



Shelter Cluster Yemen
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Shelter Cluster Monthly Meeting

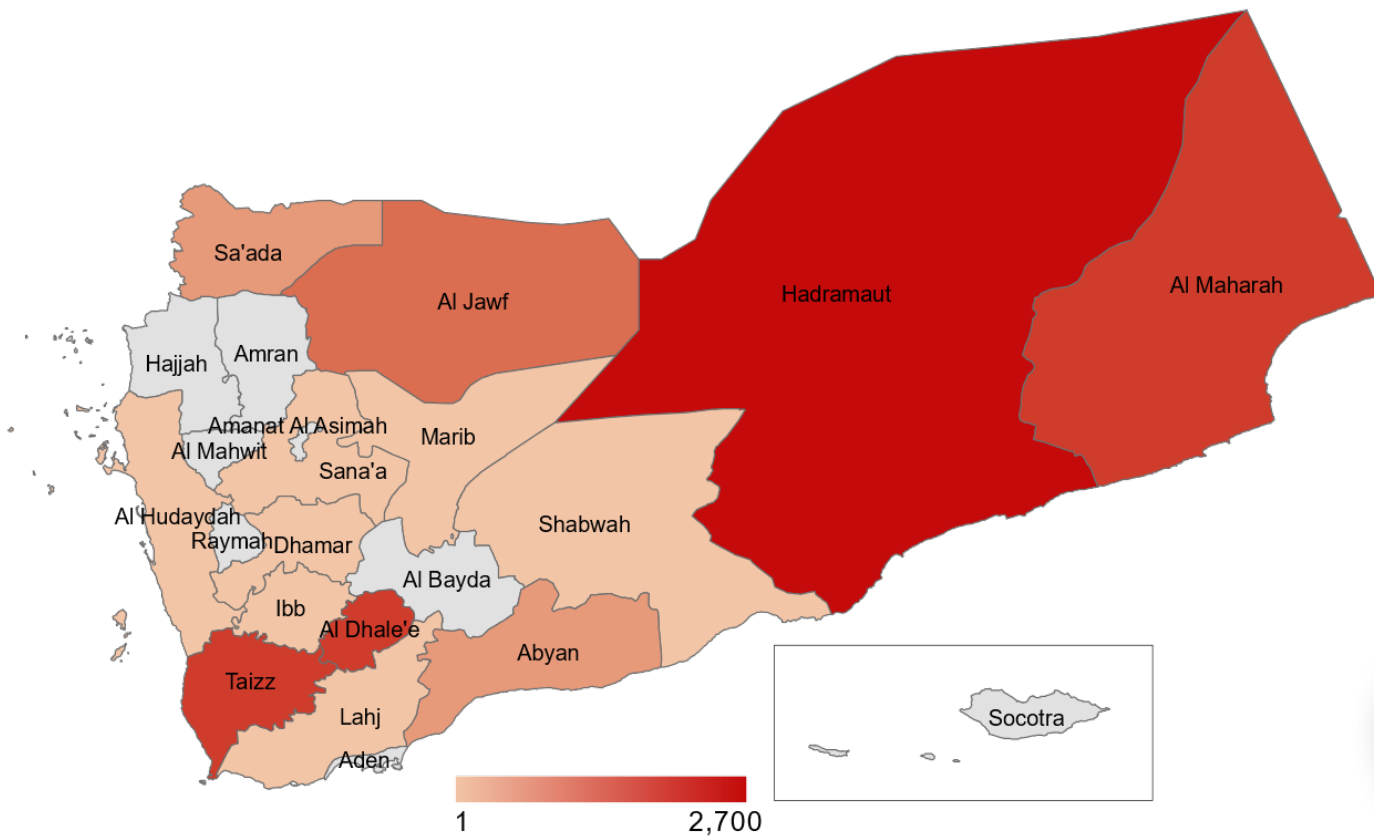
13th May 2024

10:00 AM – 12:00 PM

1. Introduction, Review of previous meeting action points & Updates from the Coordination Team – 15 minutes
2. Updates on the Flood emergency - 15 mins
3. Best practices on flood mitigation programmes - 15 mins
4. Presentation on barriers by persons with disability - 15 mins
5. Updates on collaboration with FSAC, WASH, CCCM, and Protection Clusters - 10 mins
6. AOB (Let us know if you have any) – 5 minutes



No	Description of Action Point	By Whom	Update	Status
1	SCT to discuss with CCCM Cluster the roles and responsibilities of each Cluster	SCT	The discussion initiated with the CM Cluster.	Ongoing
2	SCT to include the monitoring of exchange rate in the reporting system	SCT	Included.	Done
3	SCT to create a technical working group on the fire incidents.	SCT	The IM WG was utilized to initiate the discussion.	Done
4	SCT to share the flood preparedness and response plan with partners.	SCT	Shared.	Done
5	SCT to share with partners the draft CCPM action plan for their comments and additions.	SCT	The document was finalized.	Done
6	Partners to express their interest in attending / presenting in the next Global Cluster meeting	Partners	Invitation was shared.	Done



6,100

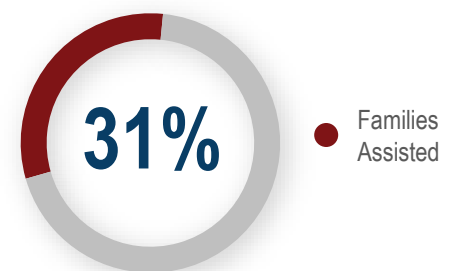
Families Affected




5,900

Families In Need

1,840

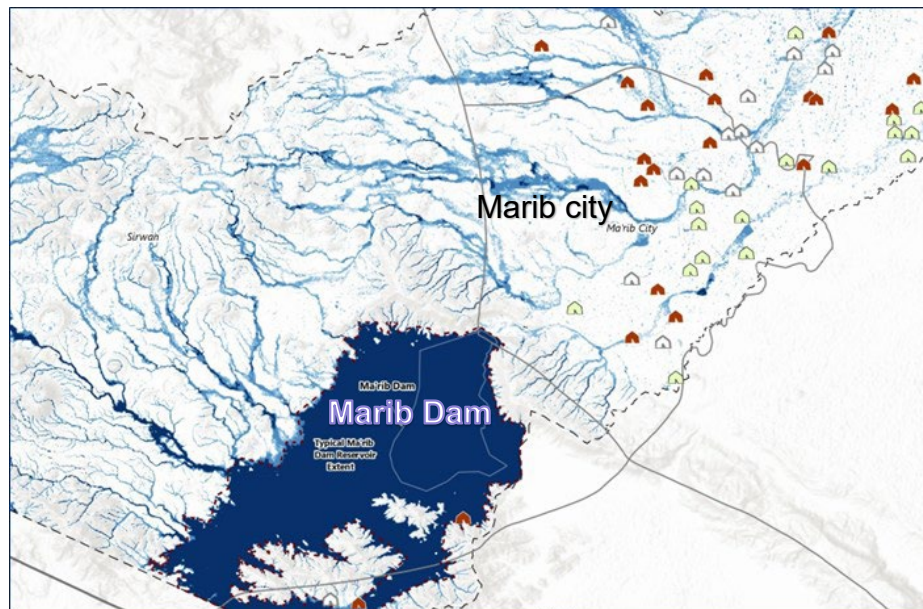
Families Assisted



	Families Affected 	Families in Need 	Families Assisted 
Aden Hub	5,254	4,040	1,614
Marib Hub	441	434	226
Sa'adah Hub	303	303	0
Ibb Hub	93	31	0
Sana'a Hub	4	4	0



Addressing DRR and Disaster Preparedness during Displacement in Yemen



IOM YEMEN

Context

- IOM team manage 91 sites across 4 governorates.
- In Marib, IOM manages Aljufainah camp which is the biggest camp in the area with 80,000 Individuals (15,000 Families)



Preparedness Plan

- Mapping of sites
- Coordination
- Community engagement and capacity building
- Awareness campaigns
- Flood risk reduction work (Engineering works)
- WASH Activities



Emergency Response

- Pre flood activation warning (Weather forecast)
- Rapid Damage Assessment:
- **Day0:** CCCM teams lead the deployment of multi-sectoral response team to most affected areas. Damage assessments conducted, to be completed by the end of day1 unless damage is extreme.
- **Day1:** Distributions of items in most affected areas.
- **Day2+:** Continuation of the above.



Challenges

- HLP
- IDPs living in flood pathways
- Community ownership
- Lack of resources
- Lack of capacity to respond by the authorities



Let's Watch a Short Video 😊





Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action Sector – Shelter and settlements

Inclusion Task Force – Protection Cluster Yemen

Yemen – May, 2024



Introduction



- ✓ Yemen is a country that has been ravaged by war and conflict for years. The **ongoing crisis** has left many people displaced, **injured, and traumatized**.
 - ✓ The Inclusion Task Force in Yemen is a group of Organizations that are working towards creating an **inclusive society** where everyone has equal opportunities and access to basic services.
 - ✓ According to the Humanitarian Needs Report 2023, which was issued by the Executive Unit for IDP camps in the south of Yemen, there are 4638 persons with physical disability among IDPs while there are 2193 persons with intellectual disabilities.
- ❑ In 2019, ITF established in March by Protection Cluster and Handicap International at the request of the Humanitarian Coordinator
 - ❑ In 2021, the ITF formally was linked to the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM)
 - ❑ 2023, Chair by Handicap International & Co-Chair by the Protection Cluster
 - ❑ The aim is to support the humanitarian community in Yemen; the ICCM and individual clusters, to ensure an inclusive humanitarian response.



Objectives



- ❖ The main objective of the Inclusion Task Force in Yemen is to **promote inclusion and reduce inequality in humanitarian aid delivery.**
- ❖ This is achieved through **various objectives**; data collection/analysis; providing technical guidance, awareness raising, and learning opportunities in accordance with the workplan & ToR.
- ❖ Inclusion of persons with disability, older persons, and Al-Muhamshen **ensure the protection and safety in situations of risk**, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies, and the occurrence of natural disasters as per the commitment in HCT Protection Strategy.

Data collection and analysis

Technical guidance

Technical support and advice

Capacity - strengthening

Awareness-raising & advocacy

Objectives



Understanding the concept of Disability...

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Definition:

Disability is a social construct resulting from an interaction between the **functional impact** of a person's **impairment** and the attitudinal and environmental **barriers** that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others

Functional impact : loss of / diminished functional capacity due to the individual's impairment

Impairment : a long-term physical, psychosocial, intellectual or sensory impairments

Barriers : obstacles in our environment, laws, policies, physical spaces, communications and/or attitudes

What makes us human? It's more than one factor...

Woman, Ethiopian, Short, Outgoing, Person with a disability, Divorced, Grandmother



Understanding the concept of Disability...

The Rights Based Understanding

Long-term impairment

(sensory, physical, intellectual, psychosocial, multiple)

+

Barriers

(environmental, attitudinal, or institutional)

=

Hindering participation in, or accessing humanitarian programs, services or protection



Disability Data In Yemen



Collecting disability disaggregated data in Yemen is very challenging due to multiple reasons:

- Lack of supporting policies, and mechanisms on data collection.
- Lack of awareness of disability rights.
- Absence of clear criteria for the identification of persons with disabilities.

This lack of disability data leads to an unclear vision of the disability needs and the challenges that persons with disabilities face in Yemen





Barriers Overview & Type of Barriers in IDP Camp



- HI conducted an barriers and facilitators analysis that persons with disabilities are facing in IDP camps both in the north and in the south of Yemen.
- Data collection was challenging due to some authorities restrictions and security rules.

Environmental Barriers:

- Unpaved roads
- Inaccessible WASH facilities.
- Long distance to services
- Inaccessible information of available services
- Inaccessible public transportation



Barriers Overview & Type of Barriers in IDP Camp



Attitudinal Barriers:

- Lack of awareness on disability rights
- Excluding persons with disabilities from the service
- Negative language and attitudes
- Lack of knowledge on interaction and communication with persons with disabilities.
- Prejudgment on the impossibility to provide some services for persons with intellectual impairments.

Institutional Barriers

- Lack of inclusive policies within humanitarian organizations.
- Lack of budget allocations for disability inclusion mainstreaming.



General Findings



- **91% of persons with disabilities** stated that they **were not consulted for the Health, WASH, and Shelter services** that are provided **in the sites**. 9 % mentioned that they have been asked only about the locations where the water tanks and the shelters will be placed.
- **94% of persons with disabilities** stated that they **do not feel safe** inside their shelters because they are damaged
- **89% of persons with disabilities** assured that they are not been respected by their relatives and the general community and they are being treated **badly**.



General Findings



- **80% of persons with disabilities** assured that the toilets which are provided in the camp are not matching with the needs of persons with disabilities.
- **95 % of persons with disabilities** claimed that they **don't feel comfortable while accessing water services at the IDP camps** due to the lack of accessibility in the locations.
- **80% of persons with disabilities** stated that **no information was explained** to them about the WASH services which are introduced in the camp



EXACERBATED BY BARRIERS



Environmental barriers:

- Inaccessible shelters or latrines
- Inaccessible information regarding shelters
- Lack of household items that meet the requirements of persons with disabilities
- Inadequate location of accessible shelters

Attitudinal barriers:

- Negative attitudes and stigma against persons with disabilities
- Lack of knowledge and awareness within humanitarian actors and organizations about how to meet accessibility and other requirements of persons with disabilities

Institutional barriers:

- Lack of technical capacity to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in shelter
- Sector standards, guidelines and policies do not consider requirements of persons with disabilities
- Lack of budget to ensure accessible shelter and settlements
- Building codes do not consider accessibility and universal design
- Institutional procedures and policies discriminate against persons with disabilities
- Lack of accurate data on persons with disabilities



Recommendations



Recommendations to address institutional barriers

- It is highly important to promote Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data collection in the sites to have a clear vision of the needs and the challenges that face persons with disability and other marginalized groups to have better planning and better-tailored services.
- It is recommended to raise awareness of the feedback and complaint mechanisms in the sites and ensure they are accessible for persons with different disabilities. It is important to ensure that the channels of feedback and complaints are known for persons with disabilities inside the IDP camps by having posters and flyers with all the numbers and emails.
- It is recommended to form committees including persons with disability inside the sites to represent the needs and the challenges that are faced by their peers. A representative from the disability committee should be in contact with the camp management and in the different working groups to ensure the needs and the challenges of persons with disabilities are being raised and considered by decision-makers.



Recommendations



Recommendations to address environmental barriers

- Improve the accessibility in the sites is highly important, especially for health and WASH facilities as persons with disability face major challenges in using them.
- Build / adjust separate toilets for women that are accessible for girls and women with disability to ensure their safety and protection
- Adjust the lights on the roads of the sites for the safety of the IDPs who mentioned that the sites are not safe at night and very dark.
- It is recommended to have an information center that provides accessible information on the services in the camp and the procedures for getting them.
- Train the WASH service providers on accessibility to ensure they are able to provide accessible WASH services for persons with disabilities living in the IDP sites



Recommendations



Recommendations to address attitudinal barriers

- It is important to target community members with awareness sessions/ activities to increase their knowledge around disability inclusion and disability right. Awareness raising is essential to overcome attitudinal barriers in the IDP camps.
- For service providers and humanitarian actors, it is important to target them with sensitization activities and trainings to build their capacities and increase their knowledge on how to include persons with disabilities in their services.



Must Do Actions (MDAs)

Meaningful Participation



- Actively involve persons with disabilities, their families, and organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) in identifying barriers.
- Ensure they participate in planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating site infrastructures, and protection and assistance services at displacement sites.
- Involve persons with disabilities in community activities and feedback and complaint mechanisms. Promote effective and barrier-free access that is respectful of all types of disability.



Must Do Actions (MDAs)

Remove barriers



- Identify and monitor barriers that prevent persons with disabilities from accessing services in temporary settlements, with accessible assessments formats.
- Use universal design principles to design shelters and plan settlements. Create shaded or sheltered community spaces that are appropriate for the climatic conditions.
- Raise community awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities. Establish support groups. Encourage persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities to become advocates themselves.
- Review sectoral policies, guidelines and tools to ensure that they clearly affirm the right of persons with disabilities to access and inclusion.



Must Do Actions (MDAs)

Empowerment and Capacity Development



- Build the capacity of shelter and settlement staff. Provide training on the rights of persons with disabilities and the interactions between disability and gender, age, migration status, religion and sexuality).
- Build the capacity of OPDs to engage with shelter and settlement agencies, identify tools and resources, map challenges, capacities and priorities, build knowledge of humanitarian aid and strengthen coordination.
- Partner with OPDs and persons with disabilities to develop and deliver training.



Must Do Actions (MDAs)

Data Collection and Monitoring



- Collect and analyse shelter and settlement data on persons with disabilities; disaggregate the data by sex, age and disability. Do this systematically across the humanitarian programme cycle. Where reliable data are not available or cannot be collected, use the 15 per cent estimate of global disability prevalence.
- Ensure that persons with disabilities and OPDs are included as key informants about barriers and enablers. Informants should also be sensitive to wider issues, such as age and gender.
- Share information on barriers to access that are associated with specific sectors and partners (WASH, protection, education) and ensure cross-sectoral coordination when required.



Feedback





Policies & Guidelines

- **UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), 2006**
<https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>
- **World Humanitarian Summit 2016, commitment towards disability inclusion in humanitarian action. Includes 5 actionable commitments: non-discrimination, participation, inclusive policies, inclusive responses and services, cooperation and coordination**
- **UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (2019): system-wide policies to become more inclusive of persons with disabilities**
- **IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action (2019)**
- **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015) affirming same principles**
- **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) affirming no one should be left behind**
- **Reference Group on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action: [Reference Group on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action | International Disability Alliance](#)**



- **IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee)** Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action (2019): https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2020-11/IASC%20Guidelines%20on%20the%20Inclusion%20of%20Persons%20with%20Disabilities%20in%20Humanitarian%20Action%2C%202019_0.pdf
- **UN Guidelines on Disability-Inclusive Communication:** https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un_disability-inclusive_communication_guidelines.pdf
- **Minimum Standards for Age and Disability Inclusion in Humanitarian Action (ADCAP):** https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Minimum_Standards_for_Age_and_Disability_Inclusion_in_Humanitarian_Action_0.pdf

Examples & Extra

- **Webinar on how to use the IASC Guidelines:** <https://www.icvanetwork.org/inclusion-and-disability>

1. Collaboration with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster

Collaboration Areas

- Area-Based Approach:** Partner mapping and needs assessments.
- Awareness Campaign:** Communication of joint initiatives.
- Accountability:** Core strategy development.
- Mobilization & Monitoring:** Joint resource mobilization, monitoring framework, and protection analysis in displacement and return areas.
- Pilot Project:** Joint FSAC and Shelter Clusters' Integrated Framework on providing rental support and enhancing livelihood response in Ibb and Marib Governorates.

Outcome

- A joint strategy developed to enhance the integration and sustainability of Shelter and Food Security initiatives, with a particular emphasis on enhancing linkages with Livelihood programs



2. Collaboration with the WASH Cluster

Collaboration Areas

- Joint Response:** Emergency/Mid-term Shelter and WASH responses.
- Flood Mitigation:** Team-up on measures.
- Environment:** Promote considerations.
- Joint Efforts:** Needs assessments, monitoring, and resource mobilization.

Outcome

- Guidelines developed for integrated Shelter and WASH interventions in addition to practical steps to ensure WASH services complement Shelter assistance.



3. Collaboration with the CCCM Cluster

Collaboration Areas

- Roles and Responsibilities:** define responsibilities and accountabilities of the Shelter and CCCM Clusters in areas of potential overlap, particularly on-site planning, flood mitigation, and site maintenance.
- Synergies:** Improve the synergy and cooperation between both clusters, especially community involvement and awareness at the site level, common tools and systems and facilitate potential durable solutions.

Outcome

- A strategic document developed to clarify roles and responsibilities between the Shelter and CCCM Clusters and define areas that will enhance coordination and cooperation.



4. Collaboration with the Protection Cluster

Collaboration Areas

- a) **Referral Pathways:** Enhance referral mechanisms within Shelter and Protection Clusters.
- b) **Mainstreaming:** Promote the centrality of protection in all activities.
- c) **Targeting:** Enhance targeting and prioritization by utilizing a comprehensive analysis of protection vulnerabilities.

Outcome

- A joint guidelines developed to optimize the effectiveness, efficiency and complementarity of the Shelter and Protection Clusters response.



Thank You

More Info.:

<https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/yemen>

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