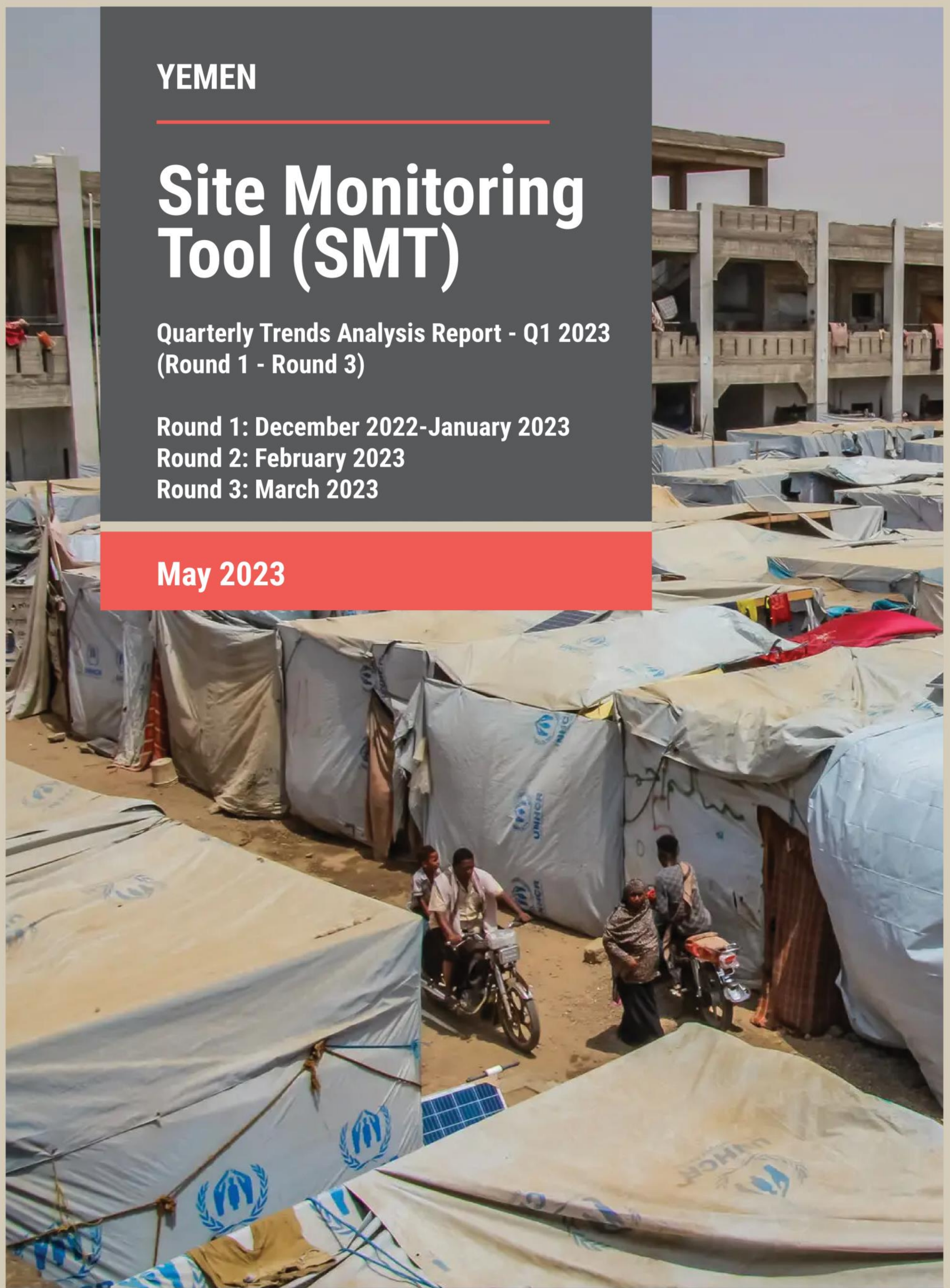
YEMEN

Site Monitoring Tool (SMT)

Quarterly Trends Analysis Report - Q1 2023 (Round 1 - Round 3)

Round 1: December 2022-January 2023
Round 2: February 2023
Round 3: March 2023

May 2023



CCCM CLUSTER
Supporting displaced communities

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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List of Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCCM	Camp Coordination & Camp Management
CFM	Complaint & Feedback Mechanism
CMWG	Cash & Market Working Group
FSL	Food Security & Livelihoods
GSC	Global Shelter Cluster
HC	Host Community
HH	Household
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IRG	Internationally Recognized Government
JMMI	Joint Market Monitoring Initiative
KII	Key Informant Interview
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Q1	Quarter 1 2023 (December 22/January 2023-March 23)
R1/R2/R3	Round 1 (December 22/January 23), Round 2 (February 23), Round 3 (March 23)
SMC	Site Management & Coordination
SMT	Site Monitoring Tool
SRT	Site Reporting Tool
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

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INTRODUCTION

The outbreak of violence in Yemen in 2015 has resulted in an estimated total of 4.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) – with more than half of total displacements occurring during the onset of the crisis that year.[1] 99.6% of all IDPs in Yemen were displaced due to this conflict, and the protracted nature of the crisis is exemplified by over 80% of IDPs having been displaced for at least one year, and many on multiple occasions.[2] Specifically, evictions and flooding continue to trigger secondary displacement.[3] According to the latest Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster data, as of March 2023, **1.5 million IDPs were living across 2,330 displacement hosting sites across Yemen** – primarily within Al-Hodeidah, Hajjah, Marib and Taiz governorates.[4]

Given this protracted displacement in Yemen, humanitarian actors require an understanding of the evolution of community needs and service access in IDP sites. To cover this information need, since late 2019, the CCCM Cluster and partners in collaboration with REACH Initiative successfully rolled out the Site Reporting Tool (SRT) in managed and non-managed sites. With the beginning of 2023, this data collection system evolved to a twin-track approach covering managed sites through a new, detailed **Site Monitoring Tool (SMT)** and non-managed sites through a lighter SRT. This new SMT was developed with support from REACH and all Cluster Coordination and Working Group Teams in 2022 and was reviewed by the CCCM Information Management Technical Working Group (IM TWiG) and Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) in early 2023. To develop the first draft of SMT, REACH conducted a secondary desk review (SDR) of more than 40 tools and guidelines.[5] Overall, the SMT contains an extended list of CCCM and sectoral indicators that enable the cross-sectoral evaluation of site facilities and service access.

As part of REACH's IDP site monitoring portfolio to support and improved evidence-base underpinning CCCM programming in Yemen, REACH is publishing a **trends analysis of the SMT findings from Q1 2023**. This first quarterly analysis report focuses on a trends analysis covering Round 1 to Round 3 of SMT data collection in managed IDP sites in Aden and Marib hubs. This longitudinal analysis can help determine how demographics, site access and threats, site management and coordination, as well as access to services and needs of IDPs in sites in Yemen have evolved.

This report provides a detailed description of the methodology, and then outlines the key assessment findings, organised into the following sections: 1) General IDP Site Information, 2) Site Management & Coordination, 3) Demographics & Displacement, 4) Site Access & Threats, followed by a 5) Sectoral Overview covering Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs), Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Health, Education, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), 6) Service Access and Community Needs, 7) Sectoral Response Capacity and 8) Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP).

[1] IOM (2019) Yemen Area Assessment Round 37, March 2019
[2] Ibid.
[3] OCHA (2022) Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023
[4] CCCM Cluster (2023) IDP Hosting Site Master List – March 2023
[5] REACH reviewed tools shared by Yemen CCCM Cluster partner tools, including from ACTED, DRC, IOM, JAAHD, RADF and the Yemen Displacement Consortium (YDR). In addition, REACH reviewed other key Yemen assessment tools (i.e. MCLA, INAT/PMT, WANTS), global CCCM and humanitarian guidance tools (i.e. CCCM Minimum Standards, Sphere Standards), as well REACH and CCCM Cluster tools from other countries (i.e. Iraq, South Sudan, Ukraine, Bosnia & Herzegovina).

Key Findings

The following section is comprised of the key findings drawn from the data presented throughout the report, with the intent to help inform the Yemen CCCM Cluster's and partners as well as other Clusters' operational and strategic planning for 2023, including the realisation of the goals outlined in the 2023-2024 CCCM National Cluster strategy[6]:

- **General Site Information:** The composition of sites expectedly remained stable across Q1 2023, with the **majority of assessed IDP sites** being **self-settled, located on privately owned land and in rural areas** throughout. The prevalence of sites located on privately owned land, in addition to only a minority of sites having written occupancy agreements throughout Q1 2023 is connected to the prevalence of threat of eviction as a site risk, with the two main reported factors in eviction risk being disputes with landowners and disputes over rent.
- **Site Management and Coordination (SMC): Mobile SMC teams** were far **more common** (85% average[7]) than stationary teams across Q1 2023. Unsurprisingly, **stationary SMC teams** reported a much **higher** average number of SMC **presence** days per week than mobile teams (6 days vs 1.6 days, Round 3). Accountability to affected people was consistently high in terms of regular consultations with site residents, whilst the most prevalent complaints/feedback reported concerned Food, WASH and NFI distributions, consisted with the reported gaps in these sectors outlined in the sectoral overview.
- **Site Access & Threats:** Widespread **lack of preventative measures** to prevent **fire** or damage from **flooding** – which demonstrated the need for further intervention. Fire and risk of eviction were the most prevalently reported site threats throughout Q1 2023, with most eviction risks being related to financial disputes with landowners. In addition, **heavy rain**, **windstorm**, **flooding, environmental pollution, infectious diseases, and extreme heat** were major natural hazards as of Round 3. The number of **reported floods** in sites varied across Q1 (R1: 5, R2:, 0 R3: 10).
- **Demographics & Displacement:** The average number of HH arrivals exceeded HH departures throughout Q1 2023. The most commonly reported reason for departures was a broad 'wish to look for a new location'. More specifically, the most reported reason provided for IDPs leaving their area of origin was security concerns, followed by a reported lack of basic services. Approximately one-third of assessed sites included host community residents.
- **Shelter & Non-Food-Items (NFIs): NFIs** were often reported as either unavailable or unaffordable in markets. Crucially, of these sites, most cited NFIs to be **unaffordable,** rather than unavailable across each NFI category. In sites with fuel accessibility issues, it was considerably more likely to be reported as unavailable than other NFIs, but still a minority (18% in R3). Across Q1 2023, the main shelter types in sites were emergency, transitional and makeshift shelters, and the prevalence of shelter issues remained consistent.
- **Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL):** When considering livelihoods, food security, NFIs and Cash & Markets findings holistically – they indicate widespread and consistent poor economic situation/outlook for site residents. For instance, livelihood **opportunities were reportedly largely unavailable** (76% in R3) whilst those available were reportedly insufficient to generate sufficient income (33% in R3). This data fed into the consistently reported dependency on aid/utilisation of negative coping mechanisms to cover food needs, as well as to enable use of markets as a source of food. **Access to food** appeared to be an issue of **affordability** rather than availability. These economic difficulties were also evident in the challenges/barriers to

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[6] CCCM Yemen - National Cluster Strategy 2023-2024

[7] When 'average' is noted next to a %, this is calculated from the mean average percentage across Rounds 1-3, and is used to refer concisely to data that did not alter considerably between rounds.

accessing services across the sectoral findings outlined below (Health, Education, WASH) in addition to contributing to predominant site threats (eviction risks).

- **Health:** Access was reportedly poor throughout Q1 2023, with **just over-half** of sites reportedly having **access** to basic **primary healthcare** services, whilst only a small minority had access to secondary healthcare (12% Round 3). The most widely reported **barriers to healthcare** were derived from the **unaffordability** and **unavailability** of services, with the top four barriers being consistent across Q1 2023. The main healthcare issues reported across Q1 2023 were malaria, fever and malnutrition.
- **Education: School attendance** amongst school-aged children was **low throughout Q1 2023**, **particularly** amongst **secondary school**-aged children. Primarily, barriers to education were economic, and more specifically concerned the inability to afford the costs associated with education (61% - R3) in addition to a reliance on **child labour** (24% - R3). Moreover, there were education service provision issues reported through overcrowded schools (24% - R3), reports of parents seeing no value in education and an information gap concerning the educational services available. There was also a consistent **gender gap** in education access, with **girls** reportedly having slightly **lower access** throughout, which could be explained in part by the small number of sites that reported gender specific barriers, which included a lack of gender segregation, pregnancy/forced marriage and/or cultural beliefs.
- **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH):** In over half of sites, a clear majority (75%) of HHs were reportedly able to access water and latrines respectively, with most water/latrine types falling under the 'improved' category. However, notably, across Q1 2023 a considerable minority of sites (11-16%) reported the occurrence of open defecation. **WASH services** were **primarily provided by UN/INGOs** (69% average), followed by a small number of sites receiving WASH services from private/local communities (14% average) and/or government authorities (7% average).
- **Infrastructure Access: Most sites lacked access to electricity**, **internet** and/or **mobile/radio networks** throughout Q1 2023. The main source of electricity reported in sites across Q1 2023 was solar power followed by batteries. Of the sites that reported **electricity access** the average time across Q1 was **12 hours per day**.
- **Service Access & Community Needs:** WASH was reportedly the sector with the highest access to assistance in the last month, yet a majority (75%+) of HHs still only received it in an average of 33% of sites across Q1 2023. Livelihoods had the lowest reported assistance rate, which was consistent with findings that showed widespread lack of access to livelihoods and gaps in cash-for-work (CFW) opportunities and/or livelihood skills training.
- **Sectoral Response Capacity:** The three sectors with the **lowest (none) response capacity** in both Round 2-3 were **livelihoods**, followed by **safety & security and site maintenance** respectively. By contrast, camp management was an outlier in terms of reported quality sectoral response capacity, with most sites consistently placing it in the 'very good' category across Q1 2023.[8] Furthermore, WASH sectoral response capacity reportedly improved between Round 1-2.
- **AAP:** In a small majority of sites (62-64% Rounds 1-3) across Q1 2023, no barriers to accessing humanitarian aid were reported, despite the generally poor sectoral response capacities and service access reported. Of the barriers reported, a considerable minority of sites reported **insufficient aid to distribute to all site residents entitled**, as well as issues accessing aid due to **missing civil documentation**.

[8] This result should be considered within the context of SMT data collection, with coverage solely focused on managed sites covered by camp management actors. This may not reflect the situation in unmanaged sites.

METHODOLOGY

Overall Methodology

This **longitudinal analysis** is comprised of the results from **Rounds 1-3 of the Site Monitoring Tool (SMT),** a self-reporting tool of site management teams in managed IDP sites. Site management teams are expected to fill the SMT in site or remotely on a monthly basis by leveraging multiple data sources available in the sites[9] (i.e. sectoral specialist data, internal SMC site monitoring, observation, site population data, meetings, participatory assessments, etc). While CCCM partners collect the data, REACH is responsible for tool design, data cleaning and analysis. For this longitudinal analysis, REACH reviewed the available SMT data to identify key indicators for each section of the SMT, which were comparable across rounds, and thereby suitable for longitudinal analysis. Secondary sources are referred to throughout the report to contextualize the findings against CCCM Camp Minimum Standards and broader Yemen data. **Considering that the SMT is a site-level data collection and the challenges and limitations outlined below, the results of this longitudinal analysis are to be considered indicative.**

Geographical scope

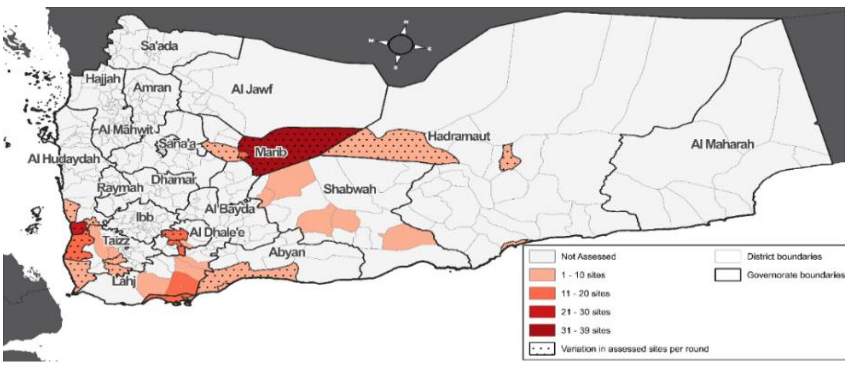
Data collection of the SMT Round 1-3 was limited to **Aden hub** (all rounds) and **Marib hub** (Rounds 1 and 3 only) in International Recognized Government (IRG)-controlled areas. Data was collected by **CCCM** partners in **9 governorates** in Rounds 1 & 3 (Abyan, Aden, Ad-Dali, Al-Hodeidah, Hadramawt, Lahj, Marib, Taiz, Shabwah), and 8 governorates in Round 2 (excluding Marib). Table 1 shows that coverage over time differed at Hub/Governorate level, but partners also covered different numbers of sites across R1-3.

Table 1. Overview of SMT Data Collection (Rounds 1-3)

Data collection round	Reporting period	Hub(s)	Gover-norates	Assessed IDP sites	Data collection partners
Round 1	December 22 & January 23[10]	Aden & Marib	9	216 IDP sites	11
Round 2	February 2023	Aden	8	177 IDP sites	9
Round 3	March 2023	Aden & Marib	9	196 IDP sites	8

Below map (see Image 1) shows the total number of IDP sites assessed per district during SMT data collection Rounds 1-3. Districts that are *dotted* show areas, where the total number of assessed sites per districts differs per round.

Image 1. SMT Data Collection Coverage Map (Rounds 1-3)



[9] Data sources may include participatory assessments (i.e., KII or HH interviews), SMC), CCCM partner & sector specialist data, site inhabitant population registration data and meetings
[10] CCCM partners reported both for December 2022 and January 2023 for 88 and 128 sites respectively due to a different interpretation in reporting periods.

Challenges & Limitations

REACH identified the below challenges and limitations related to this quarterly trends analysis, which mainly stem from the overall limitations of SMT data collection, Overall, all findings must be considered as **indicative** only.

- **General SMT coverage**: The assessment coverage included only managed IDP sites in Aden and Marib Hubs, in IRG-controlled areas of Yemen, and coverage was not comprehensive. While as of March 2023, there are 287 managed IDP sites[11] in Aden and Marib hubs, only 265 sites were assessed at least once in Rounds 1-3. In addition, none of the 484 non-managed IDP sites[12] are covered in the SMT and quarterly analysis.
- **Coverage over time**: While there is a large-overlap in the sites covered between Round 1 – Round 3, Marib governorate was not included in Round 2. Sites in Marib Hub were excluded during Round 2 as a result of accessibility issues. In addition, some partners did not collect data in all rounds.[13] All of this contributed to inconsistencies in coverage of sites between rounds and should be considered when interpreting the findings over time.
- **Reporting periods**: For R1 data collection – some partners collected data for the reporting period of December 2023 (88 IDP sites), whilst most reported only on January 2023 (128 IPD sites) due to a different interpretation in reporting periods. This should be taken into consideration when comparing data over time between rounds.
- **Reporting differences**: 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 organizations.
- **Lack of data comparability across rounds**: Changes in choice option labels (i.e. natural hazards), changes in data cleaning processes (i.e. litres of water) or complex indicators showing specific numbers across rounds i.e. number of shelters), resulted at times in lack of comparability across rounds. In these cases, the analysis rather refers only to information availabe in Round 3 or averages data across rounds instead of comparing data cross all rounds.
- **Exclusion of protection indicators**: Protection indicators were also excluded from this report, due to concerns regarding the sensitivity of indicators.[14]
- **Site manager data sources**: Data collection took place exclusively through partners, with site managers self-reporting on the site's situation by drawing on diverse data sources (i.e., sectoral specialist data, internal site monitoring of site management staff, observation, site population registration data, meetings, participatory assessments). Hence, the data sources used may differ by site, and the information reported does not directly reflect the perspective of the affected population (site HHs /residents.)
- **Usage of SMT data by humanitarian actors**: The SMT is a site-level assessment. Thus, information does not allow for detailed beneficiary selection at household-level or other household-level interventions without sectoral follow up assessments.

[11] CCCM Cluster (2023) IDP Hosting Site Master List – March 2023
[12] Ibid.
[13] The full list of data collection partners consists of ACTED, AOBWC, BCFHD, DRC, FMF, GWQ, IOM, NMO, NRC, PUI and SHS.
[14] Protection data is available by request to the CCCM Cluster.

FINDINGS

General IDP Site Information

Across Rounds 1-3, the majority of assessed IDP sites are in **Marib, Al Hodeidah, Dali, Aden, and Taiz** governorates, with Marib district and Al Khukhah districts having a specifically high coverage (see Image 1). The majority of managed IDP sites assessed were reportedly **self-settled** (63% average), followed by a considerable minority of planned camps and dispersed locations[15] (15% and 14% averages respectively), as well as very few collective centres (6-7%) and locations (1-2%).[16] Moreover, the vast majority of assessed sites are located on **privately owned land** (85%-87%), whilst a considerable minority were reportedly located on publicly owned land (12-13%) and a small minority on land with disputed ownership (1%-3%).[17]
In addition, the majority of IDP sites has **verbal** (32-42%) **or written occupancy** (32-42%) agreements, while a minority has none (23-24%) or the status of the agreement is unknown (1-2%). Throughout Q1, a small majority of sites were **rural** (59-60%), whilst a considerable minority were urban (18-20%), with remainder reportedly being a hybrid of urban and rural.

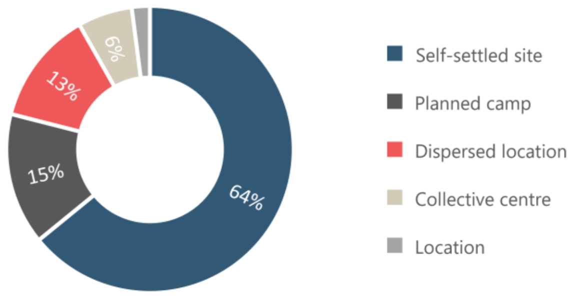


Figure 1. % of sites per site type

Site Management & Coordination (SMC)

The SMC agencies in site correlate with the site management organisations / data collection partners. ACTED was by a considerable distance the largest partner in terms of SMC agency provision in assessed IDP sites throughout Rounds 1-3 (44% average). Throughout Q1 2023, **most SMC teams were reportedly mobile** (85% average), with the remaining minority stationary. The reported SMC presence in sites remained largely consistent throughout Q1 2023 (2.3 days per week average).[18] However, as of Round 3, SMC teams with a stationary presence (n=15) reportedly had a much larger average weekly presence than mobile teams, with an average of 6 days per week in contrast to mobile teams (1.6 days average).

Regarding accountability to affected persons, **nearly all sites reported** holding **consultations with site residents** about their needs to inform program planning in each round (96% average). Moreover, nearly all sites have a **complaint and feedback mechanism** (CFM) established (95% average). As of Round 3, CFM are comprised of phone line/SMS service/WhatsApp (96%), in-person visits or help desks (71%). suggestion box (45%) and email (39%). As of Round 2 and 3, 47% and 46% of sites reported having received complaints through their CFM during February and March 2023. Of these sites, complaints regarding Food, WASH, Non-Food-Items (NFI) and shelter distributions were the most prevalent, consistent with later findings regarding economic difficulties as a compounding barrier to obtaining Food, NFIs, and WASH services.

[15] **Self-settled camps or settlements** refer to places, where displaced groups self-settle in urban or rural sites on their own. **Planned camps** are settlements established by the government in coordination (or not) with accountable humanitarian actors that are purposely constructed sites and have a dedicated management team. **Dispersed locations** could be a mix-type gathering location (mainly located in urban areas with self-settled settlement or small collective centers managed under a community-based approach). See more information on site typologies in the 2022 CCCM Cluster IDP Hosting Site Typology Guidance document.
[16] Figures reported as Q1 averages due to the small differences between Rounds 1-3.
[17] The proportion of assessed sites under disputed ownership was 1% in both R1 and R3, compared to 3% in R2. This reflects the exclusion of Marib governorate from R2, where disputed ownership was 8% in R1 and 10% in R3
[18] 2.5 days in R1, 2.3 days in R2 and 2.2 days in R3.

Demographics & Displacement

Beside IDPs, host communities were the most frequently reported **population group in sites** - and were reportedly present in a considerable minority of sites throughout Q1 2023 (35-38%). Aside from the host community, refugees were reportedly present in a small handful of sites. About half of sites (50-57%) reported not having any other population group living in the site next to IDPs.

Throughout Rounds 1-3 2023, the average number of **HH arrivals** at sites reportedly **exceeded** the number of **HH departure** (see Tables 2-3). The most widely reported reasons for departures were residents' wish to find a new location (56-60%), followed by a desire to return to their area of origin (33-56%). Some site residents reportedly also left the site due to eviction (3-16%) as well as security issues (5-10%) and natural hazards (0-2%) impacting the site.

Table 2. Average number of HH arrivals per site, by SMT Round

Round 1	Round 2	Round 3
4.5	3.3	3.2

Table 3. Average number of HH departures per site, by SMT Round

Round 1	Round 2	Round 3
2.6	1.7	1.5

The most frequently reported **reasons for IDPs leaving their area of origin** remained consistent across Q1 2023, with the vast majority of sites citing security concerns (87% in Round 3, 85% average). The next most common reason for departure was a lack of basic services available in their area of origin, the prevalence of which slightly increased between Round 1 (32%) and Round 3 (47%), as well as house/ livelihood assets destroyed/occupied (22-29%).

The most commonly reported **movement intention** for the next month remained consistent across Q1 2023, and was **remaining in the site**, but with a willingness to return (56-58% across Q1 2023), remaining in site involuntarliy (2% average) and remaning in site volunatrily (16-18%). Only about 1-2% of sites noted site residents planning to their return to origin for the next month.

Site Access & Threats

Fire & Flood Prevention

The 2023 HNO noted that most sites in Yemen lacked basic fire mitigation and flood prevention measures.[19] The SMT data collected across Rounds 1-3 indicated that both a **lack of fire safety/ flood prevention measures** continue to persist in managed sites (see Figure 1). Across Rounds 1-3, access to fire points/equipment remained consistent at just over half of sites (60% R1 vs 59% R3). Moreover, nearly-all (98%) managed sites were reportedly missing fire breaks, which indicated almost **universal non-compliance** with UNHCR's emergency **camp planning minimum standards**.[20] Likewise, for flood contingency planning, in Round 3 (March 2023) just 11% (n=4) of sites with medium/high risk of flooding (n=33) reported having a flood contingency plan, and just 4% (n=3) in Round 1 (n=56) (*see* Table 3). At governorate level, sites in Marib (40% average) and Hadramawt (36% average) were the most likely to report flooding as a natural hazard risk.

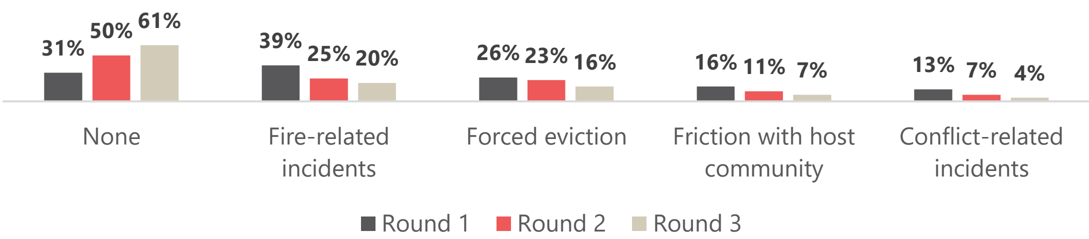
[19] OCHA – Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2023 (December 2022)
[20] UNHCR Emergency Camp Planning Minimum Standards (2022)

This data is concerning when considering HNO data that reported 923 fire incidents in Yemeni sites in 2022[21], and that roughly 25% of IDP sites in Yemen are estimated to have a high flood hazard[22]. Hence, this data may indicate the need for further research and interventions to improve fire safety and flood contingency planning measures, particularly in-light of its importance in the mitigation planning outlined in the CCCM Clusters' strategy for 2023-2024.[23]

Site Threats & Hazards

The importance of fire safety is further emphasized by **fire-related incidents** being the **most reported site safety/security threat across[24] Q1 2023**, particularly in Hadramawt governorate (26% average) (*see* Figure 1). However, this data indicated that the perceptions of site safety/security threats across sites reduced across Q1 2023 across each of the most frequently reported threats in-site.

Figure 2. % of sites by the reported safety and security threats in-site, by SMT Round



This data indicates a discrepancy between trends in perceptions of site/security threats and the material measures implemented to prevent them, as the threat of fire reportedly reduced over time despite the reported prevalence of fire safety measures remaining stable. However, this slight downward trend is consistent with the number of fires reported in sites, with 7 fire incidents reported in Round 1 compared to 3 fire incidents in Round 3.

Moreover, after fire-related incidents, **forced eviction** was reportedly the most prevalent safety/security risk throughout Q1 2023.The two most reported reasons reported for facing risk of eviction throughout Rounds 1-3 were overlapping and concerned facing risk of eviction due to requests to vacate from the landowner (71% average), followed by a lack of funds/disputes about the rent (33% average). These challenges are unsurprising given the prevalence of sites located on privately owned land amongst the assessed sites, in addition to the economic difficulties faced by site residents (*see* Food & Livelihoods p.10).

In addition, sites reportedly face a multitude of **natural and geomorphic hazards[25]**. As of Round 3 (March), the majority of sites reported **heavy rain** (44%) as the main hazard, followed by **windstorm** (36%) and none (33%). The second most reported hazards include **flooding** (18%), **environmental pollution** (18%), **infectious diseases** (17%), and **extreme heat** (17%). Other minor hazards reported include extreme cold (7%), water contamination (6%), wild animals (3%), and drought (2%). In Round 1 and 2, site mangers also reported landslides (1%) and agricultrual degradation (3-5%) as minor issues. From R2-R3[26], data shows an increase in flooding (R2: 2%, R3: 18%), heavy rain (R2: 22, R3: 44%), extreme heat (R2: 10, R3: 17%) and windstorms (R2: 21, R3: 33%) as site hazards with a slight reduction

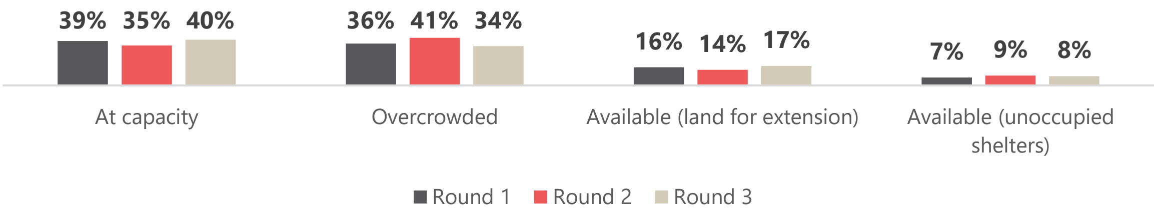
[21] OCHA. Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2023 (December 2022)
[22] REACH & CCCM Cluster. 2023 National Flood Hazard Analysis of IDP sites in Yemen.
[23] CCCM Cluster. National Cluster Strategy 2023-2024
[24] Reported safety and security threats can include both the perceived risk and occurrence in the reporting period.
[25] Reported hazards can include both the perceived risk and occurrence in the reporting period.
[26] It must be noted that reported hazards on flooding, heavy rain, windstorm, and extreme cold or hot temperatures are challenging to compare over time as answer options have been adapted following R1.

in drought (R2: 5, R3: 2%). The number of **reported floods** in sites varied across Q1 (R1: 5, R2:, 0 R3: 10).

Sectoral Overview

Shelter & NFIs

Figure 3. % of sites by reported site capacity, by SMT Round



The **capacity** of sites reportedly remained consistent throughout Q1 2023 (*see Figure 2).*[27] As of Round 3, approximately one-third of sites were reportedly overcrowded, whilst in contrast, one-quarter of sites reported spare capacity either in the availability of land for site extension (17%) or the presence of unoccupied shelters. This availability is crucial considering both the reported overcrowding in sites and the average of 1.6 HHs per site **living without a shelter** in open air conditions as of Round 3.[28]

Across R1-R3, the **main shelter types** reported include **emergency** (26% average), **transitional** (24%) and **makeshift** (15%) shelter. Less frequent shelter types reported include tents (8%), as well as unfinished (8%) and public buildings (5%).[29] From Round 3 onwards, also privately owned and rented buildings were included in the SMT as an answer option, which also make up one of the less frequent shelter types in sites.

Regarding the **quality and suitability of shelters,** the prevalence of shelter issues remained largely consistent across Rounds 1-3 (Q1 2023) in terms of the proportion of sites where either 'everyone / large majority' were reportedly in need of shelter assistance to alleviate shelter needs. As reported across Rounds 1-3, shelters in all sites require **repair/maintenance, replacement, rehabilitation/reconstruction, or extension/new shelter** (*see* Annex 1). While in about half of sites (52% average across Q1) no **unrelated families/individuals are sharing one shelter**; this is the case for a few households (1-25%) in about a third of sites (37% average). In about an average of 6% of sites above 50% and up to 100% of households share on shelter with unrelated families/individuals.

As for the **availability and accessibility of NFIs**, economic difficulties are evident in reported access to markets and NFIs. Throughout Q1 2023 (Round 1-3), approximately one-quarter (23% average) of sites reported that all core items were available. Of the sites that reported the unavailability of each specific NFI category, the vast majority reported these to be **unaffordable** rather than **unavailable** in the vast majority of markets (see Table 1 in Annex 1). The findings on the unaffordability of NFIs can partially explain data that indicated many site residents are missing basic NFIs, despite their availability. For instance, across Q1 2023, a clear majority (75%+) of site residents were reportedly in possession of blankets (30% average), hygiene items (30% average) oven stoves (26% average) or fuel for cooking (18% average).

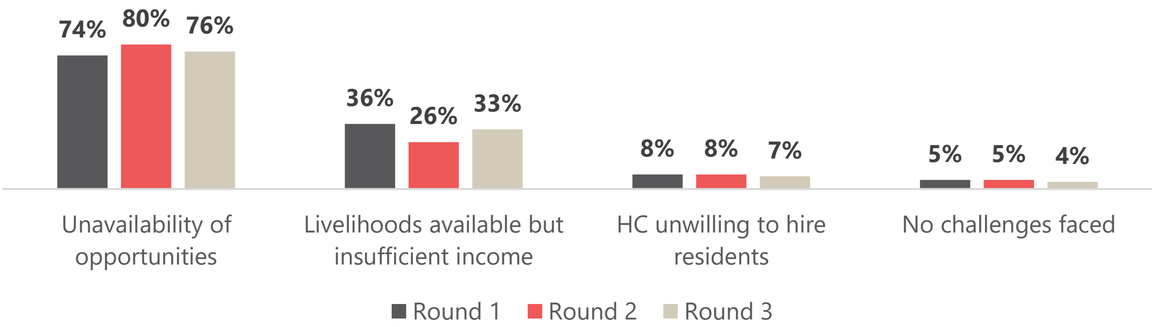
Throughout Q1 2023, most sites reported no **physical/social barriers to accessing markets** (83% and 82% respectively as of Round 3). Despite this, of the sites that did report barriers, they were almost exclusively transport-related throughout Q1 2023. For instance, 18% (average) of sites reported

[27] The proportion of sites that reportedly faced overcrowding slightly increased between R1 and R2. This can be explained by the exclusion of Marib governorate from Round 2, which reported overcrowding at a lower prevalence than average in Rounds 1 and 3.
[28] This figure was obtained as an average for sites in Round 3 that reported being aware of the number of HHs living without a shelter, and therefore represents a subset.
[29] SMT data provides the total number of shelters per shelter type. As this information varies a lot across rounds (potentially due to reporting and cleaning issues, exclusion of Marib in Round 2 and changes in option labels), this paragraph shows the percentage of shelter type averages across Rounds 1-3.

that the marketplace was too far to access regularly, whilst 16% (average) reported that transportation to the market was too expensive. Hence, this may indicate that these physical/social barriers to accessing markets that reduce their accessibility represent compounding vulnerabilities informed by unaffordability.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL)

Figure 4. % of sites by the reported prevalence of challenges accessing livelihoods / earning sufficient income[30]



Across Rounds 1-3 (Q1 2023), SMT data did not indicate any improvement/deterioration of site residents' access to livelihood opportunities, with access being consistently low. Primarily, the main challenge faced in accessing **livelihoods** was the **unavailability of opportunities**, followed by the livelihood opportunities available being inadequate for generating sufficient income (see Figure 2). These findings can, in part, be explained by broader economic difficulties in IRG areas. The latest Joint Market Monitoring Inititiative (JMMI) data from April 2023 estimated that a casual labourer must work for 29 days in a month to afford the minimum expenditure basket (MEB).[31] IDPs in sites face heightened difficulties, with the widespread unavailability of livelihood opportunities, as well as instances of the host community (HC) being reportedly unwilling to hire site residents – which was reported consistently in 7-8% of managed sites throughout Rounds 1-3. These findings are consistent with the barriers to accessing sufficient cash, with 'no income' being consistently reported as a barrier to accessing sufficient cash in most sites (79% in Round 3).

Figure 5. % sites by reported source(s) of food (R3)

The consequences of this widespread lack of livelihoods and income amongst IDPs in managed sites are evident in Round 3 (March 2023) data on reported food sources (see Figure 4).[32]

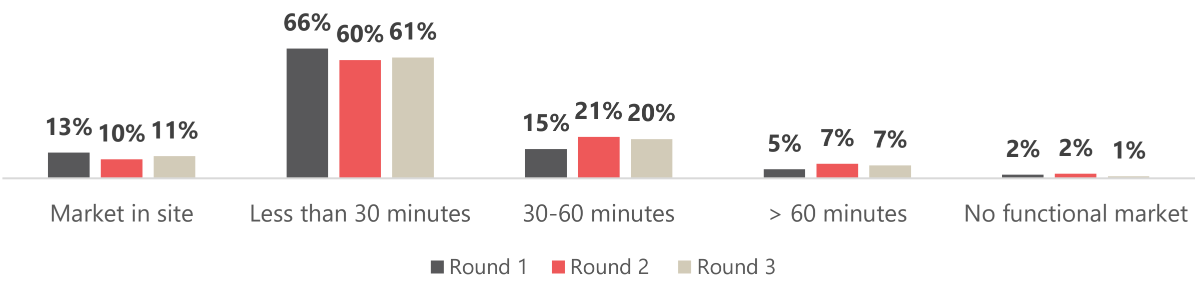
Markets were reported as a **source of food in almost three-quarters of sites** (67%), meaning that a considerable minority of sites were entirely dependent on alternate, unsustainable sources of food (i.e. food/cash assistance, debt etc.).

[30] Site managers were able to select more than one option. Therefore, results may add up >100%.
[31] [Yemen Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) Dataset (April 2023)]
[32] Findings for this indicator are not comparable between Rounds 1-3 as a result of new, overlapping choice options being added in Round 3. Longitudinal analysis of this indicator may be possible in a future trends analysis report.

This is further emphasised by Round 3 data which indicated that of the sites where markets were reported as a food source (n=116), 90% (n=105) reported utilising food/cash assistance and/or at least one negative food-related coping mechanism (debt etc.) to obtain food in addition to markets. Therefore, this could indicate that the current use of markets as a source of food partially hinges on both continued food/cash assistance from NGOs/Government, in addition to negative coping mechanisms such as accumulating debt. While basic food items were reported to be either not available or affordable in about two third of sites (66% average), the key issue is **unaffordability of food items** in nearly all of these sites (95% average, (see Annex 1).

Furthermore, only a small handful sites reported **home-grown produce** as a source of food (2%) – improvement of which could mitigate site residents' reliance on negative coping mechanisms and aid, if there is sufficient availability/accessto water, agricultural input and tools.[33] REACH JMMI data also indicated that IRG areas of Yemen are experiencing low inflation – with the cost of the MEB rising by just 1% over the course of 2022.[34] It may be important to consider how changes in inflationary pressures in Yemen could put additional strain on IDPs in sites that are already experiencing food insecurity, lack of income and the unavailability of livelihood opportunities.[35]

Figure 6. % of sites by the reported distance of the closest accessible food market, by SMT round



Similarly to the widespread **access to functional NFI markets**, the vast majority of sites reportedly had a **functional food market** within 30 minutes of the site (72% in R3) and just 1-2% reported no access to a functional food market. This indicated that the issue of food market inaccessibility is highly localised, which can be exemplified further by governorate-level data wherein only sites in Shabwah and Aden governorates reported 'no functional market' across Q1 2023. Hence, more broadly, issues related to food access are largely derived from **unaffordability** and not unavailability. This is further exemplified by the most reported reason for not being able to access food being economic causes across Q1 2023 (80% average), followed by an inability to access NGO food aid (16% average).

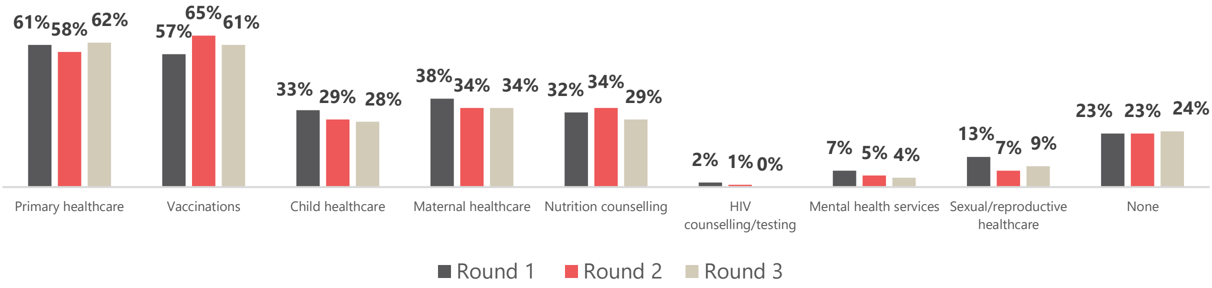
Given the above data on livelihoods and sources of food – it may be consistent that just 9% of sites reported 'everyone' could access food as of Round 3, indicative of widespread difficulties accessing food. However, given the concerningly low proportion of sites, it may be assumed that partners referred to the ability to independently access food rather than obtain it with support. Hence, the reported challenges to obtaining livelihoods and income reported prevalently in the assessed sites must be alleviated in order to instigate improvements in sustainable food access.

As for specific interventions that may alleviate inadequate livelihood access, the data indicated that many reportedly perceive service gaps in livelihood activities, with the most widely reported being livelihood skills training (36% in R3) and income-generating activities (30% in R3).

[33] Most sites that reported home-grown food across Q1 2023 were 'rural' sites.
[34] Yemen Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) (December 2022)
[35] Yemen Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) (December 2022)

Health

Figure 7. % of sites by reported availability of healthcare services in the site, by type of healthcare service and SMT round[36]



The types of healthcare services available in managed sites remained largely stable across Q1 2023, with no healthcare service types reportedly experiencing major improvements/deteriorations. Crucially, despite this consistency, **access to healthcare services** reported in managed sites was consistently **low** - with just over half of sites reporting access to basic primary healthcare services in Round 3 (March 2023). There were also a large discrepancy in governorate-level access to primary healthcare, with the highest-ranked district being Hadramawt (100% average) in contrast to Shabwah (33% average) and Abyan (0% average). The most reported health issues in the site were malaria, fever and malnutrition across Q1 2023, with the latter potentially related to the difficulties accessing food (*see* Food Security & Livelihoods p.13). Moreover, the other prominent health issues can further impact malnutrition, given the interconnected nature of Nutrition, FSL, WASH and Health.

These findings are consistent with the reported accessibility of primary healthcare services, with a similar proportion (64%) of sites either reportedly having a primary static/mobile health facility in the site or a primary healthcare centre within 30 minutes, as of Round 3 (March 2023). This may indicate that long distances from healthcare services pose a barrier to accessing primary healthcare in many sites.

Further evidence of challenges related to **distance** were indicated in the reported accessibility of secondary healthcare in Round 3 (March 2023) where just 12% of sites had services available in site / within 30 minutes. This gap in secondary healthcare is consistent with almost universal gaps in HIV counselling/testing and mental health services throughout Q1, whilst only a small minority of sites reported sexual/reproductive healthcare services (*see* Figure 7).

Table 4. % of sites that reported facing the top 4 reported challenges to accessing healthcare, by SMT round

Challenges accessing healthcare	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3
Unaffordable healthcare services/medicine	65%	68%	70%
Unaffordable transport to healthcare services	36%	42%	39%
Required treatment unavailable at healthcare services	30%	38%	31%
Required medicine unavailable at healthcare facility	34%	37%	32%

Given this widespread low reported access to healthcare, it is essential to consider the challenges faced by site residents. The four most widely reported challenges to accessing healthcare remained consistent across the first three rounds of data collection (*see* Table 2), indicating that there are both **economic difficulties accessing healthcare** and **inadequate healthcare service quality** in managed sites. These reported challenges also further affirm the hypothesis that distance to primary/secondary care is related to access, with unaffordable transport to healthcare services being consistently the

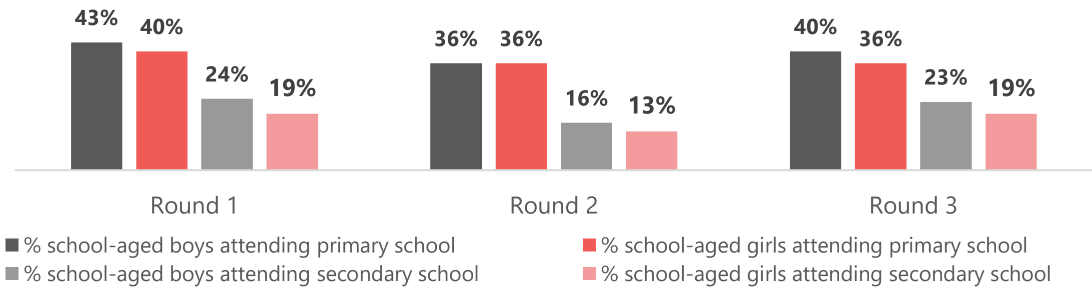
[36]Site managers were able to select more than one option. Therefore, results may add up >100%.

second most reported barrier. This may indicate that accessibility barriers to healthcare are primarily derived from economic circumstances.

Education

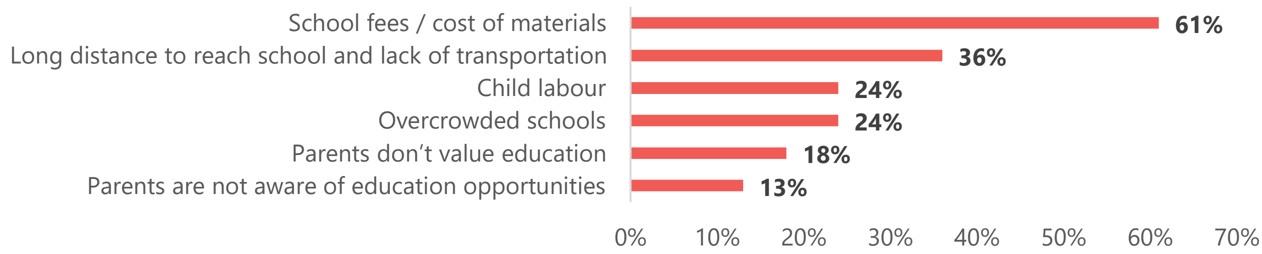
Education findings across Q1 2023 indicated that **access to formal education** was **consistently low**, particularly for secondary school. For instance, the proportion of primary school-aged children attending school slightly declined across Q1, but was consistently poor and exposed a **gender gap** (*see* Figure 8).[37] At governorate level across Q1, Marib had the highest average attendance rate for both boys and girls (62% and 51% respectively), and Abyan the lowest (20% and 16% respectively) As for secondary school, attendance rates were consistently lower than primary school attendance rates, and the gender gap was slightly larger in Round 1 & 2 compared to primary school. Secondary school attendance was minimal (under 1%) in both Abyan and Shabwah districts across Q1 2023.

Figure 8. % of sites by the reported percentage of school-aged children attending formal school, by gender, primary/secondary school and SMT Round



Access to primary/secondary education was consistently low, which indicated broad challenges in education access – which is affirmed by the reported barriers to education access in sites (*see* Figure 9). These reported barriers to education access remained largely consistent across Rounds 1-3 (Q1 2023).[38]

Figure 9. % of sites by the reported barriers to education access, Round 3 (March 2023)[39]



These broader educational access issues were exemplified by Round 3 (March 2023) data, where the most widely reported barrier to school access (see Figure 9) was an **inability to afford the costs** associated with education (fees / materials). These **economic barriers to education** access are also evident in the reportedly high prevalence of sites with a reliance on **child labour**, which prohibits

[37] Results for school attendance indicators may have been influenced by the Yemeni school holidays – which could have resulted in reporting that education services were unavailable in Round 2 and/or 3, despite these being normal, scheduled closures rather than a humanitarian concern.
[38] Throughout Rounds 1-3, there were no clear upward/downward trends in reported barriers to education access, and the top four most prevalently reported barriers remained consistent across each round. Therefore, only Round 3 data is displayed here.
[39] Site managers were able to select more than one option. Therefore, results may add up >100%.

children from attending school. There were also indications of inadequate school provision, with many sites having reported overcrowded schools and/or long distances to reach school. Moreover, the results indicated that parents of site resident children do not consider education to be valuable, which may in part be due to the lack of livelihood opportunities available to site residents. Finally, the data indicated an information gap regarding information of the education services available.

As for the small **gender gap** in school attendance across Q1, this can be partially explained by challenges to accessing education that disproportionately impact girls. A 2019 NRC report noted the gender gaps in education access in Yemen, citing the prioritization of male children by parents, additional security risks for girls and instances of child/forced marriage as gender-specific barriers to education.[40] These points are reflected in Round 3 (March 2023) data, with a small minority of sites reported instances of lack of gender segregation (2%), marriage and/or pregnancy (1%), security concerns for child(ren) travelling to school (1%) and cultural beliefs (1%) reported as challenges to school access. However, irrespective of gender, access to primary/secondary education was consistently low, indicating broader challenges in education access.

WASH

Proportion of sites where either all or most (75%+) HHs have access to water and/or latrines (Round 3)[41]:

65% **69%**

By Round 3, the data indicated that **most residents (75%+) were reportedly able to access water and/or latrines in most sites**.[42] There were also more moderate improvements reported for water and latrines access during Q1 2023. For instance, the proportion of sites with a vast majority (75%+) reportedly able to access increasing for water from 56% to 64% between Rounds 1-3 and increasing from 62% to 69% for latrines.

Table 5. Top five reported sources of water in sites, by SMT round

Water source	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3
Public tap *(improved)*	37%	41%	38%
Water trucking *(improved)*	36%	33%	37%
Borehole *(improved)*	27%	25%	29%
Piped water to premises *(improved)*	19%	18%	25%
Protected well *(improved)*	14%	19%	13%

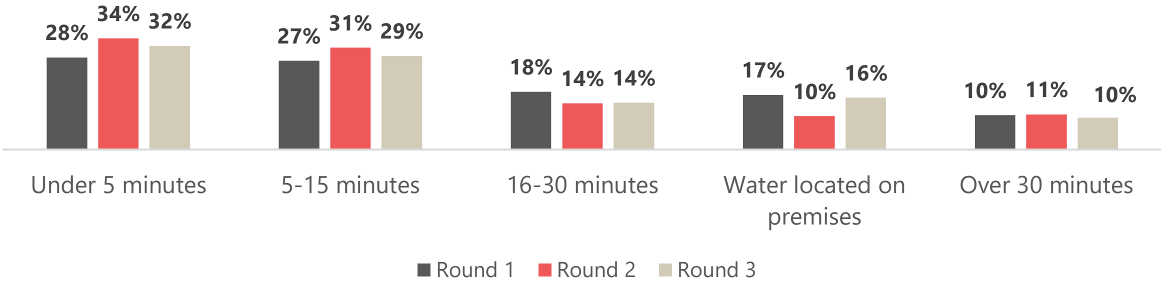
Table 6. Top five reported latrine types in sites, by SMT round

Latrine type	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3
Pit / VIP toilet *(improved)*	57%	68%	60%
Flush /pour latrine to tank/sewer system *(improved)*	43%	37%	50%
Open defecation *(unimproved)*	11%	16%	11%
Pit latrine with slab and platform *(improved)*	11%	11%	11%
Flush/pour latrine to the open *(improved)*	13%	6%	10%

[40] NRC - Narrowing the Gender Gap in Yemen: A Gender Analysis (2019)
[41] These scores were calculated by combining the two choice options 'everyone (around 100%)' and 'most (around 75%') households having access to a service.
[42] Showers were excluded for now, as more time is needed to investigate unreasonable changes over time.

However, access to water and latrines cannot be conflated with **quality access**. Therefore, the types of showers and latrines available in the site and the quality of the water must be considered. There were no large trends in the sources of water throughout Q1 2023, and as of Round 3, the top five sources of water fall within the 'improved' category (*see* Table 5).
Similarly, the data for latrine types remained largely consistent throughout (*see* Table 6). However, just two of the top five most common latrine types fell into the 'improved' category. Critically, a minority of sites (11%-16%) reported the occurrence of **open defecation** across Q1 2023.

Figure 10. % of sites by reported time to fetch water, by SMT Round



The accessibility of water remained largely consistent between Rounds 1-3, albeit with minor peaks in Round 2 – which likely result from the exclusion of Marib governorate from Round 2. A considerable number of sites reported a time to fetch water in excess of 15 minutes (24% in R3), which could partially explain why in some sites (35% in R3) reported that a clear majority (75%+) of site residents were not able to obtain water. Moreover, as of Round 3, the **average number of litres of water available per person per day was 18 litres**.[43]

In terms of **solid waste disposal**, as of Round 3, in a small majority of sites (51%) site residents **burn or bury** waste. Otherwise, waste is disposed elsewhere (24%), disposed in a designated waste disposal area (22%) or collected by formal service provider (14%). In a few sites, waste is disposed within the household yard/plot (7%) or collected by informal service provider (4%).

Infrastructure Access

As of Round 3, the main sources of electricity in sites include **solar panels** (37%), **main network grid** (32%), **batteries** (26%), and **solar battery-powered flashlights** (24%). 15% of sites report **no access** to electricity and 14% reportedly use **illegal connections**. Site residents reportedly have access to electricity on average 13 hours a day and 23 days in March (Round 3)[44].

Proportion of sites where either all or most (75%+) site residents have access to the following services (electricity, mobile/radio network, internet connection), Round 3:[45]

[43] Due to partners interpreting this indicator differently in Round 1 & 2 (exclusion of certain water sources, giving site-level numbers, reporting weekly/monthly rather than daily), only Round 3 data is presented here
[44] This information is only available for 55% of sites as of Round 3.
[45] These scores were calculated by combining the two choice options ' everyone (around 100%)' and 'most (around 75%) of HH.

The proportion of sites where either all or a vast majority (approximately 75%) of site residents were reportedly able to **access electricity, mobile/radio networks and/or an internet connection** was **consistency low throughout Q1 2023** – with the figures remaining largely consistent between Rounds 1 and 3. However, there was a dip in access to electricity reported in Round 2, but this is likely due to the exclusion of Marib governorate, which scored considerably higher than most governorates in Rounds 1-3.

Access to electricity was reportedly relatively better than mobile networks/internet, whilst mobile and radio network access in-turn scored considerably higher than internet access. This may indicate that mobile networks are a more effective communication mechanism to inform site residents, however, access even to mobile networks was poor in most sites.

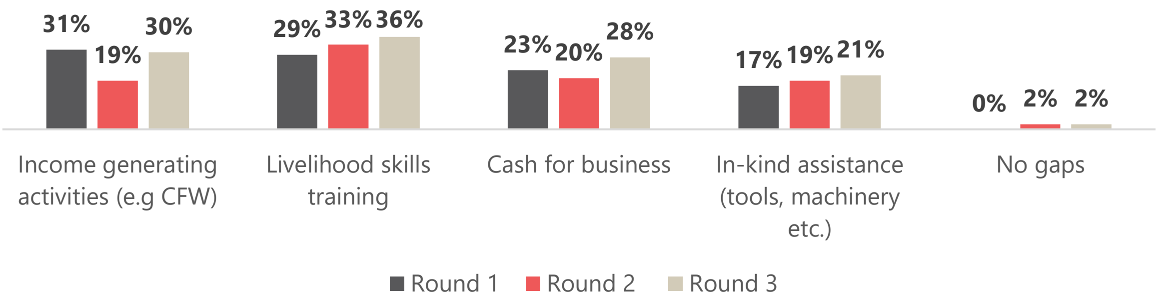
The main source of electricity were reportedly solar panels (37% average), followed by batteries (31% average). A considerable minority of sites also reported a reliance only on solar battery powered flashlights (28% average), in absence of a proper electricity source. Of the sites that reported **electricity access** the average time across Q1 was **12 hours per day**.

Service Access & Community Needs

In terms of service access, the sectors with the highest proportion of households reportedly receiving assistance (75% HHs+) were WASH (34% average), Food (22% average) and waste disposal (21% average). The relatively high score for the WASH sector may be reflective of both its improved sectoral response capacity score between Rounds 1-2, in addition to the vast majority of the most prevalent latrine/water source types falling under the 'improved' category. Across Q1 2023, WASH services were primarily provided by UN/INGOs (69% average), followed by a small number of sites receiving WASH services from private/local communities (14% average) and/or government authorities (7% average). This is broadly consistent with other sectors, with Education being the only sector where UN/INGO service provision was not the most common, but rather, government authority provision (61% average).

Meanwhile, the lowest scoring sector was livelihoods (3% average). This is crucial when considering the widespread lack of livelihood opportunities reported (*see* Food Security & Livelihoods p.13), further affirming the community need for targeted assistance to improve livelihood access. With regard to the specific gaps/needs in livelihood services, a lack of income generating activity (e.g cash for work) opportunities in addition to an absence of livelihood skills training were the most widely reported (*see* Figure 11).

Figure 11. % of sites by reported gaps/needs in livelihood services, by SMT Round



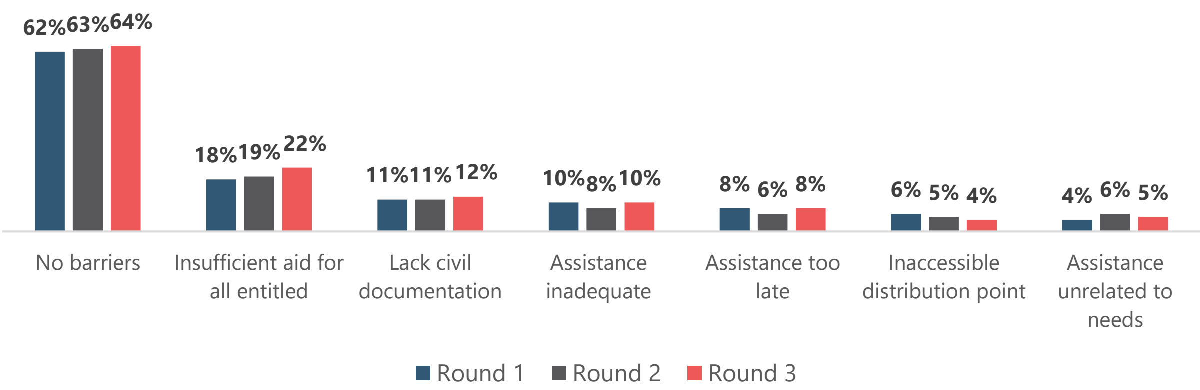
Sectoral Response Capacity

Sectoral response capacity was consistently low across Rounds 1-3 (Q1 2023) excluding camp management, which consistently scored in the 'very good' response category in the vast majority of sites (76% average). The **top three sectors** with the **lowest** (none) **response capacity** across assessed sites remained consistent between Round 2 & 3, and were **Livelihoods, Safety & Security** and **Site Maintenance** respectively (*for a more detailed breakdown, see Annex 1, Tables 3-5*). WASH reportedly experienced an improvement in response capacity across Q1 2023, moving from the second-lowest sectoral response capacity in Round 1 (47%) to seventh (35%) by Round 3.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

In terms of barriers faced accessing humanitarian aid, a small and consistent majority of sites reported **no barriers to accessing humanitarian** aid across Q1 2023 (*see* Figure 11). This finding is in contrast s to the reported sectoral response capacities of many sectors (*see Annex 1, Tables 3-5)* as well as access to services in sites, and may reflect an absence of aid rather than an absence of barriers. For instance, as of Round 3 the proportion of sites where the response capacity was either 'none' or 'low' was high across most sectors, particularly for Livelihoods (79%), Safety & Security (75%), Site Maintenance (69%), Shelter (66%), Cash (66%) and Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) (65%).

Figure 12. **% of sites by reported barriers to accessing humanitarian aid distributions, by SMT Round**[46]



The most frequently reported barriers throughout Q1 2023 were that there was **insufficient aid available to distribute to all of those entitled**, followed by an inability to access humanitarian aid due to **missing civil documentation**. Regarding civil documentation, the vast majority of sites also reported site residents facing a lack of birth certificates (85% Round 3) and personal identity cards (83% Round 3). The contrast in the proportion of sites that reported issues with missing civil documentation and the relatively lower number of sites reporting a lack of civil documentation as a barrier to humanitarian aid may indicate/reflect different criteria amongst sites concerning whether documentation is a prerequisite to obtain aid.

Moreover, there were many barriers to accessing humanitarian aid reported across a small minority of sites (1-4%) in Q1 2023, which indicated **diversity in the challenges faced** within sites.

[46] Barriers to aid distributions that were not reported in more than 5% of sites in any round are excluded from this graph in the interest of displaying trends in the most commonly reported aid distribution barriers.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, the objective of this Q1 2023 trends analysis was twofold. First, it aimed to determine how access to services and sectoral vulnerabilities have evolved over Q1 2023, in addition to site access/threats, site management and coordination. Secondly, it aimed to provide a cross-sectoral analysis of service access and vulnerabilities based on the most recent data included (Round 3). The following conclusion summarises the key cross-sectoral inferences drawn from the data and contextualises them alongside the durable solutions and hazard mitigation objectives outlined in the CCCM Cluster's strategy for 2023-4.

Primarily, this research found that across Q1 2023 there were **no major upward/downward trends** that indicated a substantial change in the evolution of community needs and service access in managed IDP sites across most sectors – but rather, findings consistently indicated the need for improved service access 1-3. Crucially, these consistent findings are indicative of the **protracted** nature of the crisis, and of the **multi-sectoral challenges** faced by IDPs in managed sites across IRG-controlled areas. However, there were a couple of notable exceptions. For example, there were some changes across climatic hazards indicators between Rounds 1-3, which is unsurprising given that these indicators are susceptible to seasonal change. For example, there were **variations** in the number of reported **floods** and **fires**, as well as the prevalence of heavy rain / extreme heat.

A recurring theme across several sectors was the widely reported **economic difficulties** that reportedly underline the most widely reported challenges to service access across multiple sectors throughout Q1 2023 (healthcare, education, food and NFIs), with access to livelihoods reportedly unavailable in most sites. As a result of these findings, it was also unsurprising that – in turn, there was a high level of aid dependency to cover food needs due to a lack of income. This livelihoods data is particularly crucial given the emphasis placed on durable solutions in the 2023-4 CCCM Cluster strategy. Improved access to livelihoods would promote self-reliance and may result in cross-sectoral improvements in service and obtaining food/NFI items given the widely reported economic-related challenges faced by site reported across Q1 2023.

Yet, establishing these livelihood opportunities is made more difficult by the **lack of HLP rights** reported across sites, with most assessed sites being located on privately-owned land with an absence of land agreements, which poses an inherent eviction threat. Therefore, this may inhibit the capacity to use livelihood provision to enable durable solutions through local integration. Moreover, livelihoods access and HLP rights are just two components of achieving durable solutions – which unearths an information gap concerning in-depth durable solutions analysis, particularly in absence of SMT indicators on family reunification, participation in public affairs and access to justice.

Moreover, for hazard mitigation planning, the data consistently indicated a widespread **lack of preventative measures** to prevent damage from **fire** or **flooding**, as well as the **eviction risks** related to financial disputes with landowners. However, despite the lack of fire and flooding preventative measures, the Q1 2023 SMT findings indicate an improvement when compared to SMT data from October 2022.[47]

Overall, this assessment aimed to inform the CCCM Cluster's planning for 2023-4, by providing an analysis of trends in SMT data from Q1 2023. The relatively short coverage period (Dec.22 – Mar.23) exposed an information gap concerning longer-term trends, which should be filled by future SMT

[47] REACH - SMT Dataset – Round 9 (October 2022)

Trends Analysis with a longer reporting period. Moreover, this trends analysis was unable to provide cross-cutting analysis of the durable solutions criteria, which unearthed an information gap regarding the lack of an analytical brief focused on durable solutions. If the SMT tool is revised to include family reunification, participation in public affairs and access to justice – this could facilitate a durable solutions analytical brief utilising SMT data to consider the benchmarks of durable solutions holistically. As a result, future SMT Trends Analysis data could assist in monitoring the progress towards the goals of mitigation planning and durable solutions outlined in the CCCM Cluster's strategic plan for 2023-4. Furthermore, given that the scope of this trends analysis was limited to managed sites in IRG-controlled areas, there is an information gap concerning comparative analysis between managed and unmanaged sites, and an absence of analysis in DFA-controlled areas.

Annex 1: Additional Sectoral Data / Tables

Access to NFIs

Table 7. % of sites that reported each Food/NFI category to be unavailable and/or unaffordable, and proportion of these sites specifying whether this was due to unavailability or unaffordability, by SMT Round[48]

	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3
Basic Food Items	**60%**	**66%**	**71%**
Unavailable	5%	7%	6%
Unaffordable	96%	93%	94%
Drinking Water	**31%**	**29%**	**30%**
Unavailable	9%	4%	10%
Unaffordable	91%	94%	85%
Basic Family Items	**48%**	**54%**	**53%**
Unavailable	12%	11%	10%
Unaffordable	87%	90%	90%
Tools, Hardware & Construction Materials	**32%**	**31%**	**36%**
Unavailable	7%	11%	8%
Unaffordable	91%	85%	87%
Hygiene Items	**38%**	**47%**	**51%**
Unavailable	8%	10%	12%
Unaffordable	92%	89%	88%
Female Hygiene Items	**36%**	**44%**	**45%**
Unavailable	10%	9%	9%
Unaffordable	88%	90%	90%
Basic Medicine	**44%**	**49%**	**54%**
Unavailable	9%	13%	13%
Unaffordable	89%	87%	89%
Fuel	**40%**	**45%**	**47%**
Unavailable	14%	19%	18%
Unaffordable	85%	80%	82%

[48] The data in the white boxes with the reported unavailability and unaffordability of each type of Food/NFI category reflect the subset of sites where it was reported that these items were either unavailable or unaffordable displayed in the red boxes.

Access to WASH

Table 8. Access to latrines and water, by SMT Round

HH access	Access to Latrines			Access to Water		
	R1	R2	R3	R1	R2	R3
Everyone (100 percent)	25%	32%	32%	25%	42%	29%
Most HH (approximately 75 percent)	37%	37%	37%	31%	29%	36%
Half of HH (approximately 50 percent)	17%	15%	15%	15%	14%	16%
Few HH (approximately 25 percent)	15%	11%	10%	25%	9%	14%
None (approximately 0 percent)	4%	6%	6%	5%	6%	5%

Access to Shelter

Table 9. % of sites by reported shelter issues, by SMT Round[49]

	Shelter requires repair\maintenance			Shelter requires replacement			In need of rehabilitation\reconstruction			In need of extension/new shelter (overcrowded)		
	R1	R2	R3	R1	R2	R3	R1	R2	R3	R1	R2	R3
Everyone (around 100 %)	8%	6%	8%	11%	8%	13%	9%	9%	10%	15%	12%	15%
Most HH (around 75 %)	24%	21%	21%	16%	13%	13%	9%	0%	0%	27%	19%	13%
Half of HH (around 50 %)	21%	19%	22%	17%	15%	17%	6%	5%	0%	13%	14%	16%
Few HH (1-25 %)	35%	40%	38%	29%	33%	28%	18%	27%	40%	24%	34%	36%
None (0 %)	11%	14%	11%	25%	31%	28%	56%	59%	50%	15%	18%	15%

[49] Only shelter types relevant to the specific shelter issue are included. Therefore, all data presented here represents a subset.

Sectoral Response Capacity

Table 10. % of sites by reported response capacity by sector, Round 1

Sector (R1)	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very Good
Camp Management	2%	2%	4%	19%	73%
RRM	33%	21%	24%	15%	6%
Shelter	37%	34%	13%	10%	5%
Food	19%	24%	32%	17%	6%
Nutrition	25%	28%	21%	20%	4%
NFIs	26%	24%	29%	13%	6%
Protection	25%	22%	22%	24%	6%
Health	26%	23%	26%	13%	10%
WASH	47%	17%	14%	12%	8%
Education	22%	19%	22%	19%	16%
Livelihoods	38%	21%	23%	12%	5%
Cash	24%	18%	15%	23%	18%
Safety & Security	54%	20%	13%	7%	3%
Site Maintenance	39%	16%	18%	17%	6%

Table 11. % of sites by reported response capacity by sector, Round 2

Sector (R2)	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very Good
Camp Management	0%	1%	2%	15%	82%
RRM	48%	19%	20%	6%	7%
Shelter	45%	21%	15%	11%	7%
Food	30%	25%	31%	11%	3%
Nutrition	27%	26%	27%	15%	5%
NFIs	45%	28%	18%	3%	6%
Protection	29%	26%	18%	23%	4%
Health	29%	23%	29%	12%	7%
WASH	39%	16%	13%	19%	13%
Education	32%	24%	18%	21%	5%
Livelihoods	73%	14%	8%	3%	1%
Cash	44%	26%	8%	10%	11%
Safety & Security	63%	19%	10%	5%	3%
Site Maintenance	57%	11%	16%	11%	6%

Table 12. % of sites by reported response capacity by sector, Round 3

Sector (R3)	None	Low	Moderate	Good	Very Good
Camp Management	2%	2%	32%	18%	74%
RRM	45%	20%	15%	12%	7%
Shelter	43%	23%	15%	16%	3%
Food	21%	27%	34%	14%	4%
Nutrition	28%	28%	24%	16%	3%
NFIs	40%	23%	22%	8%	7%
Protection	29%	26%	23%	18%	4%
Health	25%	27%	33%	11%	6%
WASH	35%	18%	20%	13%	12%
Education	26%	25%	21%	19%	9%
Livelihoods	59%	20%	14%	5%	2%
Cash	36%	30%	13%	13%	7%
Safety & Security	56%	19%	13%	8%	3%
Site Maintenance	53%	16%	15%	11%	3%

About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information please visit our website.
You can contact our HQ directly at geneva@reach-initiative.org, and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info. To contact **REACH Yemen**, please write to us at impact.yemen@impact-initiatives.org. To stay updated on the latest REACH Yemen outputs, you can subscribe to our mailing list here.

About CCCM Cluster

The Yemen CCCM Cluster was initially launched in mid-2019 to address CCCM-related humanitarian needs in Yemen and is nationally led by UNHCR. Sub-national coordination is divided into six hubs, covering all governorates. The CCCM Cluster aims to address the pressing CCCM needs in Yemen through its objectives outlined in the 2023 HRP and 2023-2024 Yemen CCCM Cluster Strategy.

ACTED

NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL

SHS Society For Humanitarian Solidarity

IOM UN MIGRATION

AOBWC

FMF المؤسسة الطبية الميدانية Field Medical Foundation

DRC DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL

GWQ منظمة اجيال بلا قات للتوعية والتنمية Generations Without Qat for Awareness And Development

NAHDA MAKERS منظمة صناع النهضة

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