

# SMT Round 1 Key Findings: Managed sites in south Yemen (GoY- controlled areas)

**January- February 2024**



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**01**

# SMT General Objectives

# Background



- In 2023, REACH in collaboration with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster adopted a twin-track site monitoring approach, with the **Site Monitoring Tool (SMT)** designed to profile Internally Displaced Person (IDP) in managed sites, whereas **the Site Reporting Tool (SRT)** targeted IDPs in unmanaged sites.
- the SMT aims to:
  - ✓ Provide for more regular and updated in-depth sectoral information on managed IDP hosting sites across Government of Yemen (GoY)-controlled areas in South Yemen and across Ansar Allah (AA)- controlled areas in North Yemen.
  - ✓ Improve collaboration and service coordination with other sectors (i.e., shelter, WASH, food).
  - ✓ Facilitate an improved evidence-based CCCM response.

# Twin-Track Approach: SMT vs SRT

In 2023, REACH with support from the CCCM Cluster, Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) and other Clusters rolled out the new **Site Monitoring Tool (SMT)**, designed to benefit from the more detailed cross-sectoral data available to site managers.

Data is collected at **site-level**

**Table 1. SRT / SMT Twin-Track Approach**

Site Reporting Tool (SRT)	Site Monitoring Tool (SMT)
Data collection in non-managed sites with light response modalities*	Data collection in managed sites with static/mobile/remote response modalities*
Annual or bi-annual data collection**	Monthly or bi-monthly data collection**
Information collected by enumerators from Key Informants <u>in site</u>	Information self-reported by Site Managers <u>in site or remotely</u>
Light tool to gather basic data on IDP sites demographics, threats and service access	Detailed tool that provides an overview of each sector, CCCM activities, demographics, safety threats, natural hazards, gaps & needs

\*This table explains the ideal approach, but this did not work out in the end as in the North the tool has not been approved and thus, we had to use the SRT in managed sites.

\*\* Exact data collection timelines & frequency may be adjusted as needed.

# Research limitations

- **Coverage:** Coverage across SMT did not reach all 2,280+ IDP sites across Yemen:
  - 278 out of 299 managed IDP sites in **GoY-controlled areas** of Yemen were covered, corresponding to **coverage of 93%** of managed sites in **South Yemen** (*as of February 2024 CCCM IDP Site Master List*).
- **Data representativeness:** Since SMT information is not a household-level assessment, information can only provide indicative information at site-level. Hence, SMT information does not allow for beneficiary selection at household-level or other household-level interventions without sectoral follow up assessments.
- **Contradictory data/ reporting errors:** Occasionally, the data collected by the SMT may contradict data provided in other CCCM IM tools (i.e, CCCM Flood Report, Eviction Tracking Matrix), stemming from reporting errors and/or inconsistent reporting on behalf of CCCM implementing partners or changes over time.



02

# Presentation Objectives

# Objectives

- ✓ **Assess** the current needs and cross-sectoral service access in managed IDP hosting sites across various governorate in south of Yemen.
- ✓ **Understand** disparities in service access among managed IDP hosting sites at governorate level in South of Yemen.
- ✓ **Facilitate** an improved evidence-based CCCM response, and measure impact of current response.

## How?

- REACH analysed data from **Round 1 (January-February 2024)** of SMT data collection in **managed sites** across GoY-controlled areas, South of Yemen.
- Findings represent service accessibility disparities among **managed sites** at governorate level in GoY-controlled areas, South of Yemen.

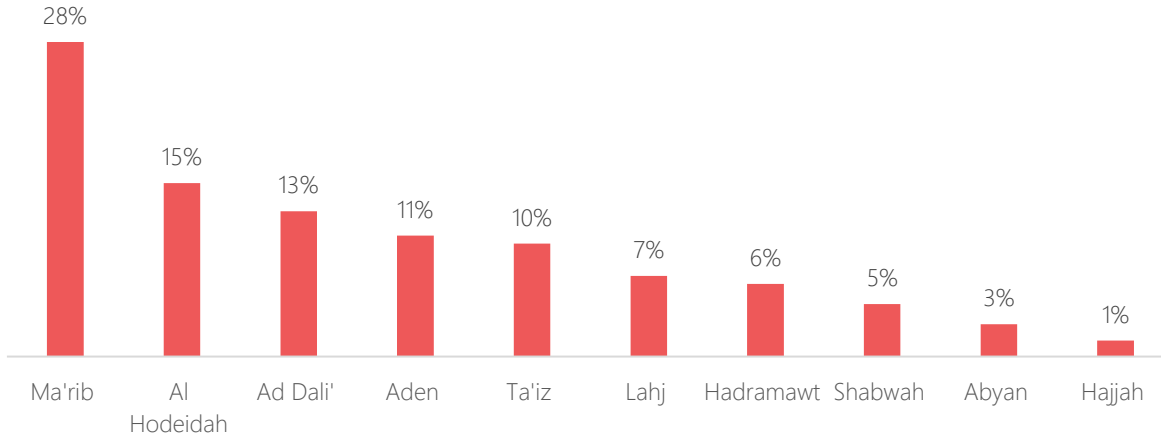
Overview of **SMT Round 1** Data Collection

Data collection 2024	Reporting period	Hub(s)	Governorates	Assessed IDP sites	Coverage	Data collection partners
<b>SMT Round 1</b>	June 2023	Aden & Marib	10	278	93%	10



# Assessment Coverage for managed sites Jan-Feb 2024

Percentage of submissions per governorate in GoY-controlled areas (Jan-Feb 2024)



Data was collected in **March 2024**, covering the reporting **January-February 2024**

% of submissions per SMT R1 partner

Governorate	No. Assessed IDP sites	% sites covered per governorate
Marib	78	88%
Al Hodeidah	43	100%
Ad Dali'	36	100%
Aden	30	90%
Ta'iz	28	100%
Lahj	20	82%
Hadramawt	18	76%
Shabwah	13	76%
Abyan	8	100%
Hajjah	4	100%

Data was collected for **278** managed IDP hosting sites (**out of 299**), covering **93%** in GoY-controlled areas

Data collection across **10** **governorates** in GoY-controlled areas.

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**03**

# Key messages

# Key Messages

- Data indicated that **forced eviction** remains a challenge in 14% of sites. In terms of **Housing, Land and Property rights (HLP)** 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.
- SMT R1 data demonstrated that **fire incidents** remain significant threats in IDP sites, particularly in Marib. Poor shelter conditions, extreme heat waves, illegal electricity connections, and frequent flood events contribute to heightened risks of fire incidents in those sites.
- While sectoral gaps are evident across all governorates, Hajjah presents a peculiar situation with reports of conflict-related incidents, insecurity restricting movement, economic barriers to food access, absence of livelihood opportunities, lack of health and education services, limited presence of humanitarian actors and insufficient humanitarian aid delivery, burdening both IDPs and HC with additional challenges.
- Despite the Red Sea escalation that started in November 2023, findings up to February 2024 reveal that challenges accessing food are primarily rooted in the overall poor economic conditions, limited livelihoods, and reduced aid funding. With continued dependence on humanitarian aid and the absence of livelihood opportunities, difficulties in accessing food are expected to escalate.



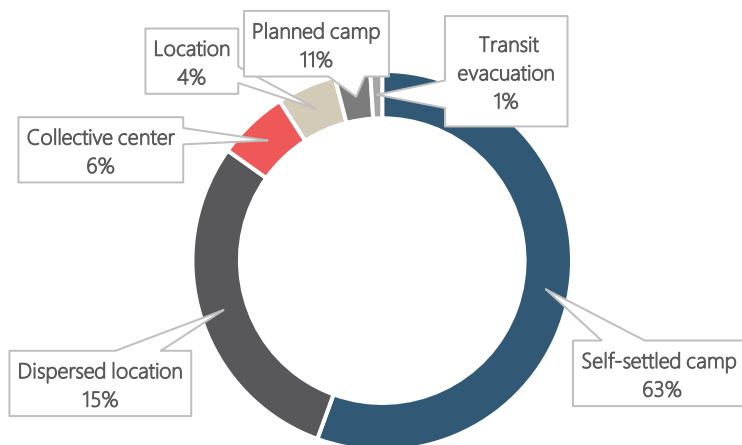
A world map is centered in the background, rendered in a light gray color. Overlaid on the map is a complex geometric pattern of thin, light gray lines forming a network of interconnected triangles and polygons, resembling a low-poly or mesh-like structure. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

**04**

# Sectoral Findings

# General Site Information

## Site typology



## Urbanisation



**24%**  
Urban



**13%**  
Semi-dense area



**62%**  
Rural



**70%**  
of sites in Lahj governorates are **planned**.



**100%**  
of managed sites in GoY-controlled areas in Hajjah governorates are **dispersed locations**.



**100%**  
of sites in Hajjah governorates are located in **rural areas**.



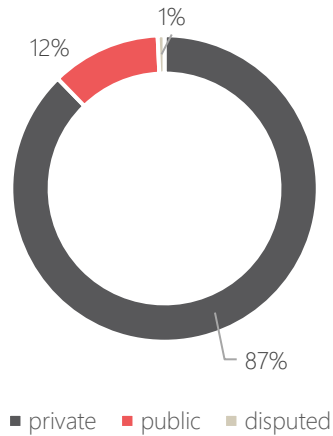
**56%** of sites in Hadramawt and **47%** in Aden are in **urban areas**.



**Average** Site Management Committee (SMC) presence of **2.3 days** in managed sites in GoY-controlled areas. Notably, sites in Hajjah (**n=4**) reported a higher average SMC presence of **5.5 days**.

# HLP Rights conditions overview

## Land ownership



100% of assessed sites in Ta'iz are located on private lands.

33% of assessed sites in Ad Dali and 30% in Aden are located on public lands.

## Tenancy insecurity and risks



In Hajjah, 100% assessed sites reported lacking any form of occupancy agreement, while 54% in Shabwah, and 38% in Abyan.



Only 21 of assessed sites had information on occupancy agreement expiry dates. Of these, 16 sites' occupancy agreements are set to end by December 2024, with 11 of them located in Taiz, 4 in Lahj, and 1 in Marib.



14% of assessed IDP sites reported forced eviction as a perceived threat. Most were in Al Hodeida (33%), Aden (27%), Lahj (15%), and Marib (12%). In contrast, there were no reported perceived threats in Ad Dali and Hajjah.



Among sites that identified forced eviction as a safety risk, 5 out of 9 sites in Al Hodeidah, 4 out of 9 in Marib, 3 out of 8 in Aden, 1 site in Shabwah, and 1 site in Abyan reported receiving an official eviction notice.

## % of managed sites by occupancy agreement as for SMT R1 2024



Written

28%



Verbal

46%

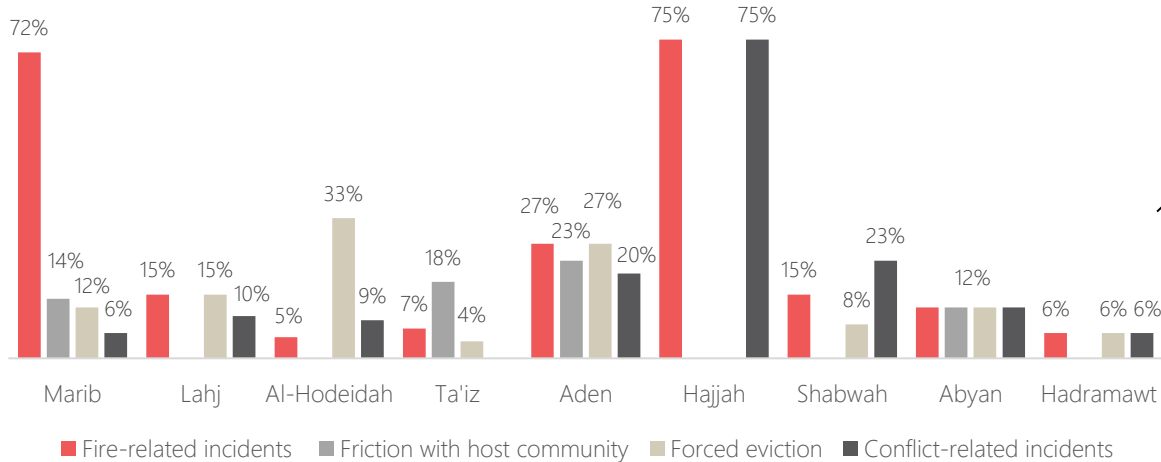


None

24%

# Site Access & Threats

% of assessed sites by reported safety/security threats, per governorate (Jan-Feb 2024)\*



None of the assessed sites in Ad Dali reported any safety/security threats.

An average of 56% of assessed sites reported not facing any site safety/security threats for January-February 2024.

## Fire Occurrence

A total of 31 fire incidents were reported. Out of these, 23 fire incidents were reported across 15 sites in Marib.

## Forced eviction

In sites where forced eviction was reported as a perceived threat, the forced eviction occurred due to requests to vacate from landowners (61% n=22), followed by lack of funds/ disputes about rent (33% n=12), and authorities requesting IDPs to leave (31% n=11).

61% (n=22) of forced eviction main actors were private owners, followed by 33% (n=12) being local authorities, and a small minority 14% (n=5) of military/security actors.

## Flood Occurrence

A total of 7 flood occurrences were reported in 6 (12%) of sites in Marib.

2 out of 6 sites that reported flood occurrence reported having a contingency plan\*\*.

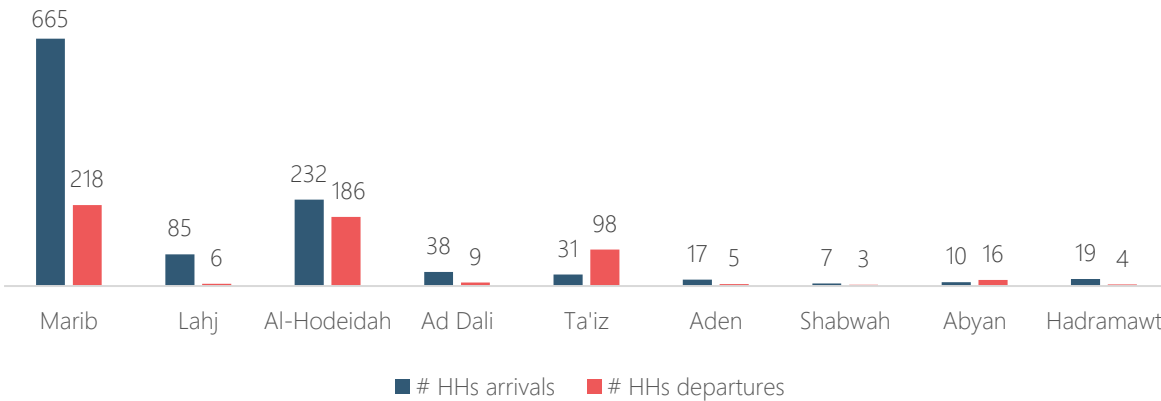
\*figures can be above 100% due to select multiple select questions.

\*\*This included evacuation routes, flood defenses, and earth barriers in vulnerable areas of sites.

# Demographics & Displacement



Number of HH arrivals and HH departures for Jan-Feb 2024, per governorate

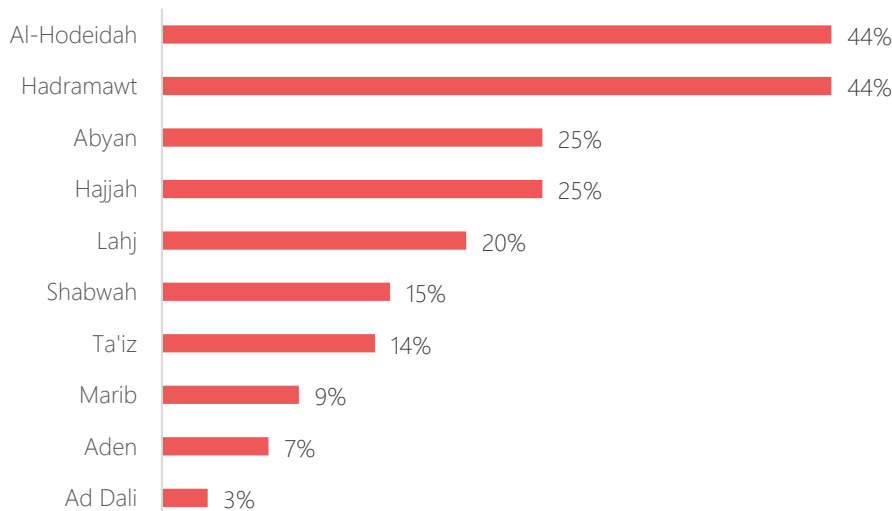


## Information gap: Arrivals & Departures

59% of assessed sites reported having information on the number of HH arrivals for January-February 2024, and 49% for HH departures.

100% of the assessed sites in Hajjah (n=4) reported **not** having information on HH arrivals and departures, and only an average of 8% in Aden and an average of 17% in Ad Dali reported having information on the number of HH arrivals.

% of sites by presence of child-headed HHs for Jan/Feb 2024, per governorate\*



## Reasons for departures

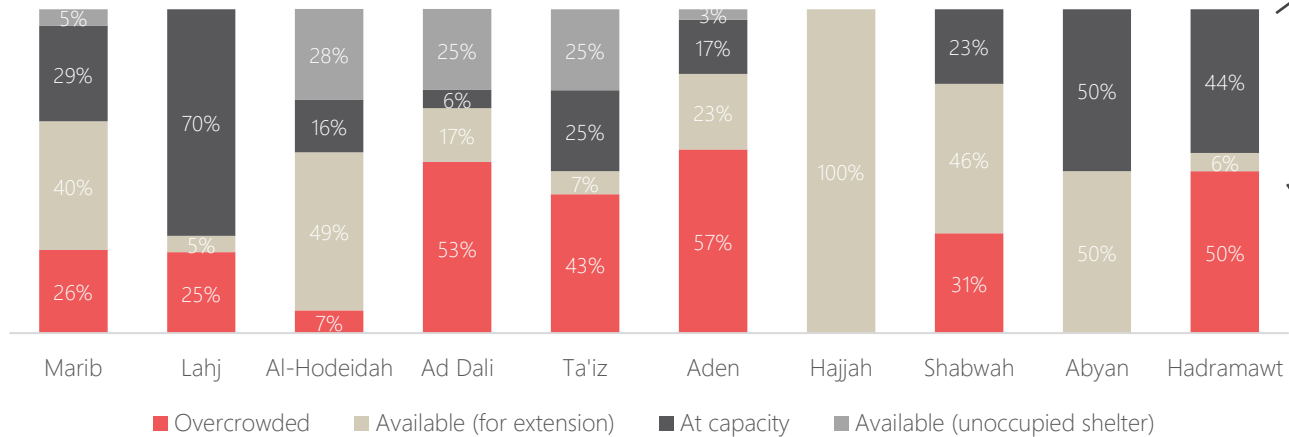
64% of the assessed sites in Marib reported residents wishing to reunite with friends/families elsewhere and 55% seeking better livelihood opportunities as a reason for departure.

43% of the assessed sites in Al-Hodeidah reported residents wishing to return to their place of origin or reunite with friends/families elsewhere as a reason for departure.

\*76% of sites reported having information on child-headed HHs.



% of assessed sites by shelter capacity, by SMT Round 1



More than half (57%) of shelter in Aden and (53%) in Ad Dali reported being overcrowded.

The most common shelter types reportedly existing within sites were emergency shelter (average-57%) and private building (average-56%).

## Shelter Issues



100% of shelters in assessed sites in Hajjah are in need of shelter **rehabilitation** and **extension**.



46% of shelters in assessed sites in Shabwah require **maintenance** and 43% of shelters require **replacement**.



Only 8% of shelters in Shabwah, 9% of shelters in Hadramawt, and 13% of shelters in Abyan have **functional locks**.

# Non-Food Items (NFI)



## NFIs Gaps

100% of households in assessed sites in Aden, 75% of sites in Hajjah and 54% of sites in Shabwah reported all non-food items are missing.



## Cash for NFIs

56% of assessed sites in Al Hodeidah and 50% of sites in Abyan reported a gap in distribution of cash for NFIs.



## NFIs accessibility

On average, 70% of households in assessed sites in Ad Dali reported having accessibility to basic non-food items (such as blankets, mattresses, sleeping matt, containers, oven stoves, kitchen items, etc.). However, only 4% of households reported having access to fuel for cooking.



## NFIs distribution service

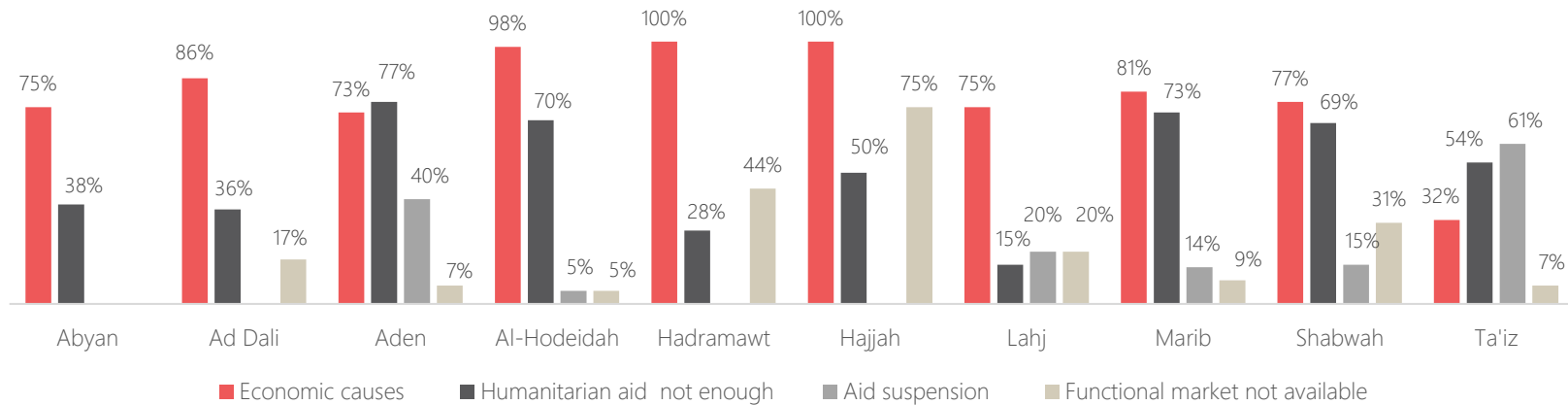
Only 31% and 23% of assessed sites in Ad Dali and Shabwah reported no gaps in NFIs distribution.

69% of sites reported that the absence of at least one Non-Food Item was due to unaffordability in managed sites in GoY-controlled areas as of February 2024.

# Food Security & Livelihoods



75% (n=3)  
of assessed sites in  
Hajjah reported no  
functional market  
available.



% of assessed sites by the main barriers for IDPs to accessing food, per governorate\*



## Food accessibility

An average of 11% of HHs in Shabwah, 18% in Taiz, 23% in Ad Dali, and 29% in Al Hodeidah were reportedly able to access food **independently**, without resorting to negative coping mechanisms (e.g., accumulating debt or relying on assistance).



## Aid dependency

59%

of assessed sites reported **gaps** in in-kind food assistance or cash for food assistance.



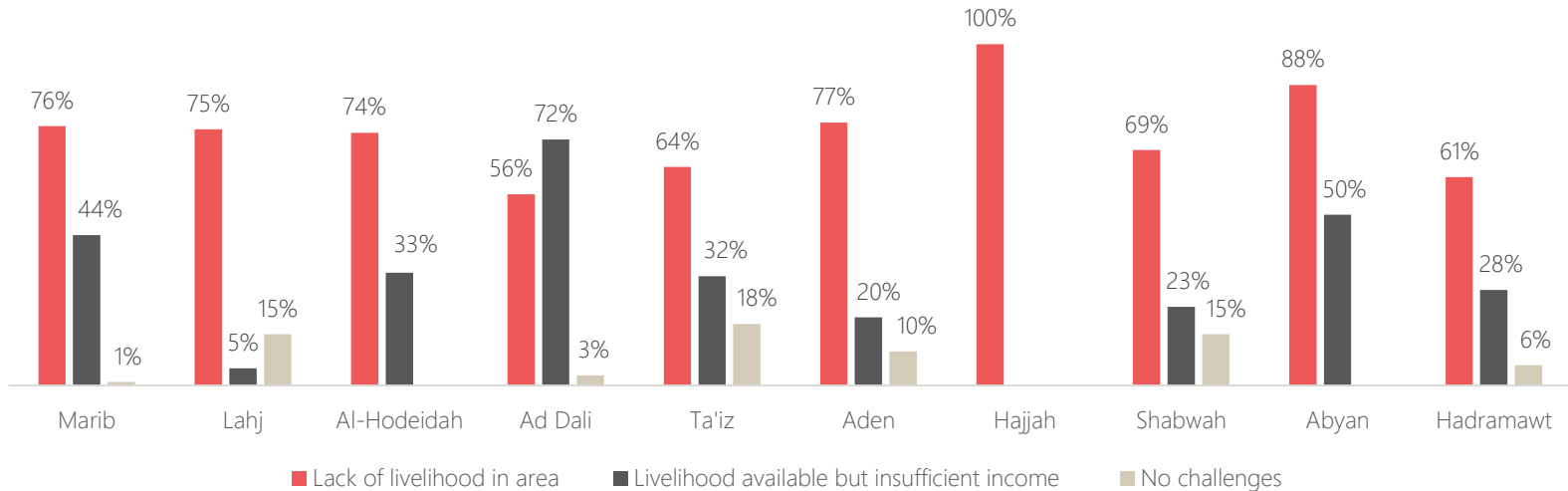
## Humanitarian aid gaps

**Insufficient humanitarian aid** was more prevalent in Aden, Al Hodeidah, and Marib. **Food suspension** was more pronounced in Taiz and Aden governorates.

\*figures can be above 100% due to select multiple select questions.

# Food Security & Livelihoods

% of assessed sites by top three challenges accessing livelihoods, per governorate\*



## Livelihood challenges

Instances of **host community unwillingness to hire site residents** were reportedly higher in Hadramawt (44%), and Shabwah (38%).



## Livelihood gaps

**100%** of the assessed sites in Aden, **70%** of sites in Al Hodeida, **66%** of sites in Abyan, and **59%** of sites in Hadramawt reported livelihood gaps where **all livelihood services were missing**.



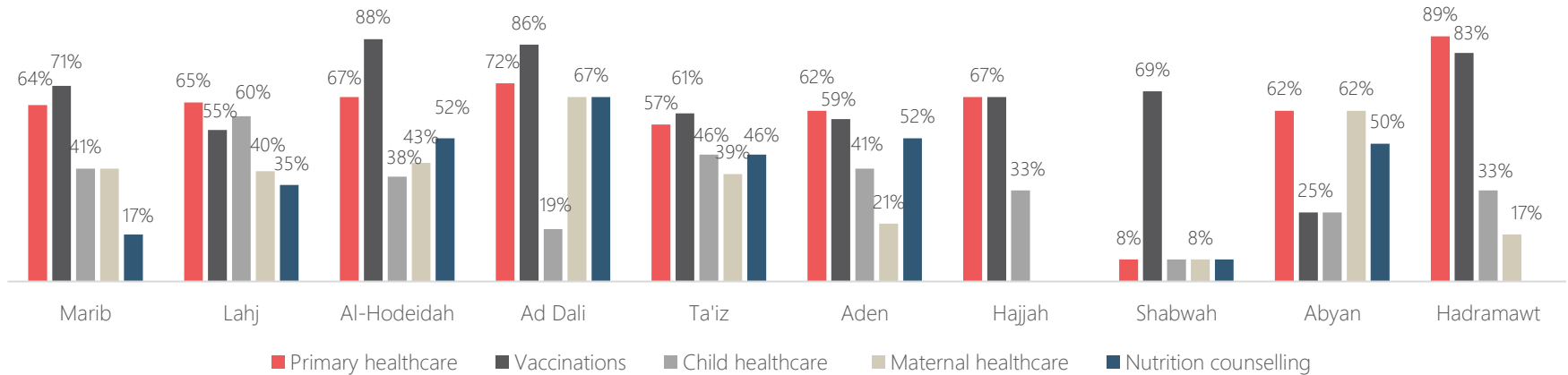
## Cash for Work opportunities

**88%** of the assessed sites in Abyan reported a lack of income-generating activities.

\*figures can be above 100% due to select multiple select questions.

# Health

% of assessed sites by reported main presence of top 5 healthcare services for IDPs to accessing healthcare, per governorate



## Health issues

SMT R1 indicated a **decline** in reported **acute water diarrhea/cholera** as a main issue, **dropping** from **23%** in November 2023 to **13%** in January/February 2024.

Only **8%** of sites in Shabwah reported the presence of basic primary healthcare in the sites.

**62%** of sites in Abyan reported a **gap** in medicine and vaccination services

**100%** of sites in Ad Dali and **75%** Aden cite **no reported health issues** for January-February 2024.

Al Hodeidah stood out with **86%** of assessed sites citing **Malaria** as the main health issue.

# Education

## Top barriers to school access (SMT R1)



Costs  
68%



Distance/ transport  
34%

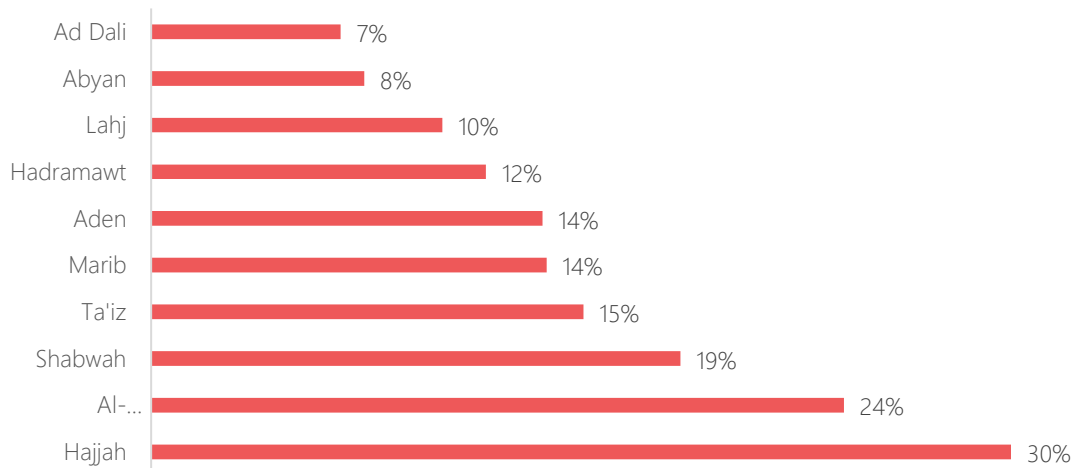


Overcrowded  
36%



Child labour  
27%

Average % of children in labor per governorate



### Education service provider

No education service were reported from all assessed sites in Shabwah.



### sites with no access to education

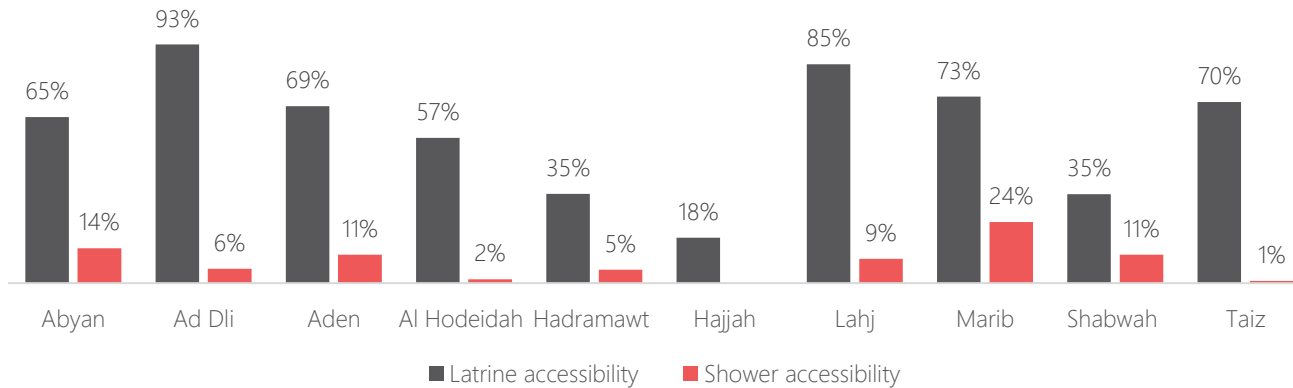
11% of assessed sites in Hadramawt reported no functional primary school accessible in sites, and 35% of assessed sites in Al Hodeidah reported no functional secondary school accessible in sites.

75% of assessed sites in Hajjah reported marriage/pregnancy and cultural beliefs, displacement due to conflict, and child labour as a main reasons for non-attendance

39% of assessed sites in Hadramawt reported a lack of civil documentation to register as a reason for non-attendance.

# WASH

Average % of HHs with access to showers and latrines per governorate



Only **28%** of assessed sites in Hadramawt and **50%** in Shabwah reported accessibility to at least one improved water source.



**56%** and **54%** of assessed sites in Hadramawt and Shabwah reported water sources with **unacceptable taste**.



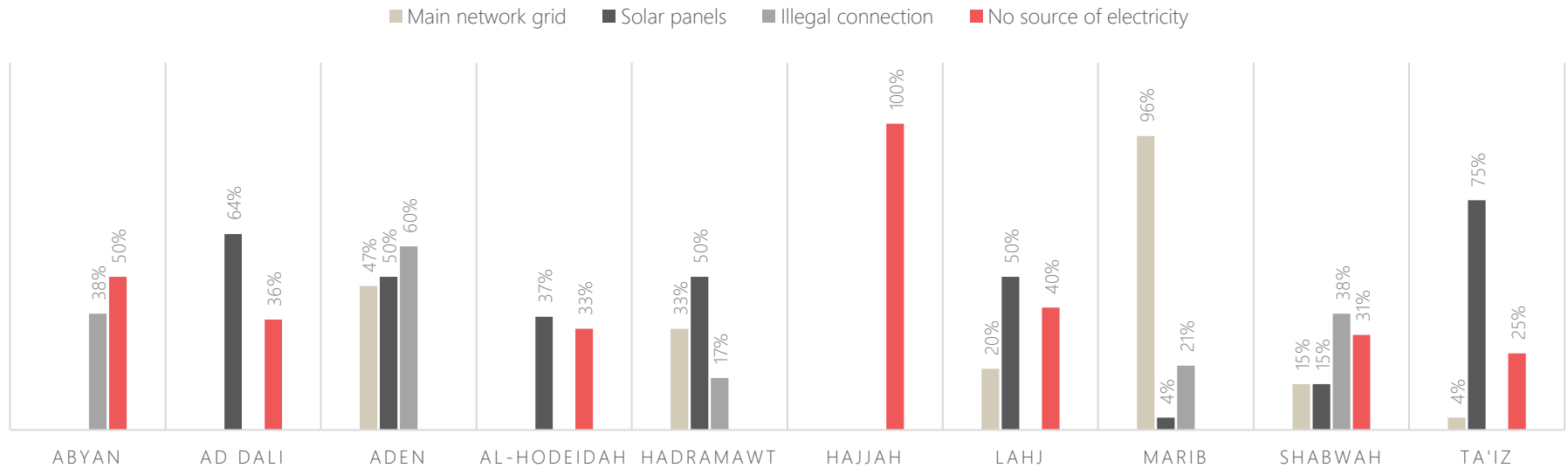
**13%** of assessed in Aden and **5%** of assessed sites in Al Hodaidah reported no direct water access.



**56%** of assessed sites in Hadramawt reported water and sanitation **gaps** where all services are missing, followed by Hajjah with **50%** and Aden with **42%**.

# Energy & Internet Access

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



## Gaps & Needs



**3hrs average** of electricity per day in Al Hodeidah and **4hrs average** per day in Shabwah.



**35%** of assessed sites in Al Hodeidah reported **flashlights** as a source of electricity.



**100%** of assessed sites in Hajjah (n=4) and **50%** of sites in Abyan reported **no source of electricity** in sites.



**96%** of sites in Marib are **illegally** connected to the main network\*\* grid and **60%** of assessed sites in Aden reported **illegal connection** as a source of electricity.

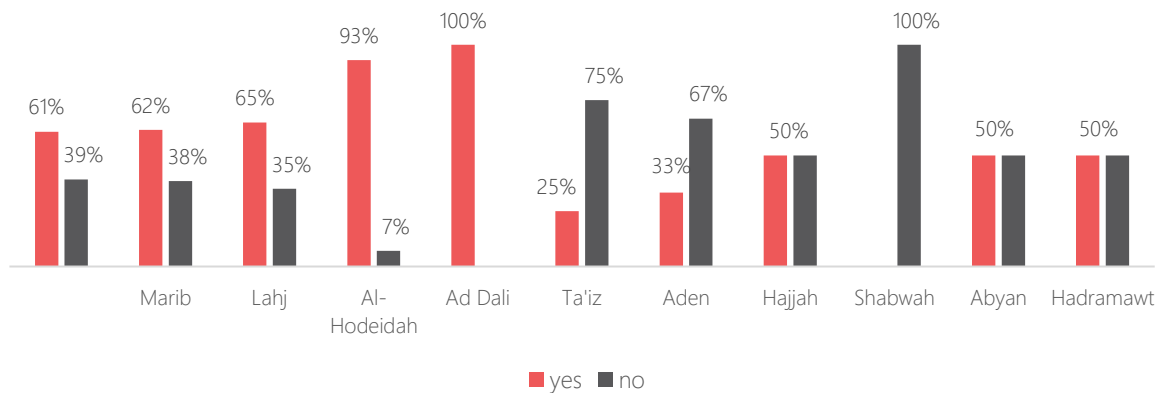
\*figures can be above 100% due to select multiple select questions.

\*\* Discussion with implementing partners revealed that 96% of sites reporting the main network grid as their main source of electricity are illegally connected to it.



# Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

% of sites who received humanitarian aid during the reporting period  
(February 2024)



100% of assessed sites in **Ad Dali** reported receiving humanitarian aid during the reporting period (January-February 2024), while **none** of the assessed sites in **Shabwah** reported receiving any.

## Barriers accessing humanitarian aid

 50%

Of assessed sites in Hajjah reported civil documentation as a barrier to accessing humanitarian aid during the reporting period.

 67%

Of assessed sites in Hadramawt, **57%** of sites in Ta'iz, **50%** of sites in Hajjah, and **46%** of sites in Marib reported humanitarian assistance not being enough for all entitled.

 94%

Of assessed sites in Ad Dali, **92%** of sites in Lahj and **90%** of sites in Aden reported no problems faced in accessing humanitarian aid.

# Durable Solutions



## SAFETY & SECURITY

- Marib reported disproportionately **high susceptibility** to fire and flooding risks.
- Al-Hodeidah had most frequently reported for **forced evictions** at IDP sites, compared to other governorates.
- In Hajjah, **restrictions on freedom** of movement were more notable, compared to other governorates.



## ADEQUATE STANDARDS OF LIVING

- **Limited accessibility to improved water sources** and the prevalence of unacceptable water taste in Hadramawt and Shabwah.
- **Limited accessibility to primary healthcare services** in Shabwah.
- The widespread prevalence of **illegal connections to electricity** in Marib and Aden, alongside the **absence of electricity** in Hajjah.



## ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD

- Widespread **lack of livelihood accessibility** and poor economic conditions continue to be evident across all assessed governorates.



## HLP RIGHTS

- Lack of site occupancy agreements, insecure tenancy rights, and prevalence of sites located on private lands.
- Sites in Al Hodeidah were most likely to report **forced eviction** as a main site threat.



## ACCESS TO REMEDIES OF JUSTICE

- Accessibility to use of legal remedies/justice system is available in 50% of assessed sites.
- **Lack of access** to justice remedies in Hajjah (100%, n=4) and Aden (93%).



## CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

- Significant gap in civil documentation across assessed sites in different governorates.
- Absence of **civil documentation** may create barriers to aid and impede service access and freedom of movement.



05

# Conclusion

# Conclusion

- While the national-level analysis found that financial and economic difficulties consistently underpinned the challenges faced by site residents in accessing food and NFIs independently, in addition to health and WASH services, Hajjah (n=4) and Shabwah governorates showed a multi-sectoral heightened needs in shelter needs, energy and water accessibility, NFIs distribution and education in comparison to other governorates.
- SMT data revealed that over half of the assessed sites across governorates do not face any safety/security threats. However, among those that did, **fire incidents** and **forced evictions** remained as the most prevalent concerns. Marib governorate demonstrated the highest susceptibility to fire-related incidents and sites in Al Hodeidah were most likely to report forced eviction as primary site threat.
- In terms of health services accessibility, Shabwah stood out for reporting a significant lack of primary health services compared to other governorates. Despite the **cholera outbreak** that began in November 2023, cholera was **not widely reported in any governorate** for February 2024.
- SMT data revealed a lack of energy accessibility, particularly notable in Marib and Aden where the majority of assessed sites rely on illegal connections, thereby increasing the risk of fire incidents. In contrast, all sites in Hajjah (n=4), and half of the sites in Abyan reported a complete absence of electricity source. Hence, targeted interventions to develop energy infrastructure could facilitate cross-sectoral service improvements and accessibility.

# Thank you for your attention



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**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action

# Thank you to our SMT Data Collection Partners!



# Annex I. Coordination System for data collection in managed sites

## National CCCM Cluster Coordination Team

- Ensure proper implementation of IM system & partner coordination
- Provide technical support during planning & implementation
- Ensure approval of tools by authorities & provide support with negotiations with authorities
- Conduct trainings, if needed

## CCCM Sub-National Cluster Coordinators

- Ensure all CCCM partners in their area provide information for managed sites on a regular basis
- Coordinate with and support hub CCCM partners in planning & implementation
- Support with training in country

## REACH

- Train CCCM Partners
- Support drafting & improving tools
- Conduct data checks, cleaning & analysis
- Produce outputs

## CCCM Partner Focal Points (FPs)

- Ensure all Site Managers and community leaders to submit reports for their managed sites
- Correspondence with CCCM & REACH

## Site Managers and Community Leaders

- Coordinate with SRT to collect all necessary data
- Train Site Management Team on tool, if necessary
- Conduct quality control of data before submission