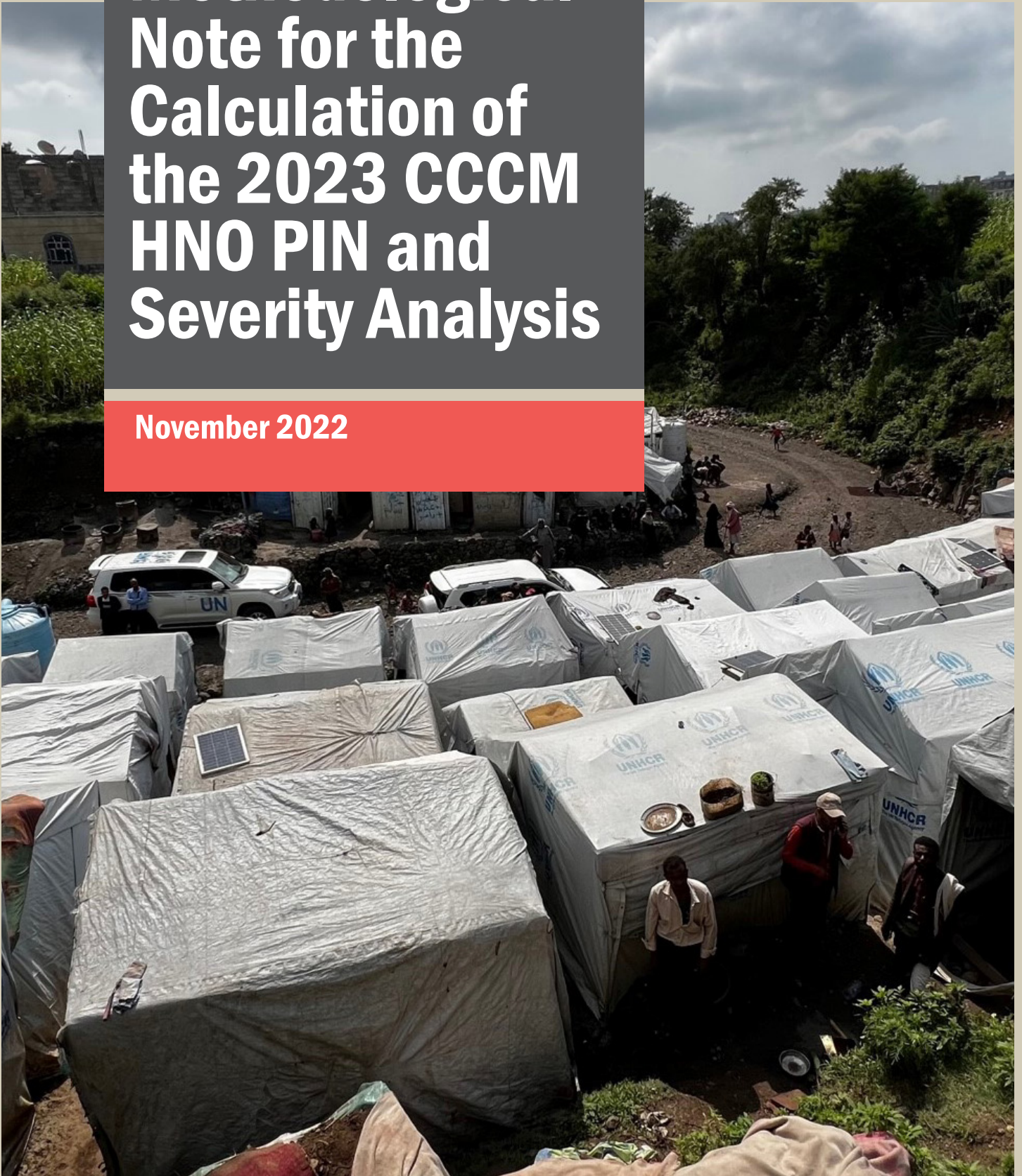


YEMEN

# Methodological Note for the Calculation of the 2023 CCCM HNO PIN and Severity Analysis

November 2022



CCCM CLUSTER  
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

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### 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 us directly at: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org) and follow us on Twitter @REACH\_info.

### About CCCM Cluster in Yemen

The CCCM Cluster is responsible for the coordination and the management of IDPs sites in Yemen. The cluster has been activated in 2020. The main objective of the cluster is to improve the living conditions and protection of IDPs in sites and ensure equitable access to services and assistance of all persons in need, with a focus on moving towards durable solutions with full participation of the displaced and host communities. The cluster is Led by UNHCR with DRC as Co-Coordinator. As Inter-Agency and Inter-Cluster member, the CCCM cluster is collaborating and coordinating with all the sectors to ensure equitable access to assistance, protection, and services.

For more information, please visit [our website](#) and follow us on Twitter @CCCMYemen

## 1. BACKGROUND

2022 marks the eighth year of the conflict in Yemen, and the humanitarian situation in the country remains critical, with economic decline and protracted armed conflict causing almost three-quarters of Yemenis to be in need of humanitarian assistance, of which 3.3 million are internally displaced persons (IDPs).<sup>1</sup> Yemen also remains the fourth largest internal displacement crisis globally, with an IDP population of over 4.5 million,<sup>2</sup> and with 1,635,925 internally displaced Yemenis settled in 2,374 IDP hosting sites as of October 2022.<sup>3</sup> Spontaneous sites are the most common camp-like setting representing 66% of sites in Yemen and are generally underserved and in need of Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) assistance. Almost all sites don't have a tenancy agreement, and part of those who do, have faced eviction threats. Security concerns, conflict and natural hazards remain the main drivers of displacement, with the majority of IDPs intending to stay in sites in the near future.<sup>4</sup>

## 2. RATIONALE

In order to understand the CCCM needs, risks and vulnerabilities of the population in Yemen, the 2023 CCCM Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) People in Need (PIN) analysis assesses CCCM-related indicators across all districts in Yemen, where IDP hosting sites are present. The CCCM Cluster has partnered with REACH to produce an analysis of these indicators to determine the number of PIN, and the severity of needs, by district and at the national level.

This methodological note explains how the number of PIN of CCCM assistance and the Severity Scores for each district in Yemen will be calculated for the 2023 Yemen HNO. It outlines which indicators will be used and how the severity of needs is scaled to inform the PIN figures. The PIN of CCCM assistance calculated through these calculations will be the basis for the CCCM response planning for 2023.

## 3. ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

The analytical framework for the 2023 CCCM HNO PIN analysis is based on the following **8 data sources** and includes a **total of eleven indicators** (see Table 1):

- **CCCM Site Reporting:** 985 site reports, covering 132 districts across 20 governorates (submission status: Mid-April – Mid-October 2022)
- **CCCM IDP Hosting Site Master List:** Number of IDPs in IDP settlements per district (n = 2,427 sites), covering 219 districts across 22 governorates (status: September 2022)
- **CCCM Indicators** (2022)
- **CCCM Flood Report** (2022)
- **REACH Flood Risk Analysis** (March 2022, updated October 2022)
- **CCCM Eviction Tracking Matrix** (2022)
- **CCCM Fire Report** (2022)
- **OCHA 2023 IDP Population figures**

<sup>1</sup> OCHA, [2022 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan](#), April 2022

<sup>2</sup> OCHA, 2023 Population Projection Dataset, October 2022.

<sup>3</sup> [CCCM Cluster IDP hosting Site Master List](#), November 2022.

<sup>4</sup> [CCCM Cluster IDP Hosting Site Monitoring Dashboard](#), October 2022

**Table 1. Indicators used to calculate CCCM PIN and Severity Scores for districts covered by IDP hosting sites**

Indicator Group	Sub-Indicator	Source	CCCM Minimum Standards
<b>1. Number of people in IDP sites and number of managed IDP sites</b>	1.1 Percentage of <b>people living in identified IDP hosting sites</b> in relation to total district IDP population	<i>CCCM Master List &amp; Population OCHA</i>	<i>Standard 1 - Site management policies and capacities</i>
	1.2 Percentage of <b>identified IDP sites not managed</b> by CCCM Cluster partners		
<b>2. Housing, Land and Property</b>	2.1 Percentage of assessed IDP sites reported to be facing <b>eviction</b> as a site threat	<i>CCCM Site Reporting CCCM Eviction Tracking Matrix</i>	<i>Standard 3 – Site environment</i>
	2.2 Percentage of assessed IDP sites reported to be <b>without verbal or written tenancy agreement</b>	<i>CCCM Site Reporting</i>	<i>Standard 3 – Site environment</i>
<b>3. Vulnerability to environmental risks</b>	3.1 Percentage of assessed IDP sites reported to be facing <b>flooding</b> as a site threat	<i>CCCM Site Reporting CCCM Flood Report REACH Flood Risk Analysis</i>	<i>Standard 3 – Site environment</i>
	3.2 Percentage of assessed IDP sites reported to be facing <b>fire</b> as a common threat and lacking fire safety measures <sup>5</sup>	<i>CCCM Site Reporting CCCM Fire Report</i>	<i>Standard 3 – Site environment</i>
<b>4. Service gaps</b>	4.1 Percentage of assessed IDP sites facing <b>critical service gaps</b> <sup>6</sup>	<i>CCCM Site Reporting</i>	<i>Standard 1 - Site management policies and capacities</i>
<b>5. Shelter typology</b>	5.1 Percentage of assessed IDP sites whose <b>primary shelter type</b> is a makeshift shelter, emergency shelter or open-air shelter	<i>CCCM Site Reporting</i>	<i>Standard 3 – Site environment</i>
<b>6. Vulnerable groups</b>	5.2 Percentage of assessed IDP sites with presence of five or more different types of <b>vulnerable groups</b>	<i>CCCM Site Reporting</i>	<i>Standard 1 - Site management policies and capacities</i>
<b>7. Community participation</b>	6.1 Percentage of assessed IDPs in sites with established <b>community committees</b>	<i>CCCM Site Reporting</i>	<i>Standard 2 - Community participation and representation</i>
	6.2 Percentage of assessed sites with <b>functioning Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM)</b>	<i>CCCM Indicators</i>	<i>Standard 2 - Community participation and representation</i>

<sup>5</sup> If a site is missing at least two fire safety measures (i.e. fire points, fire wardens, fire breaks, escape routes) it is considered lacking fire safety measures.

<sup>6</sup> A service gap is defined as when an identified priority need is not covered by an adequate service. The following services are identified as critical: Shelter, WASH, Food, Nutrition and Health. The households of a site are considered to face critical service gaps when they have at least one critical service identified as a priority need, which is not covered by an adequate service.



## 4. SEVERITY SCORES & PIN CALCULATION

This section outlines the three Phases of the severity score & PIN calculations:

- 1) Determination of **severity scores at the district level**, including the distribution of severities of the chosen indicators on a 1-5 scale, as well as their weights.
- 2) Calculation of **PIN figures** at the district and national level
- 3) **Review** of CCCM Severity Scores and PIN by CCCM Cluster and Area-Based Coordinators

### Phase 1: Determination of Severity Scores at District level

Three methodologies will be used to calculate the level of severity of need in each district.

- **Methodology 1:** For districts covered by the Site Reporting Exercise, one aggregated CCCM Severity Score per district will be calculated by taking a weighted average of the severity scores for a **total of eleven indicators** in Table 1, which will be determined using a five-point scale (see Table 2).
- **Methodology 2:** For districts **not** covered by the Site Reporting Exercise one aggregated CCCM Severity Score per district will be calculated by taking a weighted average of only **four out of eleven indicators**, namely "1.1. Percentage of people living in IDP hosting sites in relation to district IDP population", "Percentage of IDP sites not managed by CCCM Cluster partners", "Percentage of IDP sites reported to be facing flooding as a site threat" and "Percentage of assessed sites with functioning Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM)"
- **Methodology 3:** In rare cases, where information for an indicator is not available per district, the information for the remaining indicators (weights) will be proportionally inflated.<sup>7</sup>

**NOTE:** Please note that since the target CCCM population is IDPs living in sites, these methodologies only apply to districts in which IDP hosting sites exist. All other districts will be assigned a severity score of NA (since there is no need).

**Table 2: Calculation of Severity Scales for districts covered by IDP hosting sites**

No/Minimal 1	Stress 2	Severe 3	Extreme 4	Catastrophic 5	Indicator Weight Method 1	Indicator Weight Method 2
<b>INDICATOR 1.1 Percentage of people living in IDP hosting sites in relation to district IDP population</b>						
Very few (>0%, <10%) people are living in IDP hosting sites	Few (>=10%, <30%) of people are living in IDP hosting sites	Some (>=30%, <60%) of people are living in IDP hosting sites	Many (>=60%, <90%) of people are living in IDP hosting sites	Almost all (>=90, <=100%) population is living in IDP hosting sites	<b>20%</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>INDICATOR 1.2 Percentage of IDP sites not managed by CCCM partners</b>						
Very few (>0%, <10%) sites are not managed by CCCM partners	Few (>=10%, <30%) sites are not managed by CCCM partners	Some (>=30%, <60%) of sites are not managed by CCCM partners	Many (>=60%, <90%) of sites are not managed by CCCM partners	Almost all (>=90, <=100%) of sites are not managed by CCCM partners	<b>10%</b>	<b>20%</b>

<sup>7</sup> For this assessment, this only concerns 1 district.

<b>INDICATOR 2.1 Percentage of IDP sites reported to be facing eviction as a site threat</b>						
Very few (>0%, <10%) sites are facing eviction threats	Few (>=10%, <30%) of sites are facing eviction threats	Some (>=30%, <60%) of sites are facing eviction threats	Many (>=60%, <90%) of sites are facing eviction threats	Almost all (>=90%, <=100%) sites are facing eviction threats	5%	0%
<b>INDICATOR 2.2 Percentage of IDP sites living in sites without verbal or written tenancy agreement</b>						
Very few (>0%, <10%) sites vulnerable to eviction threat due to living in sites without tenancy agreement	Few (>=10%, <30%) of sites vulnerable to eviction threat due to living in sites without tenancy agreement	Some (>=30%, <60%) of sites vulnerable to eviction threat due to living in sites without tenancy agreement	Many (>=60%, <90%) of sites vulnerable to eviction threat due to living in sites without tenancy agreement	Almost all (>=90%, <=100%) sites vulnerable to eviction threat due to living in sites without tenancy agreement	5%	0%
<b>INDICATOR 3.1 Percentage of IDP sites reported to be facing flooding as a site threat</b>						
Very few (>0%, <10%) sites are facing flooding threats	Few (>=10%, <30%) of sites are facing flooding threats	Some (>=30%, <60%) of sites are facing flooding threats	Many (>=60%, <90%) of sites are facing flooding threats	Almost all (>=90%, <=100%) of sites are facing flooding threats	5%	15%
<b>INDICATOR 3.2 Percentage of IDP sites reported to be facing fire as a common threat and lacking fire safety measures</b>						
Very few (>0%, <10%) sites are facing fire threats and lacking fire safety measures	Few (>=10%, <30%) of sites are facing fire threats and lacking fire safety measures	Some (>=30%, <60%) of sites are facing fire threats and lacking fire safety measures	Many (>=60%, <90%) of sites are facing fire threats and lacking fire safety measures	Almost all (>=90%, <=100%) of sites are facing fire threats and lacking fire safety measures	5%	0%
<b>INDICATOR 4 Percentage of IDP sites facing critical service gaps (a service gap is defined as when an identified priority need is not covered by an adequate service)</b>						
Very few (>0%, <10%) IDP sites are facing critical service gaps in formal settlements	Few (>=10%, <30%) of IDP sites are facing critical service gaps in formal settlements	Some (>=30%, <60%) of IDP sites are facing critical service gaps in formal settlements	Many (>=60%, <90%) of IDP sites are facing critical service gaps in formal settlements	Almost all (>=90%, <=100%) of IDP sites are facing critical service gaps in formal settlements	30%	0%
<b>INDICATOR 5 Percentage of IDP sites whose primary shelter type is a makeshift shelter, emergency shelter, or open-air shelter</b>						
Very few (>0%, <10%) of sites whose primary shelter type is makeshift shelter, emergency shelter, or open air	Few (>=10%, <30%) of sites whose primary shelter type is makeshift shelter, emergency shelter, or open air	Some (>=30%, <60%) of sites whose primary shelter type is makeshift shelter, emergency shelter, or open air	Many (>=60%, <90%) of sites whose primary shelter type is makeshift shelter, emergency shelter, or open air	Almost all (>=90%, <=100%) of sites whose primary shelter type is makeshift shelter, emergency shelter, or open air	5%	0%

INDICATOR 6 Percentage of IDP sites with presence of four or more vulnerable groups						
Very few (>0%, <10%) IDP sites with presence of four or more vulnerable groups	Few (>=10%, <30%) of IDP sites with presence of four or more vulnerable groups	Some (>=30%, <60%) of IDP sites with presence of four or more vulnerable groups	Many (>=60%, <90%) of IDP sites with presence of four or more vulnerable groups	Almost all (>=90, <=100%) IDP sites with presence four or more vulnerable groups	5%	0%
INDICATOR 7.1 Percentage of IDPs in sites with established self-management committees						
Almost all (>=90, <=100%) IDP sites with presence of at least one community committee	Many (>=60%, <90%) of IDP sites with presence of at least one community committee	Some (>=30%, <60%) of IDP sites with presence of at least one community committee	Few (>=10%, <30%) of IDP sites with presence of at least one community committee	Very few (>0%, <10%) IDP sites with presence of at least one community committee	5%	0%
INDICATOR 7.2 Percentage of sites with functional CFM						
Almost all (>=90, <=100%) IDP sites where return is the most common intention for IDPs in the short term	Many (>=60%, <90%) of IDP sites where return is the most common intention for IDPs in the short term	Some (>=30%, <60%) of IDP sites where return is the most common intention for IDPs in the short term	Few (>=10%, <30%) of IDP sites where return is the most common intention for IDPs in the short term	Very few (>0%, <10%) IDP sites where return is the most common intention for IDPs in the short term	5%	20%

## Phase 2: Calculation of PIN at the district and national level

- The total CCCM PIN figure will be the sum of all IDPs in Hosting Sites inflated by 15% to account for the host community, according to CCCM's commitment to include host communities in CCCM programming (contributes to peaceful coexistence).
- The 2023 HNO PIN will be the sum of the number of IDPs in Hosting Sites inflated by 15% to account for the host community who live in districts that are classified as Severity Scores 3, 4 and 5, calculated using methodology 1, or 2 (when methodology 1 is not available).

**A total PIN figure and a 2023 HNO PIN figure** will be calculated for each district, as well as on a national level.

## Phase 3: Review of CCCM severity scoring and PIN

Suggested severity scores will be submitted to the CCCM Cluster for review. This review should involve an informed discussion involving CCCM Sub-National Cluster Coordinators and Area Based Coordinators of the situation in each district to determine whether each suggested severity score reflects the situation on the ground. Specific focus of the review is given to districts with limited data (i.e. Methodology 2 or low sample with Methodology 1), while for districts where a high number of Site Reports is available the data is considered appropriate. Recommended severity scores may be adjusted per district, if Sub-National Cluster Coordinators and Area Based Coordinators can provide a clear and justified reasoning.

## 5. LIMITATIONS

A range of **limitations** are recognized as part of this CCCM HNO PIN analysis:

- The PIN and severity scores calculated through this methodology should be considered as **indicative estimates** since the information provided through the CCCM Site Reporting (KI interview for each IDP site) and other data sources are not linked to a statistically representative survey. In addition, the available information is not complete. Current data suggests that from a total of 223 districts (where IDPs live in hosting sites), detailed site information through the Site Reporting is available for only 133 districts. Severity scores for districts without Site Report data (n = 91) will be calculated based on Methodology 2 or 3 (see above Phase 1 for more details on districts with limited available data).
- In relation to **IDP population figures** used for the analysis, it has to be noted that both the CCCM IDP Hosting site Master List, as well as the OCHA Population dataset, might not be exhaustive. The CCCM IDP Hosting Site Master List is updated monthly, and site verifications are taking place on a rolling basis for which site population figures may vary. As such, IDP sites might be missing from the Master list or have been closed recently. In addition, the IDP information in the 2023 Population Projections might under or overestimate IDP figures in Yemen. Accordingly, there are cases where the figures from the CCCM Master List show higher IDP figures in a district than the 2023 Population Projections.
- During the analysis phase it became evident that there is **contradictory information** reported in the CCCM Site Report and other CCCM datasets. This could stem from reporting errors or the fact that information was collected at different times in IDP sites by different partners and the situation has indeed changed over time. Overall, in this case, the information in the CCCM Flood Report, CCCM Fire Report and CCCM Eviction Tracking Matrix will be used as a more authoritative data source than the Site Report data.
- The governorate **Socotra** was not included in the 2023 CCCM HNO PIN analysis, since it is the only governorate where no CCCM partner could implement IDP hosting site verifications in 2022.