



SHELTER CLUSTER
تنسيق المأوى الإنساني



CCCM CLUSTER
دعم مجتمعات النازحين

YEMEN

Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Presentation Donor Engagement Session Amman, Jordan 25 – 26th March 2019

Objectives

- Cluster Coordination team
- Shelter Situation Analysis
- Achievements and Progress 2017- 2018
- Shelter/NFI/CCCM Strategy 2019 - 2020

Cluster Coordination Team - Structure

National Cluster Team

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NAME - UNHCR

Shelter/Cash Focal Point



Cluster Coordination Team - Structure

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Al Hudaydah Hub

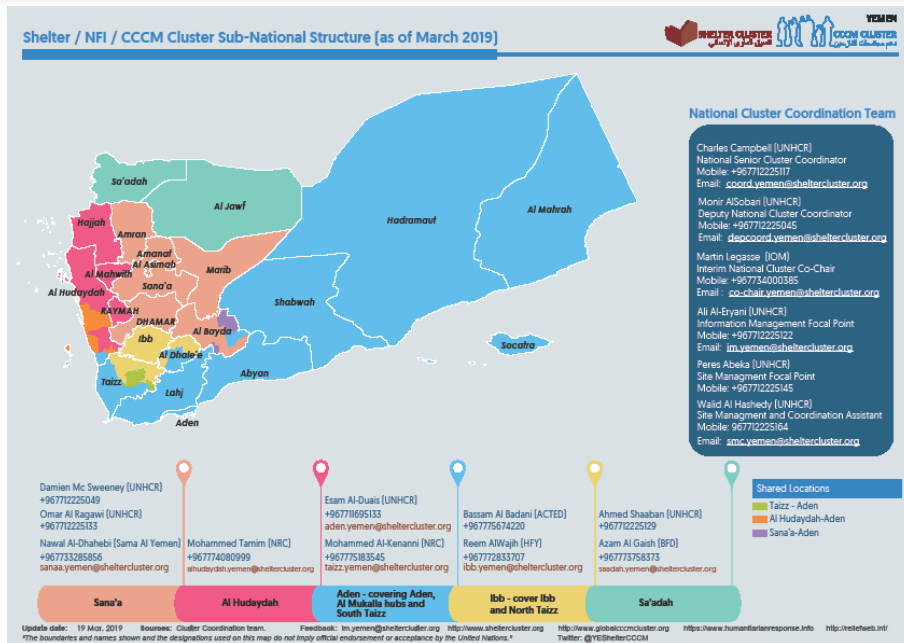
Mohammed Tamim- NRC

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Email: alhudaydah.yemen@sheltercluster.org



Cluster Coordination Team - Map



Overview - Situation Analysis

Armed conflict



Since March 2015, > 70,000 civilian casualties and 18,000 killed

Loss of livelihoods



Increased prices of basic household items and shelter materials

Access Constraints



Challenging access to conflict affected populations especially in xxxxxxxxxx Governorates

Lack of Income



< 30% have access to regular/sustainable income in 46% of districts

Al Hudaydah port



Gateway for 80% of the humanitarian supplies, fuel and commercial goods

Poverty



IDPs in Host families on the margins of poverty still accommodate other families > 3 pp room

Overview - Situation Analysis

Cholera



World's worst humanitarian crisis - worst cholera outbreak in history

Acute Vulnerabilities



> 24 M (8/10) need humanitarian assistance 60% in acute need 10 M a step away from famine, 1/3 face a convergence of multiple acute vulnerabilities - 4/5 people live in poverty

Critical Needs



30% unable to meet basic food needs - 70% without access to adequate drinking water – 20% need of Shelter/NFI support - > 2 million children out of school

Displacement



3.3 M IDPs 660% increase from 0.5 M in May 2015 and 67% increase from June 2018 - out of 3.3 M IDPs 19% or 0.5 M displaced in 2018.

Overview – Shelter Situation Analysis

Shelter Issues

overcrowding, rent payments, eviction threat, high cost, Shelter materials can't withstand 6 months

Shelter Condition

makeshift, plastic sheeting, cardboard, cloth, leaves inadequate access to basic services for years

NFI Issues

lack of lighting in shelters
No purchasing power

NFI condition

IDPs without basic NFIs required for survival

Integrated response

Shelter assistance needs to be provided within integrated response

Marginalized groups

Risk of rejection and isolation
Restricted shelter choices available to them

Locations

74% IDPs in private settings - of those 43% rent , 22% live with host families - consistently up from 2015

IDP hosting sites

14% of IDPs (0.4 M) people residing in 1,272 IDPs hosting sites

Protection Risks

Exploitation, harassment, gender-based violence, feeling unsafe, lack privacy, harassment

Overview – Shelter Situation Analysis

Target

PIN increased by 60% from 2.7 M in 2015 up to 6.7 M in 2019

Complaints and feedback mechanisms

Barrier for beneficiaries and the community

IDPs with disabilities and special needs

Fear of eviction and harassment, competition for scarce resources

IDPs with disabilities and special needs

Challenges accessing assistance

Women and girls

Bearing consequences of the lack of privacy, poor safety and living conditions

Host communities

Displacement is a main factor that impacting host communities

Solutions

81% IDPs displaced >1 year longer term needs and more pressing

Issues with Returnees

10% don't have shelter or settled in makeshift shelters
Close to 90% returned more than a year ago

HLP (Housing, Land and Property)

struggle to access their land or housing

End





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Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Achievements in 2017-2018

Donor Engagement Session



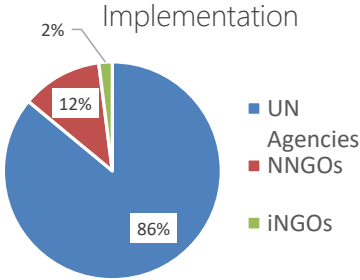
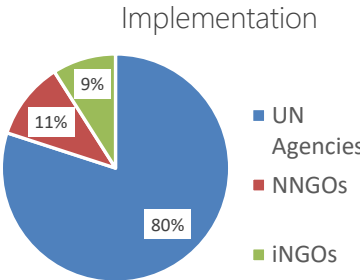
Amman, Jordan 25 – 26th March 2019

Overview - Overall

2017	2018	Comparison
People in Need: 4.5 M	People in Need : 5.4 M	Increased by 17%
People Targeted: 2.2 M	People Targeted: 3.0 M	Increased by 27%
Requirements: USD 106 M	Requirements: USD 195 M	Increased by 46%
Funds Received: 19.5%	Funds Received : 32.5%	Increased by 40%



Overview - Overall

2017	2018	Comparison
People Reached: 0.78 M <div style="text-align: right;">35%</div> 	People Reached: 1.4 M <div style="text-align: right;">41%</div> 	Increased by 14%
Districts Reached: 200	Districts Reached: 202	
Active Partners: 64	Active Partners: 58	
Implementation  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UN Agencies ■ NNGOs ■ iNGOs 	Implementation  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UN Agencies ■ NNGOs ■ iNGOs 	

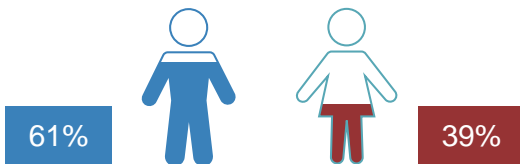
Overview – Cluster Partners

2017

Total Cluster Partners: **159**

Male Representatives: **61%**

Female Representatives: **39%**

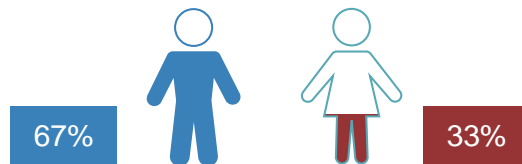


2018

Total Cluster Partners: **128**

Male Representatives: **67%**

Female Representatives: **33%**



Overview – Needs Assessment

2017

No. of Assessments completed: **27**

2018

No. of Assessments completed : **47**

Overview – Cluster Staff

2017

Cluster Staff: **6**
Male: **5**
Female: **1**

Hubs: **4**

2018

Cluster Staff: **16**
Male: **12**
Female: **4**

Hubs: **6**



Provision of essential Non-Food Items (NFIs)

2017

Families Targeted

151,973

Families Assisted

107,422 (71%)

Gap

44,551 (29%)



2018

Families Targeted

142,466

Families Assisted

104,560 (73%)

Gap

37,906 (27%)



Provision of Emergency Shelter (ES)

2017

Families Targeted

123,299

Families Assisted

42,571 (35%)

Gap

80,728 (65%)



● Reach

● Gaps

2018

Families Targeted

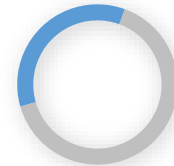
83,640

Families Assisted

29,381 (35%)

Gap

37,906 (65%)



● Reach

● Gaps

Provision of cash assistance for rental subsidies

2017

Families Targeted

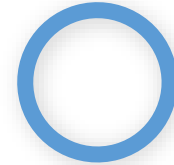
12,335

Families Assisted

17,803 (145%)

Gap

0 (0%)



● Reach

● Gaps

2018

Families Targeted

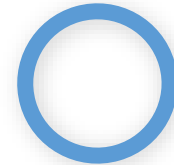
55,757

Families Assisted

67,568 (120%)

Gap

0 (0%)



● Reach

● Gaps

Provision of Winterization Support

2017

Families Targeted

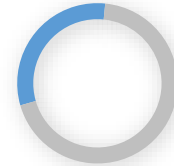
89,366

Families Assisted

27,534 (31%)

Gap

61,832 (69%)



● Reach

● Gaps

2018

Families Targeted

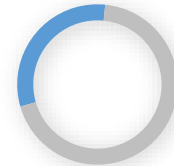
55,757

Families Assisted

17,194 (31%)

Gap

38,305 (69%)



● Reach

● Gaps

Construction / Rehabilitation of Transitional Shelter

2017

Families Targeted

-

Families Assisted

-

Gap

-



2018

Families Targeted

10,726

Families Assisted

3,332 (31%)

Gap

7,394 (69%)



Cash grant for rehabilitation/reconstruction of damaged/destroyed houses

2017

Families Targeted

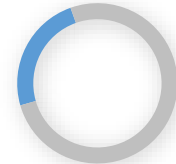
9,040

Families Assisted

2,208 (24%)

Gap

6,832 (76%)



● Reach

● Gaps

2018

Families Targeted

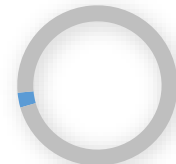
15,055

Families Assisted

494 (3%)

Gap

14,561 (97%)



● Reach

● Gaps

Site Management and Coordination Support and monitoring

2017

People Targeted

-

People Supported

-

Gap

-



2018

People Targeted

123,895

People Supported

80,695 (65%)

Gap

43,200 (35%)



Challenges

Have less access to information on service rights and entitlements and internet

I want to complaint

less time for community activities

I have different cultures or preferences

I have less confidence and less courage to speak in

I can't demand

No one to rely on



End





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Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Strategy 2019-2020

Donor Engagement Session

Amman, Jordan 25 – 26th March 2019

Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Strategy 2019 - 2020



VISION

Uprooted Vulnerable Communities and Families in Yemen Supported to enjoy a Safe and Dignified life in a Sustainable Manner



GOAL

By the end of 2020 the shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster supports 50% of families and communities in Yemen to live in safety, dignity and reduce exposure to risk



THEMES

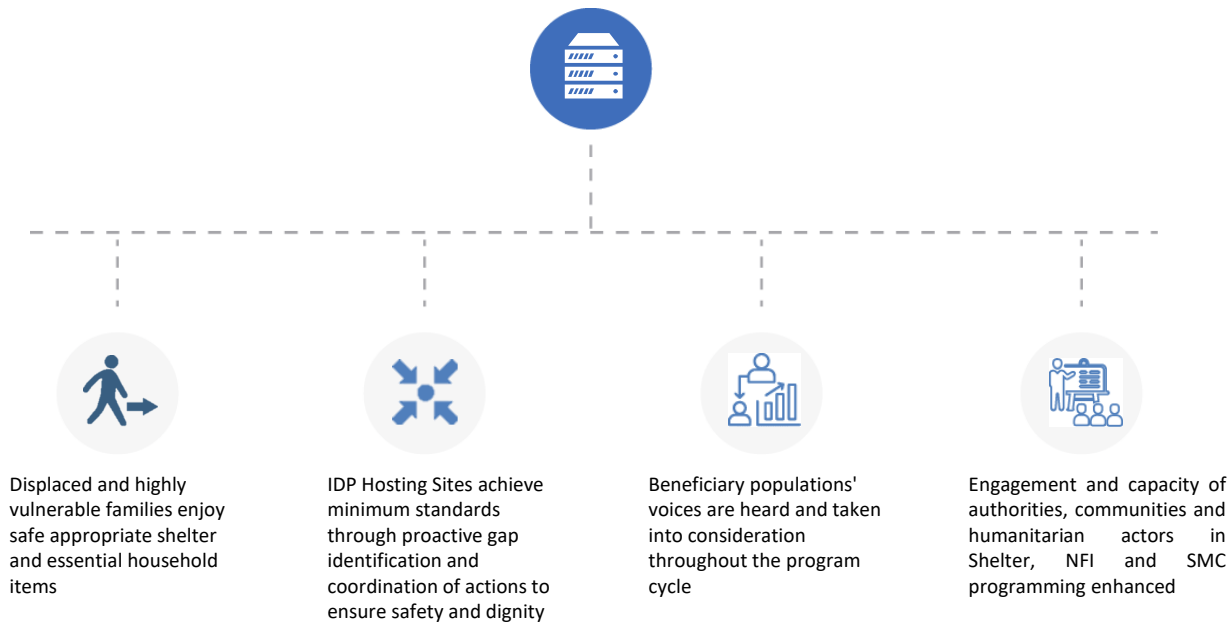
Technical Support
Capacity building Staff - Beneficiaries
Emergency Response - Solutions
Coordination - Partnerships
Impact Monitoring – Case Management



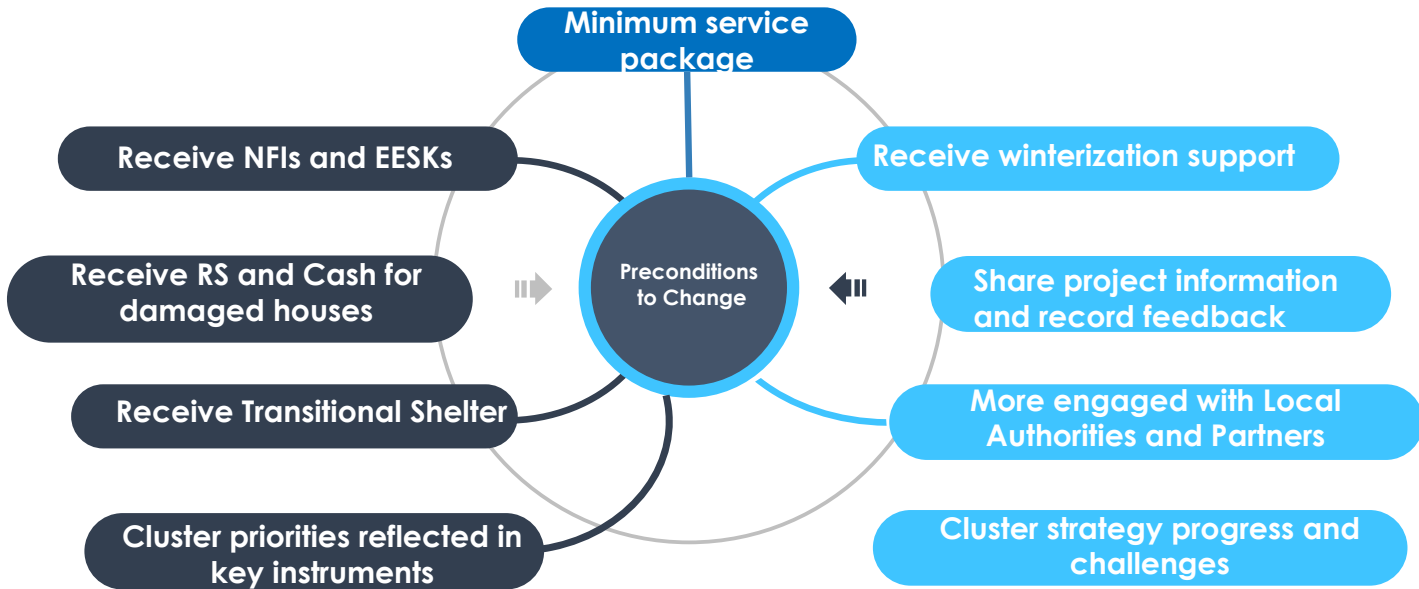
CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Engagement and capacity of authorities, communities and humanitarian actors in Shelter, NFI and SMC programming enhanced

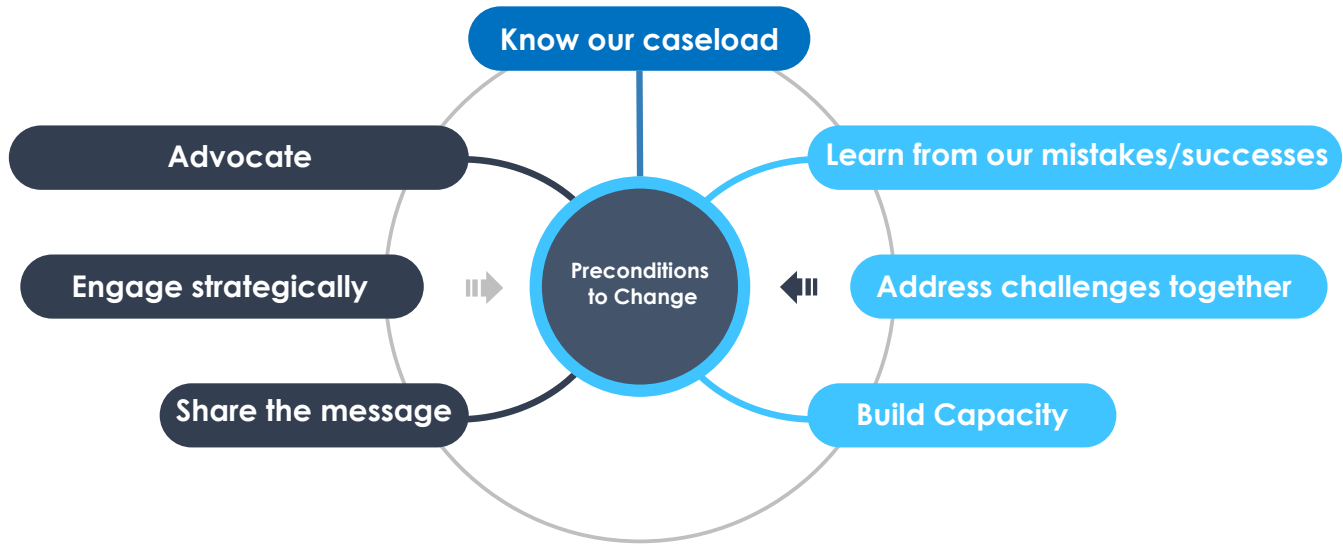
Domains/Pathway of Change



PRECONDITIONS to Change



PRECONDITIONS to Change



Targets/Outputs - Hardware

Activity	Target	Governorates	Districts
Minimum Service Packages	489 sites	12	39
Household Kits	941,000 people	21	177
Emergency Shelter Kits	491,000 people	19	157
Rental Subsidies	598,000 people	20	140
Household Cash Grants	150,000 people	14	140
Cash Grants to Rehabilitate/Reconstruct Damaged Houses	125,000 people	18	110
Transitional Shelters	84,000 people	17	76
Maintenance Support	107,000 people	12	39
Winterization Cash Grants	412,000 people	12	110



Targets/Outputs - Software

Needs for accountability guidelines produced



Meetings with Partners, NAMCHA and local authorities instituted

Cluster Strategy Action plan reviewed twice a year



Cluster activities and priorities recognized by NAMCHA, LA and HC/HCT

HNO indicators and location prioritization and beneficiary selection criteria updated



Identify and engage with key Partners

Support capacity building priorities of Partners



Raise Cluster visibility

Donor engagement sessions with Key donors and Partners



Monitoring of Cluster activities and Impact

Indicators

Hardware

- # Families received household items
- # Families received emergency shelter
- # Families received cash assistance for rental subsidies
- # Head of households received livelihood support to ensure sustainability to their shelter solution
- # Families benefited from the rehabilitation of their houses
- # Families received new transitional shelter
- # Families benefited from the rehabilitation of their T.S
- # Sites covered by the baseline assessment
- # Sites with functional mobile/static site monitoring teams
- # Functional community self-governing committees with all inclusive participation
- # Sites organizing monthly coordination meetings
- # Mass information campaigns conducted
- # Sites with functional Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms established
- # Families received winterization
- # Families benefited from the upgrade of their shelter
- # Families benefited from the basic maintenance of their shelter
- # Families benefited from the reconstruction of their house

Software

- # Guidelines produced addressing CFM
- % projects with CFM that are in line with Cluster guidelines
- # bilateral coordination meetings with relevant authorities addressing challenges raised by Partners
- % Pooled and other Funding received by Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster that address Cluster priorities
- # Cluster Monitoring activities carried out with feedback provided
- # updates carried out of HNO indicators
- # Partners that are engaged with the Cluster to support key Cluster Priorities
- % Capacity building requests from Partners that are adequately addressed by the Cluster
- # new coordination initiatives undertaken by Cluster resulting in improved collaboration with LAs and Partners
- % increase in Followers on any Cluster platform (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Website)
- # key action points agreed and followed up after donor engagement session



Risks

Cluster overreaches and cannot implement critical strategic activities

NAMCHA/LAs demand payment for their support to Cluster activities

Market forces work against monetization of Cluster assistance

More significant effort in Capacity building required

Integrated Response and Projectized Site Management does not bring the desired results

Complaints and feedback provided by beneficiaries are not positively received

Monitoring not adequately addressed by Cluster

NAMCHA/LAs capacity overwhelmed when Cluster tries to engage and collaborate more closely

Cluster doesn't receive additional resources when needs are identified and beneficiaries lose confidence in Cluster

Cluster does not have the capacity to sustain strategic alliances

Divergent views/priorities between Donors Local authorities and Cluster Partners

End



SITE MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION

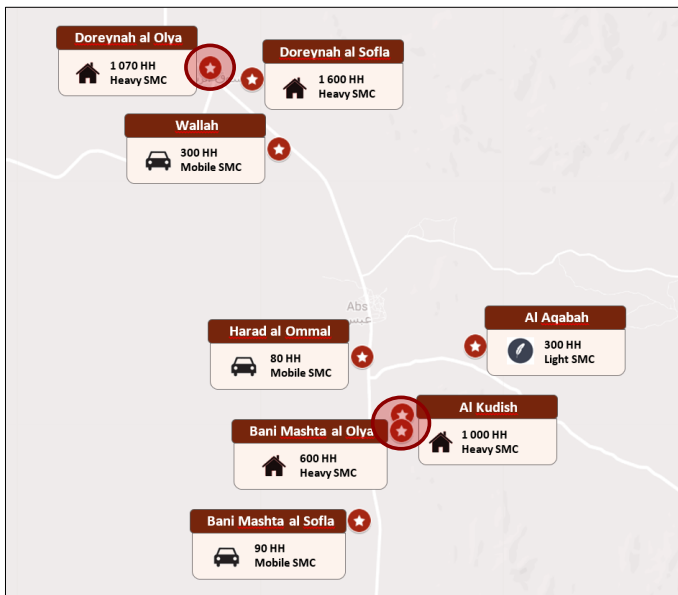
Approaches in Yemen, 2019-2020

Esko Nummenmaa
SMC Technical Coordinator
DRC Yemen

PRESENT SITUATION



CASE EXAMPLE – ABS DISTRICT



HEAVY SMC PRESENCE

High population, extensive needs, dense sites

- Full-time SMC staff presence
- Heavy population data management
- In-depth monitoring of services & advocacy
- Full service mapping and active referrals
- Maintenance of all infrastructure
- Continuous community engagement



MOBILE SMC PRESENCE

Medium population, high needs, spread sites

- SMC staff presence several times / week
- Regular population data management
- Regular monitoring of services & advocacy
- Service mapping and referral system active
- Maintenance of key infrastructure
- Engagement of key community members



LIGHT SMC PRESENCE

Low population, specific needs, few resources

- SMC staff visits as needed
- Establishment of key informants at sites
- Remote population data tracking
- Community based monitoring of services
- Active advocacy & triggering alerts

PRESENCE MID-2019



- Yemen Humanitarian Pool Fund partners
- ECHO SMC consortium (DRC, NRC, ACTED)
- International Organization for Migration

DISTRICTS	HPF – 25	ECHO – 15	IOM – 11	TOTAL
				<u>51 districts</u>

SITES	HPF – 88	ECHO – 36	IOM – 60	TOTAL
				<u>184 sites</u>

INDIVIDUALS	HPF – 51 400	ECHO – 28 800	IOM – 19 300	TOTAL
				<u>99 500 IND</u>

RESPONSE – PHASE II

1. Strengthening IDP community leadership & self-governance
2. Building local authorities' management & coordination capacity
3. Integration and social cohesion with host community
4. Support to public, district level services
5. Linkages to early recovery & livelihoods

→ EXIT STRATEGY



The 'Projectized' Site Management & Coordination (PSMC) Approach

A Pilot for Yemen Operation

Aimed at Improving the Living Conditions in IDP Hosting Sites and Promotion of Durable Solutions with Full Participation of the Displaced and Host Communities.

Overview



3.3 million people continue to displace and 1 million returnee which consist Nearly 15 % of Yemen



More than 465,000 vulnerable IDPs are living in 1,272 hosting sites



What it is PSMC

- An implementation approach recommended by the humanitarian community to **reinforce the integrated Multi-Cluster response** in Yemen
- The idea was born through feedback from Shelter/NFI/CCCM Sub National Clusters **experience and lessons learned** while supporting and providing services in IDP Hosting Sites
- It focuses on **combining coordination, information management and service delivery** in an IDP Hosting Site or group of sites by ideally one partner (based on capacity)
- The PSMC approach aims to **empower national NGOs for sustained intervention**
- The Clusters expected to **build capacity of the local authorities and National NGOs** to ensure continuity, sustainability and durable solutions
- The outcome of the PSMC in the prioritized IDP Hosting Sites through the various funds will be evaluated, documented and **best practice replicated in the other IDP Hosting Sites.**

Objectives of PSMC

- 1 Living conditions of IDPs and the affected communities through enhanced coordination, information management and service delivery improved
- 2 Partnership and collaboration with partners, clusters and key stakeholders strengthened
- 3 Capacity of Partners and national / local authorities enhanced
- 4 Promotion of engagement with the affected communities - AAP principles
- 5 Integration of protection and mainstreaming of age, gender and diversity



Benefits of PSMC Methodology

- **Improve service delivery** on protection and assistance to IDPs
- **Reinforce the integrated multi-cluster approach** to humanitarian assistance by building on the three levels of coordination mechanisms at the site, governorate/hub and at the national level
- **Promote joint planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation**
- **Strengthen partnership and collaboration through information sharing and increased consultation** among key stakeholders
- **Focus on both lifesaving mechanism as well as durable solutions**
- Incorporate an **exit strategy** for smooth transition in to Early Recovery and development
- Establish **community-self-governing structures** that links to the existing community governing systems, and build on community organizing ability even after displacement
- Promote a **holistic approach to service delivery**
- **Integrate protection, age, gender and diversity mainstreaming** approaches to service delivery;
- **Promote cohesion** among the affected communities irrespective of status
- **Offer opportunity for capacity building and institutional strengthening**

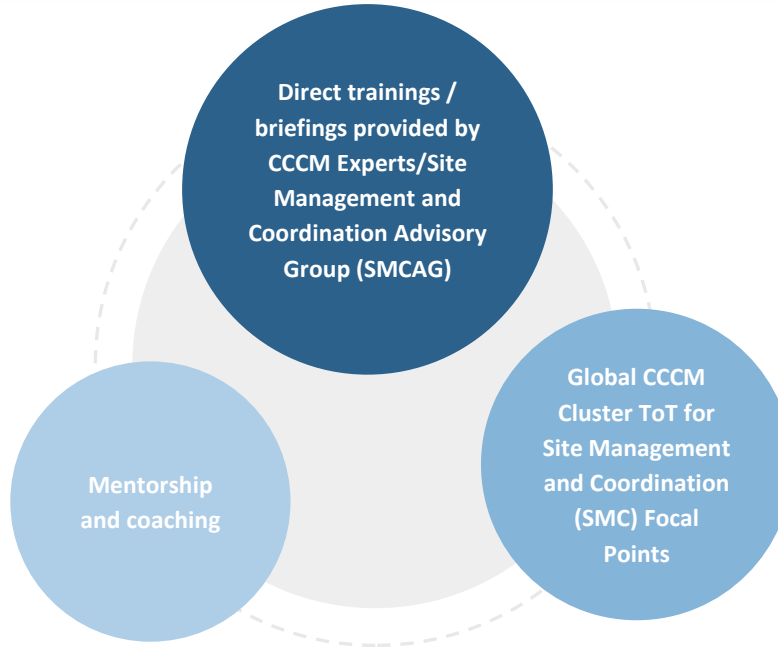


Capacity Building as a key element of PSMC



- In order to successfully drive the PSMC and to provide protection and assistance in a dignified manner, and in accordance to humanitarian standards, **partners should be well equipped with necessary skills and knowledge** to undertake this challenging task in such a complex context;
- There is an urgent need to enhance the capacity of national and local authority, and to build on **partners' preparedness and ability to effectively implement evidence based, and accountable interventions** in the IDP Hosting Sites and the surrounding.

The capacity building plans



PSMC and Linkage with Exit Strategy

- Given the complex nature of displacement in Yemen – a country that is almost plunging into famine, with poor infrastructure - and an almost failing economy, interventions that are linked to **durable solutions and sustainability** are favourable to Yemen's future development
- The PSMC approach will **not only address lifesaving mechanism, but also focus on life after displacement**
- It builds on **establishing and strengthening of various sectors** such as infrastructure, WASH, health, education, food security and livelihood within the districts, and at the governorate levels;
- This plan focuses on implementing an exit strategy, **linkage with early recovery** phase and development for Yemen;
- It will establish/build on community **self-governing structures - these will be linked to the existing systems at the community level;**
- Community mobilization will be all inclusive with an aim of **strengthening cohesion between the IDPs and the host community;**
- The approach will **promote participatory approach, integration of protection; and mainstreaming of age, gender and diversity in all interventions.**

Assumptions/Key determinants for successful implementation of PSMC

- **Improvement security situation** to facilitate movement and access to IDP Hosting Sites by humanitarian service providers
- The PSMC is a pilot project whose success will be dependent on **goodwill from the authorities, access to humanitarian space, availability of resources** to conduct country wide intervention within the required time among other factors
- **Sustained Capacity of Shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster at both national and sub national levels to drive the process**
- **Complexity linked with implementing an integrated approach and partner's capacity; NGOs will come forth and apply for funds to implement PSMC;**
- Additional Shelter/NFI/CCCM Experts will get **visa to Yemen** in a timely fashion;
- **Buy-in of PSMC concept and the proposed implementation arrangement** by national/local authority, and clusters and partners will remain committed to successful execution of PSMC;
- **Approval of training and other capacity building initiatives by the national/local authority;**

Thank You



Shelters provided by UNHCR to IDPs in Sabir hosting site, Tuban district, Lahj governorate. Photo: UNHCR.

Enabling and scaling up innovative solutions building on women's indigenous knowledge and practices



Presented to:

Donors Consultation Workshop
Amman, March 25, 2019

Presented by:



Grassroots – Yemen



Our Story



**Paradigm shift
from:**

Participatory research,
Technical support &
Projects' evaluation

(for policies and programming change)

to:

Creating enabling environment
for what works from bottom

UP?





Our Approach

Coping strategies on **1** thematic issue (Harmful)

1 potential **solution/Innovation**

(scalable & Social Business)(process, product)

1 Change agent & a network of many groups

(scalable, vulnerable women-led, rural, illiterate women)



- **Hybrid & Participatory Design**

(Indigenous, international experiences)

- **Incubation and long-term commitment**

("Barefoot" & groups/cooperatives based approach) (informal technical, social business, and organizational capacity building + mentoring)

- **Scaling-up** (Organizational and business Capacities, linkages, networking)

• **+++ ADVOCACY SUPPORT ??**



Women in Construction/Rehabilitation of Shelter/Community Assets Interventions

2

CONTEXT



OUR PARTICIPATORY ENABLING APPROACHES & RESULTS



IS THIS NEW?



Part of HHs actions, part of coping strategies by returnees, large and extended host families to reduce conflict, part of joining limited opportunities for income to meet emergency needs (CFW, Community assets rehabilitation, etc.), part of participation in some innovative eco shelter initiatives

Optimizing coping strategies and camp management issues

Linkages (shelter, access to housing solutions for the poor and community services for remote and poor communities



Other Life saving and protection NFIs

(water fetching/storing, food processing/storing)

3

**OUR
PARTICIPAT
ORY
ENABLING
APPROACH
ES &
RESULTS**

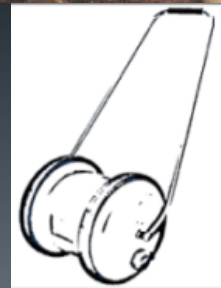


Rolled water
containers

Solar drying
box

Clay Pot in Pot

Clay
refrigerators





Women-Led (Participatory) Assessments, Prioritization of Interventions, Targeting, and Community Preparedness Actions

4



Why we
do
advocacy
on this ?

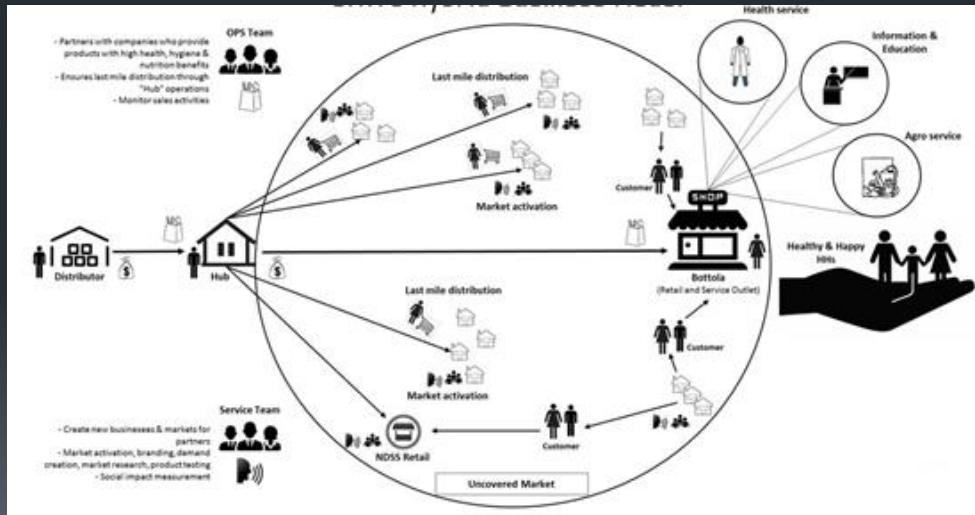
Is this
new ?



Sustaining “Last-mile” access to life-saving goods (Where/when there is no actor?)

WOMEN GROUPS & DOOR TO DOOR WOMEN RETAILERS (Production & Access to Goods, Promotion, Services, Finance and Insurance)

Is this new?

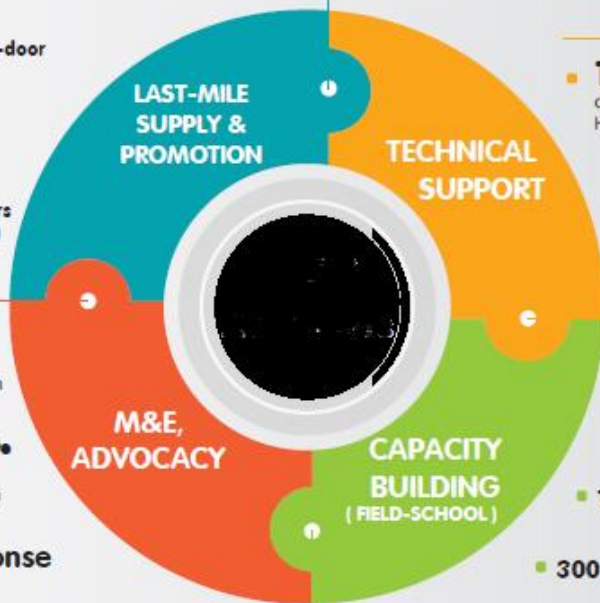


Next
3 years
target

- **2 million households**
(about 50% of the population) have access to alternative cooking energy solutions
- **1200 Traditional Femal Door-to-door Retailers**
(Micro-Franchising Network)
- **300 Districts Schools**
Promotion Teams
- **1200 Female Traditional Leaders**
(Community Mobilization Agents)

- **M&E system in place**
Sound linkages and mutual learning with Global Networks
- **5-8 Local and International Private Sectors / Suppliers**
invested in cooking energy alternatives in Yemen
- **6 Humanitarian Response Sectors**

adopted cooking energy alternatives in their interventions



- **12 alternatives**
adapted to local context (i.e. Solar Cookers, Heat Retention Tools, and Improved Stoves)

* Technical Support for people alternative solutions/schemes' design, modification, testing, evaluation & standards promotion

- **150 Women Groups**
(VSLAs and livelihood groups) - (with men involvement- 50 groups work on heat retention tools, 50 on Solar tools, 50 on improved stoves)
- **1800 Female Village Engineers**

- **300 Districts Distributors**

* Mentoring & Capacity Building Scheme (Informal Vocational, Organizational, Finance Literacy & Business Training for VSLAs, manufacturers, retailers, promoters, female engineers, etc.)



ADDED VALUE For donors, cluster approach in Yemen, international and local actors, (VFM, Accountability to vulnerable people, Environment)

Reduce unintended negative impacts related to limitations of our interventions,

And increase women's opportunities

Health Risks

Exposure to Smoke / Indoor Air Pollution
Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) & Heart Diseases

Pregnancy complications
(Low birth-weights ,Miscarriage)

Foodborne & Waterborne diseases
Cholera & Diarrhea Outbreaks

Burns , Injuries, Physical & Psychosocial Damages

Inadequate cooking practices & malnutrition

Negative effect on quantity, quality and nutritional value of the food consumed

Open fire cooking reduces valuable nutrients

Burnt / undercooked food

Children & Women Protection Risks / GBV

physical attack - harassment

sexual exploitation

Children leave schools

spending hours in collecting firewood
fractures women's opportunities in joining productive livelihood activities

joining harmful types of work to afford fuel costs

Early marriage

Unsafe Shelter & Living Conditions

Harmful living conditions in shelters caused by smoke, excessive heat from cooking

Increase of Shelter Fires

Increase of Humanitarian Response spending on fuel needs

Environmental Degradation - Deforestation

Increased household air pollution and Black Carbon Emissions

Deforestation

Tension & Exposure to Landmines / Explosives

Domestic Violence "Honor" Killing

Tension and conflict between communities & between IDPs and their hosts

Exposure to landmines and other explosives during firewood collection

Economic Load, Unsustainable Livelihood & Food Insecurity

Increase of HHs economic challenges to meet fuel demands

Joining unsustainable livelihoods activities that reduce options for future food security activities

Our advocacy issues

are very simple and already addressed in other humanitarian contexts

BASIC INDICATORS
to show genuine commitment

by actors and coordinators

of the humanitarian response plans in Yemen

for enabling innovative solutions

- Institutional Commitment (**List of standard NFIs, Responsibility to mainstream, coordinate, and monitor commitment to innovative solutions**)
- Review of the partnership and eligibility Conditions (**diversity of local partners, GMS categories, partnership issues and distribution of partners**)
- Investment for learning, innovation, adaptation and adoption
- Equity measures for women groups to compete (**Capacities, production materials, procurement procedures, etc.**)
- Multi-year programming and long-term commitment (**for capacity building and scaling up, linkages, and networking women**)
- Participatory Research approaches for programming

**WOMEN ARE THE
FRONLINE CHAMPIONS**
Of Humanitarian Response in
Yemen

**WE LOOK FOR PARTNERS
INTERESTED TO LEAD THE GROWTH**
Of underutilized capacities of
vulnerable people and women
groups

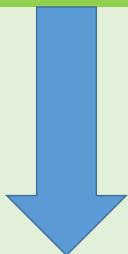


THANK YOU

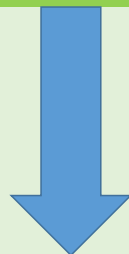
COMMENTS/QUESTIONS

Sustainable shelters options (Durable solutions)

A durable solution is achieved when the displaced no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement.



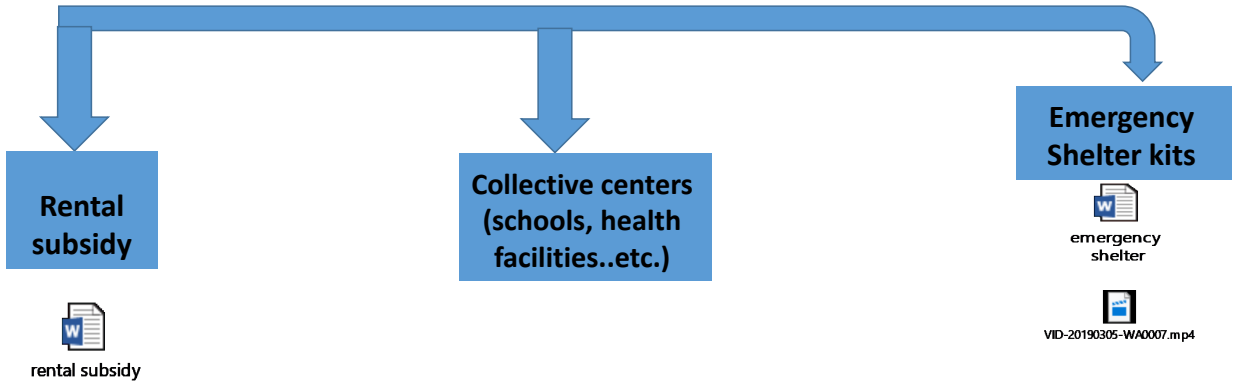
Voluntary repatriation/return
often understood as the free and voluntary return to one's country of origin in safety and dignity.



Local integration
a complex and gradual process with legal, economic, social and cultural dimensions. It imposes considerable demands on both the individual and the receiving society.

Shelter phases
in Yemen

1- emergency Shelter solutions



What is the exit strategy for rent? 6-9 months



Rental subsidy is temporary assistance from 6-9 months. that should be link with sustainable exist strategy, Otherwise the most vulnerable IDPs mainly women and children will be subjected to forced eviction and threat of sexual exploitation and Abuse

Emergency Shelter



Don't protect from harsh heat weather condition in the noon time.

Don't protect from wind and noise.

Don't protect from harsh cold weather condition in the nights.

Don't give privacy.

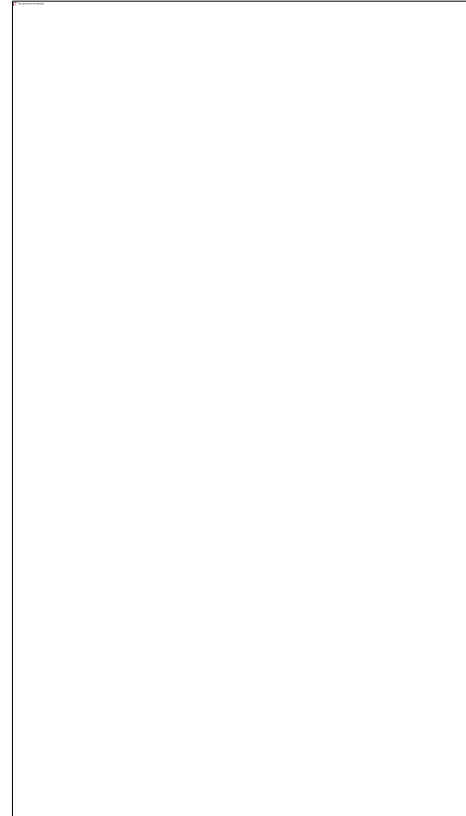
Subject the IDPs to loss their possess because it is accessable by thefts easily.

Tarpaulin sheets put the shelter at high risk of fire.

Easily and quickly fire inflation.

Some people prefer to sell them with half of the real price and live under trees

Emergency shelter which consider short term solution and sometimes doesn't fit for purpose intended even for the short term.



Criteria to determine if DS has been achieved

1. Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement;
2. Adequate standard of living, including at a minimum access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education;
3. Access to employment and livelihood opportunities;
4. Access to mechanisms to restore housing, land and property or provide compensation;
5. Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation;
6. Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement;
7. Participation in public affairs, at all levels, on an equal basis with the resident population;
8. Effective remedies for displacement-related rights violations, including access to justice, reparations, and information on root causes.

*Clear links to shelter contributing to **material** and **physical safety***

Challenges that face sustainability

Lack of funding for durable solutions.



Advocacy for durable solutions

HLP issue where most of the beneficiaries faced threats to be evicted from the land



mediation and negotiations with land lords

Availability of material in the local markets in case using cash for shelter construction



Use contractors for the constructions then hand over to beneficiaries

Conflict with the hosting community because the IDPs put a lot of strain on the host community's available resources and infrastructure



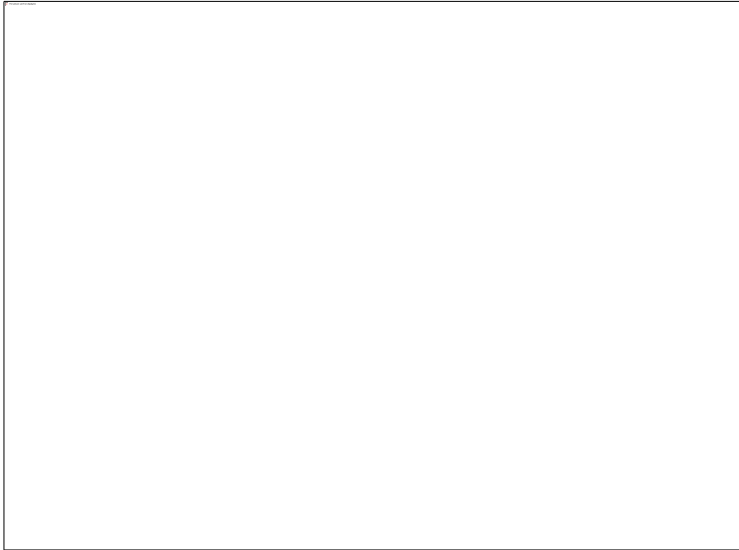
Integration of IDPs with the host community and enhance the infrastructure integrated response mainly water schemes and educational facilities.

Provision of rental subsidy for short time

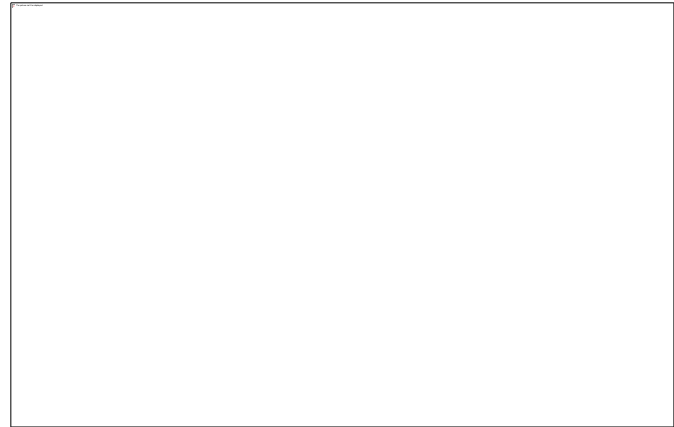


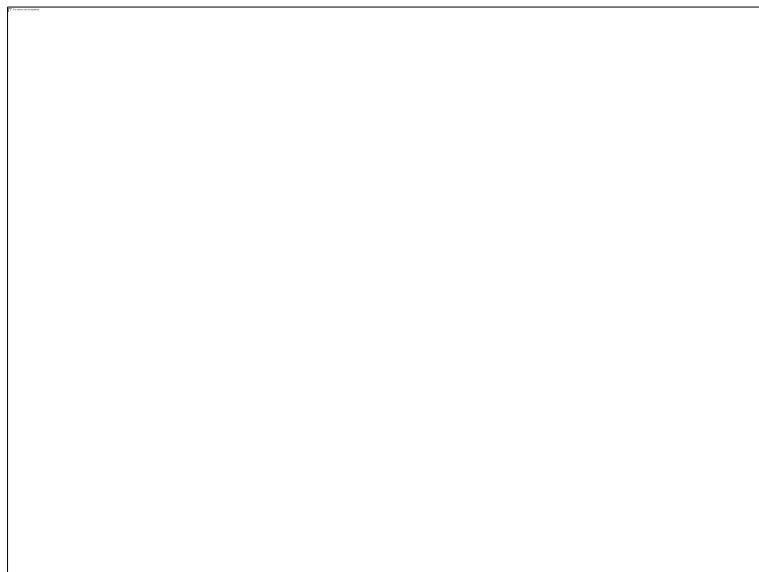
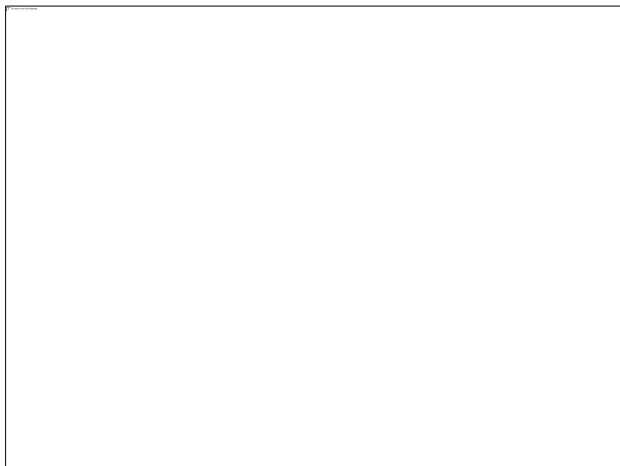
Link it with livelihood opportunity program or Rehabilitation/upgrade of the rented facilities for rent.

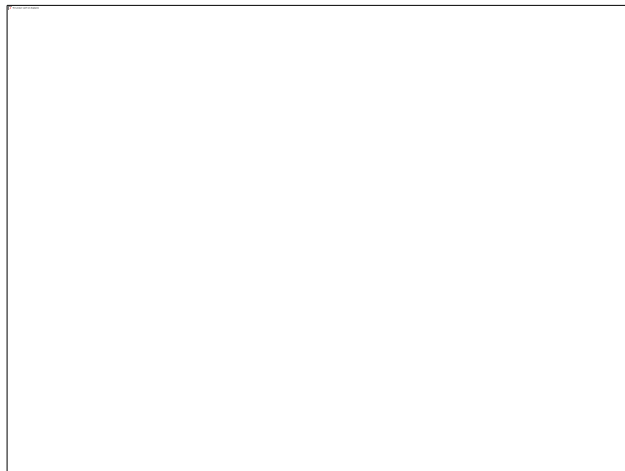
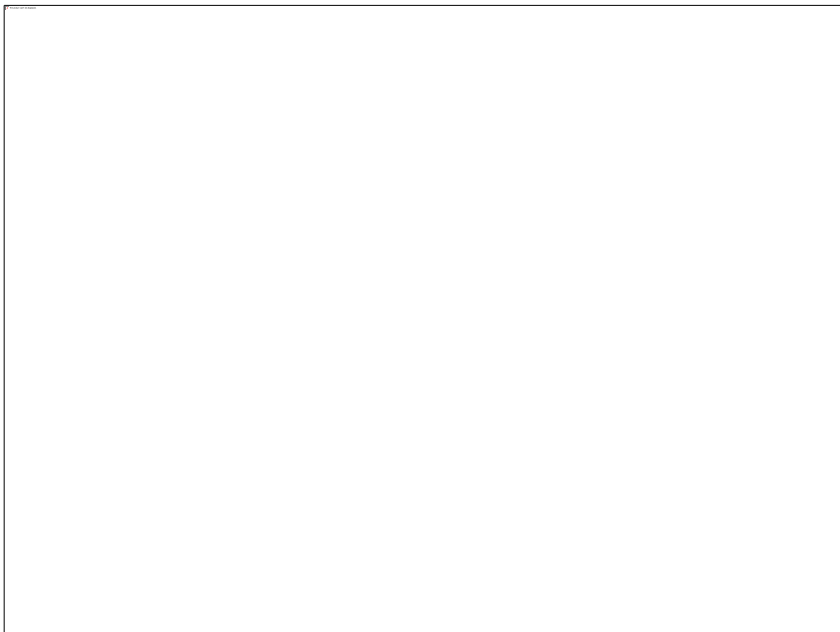
Roof enhancement to insulate the shelter
from direct sun at noon hours

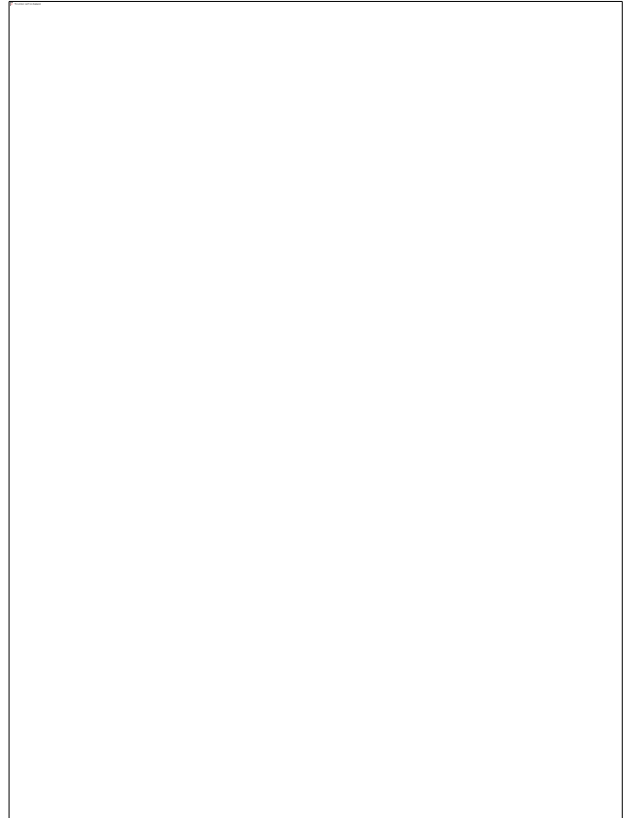


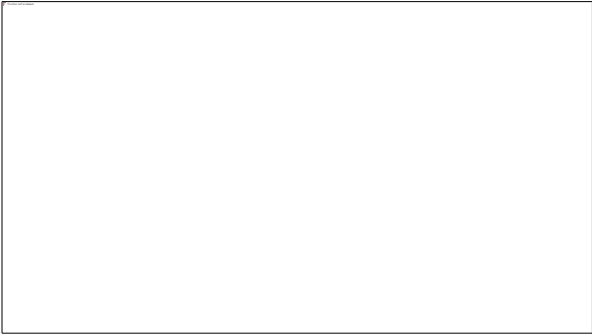
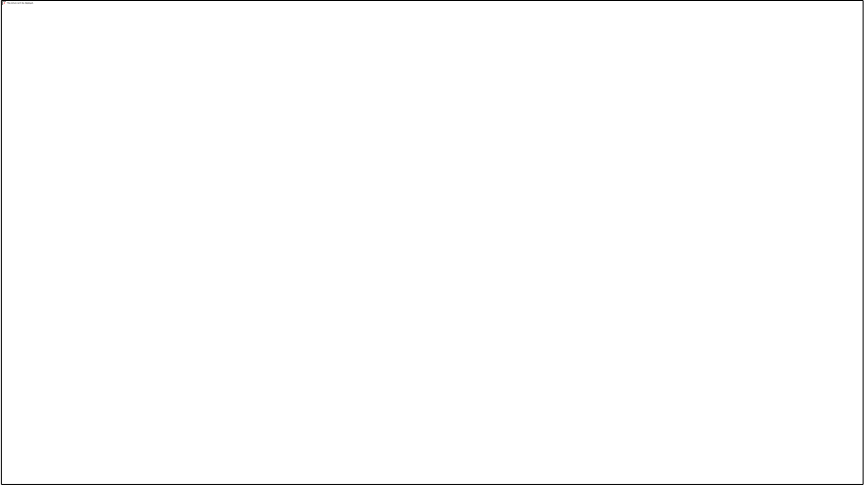
Shelter after hand over to
beneficiaries











RELOCATION LESSONS LEARNED



Integrated Shelter Assistance for Vulnerable Households in Yemen Ibb and Taizz, Yemen

January 2017- September 2018


Presented by ACTED Yemen for Yemen Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster

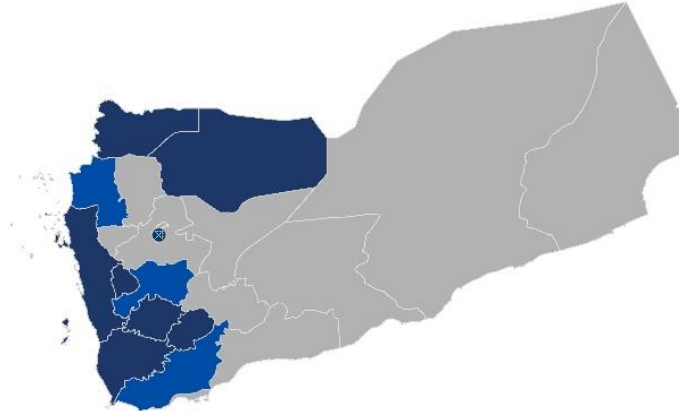
AGENDA



- Background
- Initial response
- Reprogramming
- Impact
- Key project successes
- Project shortcomings
- Lessons learned
- Way forward
- Questions

BACKGROUND

- 
- As of December 2017, the conflict in Yemen had displaced **1,991,340 persons** across a total of 21 governorates
 - Ibb and Taiz Governorates are host to over **629,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs)**, with at least 1,000 residing in collective school shelters (UNHCR 2018)
 - ACTED initially engaged in a multi-cluster response to rehabilitate abandoned buildings for IDP relocation
 - Despite the preliminary relocation of 34 households, and later reprogramming, shelter activities proved to be **highly complex, cost and resource intensive** and to have **undetermined long-term impacts** for IDPs



INITIAL STRATEGY

- Identify schools that were being used as temporary shelters
- Secure structures in need of rehabilitation
- Coordinate with partner humanitarian organizations and other key stakeholders to conduct sensitization campaigns
- Rehabilitate and prepare relocation sites for IDPs
- Clear schools of IDPs
- Relocate IDPs and provide comprehensive assistance

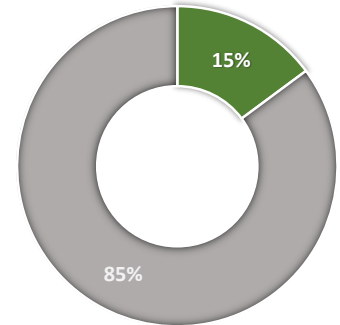


GAPS IN INITIAL RESPONSE







- Prioritization of IDPs in schools
- Contingent on availability of rehabilitation sites
- Minimal stakeholder buy-in and information dissemination
- Absence of sufficient authority support
- Beneficiaries were only given one option for relocation

■ 34 IDPs Relocated
■ 195 IDPs Targeted-
Not relocated




REPROGRAMMING

In August 2017 ACTED recognized the absence of potential rehabilitation shelters and IDP indecision as justification to engage in a critical reprogramming. It aimed to address structure limitations and empower IDPs, allowing them to select from **4 relocation options** in order to establish more **sustainable shelter solutions**. The activities were expanded and beneficiaries selected one of the following:

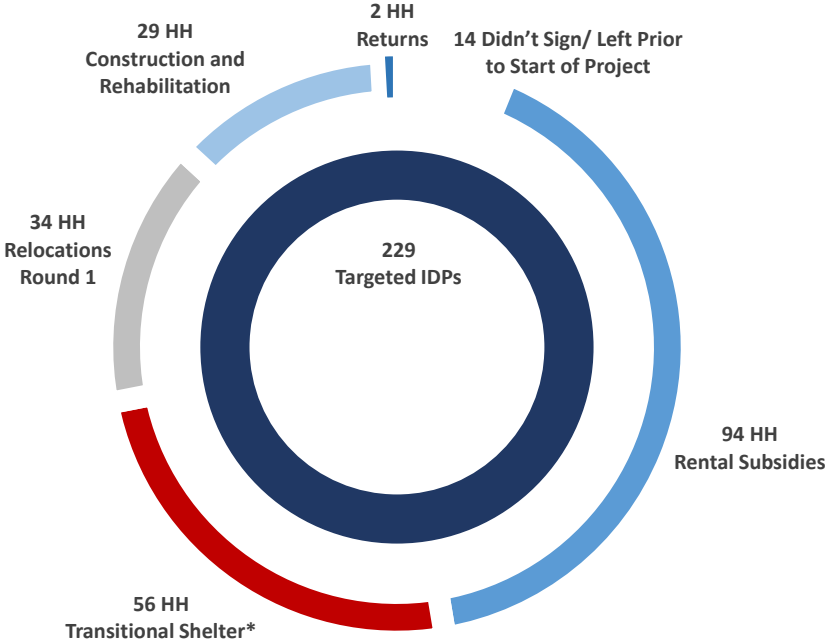
 <p>Rental Subsidy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 instalments of cash for rent of 35,000 YER per month.• 6 food basket distributions along with an NFI and dignity kit distribution• Option chosen by 94 households	 <p>Transitional Shelter</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 56 Muhamasheen selected this option• Ultimately they were not able to relocate, due to landowner discrimination• They did receive NFI assistance in the temporary shelters
 <p>Construction or Rehabilitation Grants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supplier-led construction: An ACTED supplier lead the construction, 21 households that selected this option• Beneficiary-led construction: 8 households selected this option. They received 6 instalments of payment to support the undertaking	 <p>Return</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 households returned with ACTED's assistance. The organization provided financial and logistical assistance, four food baskets and one NFI kit for each household.



BENEFICIARY CONCERNS REGARDING REPROGRAMMING

- 
- 10 months of rental subsidies **would not provide IDPs with a long-term solution**. Without the subsidies many felt that they would not be able to cover their rental costs and would have to relocate again
 - Rental subsidies: Without ACTED presence **landlords would take advantage of the IDPs** by overcrowding the buildings and raising rental prices
 - The relocation sites **diminish the IDP visibility** and their subsequent receipt of regular community assistance
 - Relocation meant the dispersal of families across the community and therefore the **loss of vital social safety nets**
 - Few households would have access to the already **limited employment opportunities**, undermining their resilience a putting entire household at increasing risk of disease and malnutrition
 - Females in targeted households felt strongly that the cash for rent **assistance would be subverted by men**, the main recipients of the aid , and not used for the intended purpose

REPROGRAMMING



CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION GRANTS



RELOCATION SUPPORT FOR IDPs



LESSONS LEARNED

PROGRAMS: WAYS FORWARD



Limited understanding of beneficiary motivations for displacement, relocation site selection and unwillingness to relocate contributed to **misaligned programming**



Conduct preliminary FGDs with targeted households to better understand their concerns with relocation

Beneficiaries were more willing to engage in relocations when **multiple relocation options** were offered



Provide beneficiaries with numerous relocation options in order to better meet their needs and ensure long-term sustainability

Relocation beneficiaries should **not be targeted solely because of their current location** (e.g. if they are staying in schools)



Reinforce an area-wide vulnerability assessment

- ✓ For all IDPs and marginalized groups
- ✓ And host communities to diminish any relocation resentment

Uncertainty and unwillingness of IDPs to relocate could have been diminished through the establishment of **site community committees and more present feedback mechanism**



Sensitization meetings must include enhanced feedback mechanisms so that implementing partners can identify key IDP concerns and provide transparent programming

LESSONS LEARNED

COORDINATION: WAYS FORWARD



The lack of clear coordination between local stakeholders contributed to **confused messaging** and discouraged many IDPs from committing to relocation



Enhance coordination with all stakeholders and agree on unified approach to target shelters

Overlap and **continued assistance by partner agencies undermined project messaging** and led to beneficiary confusion and discouraged many beneficiaries from committing to relocation



Clear commitment of all agencies to present unified messaging should be outlined and reinforced by Cluster Members

Complex **tenant agreements alerted landlords to the presence of international organizations** and increased the likelihood of abuse or price manipulation, causing protection concerns which could undermine project efficacy



Implementing partners should work with cluster and landlords to develop clear-concise contracts with mandatory quality indicators to diminish risk of tenant abuse and guarantee quality shelter standards

Inclusion of marginalized communities ultimately failed to provide durable relocation assistance because of authority and host community relations



Need of clear standard operating procedures when working with marginalized communities, specifically with regards to shelter and relocation assistance

CONCLUDING REMARKS



QUESTIONS?

Society for Humanitarian Solidarity



SHS Geographic Coverage



YEMEN

Aden

Lahj

Dhale'

Abyan

Shabwa

Hadhramaut

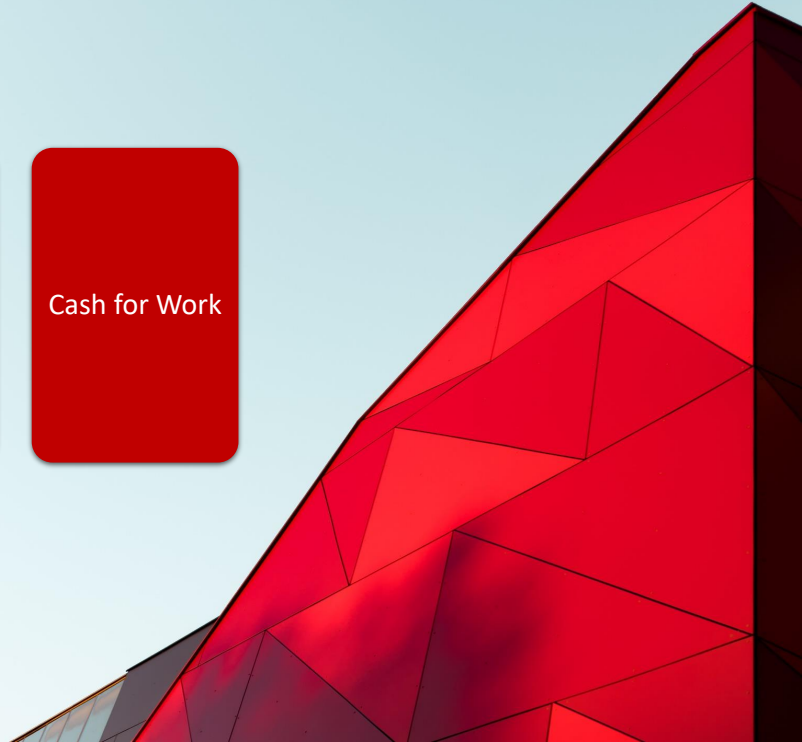
Cash Modalities Implemented by SHS

Cash for
Rehabilitation

Rental
Subsidies

Voucher for
food

Cash for Work



Total Beneficiaries of the implemented cash projects

Breakdown per district

Aden



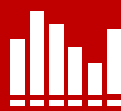
34497 HH

Abyan



230 HH

Shabwa



200 HH

Al-dhale



18213 HH

Hadhramaut



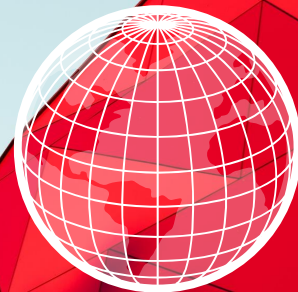
340 HH

Lahj



700 HH

54,180 HH



Advantages learned



Challenges experienced



Thank You





Abs
Development
Organization

SITE MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION PROJECT



منظمة عيس التنموية للمرأة والطفل
Abs Development Organization
For Women & Child

40

**IDPS HOSTING SITES IN
ABS DISTRICT**

**UNDER
shelter/NFIs/CCCM
CLUSTER**

**BY: ADO PROGRAMS
TEAM**

ADO, About Us

ADO operates in all of Yemen especially in the neglected rural areas along the coast of Tehama , Since we were founded in 1996, we have aimed at creating better living conditions for women, youth and children, .



منظمة عبس التنموية للمرأة والطفل
Abs Development Organization
For Women & Child

1 VISION

TO BE THE best ORGANIZATION IN CREATING A
BETTER STANDARD OF LIVING FOR WOMEN,
CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN YEMEN



2 MISSION

ADO operates in all of Yemen especially in the neglected rural areas along the coast of Tehama , Since we were founded in 1996, we have aimed at creating better living conditions for women, youth and children, we do this through living standards improvement programs that aim at improving living conditions and supporting social, civil and political rights. We also work on providing humanitarian, health and protective aid to some vulnerable individuals and to gender-based violence victims all is done through cooperation with local and international civil society NGOs and entities through values of quality and excellence

2
0
1
9

SMC PROJECT OVERALL GOAL

A
D
O

The **OVERALL GOAL OF SMC PROJECT** is to provide a coordinated response to the immediate humanitarian needs in the sites. To **Achieve** this goal , the activities in terms of management and coordination will contribute to saving lives and alleviate suffering. The primary activities have been included in the following main elements



1- Management

- Establish & train representative and inclusive community based site management committees at sites
- Monitor sites to identify needs, gaps in service provision, and duplication of efforts at IDP sites
- Support other teams in conducting multi-sectorial assessments of IDP needs



2
0
1
9

SMC PROJECT OVERALL GOAL

A
D
O



1- Coordination

- Coordination with communities, local authorities, site partners, and other stakeholders
- Build and maintain mutually respectful relationships with site management, service providers, local authorities, IDP community - - members as well as host community members
- Foster collaborative relationships with local authorities to facilitate implementation of activities

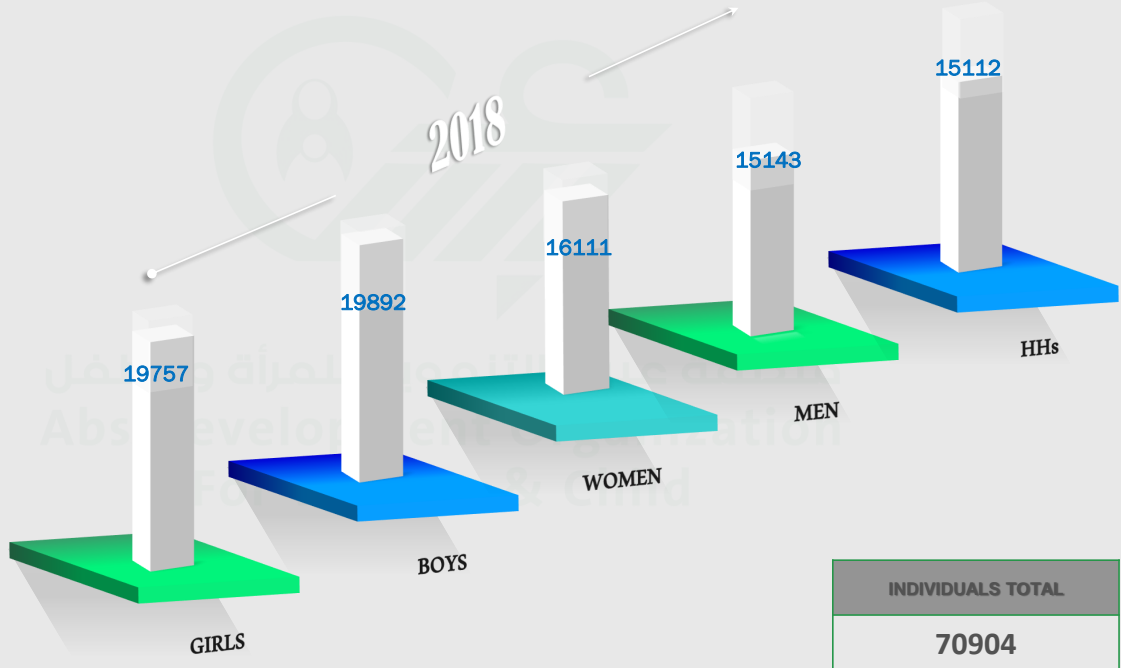


2 – Information Management

- Establish, maintain, and actively utilize networks of key informants at IDP sites
- Ensure the timely registration of IDPs, including identification of protection related needs
- Maintain a comprehensive database of service and needs related information for each site



NO of BNFs Managed By SMC - Demographic Overview



01

Coordination mechanisms have been conducted through coordination meetings or communicating via emails, calls,... etc.

1. Coordinating with NAMCHA/local authority for clearance to collect information
2. Direct Coordinating with NGOs/ Cluster to fill gaps
3. Identify interventions of the working NGOs in the 89 settlements
4. Monitoring IDPs arrival and departures

02

Conducting needs assessment:
(findings of assessments shared with all partners for any responses or planning)

- a. 162 focused group discussion to identify general needs
- b. Rapid assessment for 1750 IDPs ,August 2018
- c. Assessment for 201 IDPs affected from rain
- d. Rapid assessment for 1450 IDPs , November 2018
- e. Assessment for 232 psychological patients, 451 persons and special needs and 1411 widows.

SMC PROJECT

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

03

IDPs Community representatives election

35 main members - 60 sub members

04

Training / workshop for community representatives

2 trainings for CCCM Team
2 Trainings for Community representatives



SMC PROJECT

Coordination Activities

Number of the beneficiaries , targeted with assistances and through coordination with NAMCHA and other agencies . Sharing information about the gaps and locations where newly/old IDPs have settled was well activated.

INTERVENTIONS FOR IDPS IN AGUSUST 2018

ADO	Oxfam	JAAHD	WFP	NRC	ADRA	YRC
SMC(Survey) Mobile clinic for 3 months- 360 Hks	Water Trucking RRM Cash (400)	NFIs (1840)	Food baskets(1100)	RRM((800)	Cash (800)	Food baskets(1792)

Management and Coordination Challenges and Gaps

SMC PROJECT

- Many IDPs have never settled in certain sites and they randomly move in Abs district. This is due to contingency plans to ensure orderly relocation of IDPs rather than random displacement of IDPs.
- The partners working or planning to intervene in the targeted SS do not respond to share and information with project team and they don't take SMC Project into consideration.
- Due to continuous influxes of Displacement in Abs District , the situation has been worsening increasingly .
- Other gaps and access constraints that affected people meet in the hosting sites :
 - The absence of identity documents or an unofficial uniform verification mechanism to facilitate access and ensure non-repetition and limit phantom names.
 - Conflict near some sites and causing new displacement.



- ✓ Contingency plan to facilitate and organize the relocation and movement of IDPs that happened due to conflict.
- ✓ Provision of Emergency stocks for all NGOs working in Hajjah.
- ✓ Roles and responsibilities matrix (Who, what, how...) should be agreed by all NGOs working in the sites.
- ✓ Establishing community centers will be the base for continuing SMC project at targeted sites and for involving community participation in making decisions.
- ✓ Referral management system should be established effectively .
- ✓ Filling gaps in community capacity through training on skills to provide sources of income instead of depending on organizations. (Support youth , womenetc
- ✓ Shelter/NFIs/CCCM cluster should mainstream all gaps across other clusters and conduct a workshop for the NGOs working in the sites to convey them to necessarily coordinate with SMC Team in any interventions.



SHELTER CLUSTER

تنسيق المأوى الإنساني



CCCM CLUSTER

دعم مجتمعات النازحين

YEMEN

Prepositioning Project

Donor Engagement Session

Amman, Jordan 25 – 26th March 2019

Background

- Escalation of fighting in Hudaydah in June 2018, Humanitarian actors anticipated major IDP movements in surrounding governorates
- Humanitarian Community agreed on Worst, Best and Most Likely scenarios – planned for worst case Scenario
- HC launched 1st Reserve Allocation 2018 - Shelter Cluster – 6.5 M for propositioning activities
- Lack of basic living items (NFIs) and lack of funds to purchase items - Top three assistance priorities - Safe Water, Food and Shelter/NFIs.
- Project supports Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster partners to respond to Shelter/NFI needs of newly displaced/newly accessible populations through the prepositioning of Shelter and NFI stocks
- Governorates selected based on consultations with the Shelter Sub-National clusters and partners validated by National Cluster.
- Initially 20 warehouses in 8 governorates – Finally 8 warehouses in 8 Governorates
- Initial idea - When space allows, warehouses can be used to preposition other items

Objectives

Aligned to the 1st RA Preparedness Strategy objectives:

- Expanding and decentralizing warehouse capacity to improve reach to potentially affected areas: DRC will establish 20 warehouses in 8 Governorates
- Streamlining of procurement, transportation and storage of essential relief items in coordination with the Logistics Cluster:
- DRC will procure, preposition and dispatch a total of 9,300 NFI Kits and 5,900 Emergency Shelter Kits.
- Project to support 106,400 individuals over a 6 month period, in the following governorates: Sa'adah, Hudaydah, Hajjah, Amran, Sana'a, Aden, Lahj and Shabwah.

Release Process

01

- List of cluster-approved Implementing Partners is provided to DRC
- DRC trains all Partners

02

Cluster-approved IP submits Release Order

03

- DRC schedules the release and delivery of materials with the IP
- Requested materials prepared by DRC and dispatched to the Consignee/ Requestor's location

04

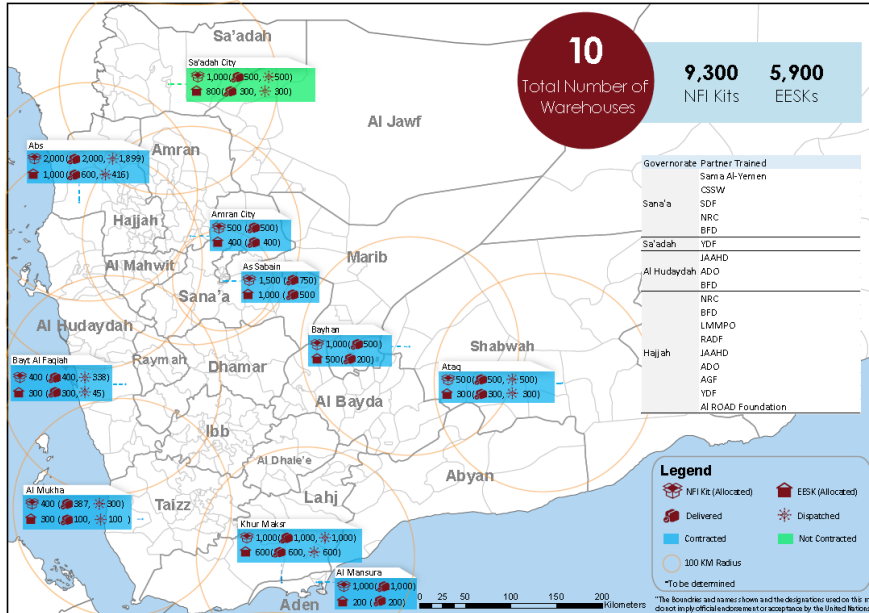
- IP is informed with the expected time of arrival
- [2 - 4] working days prior to dispatch date for the cargo De-confliction
- 2 – 4 days to dispatch and deliver the goods to the IP's location

05

- Materials transported securely to the agreed upon point of delivery

Coverage - Map

YEMEN Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Stocks Prepositioning by DRC



Update date: 21 Mar. 2019. Sources: DRC, Feedback.in.yemen@sheltercluster.org, http://www.sheltercluster.org, http://www.globalcccmcluster.org, https://www.humanitarianresponse.info, http://reliefweb.int/

Lessons Learned

- Sub national Clusters took a while to catch up on process and their pivotal role
- National Partners needed to understand how collaboration benefitted them
- Project duration initially June – Dec then NCE to end March 2019 due to late start
- Partners trained at the beginning had to be replaced later
- Target Partners – NNGOs with little or no access to Funding for response but with reach and access
- Timelines for dispatch of stocks varied according to de confliction process
- Funding a challenge - Collaboration between Logistics Cluster and Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster
- Collaboration between Cluster – DRC IP and Response Partner improved significantly
- Provide Donors possibility to support NNGOs

Next Steps

- More sensitization on impact of project
- Identify more predictable funding
- Expand Warehouse coverage
- Expand Partner base
- Extend delivery radius
- Capacity Building – Identify NNGO to work with DRC to eventually take over project

END



Preparedness Assessment

Donor Engagement Session

25 March 2019

Introduction

Background:

Preparedness assessment to inform the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster response - Identification of CTA (Cash Transfer Agents), Suppliers, CBO (Community Based Organizations), CBPNs (Community Based Protection Networks), community leaders, local authorities, for distribution and reporting and **assess rental subsidy capacity and host community capacity** to host additional families in 214 districts in 21 governorates.

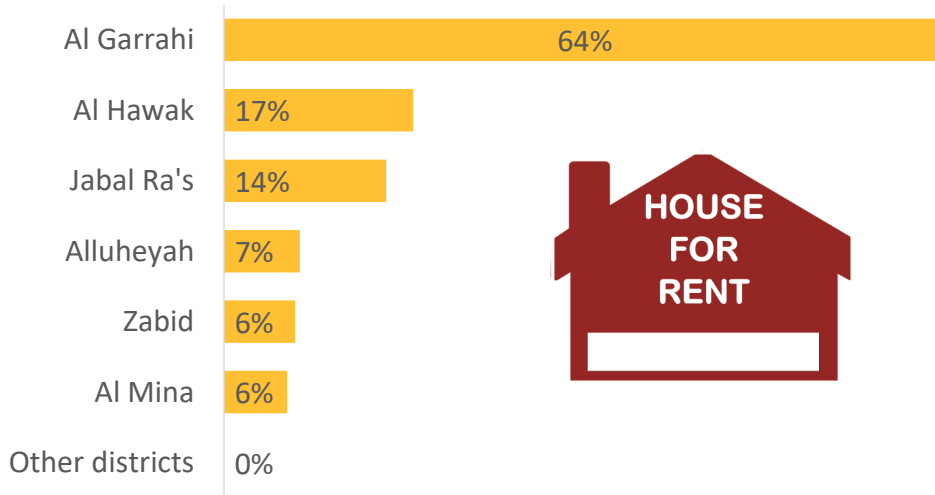
Project duration: July – December 2018

Implemented by: CSSW through Prodigy Company

Coverage: 174 districts in 18 Governorates

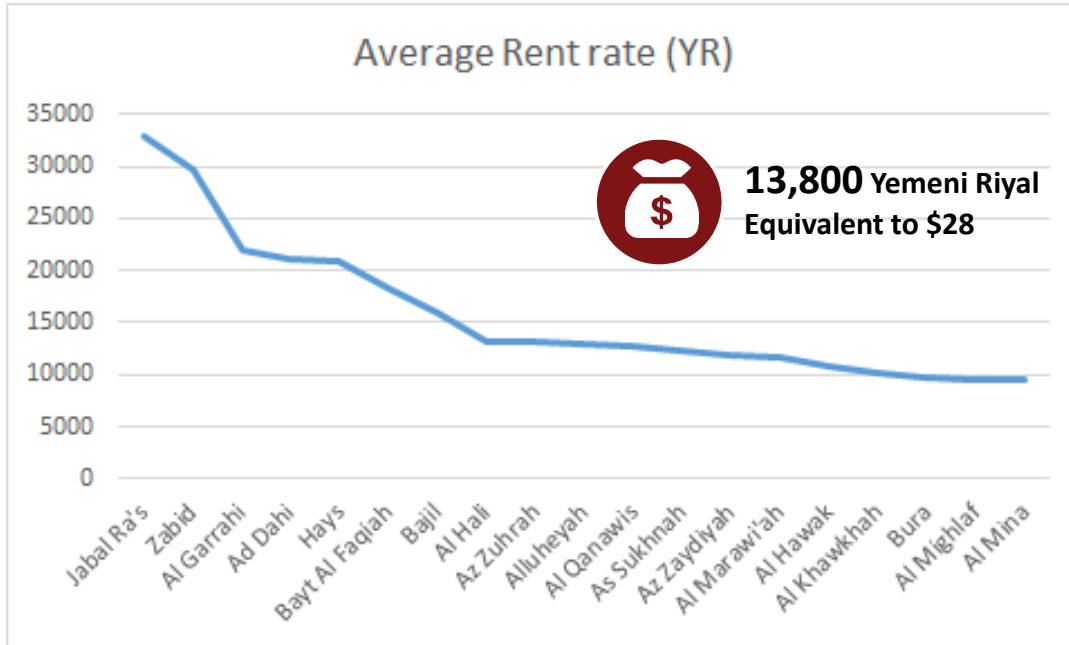
Rental Capacity – Example from Al Hudaydah

Percentage of houses available for rent per district



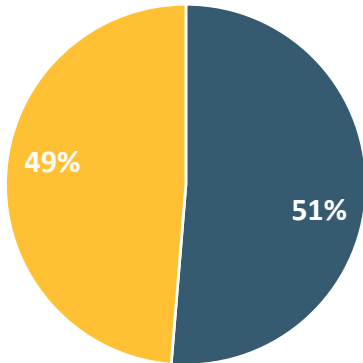
■ % of available houses for rent

Rental Capacity – Example from Al Hudaydah



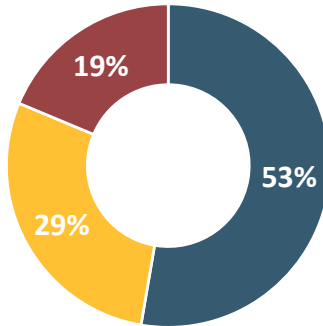
Rental Capacity – Example from Al Hudaydah

Fear of Eviction



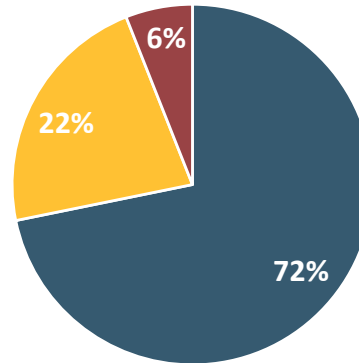
■ Yes ■ No

Shelters Condition



■ Acceptable ■ Good Shap
■ Bad shap

Type of Rent Agreements



■ Oral ■ Written ■ Not specified

CTA, Suppliers, CBOs - Example from Al Hudaydah

Districts Name	CBOs	Suppliers	Financial Points
Ad Dahi	0	14	3
Al Garrahi	6	20	3
Al Hali	8	20	6
Al Hawak	6	20	5
Al Khawkhah	0	16	1
Al Marawi'ah	3	24	6
Al Mighlaf	0	2	3
Al Mina	3	20	4
Al Qanawis	0	23	2
Alluheyah	0	25	3
As Sukhnah	0	14	1
Az Zaydiyah	6	26	2
Az Zuhrah	0	29	8
Bajil	0	23	7
Bayt Al Faqiah	7	20	7
Bura	2	22	4
Hays	5	7	1
Jabal Ra's	0	8	3
Zabid	4	21	4

* The other districts are not targeted



Main Challenges

- **Delays** largely caused by lack of access to some 41 districts, coordination with multiple authorities and extended negotiations for some of the target
- **Security situation** in some locations led to suspension of the assessment and in some cases detention of the assessment teams.
- **Time** spent on designing the assessment tools took longer than planned
- **Capacity** to successfully carry out these type of assessments is not widespread
- **Data collection gaps** for the host community capacity assessment and **Data analysis gaps** especially for the rental housing stock assessment due to the technical nature of such assessments



Thank You!

For More Information

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NFIs and ESKs Distribution

Challenges and Best practice

21,175 HHs

Challenge 1 :

Some Family could not come to receive the assistant by them self

Actions have been taken:

- Deferment them to the last day.
- Go to their locations and deliver the assistant to them.
- As a final solution, give the assistant to one of their - relatives, but it is a condition to bring the original IDs for the family with good recommendation from the community representative.



Challenge 2:

Data and IDPs registration Mistakes

Action have been taken:

- Using KoBo toolboxes instead of hand registration (better Data , less time)

Q: How could we provide all the field workers with smart devise?

-Depend on our team in doing assessment.

- Doing a verification filed visit after each registration activity, holding by M&E team.

- Master Data and Data Officer.



The image shows a screenshot of a KoBo Toolbox registration form. At the top, it says 'KoBo Toolbox' and 'استمارة مسح النازحين / عدن' (Displacement Survey Form / Aden). Below that, there is a section titled 'معلومات الاسرة' (Family Information). The first field is 'الاسم' (Name), with a note 'ملاحظة: يرجى وضع مسافة بين الاسماء' (Note: Please put a space between names). The second field is 'الجنس' (Gender), with radio buttons for 'ذكر' (Male) and 'انثى' (Female).

Challenge 3

Some Community members took money from IDPs

Action had been taken:

- Inform people during the registration , who we are, who is our donor , the assistant is totally free.
- Write this points in distribution cards.
- Established Free hot line to make it easy for targeted group to raise their complains up.
- Stop working with any person who exploits people in need.



Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)



23,130 Individuals

Issues we need to think for :

- Improve the payment standers for some items such as casual workers.
- work more one data management and minimize the duplication in assessment.
- Thinking more about negative unexpected impact of our intervention (CFR).
- Sustainable against encourage IDPs returning back .
- Dealing with new security procedures.





Thank you



SHELTER CLUSTER

تنسيق المأوى الإنساني



CCCM CLUSTER

دعم مجتمعات النازحين

YEMEN

Impact Monitoring Project

Overview

1.4 M People Reached
in 2018

3.0 M People Targeted
for YHRP 2018



46%

people reached out
of target for 2018

Objectives

1

Provide the shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster with an independent short and medium terms impact evaluations in-line with the Cluster strategic objectives

2

Provide impact evaluation training to Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster partners



Scope

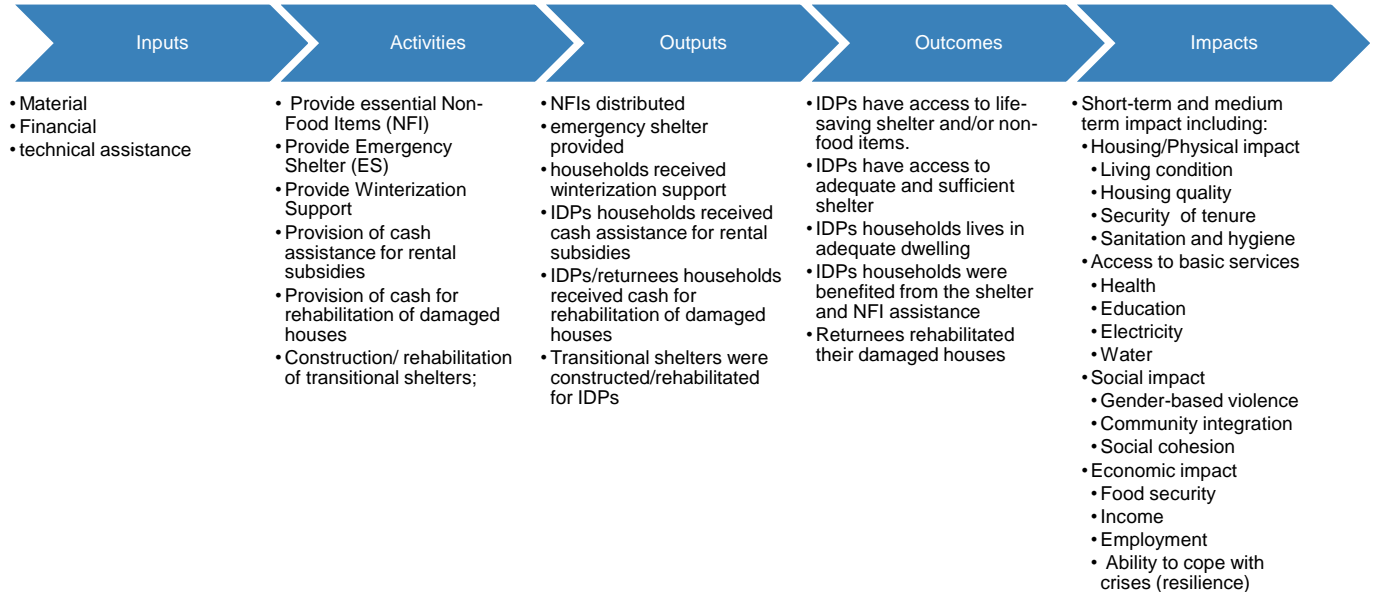
The impact monitoring will concentrate on the following aspects:

- Locations where high number of beneficiaries assisted in Sana'a and Aden hubs
- Shelter setting: hosting sites, community hosting arrangement, rented accommodation, etc.
- Type of intervention provided: **Distributions of NFIs kits, Enhanced Emergency Shelter Kits, cash for rental subsidies, winter NFIs/Shelter support grants** and **cash for rehabilitation of damaged houses**;
- Modality of assistance delivered: Cash and In-kind.

Locations



Impact Chain



Mehtodolgy

Quantitative-qualitative mixed approach will be adopted.

Data collection tools will include but not limited to

- Desk review
- Key informant interviews
- FGDs
- Survey

Duration and work plan

	Description of activities	December 18				January 19				April19				May 19			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.	Phase 1: Preparatory																
	Briefing with Cluster Coordination Team																
	Desk Review																
	Research methodology development																
	Prepare inception report and presentation																
	Finalization of the data collection tools guidelines in consultation with Cluster Team																
	Select and train field monitors/enumerators																
	Prepare and conduct the first stage of the consultative training workshop in Sana'a and Aden																
1.	Phase 2: Data collection Fieldwork																
	Pilot testing and modifications to the tools																
	Field activities: Conduct the data collection																
	Provide performance report																
1.	Phase 3: Reporting																
	Data Analysis																
	Preparation of draft report																
	Submit draft report and conduct a presentation to Cluster Coordination Team and receive feedback to incorporate into the final report																
	Finalize the draft incorporating feedback from the CCT																
	Submit final report																
	Conduct the second stage of the consultative training workshop in Sana'a and Aden																



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection

ECHO

Presentation to Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster
Donor Engagement Session

26 MARCH 2019

Shelter and Settlements: Objectives

- **Objective:** *Preserve life and alleviate suffering, for disaster-affected populations in need of basic shelter in secure and appropriate settlements*
- **Specific Objective:** *Promote and support access to a safe, secure and dignified environment with adequate living space and to **basic services, socioeconomic opportunities** and offer **protection for safety**, while recognizing differentiated vulnerabilities and specific needs*

Shelter and Settlements: Targeting 1

- **Non-displaced population, including:**
 - *Dwellers with no legal status*
 - *Tenants which includes, house tenants, apartment tenants, and land tenants.*
 - *Owner which includes apartment owner-occupiers and house owner-occupiers*

Shelter and Settlements: Targeting 2

Displaced population (that are hosted in/by)

- *Collective, evacuation or transit centres.*
- *Planned or self-settled camps.*
- *Urban settlements.*
- *Rural self-settlements.*
- *Host families*

Shelter and Settlements: Targeting 3

Indirectly affected population, including

- *Host families/ communities.*
- *Local property and land owners.*
- *Individuals involved in the construction sector*

Shelter and Settlements

Four core categories of modality (1)

- **Technical support** (*broad range of inputs; particularly vital to accompany cash programming, the provision of tarpaulins or shelter kits, and other broad-scale distribution activities*)
- **Financial support** (*this may be part of a multi-purpose cash transfer designed to address a range of needs. However, whenever S&S programmes are supported, technical expertise, capacity building and monitoring will have to be provided for*)

Shelter and Settlements

Four core categories of modality (2)

- **Material support:**
 - *Shelter materials and NFIs, (clothing, bedding, and personal or household items for specific weather conditions), particularly if markets are inaccessible or badly disrupted, or if this approach is more cost-effective.*
 - *Selection based on whether to construct temporary shelters or to retrofit, repair or rebuild structures.*
 - *Consider quality and safety, opportunities to strengthen local supply lines, and environmental impact*
- **Contracted works or products; four sub-modalities:**
 - *Community labour (beneficiary/community driven)*
 - *Contracted labour (agency driven)*
 - *Direct labour (agency driven)*
 - *Self-help (beneficiary driven)*

Material support:

Material support encompasses 3 types of sub-modalities :

- 1) General household support items (NFIs which do not require instruction to use)
- 2) Shelter NFIs (NFIs which require instruction to use)
- 3) Construction materials and related items

General household support items:

Distributed without additional instruction, or
Information Education Communication (IEC) support

The items may include:

- Cook sets, jerry cans, buckets, stoves, solar torches, chargers, radios, clothes, blankets, bedding, floor mats, mosquito nets, shade nets
- Cleaning-up and handling rubble removal tools (cleaning kit, gloves, hats, boots, etc)
- Tool kit (manual tools: hammer, rope, nails, wire, hurricane straps)
- Furniture and kitchen units

Need for coordination, as other Clusters distribute similar items

Shelter NFIs

They have agreed specifications (Shelter NFIs available on local markets are generally not compliant with such specifications and standards); require instruction or IEC to use, such as tents, plastic sheeting/tarpaulins

Tents should not be distributed whenever:

- they cannot be delivered in time
- existing buildings can be adapted or repaired quickly (host communities and/or reconstruction can be supported)
- locally constructed shelters have a comparable cost to tents and quality materials distributed can potentially support later reconstruction

Construction materials and related items

Construction materials distributions may include :

- Corrugated Galvanized Iron Sheet (CGI)
- Construction materials (timber, plywood, bamboo, cement, aggregate, steel bars, blocks, bricks, binders, thatch roof)
- Fixings (strapping, nails, screws, rope)
- Doors and windows
- Tools (manual and electrical tools - these can be provided at the community level, to be shared amongst several households)
- Timber treatment and paint
- Machinery to remove rubble

CCCM basics

- Support the implementation of activities (all sectors) aimed at improving collaboration and relations between Clusters, persons of concern and the host communities.
- Organize/ participate in awareness raising sessions and information campaigns for activities to improve camp sanitation and organization.
- Continuously monitor and document the needs of the persons of concern
- Continuously monitor and document the camp infrastructure needs for repairs/ rehabilitation
- Participate in (joint) assessments, identifying protection & other sectors related concerns and reporting for follow-up
- Monitor all activities implemented at camp level and inform accordingly the related Clusters

DFID Yemen

Presentation to Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Donor Engagement Session

26 MARCH 2019

Funding

2018: £170m

2019: £200m

Sectors and Partners

WFP: Food Security, Cash, Nutrition, Logistics

UNICEF: WASH, Nutrition, Health

UNHCR: Protection (refugees and IDPs)

IOM: Protection (migrants and IDPs), cholera response, NFIs


NGOs: Food Security, Cash, Nutrition, WASH, Health

Pooled Fund: multi-sector

ICRC: Multi-sector

In addition, DFID funds ACAPS, standby partnership positions, independent monitoring, social protection, demining, conflict sensitivity, and is starting a new local peacebuilding programme.

DFID Yemen Organogram – January 2019

 Louise Walker
Deputy Director
Head of Office
835 1607

 Jo Fall
A1 (TP)
PCG TL (mat leave cover)
835 1685

 George Ayres
A2
Deputy PCG TL
835 0261

 Michael Wilkins (from October)
A2L Policy Manager

 George Dickinson
B1
Policy Analyst
835 0567

 Claudia Tasedan
B1 Policy Manager
835 1541

 Chandu Chaudhary (from 9/10)
Grad Placement

 Lottie Burrows
A2 DFID Rep
UK Yemen Office (Riyadh)

 Elizabeth (Liz) Drew
A2 Conflict Adviser
835 1943

 Ahmed Al Khameri
A2 Governance Adviser
(Amman)
486 2166


 Shreya Mitra
A2L
Conflict Adviser


 Gabby Crane
A1 Hum. TL
835 0912


 Ella Carpenter
A2 Dep Humanitarian
TL (Policy)


 Linda Stokes
A2 (TP)
Dep Humanitarian TL
(Programmes)
843 3575

 A2
International Policy
Manager
835 0339


 Philda Strachan
A2 Humanitarian Adviser
835 0141


 Ashley Sarangi
A2 Humanitarian Adviser,
Amman

 Fergus McBean
A2
Humanitarian Adviser


 Conor Phillips
A2
Humanitarian Adviser
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 A2 Logistics Specialist
CHASE OT
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 A2L Senior
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 Andrew Meechan
Hum, Programme Manager
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 Sophie Rothwell
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Programme Manager
Amman

 Sofia Yahya
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Amman
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 Sheikha Bazarah
B2
Humanitarian Policy and
Programme Officer
Amman

 Lucy Pickering
A1
Deputy Head of Office
835 1178


 Clare Winton
A2
Statistics Adviser
835 0914

 Alex Beattie
Humanitarian Information &
Protracted Crisis
Reporting Officer

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B1 Information and
Programme Manager

 Gordon Sagers
A2L
Corporate Manager
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 Gary McGhee
B2
Corporate Officer
AH


 Kevin Redmond
Start date - TBC
B1 Finance Analyst

 Yahya Al-Wazizah (B2)
Finance Officer
Riyadh
374 2266

 Mark Davies (AH)
A1
ELR Team Leader

 Kevin Lau
A2 Economist
835 0054

 Omar Al Aqel
T/A2L
Policy Analyst
(Amman)
486 2167

 Sarah Palmer-Felgate
A2 Social Protection,
Livelihoods and Gender Lead

 Manisha Bath
B1 Programme
Manager
From 1/10/2018

- 1. One pot of funding for Yemen:** DFID does not have separate pots of funding for humanitarian and development activities. This means that, where appropriate, we can fund the full range of activities from emergency response through to early recovery and resilience within one programme.
- 2. Multi-year funding:** DFID has been committed to multi-year funding for several years now, and almost all our programmes in Yemen are multi-year agreements of 2-3 years on average. This helps to provide predictability to agencies as well as achieve better results from multi-year investments.
- 3. Large team:** DFID Yemen has approximately 40 team members, with experts on a range of areas including: food security, health and nutrition, protection, humanitarian architecture, conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding, economics, social development and gender, governance, programme management and policy. We have a staff member embedded in KS Relief providing support and capacity-building. Across the wider UK government we also have colleagues engaged in diplomacy on Yemen across Amman, Riyadh, Abu Dhabi, and the wider Gulf region.

1. DFID programmes with IOM and UNHCR

- Ongoing programmes with IOM and UNHCR to mid-2020 providing protection and assistance to refugees, migrants and IDPs, including shelter and NFIs.

2. NFI goods-in-kind

- DFID provided over 2,500 NFI kits from DFID's warehouse in Jebel Ali (Dubai) to the Cluster in 2018. DFID arranged for the NFIs to be flown to Aden, and IOM received the items on behalf of the Cluster, who then arranged for distribution.

Blanket	17,500
Kitchen Set	2,500
Bucket	5,010
Sleeping Mat	5,000
Solar Lanterns	2,504
Family Tent	3,163

3. Standby partnership positions

- DFID funds two Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster positions through the standby partnership: Muhammad Abbas Khan (Shelter Technical Coordinator) to help ensure technical quality of shelter programming and build capacity of national NGOs, and Peres Abeka (Site Management Coordinator), to provide IDP site management and coordination support and training to national NGOs to enable them to carry out these activities by themselves.

4. Displacement Tracking Mechanism (DTM)

- DFID funding supports IOM's DTM including Area Assessments, Emergency Tracking Tool, and migrant Flow Monitoring. These aim to track population movement at the district and sub-district level, provide baseline information of IDP, migrant and returnee populations, including vulnerability, humanitarian needs and movement intentions, helping to inform appropriate and timely humanitarian response. As part of this DFID also supported the MCLA process.

DFID priorities in Shelter/NFI/CCCM in 2019:

1. Support Cluster and partners to **improve the quality, frequency and accuracy of data on IDP and returnee populations** to have robust baseline data, identify gaps, vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs, and inform timely and appropriate operational decision-making for the humanitarian response. DFID will continue to support IOM and UNHCR through our ongoing programme throughout 2019, including the DTM.
2. Support **improved coordination of humanitarian response to IDPs, particularly site management and integrated multi-cluster response**. This includes improving targeting, monitoring and evaluation. The Cluster's proposal of area-based response, including focal points for CCCM 'light' supports this, as does plan to work with REACH on a real-time online site monitoring system.
3. **Capacity-building of national partners** to improve coverage, quality and sustainability of humanitarian response. Should be priority to support through Shelter Technical Coordinator and Site Management Coordinator positions.