



Republic of Yemen

Fact Sheet

March 2016



Families escaping floods in Hudaydah. © Amin Jub. / AlAmal | April 2016.



Evacuation of families from flood affected areas in Amran. © Gamal AlAksi / YRC | April 2016.



Distribution of Non-Food Items Kits in Sa'ada City © Abdullah AlHadi / UNHCR | March 2016.

Collective Centres & Spontaneous settlements: A last resort for displaced families

It is widely reported that those IDPs staying in collective centres and spontaneous settlements are amongst the most vulnerable populations as they do not have the option of staying with host families/friends and are often subjected to extremely poor living conditions. Shelter / NFI support are consistently ranked as the priority needs in TFPM reports. A preliminary report by Oxfam (SIDA funded) on their IDP study at household level in 4 governorates reveals that respondents cited improved and more durable shelter solutions are their top priority need.

To date HRP is only 12% funded. The Shelter/CCCM Cluster is only 2% funded (\$2.3m). To put that into context, Coordination has received \$4.1m and Food Security, \$137.6m.

Collective centres are usually public or abandoned buildings housing people who have fled their homes, lack the basic amenities, primary health care and other services and the humanitarian support that would be normally expected in any formal camp environment. Collective centres also usually lack appropriate management. IDPs living in centers often cite amongst the biggest challenges, feeling unsafe; lack of privacy; limited representation of their needs; limited freedom of movement and harassment from other IDPs or the host community.

There are currently over 400 collective centres across the nation with the largest number (276) in Taizz.

To rehabilitate and expand accommodation and services in 100 of those centres, it is estimated that the cluster would require USD \$5.6m.

IDP households living in spontaneous settlements – often very basic forms of informal camps – are finding that emergency shelters are not durable enough to withstand longer periods of displacement, multiple displacements, and climatic conditions. Spontaneous settlements usually represent a last very resort for IDPs. IDPs have limited access to clean water and appropriate sanitation; the location can present safety concerns; and location of the settlements can cause land disputes. Displaced families have reported that they often face harassment from the local communities with whom they share already scarce resources, including often limited water supply.

Currently there are 93 spontaneous settlements housing on average 173 HHs per site equivalent to over 1,000 people in each site

To provide more durable shelter and NFI kits to 7,000 HHs in 40 spontaneous settlements, it is estimated that the cluster would require USD \$3.8m.

KEY FIGURES (HHs)

40

Key Cluster partners

0.5 M

Households in need

0.3 M

HHs targeted in the YHRP 2016

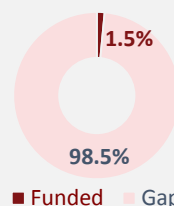
30,453

HHs assisted (Jan-Mar 2016)

Non-Food Items	28,458
Emergency Shelter Materials (Plastic sheets/ropes)	2,418
Cash for Rental Subsidies	950
Cash in lieu for NFIs/Shelter Materials	800
Rehab. of damaged houses	531
Emergency Shelter Kits	400
Rehab. of Collective Centers*	152
Tents	84

*8 collective centers were rehabilitated

FUNDING



Total funding required:
156.2 M

KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Shelter/CCCM/NFI Cluster Strategy](#)
- [Map of Collective Centers and Settlements](#)
- [3Ws \(Who Does What Where\) Map](#)
- [Map of partners presence](#)

KEY LINKS

- [Country page on ShelterCluster.org](#)
- [Country page on HumanitarianResponse.info](#)
- [Country page on Relief Web](#)
- [Sub-National Clusters Contact List](#)

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