2023 Key Findings: Unmanaged sites in South Yemen (IRG-areas)

& Comparative analysis with managed sites in South Yemen

Site Reporting Tool (SRT) 2023 – Unmanaged Sites in IRG-areas (April-June 2023)

Site Monitoring Tool (SMT) R6 – Managed Sites in IRG-areas (July 2023)

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Contents

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SRT & SMT General Objectives

Background

- Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, partners & REACH successfully implemented Site Report for 4 years to profile Internally Displaced Person (IDP) hosting sites in Yemen (since October 2019).

- In 2023, Site Report Tool (SRT) data collection has shifted to differ between managed and non-managed sites (Twin-Track approach).

- With the heightened number of IDP sites in Yemen and the challenge to cover them all equally, the Site Reporting Tool (SRT) aims to:

  - ✓ Provide for more regular and detailed, sectoral information in managed sites.
  - ✓ Improve collaboration and service coordination with other sectors (i.e., shelter, WASH, food).
  - ✓ Facilitate an improved evidence-based CCCM response.

Twin-Track Approach: Site Monitoring Tool (SMT) vs Site Reporting Tool (SRT)

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

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

- 2023 SRT data in unmanaged sites in IRG-areas covers the period from April-June 2023, and Round 6 SMT covers July 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**	Bi-monthly data collection**
Information collected by **enumerators** from Key Informants (community representative/leaders/Executive unit) <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.

02

Presentation Objectives

Objectives

✓ **Assess** the current needs and cross-sectoral service access in unmanaged IDP sites in IRG-controlled areas (South Yemen) compared to managed sites.

✓ **Understand** disparities between managed and unmanaged IDP hosting sites in South of Yemen.

✓ **Facilitate** an improved evidence-based CCCM response and measure the impact of the current response.
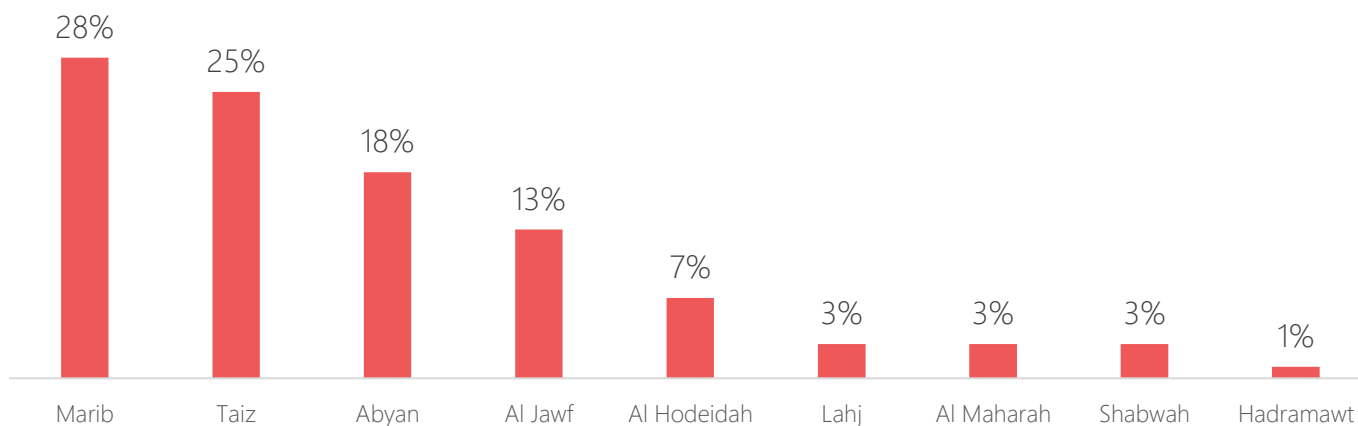
How?

• REACH analysed data from 2023 SRT (April-June 2023) in unmanaged sites and SMT Round 6 (July 2023) data collected across managed sites in IRG-controlled areas (South Yemen)

• This facilitated comparative analysis of the humanitarian needs and service gaps between managed sites and unmanaged sites respectively.

Overview of **SMT Round 6 & SRT Round 1** Data Collection

Data collection round	Reporting period	Hub(s)	Governorates	Assessed IDP sites	Coverage	Data collection partners
SRT 2023 (Unmanaged sites)	April - June 2023	Aden & Marib	9	365	78%	The Executive Unit (ExU**)**
SMT Round 6 (Managed sites)	July 2023	Aden & Marib	9	269	89%	10

Assessment Coverage for unmanaged sites SRT 2023

Percentage of submissions per governorate (SRT – unmanaged sites)

28%	25%	18%	13%	7%	3%	3%	3%	1%
Marib	Taiz	Abyan	Al Jawf	Al Hodeidah	Lahj	Al Maharah	Shabwah	Hadramawt

- Data collection across 9 governorates in IRG-controlled areas.

- SRT 2023 data was collected by the Executive Unit (ExU).

- SRT Data Collection date: 18th July-2nd August

- SRT Reporting period: April-June 2023

Research limitations

- Coverage: Coverage across SRT and SMT did not reach all **773** sites in IRG-areas of Yemen:
  - **365** out of **468** unmanaged IDP sites in IRG-controlled areas of Yemen were covered, corresponding to coverage of 78% of unmanaged sites in South Yemen.
  - **269** out of **305** managed IDP sites in IRG-controlled areas of Yemen were covered, corresponding to coverage of 89% of managed sites in South Yemen (*as of June 2023 CCCM IDP Site Master List)*.

- Comparability of data between managed and unmanaged sites
  - Different tools (SMT vs SRT)
  - Different reporting period, length, recency & respondents

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

- Sectoral information: In comparison to SMT data, SRT lacks detailed, in-depth cross-sectoral analysis. Therefore, SMT data in managed sites was used in some cases to give an indication of problems that could be faced in unmanaged sites and to contextualize the SRT data.

03

Key messages

Key Messages

- Comparative analysis of the data indicated that unmanaged sites were less likely to report NGO food/cash assistance as a source of food than managed sites and less likely to report a lack of humanitarian aid as a barrier to food access. However, unmanaged sites were more likely to report barriers to accessing humanitarian aid distributions.

- Data for both managed and unmanaged sites indicated that lack of occupancy agreements, residents residing on private land and eviction threats were common. This may indicate an absence of broader HLP rights. This can constrain progress towards durable solutions, particularly when considered holistically with data that suggested widespread absences in civil documentation, livelihood opportunities (managed sites) and the presence of security threats.

- The data suggested that managed sites may have a better access to humanitarian aid distributions, food access and livelihood services, health services, and WASH services in comparison to unmanaged sites in IRG-controlled areas.

- Findings that showed widespread economic barriers to accessing food/NFIs, healthcare and education, cross-analysed with livelihood gaps in managed sites in IRG-areas may indicate that livelihoods access is a priority sectoral gap in both managed and unmanaged sites.
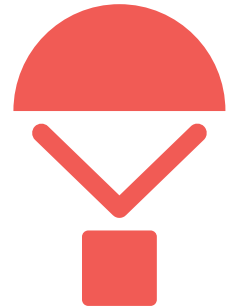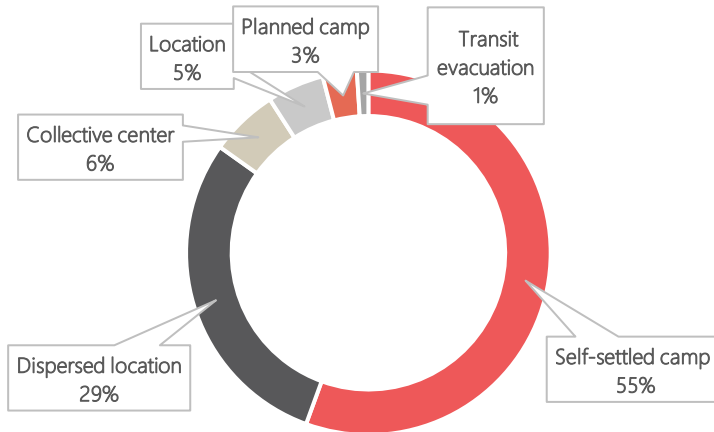
04

Sectoral Findings

Reported results correspond to SRT 2023 data from unmanaged sites in IRG-areas. This data is frequently comparatively analysed with SMT R6 data for managed sites in IRG-areas
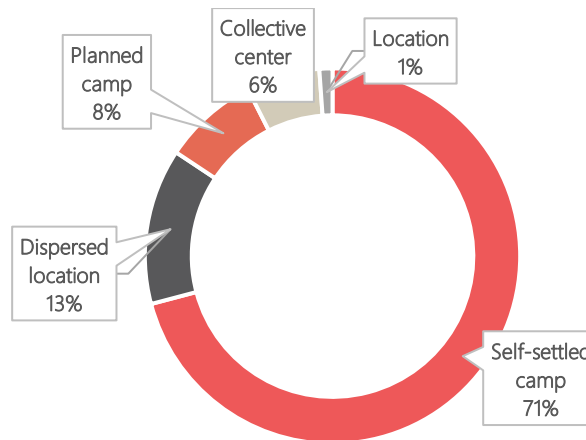
General Site Information

Site Typology

Unmanaged sites

- Location 5%
- Planned camp 3%
- Transit evacuation 1%
- Collective center 6%
- Self-settled camp 55%
- Dispersed location 29%

Managed sites

- Planned camp 8%
- Collective center 6%
- Location 1%
- Dispersed location 13%
- Self-settled camp 71%

86% of sites had community committee / representative available

Urbanisation

	Urban	<-->	Rural
Unmanaged sites	17%	7%	75%
Managed sites	20%	16%	63%

HLP Rights conditions overview

Tenancy insecurity and risks

% of sites by reported land ownership, by SRT 2023 and SMT R6 in IRG-controlled area

Unmanaged sites

1%
28%
69%

■ private ■ public ■ disputed

Managed sites

10%
1%
88%

■ private ■ public ■ disputed
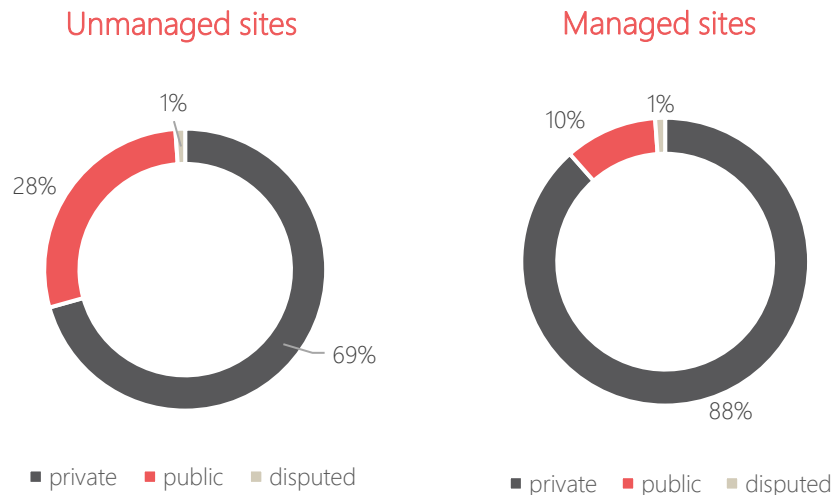
% of managed and unmanaged sites by occupancy agreement

	Written	Verbal	None	Don't know
Managed sites	**30%**	**39%**	**30%**	**1%**
Unmanaged sites	**10%**	**40%**	**47%**	**3%**

6% of assessed unmanaged sites and **13%** of managed sites reported **forced eviction** as a perceived safety/security risk.

4% of unmanaged sites and **5%** of managed sites reported receiving an **eviction notice.**

Data collected in managed sites indicated that **forced eviction** occurred primarily due to requests to vacate from landowners (**65%**), followed by lack of funds/disputes about rent (**35%**).

13% (n=46) of assessed managed sites and **6% (n=17)** unmanaged sites reported friction with host community as a perceived safety/security risk. Yet, data from managed sites indicated that **none** of the reported forced eviction cases were attributed to friction with host community.

Site Access & Threats

% of assessed sites by reported safety/security threats, by SRT 2023 and SMT R6 in IRG-controlled areas

Threat	Managed	Unmanaged
none	60%	55%
Fire-related incidents	22%	18%
Forced eviction	15%	6%
Friction with HC	6%	13%
Conflict-related incidents	4%	9%
Car accident	1%	2%
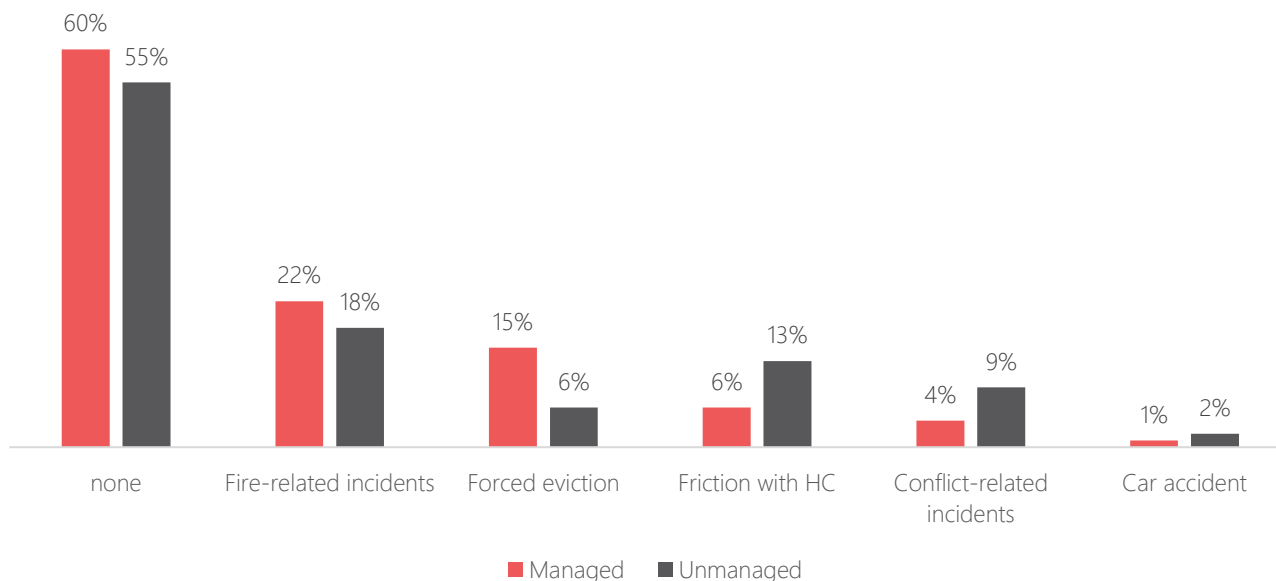
■ Managed   ■ Unmanaged

Flood Occurrence

28% (101 out of 365) of unmanaged sites reported flood occurrence during the reporting period (April-June), whereas only 2% (4 out of 269) of managed sites reported flood occurrence in july.

Source of Flooding

Of the sites that reported flood occurrence, 68 floods were attributed to community's susceptibility to flooding in unmanaged sites, and 2 floods were caused by poor drainage in managed sites

Contingency planning

22% (11/49) of managed sites with medium/high risk of flooding (n=49) reported having a flood contingency plan.

*figures can be above 100% due to multiple select
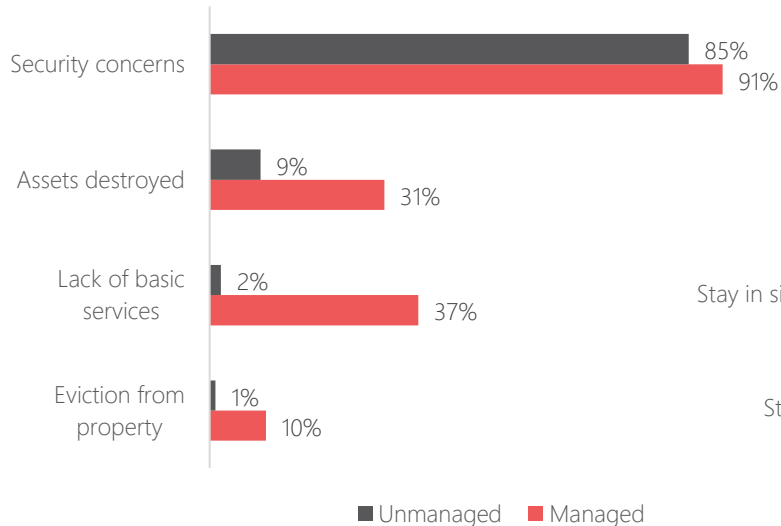
Demographics & Displacement
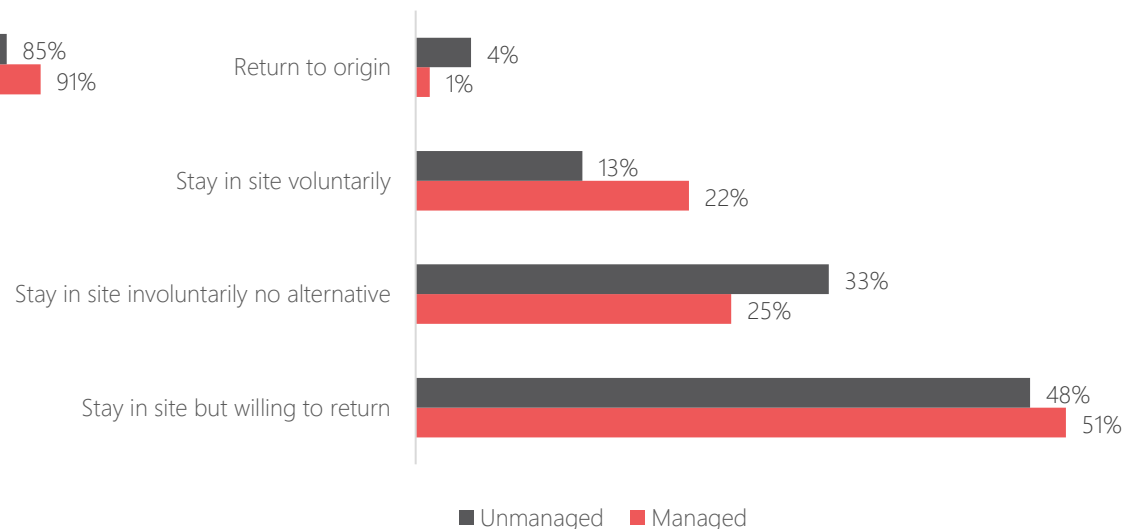
Information Gap: Arrivals & Departures

64% assessed **managed sites** reported having information on the number of HH arrivals in August 2023 and **61%** for HH departures for **managed sites**.

! There is a lack of information on HH arrivals and departures for **unmanaged sites**.

Reasons for Departure from Area of Origin (AoO)

Reason	Unmanaged	Managed
Security concerns	85%	91%
Assets destroyed	9%	31%
Lack of basic services	2%	37%
Eviction from property	1%	10%

- Unmanaged
- Managed

Most Common Intention for the next three months

Intention	Unmanaged	Managed
Return to origin	4%	1%
Stay in site voluntarily	13%	22%
Stay in site involuntarily no alternative	33%	25%
Stay in site but willing to return	48%	51%

- Unmanaged
- Managed

Shelter

Shelter Issues (Managed sites)

At capacity: Managed 40%, Unmanaged 44%
Overcrowded: Managed 33%, Unmanaged 34%
Available land for extension: Managed 19%, Unmanaged 19%
Available shelters: Managed 6%, Unmanaged 2%

■ Managed   ■ Unmanaged

21% assessed sites reported all/ vast majority (75%+) HH shelters required repair/maintenance.

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

8% assessed sites reported cases of HHs living without shelter in open-air conditions in managed sites

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

NFIs

Mattresses — **70% (n=23)**

Blankets — **64% (n=21)**

Stoves — **15% (n=5)**

Hygiene items — **52% (n=17)**

Cooking fuel — **12% (n=4)**

Nearly all cases of missing NFIs are reportedly due to **unaffordability** rather than **unavailability** in both managed and unmanaged sites.

9%

4%

87%

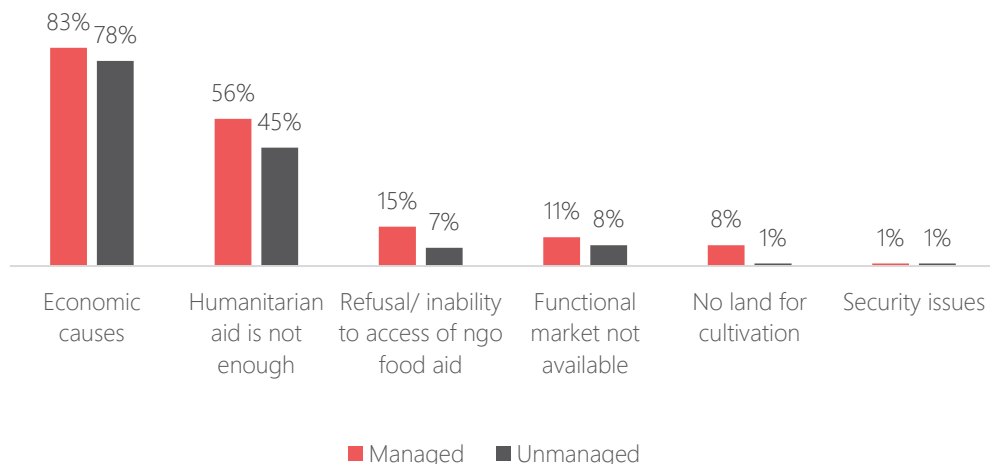■ No ■ Yes ■ Don't know
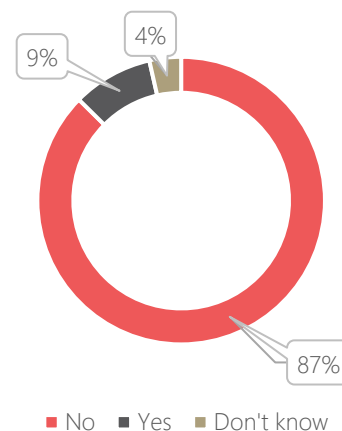
9% of assessed **unmanaged sites** reported receiving NFIs (April to June), compared to **31%** of managed sites that reported HHs receiving NFIs service (July).
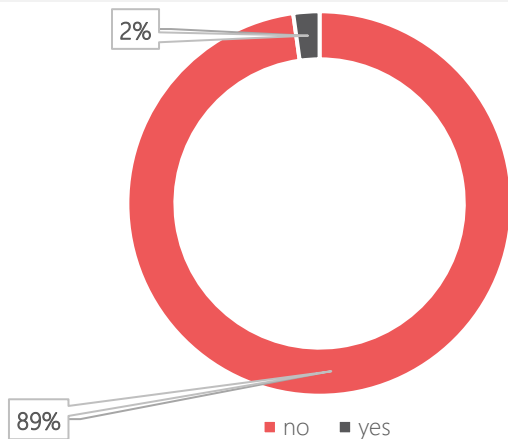
27% of **unmanaged sites** reported that site residents need on average **more than 60 minutes** to reach a functional market for NFIs/ construction material with normal mode of local transportation.

Food Security & Livelihoods

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

Barrier	Managed	Unmanaged
Economic causes	83%	78%
Humanitarian aid is not enough	56%	45%
Refusal/ inability to access of ngo food aid	15%	7%
Functional market not available	11%	8%
No land for cultivation	8%	1%
Security issues	1%	1%

■ Managed ■ Unmanaged

% of unmanaged sites received livelihood services

2%

89%

■ no ■ yes

*figures can be above 100% due to multiple select

Food Security Gaps

4% (n=14) of assessed unmanaged sites reported no source of food available

While 1% (n=2) of assessed managed sites reported no source of food available
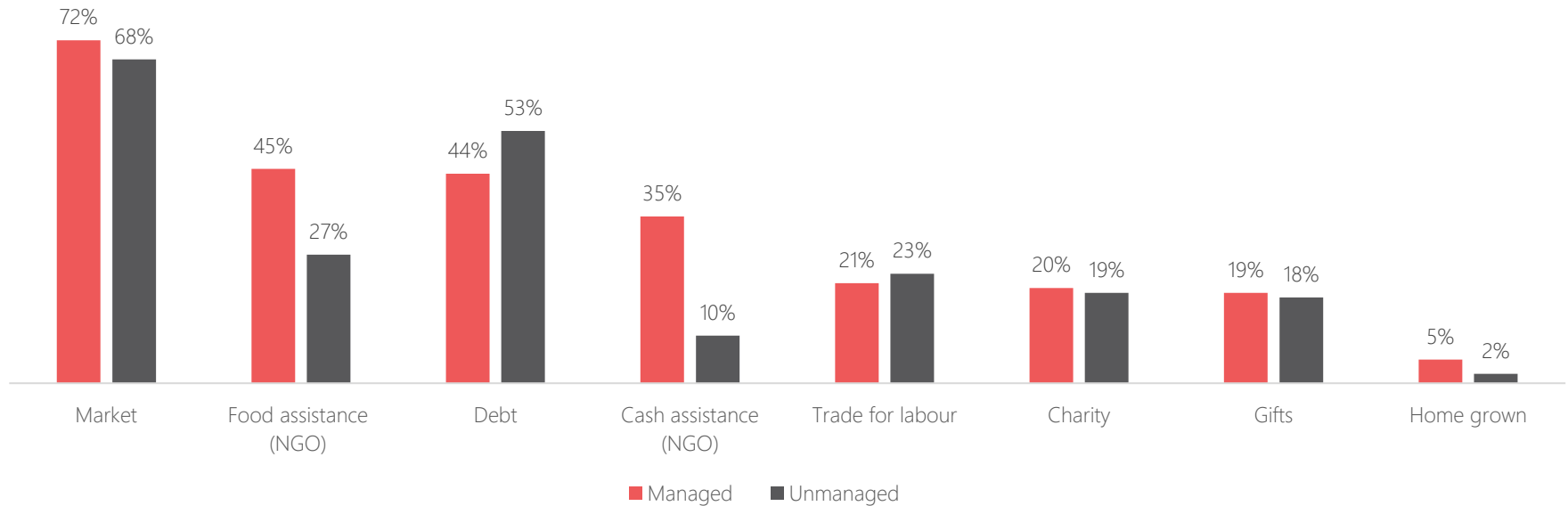
88% of assessed unmanaged sites that reported unaffordability or unavailability of items in market reported basic food items as unaffordable rather than unavailable

89% of assessed unmanaged sites reported not receiving livelihood services, while 77% of assessed managed sites reported none/ almost no HH received livelihood services.

Food Security & Livelihoods

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

|	Market	Food assistance (NGO)	Debt	Cash assistance (NGO)	Trade for labour	Charity	Gifts	Home grown
Managed	72%	45%	44%	35%	21%	20%	19%	5%
Unmanaged	68%	27%	53%	10%	23%	19%	18%	2%

■ Managed ■ Unmanaged

Food access

47% of assessed unmanaged sites reported markets as source of food *without* also reporting government/NGO assistance as sources

54% assessed unmanaged sites reported 'Food distribution' as a 'first' priority need in unmanaged sites.

*figures can be above 100% due to multiple select

Health

Top healthcare challenges (SMT R6, SRT R1)
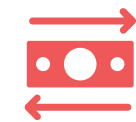
	Treatment/ medicine unaffordable	Transport unaffordable	Treatment unavailable
Managed sites	66%	41%	38%
Unmanaged sites	63%	47%	24%

Top healthcare issues (SMT R6)

Fever	Malaria	Malnutrition
31%	22%	12%

Average of 44% of assessed unmanaged sites reported Households receiving healthcare services

43% of unmanaged sites who received healthcare services, these were provided by NGOs or UN agencies

39% of unmanaged sites reported that IDPs in site were not able to access health facilities
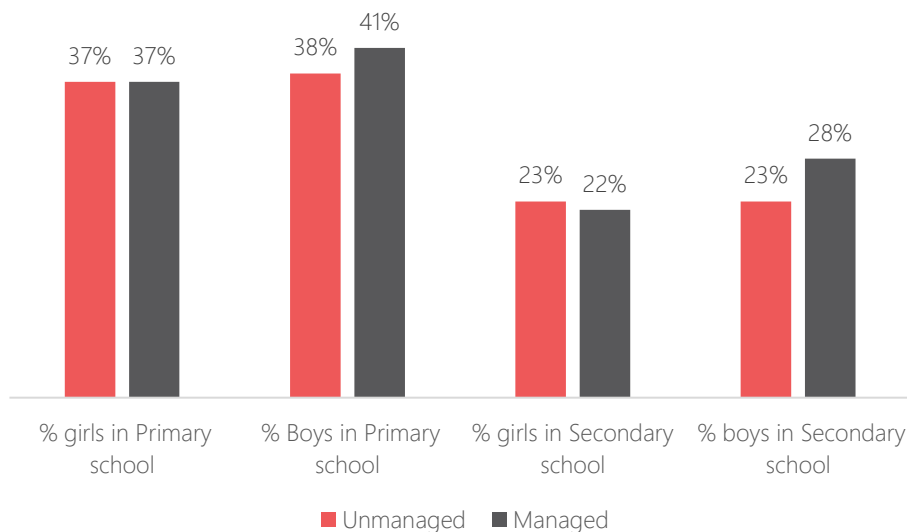
65% of unmanaged sites reported HHs not receiving healthcare services, while 12% of assessed managed sites reported none/ almost no households received healthcare services

Education

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

Chart data:

Category	Unmanaged	Managed
% girls in Primary school	37%	37%
% Boys in Primary school	38%	41%
% girls in Secondary school	23%	22%
% boys in Secondary school	23%	28%

■ Unmanaged   ■ Managed

Top barriers to school access (managed sites)

Costs **59%**

Distance/ transport **36%**

Overcrowded **32%**

Child labour **26%**

Gender Gap – (managed vs unmanaged)

A slight gender gap was observed in school access for boys and girls in managed site, whereas no significant gap was observed in unmanaged sites. Nevertheless, the attendance rate of children in school in managed and unmanaged sites continues to register at low percentage.

71% of assessed sites reported public actor/institution (i.e. government/local authority/public service) as educational service provider.

% sites with no access to education

29% of assessed unmanaged sites (n=107) reported boys & girls cannot access education services in site or close to site.

1% of assessed managed sites reported marriage/pregnancy and cultural beliefs as reasons for non-attendance, whereas 2% reported cultural beliefs as a reason for non-attendance.
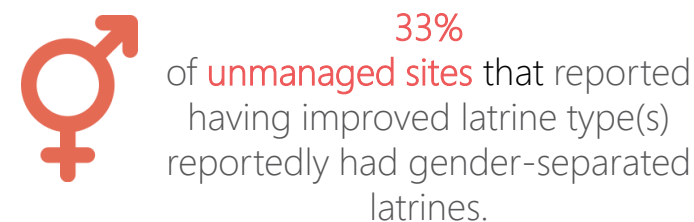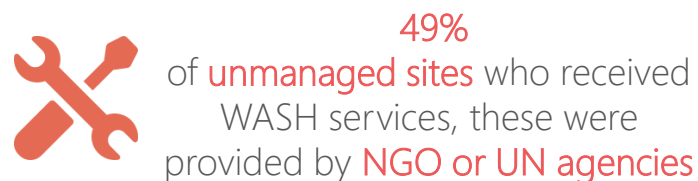
WASH

% of assessed sites where all/most (75%+) HHs have access to water, in managed and unmanaged sites in IRG areas (South Yemen)

Managed   Unmanaged

35%   **16%**
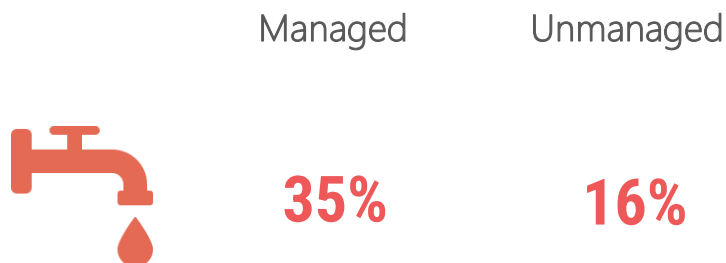
% of assessed sites where WASH items were not affordable at the market in unmanaged sites

Hygiene Items
80%

Drinking water
79%

WASH Gaps & Needs

ONLY 12% of assessed unmanaged sites reported having access to WASH services

49% of unmanaged sites who received WASH services, these were provided by NGO or UN agencies

33% of unmanaged sites that reported having improved latrine type(s) reportedly had gender-separated latrines.
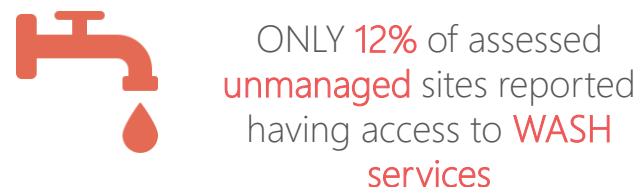
Energy & Internet Access

Electricity Access

14 hrs per day average

21 days per month electricity available average

Gaps & Needs

24% of assessed unmanaged sites reported no electricity accessibility in site.

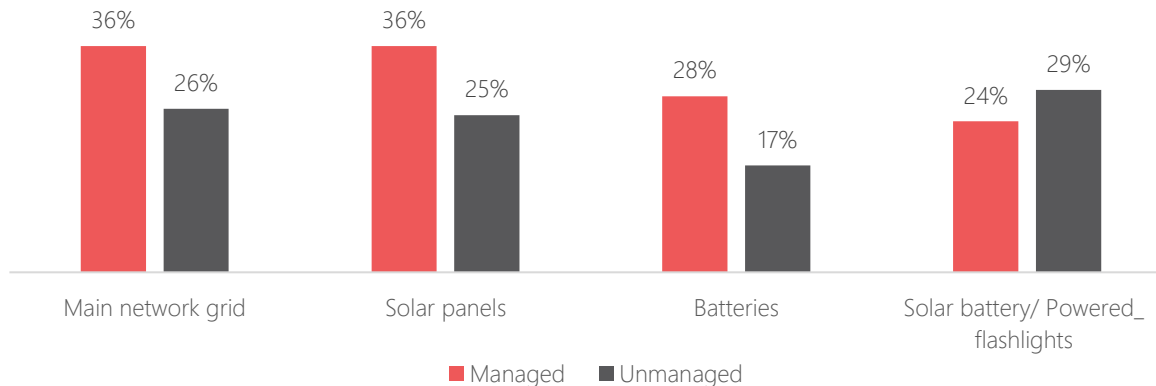ONLY 7% of assessed unmanaged sites where all/most (75%+) HHs have access to functional internet

% of assessed sites by main FOUR source(s) of electricity used in majority of households*

	Managed	Unmanaged
Main network grid	36%	26%
Solar panels	36%	25%
Batteries	28%	17%
Solar battery/ Powered_ flashlights	24%	29%

■ Managed   ■ Unmanaged

*figures can be above 100% due to multiple select

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

% of assessed sites by prevalence of top 6 barriers to accessing humanitarian aid distributions, by SRT 2023 & SMT R6

Legend: ■ Unmanaged ■ Managed

Category	Unmanaged	Managed
No problem faced	38%	67%
Insufficient aid for all entitled	33%	20%
Assitance too late to cover needs	11%	7%
Lack of civil documentation	10%	9%
Assisstance provided was not of good quality	9%	8%
Assitance irrelevant to actual needs	8%	4%
Physical barrieres	6%	3%
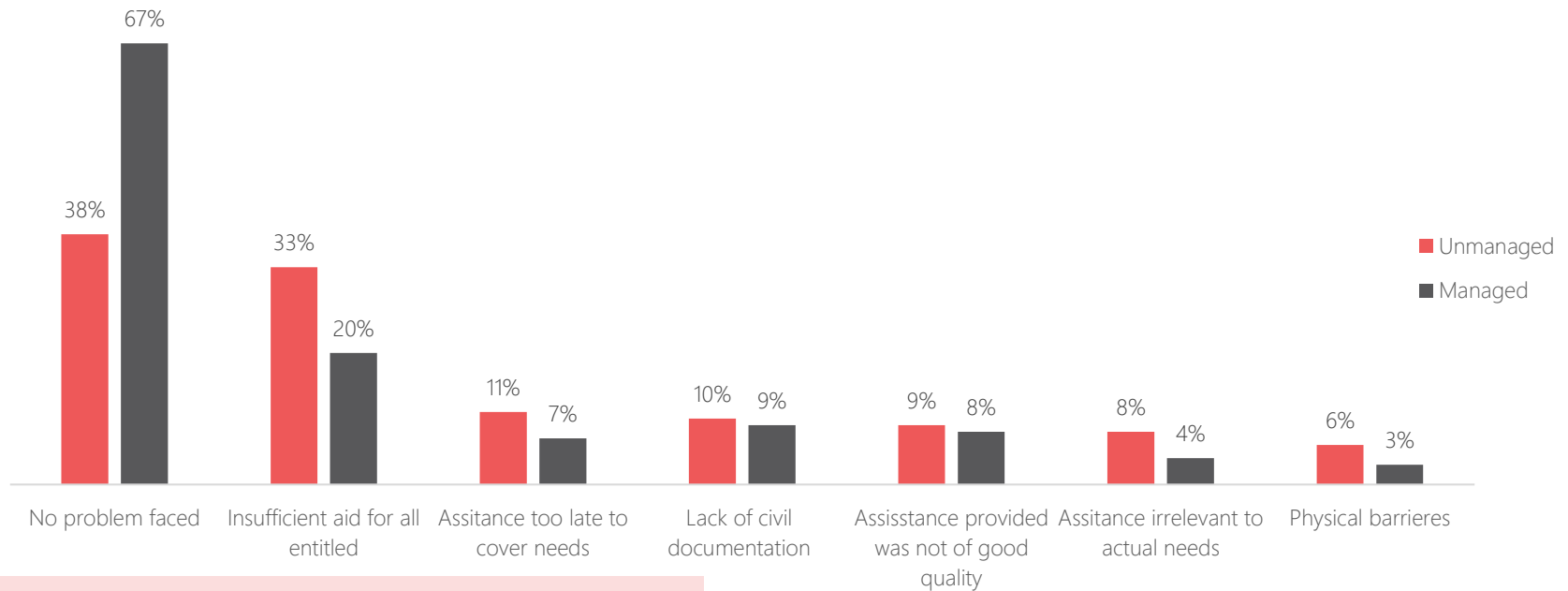
Partner discussion:

• What factors contributed to the reported 'insufficiency' or 'irrelevancy' of humanitarian aid?

• How can access to civil documentation promote cross-sectoral improvements on a long-run, particularly concerning services like livelihood, education, housing, etc.?

• What areas of assessment should be improved to accurately identify and address people's specific needs, ensuring a more effective response?

88% of assessed unmanaged sites reported issues with missing personal ID cards, 83% missing birth certificates and 85% lack of family identity cards. As for managed sites, 83% of sites reported missing personal ID cards, 86% missing birth certificates and 54% lack of family identity cards.

05

Conclusion

Conclusion: Comparing unmanaged sites with managed sites in South Yemen, 2023

➢ The data suggested that managed sites may have a better access to humanitarian aid distributions, food access and livelihood services, health services, and WASH services in comparison to unmanaged sites in IRG-controlled areas.

➢ In terms of HLP rights in sites, a crucial component of achieving Durable Solutions, the prospects for integration remain challenging due to reported insecure occupancy and land tenure, in addition to eviction risks.

➢ For Durable Solutions more broadly, other sectoral data suggests progress may be hampered by poor economic conditions and a lack of civil documentation amongst site residents.

➢ Findings suggested that economic barriers to accessing food/NFISs, healthcare and education from both managed and unmanaged sites, cross-analyzed with livelihood gaps in managed sites in IRG-controlled areas may indicate that livelihood access is a priority sectoral gap in both managed and unmanaged sites.

➢ Despite the absence of an in-depth sectoral overview in unmanaged sites, SMT data served as a valuable resource, offering an insight into the potential conditions/gaps in unmanaged sites in IRG-areas.

Thank you for your attention

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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Thank you to our SRT and SMT Data Collection Partners!

Annex I. Coordination System for data collection in managed and unmanaged 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) Executive unit (Exu)
- Ensure all Site Managers in managed sites and enumerators in unmanaged sites 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