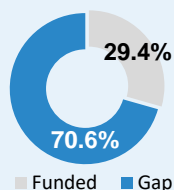


KEY CLUSTER PARTNERS - 27
IDPs in sites - 421,261 people
No. of IDPs hosting sites – 1,233

FUNDING:

Total funding required:
195 M

KEY DOCUMENTS:

- [Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Strategy 2017-2018](#)
- [IDPs Hosting Sites Guidelines for Yemen](#)
- [Integrated Response Methodology](#) and [Diagram](#)

KEY DATES:

Insurgency in Yemen - 2004–2014
 Establishment of Sector - August 2009
 Sector Merged – February 2010
 Activation of Cluster – March 2010
 Latest insurgency - March 2015
 No-camp policy adopted - June 2015

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<https://goo.gl/oQAnZA>

Partnership & Collaboration

Strengthening of partnership and collaboration among partners and key stakeholders is an overarching objective of SMC. In order to promote this, the Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster has continued to intensify efforts in creation of mutual relationships with the authorities and partners at the national, hub and governorate levels. These efforts have been achieved through bi-lateral meetings, participation in coordination forums, trainings/briefings and joint visits to the IDP Hosting Sites with active involvement of key representatives from the NGOs and authorities in efforts to improve living conditions for IDPs, and to look into ways of addressing the impact of displacement on the host community. In this quarter, all the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Sub National Cluster coordinators representing Sana'a, Aden, Al hudaayah, Saada, Ibb and the surrounding governorates have recorded remarkable progress - with an understanding and a buy-in of the SMC concept by the authorities, and improved coordination among



stakeholders, both in the north and south. At the national level, the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster has incorporated NAMCHA as part of the SMC Advisory Group (SMCAG) - a strategic and technical team that meets bi-weekly. One of the key achievements of the SMCAG is the joint development of the 2018-2019 SMC Strategy among other SMC implementation guidelines and Standard operation procedures.

SMC Capacity Building

During the reporting period, a number of SMC training sessions were conducted in Aden and Sana'a. The training focused on the concept of SMC, coordination and roles and responsibilities of key actors within SMC integrated multi-cluster response, care and maintenance within the IDP Hosting Sites, participation and strengthening of IDP Community self-governing structures; how to involve IDPs and Host community in the entire project life cycle, and integration of age, gender and diversity in SMC interventions. The trainers applied a common training package which comprises of locally adopted CCCM Global modules. The main training methodology was adult learning, with interplays of practical and context based role play, group work, presentations, plenary discussions; and question and answer sessions. In Aden one training targeted the local authorities in charge of the Emirates established Collective Site south cost held in October, followed by two sessions in November and December for representatives of the Relief Committee, other authorities, NGOs and UN agencies directly involved with IDP response in the Hosting Sites. UNHCR Sub Office Aden outsourced an external trainer from UNHCR, Office in Amman. The Shelter/NFI/CCCM - SMC Focal Point provided SMC strategic direction in Yemen and technical support to the external trainer. At the preparatory level, the SMC Focal Point supported in selection of relevant modules from the CCCM Global training modules, and these were adopted to the local context. She also co-facilitated some of the modules and reviewed the training report.





The SMC training which was held in Sana'a formed part of the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Strategic Planning workshop which was held on 27th to 29th Nov 2018. The participants included representatives from the NGOs and authorities from Amran, Amnat Al Asimah, Al jawf, Hadramout, Saada, Al Hudaydah, Marib and Dharmah governorates. This training complemented the initially conducted one in Ibb, Hajjah and Aden during the previous quarter. Representing the national authorities from Sana'a were senior personnel from NAMCHA, MOPIC and MOFA who were fully involved throughout the session. The WASH, Protection, Nutrition and Health clusters conducted presentations which expounded on how other clusters work in close coordination, and in collaboration with SMC through an integrated multi-cluster response.



Overall, these capacity building sessions in Aden and Sana'a met their objectives; and were highly appreciated by all the participants. The representatives from the National NGOs, both the national and local authorities expressed the need to hold more of such capacity building ventures and refreshers in order to gain in-depth understanding and to acquire knowledge and skills in handling displacement in Yemen.

'Projectized' SMC (PSMC) and the integrated Multi-cluster Response

In order to move forward, and to strengthen the integrated multi-cluster response in Yemen, the Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster in consultation with authorities introduced a 'projectized' methodology to respond to SMC, following feedback from partners on their experience in IDP Hosting Sites.

The methodology focuses on intervention by sectoral gaps, identification of partners with capacity to combine intervention for both SMC and other sectoral response in one site, or a combination of close by sites.

Given the dynamics on the ground, at least 2-3 partners could respond in one site or a group of close by sites based on each partner capacity. The approach will speed up humanitarian response in IDP Hosting Sites, and promote evidence based intervention. It is envisaged that the PSMC pilot will be applied in the prioritized IDP Hosting Sites through various funding mechanism - the Humanitarian Pooled Fund (HPF) being one of such funds. Other possible funding options are from ECHO through a Consortium of NGOs coordinated by Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster. DRC has been identified as a potential fund recipient for the Consortium. NGOs under the Consortium will address gaps in other sites not prioritized under the HPF. The outcome of the PSMC in the prioritized IDP Hosting Sites through the various funds will be evaluated, documented and best practice replicated in additional IDP Hosting Sites.

IDP Hosting Sites Verification Exercise

In response to parameter No 2 of the Standard Allocation 2 - 'Scaling up assistance in priority IDP collective sites', the



Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster in consultation with Inter Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCCM) embarked on a verification exercise which focused on some prioritized 288 sites covering north and south. The IDP Hosting Site assessment which was conducted in 2017 was applied as a basis for the exercise which was carried out by Shelter/NFI/CCCM partners. From the analysis, a total of 88 sites were identified through this exercise. In order to avoid duplication or any overlap, sites that are already selected through the verification exercise will only be covered by eligible partners under the YHPF project.

Best practice Integrated multi-cluster Site Management Response

- Site Relocation - Amran

A total of 126 HH of 740 individuals who were originally hosted at Al Ma'ardh and Al-Jaheen IDP hosting Sites in Raida district were relocated to Kharif district on 23 Dec. The relocation exercise was triggered by forceful eviction threat by a private land owner. This relocation process was a test to the integrated multi-cluster response, and collaboration with local authorities and host community. Roles and responsibilities were divided among key actors and service providers.

The local authority identified land, DRC leveled and compacted the land, NRC (the SMC agency for the site) provided shelter and NFIs kits, IOM facilitated transportation for IDPs to the relocation site, while YRC provided WASH services. Through funding from UNHCR, YRC purchased medical equipment to the area district hospital that will serve both the IDPs and host community. Other services included distribution of Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Kits by CARE, emergency food ratio by WFP, and plans by NRC to transfer students educational details to the new district of relocation. YRC will also provide school bags, as CARE plans to rehabilitate a nearby bore hole as a sustainable means of water for both the IDPs and host community. This exercise has been coordinated in close consultation with the local authorities, and supported by concerned cluster and partners.



- SMC Response in Aden

Progress continues to be registered in upgrading sites to some level of acceptable international standards. In this quarter, such works have been registered at Al Shaab IDP Hosting Site, Fuqum Collective Center and Khalib Ibn Wahleed Collective Center. The main issues of concern are on WASH, potentiality of fire outbreaks in sites with tents and make shift structures given that cooking takes place inside the structures. In some hosting sites with designated cooking places, the IDPs have raised concern over their locations which could be potential risk for GBV cases. The IDP community leaders have formed some community self governing structures in most of the IDP Hosting Sites, however, most of them do not have clear guidance on formation and management of such structures. The SMC training have addressed ways of strengthening the community self-governing structures, and SMC NGOs through the Site Coordination Support Team (SCST) is expected to build on formation and management of such structures within IDP Hosting Sites.

Recommendation

Although there is still need to strengthen capacity for NGOs and local authorities in SMC, it is apparent that the IDP Hosting Sites with some SMC structures are better managed in comparison to those without any. This is evident in most of the governorates such as Hajjah, Ibb, Amat Al Asimah and Lajh. Through the Sub Cluster coordinator some progress in coordination of response between IOM and ACTED is being registered in Ibb, although there is still an urgent need to strengthen the integrated multi-cluster response among the various actors, not only in Ibb and Taiz, but in all the IDP Hosting Sites across Yemen.

Lessons Learned

- Complex nature of displacement and the surrounding implications - coupled with insecurity makes it challenging to conduct assessments & to reach out to majority of the most affected population with support;
- Access – partners have to renew operational permit on monthly basis, at the same time, it's bureaucratic for the authorities (uncertainty on authority responsible for which task) to approve projects or training workshops;
- Access – it takes time to acquire visa to bring in experts within the country, this slows down the process. A lot of work by partners and the cluster is therefore managed remotely, eg SMC training for the Aden team via VTC, Information Management team based in Amman;
- Limited capacity of partners to implement SMC/reluctance to apply for funds due to lack of understanding of the concept and overall emergency operation and funding procedures;

Lessons Learned

- The complex nature of displacement in Yemen makes it challenging to reach out to a substantial number of the affected population. Numerous sites come up, others merge as others vanish when IDPs return unannounced. This makes it difficult for coordination, planning of assessments and effective response on protection and assistance interventions.
- Insecurity continues to be a bottleneck to the implementation of SMC activities, and access to the sites remains extremely challenging. Some partners are also expected to renew operational license on monthly basis in some governorates such as Ibb.
- Limited partner's capacity on the ground to implement Shelter/NFI or Site Management and Coordination activities;
- IDPs being threatened with eviction by landlords, while some have been provided with land with no agreement signed;
- Some IDPs do not have identification cards, hence a challenge in accessing humanitarian assistance especially cash;