



# Khanfar Settlement Based Assessment

**REACH & ACAPS Joint Analysis Workshop  
Presentation**

*May 2024*



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# RATIONALE behind REACH and ACAPS collaboration

- **Donor:** USAID, BHA
- **Joint Qualitative Tool:** REACH's semi-structured survey was incorporated into ACAPS questionnaire on a coping strategy assessment data collection.
- **Coverage:** Khanfar district, Abyan governorate.
- **Aim of collaboration:** to conduct as semi structured HH surveys with a variety of household profiles, to gather data on public health services, accessibility, and perceptions, used as a follow-up study for the SBA pilot in Radfan district.



01

# Methodology

# General overview

**Title:** Settlement Based Assessment

**Location:** Khanfar district, Abyan governorate.

**Scope:** Public Health, including Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Nutrition and Health.

**Partners:** REACH Initiative, ACAPS, CARE, AYF, YFCA

**General Objective:** This assessment aims to inform public health interventions in Khanfar district, Abyan governorate, Yemen, by providing detailed information on **communities, demographics, displacement dynamics, socio-economic status, and challenges faced by stakeholders**, using a mixed-method approach and intersectoral analysis.

# Data Collection

## 281 Structured households (HHs) interviews

- Public Health, livelihood and food technical and self-perceived indicators, coping strategies, demographic, displacement, residence, and area of origin data.
- Stratified simple sampling with random sampling at the sub-district level with a **95% confidence interval and 7% margin of error**
- **CARE led the data collection for this tool with support from AYF and YFCA.**
- 53% of the respondents were female, oftentimes responding on behalf of the HH.\*

## 4 Four Mapping Focus Group Discussions

- Map community boundaries, roads, water sources, and agricultural practices, focusing on communities with limited access to public health services, service providers, and resilience.
- Together with **CARE**, REACH divided Khanfar Info into four zones based on population density, geography, livelihood activities, and pre-identified community boundaries.
- 39 participants in total (Mixed gender)

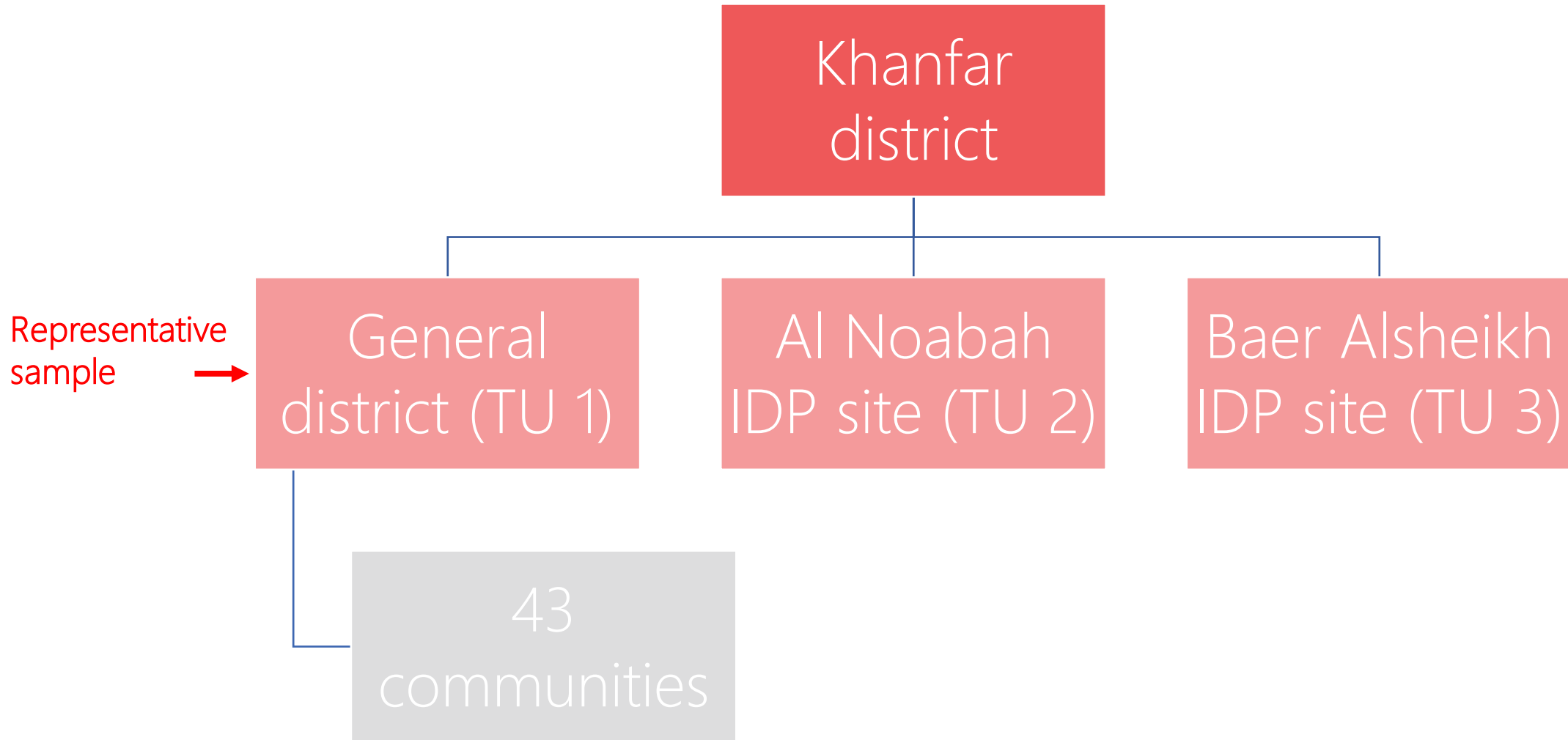
## 60 semi-structured HH interviews

- It was incorporated into an ACAPS-designed questionnaire previously used as a follow-up study for the SBA pilot in Radfan district.
- Gathers data on public health services in terms of accessibility and perception

**Joint tool with ACAPS**

\* Check the SBA [TOR](#) for more information on the methodology

# Geographical Coverage



# Additional Tools

## Remote Sensing:

- Used in **Western Khanfar** to analyze **agricultural, drought-affected, and flooded areas**.
- Data was processed from **January 2023 to January 2024**, with anomalies calculated using a 17-year baseline.
- Provided insights into the complex interplay between **climatic factors, water availability, and vegetation dynamics**.
- Aimed to develop targeted interventions, such as water resource allocation, to enhance agricultural productivity and mitigate risks associated with drought and flooding.

## Hesper Scale:

- Used to assess the **self perceived priority needs** of households in Khanfar in a range of social, psychological, and physical problem areas. Respondents were asked whether they had serious problems related to a wide range of issues and topics.
- Offers complementary information and data for comparison and contextualization with other data sources and standard indicators commonly measured in Yemen.
- Was used to ask households about **27 different types of problems** and ask about the prioritization of the seriousness of each selected problem.



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**02**

# Findings



## 2.1

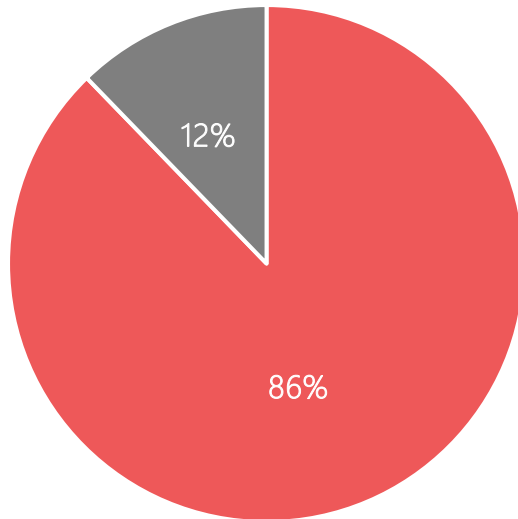
# Demographic and Displacement

# IDP Sites Included in this Settlement-Based Assessment

According to our household structured data, the composition of the assessed IDP sites is as follows:



Al Noabah:



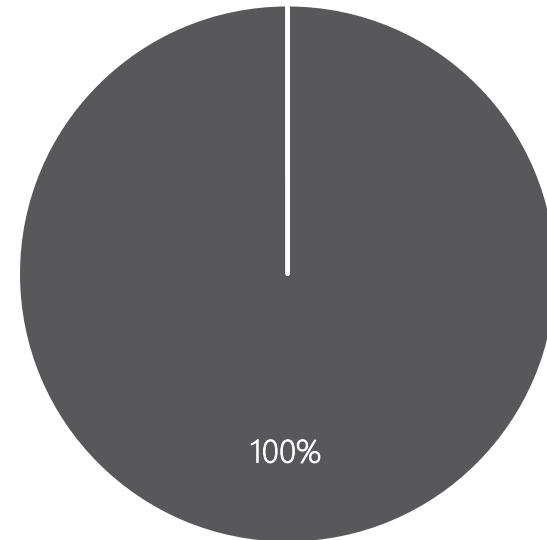
■ IDPs ■ Host Community

Main areas of origin:

- Taizz
- Al Hodeidah
- Lahj



Baer Al Sheikh



■ IDPs ■ Host Community

Main areas of origin:

- Al Hodeidah (Zabid, Al Jarrahi)

# Demographics and Displacement

## Most reported community uniting factors, according to MFGD data:

- Livelihood Zones
- Shared Services
- Geographical Boundaries

### Other uniting factors:

- Displacement status/migration
- Ancestral/tribal connections

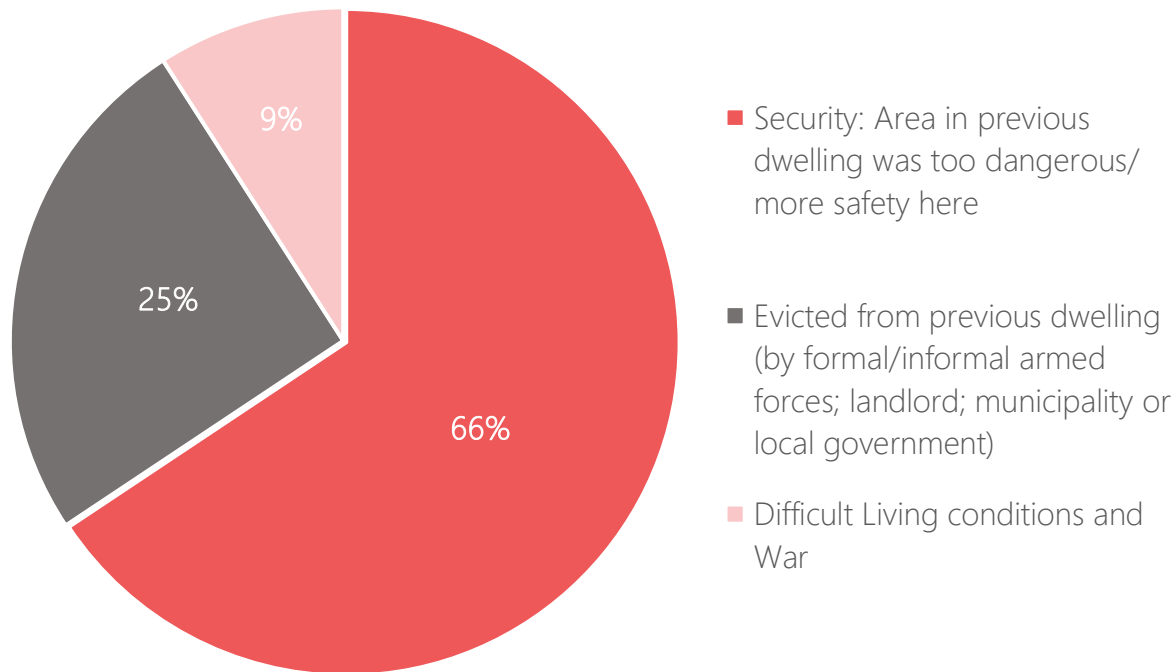
## Regional differences in Khanfar:

- **South-eastern Khanfar:** Main uniting factors are post-unification displacement status and agricultural land distribution
- **Western Khanfar (Shuqrah Area):** Main factors are shared services and residential/geographical boundaries

**Community:** a group of people with common characteristics, shared identity (cultural/social), and/or shared resources (natural, economic) that unite in a larger society.

# Demographics and Displacement

## Three most reported pull factors among IDP households in and outside of IDP sites



## Coexistence in Communities:

- Overall, in Khanfar district, IDPs and non-displaced populations live together in 19/43 communities.
- Integration of IDPs with the host community blurs the lines between the two groups.

## Fluid Definition of IDP:

- Many IDPs in Khanfar have been displaced since before the 2014 conflict; This long-term displacement challenges traditional definitions of an IDP.
- In Khanfar, the identity of being an IDP or a member of the host community is often fluid and overlapping.
- Example: In Al Noabah and Baer Al Sheikh, residents identify both as IDPs and as part of the host community.



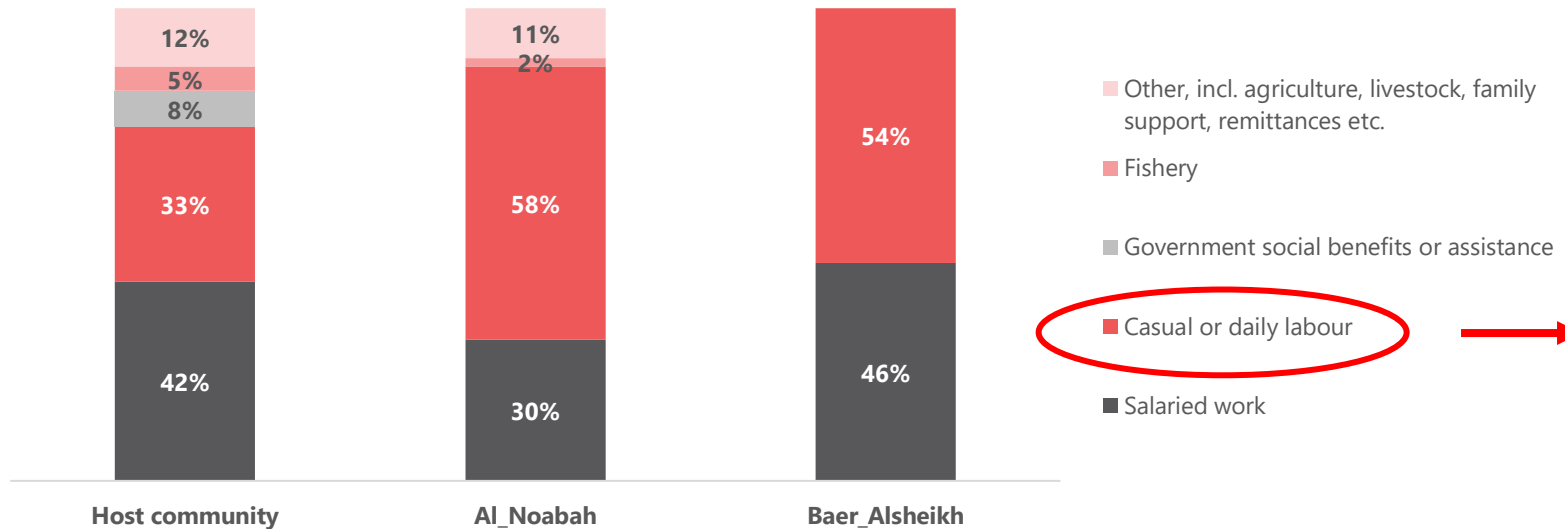
## 2.2

# Livelihoods and Households Economy



# Livelihoods and Households Economy

% of households' main source of income, per territorial unit



Households in IDP sites that reported casual or daily labour, (84% of HHS in Al Noabah and 69% in Baer Al Sheikh) reported being more reliant on agriculture\* than HHs outside of IDP sites (31%).

In total, 80% of HHs that reported to engage in casual labour or salaried work as the main income source reported access to work on a seasonal or occasional basis.

## Perceived needs (HESPER SCALE)



Overall, in the district, households reported to have serious problems because of sufficient income to cover households needs as 85% of households reported this.

Agriculture was recorded in the answers related to the question: "What is the main source of income of your household?" and recoded in the other section. Respondents who reported casual or daily labour were asked later "Within which sectors does members of your household work?" and agriculture was one of the recorded answers

# Livelihoods and Households Economy

## Income and expenditure

- The monthly average household income from all types of sources in the general district was around **119'103 YER (72'139 USD)**, over the three months prior to data collection (as of 13/05/2024).



In Baer Al Sheikh 103'846 YER  
(62'898USD)



In Al Nawbah 85'495 YER  
(51'815USD)

- In January 2024, the cost of the minimum expenditure basket including both food and WASH items, was **228 838 YER (138'605)**, (REACH JMMI data).

- IDP households are more marginalised from
- income generating activities

## Debt

- Of the general district, 82% HHs in the quantitative tool reported to be indebted (**The monthly average amount of debt of households on the district level was 349'240 YER (211 532 USD).**)
- The average amount of debt of households on the district level was 349'240 YER (211'532 USD), 215'417 YER (130'476 USD) in Baer Al Sheikh, and 191'563 YER (116'028 USD) in Al Nawbah
- For indebted HHs at the district level, the average debt is almost three times the average income and in the IDP sites close to twice the income levels.



# Livelihoods and Households Economy

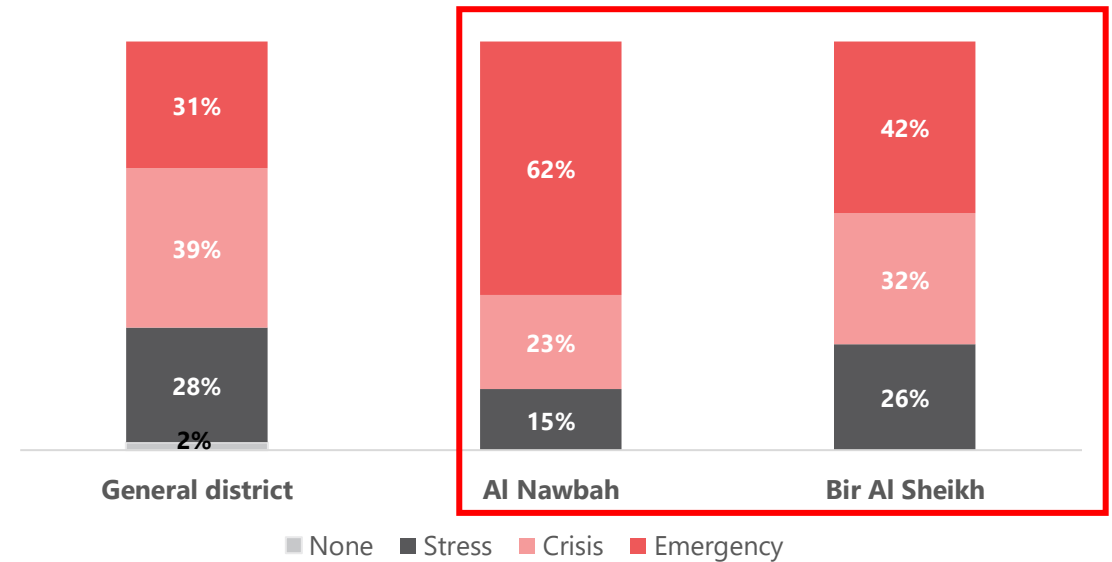
% of households reporting top three reasons for debt across the district (select multiple question)

Reason for debt	General district
Purchasing food	94%
Purchasing medicine	40%
Paying for healthcare services	31%

- 100% of HHs in Baer Al Sheikh reported that they purchase food with debt (compared to 84% in Al Noabah)

## Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS)

% of households by Livelihood Coping Strategy category, per territorial unit

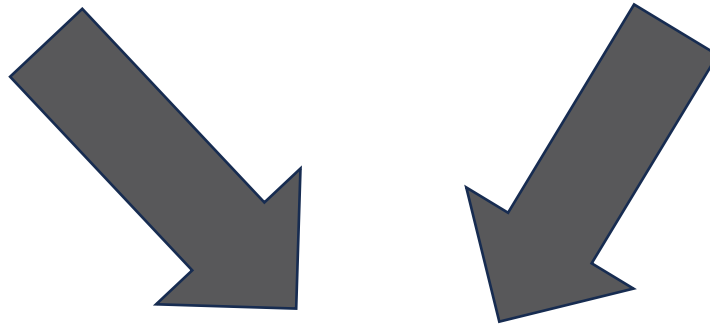


- Households in IDP sites have reported a higher percentage of temporary casual labour or daily wage jobs which makes them more vulnerable to economic insecurity.

# Remote Sensing and Agriculture

## Remote sensing findings in relation to agriculture:

- Flooded areas grouped into Western Khanfar and Yarames community.
- Two distinct rainy seasons identified: March to May and July to October.
- These seasons influence key agricultural milestones like spring harvest and main harvest.
- Most areas experienced increased rainfall in 2023 compared to historical average.
- Flooded areas showed consistently higher cumulative monthly precipitation.
- Second rainy season onset delayed by one month from June to July in all areas.



➤ Heavy reliance on the agricultural sector poses challenges as Khanfar regularly over the past years have been impacted by droughts or a lack of rainfall, ultimately impacting the ability to produce crops.

A decorative network graphic in the top-left corner, consisting of a series of interconnected nodes (dots) and lines. The nodes are colored in shades of red and grey, and the lines are thin and grey.

## 2.3

# Services and Goods

A decorative network graphic in the bottom-right corner, consisting of a series of interconnected nodes (dots) and lines. The nodes are colored in shades of red and grey, and the lines are thin and grey.

# Self-Perceived Priority Needs

Problems areas with the most reported serious problems across the district were:



Income or livelihood with 85% of households reporting having serious problems because they do not have enough money or resources to live.



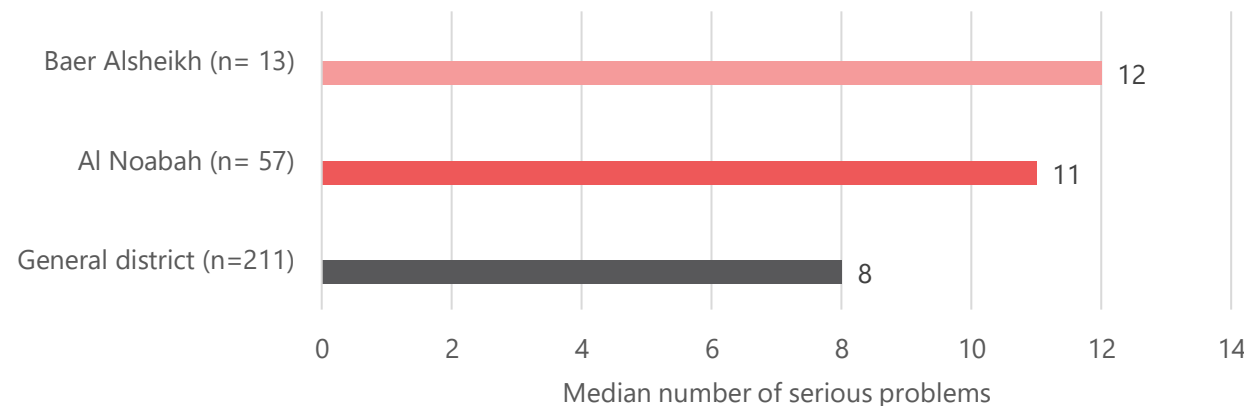
Food as reported by 82% of households



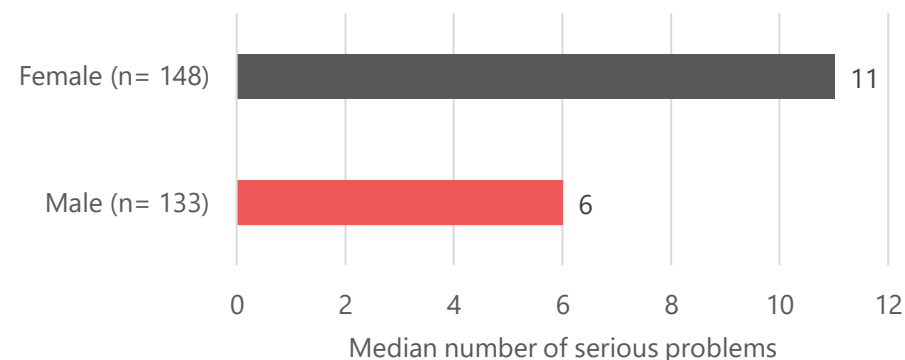
Female health as reported by 70% of households

Overall, the most serious problems reported were similar across the different territorial units.

Median number of serious problems by TU



Median number of serious problems by gender across Khanfar district

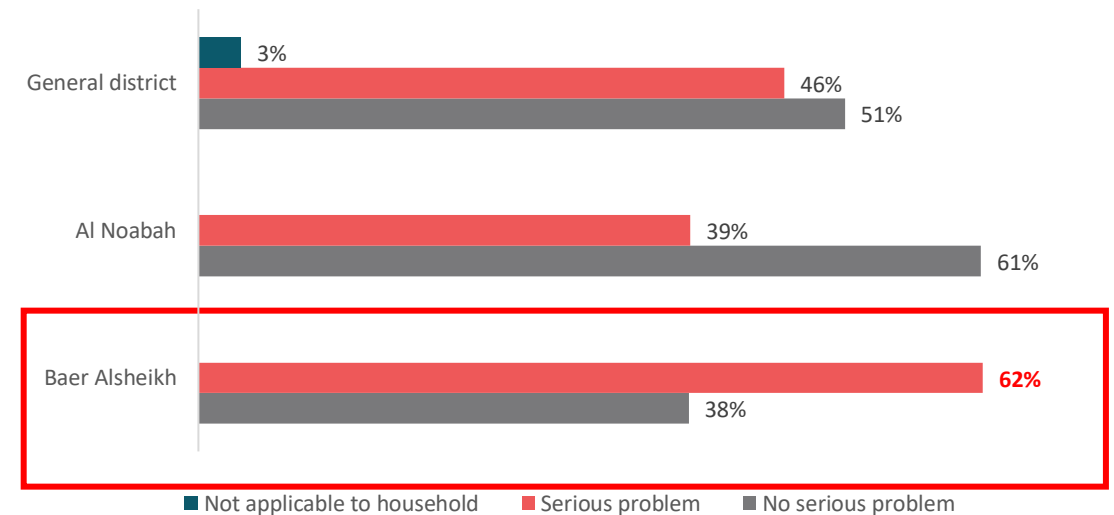


### Availability and accessibility

- 86% of HHs across the district reported the presence of **pipd water** networks in most areas of the district with sufficient quantities all year.
- There is a reported **variability** in the **functionality** and sufficiency of this network across the district, according to MFGD data (especially communities in and around the city of Shuqra in the western part of the district).
- Water trucking was reported as the second source of drinking water by HHs living outside of IDP sites (22%) after water piped into dwelling (58%). HH (68%) and MFGD data shows that women are often tasked with the responsibility of fetching water in **insecure and sometimes inaccessible roads**.

### Perceived needs (HESPER scale)

% households reported drinking water serious problems per territorial unit



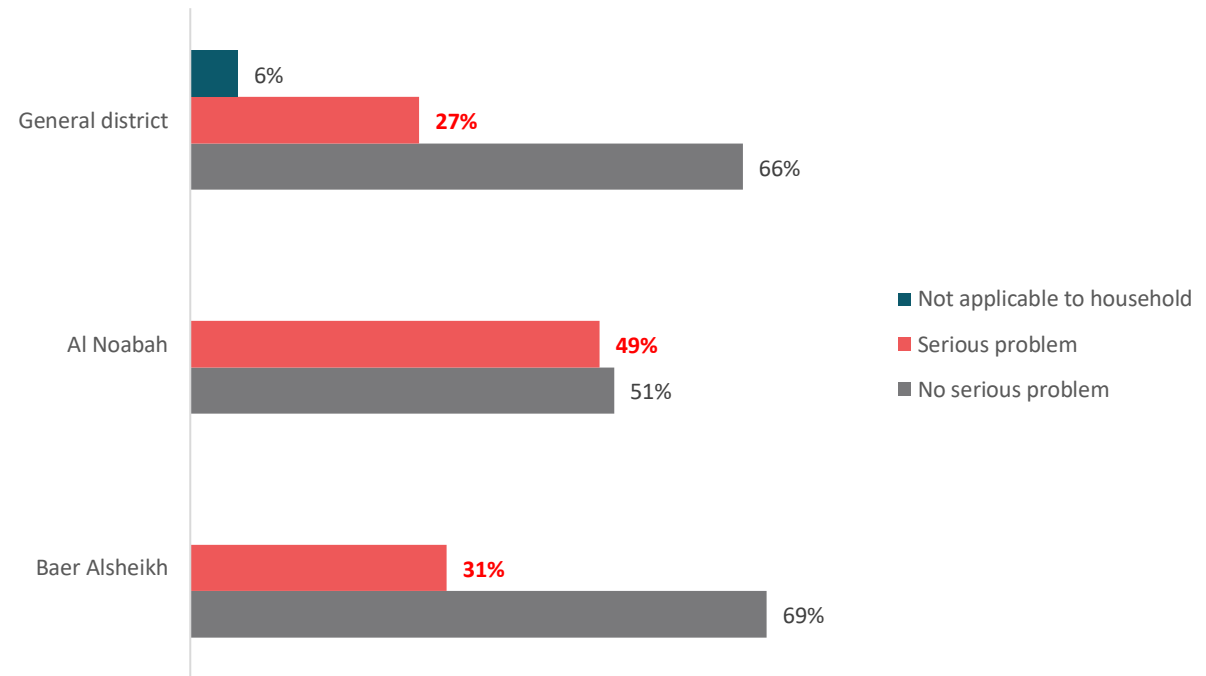
- 48% of Males vs 36% of females
- 56% of IDPs vs 40% of host community

### Availability and accessibility

- 98% of HHs across the district indicated access to improved sanitation facilities. Among these, 76% of households do not share their sanitation facilities with other households.
- Al Noabah IDP site, despite 95% of households having access to improved sanitation facilities, 60% of them share these facilities with two to ten other households.

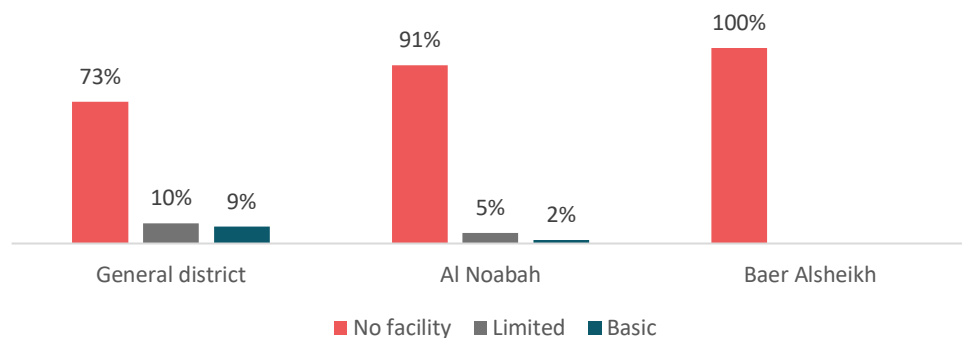
### Perceived needs (HESPER scale)

% households reported sanitation serious problems per territorial unit



### Availability and accessibility

% of observed households' most used hand washing facility, per territorial unit



- 56% of women in the district, including those in IDP sites, reported having access to a separate sanitation facility with a lock.
- 81% of women reported using disposal pads as menstrual materials during their last monthly period, a practice observed both inside and outside IDP sites.

### Perceived needs (HESPER scale)

- 64% of female respondents reported serious cleanliness issues because of difficulties keeping clean compared to only 45% of male respondents.
- This discrepancy is particularly pronounced in the Baer Alsheikh IDP site, where all eight female respondents indicated facing serious issues due to inadequate access to soap, sanitary materials, water, or a suitable place for washing compared to all 5 males in the same location reporting no serious problem.



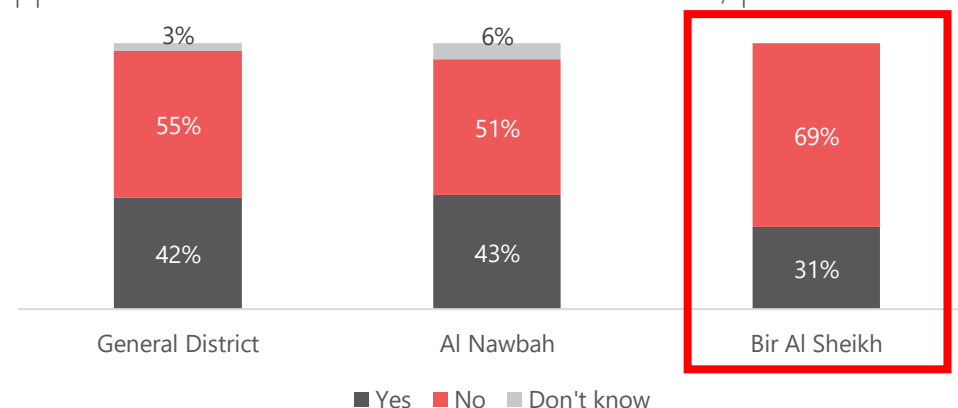
# Health and Nutrition



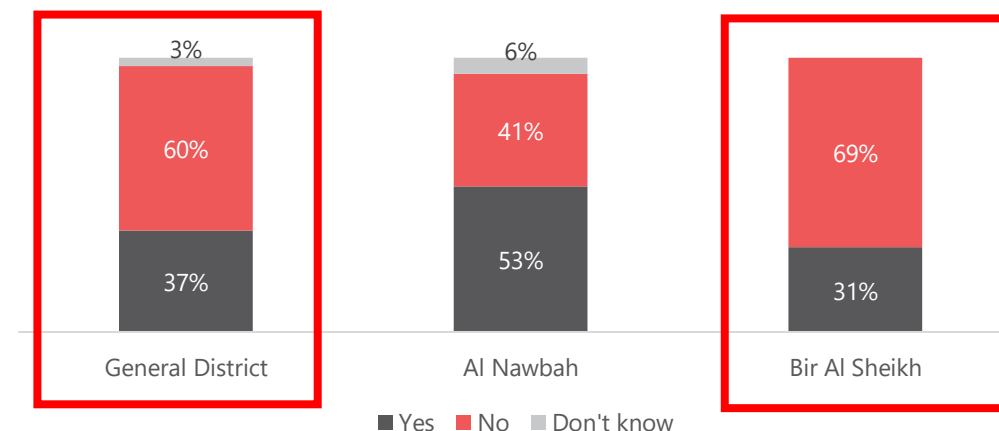
## Access to Healthcare:

- Economic constraints severely limit access to healthcare and medication.
- Households can access a local health unit, but the services available are limited to only check-ups and/or simpler examinations.
- Public health unit alternatives: Private health centres or pharmacies available to support patients.
- Vaccination is reported commonly be free, and vaccination against e.g. tetus, Covid-19, and polio, are commonly available.

% of children in surveyed households aged 6-59 months that received Vitamin A supplements in 6 months before data collection, per territorial unit



% of children in surveyed households aged 9-59 months that received deworming treatment in 6 months before data collection, per territorial unit





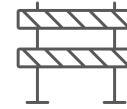
# Food Accessibility



## Market Access:

- 73% of HHs reported that markets are the most common way for households to access food.
- Some households rely on humanitarian aid packages containing flour, lentils, and cooking oil.
- HHs living in IDP sites cross longer distances to access the nearest market (30 min to 2 hours)

- Despite being an area heavily reliant on agriculture, own production was not mentioned as a significant source of food for households. Most reported primary sources of food are:
  - Cash purchase 73%
  - Borrowing 53%
  - Credit purchase 37%
  - Humanitarian assistance 22%



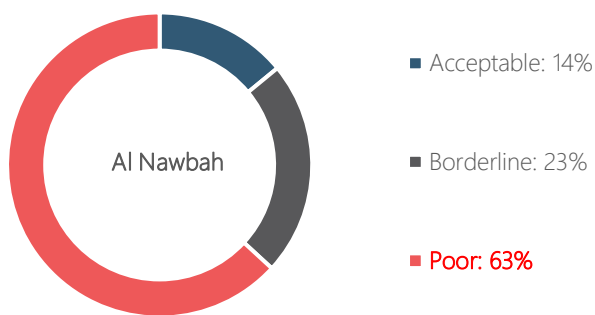
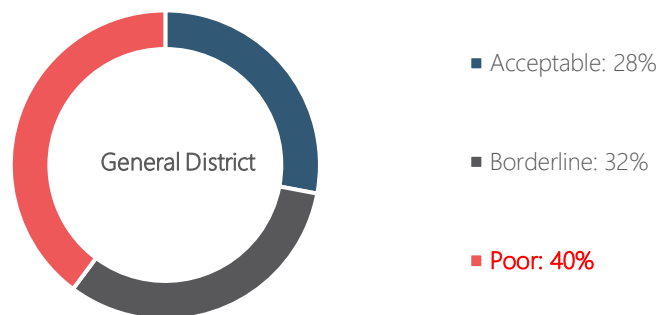
## Economic Barriers:

- Transportation and fuel costs significantly making access to markets harder.
- The economic situation forces reliance on aid and coping mechanisms to access food.

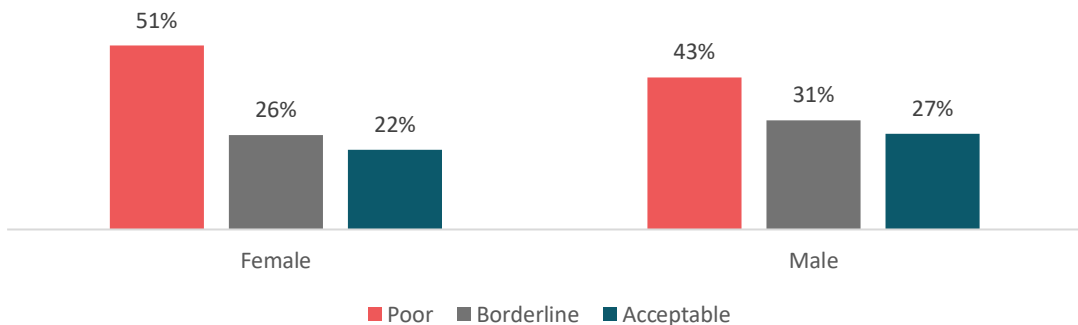
# Food Security Outcomes

## Food Consumption Score (FCS)

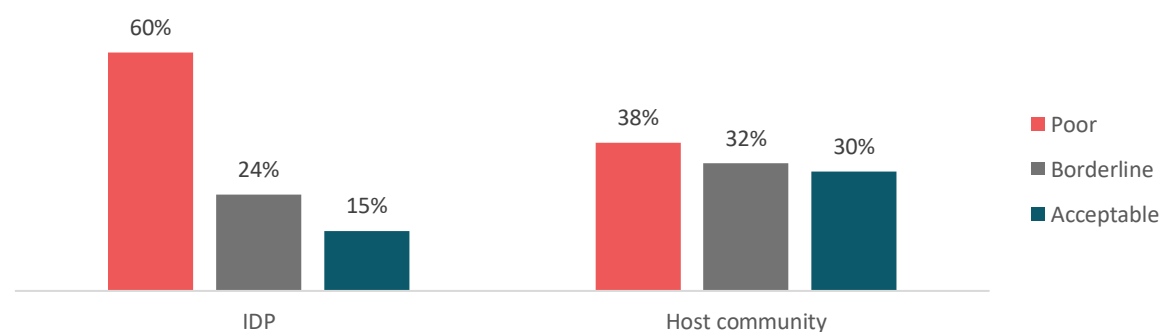
% of households FCS scores per territorial unit



% FCS among female and male headed households



% of FCS among IDP and host population

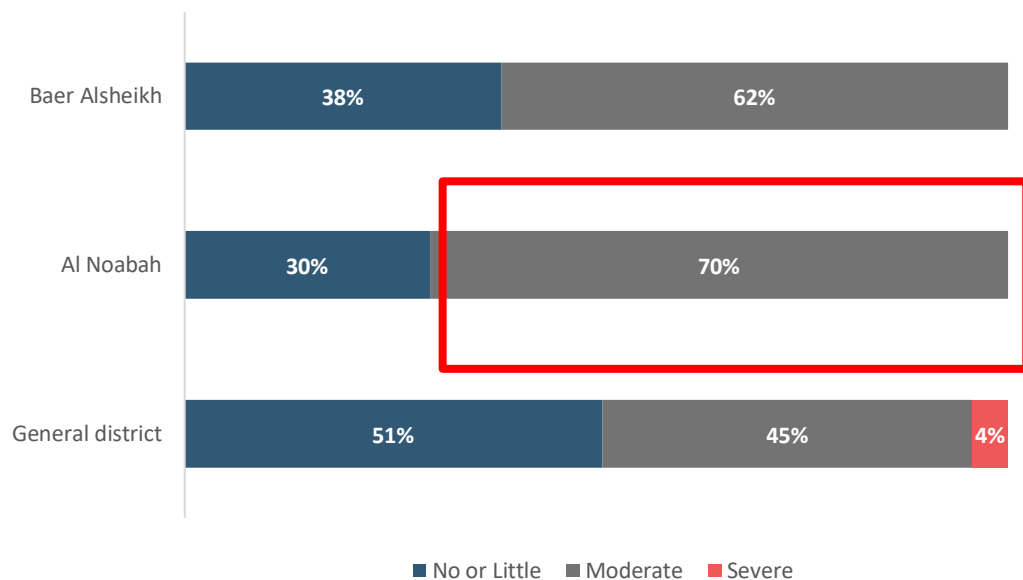


Across all territorial units, the FCS results are indicative of **IPC AFI phase 4**

# Food Security Outcomes

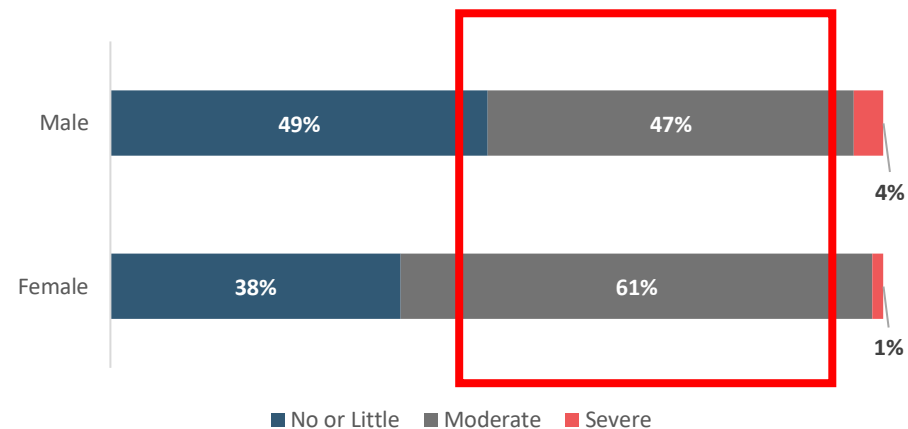
## Household Hunger Scale (HHS)

% of households HHS scores per territorial unit

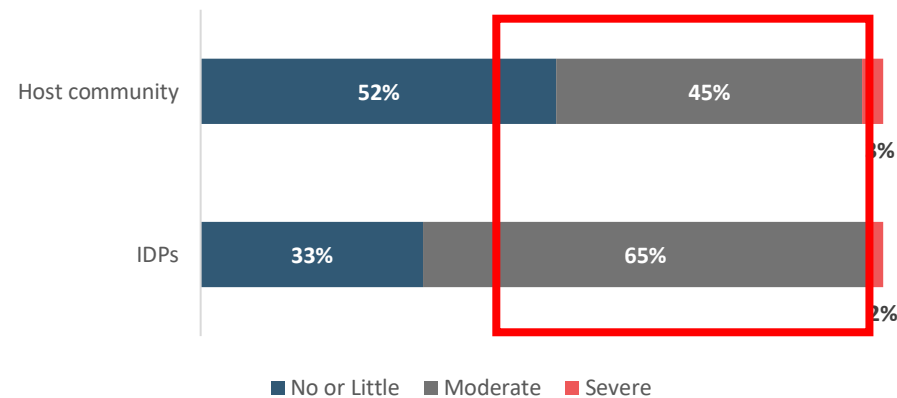


- Despite a reported limited dietary diversity among households, household hunger levels are not at IPC AFI phase 4 levels, but more indicative of IPC AFI phase 3

% of households HHS scores per gender across the district



% of households HHS scores per displacement status across the district



- A larger proportion of females and IDPs reported higher hunger scores than males and host population

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**03**

**Q&A**

# Thank you for your attention



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