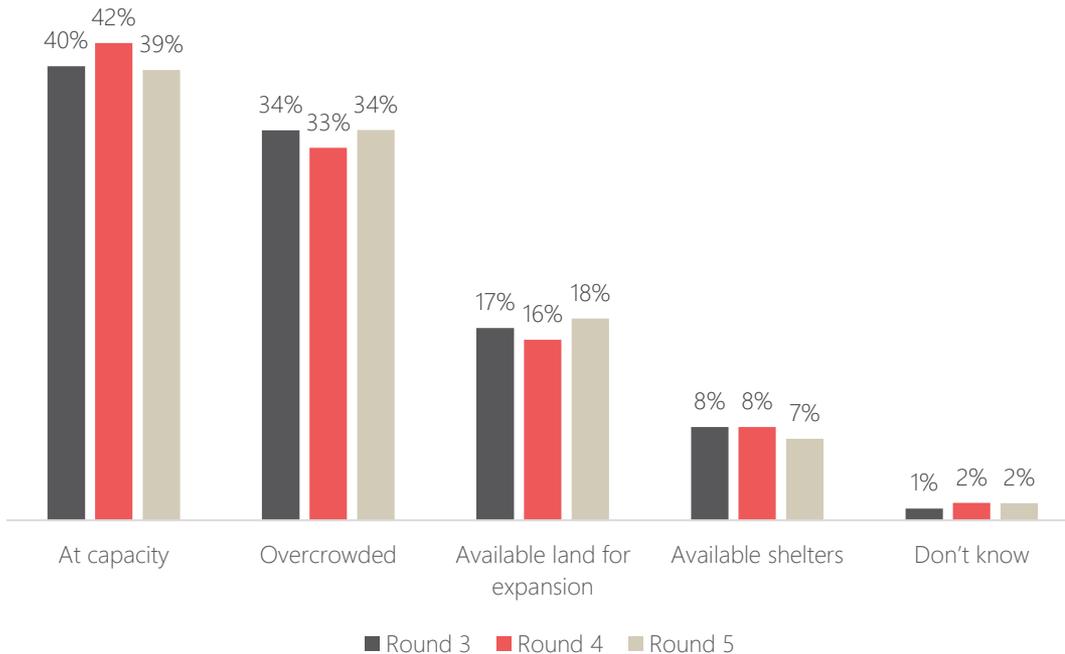### Reasons for Departure from AoO (R5)

Security Concerns 95%

Lack of Basic Services 26%

Assets Destroyed 25%

Unemployment 25%

Shelter

% of assessed sites by shelter capacity, by SMT Round

	At capacity	Overcrowded	Available land for expansion	Available shelters	Don't know
Round 3	40%	34%	17%	8%	1%
Round 4	42%	33%	16%	8%	2%
Round 5	39%	34%	18%	7%	2%

■ Round 3 ■ Round 4 ■ Round 5

5% assessed sites reported cases of HHs living without shelter in open-air conditions (R5)

Shelter Issues (R5)

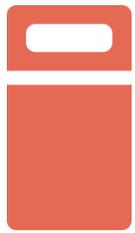**17%** assessed sites reported 'All' shelters have functioning locks

49% assessed sites reported shelters shared between unrelated HHs.
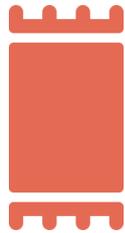
27% assessed sites reported all/ vast majority (75%+) HH shelters required repair/maintenance.

NFIs

% of assessed sites where **all** HHs have access to the following NFIs, R5
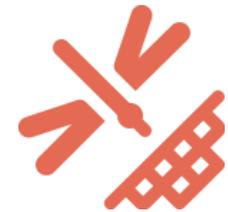
Mattresses
10%

Blankets
12%
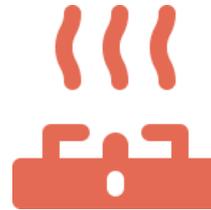
Stoves
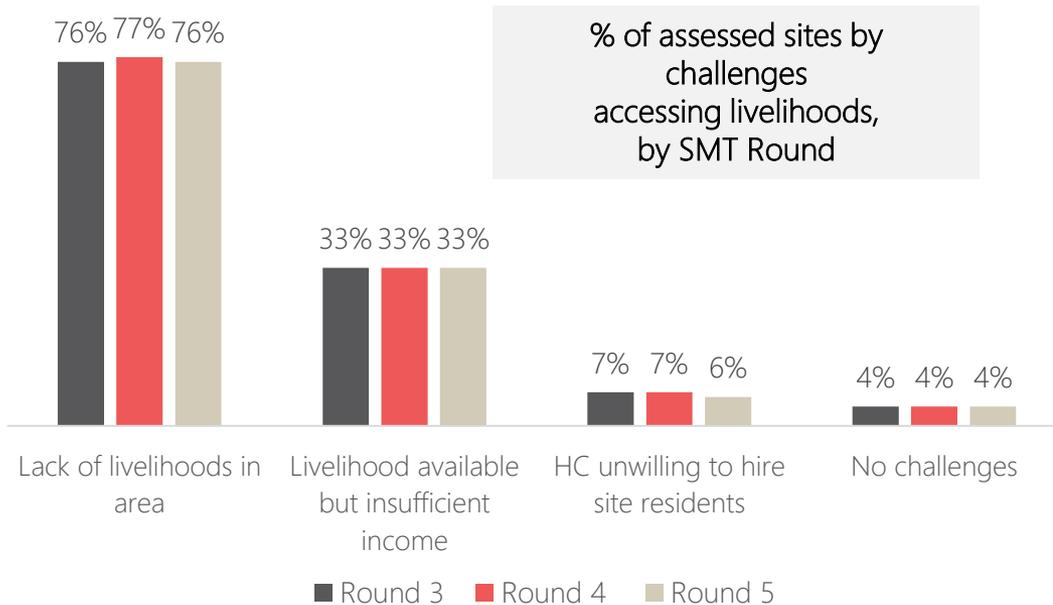**6%**

Mosquito Nets
5%

Water container buckets
10%

Hygiene Items
10%

Nearly all cases of missing NFIs are caused by unaffordability rather than unavailability

Food Security & Livelihoods

% of assessed sites by challenges accessing livelihoods, by SMT Round

76% 77% 76%
Lack of livelihoods in area

33% 33% 33%
Livelihood available but insufficient income

7% 7% 6%
HC unwilling to hire site residents

4% 4% 4%
No challenges

- Round 3
- Round 4
- Round 5

Livelihood Gaps* (R5)

Livelihood Skills Training 85%

CFW Opportunities 80%

Start-up capital to start/continue business 72%

In-kind assistance (capital goods) 72%

CCCM CLUSTER
Supporting displaced communities

SMT Partner Discussion: What programmes are being /can be implemented to overcome livelihood gaps/challenges?

What are the heightened livelihood challenges faced by in-camp IDPs, compared to the broader Yemen populace?

What role can CCCM practitioners play, given the broader economic hardships in Yemen?

*These %'s were obtained by including sites that reported *'all of the above'* livelihood gaps (47%) in addition to the score for each individual livelihood gap
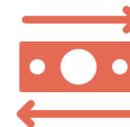
See also SMT R5 Livelihoods Analysis here

Food Security & Livelihoods

% of assessed sites by primary source(s) of food, by SMT Round

Legend: ■ Round 3 ■ Round 4 ■ Round 5

Source	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5
Market	67%	69%	71%
Food assistance (NGO)	51%	49%	52%
Debt	28%	30%	38%
Cash assistance (NGO)	45%	44%	37%
Labour exchange	21%	21%	22%
Gifts	10%	12%	20%
Charity	14%	17%	19%
Food/Cash assistance (Gov.)	5%	6%	5%
Home-grown	2%	2%	2%
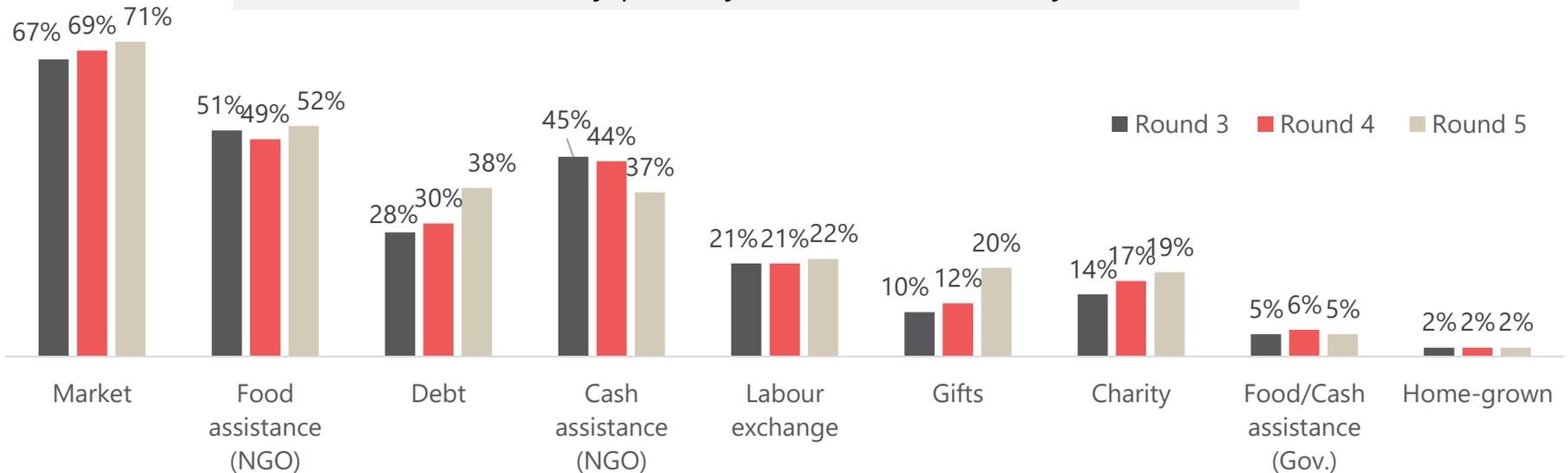
Food access = aid dependency? (R5)

6% reported markets as source of food *without* also reporting government/NGO assistance and/or negative food-related coping mechanisms as sources
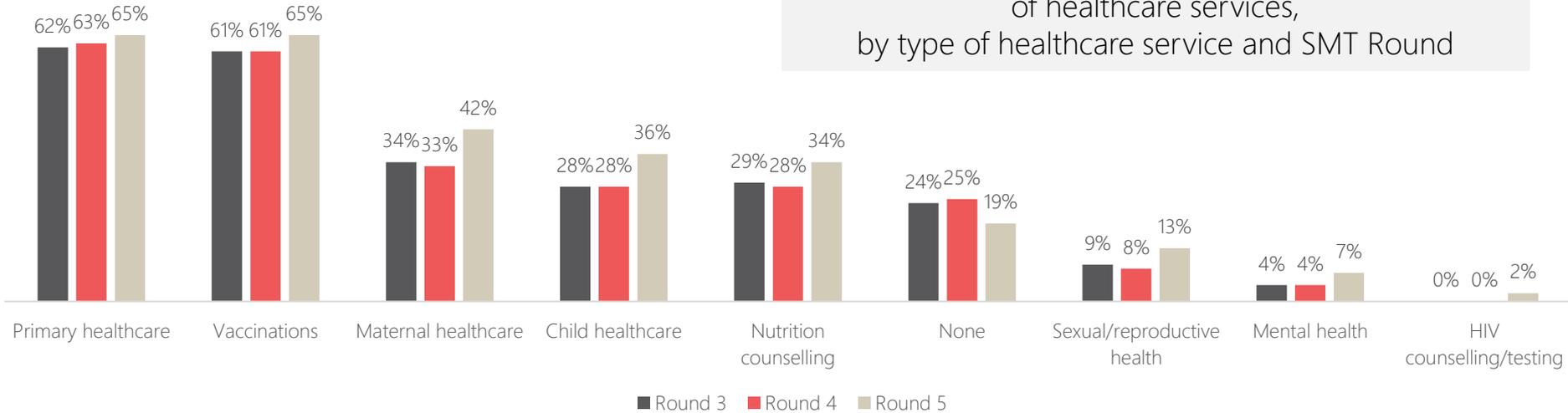
11% assessed sites reported 'all' site residents can access food, yet **0%** assessed sites reported no source of food – which may indicate aid dependency to enable food access.

59% assessed sites reported basic food items as unaffordable and/or unavailable. Of these, **93%** reported the issue to be unaffordability.

Health

% of assessed sites by reported availability of healthcare services, by type of healthcare service and SMT Round

Type	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5
Primary healthcare	62%	63%	65%
Vaccinations	61%	61%	65%
Maternal healthcare	34%	33%	42%
Child healthcare	28%	28%	36%
Nutrition counselling	29%	28%	34%
None	24%	25%	19%
Sexual/reproductive health	9%	8%	13%
Mental health	4%	4%	7%
HIV counselling/testing	0%	0%	2%

■ Round 3 ■ Round 4 ■ Round 5

Top healthcare challenges (R5)

Treatment/ medicine unaffordable
67%

Transport unaffordable
37%

Medicine unavailable
35%

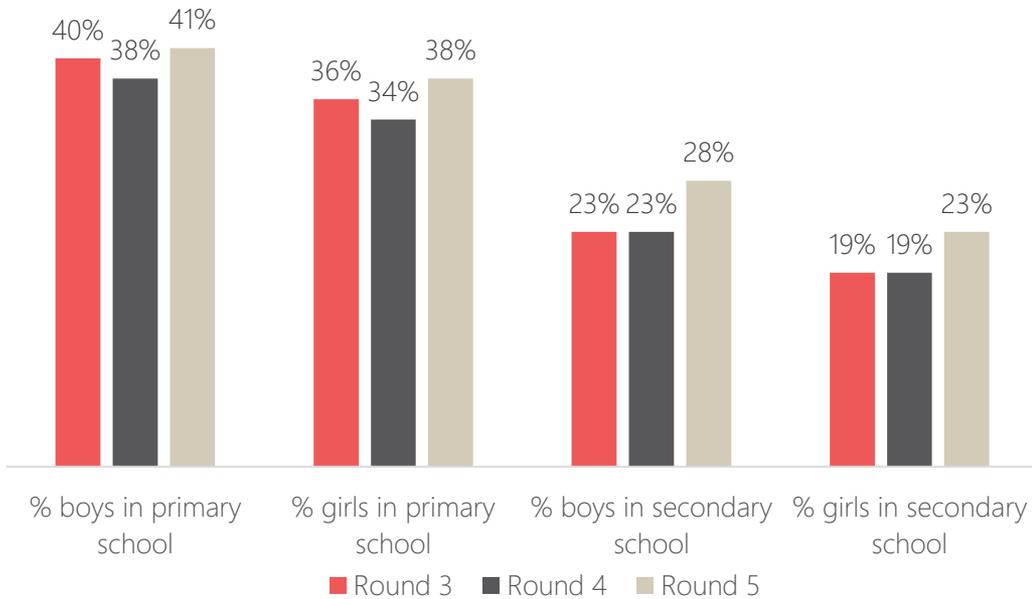## Top healthcare issues (R5)

Fever
31%

Malaria
22%

Malnutrition
15%

IOM sites in R5 scored considerably higher than average across each healthcare service, explaining the higher-access rate.

Education

Average % of primary/secondary school-aged children reportedly attending school, by gender and SMT Round

	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5
% boys in primary school	40%	38%	41%
% girls in primary school	36%	34%	38%
% boys in secondary school	23%	23%	28%
% girls in secondary school	19%	19%	23%

Top barriers to school access(R5)

Costs 60%

Distance/ transport 36%

Overcrowded 36%

Child labour 28%

Upward trend

IOM sites (R5 *only*) reported considerably higher education access than other SMC organisations, which explains the upward trend between R4 & R5

Gender Gap – (R5)

1% reported lack of gender segregation, cultural beliefs, forced marriage/ pregnancy as reasons for non-attendance

Time to reach school (R5)

23% have **primary school in site**, and further **42% within 30 mins**

9% have **secondary school in site**, and further **43% within 30 mins**.
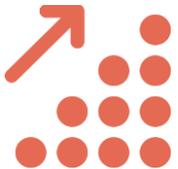
% sites with no school access (R5)

13% (n=35) sites reported 0% boys & girls in primary school

27% (n=71) sites reported 0% boys & girls in secondary school

WASH

% of assessed sites where all/most (75%+) HHs have access to water/latrines, by SMT Round

WASH Gaps & Needs* (R5)

R3   **R5**

65% » **69%**

69% » **71%**

These minor increases in access to WASH indicators are largely due to the inclusion of IOM sites in R5.

WASH infrastructure provision / rehabilitation
68%

Hygiene Items
56%
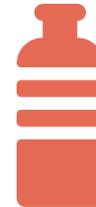
Drinking water
43%

*These %'s were obtained by including sites that reported '*all of the above*' WASH gaps (17%) in addition to the score for each individual WASH gaps

Energy Access

% of assessed sites where either all/most (75%+) site residents have access to **electricity**, **mobile/radio network** and/or **internet connection**

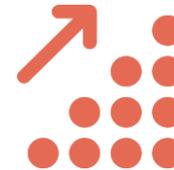**R3**   **R5**

36%   40%

28% ≫ 36%

13%   22%

15 hrs per day average (R5)

These increases in access to energy indicators are largely due to the inclusion of IOM sites in R5.

SMT Partner Discussion: What issues are inhibiting access to energy, and how has/can obtaining access to energy facilitate cross-sectoral improvements (i.e. livelihoods, protection etc.)?

Gaps & Needs

Percentage of assessed sites with households in need of assistance per sector and category, Round 5		
Sector	All/almost all households (86 – 100%) in need of assistance per sector	Majority of households (61 – 85%) in need of assistance per sector
Livelihoods	46%	24%
Cash	41%	28%
Waste disposal services	36%	19%
Education	28%	24%
Health	28%	23%
Safety, security & Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	27%	18%
Protection	26%	24%
NFIs	25%	27%
WASH (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene)	24%	20%
Site maintenance	24%	26%
Nutrition	24%	16%
Shelter	22%	24%
Food	23%	26%
RRM (Rapid Response Mechanism)	12%	11%

Similarly, to R3 & R4, livelihoods support (46%) and Cash distributions (41%) were the activities with the highest percentage of assessed sites with all/almost all households in need of assistance, followed by waste disposal services (36%).
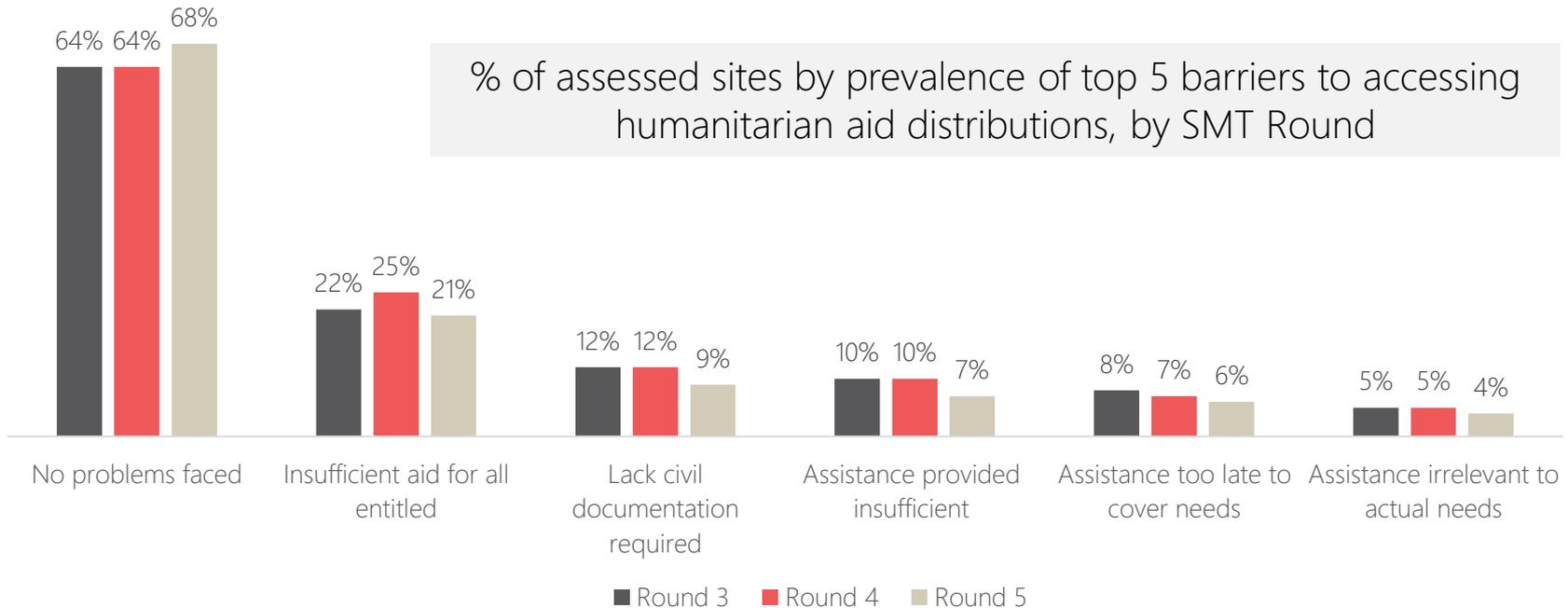
Sectoral Response Capacity

Percentage of assessed sites' sectoral response capacity per sector and category (R5)

Sector	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very Good
Camp Management	1%	2%	3%	17%	77%
RRM	37%	15%	15%	17%	15%
WASH	29%	18%	21%	19%	12%
NFIs	40%	21%	19%	12%	9%
Shelter	34%	18%	18%	22%	7%
Nutrition	32%	25%	22%	13%	7%
Education	34%	25%	17%	18%	6%
Cash	39%	32%	14%	8%	6%
Safety & Security	48%	19%	15%	12%	6%
Site Maintenance	44%	18%	19%	13%	6%
Protection	32%	25%	22%	15%	5%
Food	22%	25%	36%	13%	3%
Health	22%	28%	29%	18%	3%
Livelihoods	64%	20%	10%	3%	2%

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

% of assessed sites by prevalence of top 5 barriers to accessing humanitarian aid distributions, by SMT Round

No problems faced: 64% (Round 3), 64% (Round 4), 68% (Round 5)

Insufficient aid for all entitled: 22% (Round 3), 25% (Round 4), 21% (Round 5)

Lack civil documentation required: 12% (Round 3), 12% (Round 4), 9% (Round 5)

Assistance provided insufficient: 10% (Round 3), 10% (Round 4), 7% (Round 5)

Assistance too late to cover needs: 8% (Round 3), 7% (Round 4), 6% (Round 5)

Assistance irrelevant to actual needs: 5% (Round 3), 5% (Round 4), 4% (Round 5)

Legend: ■ Round 3 ■ Round 4 ■ Round 5

SMT Partner Discussion: What issues are causing aid to be insufficient, irrelevant and late?
Short-term, what can be done to ensure missing civil documentation does not prevent access to aid distributions?
Longer-term, how can access to civil documentation be improved in-light of its centrality in durable solutions?
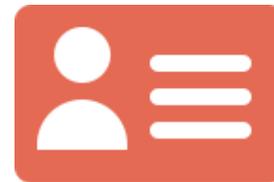
86% assessed sites reported issues with missing personal ID cards (R5), 83% missing birth certificates and 54% lack of family identity cards. (R5)

04

Conclusion

Conclusion: Trends SMT 2023

- Across R3-R5, most sectoral findings remained consistent, similarly to the Q1 Trends Analysis Report. Most instances of trends result from IOM sites' inclusion in R5, not sectoral improvement/decline.

- Hence, when considering 2023 SMT data holistically, it indicates an absence of national-level improvements/deteriorations across managed sites in IRG-controlled areas between January-May 2023.

- Notable exceptions include variations in the occurrence of fire/flooding, and prevalence of heavy rain / extreme heat, which is unsurprising given that these indicators are susceptible to seasonal change.

Conclusion: Anticipatory Action, Durable Solutions & Gaps

- Access to livelihoods consistently remains a priority sectoral gap, and the consequences of this absence of livelihoods are cross-sectoral, evident in the prevalence of aid dependency to access food and economic/financial barriers to accessing healthcare, education and NFIs.

- Progress towards durable solutions remain in their infancy at national-level, given the widespread reported absence of HLP rights, missing civil documentation, livelihood opportunities and shelter issues, in addition to the prevalence of safety and security threats.

- Finally, for anticipatory action planning, the proportion of assessed sites with natural hazard mitigation measures against flooding and fire has remained consistently low across 2023.

Thank you for your attention

✉ matthew.moore@impact-initiatives.org

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REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

Thank you, SMT Data Collection Partners

Annex I. Coordination System for data collection in managed sites

National CCCM Cluster Coordination Team	• Ensure proper implementation of IM system & partner coordination • Provide technical support during planning & implementation • Ensure approval of tools by authorities & provide support with negotiations with authorities • Conduct trainings, if needed
CCCM Sub-National Cluster Coordinators	• Ensure all CCCM partners in their area provide information for managed sites on a regular basis • Coordinate with and support hub CCCM partners in planning & implementation • Support with training in country
REACH	• Train CCCM Partners • Support drafting & improving tools • Conduct data checks, cleaning & analysis • Produce outputs
CCCM Partner Focal Points (FPs)	• Ensure all Site Managers submit reports for their managed sites on a monthly basis • Correspondence with CCCM & REACH
Site Manager	• Coordinate with SMT to collect all necessary data on a monthly basis • Train Site Management Team on tool, if necessary • Conduct quality control of data before submission