SRT Round 1 Key Findings: Managed sites in North Yemen (DFA Areas)

& Comparative analysis with managed sites in South Yemen (IRG Areas, SMT Round 6)

SRT (April-June 2023)
SMT (June 2023)

REACH *Informing more effective humanitarian action*

Contents

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SRT General Objectives

Background

- Camp Coordination and Camp Management (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 Tool (SRT) 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

Twin-Track Approach: SMT vs SRT

- In 2023, the CCCM Cluster with support from REACH, SAG and other Clusters developed the new Site Reporting Tool (SRT).

- It was aligned with SMT by adjusting its original questions to be matching with questions of the SMT tool therefore analysis and comparisons for shared indicators can be done smoothly and more comprehendingly.

- It was piloted by YGUSSWP NGO in July 2023 in Hajjah and Al-Hodeidah governorates

- **Round 1** SRT data was collected in July-August 2023, and **Round 6 of SMT collected** in August 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*
Annual or bi-annual data collection **	Monthly or bi-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

*This table explains the ideal approach, but this did not work out in the end as in the North the tool has not been approved and thus we had to use the SRT in managed sites.
** Exact data collection timelines & frequency may be adjusted as needed.

Limitations of Site Reporting Tool (SRT)

- Coverage: Coverage across SRT and SMT will likely not reach all 2,280+ IDP sites across Yemen. Data collection will depend on site accessibility & capacity of CCCM partners to conduct regular data collection.

- Comparability between SRT and Site Monitoring Tool (SMT):
  - Reporting period: SMT vs SRT findings have both different reporting periods and different lengths of the reporting period (1 month for SMT vs 3 month for SRT)
  - Sectoral information: While the SRT provides light information on key indicators per sector, the SMT contains more detailed information that would limit the in-depth comparison between sites in North vs South.

- Unequal implementation of SRT: As many CCCM partners will support SRT 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, SRT 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 SRT information is not a household-level assessment, information can only provide indicative information at site-level. SRT information does not allow for beneficiary selection at household-level or other household-level interventions without sectoral follow up assessments.

- Approval for the tool: Ideally, we would use the SRT tool in unmanaged sites in the North as well as in the South, but due to lack of SRT approval by authorities in the North, we used SRT to assess managed sites instead with the support from partners in DFA controlled areas.
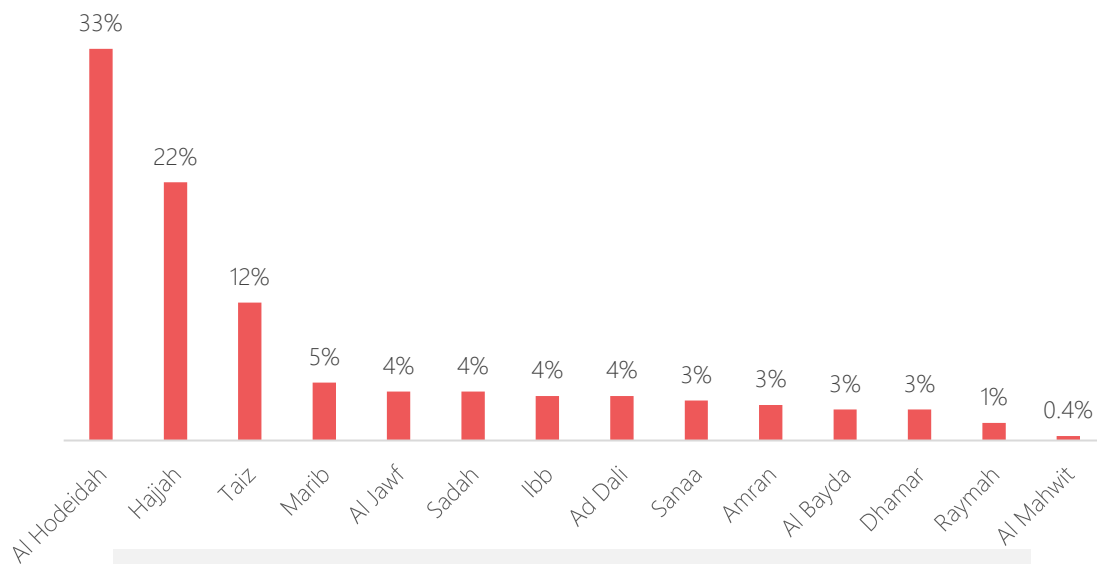
02

Presentation Objectives

Objectives

- REACH analysed data from Round 1 (April-June 2023) of SRT data collection in **managed sites** across De-Facto Authority (DFA)-controlled areas, North of Yemen.

- Findings will be compared with findings of SMT Round 6 (June 2023) collected across managed sites in Internationally Recognised Government (IRG)-controlled areas in South of Yemen

- <u>Objective:</u> Assess the current needs and cross-sectoral service access.

✓ Understand how different findings can be between managed sites in the North and in the South of Yemen.

✓ Understand the different services provided and accessibility in South and North of Yemen

✓ Facilitate an improved evidence-based CCCM response, and measure impact of current response

Overview of SMT Round6 & SRT Round 1 **Data Collection**

| Data collection round	Reporting period	Hub(s)	Governorates	Assessed IDP sites	Data collection partners
SRT Round 1	April - June 2023	Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Sa'adah & Sana'a	14	268	12
SMT Round 6	June 2023	Aden & Marib	9	269	10

Assessment Coverage for SRT Round 1

Percentage of submissions per governorate (R1)

Governorate	Percentage
Al Hodeidah	33%
Hajjah	22%
Taiz	12%
Marib	5%
Al Jawf	4%
Sadah	4%
Ibb	4%
Ad Dali	4%
Sanaa	3%
Amran	3%
Al Bayda	3%
Dhamar	3%
Raymah	1%
Al Mahwit	0.4%

Percentage of submissions per SRT partner (R1)

Partner	Percentage
YGUSSWP	32%
JAAHD	19%
DEEM	11%
DRC	8%
SDF	5%
LMMPO	5%
YARD	4%
YDF	4%
YWU	4%
NRC	4%
TYF	4%
YRCS	0.4%

- Data collection across 14 governorates in DFA-controlled areas
- R1 Data collected for 268 sites out of 394 managed sites in the North of Yemen covering 68% of the sites
  - YGUSSWP submissions (32% sites)
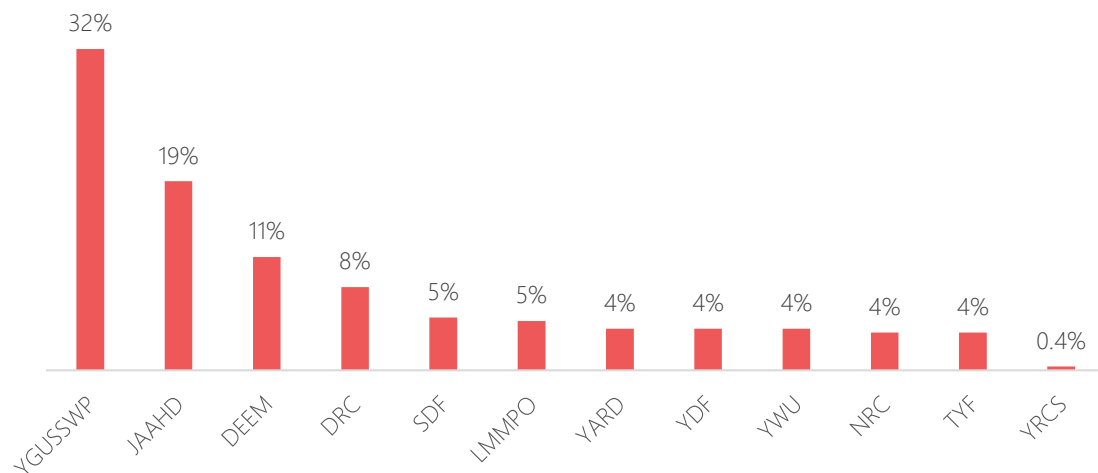
- SRT Data submission: 18th July- 2nd August (12 working days)
- Reporting timelines: R1 covers April-June 2023

03

Key Messages

Key Messages

1. **High needs** & **dependency on NGO assistance** across sectors in managed sites in the North, and comparably higher needs than in the South.

2. **Sites are overcrowded** and have little/no space for extension, particularly in DFA-areas (North)

3. IDP hosting sites in both IRG and DFA areas face difficulties when attempting to access health services or treatment by IDPs

4. Lack of comparability between SMT and SRT for some sectors (Shelter and AAP). On the other hand, they share similarities in other sectors like Education, Food Security and site threats.

04

Sectoral Findings

- Reported results correspond to SRT Round 1 unless specified
- Results are indicative and not representative

General Site Information

Site Typology

- Planned camp, 2%
- Reception and transit \ Evacuation, 1%
- Collective Centre, 4%
- Dispersed location, 8%
- Self-settled Camp \ Settlement, 85%
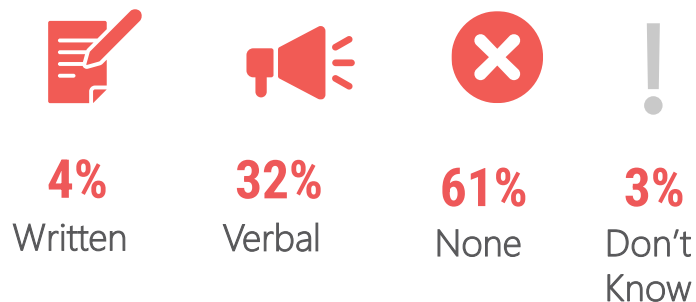
Actors registering IDP population in site

- International or national NGO — 87%
- Authorities — 8%
- Community-based initiative (e.g. local charity, civil society group) — 5%
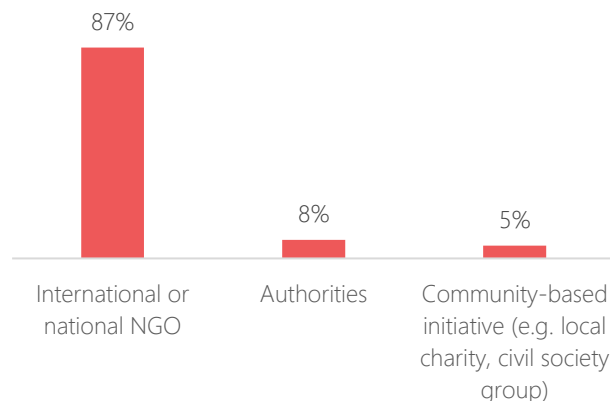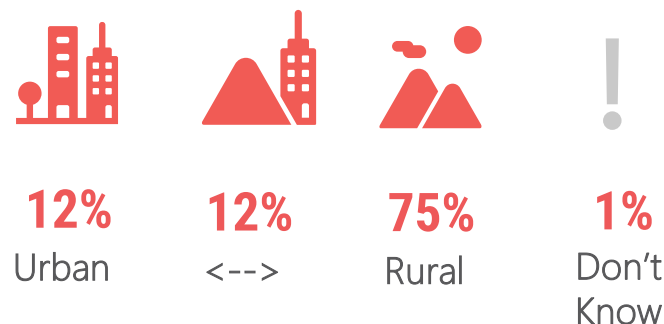
97% registration of IDP population

Occupancy Agreements

- **4%** Written
- **32%** Verbal
- **61%** None
- **3%** Don't Know

Urbanisation

- **12%** Urban
- **12%** <-->
- **75%** Rural
- **1%** Don't Know

98% Site Management Committee (SMC) representative available

Site Access & Threats

% of assessed sites by reported safety/security threats, by SRT R1 and SMT R6*

	Conflict-related incidents	Fire-related incidents	Forced eviction	Friction with HC	Car accident	None
SRT	9%	16%	6%	11%	3%	66%
SMT	4%	22%	15%	6%	1%	60%

■ SRT   ■ SMT
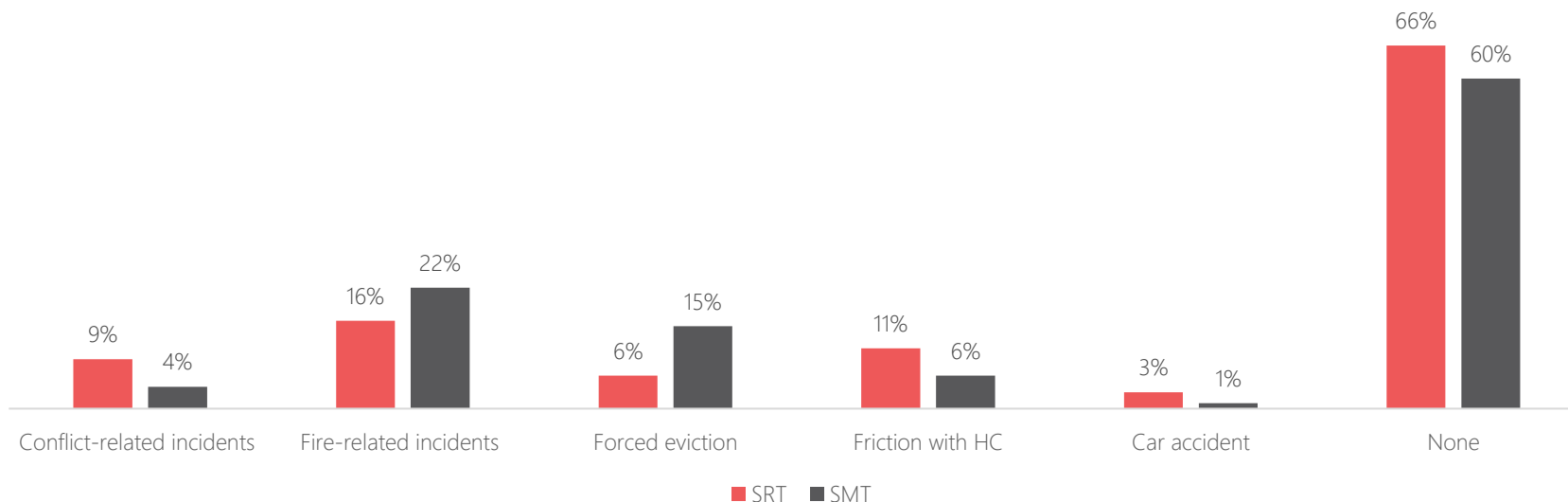
Fire Occurrence

4% (n=12) sites
Total of 17 fire incidents amongst the 12 sites

Eviction Risks

6% (n=17) sites received Request to vacate land

Flood Occurrence

29% (n=78) sites had flood occurrence

Out of those that reported floods, **17** floods were caused by poor drainage

*figures can be above 100% due to multiple select

Demographics & Displacement

Reasons for Departure from Area of Origin (AoO)

Security concerns	80%
Eviction from property	12%
House\livelihood assets destroyed\occupied	6%
Lack of basic services	2%
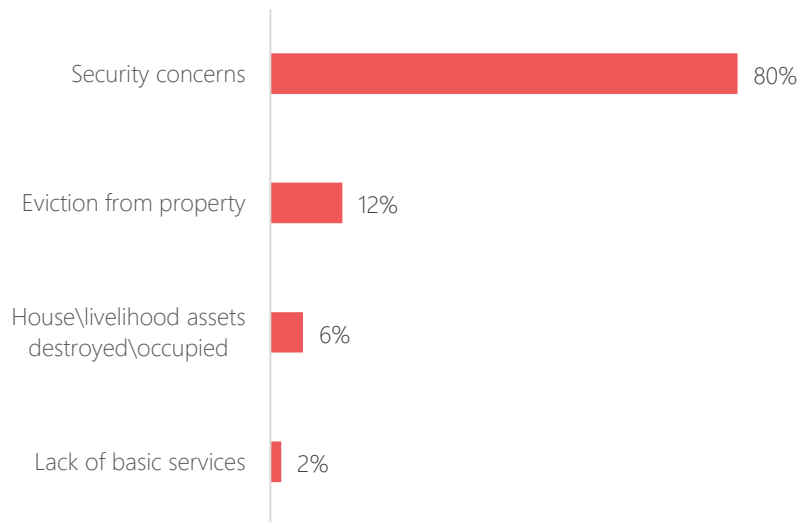
Most Common Intention for the next three months

Stay in site, but willing to return to AoO when situation improves	77%
Stay in site, involuntarily	13%
Stay in site, voluntarily	9%
Move elsewhere in Yemen	1%
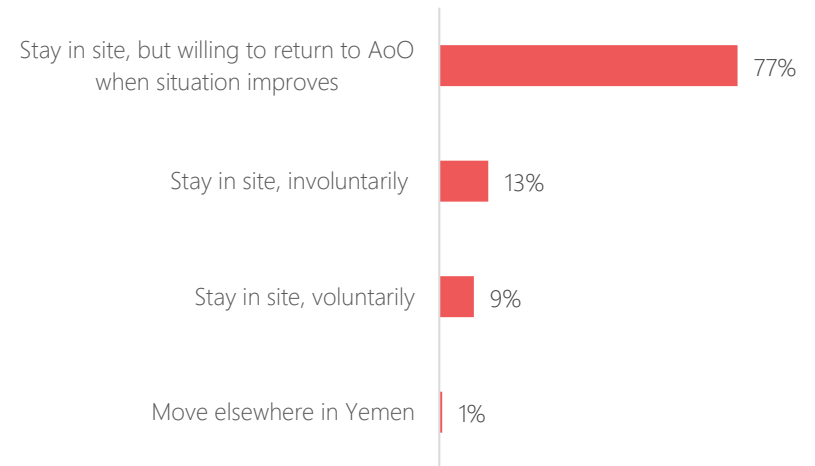
Shelter

% of assessed sites by shelter capacity, by SMT Round 6 & SRT Round 1

Overcrowded — SRT 51%, SMT 33%
At capacity — SRT 46%, SMT 40%
Available land for extension — SRT 2%, SMT 19%
Available shelters — SRT 0%, SMT 6%
Don't know — SRT 1%, SMT 2%

■ SRT ■ SMT
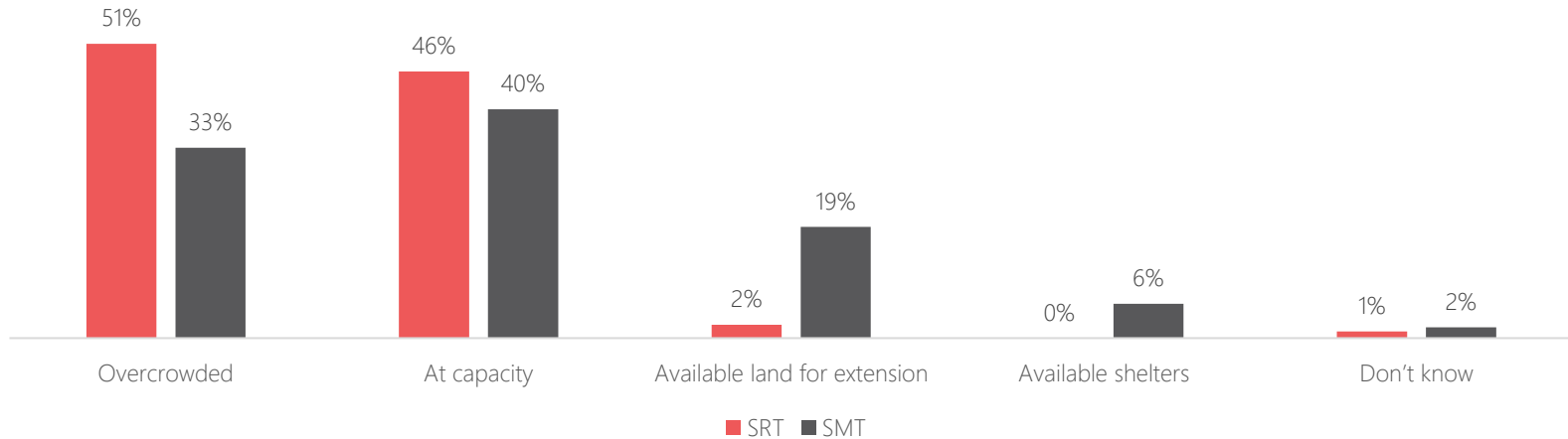
% each shelter type present in the sites, by SRT Round 1*

Public building — 5%
Private building; owned/rented — 12%
Makeshift shelter — 80%
Emergency shelter — 43%
Transitional shelter — 33%
Tent — 28%
Unfinished/vacant building — 6%
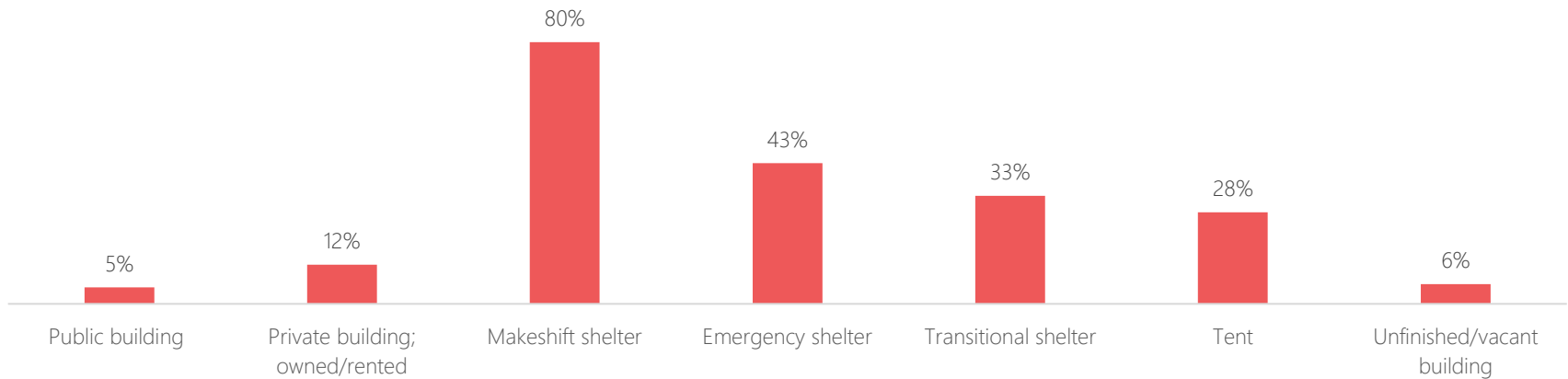
*figures can be above 100% due to multiple select

NFIs

% of assessed sites where **all** HHs have received the following NFIs

Mattresses
8%
(n=21)

Water container buckets
8%
(n=21)

Blankets
8%
(n=21)

Stoves
1%
(n=3)

Hygiene Items
3%
(n=8)

Mosquito Nets
4%
(n=10)

Nearly all cases of missing NFIs are caused by unaffordability rather than unavailability in both SRT and SMT

Food Security & Livelihoods

% of assessed sites by the main barriers for IDPs to accessing food, by SRT R1 & SMT R6*

Barrier	SRT	SMT
No land for cultivation	17%	8%
Natural causes	6%	0%
Economic causes	95%	83%
Functional market not available	6%	11%
refusal of NGO food aid	1%	15%
Humanitarian aid is not enough	60%	56%

■ SRT ■ SMT
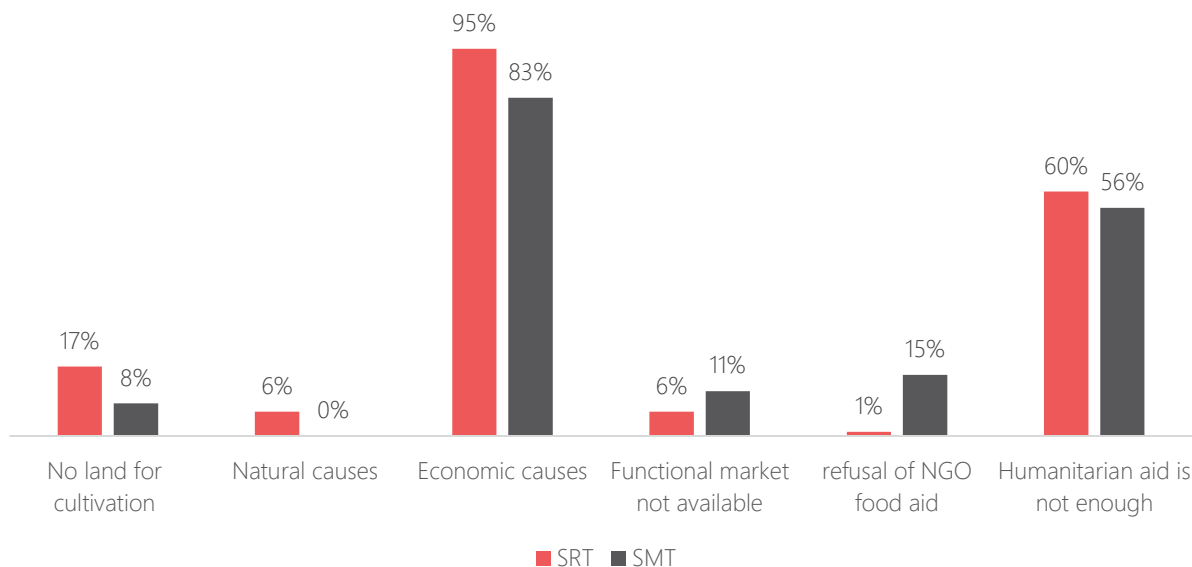
% of individuals received livelihood services

1035, 4%

25769, 96%
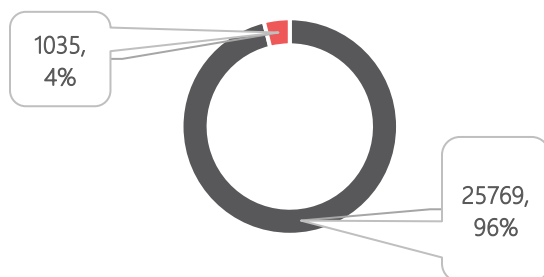
■ Individuals Didn't receive livelihoods services   ■ Individuals received livelihoods services

Livelihood services SRT

10% (n=27)
Of Sites received Livelihood services

100%
Of Sites who had Livelihood services, these were provided by NGO or UN agencies

BUT only **4%** (n=1035)
Of Individuals in need had received services

*figures can be above 100% due to multiple select

CCCM CLUSTER
Supporting displaced communities

See also SMT R5Livelihoods Analysis here for timeframe (May,2023) by the CCCM Cluster

Food Security & Livelihoods

% of assessed sites by primary source(s) of food, by SRT R1 & SMT R6*

	SRT	SMT
Market	51%	72%
Home-grown	1%	5%
Food assistance (NGO)	82%	45%
Food assistance (government)	3%	3%
Cash food assistance (NGO)	14%	35%
Debt	37%	44%
Charity	41%	20%
Gifts	25%	19%
Trade for labour	27%	21%

■ SRT   ■ SMT
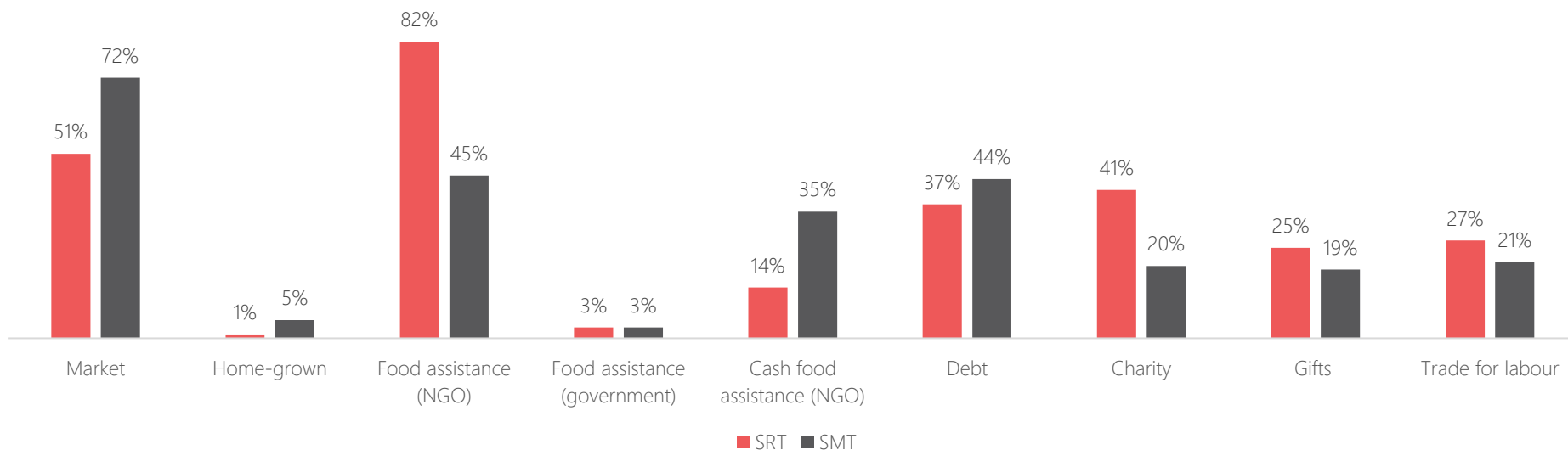
Food access

51% reported markets as source of food.

82% of sites reporting to receive food services from UN/INGO assistance

48% assessed sites reported 'Food distribution' as First priority needed in sites, yet 1% assessed sites reported no source of food – which may indicate aid dependency to enable food access.

85% of assessed sites reported basic food items as unaffordable and/or unavailable. Of these, 95% reported the issue to be unaffordability.

*figures can be above 100% due to multiple select

Health

% of assessed sites reporting top 6 difficulties that people in the site most commonly encounter when attempting to access health services or treatment by SRT R1 & SMT R6*

	SMT	SRT
Cost of services and\or medicine is too high	66%	45%
No treatment available for the disease at the health facility	30%	45%
No medicine available at health facility\pharmacy	38%	47%
Cannot afford transportation to the facilities	41%	33%
The treatment centre is too far away	20%	16%
Public health clinic does not provide referral	14%	11%

■ SMT ■ SRT
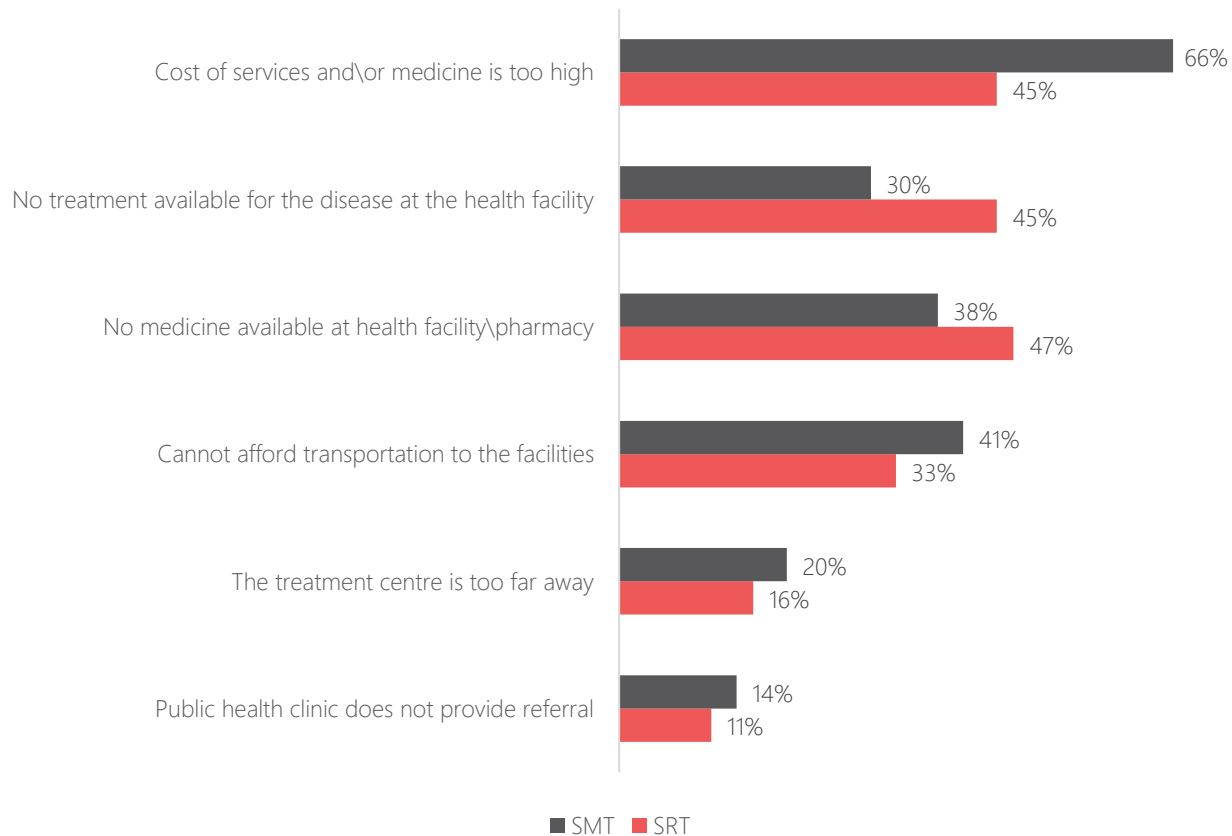
*figures can be above 100% due to multiple select

Education

Average % of primary/secondary school-aged children reportedly attending school, by gender for SRT R1 & SMT R6

Legend:
- **SRT**
- **SMT**

Data:
- % girls in Primary school: SRT 32%, SMT 37%
- % Boys in Primary school: SRT 37%, SMT 41%
- % girls in Secondary school: SRT 26%, SMT 22%
- % boys in Secondary school: SRT 28%, SMT 28%
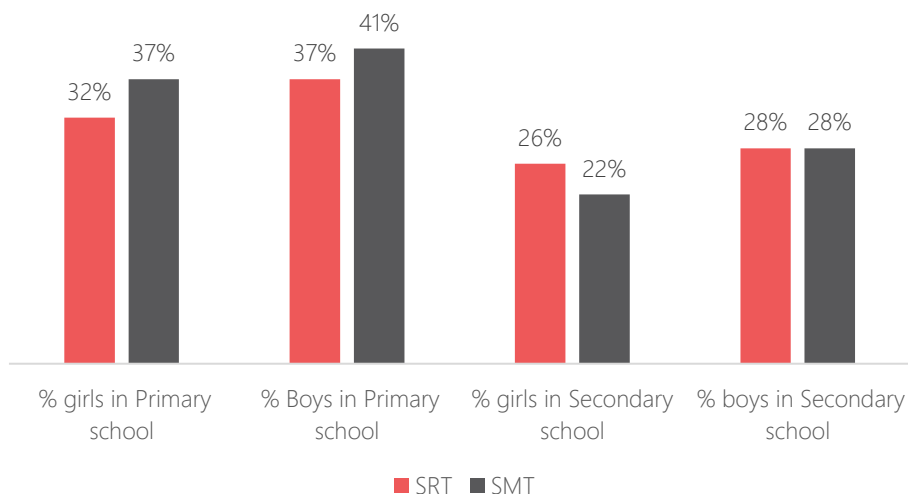
Education service provider

- 83%
- 16%
- 2%

- Public actor / institution (i.e government/local authority/public service)
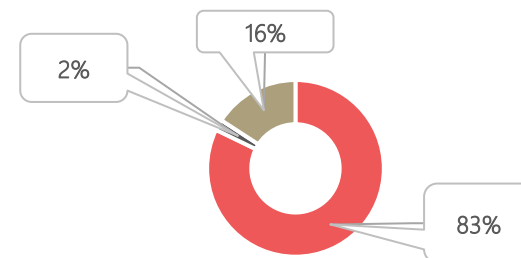- Private individuals & companies / local community & site resident community (i.e. philanthropist, private companies providing services, self-provided service by site residents..etc)
- UN/INGO/NNGO agency

% Access to education

84% of assessed sites reported boys and girls can access education services in site or close to site

% No Access to education

12% of assessed sites reported boys & girls cannot access education services in site or close to site

4% Don't Know

WASH

% of assessed sites where WASH items were not available OR not affordable at the market that site residents need

11% assessed sites reported 'WASH services' as First Priority Need in sites.
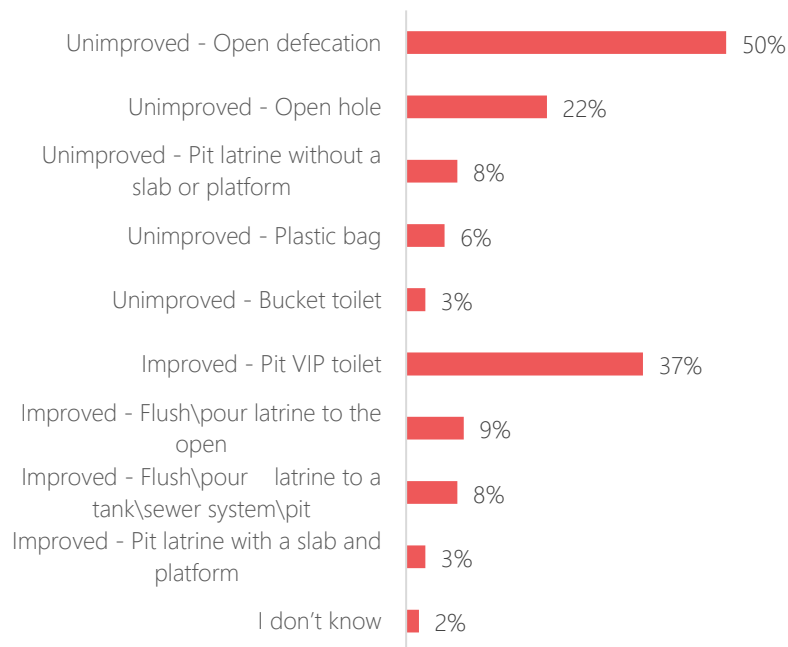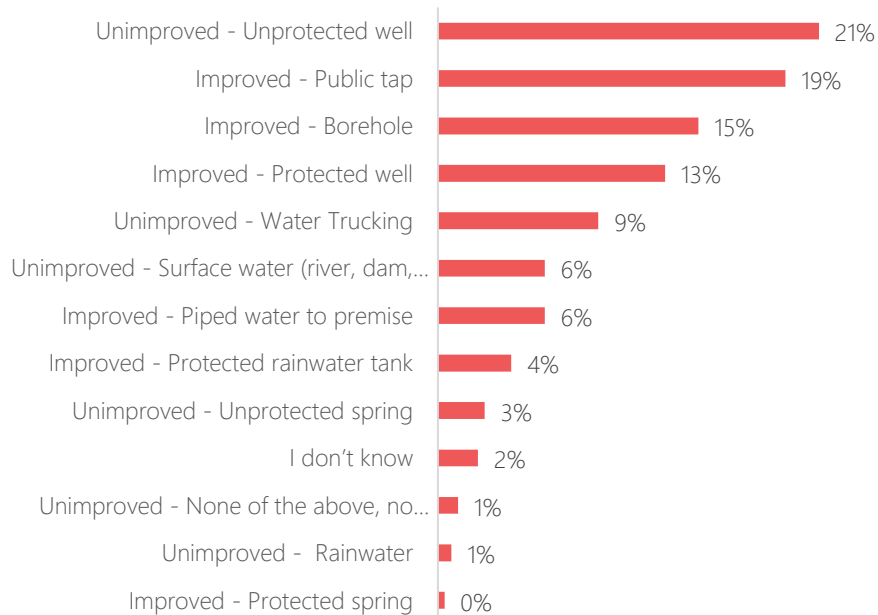
Hygiene Items 56%

Drinking water 38%

% of assessed sites by primary latrine type used in majority of households

Latrine type	%
Unimproved - Open defecation	50%
Unimproved - Open hole	22%
Unimproved - Pit latrine without a slab or platform	8%
Unimproved - Plastic bag	6%
Unimproved - Bucket toilet	3%
Improved - Pit VIP toilet	37%
Improved - Flush\pour latrine to the open	9%
Improved - Flush\pour latrine to a tank\sewer system\pit	8%
Improved - Pit latrine with a slab and platform	3%
I don't know	2%

% of assessed sites by primary water source type used in majority of households

Water source type	%
Unimproved - Unprotected well	21%
Improved - Public tap	19%
Improved - Borehole	15%
Improved - Protected well	13%
Unimproved - Water Trucking	9%
Unimproved - Surface water (river, dam,...	6%
Improved - Piped water to premise	6%
Improved - Protected rainwater tank	4%
Unimproved - Unprotected spring	3%
I don't know	2%
Unimproved - None of the above, no...	1%
Unimproved - Rainwater	1%
Improved - Protected spring	0%

Energy & Internet Access

% of assessed sites by main source of electricity used in majority of households*

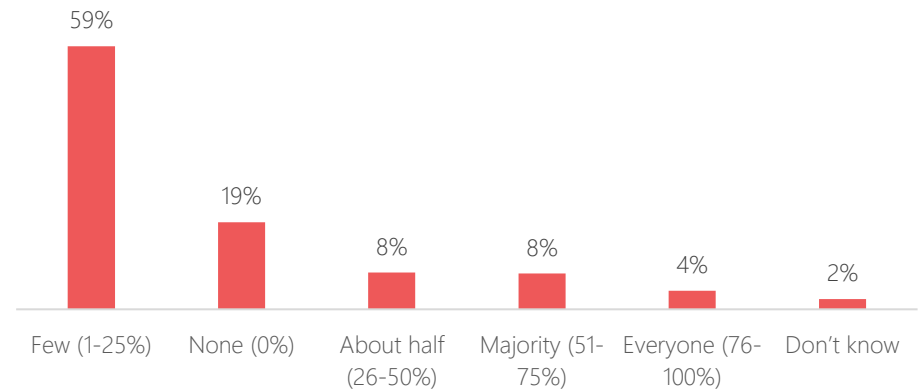| Source	%
Solar panels	47%
No source of electricity	34%
Only Solar/battery powered flashlights	31%
Batteries	24%
Generators privately owned	5%
Mix of grid and generators	2%
Centralised generators	2%
Main network \ Grid	1%
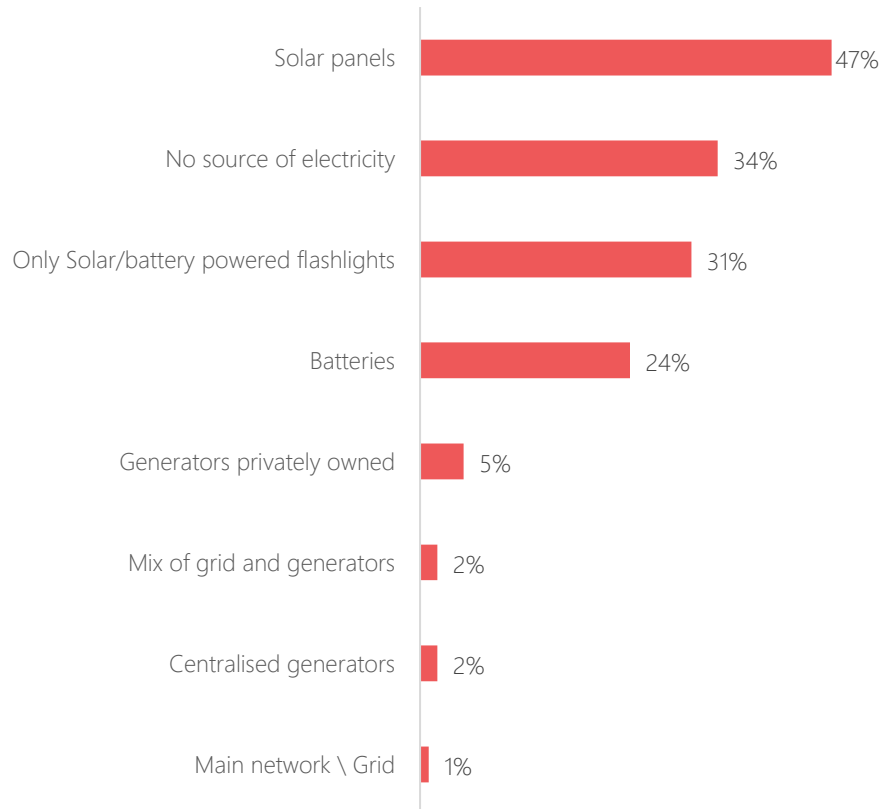
8 hrs electricity per day average

21 days per month electricity available average

% of assessed sites with access to functional internet

Category	%
Few (1-25%)	59%
None (0%)	19%
About half (26-50%)	8%
Majority (51-75%)	8%
Everyone (76-100%)	4%
Don't know	2%

*figures can be above 100% due to multiple select

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

% of assessed sites by prevalence of top 5 barriers to accessing humanitarian aid distributions, by SRT R1 & SMT R6

Barrier	SRT	SMT
No problems faced	53%	67%
Not enough for all / some population groups not receiving humanitarian assistance	38%	20%
Assistance provided not of good quality	1%	8%
Assistance was not delivered in time	17%	7%
Physically unable to access points of aid distribution	7%	3%
Service partner \ SMC teams were not allowed \ able to access site	8%	2%

■ SRT ■ SMT
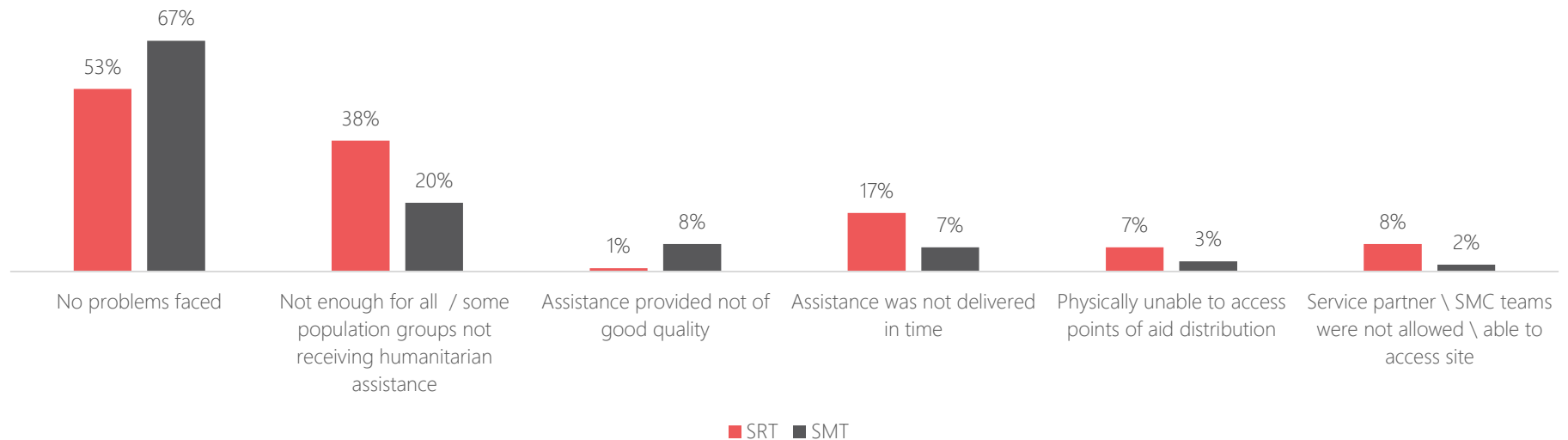
82% assessed sites reported issues with missing personal ID cards, 80% missing birth certificates and 65% lack of family identity cards.

04
Conclusion

Conclusion: Comparing SRT R1 with SMT R6 2023

❖Conflicts and friction with host community happened in the North (SRT) more than in the South (SMT) in which fire-related and forced eviction incidents were the main reported security concerns for departure from AoO.

❖Shelters in the North (SRT) were reportedly overcrowded and no land available for extension, by comparison to the South (SMT) where these issues were relatively less reported.

❖Main barriers to accessing food for SMT and SRT was economic causes and not enough humanitarian aid.

Conclusion: Comparing SRT R1 with SMT R6 2023

❖ Livelihood services were very limited in managed sites in the North even when provided, It didn't cover 96% of the needs.

❖ Humanitarian assistance was most frequently reported as not enough for all / some population groups in North (SRT) whereas it was most frequently reported as not good quality in South (SMT).

❖ Assessed sites in North (SRT) were reportedly more dependent on NGOs assistance and charities for food sources than in South (SMT) where markets and cash food assistance were relatively more reported.

Thank you to our SRT and 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 and community leaders to submit reports for their managed sites • Correspondence with CCCM & REACH
Site Managers and Community Leaders	• Coordinate with SRT to collect all necessary data • Train Site Management Team on tool, if necessary • Conduct quality control of data before submission

Thank you for your attention

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REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action