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Yemen Humanitarian Situation Report

July 2016

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Yemen's situation is negatively impacted by halt in the peace negotiation, ongoing hostilities and worsening economic situation. The escalated conflict, higher prices of fuel and basic goods, and a considerable cash shortage are deeply affecting national systems – particularly the health system. Enormous humanitarian needs in Yemen are expected to increase in the coming months.
- Despite challenges in humanitarian access, particularly in Taiz governorate and border locations, UNICEF and partners continued providing supplies across the country and mobile teams reached over 43,000 children, pregnant and lactating women with health and nutrition services.
- During July, UNICEF's water trucking capacity increased granting access to safe water to more than 32,000 people (16,000 children) in communities not connected to the public water network. In addition, over 30,000 people (50 per cent children) benefited from the rehabilitation of rural water projects.

July 2016

9.9 million
of children affected out of
21.2 million
of people affected

1.3 million
of children internally displaced (IDPs) out of
2.8 million
of IDPs
(Task Force on Population Movement 9th report, Protection Cluster)

320,000 children under 5 at risk of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

19.3 million people in need of WASH assistance

14.1 million people in need of basic health care

UNICEF's Response with partners

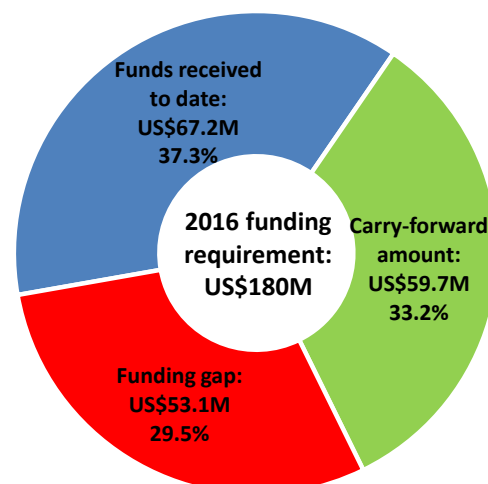
	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target*	Cumulative Results	Cluster Target*	Cumulative Results
Number of affected population provided with improved water sources	5,186,000	4,113,221	6,384,984	5,343,339
Number of children with access to basic learning supplies	360,000	347,507	522,710	364,018
Number of children under 5 vaccinated against polio	5,039,936	4,686,395		
Number of children under 5 given micronutrient interventions	4,000,000*	3,972,400	276,000*	3,972,400
Number of children receiving psychosocial support	279,716	448,254	399,594	370,310**

* Some sector/cluster targets are being reviewed in line with the YHRP revision and will be updated in upcoming SitReps. Please refer to HPM table for details (page 6).

**Cluster figures as of 14 June 2016.

UNICEF Appeal 2016 US\$ 180 million

2016 Funds available*
US\$ 126.9 million



*Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

After 17 months of ongoing conflict in Yemen, the humanitarian situation is appalling and continues to deteriorate. Kuwait-based peace negotiations resumed on 16 July after a two-week pause, but ended at the end of the month. Hostilities intensified during July in several locations, causing civilian victims and access constraints. Moreover, rising tensions were reported in Taiz governorate where the prolonged closure on Taiz city has been reinforced, depriving population from access to humanitarian assistance, according to a recent statement by the Humanitarian Coordinator.

Yemeni children are paying a great price of the current conflict, not only with over 2,700 children killed and injured but also because of the devastating consequences of the deteriorating economic situation and declining public services. National systems are on the verge of collapse, especially the health system. The prices of the basic food basket in June were the highest in the last six months, while the prices of cooking gas, diesel and petrol increased significantly by 119 per cent, 78 per cent and 123 per cent respectively, higher than pre-crisis prices.¹ The current conflict is affecting the fragile economy, the central bank reserve is running low causing a severe shortage of cash. The situation worsened in July when some government staff salary were not paid. In the current scenario, needs are expected to increase, families will struggle to afford food, water, fuel and to provide basic health services and education for their children. Despite current challenges, UNICEF is taking preventive measures to mitigate any disruption in the humanitarian operation and will continue to work closely with counterparts and partners in order to provide assistance for the most affected and vulnerable children and families.

Estimated Affected Population (Humanitarian Needs Overview, Nov. 2015)					
Start of humanitarian response: March 2015					
	Total (Million)	Men (Million)	Women (Million)	Boys (Million)	Girls (Million)
Total Affected Population	21.2	5.1	4.2	5.7	5.5
People in need of assistance - WASH	19.3	4.6	4.5	5.2	5
People in need of assistance - Health	14.1	2.7	3.1	4.2	4.1
People in need of assistance – Nutrition	3	-	0.8	1.1	1.1
People in need of assistance –Child Protection	7.4	-	-	3.8	3.6
People in need of assistance –Education	3	0.04*	0.02*	1.6	1.3

* YHRP target

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF continues to work in coordination with the Yemen Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), leading the WASH, Education and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, and continues to be an active member of the Health Cluster. Sub-national level Clusters for WASH, Child Protection and Education have been established in Aden and Nutrition Sub-Clusters in all five field offices (Sa'ada, Sana'a, Hodeidah, Aden and Ibb). UNICEF led the establishment of humanitarian hubs in Ibb and Sa'ada.

UNICEF continues to monitor programme implementation through third party monitoring and field visits. Efforts continue to diversify and expand partnerships with local NGOs to deliver humanitarian assistance on the ground.

Despite the conflict, UNICEF has maintained both its political neutrality and good working relationship and partnering with technical ministries and sub-national government entities to deliver impartial humanitarian assistance.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy is guided by its Core Commitments for Children (CCCs) in Humanitarian Action and in line with the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) 2016. UNICEF advocates at the country, regional and global level for unhindered humanitarian access and protection. The current YHRP is under revision by the HCT. Targets and indicators will be reviewed and approved at the cluster and national level.

UNICEF remains focused on ensuring the availability of basic social services to the most vulnerable including internally displaced persons (IDPs), host communities and other conflict-affected populations. UNICEF provides an integrated package of both preventive and curative health and nutrition services to children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women through mobile clinics, community outreach activities and health facilities. Displaced families are being provided safe water and hygiene kits. UNICEF also continues to work with government authorities to re-open schools, provide catch up classes, teaching and learning supplies and encourage alternative accommodation for displaced persons occupying schools. Psychosocial support is provided to children and their families through schools, community facilities and child friendly spaces. UNICEF is working to address financial vulnerabilities of most vulnerable families through targeted cash grants.

¹ WFP, Yemen Market Watch Report, June 2016.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Health & Nutrition

UNICEF and partners continued supporting the scale up of the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme. At least 155,982 children from 6 to 59 months² were screened for acute malnutrition through routine nutrition services; of these, 14,225 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM)³ and 126 were referred by mobile teams to inpatient treatment programmes due to medical complications. At least 1,704 children receiving SAM treatment also received hygiene kits.

During July 2016, deworming capsules and micronutrient supplementation were delivered to 35,465 and 13,125 children⁴ respectively. The CMAM scaled-up programme led to reach over 62,300 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) with iron folate supplementation and 26,632 received infant and young child feeding counselling.

Efforts continue to ensure availability of supplies in health facilities across the country. Since January, UNICEF has provided vaccines through fixed sites over 1.4 million tetanus doses, 1.6 million BCG, 450,000 million Pneumococcal and more than 1 million syringes.⁵ With governmental and non-governmental partners, 283,433 children received MR vaccine, 304,022 children received Pentaz3 and 317,385 children received BCG till end of June. During July, UNICEF delivered 2,500 cartons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and 12,000 doses of Amoxicillin to Governorate Health Offices in Sana'a, Dhamar, Amran, Marib, Amanat Al Asimah and Al Bayda governorates, which will benefit 17,500 children.

With UNICEF support, 91 Mobile Teams provided a package of health and nutrition services to mothers and children in 16 governorates.⁶

Through capacity building initiatives supported by UNICEF, 523 health workers and volunteers from four governorates took part in the capacity building activities.

Beneficiaries of Mobile Team services - July 2016	
Services	No. of Beneficiaries
Routine vaccination	22,360 children
Integrated management of childhood diseases (IMCI) services	25,815 children
<i>Deworming</i>	7,026 children
<i>Pneumonia treatment</i>	5,929 children
<i>Diarrhoea treatment</i>	5,151 children
<i>Dysentery treatment</i>	882 children
<i>Malaria treatment</i>	176 children
<i>Other treatments</i>	6,651 children
Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) services	17,349 PLW
<i>Antenatal care</i>	4,449 women
<i>Postnatal care</i>	1,778 women
<i>Iron folate supplementation</i>	6,090 women
<i>Tetanus vaccination</i>	5,032 women

Capacity building initiatives supported by UNICEF - July 2016	
Activity	No. of Beneficiaries
Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) received CMAM and IYCF training (Al Bayda)	40
Health workers (HWs) received CMAM and IYCF training (Taiz)	23
HWs received CMAM and IYCF refresher training (Amran, Al Bayda)	105
CHV participated in 2-days coordination meeting (Sana'a, Amran)	355

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

During July, UNICEF's water trucking capacity increased, reaching 93,369 people⁷ (44,000 children) in five governorates. This was achieved through the installation of 71 new water tanks with daily provision of potable water. In addition, over 30,000 people (14,764 children) gained access to safe water with nine rural water projects rehabilitated by UNICEF in four governorates.⁸ UNICEF contributed to ensure regular access to safe water for over 2.2 million people in eight capitals of governorate⁹ through provision of fuel to Local Water Authorities. More than 8,700 children and 9,300 adults in three governorates¹⁰ benefited from the distribution of 2,916 ceramic water filters and installation of 302 water tanks for IDPs and host community families.¹¹

With UNICEF support on fuel for the operation of wastewater treatment plant in Amanat Al Asimah (Sana'a city) continued operating benefiting at least 1.4 million people. Approximately 0.9 million people in seven governorates¹² benefited from UNICEF's continued

² Figures refer to the reporting period as well as data received from previous months but not reported in earlier SitReps.

³ No. of SAM admissions represent those identified through mobile teams during the reporting period, and additional cases identified previously by fixed outpatient treatment programmes but only reported during the current reporting period.

⁴ 6 to 59 months.

⁵ As of 30 June 2016.

⁶ 3 in Hadramout, 3 in Aden, 1 in Lahj, 1 in Shabwa, 2 in Al Dhale'e, 2 in Abyan, 6 in Hodeidah, 13 in Hajja, 3 in Raymah, 2 in Al Mahwit, 12 in Amran, 9 in Sana'a, 1 in Al Bayda, 5 in Dhamar, 2 in Marib, 15 in Taiz, 4 in Ibb, 7 in Sada'a.

⁷ Aden: 10,800; Amanat Al Asimah (Sana'a city): 24,583; Sa'ada: 9,516; Taiz: 33,375; Al Jawf: 15,095.

⁸ Al Dhale'e: 3 rural water projects, 9,800 people; Hajjah: 2 rural water projects, 3,549 people; Sa'ada: 1 rural water project, 6,000 people; Lahj: 3 rural water projects, 11,500 people.

⁹ Hodeidah: 574,000; Amanat Al Asimah (Sana'a city): 1,043,000; Amran: 50,000; Hajjah: 84,000; Sa'ada: 236,080; Lahj: 200,000; Marib: 40,000; Al Mahwit: 21,000.

¹⁰ Al Dhale'e: 600 filters, 4,251 people; Ibb: 799 filters, 5,593 people; Taiz: 1,517 filters, 8,186 people.

¹¹ Aden: 31 WT, 14,800 people; Hajjah: 1 WT, 520 people; Sa'ada: 250 WT, 1,600 people.

¹² Al Bayda: 70,000; Ibb: 494,104 (including Jiblah, Al Dhihar and Al Mashannah districts); Sa'ada: 64,000; Al Dhale'e: 81,823; Abyan: 114,925; Lahj: 5,445; Taiz: 80,638.

support for solid waste management. Hygiene awareness sessions were conducted reaching 86,903 individuals in five governorates.¹³ 36,649 people in five governorates¹⁴ benefited from the distribution of hygiene kits and 16,471 IDPs located in settlements in Hajjah received monthly consumable hygiene kits.

The increasing fuel price in the country is expected to impact WASH interventions, particularly regarding the performance of water authorities and Cleaning Funds, and increasing cost of water trucking for people not connected to the public water network. UNICEF and partners are working together to put in place for alternative contingency measures.

Child Protection

In July 2016, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting of Grave Child Rights Violations in Armed Conflicts (CTF MR) documented and verified 139 new incidents of killing/maiming, recruitment and use, abduction and attacks in schools and hospitals. 123 vulnerable children (55 boys and 68 girls) received child protection services including psychosocial support and referral to medical services. Most of them were identified as unaccompanied/separated, trafficked children or victims of gender based violence.

Through Community based and mobile Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs) activities in six governorates,¹⁵ 37,408 children (16,516 girls and 20,892 boys) received psychosocial support to help overcome the immediate and long term consequences of their continuing exposure to conflict. UNICEF and partners carried out sessions to promote life-saving information about mine risk, Unexploded ordnance (UXO) and Explosive remnants of war (ERW) reaching 464 children (205 girls) and 132 adults (57 women) in CFSs.

In July, IOM Yemen resumed evacuation operations for voluntary return of Ethiopian migrants from Hodeidah back to Ethiopia. UNICEF resumed its support with identification, registration and documentation of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) for the purpose of family tracing. 172 Ethiopian UASC (165 boys and 7 girls) were identified, documented and assisted in a collaborative effort among UNICEF, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and IOM.

As a part of UNICEF's advocacy and capacity building efforts, a workshop was conducted on improvement of the quality of the Social Work academic programme in Yemen and particularly to integrate case management in the Social Work curriculum. Officials from the Ministry of Higher Education, the Sana'a University, the Social Work Department and other members of the National Child Protection System participated.

Education

Around two million children lacked access to education during 2015 – 2016 academic year, including over 350,000 students out of school due to continued closure of schools as a consequence of damage, insecurity, occupation by IDPs or use by armed groups. UNICEF continued its efforts to reduce the number of school-aged children with no access to education during the upcoming 2016-2017 academic year.

In July, delivery of education supplies and classroom furniture benefited nearly 50,000 children in conflict-affected districts, over 11,000 children had access to education through Temporary Learning Spaces and more than 3,000 children received psychosocial support services in schools. Over 300 students from 9th and 12th grade who missed part of the academic year due to ongoing conflict received catch-up classes in Sa'ada and will sit for national exams.

Social Protection

UNICEF, through its Humanitarian Cash Transfer programme, provided support to the most vulnerable households in targeted districts in Yemen with six monthly cash disbursements per family. Nearly 50,000 individuals have benefited from this assistance since the beginning of the year.

In July, 5,396 vulnerable households (32,376 individuals) in Taiz governorate were provided with the 6th and final cycle of cash assistance. 5,700 households in Salh and Al Qahirah districts have been identified and targeted for the first cash disbursement in early August.

UNICEF is developing a plan for reactivating the Social Welfare Fund Network, with an initial focus on four governorates (Taiz, Ibb, Amanat Al Asimah, and Sana'a). The plan includes, consultation workshop for UNICEF and its partner, updating training and fieldwork manuals, followed by implementation of outreach activities such as awareness raising, rapid monitoring and referrals.

Communications for Development (C4D)

In July, UNICEF reached 52,135 individuals with critical information and promotional material on positive behaviours. Since the beginning of 2016, over 695,000 people have participated in counselling sessions, focus group discussions, theatre and speeches in mosques among other activities. Main themes included scabies and dengue fever prevention, vaccination, exclusive breastfeeding and proper infant and child feeding practices, hygiene promotion and safe water use. UNICEF also continues to advocate for the safety of schools and spreading key messages on child protection issues including recruitment, separation, trafficking and mine risk education.

¹³ Hajjah: 61,462; Ibb: 315; Al Dhale'e: 19,978; Abyan: 3,432; Lahj: 1,716.

¹⁴ Ad Dhale'e: 600 kits, 4,251 people; Hajjah: 201 kits, 1,387 people; Ibb: 572 kits, 4,004 people; Lahj: 2,000 kits, 12,832 people; Taiz: 2,683 kits, 14,175 people.

¹⁵ Aden, Amanat Al Asimah (Sana'a city), Hadramaut, Ibb, Al Dhale'e and Sa'ada.

Supply and Logistics

In July, increased tension and unstable security situation in the country negatively impacted the delivery of supplies to partners and beneficiaries, particularly in borderline areas and Taiz governorate. In some locations, service providers faced access constraints which resulted in delivery delays.

Operations in Djibouti continued at normal levels as a result of improved cooperation with national authorities. A total 24.48 MT of medicines and vaccines were delivered in country via three airlifts from Djibouti to Sana'a. Two shipments from Djibouti sea port to Aden port delivered 48.41MT of supplies including tents, school bags and iron supplements. Additional shipments via chartered "Dhow" (Boat) from Djibouti to Hodeidah port delivered 8.81 MT of medicines and 174 MT of health and nutrition supplies.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF arranged a press briefing on 19 July in Sana'a. YCO spokesperson and programme officers addressed various issues regarding the current humanitarian situation and UNICEF intervention. The press briefing generated interest in local and international media with 85 mentions in local media and 35 international Arabic media, during the first 48 hours. Media reports highlighted UNICEF's efforts to keep the national systems active. An interview with the YCO Representative in Alarabiya/Alhadath¹⁶ drew Gulf media attention triggering 14 mentions in local Arabic media and 18 international Arabic media. The interview featured UNICEF's programmes in Yemen and King Salman Centre (KSC) contribution to the response in Aden. Overall, according to YCO media monitoring, 426 media mentions were reported during July including 348 mentions in local Arabic media, 70 international Arabic media and 8 international English media. In July, UNICEF donors and partners (World Bank and OCHA¹⁷) published top stories and press release on their websites highlighting UNICEF's partnership.

Funding

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 2016 for a period of 12 months)				
Appeal Sector	2016	2016	Funding gap	
	Requirements (US\$)	Funds available* (US\$)	US\$	%
Nutrition	61,500,000	31,244,453	30,255,547	49%
Health	36,000,000	29,215,097	6,784,903	19%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	48,500,000	33,809,526	14,690,474	30%
Child Protection	14,000,000	9,715,187	4,284,813	31%
Education	14,000,000	12,846,597	1,153,403	8%
Social Protection in Emergency	6,000,000	9,506,733	-3,506,733	-58%
<i>Being allocated</i>		572,840**		
Total	180,000,000	126,910,433	53,089,567	29.5%

* 'Funds available' as of 8 August 2016, includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

** Funds under allocation.

Next SitRep: 15 September 2016

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UNICEF HAC, 2016: www.unicef.org/appeals/yemen.html

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Annex A

¹⁶ See <http://bit.ly/2alNXYT>

¹⁷ WB: World Bank Approves US\$50 Million Grant to Help Communities and Institutions in Yemen Cope with the Conflict <http://bit.ly/2aCDThk>

WB: Amidst Conflict, World Bank Reaches 1.5 Million Yemeni Children with Polio Vaccines <http://bit.ly/2bktdAZ>

OCHA: Home health clinics step in to plug critical health gaps in conflict-ridden Yemen <http://bit.ly/2gkiHlk>

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

2016 PROGRAMME TARGETS AND RESULTS*	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		Target 2016	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼	Target 2016	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼
NUTRITION							
Number of children under 5 treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	319,966	178,562	116,456	▲	178,562	116,456	▲
Number of PLWs benefited from the IYCF counselling	2,076,914 ²	313,119	166,023	▲	313,119	166,023	▲
Number of children under 5 given micronutrient interventions ¹	4,298,163 ²	276,000 ¹	3,972,400	▲	4,000,000 ¹	3,972,400*	▲
HEALTH							
Number of children under 1 vaccinated against measles (MCV1)	953,363				770,000	313,099	▲
Number of children under 5 vaccinated against polio	5,039,936				5,039,936	4,686,395*	▲
Number of children under 5 receiving primary health care	2,387,000				815,000	329,368	▲
Number of pregnant and lactating women receiving primary health care	2,076,000				680,000	168,834	▲
WASH							
Number of affected population (men, women, boys and girls) provided with improved water sources and environmental sanitation services by developing, rehabilitating and maintaining the Public and community infrastructures ³	8,391,079	6,384,984	5,343,339	▲	5,186,000	4,113,221*	▲
Number of affected people with access to safe water as per agreed standards (7.5-15L per person per day)	1,750,000	682,332	679,338	▲	100,000	106,573*	▲
Number of affected people provided with standard basic hygiene kits	1,750,000	1,382,461	510,771	▲	500,000	271,817	▲
CHILD PROTECTION⁴							
Number of children in conflict-affected areas covered by MRM interventions	2,473,352	1,372,933	1,103,107 ⁴	-	1,372,933	1,103,107 ⁴	-
Number of children in conflict-affected areas receiving psychosocial support	1,821,656	399,594	370,310 ⁴	-	279,716	448,254 ⁴	▲
Number of children and community members receiving knowledge to protect themselves against injury/death of mine/UXO explosion	1,927,153	502,158	870,787 ⁴	-	351,511	922,751 ⁴	▲
EDUCATION							
Number of affected school-aged children provided with access to education via Temporary Learning Spaces and School Rehabilitation ⁵	497,200 ⁵	244,500	117,279	▲	156,000	93,475	▲
Number of affected children receiving psychosocial support services in schools	1,800,000	575,500	170,395	▲	173,000	160,514*	▲
Number of affected children with access to basic learning supplies, books and classroom furniture to be integrated into education system ⁵	2,000,000 ⁵	522,710	364,018	▲	360,000	347,507*	▲
SOCIAL PROTECTION							
Number of vulnerable individuals reached with humanitarian Cash transfer in Yemen ⁶	8,000,000				34,285	47,226 ⁶	-
C4D							
Number of affected people reached through integrated C4D efforts	2,000,000				1,200,000	695,428	▲

Footnotes:

(*) Some programme results appear high as they are part of ongoing efforts initiated in 2015 (i.e. "Number of affected population provided with improved water sources and environmental sanitation services"—an indicator which measures large-scale urban and rural water programmes; "Number of children under 5 vaccinated against polio" where results are mostly attributed to the national vaccination campaigns). Other results are expected to be achieved more gradually. In line with the YHRP revision, sector targets are being reviewed and will be updated in upcoming SitReps.

- UNICEF's target for this indicator is 4,000,000 children under 5 as Micronutrient interventions supported by UNICEF includes Vit A supplementation and micronutrients sprinkles supplementation, while Nutrition cluster target does not include Vit A supplementation and will consider only micronutrients sprinkles supplementation target: 276,000 children under 5.
- "Number of PLWs benefited from the IYCF counselling" estimate based on the total number of PLWs (8 per cent of population). "Number of children under 5 given micronutrient interventions", estimate based on the total number of children from 6 to 59 months.
- Cumulative catchment number of people accessing safe drinking water through rehabilitation/repair of the existing urban water supply systems with established operations/maintenance routines, rehabilitation of rural and urban water and sewage systems infrastructure including supply of equipment, spare parts, fuel, chemicals for treatment and other operation and maintenance costs, and the cumulative catchment of number of people benefiting from support to solid waste management services with supply of equipment, spare parts, fuel and other operational costs.
- UNICEF and Child Protection Sub Cluster (CPSC) targets are based on access and capacity of partners, which at the time of the exercise (October 2015) were ranked low as reflection of the situation. UNICEF and the CPSC will perform the mid-year review of the YHRP. Cluster results are as of 14 June 2016.
- Total overall needs under this Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM) indicator includes "Number of affected children receiving psychosocial support services in schools". Henceforth the overall total needs in Education is 2,497,200.
- UNICEF target for 2016 is markedly low compared to 2015 since this activity moved from being under the NFI/Shelter Cluster to being under the Protection Cluster. Associated with this change in clusters was a change in the limits of funds that could be appealed, and thus a change in the target. Social Policy section with the Protection Cluster- will consider the possibility of adjusting the target during the YHRP mid-year review.