

## Yemen Shelter/CCCM/NFIs Cluster Strategy for 2015

### I. Background: Shelter/CCCM/NFIs Cluster

The Shelter/CCCM/NFIs Cluster (hereafter the Cluster) has been in existence since 2009. It is based in Sana'a and has a field Sub-national Cluster in Al-Hodeidah with regular meetings in addition to the presence of remote Sub-national Clusters coordination mechanisms in Aden and Amran. The Cluster has 84 members countrywide who participate in Cluster meetings, including 39 recent new members. Over the past 7 months, 16 members conducted needs assessments exercises and delivered emergency shelter assistance and/or Non-Food Items (NFIs) in 13 Governorates of Yemen. Shelter/CCCM/NFIs Cluster has a database<sup>1</sup> of 916 collective centres and settlements hosting IDPs in 18 Governorates (729 collective centres, 187 settlements). Out of those 916 collective centres and settlements, the Cluster has information on the number of IDPs in 457 collective centres (12,107 IDP households, 75,063 individuals) and 182 spontaneous settlements (6,446 IDP households, 43,469 individuals) which were reported by Cluster partners, a map is available in Annex I. At the national level, the Cluster is led by UNHCR and co-chaired by IOM in Sana'a and by NRC in Aden.

This Strategy draws on Cluster documents and assessments for the analysis of the humanitarian situation. Determination of the targeted population, governorates with most humanitarian needs and Cluster activities, objectives and costing (*Revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2015*) were defined by Cluster members in meetings and consultations held over the course of May and June 2015 bearing in mind the current challenging situation in Yemen, capacity of Cluster partners to implement the planned activities, access and other constraints. The financial cost was based on information gathered by cluster members on current prices in local or international markets taking into consideration the operational/running costs, cash transfer fees and the increase in fuel prices that led to a rise in transport cost.

In June 2015, Cluster members participated in updating the Shelter/CCCM/NFIs portion of the Revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) 2015 as well as this strategy document and they calculated the overall budgetary requirements for the Cluster for 2015 to be USD 159,424,080. More details on the budget and activities are available on page 9.

The Cluster Strategy, while updated every year, is a living document that will be updated as dictated by the evolving situation, needs thereof and constant review of the situation. The Cluster members reviewed and agreed to adopt the Strategy in August 2015.

This Strategy identifies the key issues and humanitarian needs in the areas of shelter, Non-Food Items (NFIs) as well as Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) for internally displaced people and other conflict-affected populations in Yemen. It outlines the main activities and a required budget for 2015. Furthermore, it helps to identify the approaches and methodologies that the cluster members will be taking in meeting the needs on the ground.

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<sup>1</sup> The database was updated on 21 August 2015.

## II. Yemen Operational and Displacement Context

In 2015, the situation in Yemen changed dramatically in comparison to previous years. The entire country has been affected by the civil war. Unlike in the past, the magnitude of the conflict in Yemen was not limited to certain Governorates and the south was particularly affected, although the northern region around Sa'ada was again greatly impacted. Following weeks of political and security instability in Yemen and armed clashes between armed groups and governmental forces in the south/Aden, a military coalition launched an airstrike campaign against Houthi and former President Ali Abdullah Saleh military forces on 26 March 2015. The declared objective was to roll back the Houthi rebel forces, reinstate the 'legitimate government' of President Hadi and establishing 'peace, security and stability for the Yemeni people'. Since then, at least 20 out of the country 22 governorates were affected by airstrikes and/or armed conflicts. The current escalation in violence adds further strain on poor services and weak infrastructure and exacerbates the already precarious humanitarian situation. Recent violence has also had an impact on civilian infrastructure, with homes, hospitals, education, local markets and essential assets in several locations being damaged or destroyed.

As of 5 August 2015, the number of IDPs in Yemen stands at 1,439,118<sup>2</sup>. IDP households have sought shelter with relatives and friends although, five months into the conflict, this traditional hospitality appears to be stretched and on the verge of exhaustion based on information reported by the Cluster partners. Almost every household has been affected by the overall economic and security crisis. Others with better financial means have rented houses in safer areas. However, the availability of houses for rent is limited and becomes increasingly costly. Due to high demand and low supply, inadequate housing units for rental, prices of monthly flats rentals have almost tripled in some locations, i.e. from USD 70 to 150. This was observed since September 2014, with a continued increase since March 2015, making vulnerable families unable to find affordable and safe accommodation. As their financial resources further diminish, these families are becoming increasingly vulnerable and are forced to transfer from rented accommodations to shelter in unfinished, abandoned or partially destroyed infrastructures. This situation has exhausted savings of the Yemeni population in general and IDPs in particular making it extremely difficult to meet their day-to-day expenses.

In some instances, public buildings currently accommodating IDPs are hosting families beyond capacity leading to overcrowding and precarious WASH conditions as reported by cluster partners. The movement of thousands of families from Sa'ada to Amran and to a lesser degree from Sana'a has further stretched the capacity of the town to host additional families. Hundreds of households have taken shelter in public buildings such as schools, hospitals and in Aden, in hotels. Yet, many IDPs remain without such options, especially in less developed and rural areas. As a result these families are living in undignified conditions in the open, under trees, caves and in unconstructed buildings, particularly exposing women, girls, boys and old persons to protection risks. Reports from Sa'ada, Hajjah, Al Hodeidah, Sana'a and other areas indicate that a number of families have resorted to sewage pipes in Sana'a<sup>3</sup>, caves in Marib and under trees or in the open as in the case of Al Hodeidah, Hajjah, Abyan. Other affected governorates have IDPs living in similar conditions. In addition, in some locations the rainy season imposes additional hardships and presents new challenges (e.g., floods in Amran and Al Jawf).

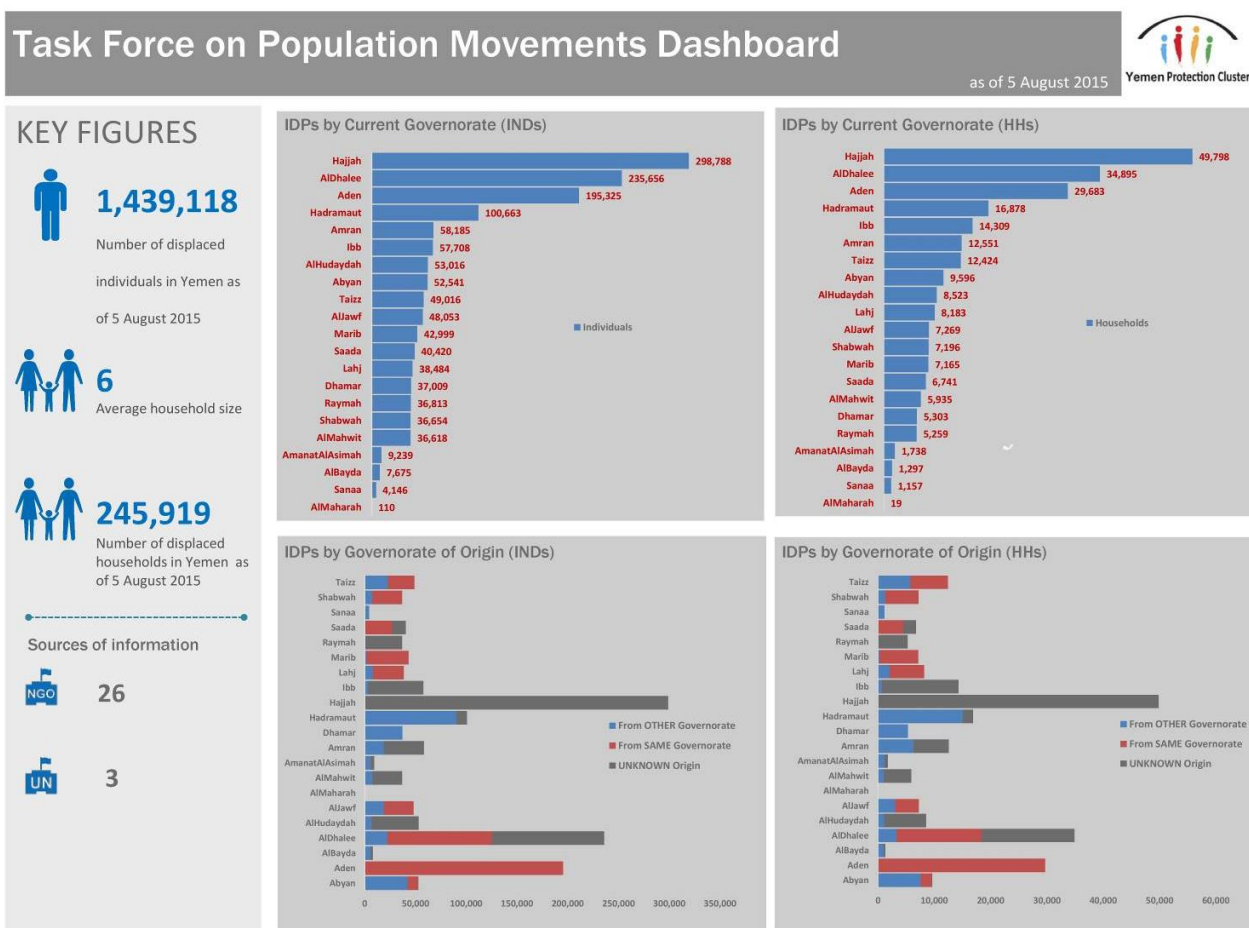
This new situation builds on previous disruptions. In 2013-2014, Al-Qa'eda-related attacks and tribal conflict had intensified in several governorates around the country, hampering access to many areas with humanitarian needs; and, as of November 2013, to over 1,766 internally displaced families in two camps in the Hajjah Governorate. Lack of access by humanitarian actors was particularly problematic for IDPs as their subsistence entirely depended on humanitarian aid. Yemen also experienced several rounds of conflict from 2004, the largest of which (up to 2015) took place in 2009 when over 320,000 people fled violence in the Sa'ada Governorate. The neighbouring three northern governorates of Hajjah, Amran and Al Jawf were also affected by the Sa'ada conflict, as well as by tribal disputes, resulting in large numbers of IDPs. In 2011, civil unrest in central and southern Yemen and a conflict in Abyan further destabilized the country, causing civilian casualties and a large scale displacement. The IDPs resulting from the Abyan conflict subsequently largely succeeded in returning to their homes.

<sup>2</sup> The IDP figure will be updated regularly as reports from the Task Force on Population Movements are issued.

<sup>3</sup> INTERSOS MIRA Assessment Report –Sana'a, 28 April 2015.

**Table II – Displacement by governorate (provided by the Task Force on Population Movements endorsed by HCT)<sup>4</sup>;**

Governorate	Households	Individuals
Abyan	9,596	52,541
Aden	29,683	195,325
AlBayda	1,297	7,675
AlDhalee	34,895	235,656
AlHudaydah	8,523	53,016
AlJawf	7,269	48,053
AlMaharah	19	110
AlMahwit	5,935	36,618
AmanatAlAsimah	1,738	9,239
Amran	12,551	58,185
Dhamar	5,303	37,009
Hadramaut	16,878	100,663
Hajjah	49,798	298,788
Ibb	14,309	57,708
Lahj	8,183	38,484
Marib	7,165	42,999
Raymah	5,259	36,813
Saada	6,741	40,420
Sanaa	1,157	4,146
Shabwah	7,196	36,654
Taizz	12,424	49,016
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>245,919</b>	<b>1,439,118</b>



<sup>4</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> report of the Task Force on Population Movements endorsed by HCT as of 5 August 2015.

### III. Response Strategy and Operational Priorities

The following are some key principles guiding the Cluster interventions:

- i. **Safety and dignity:** The Cluster shall identify the physical and psychological threats populations can face in accessing services related to shelter and NFI distribution and act to prevent, minimize, or mitigate their negative effects. All interventions need to be carefully considered to avoid them causing harm to the beneficiaries. All projects will be respectful of cultural and religious practices and implemented with the highest regard towards the target populations' privacy. In collective accommodation, for example, the grouping of related families, well-planned access routes and materials to screen personal and household space can aid the provision of adequate personal privacy and safety. Humanitarian interventions shall be impartial and based solely on a determination of needs of the individuals/households and not on their status as IDPs. The needs of local host communities accommodating IDPs in their homes also need to be factored into the humanitarian response.
- ii. **Gender considerations:** The Cluster will make every possible effort to ensure that its activities are informed by a gender perspective and pay attention to the goal of gender equality. The Cluster is committed to equal participation of men and women, ensuring for instance that all assessments have female assessors, and the full participation of women and girls from the affected populations. Also, consideration will be made to the location of shelter projects vis-à-vis their distance from water sources; the placement of kitchen and latrines; safe inclusion of women in community-based Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) and in general, all efforts will be made to preserve the privacy and safety of women, men, girls and boys.
- iii. **Participation and empowerment:** Participation and consultation; the Cluster shall ensure that IDPs and other conflict-affected populations fully participate in the Cluster activities in all stages of the process: assessments; planning; execution; and evaluation. As to shelter, in accordance with the Sphere standards, the Cluster shall make all efforts to ensure that "All members of each affected household should be involved to the maximum extent possible in determining the type of shelter assistance to be provided. The opinions of those groups or individuals who typically have to spend more time within the covered living space and those with specific accessibility needs should be prioritised." Both beneficiaries, but also host communities and local authorities shall be included to the extent possible. The Cluster will especially reach out to local authorities and tribal structures on issues related to land tenure and ownership.  
  
Empowerment; the Cluster shall work towards the development of self-protection capacities and assist people to obtain the knowledge, resources, and capacities necessary to claim their rights. Shelter projects should seek to develop target populations' skills and build a sense of communal identity and solidarity.
- iv. **Meaningful Access:** The Cluster shall arrange for people's access to assistance and services - in proportion to need and without any barriers (e.g. discrimination). The Cluster shall pay special attention to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services. For instance, contributions from those not in a position to undertake physical tasks or those requiring specialist technical expertise can include site monitoring and inventory control, the provision of childcare, temporary accommodation or the preparation of food – the approach can guarantee equal inclusion of IDP and host community women in the project implementation, either for a fee or creating a sense of communal and individual ownership.
- v. **Accountability:** The Cluster shall set-up appropriate mechanisms through which affected populations can measure the quality of interventions, and address concerns and complaints.

- vi. Alternative solution to IDP camps:** The HCT has adopted IDPs guiding principles that recommend to pursue as much as is feasible alternatives to camps as there is a risk of large IDP population concentrations of IDPs becoming a target endangering the lives and security of the residents. Experience from previous IDP camps in Yemen and other operations also demonstrate that the existence of IDP camps often evolve into a protracted situation.

Tents distribution for IDPs outside camps: While in principle the Cluster will avoid the distribution of tents outside camps, on an exceptional basis, tents can be distributed to families determined to be most in need on a case-by-case basis. Alternative or complementary measures must also be considered such as the distribution of emergency shelter kits, or the provision of cash assistance in the form of rental subsidies.

- vii. Technical expertise and experience in shelter projects:** Appropriate technical design, construction and management expertise should be applied to ensure that plans and construction meet all technical and regulatory standards and that proposed shelter plans correspond to cultural and religious requirements, offering adequate privacy for female members of the families, and that they are environmentally friendly. Furthermore, where possible, the shelter and a living space design will not be discouraging in terms of possible expansion of the living space, but will, to the contrary, allow the target populations to gradually adapt and expand the existing shelter. Climatic considerations will be made to ensure that living space mitigates harsh climatic conditions.

#### IV. Cluster Objectives

To respond to the above identified needs, the Cluster has decided on the following objectives for 2015:

##### Shelter/NFIs

- A.** Most vulnerable people affected by the conflict have access to adequate shelter solutions and non-food item assistance.

Activity ID	Activity name	Governorates	Indicator	Target
<b>A.1</b>	Distribution of essential Non-Food Items to vulnerable IDPs and other conflict-affected populations (blankets, mattresses, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, water buckets)	Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda, Al Dhale'e, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Al Maharah, Al Mahwit, Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Dhamar, Hadramaut, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Raymah, Sa'ada, Sana'a Gov, Shabwah, Taizz.	# of families assisted with NFIs (SDD)	166,078 HHs (132,862 male-headed households and 33,216 female-headed households) (290,629 men, 290,635 women, 232,504 boys and 348,760 girls)
<b>A.2</b>	Distribution of emergency shelter to vulnerable IDPs and other conflict-affected populations (emergency shelter kits and/or tents according to the priority of addressing emergency shelter needs)	Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda, Al Dhale'e, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Al Maharah, Al Mahwit, Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Dhamar, Hadramaut, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Raymah, Sa'ada, Sana'a Gov, Shabwah, Taizz.	# of families assisted with emergency shelters (SDD)	72,840 HHs (58,272 male-headed households and 14,568 female-headed households) (127,458 men, 127,478 women, 101,977 boys and 152,968 girls)
<b>A.3</b>	Distribution of humanitarian cash assistance as rental subsidies to vulnerable IDPs and other conflict-affected populations in urban and semi-urban settings	Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda, Al Dhale'e, Al Hodeidah, Al Maharah, Al Mahwit, Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Dhamar, Hadramaut, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Raymah, Sa'ada, Sana'a Gov, Shabwah, Taizz.	# of families assisted with humanitarian cash assistance for rental subsidies (SDD)	50,988 HHs (40,790 male-headed households and 10,198 female-headed households) (89,226 men, 89,232 women, 71,383 boys and 107,076 girls)

**B. Strengthen the knowledge and capacity of national actors and implementing partners in emergency shelter and NFI response.**

Activity ID	Activity name	Governorates	Indicator	Target
<b>B.1</b>	Capacity-development and training in project design and project management, including assessment and monitoring activities.	Hajjah, Sana'a, Aden, Amran, Al Dhale'e, Sa'ada, Taizz.	# of cluster partners trained with the ability to respond to emergencies to assist IDPs and other conflict-affected populations (SDD)	100 people (50 men and 50 women)
		Hajjah, Sana'a, Aden, Amran, Al Dhale'e, Sa'ada.	# of people trained in project/programme design, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (SDD)	25 people (12 men and 13 women)
<b>B.2</b>	Conduct needs assessments in urban, semi-urban settings, collective centres and temporary settlements to identify basic needs of the IDPs and affected population	Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda, Al Dhale'e, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Dhamar, Hadramaut, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Raymah, Sa'ada, Sana'a Gov, Shabwah, Taizz.	# of needs assessments conducted and reports produced with equal participation of women and men (SDD)	15 needs assessments

**CCCM**

**C. Most vulnerable people affected by the conflict living in collective centres and settlements have access to basic services.**

Activity ID	Activity name	Governorates	Indicator	Target
<b>C.1</b>	Support to collective centres including through basic rehabilitation and repair, and support to management, if required.	Abyan, Aden, Al Dhale'e, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Dhamar, Hadramaut, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Raymah, Sa'ada, Sana'a Gov, Shabwah, Taizz.	# of families in collective centres having access to basic services (SDD)	21,852 Families (17,482 Male-Headed Households and 4,370 Female-Headed Households) (38,241 men, 38,242 women, 30,592 boys and 45,889 girls)
<b>C.2</b>	Support to settlements including ensuring the access/referral to basic services.	Abyan, Al Dhale'e, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Dhamar, Hadramaut, Hajjah, Lahj, Marib, Sa'ada, Sana'a Gov, Taizz.	# of families in temporary settlements with access/referral to basic services (SDD)	58,272 HHs (46,618 male-headed households and 11,654 female-headed households) (101,975 men, 101,978 women, 81,581 boys and 122,371 girls)
<b>C.3</b>	Capacity-development and training in project design and project management, including assessment and monitoring activities.	Hajjah, Sana'a, Aden, Amran, Al Dhale'e, Sa'ada, Taizz.	# of cluster partners trained with the ability to respond to emergencies to assist IDPs and other conflict-affected populations (SDD).	100 people (50 men and 50 women)
		Hajjah, Sana'a, Aden, Amran, Al Dhale'e, Sa'ada.	# of people trained in project/programme design, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (SDD)	25 people (13 men and 12 women)
<b>C.4</b>	Conduct needs assessments in urban, semi-urban settings, collective centres and temporary settlements to identify basic needs of the IDPs and affected population	Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda, Al Dhale'e, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Dhamar, Hadramaut, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Raymah, Sa'ada, Sana'a Gov, Shabwah, Taizz.	# of needs assessments conducted and reports produced with equal participation of women and men (SDD)	15 needs assessments



## V. Target Population

The Cluster is targeting **174,816 households/1,223,714 people** (305,930 women, 305,926 men, 367,116 girls, 244,742 boys), focusing on IDPs living in the open, collective centres, spontaneous settlements, rented houses and hosted with relatives or friends as well as other conflict-affected populations such as host communities.

## VI. Risks and Challenges

Given the overall situation in Yemen, programming is difficult due to the uncertainty. Beyond the first 5 months of the 2015 conflict, the Cluster will continue to provide life-saving assistance to IDPs and other conflict-affected populations based on needs assessments. The overall Cluster strategy is focused on emergency responses. However, the Cluster envisages the following potential challenges that could impede the implementation of the plan:

- Political instability, insecurity and limited access to people of concern and warehouses in conflict areas, which hinder service delivery in some locations in a timely manner. Interference of parties to the conflict in the humanitarian work leading in some instances to the suspension of humanitarian activities.
- Inability of partners to safely and reliably import needed humanitarian stocks into Yemen due to the sea and air blockade. The shortage of fuel supply and commodities has led to an increase in commodity prices, including lifesaving materials, as well as the cost of transportation.
- Limited or delays in releasing funding also curtailed partners' capacities to meet the identified urgent needs in a timely manner.
- Weak capacity of some Cluster partners and the coordination challenges.
- Lack of standards and minimum quality control for assessments and post distribution monitoring (PDM) mechanisms.
- Lack of clear guidelines on the provision of assistance to IDPs in spontaneous settlements and collective centres (e.g., schools, public buildings, private institutions).
- Ensuring equal participation of women and men in leadership committees in collective centres and spontaneous settlements may prove challenging due to cultural norms and gender roles.
- The rising cost of living could increase the difficulties faced by most vulnerable IDP families in accessing appropriate and adequate shelter, coupled with limited government capacity to allocate land or resolve related land issues.
- Identification and support to IDPs with host family assistance is human resource intensive.
- Lack of harmonious relationship between IDPs and host communities in some affected areas, due to limited resources and limited absorption capacity.
- Limited solutions for alternative cooking energy could negatively impact the environment and increase the risks for women and girls during the collection of firewood.

All of the above combined with the lack of commercial imports of fuel for road and air transport, for running of hospitals, electricity and other infrastructure, soaring prices of basic commodities such as food, water, cooking gas etc., destruction of homes by airstrikes/shelling, has taken a heavy toll on the civilian population with dire humanitarian consequences.

### Measures intended to minimize risks:

- The Shelter/CCCM/NFIs Cluster will support the Cluster members to adopt the most effective modalities to provide assistance to people in need, including in areas that are difficult to access i.e. by working through local NGOs.
- Work with Cluster members to make the best possible use of the humanitarian pauses to bring stock into the country, preposition stocks in the major hubs within Yemen and prioritize distribution in areas otherwise inaccessible.
- Organize workshops on project design/development, needs assessments and post distribution monitoring (PDM) activities.
- Ensure that Cluster meetings at national and sub-national levels are regularly held to ensure coordination of activities and avoid duplication.
- Ensure Cluster partners use the standard assessment forms developed by the Cluster, make regular follow up to ensure quality of assessments is conducted, assistance delivered and post distribution monitoring (PDM) mechanisms are developed.
- Work with other Clusters to develop coordination structures and guidelines on the provision of assistance to IDPs in spontaneous settlements and collective centres.

## **VII. Prioritized geographic and thematic areas**

Based on the risk mapping and vulnerabilities, 21 governorates have been considered as priority for life-saving assistance (Hajjah, Al Dhale'e, Aden, Ibb, Taizz, Amran, Abyan, Lahj, Shabwah, Al Hodeidah, Hadramaut, Sa'ada, Raymah, Dhamar, Al Mahwit, Marib, Al Jawf, Amanat Al Asimah, Al Bayda, Sana'a and Al Maharah)

## **VIII. Resources**

The total funding requirement for the Cluster to implement the life-saving activities amounts to **USD 152,424,080** of which USD 72,964,700 is considered as Critical priority and US\$86,459,380 is considered as High priority through the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP). The Cluster will strive to raise funds through individual donors and collectively, using the Yemen Humanitarian Pool Fund (YHPF), CERF and other funding windows.



## IX. 2015 Financial requirements for Shelter, NFIs and CCCM Cluster

Costing estimates were based on information availed by Cluster members on current prices, but added 10-42% as an estimate to each unit cost to meet operational costs, cash transfer fees and the high increase of fuel prices.

Activity ID	Priority	Category	Activity name	Beneficiaries	Unit cost (US\$)	Total cost (US\$)	Note
<b>Cluster Budget Summary</b>							
<b>A.1</b>	Critical	A	Distribute Non-Food Items to vulnerable IDPs and other conflict-affected populations (blankets, mattresses, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, water buckets)	166,078 Families	250	<b>41,519,500</b>	The \$250 per unit includes \$150 estimated cost per unit plus \$100 as transport and operational cost.
<b>A.2</b>	Critical	A	Distribute emergency shelters to vulnerable IDPs and other conflict-affected populations (Emergency Shelter Kits)	57,840 Families	280	<b>16,195,200</b>	The \$270 per unit includes \$190 estimated cost per unit plus \$80 as transport and operational cost.
<b>A.2</b>	Critical	A	Distribute emergency shelters to vulnerable IDPs and other conflict-affected populations (tents)	15,000 Families	550	<b>8,250,000</b>	The \$550 per unit includes \$490 estimated cost per unit plus \$60 as transport and operational cost.
<b>A.3</b>	Top	A	Distribute humanitarian cash assistance as rental subsidies to vulnerable IDPs and other conflict-affected populations in urban and semi-urban settings	50,988 Families	1500 (250 per month during 6 months period)	<b>76,482,000</b>	The \$250 per unit includes \$150 fixed rental subsidy per family per month plus \$100 as operational cost and bank transfer fees. The amount \$250 is multiplied by 6 (rental subsidies payable for six month per family)
<b>B.1</b>	Top	B	Conduct needs assessments in urban, semi-urban settings, collective centres and spontaneous settlements to identify the basic needs of the IDPs and affected populations	30 Needs Assessments	10,000	<b>300,000</b>	
<b>B.2</b>	Top	A	Capacity-building and training in project design and project management, including assessment and monitoring activities	250 Men and Women	250	<b>62,500</b>	
<b>C.1</b>	Top	B	Support to collective centres including through basic rehabilitation and repair, and support to management, if required.	21,852 Families	120	<b>2,622,240</b>	
<b>C.2</b>	Top	B	Support to settlements including ensuring the access to basic services.	58,272 Families	120	<b>6,992,640</b>	
				Grand Total		<b>\$152,424,080</b>	

## **X. Participation and Cluster Representation**

The composition of the Cluster is inclusive, participatory and will continue to ensure and maintain strong partnerships as well as enhanced coordination with the Government, all other stakeholders and non-Cluster actors with the objective of meeting the needs of the affected populations, thereby avoiding duplication and gaps in the humanitarian response. Similarly, the Cluster will ensure high participation and equal representation of all groups including boys, women, girls and men in the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

## **XI. Coordination**

The Cluster will uphold the principle of partnership and will continue to strengthen collaboration with local authorities, NGOs and community-based structures to ensure their inclusion in the response, particularly in reaching out to inaccessible areas. Coordination will be enhanced with non-Cluster actors to respond to gaps and avoid duplication. UNHCR is the Cluster Coordinator and to strengthen coordination, the Cluster has partners in each Governorate to ensure coordination and avoid the duplication of activities, as well as to respond to identified gaps. This document will be updated regularly, based on the situation and coordination will further be strengthened as follows:

- Bi-weekly meetings in Sana'a (on Wednesdays every fortnight, from 14:00 to 16:00); the Cluster also meets on an ad-hoc basis if and when required.
- Monthly meetings in Al Hodeidah and in Aden when applicable.
- Formation of small working groups to deal with particular topics or issues such as the Cluster Technical Working Group, which is responsible for providing technical recommendations to the Cluster.
- Information management system to collect and share data, including the mapping of Who/What/Where (3Ws).
- Bi-literal meetings with other Clusters and non-Cluster actors for coordination.
- Continue strong contacts and coordination with the Executive Units and local authorities in all locations.
- Joint assessments, implementation monitoring and reporting.
- Capacity development of Cluster partners and local authorities through trainings and partnerships.

The Cluster supports the Yemen Humanitarian Pool Fund (YHPF) process through the review of proposals submitted through the Grant Management System (GMS) by Cluster partners. The Cluster has a Board Committee for the YHPF with the following composition: Cluster Coordinator, UNHCR, OCHA, The Humanitarian Forum Yemen, Yemen Red Crescent, Charitable Society for Social Welfare, International Organization for Migration, Adventist Development and Relief Agency and Norwegian Refugee Council, which meets on an ad-hoc basis to review and recommend proposals shared by OCHA.

## **XII. Assessments, monitoring and evaluation**

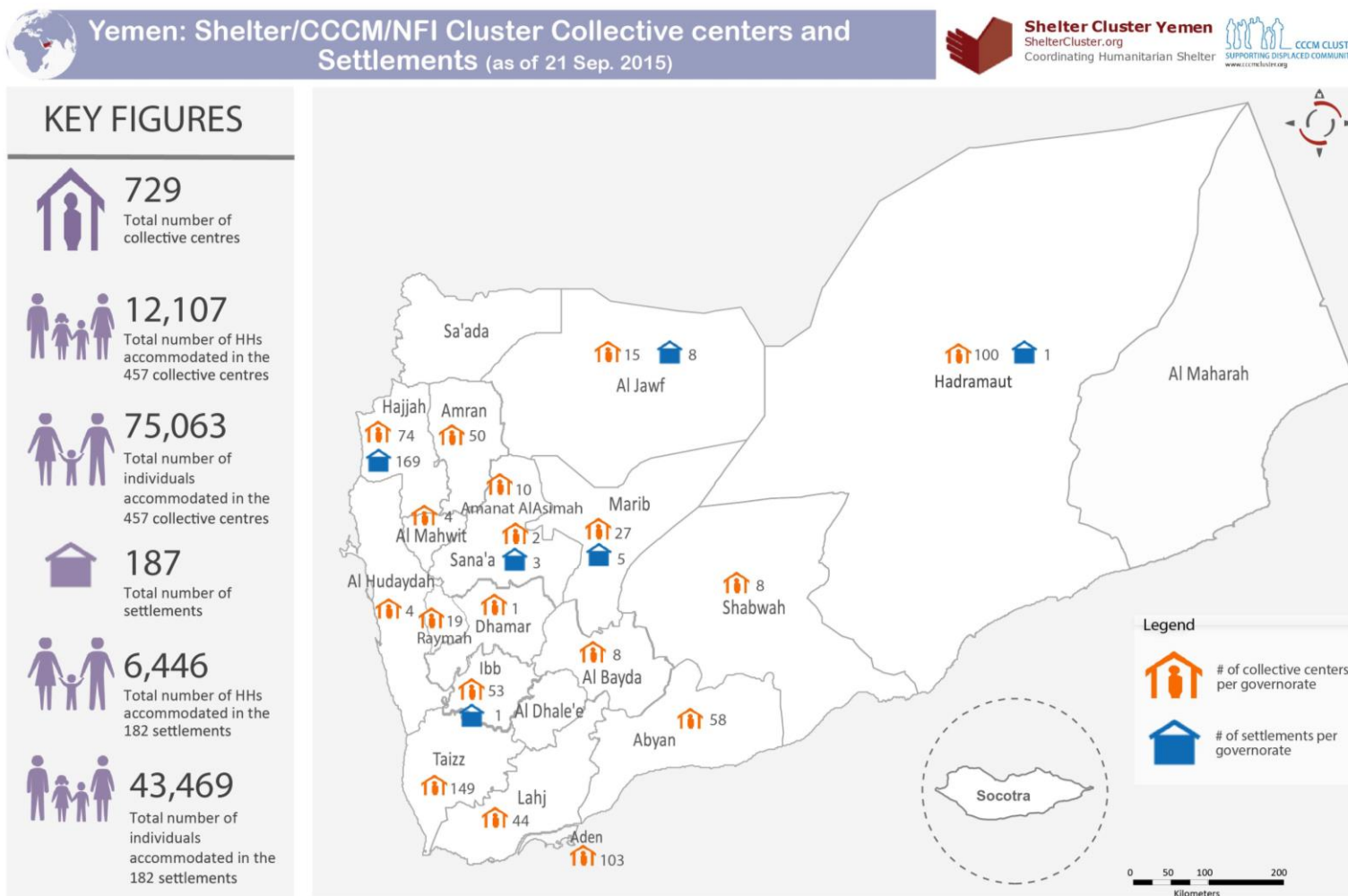
Monitoring of activities will be carried out by individual agencies and in close coordination with the cluster to ensure that they meet project objectives as well as contribute to the overall Cluster objectives. Each project will include indicators and a monitoring plan. The Cluster Coordinator will also organize joint monitoring missions and provide corrective technical and policy guidance as necessary.

Monitoring the effectiveness of the Shelter, CCCM and NFI response will require adequate field presence with the inclusion of all stakeholders to ensure inclusive and equitable distribution, provide guidance and undertake visual inspections of projects. The Cluster established a monthly reporting system to update information on the progress of planned activities, which serves to monitor the Cluster objectives against agreed timelines. It could be activated on a weekly basis depending on the emergency of the situation. The Cluster is planning to undertake post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises to evaluate the impact of Cluster responses.

Shelter/CCCM/NFIs Cluster activities will be planned and undertaken within the framework of the following instruments, policies and tools:

- International Human Rights Law
- International Humanitarian Law
- Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement
- Sphere Project Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards
- Inter-Agency Camp Management Project Camp Management Toolkit
- Collective Centre Guidelines
- Cluster Strategy and Workplan
- Yemen IDP National Strategy Policy
- ADAPT and ACT Gender Framework
- Handbook for the Protection of IDPs - Global Protection Cluster Working Group
- Yemen standard households items, emergency shelter kit and shelter rehabilitation tools for IDPs and returnees.
- Yemen concept note on the policy for tents distribution.
- Yemen Shelter Guidelines for the interventions in the north of Yemen.

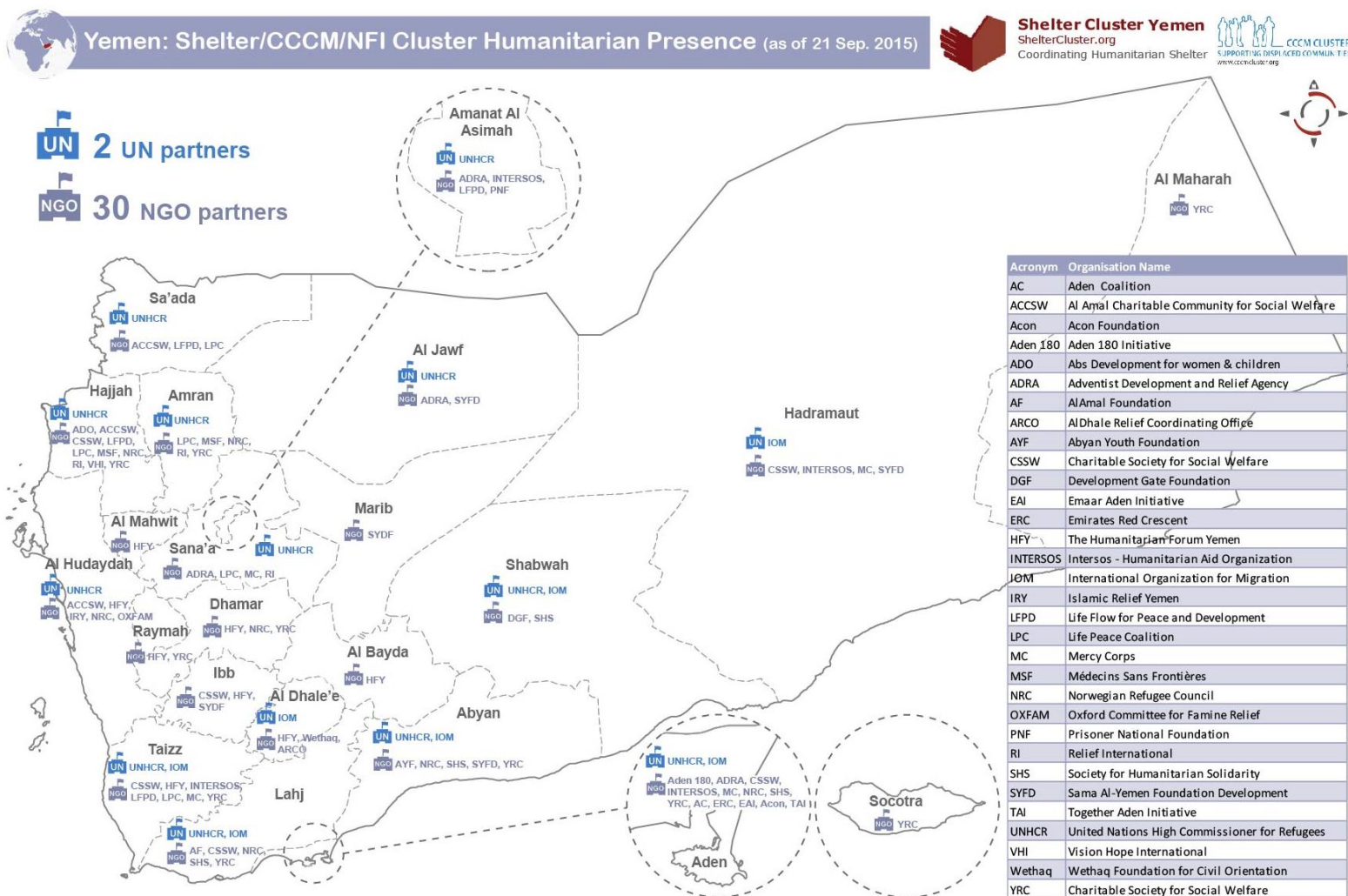
**Annex I: Collective Centres and settlements hosting IDPs<sup>5</sup>**



Creation date: 21 Sep. 2015 Sources: Standard Reporting Form (SRF) and Cluster Patnners. Feedback: AlSobari@unhcr.org <http://www.sheltercluster.org> <http://www.globalccmcluster.org> <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info>  
 "The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations."

<sup>5</sup> Map of IDPs residing in Collective centers and settlements as of 21<sup>st</sup> of September 2015.

**Annex II: 3Ws of the cluster<sup>6</sup>**



Creation date: 21 Sep. 2015 Sources: Standard Reporting Form (SRF) and Cluster Patnms. Feedback: AlSobari@unhcr.org http://www.sheltercluster.org http://www.globalccmcluster.org https://www.humanitarianresponse.info  
 \*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.\*

<sup>6</sup> The 3Ws map is reflecting the Shelter/CCCM/NFIs Cluster operational partners as of 21 September 2015.



**Annex III: Distributions of NFIs and Emergency Shelter materials from March-August<sup>7</sup>**



**Yemen: Shelter/CCCM/NFI Cluster Dashboard (as of 21 Sep. 2015)**

**KEY FIGURES**

(People reached from 26 March to 31 August 2015)



**25,739**

Total number of HHs received NFIs, ES (Plastic Sheeting), Rental Subsidies and Unconditional Cash



**170,568**

Total number of individuals received NFIs, ES (Plastic Sheeting), Rental Subsidies and Unconditional Cash



**158,183**

Total number of individuals received NFIs kits



**77,364**

Total number of individuals received ES (Plastic Sheeting)



**3,743**

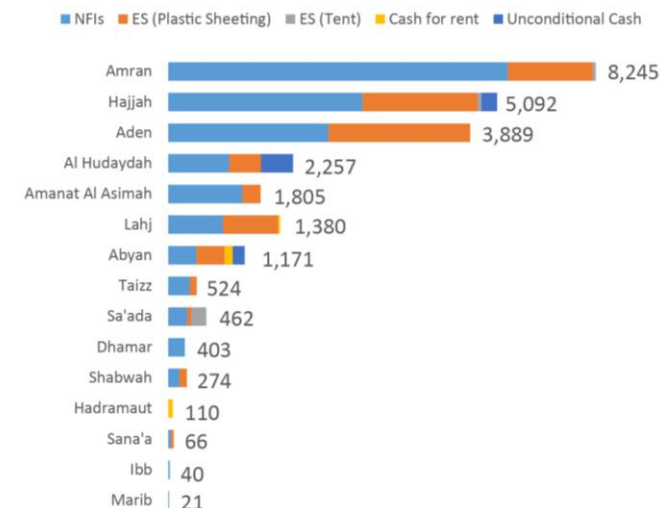
Total number of individuals received ES (Tent)



**12,357**

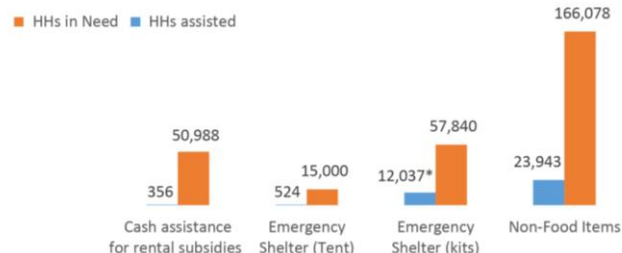
Total number of individuals received cash for rent and unconditional cash

**Households reached per governorate**



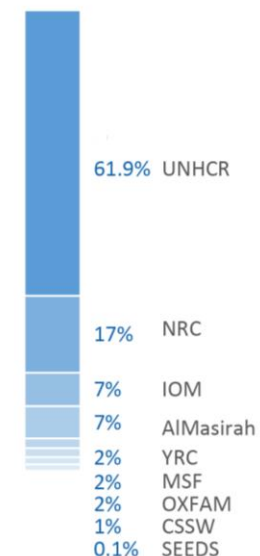
Note: Figures reflect households assisted without double counting.

**YHRP needs vs. achievements**

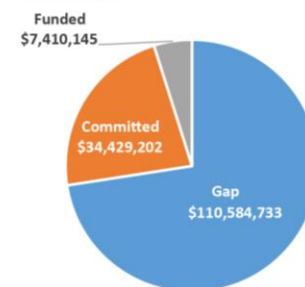


\* Only plastic sheets were distributed.

**Percentage of partners interventions**



**Funding**



Creation date: 21 Sep. 2015 Sources: Standard Reporting Form (SRF) and Cluster Patnrs. Feedback: AISobari@unhcr.org http://www.sheltercluster.org http://www.globalccmcluster.org https://www.humanitarianresponse.info

<sup>7</sup> The map is covering the distributions undertaken by the cluster from the 26<sup>th</sup> of March to 31<sup>st</sup> of August 2015.