

## USG Stop Work Order and Its Impact on Life-Saving CCCM and Shelter Support to IDPs in Yemen

This note assesses the consequences of recent U.S. funding changes on **Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)** and **Shelter** programming in Yemen. Over 21 million US dollars (\$6M for CCCM and \$15M for Shelter) has been impacted, severely disrupting critical services for displaced populations. Key findings highlight reduced operational capacity and heightened risks for vulnerable communities.

### Impact of Funding Changes on CCCM and Shelter Partners

Metric	CCCM Impact	Shelter Impact
<b>Estimated Funding Impacted</b>	\$6 million	\$15 million
<b>People Impacted</b>	305,000	220,000
<b>Geographic Spread</b>	14 governorates, 72 districts	13 governorates, 104 districts
<b>Critical Activities Halted</b>	Site Management (inc. critical maintenance, monitoring, coordination of services, and AAP), IM support	Shelters, NFIs, winterization, flood mitigation

- **Operational capacity of the CCCM Cluster has reduced by approximately 50%** with 12 partners impacted (2 UN agencies, 1 INGO, 9 NGOs). **Shelter Cluster's operational capacity reduced by 25%**, with nearly a quarter of partners facing program suspensions or closures.
- **CCCM coordination capacity impacted** by loss of Information Management (IM) support from REACH Initiative, disrupting site monitoring, flood/multi-hazard analysis, and tools for Area-Based Site Management rollout.
- **No waivers issued** for critical interventions, including emergency shelters, non-food items, and flood risk reduction.
- **14 governorates and 72 districts affected** by CCCM reductions. For **Shelter, 13 governorates and 104 districts were affected**, with Taizz, Marib, Al Hudaydah, Sa'ada, Hajjah, Lahj, Aden, and Sana'a hardest hit

## Summary of key Findings from the Impact Assessment

- The \$15 million Shelter funding suspension directly impacts **220,000 individuals** at risk of losing shelter support. In total, **1.9 million people in need** across 25 high-priority districts, shelter rehabilitation, winterization, and flood mitigation programs face delays or cancellations.
- In the DFA areas, at least 37 thousand people will lose CCCM support entirely, while 9 thousand people will face reduction in support and potential suspension. This reduces the sector's capacity to **6%** in the northern governorates where the majority of needs are concentrated.
- In IRG areas, at least 259 thousand people displaced in **Marib, West Coast of Al Hudaydah, Aden, and Ad Dhale'** will be affected by reduced CCCM support exacerbating their needs and vulnerabilities.
- **IM collapse:** CCCM's role of informing and coordinating humanitarian preparedness and response in and near sites will be impacted due to further reduction of partner capacity to monitor sites and reduction of Cluster Coordination capacity to process and analyses the monitoring data with REACH.

## Consequences of Funding Suspension

### Immediate Threats

- The most displacement affected communities face increased vulnerability to exploitation, abuse, inadequate services, increasing inefficiencies and risks of duplication, unsafe shelters, heightened exposure to weather extremes, and rising displacement.

### Long-Term Systemic Impacts

- Erosion of coordination structures and local capacity, destabilization of displacement sites, collapse of community resilience, growing tensions between communities, increased secondary displacement, and significant deterioration of living conditions that would require higher resources to restore.

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## Urgent Call to Action

- Donors to **prioritize immediate funding for impacted interventions** to sustain support and prevent destabilization in most impacted areas.
- Donors to **adopt flexible funding mechanisms** to enable partners to reallocate resources swiftly to address evolving risks, including seasonal shocks and displacement surges.
- Donors to contribute to restoring CCCM's **IM capacity** to ensure progress data-driven decision-making for planning and prioritization of response in sites.

- Partners to **strengthen joint advocacy** to highlight gaps in shelter, critical infrastructure, site management and service coordination and their impact on the general response to displacement.
- Partners to **mobilize alternative and complementary funding** to sustain activities in most critical areas (inc. Al Hodeidah, Hajjah, Al Jawf, and Marib...)
- Partners to promote **community-led** solutions with pooled resources to mitigate gaps in formal programming.
- Donors, YHF, and partners to **prioritize areas with intersecting risks** where suspended programs threaten mass exposure
- YHF to **fast-track allocations** for site monitoring and coordination, maintenance of most critical site facilities, dignified shelters, winterization kits, and flood-resistant repairs in impacted districts.
- Donors, Partners, and OCHA to **advocate for integrated responses for IDPs**, using protection and CCCM/Shelter risk analyses to guide intersectoral funding decisions, ensuring alignment with severity levels in high-priority districts.
- Highlight the cascading risks of unmanaged sites and unsafe shelters on protection, health, and food security outcomes.

### Without Urgent Action:

- 305,000 people will face inadequate services, and heightened risks of exploitation. Site coordination capacity will collapse to 6% in northern Yemen, undoing years of stabilization progress.
  - 220,000 individuals will remain in unsafe shelters, with 1.9 million people in high-priority districts exposed to floods, extreme temperatures, and preventable displacement. Seasonal rains threaten irreversible harm without flood mitigation.
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