



IDP children playing in their new family tents distributed by RADF (Rawabi AL-Nahdah Development Fundation) and donated by DFID, Zabid district, Al Hudaydah governorate. © RADF.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Newly displaced families require immediate NFI and Shelter response.
- Protracted IDPs remain in need for support to improve their living conditions.
- IDPs returnee require support to establish and consolidate conditions conducive for sustainable return.
- Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring online survey was launched and preliminary report was produced.
- Training on the IASC GAM (Gender and Age Marker) new tool was delivered.
- The winterization strategy has been released.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

- Since its onset almost four years ago, the conflict in Yemen is estimated to have brought the internal displacement of approximately 2.3 million people dispersed across 22 governorates as of June 2018, a vast majority of whom live within host communities, placing strain on limited resources during an ongoing conflict. Furthermore, at less 425,000 individuals were forced to flee their homes as a result of escalating conflict in the Al Hudaydah governorate from June to September 2018 of whom 65% displaced within Al Hudaydah and Amanat Al Asimah governorates. The overwhelming numbers of newly displaced individuals confronted with the need of shelter and other household Non-Food Items. Protracted IDPs remain in need of improved Shelter and NFIs support, protection from harsh climate conditions, overall improvements to their living conditions and access to livelihood opportunities and longer-term shelter solutions.
- 1 million IDP returnees returned back to their place of habitual residence as of June 2018 and often in need for support on rebuilding their lives. The main areas of return are Aden, Amanat Al Asimah and Taizz governorates making them areas of simultaneous displacement and return. Most families were found to have been returned to urban areas that did not witness large-scale conflict within the last 9 months. In governorates such as Taizz, which see intermittent conflict, households experience a continuous cycle of displacement, return and secondary displacement.

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

KEY FIGURES (Individuals) (HRP 2018)

5.3 Million	2.6 Million
People in Need	People Acute in Need
3.0 Million	693,523
Target 2018	Assisted as @ Sep 2018

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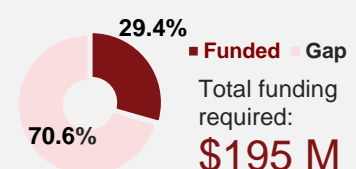
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KEY DOCUMENTS

1. [Shelter/NFI/CCM Cluster Strategy 2017-2018](#)
2. [Stocks and Pipelines Latest Map](#)

FUNDING (USD) (Source





Displaced child carrying blankets



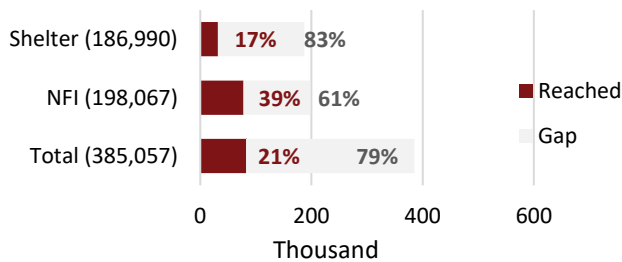
Distribution line for women



Feedback and complaints box

Non-Food Items distribution by ADRA in Dhamar governorate with stocks donated by DFID. © UNHCR/Samar AlMarhabi/Ebrahim Madaghes.

COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS (HH)



RESPONSE

- Between July and September, 20,774 families were assisted with emergency Non-Food assistance. Emergency NFI packages distributed to 18,776 families including blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, water buckets and sleeping mats and kitchen sets while 1,998 families assisted through the cash/voucher modality. This lifesaving assistance is very crucial for daily household use and survival.
- 10,678 families have been assisted with EESKs (Enhanced Emergency Shelter Kits). In-kind distributions targeted 10,451 families while 227 families were assisted through the cash modality. This provides the most basic shelter which can offer protection from extreme weather.
- 11,110 vulnerable families were provided with cash assistance for rental subsidies which provides means of basic financial assistance to these families to ensure their access to safe shelter for a limited period of time.
- 214 families were provided with cash grants to reconstruct their destroyed houses. Cash grants facilitated the establishment and consolidation of conditions conducive for sustainable return.
- 598 translational shelter were constructed to improve the living situation of IDPs who have been displaced for over a year and do not have any other shelter solution.
- The CCPM (Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring) online survey was launched on 5th of September and closed on 27th September. The

survey was participated by 58% of the Cluster membership and results will be discussed during the Cluster strategic direction workshop from 13th to 14th of November 2018.

- The Cluster delivered a training on the IASC GAM tool for Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster eligible HPF (Humanitarian Pooled Fund) Partners to increase gender and age responsive programming.
- The Cluster has defined its winterization strategy to guide Partners' response. The plan diversifies its winter support to include cash based initiatives (cash and voucher) to enhance beneficiaries' choice to find their own winter solutions.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Deterioration of the Yemeni economy, including depreciation of the country local currency, unprecedented increases in the price of fuel and high inflation rate which put those vulnerable at a heightened risk.
- The current heavy rains and flooding are causing further damage to already weak shelters, leaving many without shelter.
- Effective delivery of assistance is hampered by limited access including to IDP hosting sites in some locations, insecurity, road blocks / check points and poor road network.
- Limited funding hampers timely response to the affected population by Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Partners such as winter activities.
- Strict import limitations on raw materials for mattresses which consider a crucial part of the NFI kit led to the shortage of mattresses in the local market.
- Limited partner's capacity on the ground to implement Shelter/NFI or activities and particularly cash programming.
- Lack of income-generating activities to ensure sustainability of the response, promote economic self-reliance of affected populations and reduce vulnerabilities.