

IMPACT MONITORING REPORT FOR THE SHELTER CLUSTER PROGRAMS

YEMEN 2019



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Acronyms

BNFs	Beneficiaries
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
EESK	Enhanced Emergency Shelter Kits
FCM	Feedback and Complaint Mechanism
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRM	Grievance and Redressal Mechanism
HC	Host Community
HHHS	Head of Households
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NFIs	Non-Food items
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OECD-DAC	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development-Development Assistance Committee
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
TPM	Third-Party Monitoring
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Executive Summary

Almost 22.2 million of Yemeni people are in need for humanitarian assistance; after the humanitarian catastrophe where millions of people flee their homes as a result of the devastating conflict¹. The worsening violence has disrupted millions of lives, resulting in widespread casualties and massive displacement, and the situation is rapidly deteriorating. The shelter cluster has reached more than 1.4 million people in 2018 by providing Non-Food Items (NFIs) and Shelter solutions²

The main objective of this pilot impact monitoring was to provide the shelter cluster with an independent short and medium terms impact evaluation of the cluster interventions as per the cluster strategic objectives³, and to provide a training programme to the shelter cluster's partners in order to build their capacity in designing and implementing impact monitoring of the cluster interventions undertaken by the cluster partners.

This pilot impact monitoring targeted 3 main categories of the shelter cluster beneficiaries (BNFs) which included Internal-Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, and Returnees located in 23 districts and 8 governorates (Amanat Al-Asimah, Al-Bayda, Dhamar, Marib, Lahj, Shabwah, Aden, and Abyan).

The study used both quantitative and qualitative methods and analysis of the cluster interventions impact on the beneficiaries and data collection techniques included key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and Household Surveys

The cluster interventions covered in this pilot impact monitoring included NFIs kits, Enhanced Emergency Shelter Kits, cash for rental subsidies, winter NFIs/Shelter support grants, and cash for rehabilitation of damaged houses. A total of 1,453 beneficiary households were interviewed, and 33 KIIs conducted with related stakeholders, in addition to 23 FGDs formed and attended by community leaders and beneficiaries.

This impact monitoring results revealed that the shelter and NFIs' interventions played an important role in both the survival and recovery of the affected populations. The beneficiaries expressed that the shelter cluster response helped them cope with the challenges, protect their families and live with dignity. The provided cash assistance enabled the beneficiaries to purchase clothing, bedding, shelter, and rehabilitation materials for their

¹ UNHCR (2017) "The world cannot afford to let Yemen slip into the abyss." (<https://www.unhcr.org/yemen-emergency.html>).

² Ibid

³ cluster Strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 are as follow:

1. Provide life-saving and life-sustaining shelter solutions and Non-Food Items support to the most vulnerable in livable and dignified settings.
2. Ensure access to basic services for the most vulnerable living in collective centers and spontaneous settlements.
3. Strengthen accountability towards affected populations through seeking feedback, and addressing concerns about the response.

housing and helped protect them from whether conditions and threats. The key findings of this pilot impact monitoring are grouped under 3 categories as presented below.

Access to Housing

In this pilot impact monitoring, the results show that no significant change on the type of housing used by the supported beneficiaries after receiving the shelter cluster support, while around 33% of the households are still living in vulnerable shelter situations such as makeshift shelters, emergency shelters, or transitional shelters. However, the housing quality of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who live in rented accommodations has improved greatly as a result of the provided cash for rental support. The supported IDPs are no more facing the risks associated with harsh weather, transmission of diseases, overcrowded living conditions, or threats to their families' safety.

Over half of the beneficiaries who received Shelter/NFI support reported that the provided support improved the quality of their housing. They are now feel safer and their belongings are protected with the better doors, windows, lockers, lightening support they received from this cluster support.

The majority (94%) of the IDP households who received cash assistance support for rental subsidies or rehabilitation of their damaged houses, gained improved access to a private toilet comparing to 73% before receiving the cash assistance.

Access to Services

The beneficiaries had relatively good access to health care services after receiving support from the shelter cluster where the results show that access to health services was increased by 6% in Sana'a's hub, and 5% in Aden's hub.

For access to education, the results show that the provided support had a significant impact on improving the beneficiaries' access to education services. The results show that the percentage of children who go to school has increased by 77% comparing to the period before receiving the cluster support.

The results show an improvement in the use of safe water sources, as well as the quantity of water for households. However, the accessibility to safe water sources remains as one of the main challenges for the supported IDP households where some respondents indicated that the locations of the established water distribution points are far from their homes and it takes them more than 1 hour to fetch water for their households.

Access to electricity was improved for all beneficiaries who received cash assistance for a rental subsidy, houses rehabilitation cash grants, and NFI kits support. Majority of the households (81%) reported that the improved access to electricity was reflected in their lives and now can work from home at night, communicate with family and friends, and their children can study during the night.

Social Impact

The pilot impact monitoring results confirmed that the shelter cluster assistance had a positive impact on the beneficiaries' social cohesion and community integration. The majority of the households (97%) stated that the shelter cluster assistance positively improved the relationships within their family members especially among the beneficiaries who received cash assistance who experienced improved intra-household consultation and involvement of women about controlling the spending of the received cash assistance.

The results show that 58% of the households mentioned that their level of hospitability was enhanced. The enhancement has emerged more among those who received cash assistance as a result of improving their ability to cover their families' basic needs.

For social cohesion with host community, the majority of the households (93%) indicated that the provided shelter cluster assistance contributed to improving their relationships with the host community which helped them live in harmony with the host community. The respondents stated that some social benefits appeared noticeably between IDPs and host community such as making of new friends and marriages.

Over 25% of households believe that the shelter cluster assistance helped in reducing domestic violence, mainly against women and children. The households reported that they feel safer and more protected after receiving the cluster assistance. Most of the FGDs participants mainly those who received cash assistance reported that the provided cash assistance was one of the main reasons that helped the IDP families to cover their basic needs, leading to ending the domestic violence caused by the tension between the displaced households and host communities competing for living resources.

Economic Impact

Around 30 % of the households reported that their households' income sources improved after receiving the shelter cluster assistance. The cash for rehabilitation of damaged houses support contributed in generating livelihood opportunities for local workers, short term direct and indirect job creation, and enhancing livelihood of the local community by using local building materials, which may likely maximize income multiplier effect on the local economy while the provided cash assistances helped to stimulate economic activities in the areas, resulted from the increment of sales than before providing the cluster support.

Overall, the shelter cluster response through the cash modality has proven to be providing a more positive impact as a life-saving and life-sustaining response, as well as better access to basic services.

For impact on food security, around 85% of the households reported that they have a sufficient amount of food every day since receiving the shelter cluster assistances comparing to 78% before. 86% of household are eating 3 meals a day now comparing to 77% before receiving the cluster assistance.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, more than 5.4 million people were in need for emergency shelter or essential household items. Nearly 4.3 million people, 15 % of the entire population, have been forced to flee their homes since 2015; whereas 3.4 million people are still displaced until the end of 2018. More than 685,000 people were displaced in 2018, mainly as a result of the fighting in Al-Hudaydah and along the western coast⁴.

The shelter cluster in Yemen aims to support people affected by conflict or natural disasters through the provision of safe, dignified, and appropriate shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) solutions. The shelter cluster has reached more than 1.4 million people in 2018, with one or more types of assistance in-line with the shelter cluster strategy in more than 200 districts in 22 governorates.

The shelter cluster through its leading agency UNHCR contracted Prodigy Systems to conduct this impact monitoring to gain a better understanding of the impact of the activities planned in its 2018 strategy.

1.2 Objectives

The main objectives of this pilot impact monitoring are to:

- a) Provide the shelter cluster with an independent short and medium terms impact evaluations in-line with the Cluster strategic objectives;
- b) Provide impact evaluation training to Shelter Cluster partners to enable them to evaluate the impact of the cluster activities in the future.

The Cluster strategic objectives

1. Provide life-saving and life-sustaining shelter solutions and Non-Food Items support to the most vulnerable in livable and dignified settings;
2. Ensure access to basic services for the most vulnerable living in collective centers and spontaneous settlements;
3. Strengthen accountability towards affected populations through seeking feedback and addressing concerns about the response.

1.3 Scope

This pilot impact monitoring covered 23 districts in 8 governorates in Sana'a's and Aden's hubs and focused on the following aspects:

⁴ UNOCHA (2019). Humanitarian Response Plan (2019).

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2019_Yemen_HRP_V21.pdf

- Locations where high number of beneficiaries assisted.
- Shelter settings: IDP hosting sites, community hosting arrangement, rented accommodation, etc.
- Modality of assistance provided: Cash-Based Interventions and In-kind assistance.
- Type of assistance: distributions of NFI kits, Emergency Shelter Kits, cash for rental subsidies, winterization cash grants, and houses rehabilitation cash grants.

1.4 Main Concepts of Impact Monitoring

For this impact monitoring, the concept of impact monitoring was defined as to assess the actual difference that programs and projects have made in addressing the needs of the supported IDPs. The impact is seen as the contribution of the interventions in achieving the shelter cluster strategic objectives highlighted above.

Shelter and settlement interventions play important roles in both the survival and recovery of populations affected by humanitarian crises. Having adequate and sufficient shelter to live, opportunities to earn a living, and access to services such as healthcare and education are critical for the recovery of individuals and families.

1.5 Impact Measurement

This pilot impact monitoring is aimed at evaluating the direct and indirect impacts of the shelter cluster programs in the lives of the targeted beneficiaries. The impact monitoring included collecting views and opinions of different related stakeholders to identify the most important changes brought by shelter cluster interventions. A number of common areas or dimensions of change used to measure changes in:

Housing/Physical impact	Access to services	Social impact	Economic impact
•Living condition •Housing quality •Security of tenure •Sanitation and hygiene	•Health •Education •Electricity •Water	•Social cohesion •Gender-based violence •Community integration	•Food security •Income •Employment •Ability to cope with crises (resilience)

The impact monitoring attempted to answer the following questions:

1. To what extent has the shelter cluster's interventions contributed to positive changes in the lives of beneficiaries? Have there been any unintended or negative changes that can be attributed to the intervention?
2. What are the short-term impact of NFI and EESKs on the beneficiaries"
 - a. Did it meet the strategic objective of being lifesaving?
 - b. Under what conditions was this observable?

3. To what extent was the cash assistance (rental subsidies, winter Shelter/NFIs support and rehabilitation of houses) provided utilized to meet its original purpose?
 - a. Did it meet the strategic objective of being life-sustaining?
 - b. Under what conditions was this observable?
4. What is the medium-term impact on the beneficiaries who were provided with transitional shelters?
 - a. Did it meet the strategic objective of being life-sustaining?
 - b. Under what conditions was this observable?
5. How much (if any) of the change observed in the beneficiaries' lives was an impact of the assistance provided
 - a. Did the assistance improve the living condition of IDPs who were relocated from hosting sites to rented accommodation/rehabilitated houses/transitional shelter?
 - b. Was the living condition improved in terms of privacy, living space, protection from all sorts of hazards, etc.?
 - c. To what extent it has stabilized the beneficiaries shelter condition and enabled them to stay longer in their prefer shelter solution?
 - d. Did the assistance enable the beneficiaries to be more dependent on themselves to sustain the living in their preferred shelter solution?

2. Methodology

The methodology used both first-hand qualitative and quantitative data on the outcomes and impact of the shelter cluster's partners programs. This included field visits and interviews with the target communities and direct beneficiaries in the selected governorates, as well as the cluster's partners, implementing partners, and representatives from the national and local authorities and other relevant stakeholders. The process of designing the data collection tools and analysis ensured that the impact monitoring is participatory, culturally sensitive, committed to building capacity, affirming, and positive while honest and productively critical, and valuing knowledge and approaches from within the context.

The data collection tools included a desk review guide, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and Household Survey Questionnaire.

Desk Review



Review of all relevant Cluster's Partners projects, documents, and reports

33 KIIs



With local authorities, Community's Representatives, and Cluster's Partners

23 FGDs



With beneficiaries
201 participants
 35% female, 65% male

1,453 HHs Survey



With beneficiaries (IDPs, returnees, and host communities)
 24% female 76% male

2.1 Desk Review

The desk review included a review of some of the projects documents and different PDM reports provided by the cluster partners. The shelter cluster partners, who participated in the training that has been held at Prodigy Systems' offices in Sana'a and Aden, have shared the BNFs lists and some documents like; need assessment or PDM reports.

2.2 Sampling Approach

Two different sampling approaches were used in this pilot impact monitoring as follows:

- Probability sampling:** A purposive expert sampling approach has been adopted for *the key informants' interviews*. The main purpose of using purposive sampling for key informants is to find people who are knowledgeable about what is going on in their own community, implementation of the projects, and how the assistance made impact on the targeted beneficiaries and communities. The key informants included; implementing partners, IPs' representatives, and local authorities. Snowballing sampling has been used for identifying the community representatives and participants of FGDs.
- Non-Probability sampling:** Non-probability random sampling was used to draw the sample for the HH interviews.

Table (2.1) below presents the sample size for all conducted interviews and FGDs.

Table (2.1): Sample Size

Hub	Governorate	HHs	HH Interviews	KIIs	FGDs	KIIs (IPs)
Aden	Abyan	2,901	141	2	3	8
	Aden	2,161	111	2	3	
	Shabwah	1,722	81	2	3	
	Lahj	1,302	61	3	2	
Sana’a	Marib	8,850	418	2	3	6
	Dhamar	5,114	245	2	3	
	Al-Bayda	3,041	253	4	3	
	Amanat Al	2,746	143	2	3	
	Asimah					
Totals		29,693	1,453	19	23	14

2.3 Data Collection Methods

2.3.1 Household Survey

A data collection tool was developed in order to interview the projects' beneficiaries and collect the data for the impact of the provided support on the interviewed beneficiaries' households. The beneficiary interview tool included close-ended questions and open-ended questions designed to measure housing/physical impact, access to services, social impact, and economic impact of the projects on beneficiaries. The used questionnaire attached in Annex (1.1) of this report.

2.3.2 Key Informants Interviews (KIIs)

KIIs were conducted by using different questionnaires, semi-structured guides, with local authorities, cluster partners, IP's staff, community representatives, and other relevant stakeholders in the targeted districts in order to measure the impact of the provided assistance. A copy of the KII questionnaire used is attached in Annex (1.3).

2.3.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

To complement the quantitative data, FGDs were also conducted with the beneficiaries (IDPs, returnees and host communities) to gain information and opinions of the impact of the assistance delivered on the household and the community. Each FGD session involved 10 individuals. Three FGDs were conducted in each of the targeted governorates: 2 male FGDs and 1 female FGD in each governorate. A copy of the FGD survey used is attached in Annex (1.2).

2.4 Challenges & Limitations

- No baseline data or baseline reports were available with the shelter partners so it can be used to compare between the measured indicators data before and after providing the cluster support to beneficiaries. To overcome this limitation, the impact monitoring data collection tools were designed to also inquiry about the period before the beneficiaries received the cluster assistance.
- Long period between the distribution of the provided assistance and the data collection of this impact monitoring. The beneficiaries could not remember easily or provide accurate answers about the assistance they received from the cluster partners.
- A large percentage of the provided beneficiaries contact information was incorrect which made it so challenging for the field enumerators to reach the sampled beneficiaries.

3. Findings

3.1 Demographic Profile of Respondents

This impact monitoring focused on the IDPs, returnees, and host community members provided with shelter cluster assistance during the year of 2018. The lists of beneficiaries were provided by cluster partners in the targeted districts during the planning for the fieldwork of this impact monitoring.

3.1.1 Households Size

The overall average of the household size for the beneficiaries interviewed in this impact monitoring was approximately 7 members per a household. The highest household size was in Shabwah Governorate (8 members) followed by Dhamar, Lahj, and Amanat Al-Asimah Governorates with 7 members each.

The households' interviews results also show that the average number of persons per shelter is even higher than the average number of persons per a household which can be linked to the findings that more than one household share the same shelter.

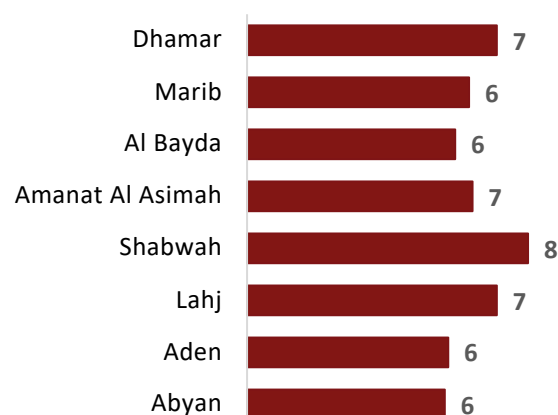
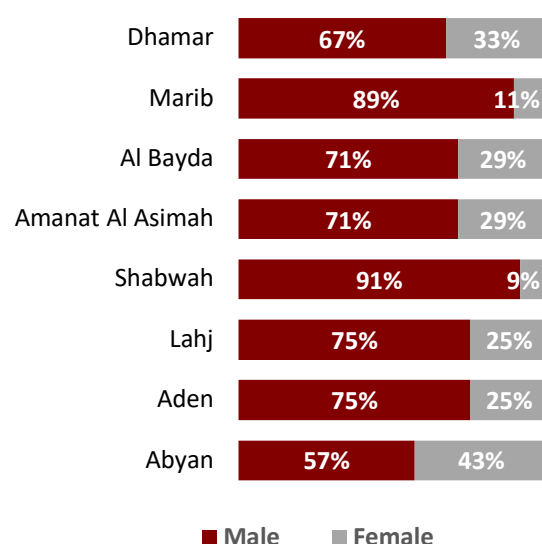
Sana'a and Marib governorates had the highest number of persons per shelter with average of 9 persons in Sana'a and 8 in Marib. Lower average number of persons per shelter in Abyan and Al-Bayda with 6 persons per shelter for each. The high average number of persons sharing the same shelter in Sana'a and Marib are likely due to a combination of traditionally larger family sizes as well as the high number of IDPs displaced to these 2 governorates.

3.1.2 Household Head Gender & Age

As it shows in Figure (2), Shabwah and Marib governorates had the highest percentages of males for household heads, 91% and 89%

respectively. Abyan had the highest percentage of households with female heads while Aden and Lahj had the same percentage of male heads (75% in both).

The majority of the respondents (71%) were between the ages of 30 to 59 years old. The highest age category was in Amanat Al-Asimah (85%) followed by Aden (83%) and Shabwah (81%) governorates. About 1% of the respondents fall under the lowest category age (15-20 years old) for respondents located in Aden, Marib, and Dhamar governorates.

Figure 1: Household Average Size**Figure 2: Gender of HH head**

3.2 Displacement Status

Overall, 87% of the households are IDPs, 9% are host communities, and 4% are returnees. Lahj governorate had the highest percentage of returnees (23%) followed by Shabwah (20%) governorates. All households in Abyan governorate were all IDPs (Figure 3).

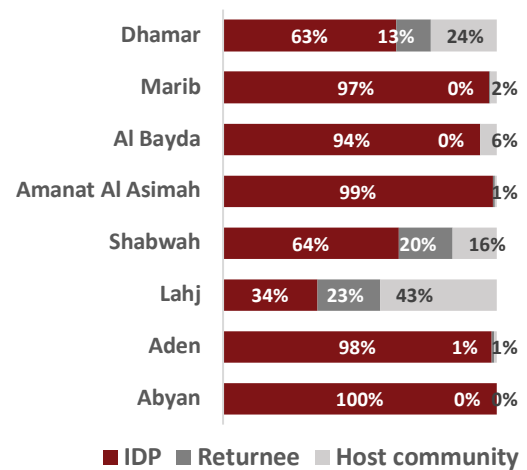
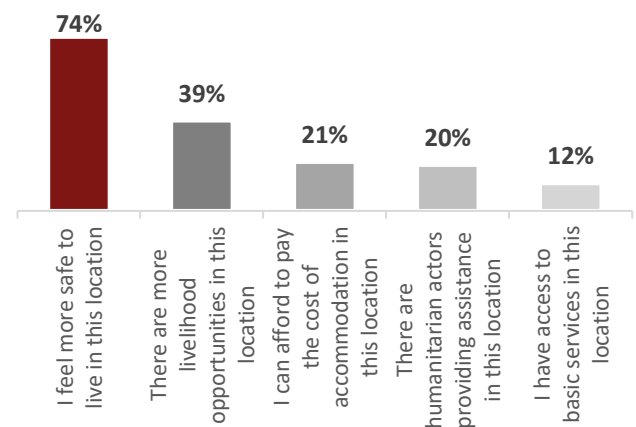
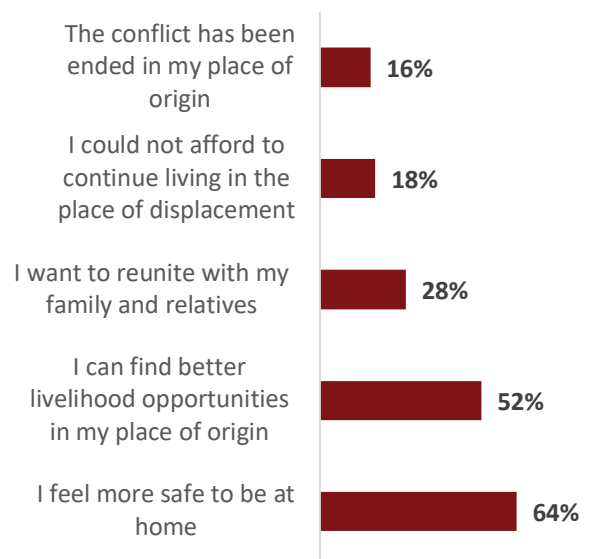
3.3 Frequency & Period of Displacement

About 34% of the IDP households mentioned that they had been displaced more than once. The FGDs participants reported that searching for

safer places, places with high level of livelihood opportunities or places where services and support available were among the reasons for their multiple displacements. For the period of displacement, overall the IDP households have been in displacement for an average period of 2 years where the IDPs in in Aden, and Amanat Al-Asimah had the highest percentage of IDPs who spent the shortest periods of time in displacement.

The reasons why IDP households selected the current places to displace to were: safety of the place (74%), more livelihood opportunities (39%), affordability to pay the cost of accommodation (21%), presence of humanitarian actors who provide assistance (20%), and accessibility to basic services (12%).

Primary improvement in the security situation, the security of tenure, and safer homes are the main reasons for returnees to return to their places of origin. The second reason was the livelihood opportunities availability specifically in Shabwah and Dhamar while majority of IDPs from Shabwah have returned to their homes because the conflict has ended in their areas (Figure 5).

Figure 3: Displacement Status of HH**Figure 4: Reasons for Selecting Current Location****Figure 5: Reasons Behind Returning**



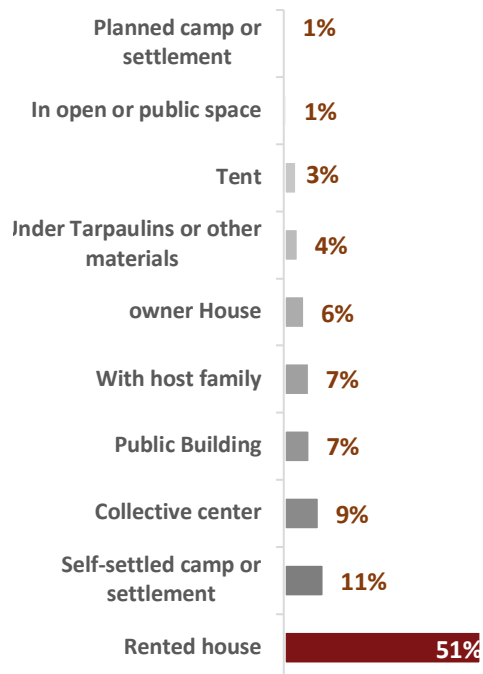
3.4 Types of Shelter

The majority of the households (51%) live in rented houses while 35% still live in vulnerable shelters types: 11% live in self-settled camps or settlements, 9% live in collective centers, 7% live in public buildings, 4% live under a plastic sheet, 3% in tents, and 1% live in open space.

Around 7% of the households share the housing with a host family and 6% live in their own houses (host community and returnees).

IDPs, female-headed households and those living in rural areas are more likely to live in vulnerable shelter types, mainly in Abyan, Marib, and Dhamar.

Figure 6: Types of Shelter



3.5 Vulnerabilities

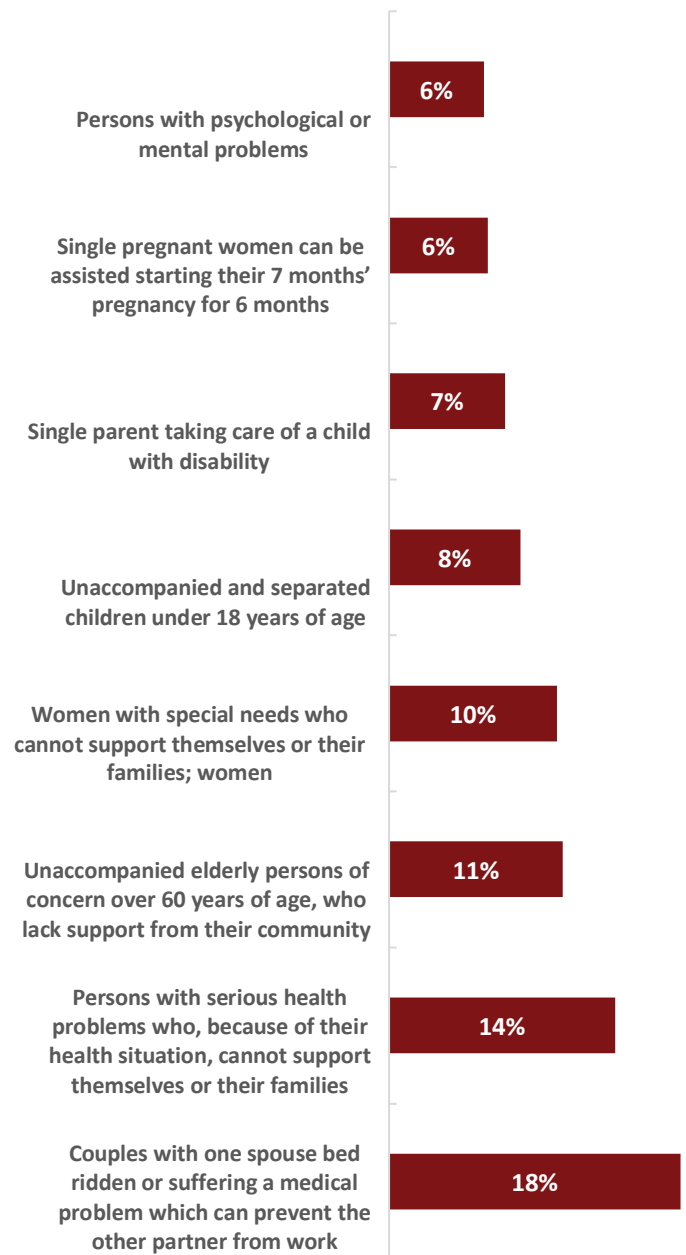
The impact monitoring results showed that 18% of the IDP households have one of the HH couples is disabled or suffering from a serious medical problem that affects the person's ability to work and generate income.

Around 14% of the households have at least one member suffering from serious health problems and in need for medical support while 6% of the HHs have pregnant women and 6% have members with psychological or mental problems.

About 11% of the HHs have unaccompanied elderly persons (over 60 years) who lack support from the community while 8% of the HHs have unaccompanied and separated children.

Moreover, around 10% of the IDP households reported that at least one of the women in the family have special needs⁵ and cannot support themselves or their families, while 7% have single parent taking care of at least one child with a disability.

Figure 7: HHs with Vulnerable Members



⁵ Women without any male support or any traditional family protector, or with serious legal problems, face or have faced sexual and gender-based violence, or facing threats to

their physical safety, women stigmatized, and rejected by their community because of cultural, domestic, social problems, and women victims of torture.

3.6 Shelter Cluster Assistance

The households received life-saving and life-sustaining assistance from the cluster in various forms and quantities. The provided assistance was delivered to beneficiaries through a combination of cash and in-kind support to the most vulnerable beneficiaries in dignified settings.

Around half of the households (46%) received in-kind assistance which included NFIs kits (37%) and enhanced emergency shelter kits (9%). The other half of the households (54%) reported that they received cash assistance which included cash for rental subsidies (22%), winter NFIs/shelter support grants (19%), cash for winter NFIs (5%), NFIs in cash modality (5%), and cash for the rehabilitation of damaged houses (3%) as presented in Figure (8).

Among the beneficiary category, the results show that 51% of IDP beneficiaries received cash assistance (22% cash for rental subsidies, 18% winter NFIs/shelter support grants, 6% cash for winter NFIs, and NFIs in cash modality). Moreover, around 49% of the IDP beneficiaries also received in-kind assistance (39% NFIs kits, and 9% emergency shelter kits).

For returnees, the results show that 71% received cash assistance (34% cash for rent, 22% cash for the rehabilitation of damaged houses, and 15% for winter NFIs/shelter support grants) while 29% received NFIs kit. Finally, around 64% of the host community households received cash assistance, and 36% received NFIs kits.

Figure 8: Types of Provided Assistance

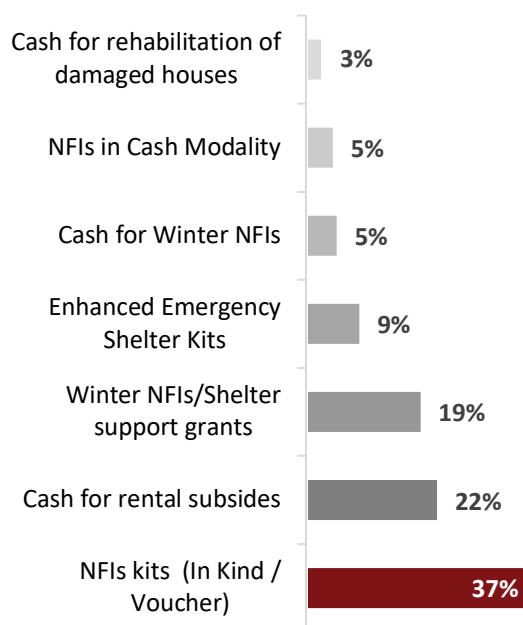


Figure 9: Type of Assistance Received per Beneficiary Category

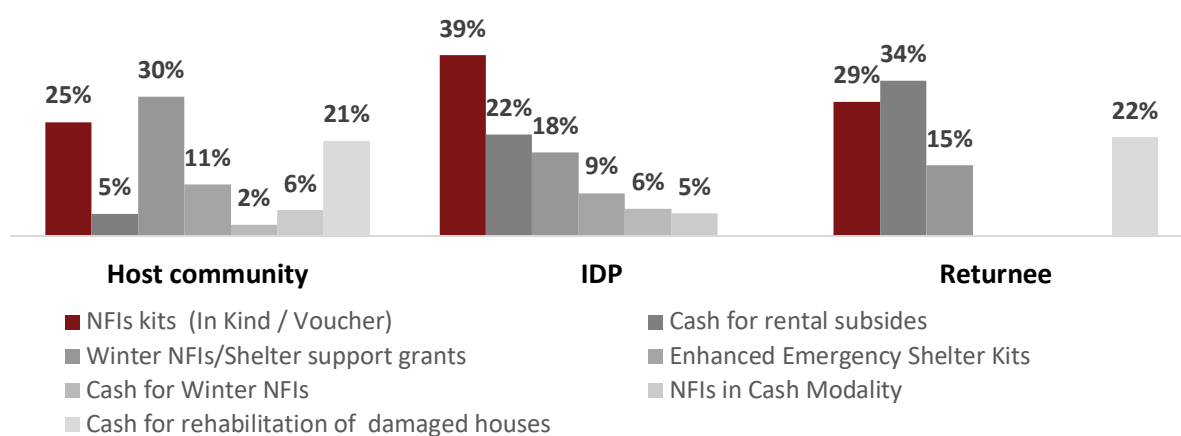
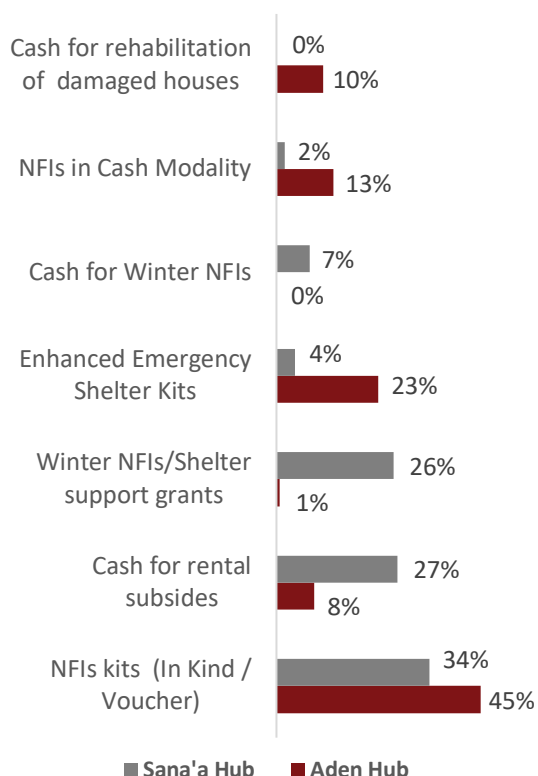


Figure 10: Type of Assistance Received per Beneficiary Location



The geographical breakdown of the received assistance across hubs is illustrated in the chart above which shows that 62% of households in Sana'a hub received cash assistance (5 cash programs) comparing to 32% in Aden hub.

For the provided in-kind assistance, 38% (34% for NFIs and 4% for EES kits) was provided to beneficiaries located in Sana'a hub comparing to 68% for the beneficiaries in Aden hub. Unsurprisingly, most of the cash for rental subsidies, shelter support grants, and cash for winter NFIs assistances were distributed in Sana'a hub, while cash for the rehabilitation of damaged houses was in Aden's hub, mainly in Lahj and Aden governorates.



3.6.1 Beneficiaries feedback on provided assistance

The households were asked if the assistance they received from the cluster covered their basic and high priority needs (Figure 11). The results show that 23% of respondents reported that the provided assistance totally met their basic and high priority needs, 63% stated that the assessment met their needs and high priority needs to some extent while around 14% revealed that the provided assistances didn't meet their households' basic and high priority needs.

There were some variances for the level of satisfaction the beneficiaries expressed for the covering of the provided assistance of their households' basic needs where 20% of the respondents in Aden hub reported that the provided assistances didn't meet their basic and high priority needs comparing to 12% in Sana'a hub.

The households with female head were found more satisfied about the covering of the provided assistance of their families' basic needs than the households with male head (34% for female HH heads comparing to 19% for male HH heads). No significant difference was observed for the level of satisfaction among the beneficiary category (IDP, Returnee, and Host Community). However, the results show that the beneficiaries of the emergency shelter kits and winter NFIs were less likely satisfied about the covering of the provided assistance of their basic needs (24% and 15% respectively).

Around 12% of the respondents revealed that they faced problems during the receiving of the assistance at the distribution sites. As it shows in Figure (12), 13% of the IDP households mentioned facing problem during the distribution of the assistance they received. Aden hub had 15% of beneficiaries reported facing problems during the assistance distribution comparing to 11% in Sana'a hub.

For the households mentioned facing problems/difficulties during the distribution of the assistance, the main problems and difficulties were: (i) waited for a long period of time after the registration phase until they received the assistance (61%), (ii) the distribution site was too far (56%), (iii) overcrowding (48%), (v) the quantity of items received was not enough (30%), and (vi) the quality of assistance provided was poor (17%).

"The one-off assistance is not enough and if continued, it would have had more impact and improved the situation to the better...!"

— IDPS, FGDs participants

Figure 11: Provided assistance met your HH basic and high priority needs.

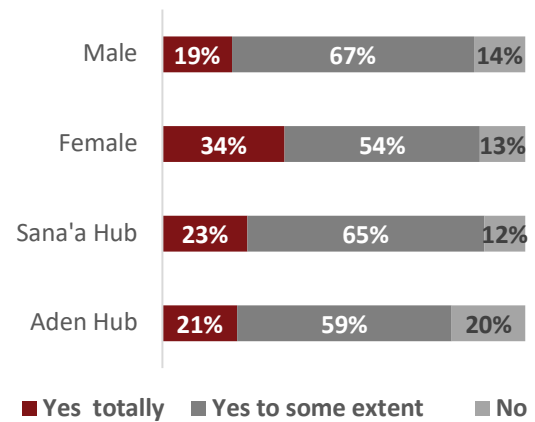


Figure 12: Faced Problems During Distribution

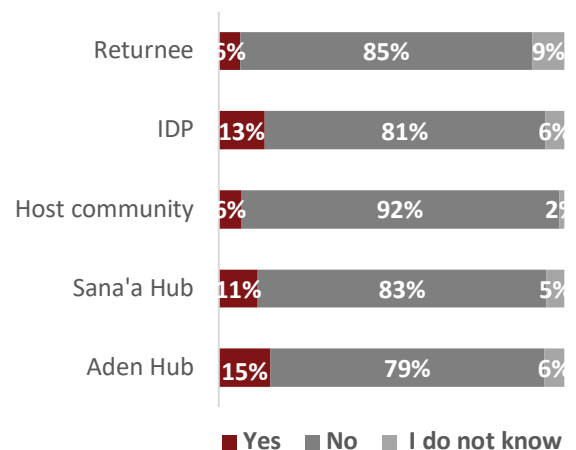
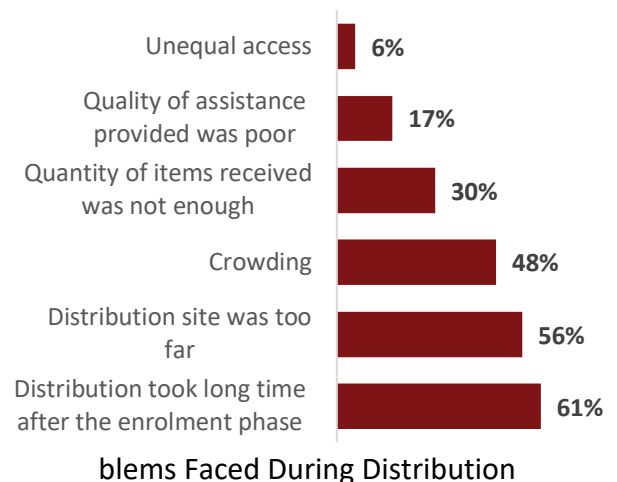


Figure 13: Problems Faced During Distribution





3.7 Housing - Physical Impact

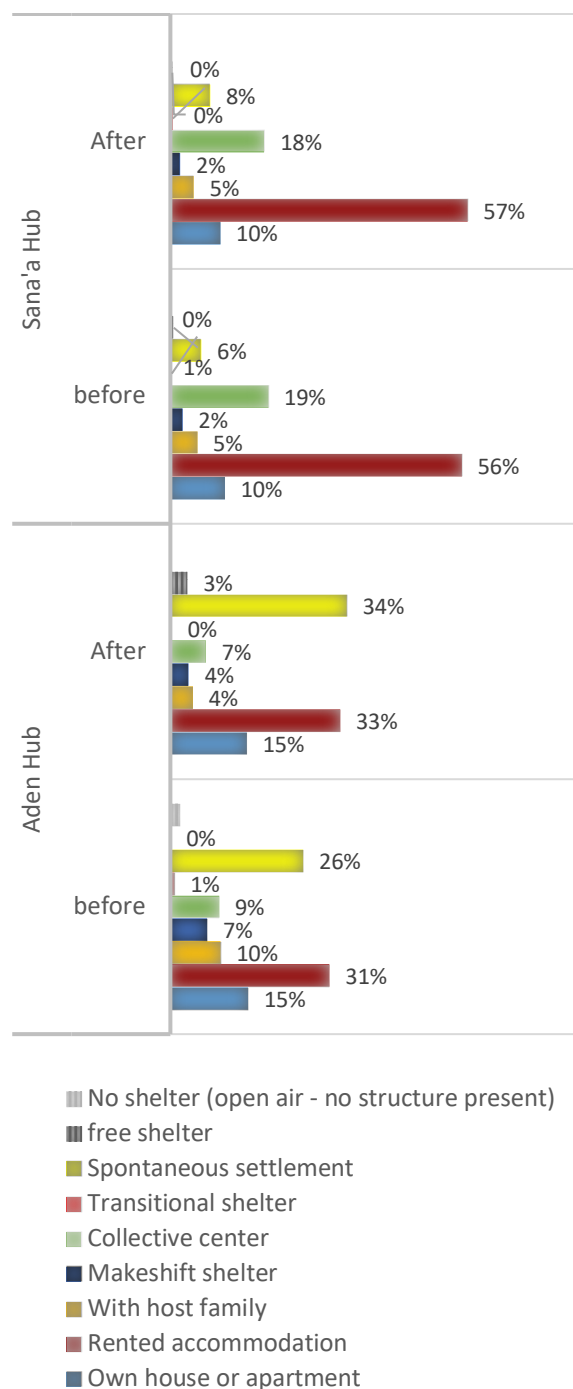
This section presents the main impact of the cluster support on improving the housing needs, specifically in terms of living condition, housing quality, and sanitation & hygiene, for the shelter clusters' beneficiaries, including IDPs, host community, and returnees.

3.7.1 Living Condition

As presented in Figure (14), that there is no significant change in the shelter types used by the supported beneficiaries after they received the shelter cluster assistance where around 33% of IDP households still live in vulnerable shelter such as makeshift shelters⁶, collective centers, transitional shelters, and spontaneous settlement (48% in Aden hub, 29% in Sana'a hub). However, the percentage of the IDP households who live in rented accommodation

increased by more than 2% in most of the selected governorates.

Figure 14: Type of Shelter Before and After Getting the Assistance



⁶ Makeshift shelter: typically built from leaves, garbage items and temporary materials

Around 81% of IDP households do not perceive themselves as being under any threat of eviction, which means the hosting arrangements for the majority remain stable. However 19% reported that they face the risk of eviction and when compared by the shelter type, the largest proportion of households reporting that they faced the risk of eviction are the ones who live in rented accommodations (67%).

The most common reasons for eviction as reported by the households are related to disputes over rent prices, families of landlords returning to reclaim shelters, and requests by authorities to free shelters, as well as ongoing clashes, shelling, and airstrikes, forced displacement, and the general lack of security in their communities.

During the FGDs, many of the participants reported that the provided assistance enabled them to move from tents and temporary shelters to better shelters.

3.7.2 Housing Quality

Over half of households (55%) stated that their housing quality is good for different reasons: good shelter ventilation (64%), good personal security with appropriate doors and windows lockers (64%), lightning (62%), enough space for women and men (57%), and good protection from the fire and bad weather direct sunlight, cold, heat, wind, and rain.

For the 45% of the households who think that their housing quality is poor as their shelters don't have enough space for essential household activities (57%) and lacking of hygienic facility (53%).

Amongst households who received cash assistance for rental subsidy or rehabilitation for the damaged house, the majority (73%) reported that their housing quality is good while the percentage was lower among those who received NFIs or winterization support.

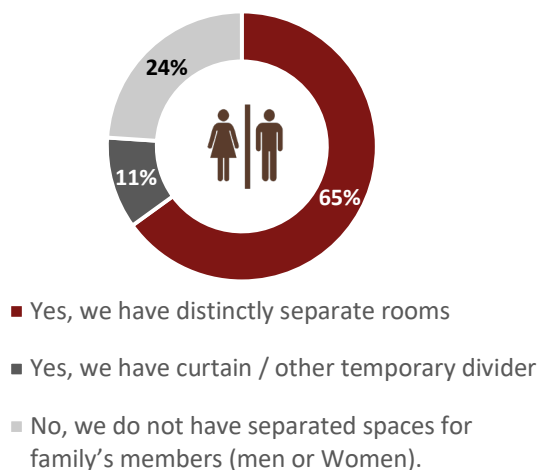
Figure 15: Housing with quality



Overall, 71% of the households declared that they have private separate rooms for women or have a curtain or other temporary divider between men and women inside the housing. Among the IDP households, around 77% have separate rooms for men and women or curtains or another temporary divider while the percentage is higher (84%) for the IDP households who received cash assistance for a rental subsidy, who reported that their houses now have separate rooms for men and women.

Most of the participants in the FGDs who have received cash for rental subsidies reported that the assistance helped them improve their housing quality, have enough space for women and men, have better access to the hygienic facility, and feel more secure now.

Figure 16: Housing Space for Women

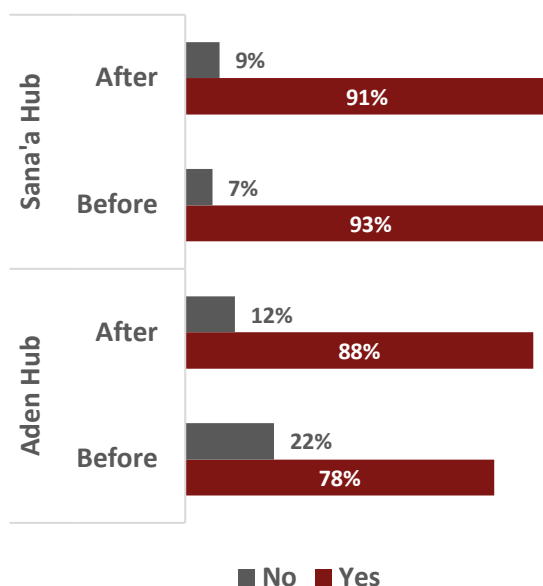


3.7.3 Sanitation and Hygiene

Overall, 90% of the households have access to toilet inside their shelter, which is almost the same percentage before providing the assistance. Between the two hubs, variations

are generally very limited, which 91% of households in Sana'a hub and 88% in Aden hub have access to a toilet. The results revealed that the access to a toilet in Aden hub has improved, while in Sana'a hub it has declined with 2% (majority interviewed were IDPs).

Figure 17: Access to toilet inside shelter (before and after receiving assistance)



The IDP households who received cash assistance for rental subsidies or rehabilitation, the vast majority (94%) have access to a private toilet in comparing to 73% before they receive the assistance. More than 72% of households stated that their health practices have improved after receiving the shelter cluster assistance, which can be contributed to the improving of their health and hygiene.



The Assistance Changed My Life

One of IDPs Said *“The assistance changed my life”*. Another head of the household aged 54 years from Khanfar district in Abyan governorate stated, *“The cash for housing intervention that we had after displacement to Al-Kod area, helped in changing our life for the better; as my 8 family members’ had finally a house which protected us all from heat and rain. We also felt more stable and even started to think of post-displacement future.”*

This IDP and his family were living in the open air because they could not afford to pay the rent of a decent house due to loss of income source as a result of displacement. Therefore, the respondents expressed that the assistance they got from the shelter cluster partners saved them from being homeless.

One of the IDP respondents said, *“We extremely have difficult times and we even faced harassment by some people in the host community. We were living in the open air and only a few paper boxes and pieces of fabric to protect us against the heat and rain.”* He added, *“after receiving the assistance we were able to rent a house with lighting, some furniture, a toilet, and some kitchen sets. In other words, we have regained the meaning of life and safety.”* He emphasized that he would not rely much on the assistance; as the assistance being temporary, but having a safe house helped him to find a job at the town market near to his house.

3.8 Access to Services

This section presents the main impact of the provided assistance on improving the access to the basic services including health, education, water & sanitation, and electricity, for the shelter cluster's beneficiaries (IDPs, host community, and returnees).

3.8.1 Access to Health Services

The Impact monitoring results show that access to health services has improved. Around 85% of the households reported that they have access to healthcare services comparing to 79% before receiving the assistance.

Geographically, the access to health services was improved by 6% in Sana'a hub, comparing to 5% in Aden hub. Where about 91% of the households in Aden hub have access to health services.



No significant differences for access to health services were observed among the IDPs, host community, and returnee households, as well as among the households who received different types of shelter assistance.

Figure 18: Access to Health Services per Hub

Sana'a Hub	After	83%
	Before	77%
Aden Hub	After	91%
	Before	86%

3.8.2 Access to Education

The results indicate that the number of children going to school after the households received assistance increased by 57% for children ages 5 to 18 years old. The percentage is higher for children ages 11 to 18 years old than for children ages 5 to 10 years as it shows in Figure (19).

Around 59% of the host community's and IDP households' children currently go to school, comparing to about 52% for the returnee households children (Figure 20). The FGDs participants from all groups (IDP, host community, and returnee households) mentioned that the main reasons for not sending children to schools: lack of income to cover school needs and expenses, schools were closed or out of service, the children have to work to support households and school location is too far from their residence.

The results indicate that the shelter cluster assistance, mainly the cash assistance has enhanced access to the educational services. IDPs can attend schools if there is capacity at the public schools. There is no formal school fee at governmental schools, but the households need to pay for textbooks, stationery, uniform, and other supplies. These costs are not affordable for majority of the households. Cash assistance (e.g., rental subsidy, rehabilitation, etc.) may increase children's access to schools by increasing the parents' ability to cover the necessary costs.

The Cash Assistance Helped Me Pay the Cost of the Surgical Operation

Hassan from Dhamar, thinks that the cash assistance did help him to pay a part of the surgical operation costs after a long time of waiting in pain. *"The on-off YER 100,000 helped me to pay for the surgical operation cost and buy some medicines. This is so good for me, Thank God,"* Hassan said.

Another IDP said, *"We decided to flee to Dhamar because there are hospitals to follow up my mother's health condition and the cash assistance helped me to buy medicines for my mother"*. However, he mentions that he is still unable to rent an adequate house. He add, *"We have moved from one area to another to survive"*. This IDP hopes to enjoy stability once again which he and his family have lost, find an adequate house to maintain his family's dignity, and to be able to send his children to school.

Figure 19: Number of Children Going to School Before and After the Assistance

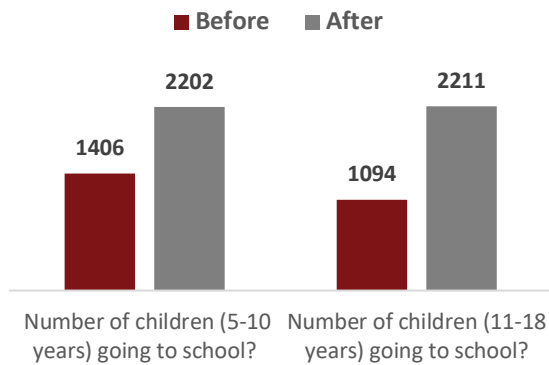
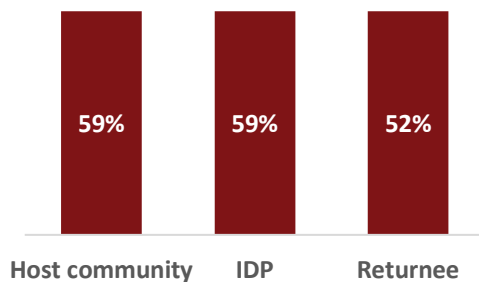


Figure 20: Number of Children Going to School per beneficiary group



3.8.3 Access to Water

The majority of the households (93%) have access to water for drinking and cooking. This percentage is almost the same before households receive the shelter assistance. The results also show that no significant difference was observed for this indicator among IDPs, host community, and returnee households, as well as among the households received different types of shelter assistance.

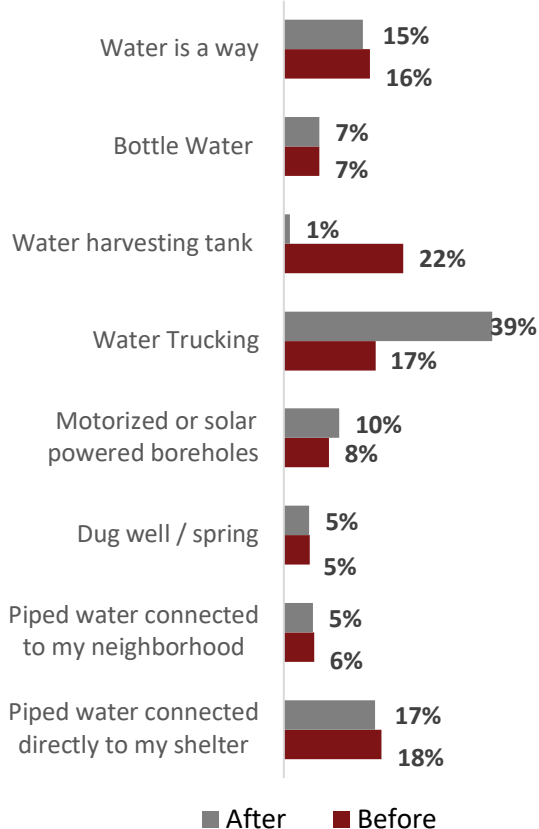
As it shows in Figure (21), the beneficiaries had a better access to improved water sources than before receiving the cluster support. Only 1% of the households still fetch water from water harvesting tanks comparing to 22% before receiving the assistance.

Around 56% of the households had access to improved water sources before receiving the assistance comparing to 79% after receiving the assistance: water trucking (39%), piped

water connected directly to shelter (17%), motorized or solar-powered boreholes (10%), and bottled water (7%).

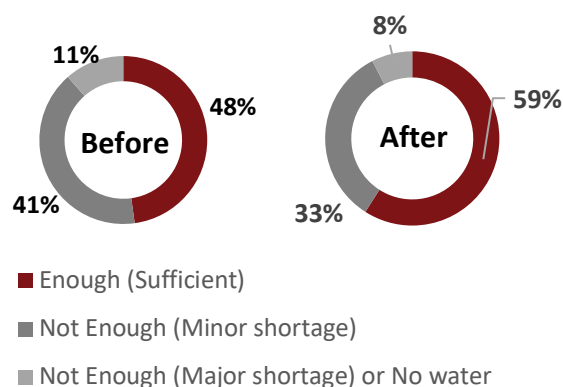
Figure 21: Water Sources Before and After

Receiving the Assistance



For the quantity of water available to households, the results show that the quantity of water available for households has generally increased than before providing the shelter interventions where 59% of respondents reported that they have enough water comparing to 48% before receiving the assistance, 33% of households have a minor shortage of water comparing to 41% before receiving the assistance, and 8% of households are still facing major shortages or no water.

Figure 22: The Quantity of Available Water for HHs before and after receiving assistance



No significant difference among households who had received a different type of shelter assistance while for beneficiaries groups, around 43% of the IDP households do not get enough quantity of water comparing to 22% of the host community households.

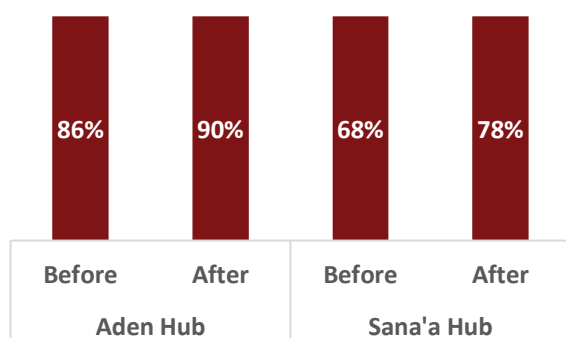
The FGDs findings indicate that the shelter cluster assistances have contributed positively in improving the access to water and having enough drinking, cooking, washing, and bathing water for the supported households. However, some of the participants, mainly from IDP households, revealed that access to safe water is one of the main challenges.

Some of the FGDs participants indicated that the water distribution points location are far from their settlements, as they have to travel for more than an hour to fetch water for their households.

3.8.4 Access to Electricity

The access to electricity was increased by 8% from 73% of households before receiving assistance to 81% after receiving the cluster assistance. The households in Sana'a hub access to electricity was increased by 10% comparing to 4% in Aden hub. However, more than 90% of the households in Aden hub currently have access to electricity while the percentage was lower (78%) in Sana'a hub Figure (23).

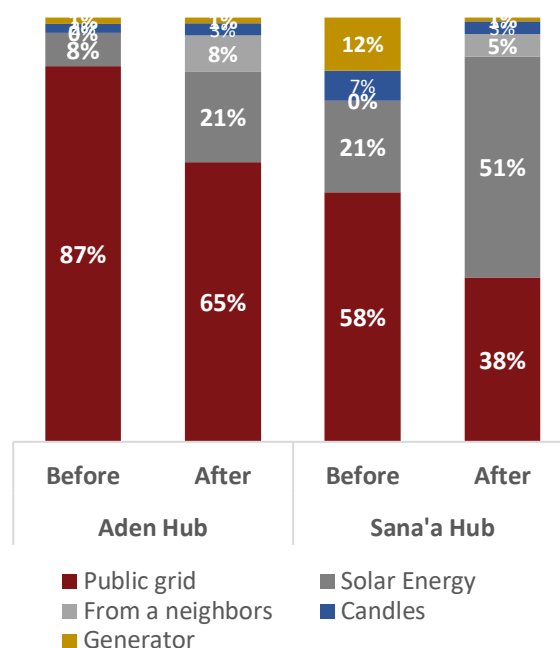
Figure 23: Access to Electricity Before and After Getting the Shelter Assistance



About 83% of the IDP households currently have access to electricity comparing to 74% before receiving the assistance. The majority of the households (81%) who received cash assistance for a rental subsidy, rehabilitation for a damaged house, and NFIs, reported having access to electricity while the percentage was lower for those who received winterization support.

Moreover, the interviews with HHs and FGDs revealed that the households received solar lanterns as part of the NFI assistance provided by the shelter cluster.

Figure 24: Electricity Sources Before and After Receiving the Assistance

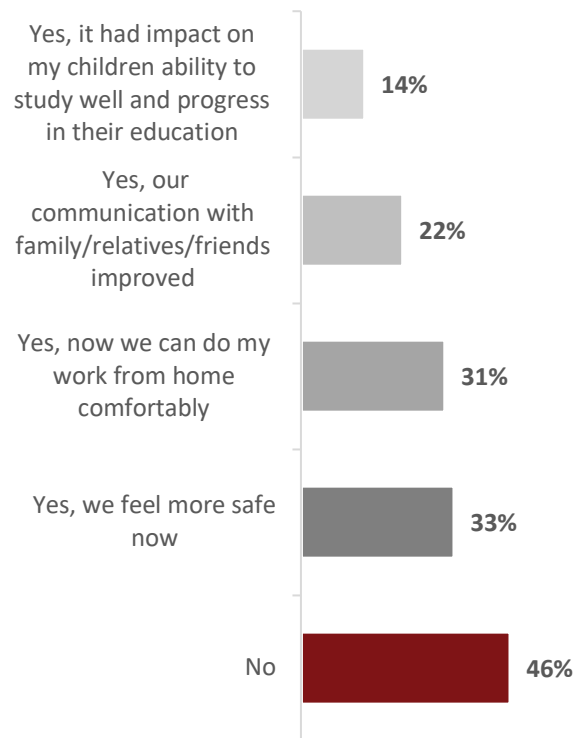


The first main source of electricity currently used by the households after receiving the assistance was public grid (45%), mainly in Aden hub and Marib governorate, where the public electricity is still functioning in these areas but has collapsed in most of the Northern governorates. The second main source of electricity used by the households was solar systems, where around 44% of the households currently use solar power for their households needs comparing to only 17% before receiving the assistance. The geographic breakdown shows that 51% of the households in Sana'a hub currently use solar power as the main source of electricity and 21% of the households in Aden hub adopted solar systems.

In an attempt to understand the direct and indirect impacts of the provided assistance, the households were inquired if they

experienced any changes in their lives as a result of the improved access to electricity after receiving the assistance. The results show that around 54% of the households experienced positive impacts resulted from the improved access to electricity where the percentages were distributed as follows: they now feel safer (33%), enhanced their ability to work from home at night (31%), improved communication with family & friends (22%), and improved children's ability to study at night (14%) (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Changes due to gained access to electricity



According to the FGDs results, across all targeted areas, it was concluded that the increase in access to electricity has improved the lives of the households, and they now feel safer, and improved hygiene and health of the household members. Moreover, some of the FGDs participants, indicated that their livelihoods have improved, where they are now more able to run businesses (tailoring, handicrafts, etc.) with electricity playing a critical role in the development and profitability of their businesses by keeping them working for longer hours.



3.9 Social Impact

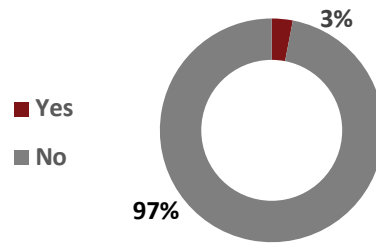
This section presents the analysis of the impact monitoring results related to the impact of the shelter cluster interventions on the social lives of the supported beneficiaries in order to find out how the provided assistances contributed to enhancing the social cohesion and community integration, as well as to reducing the gender-based violence among the supported beneficiaries and targeted communities.

3.9.1 Social Cohesion and Community Integration

Overall, the results show that the cluster provided assistance made a positive impact on beneficiaries' social cohesion and improved the relationships within the beneficiaries' family members, enhanced hospitality levels, and helped the beneficiaries integrate with the host communities.

Majority of the households (97%) stated that the shelter cluster assistance have improved the relationships within the family members. This statement was also supported by the FGDs participants who also reported that their households experienced better relationships among the family members where the provided assistance also helped in alleviating the stress related to coping with life challenges. Yet, the cash assistance seems more effective to increase the satisfaction of the households' members and help in reducing disputes.

Figure 26: Tension or Conflict within the Family After Getting the Assistance



For the 3% households revealed that the provided assistance has negatively affected the relationships within the household members, due to controlling the spending of the received cash assistance. Among the targeted areas, almost all respondents who were negatively affected were from Sana'a hub, mainly from Al-Bayda and Dhamar governorates.

3.9.2 Changes on Hospitality Level

The impact monitoring results show that 58% of the households' feel that the levels of hospitality have increased after receiving the assistance.

The majority (75%) of the households who received cash assistance for rental subsidies and winter NFIs reported that the level of hospitality increased after they received the assistance. The impact was less among those who received enhanced emergency shelter kits or NFIs kits.

During the FGDs, some of the IDPs respondents revealed that the host communities became more welcoming and more supportive after receiving the cash assistance, as the host community realized

that the IDPs were more capable of covering their needs by themselves and the burden on the host community was eased.

On the other hand, around 33% of the household feel that the level of hospitality was decreased and 9% mentioned that there was no difference in the level of hospitality. According to the FGDs, the participants revealed that the main reasons for decreased level of hospitality were: tension between IDPs and the host community, competition for housing and services, prices increment, protract conflicts, high poverty rates among host communities, and the lack of livelihood opportunities.

3.9.3 Harmony with Host Community

The majority of the households (93%) reported that they live in harmony with the host communities (87% female, 94% male). No significant differences among the different beneficiaries groups or among gender of the households' heads. However, the results show a variance among the targeted governorates where 86% of the households in Aden hub stated that they live in harmony with the host communities comparing to 95% for the households in Sana'a hub.

The households were also asked if the provided assistance caused any tension or conflict with the host community. The answers showed that only 5% of the households mentioned that the shelter cluster assistances they received caused tension or conflict with the host community (Figure 28).

No significant differences were observed among IDPs, host community, and returnee households, as well as between male and

female-headed households for this indicator. However, for the type of the provided assistance, the results show that the beneficiaries who received cash assistance for rental subsidies and NFIs faced conflicts or tensions with the host community more than the beneficiaries who received other types of shelter assistance (9% of beneficiaries who received cash assistance faced conflicts/tensions with host communities because of the provided cash).

Figure 27: Living in Harmony with Host Communities

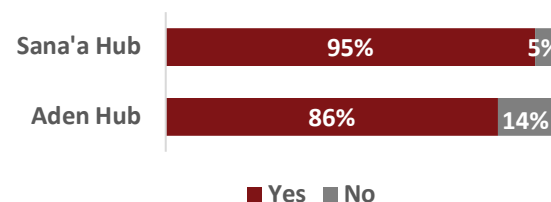
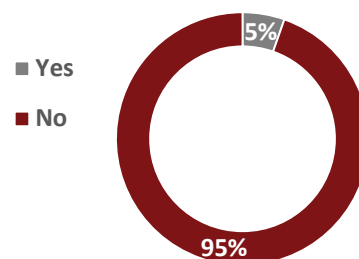


Figure 28: The provided assistance caused tension or conflict with the Host Community



In the FGDs, the participants mentioned some reasons behind the tensions and conflicts they faced with host communities: high competition for NGOs assistances between the host community and the IDPs, competition for business & jobs, lack or collapse of public services, and increasing of violence & crimes.

The Host Community Feels Jealous of IDPs

The host communities are often deprived of charities even when majority of the community households are poor and are in need of different humanitarian support. When IDPs move to their areas, the IDPs receive the major attention while the local community most vulnerable households should always speak out in order to be considered with any support similar to their IDP neighbors. *“We met some IDPs who stated that they are being harassed amid a growing sense of hatred given the assistance they get every now and then; the host community thinks that even their entitlements of the assistance go to the IDPs instead of them”,* a member of the local authority in Al-Bayda governorate said.

Also, he added, *“The assistance triggered tension between IDPs and the host community, and sometimes the assistance creates disputes especially during and after the distribution time.”* He stated that *“This dispute was resolved by working on an agreement with the relief committees in the governorate to consider the most local vulnerable households to the beneficiaries’ lists (up to 15% of the list). Now, eligible local households are reported and approved, and this soothed the tension and made co-existence more possible.”*

The interviewed cluster partners indicated that they targeted IDPs’ households, returnees, and host communities as well in all projects. In other words, the most vulnerable households from the host communities were also benefiting from the projects’ supporting activities. This design was necessary in order to reduce any possible negative impacts of services delivery. However, due to shortages of funds, not all vulnerable households in the host community get targeted which sometimes causes tension between community and partners.

The cluster partners added: the local authorities and community committees participated in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of support interventions. The high participation and involvement of the local authorities and community communities in targeting IDPs and the most vulnerable households from the host community promoted greater harmony in the host communities and mitigated tensions over resource sharing. On the other hand, most of the interviewed local authorities have clarified that they did not participate in the planning or monitoring the project, but they participated in the registration and distribution of assistance.

Moreover, the shelter cluster interventions supported the reintegration of the IDPs in the host communities through distributing cash rental assistance. Some cluster partners have indicated that other interventions are also implemented for the sake of the members of the targeted communities such as; rehabilitation or construction water schemes, where IDPs and host community participated partially in implementing some of the project activities like cash for work. Therefore, quick-impact interventions that were implemented in the targeted community contributed in strengthening social cohesion by addressing community needs.

3.9.4 Integration with Host Community

Around 29% of the households mentioned that the assistance they received from the cluster helped their households' members get more integrated with the host community. No significant differences were found across the 3 groups of beneficiaries or between the male and female-headed households. However, there were some variances across the targeted governorates and also between the beneficiaries of the different types of provided shelter assistances.

In Aden hub, about 22% of the households mentioned that the provided assistance helped their families get more integrated with the host community comparing to 31% in Sana'a hub.

About 51% of the households who received cash assistance believed that the cash assistance helped their families integrate more with the host community while the percentage was lower for the households received in-kind shelter assistance.

The FGDs participants stated that the harmony and good relations with the host community were the key factors that encouraged the IDPs to integrate with the host community. The female participants mentioned that the cash assistance they received enabled them to participate in host community weddings and other community social ceremonies. They added that they invested some of the received cash in dressing so they can join the community gatherings without warring about their appearance which also helped them integrate into community social functions.

Figure 29: The Assistance Helped in the HHs Integrate with Host Community.

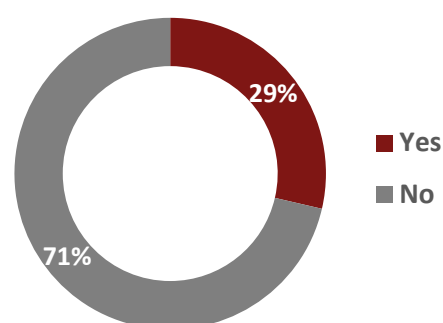
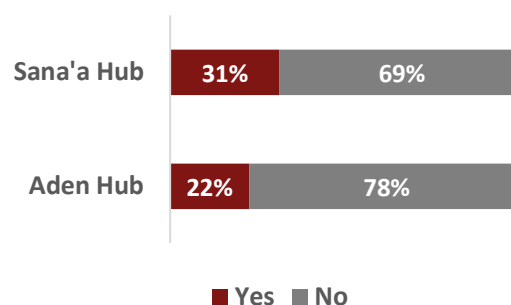


Figure 30: The Assistance Helped in the HHs Integrate with Host Community (per hub).



"Now the community trust us more because they know we receive cash assistance. So, in case we need money, we can borrow from our neighbors. Retailers also provide us our needs of goods on credit knowing that we will pay them back when we receive the cash assistance."

— FGDs participants

3.9.5 Gender-Based Violence⁷

Over 25% of the households feel that the shelter cluster assistance helped them reduce domestic violence, mainly against women and children. The FGDs participants clarified that after receiving the assistance, the stress and anxiety of the head of their households decreased which contributed in reducing the domestic violence.

Across the 3 groups of beneficiaries, the IDP households had the highest percentage (27%) of beneficiaries mentioned that the provided assistance helped in reducing the domestic violence comparing to 17% for returnee households and 11% for the host community. Across the beneficiaries who received different types of assistance, 40% of the households who received cash assistance reported that the cash assistance contributed in reducing the domestic violence, while the percentage was lower for those who received in-kind assistance.

The men and women participated in the FGDs, reported feeling safe and protected in their community after receiving assistance. There has been a reduction in domestic violence to which they credited to better shelter solutions such as rented houses. Some of the IDP participants stated that poverty and the lack of money, in turn, leads to food shortages, lack of livelihood opportunities, and lack of basic services, which are considered as the main drivers of domestic violence. Moreover, most of the FGDs participants who received cash assistance reported that cash assistance was

very effective in reducing the domestic violence where the provided cash helped their families meet their basic needs which lead to reducing tension that could end in domestic violence.

Figure 31: The Assistance Helped in the Reducing Domestic Violence

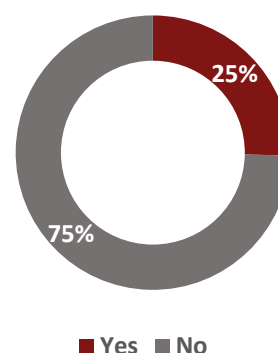
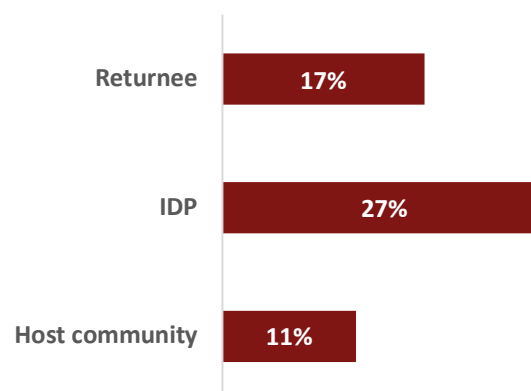


Figure 32: The Assistance Helped in the Reducing Domestic Violence (per BNF group)



⁷ Gender-Based Violence (GBV): is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e., gender) differences between males and

females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private. (IASC 2015).

Renovating My House Brought Back Safety to Us



Mohammed's family lives in a house in Tuban district in Lahj governorate, and his house had damages caused by the war. The place is now safe for the family to live in their house. The house has sustained cracks, windows shattered, and doors broken. After receiving assistance from the project, the family was able to rehabilitate their house and enjoy living in it again.

Along with Mohammed who suffers from cardiac problems, Mohammed lives in the same house with his mother and 2 sisters. Mohammed is retired and unable to work due to his illness. *"This house is my kingdom and birthplace. I feel safer in my house. The assistance we received helped me repair the house. Now, we have doors to protect my family and myself,"* he says. In short, the rehabilitation of the family house raises their feeling of being safe and secure.

Ghassan from the same area who had his house partially rehabilitated. Ghassan with his wife and 2 children also supports his parents, a disabled brother and 2 brothers-in-law. He stated *"The assistance we received served the purpose of rehabilitating our house. We also installed the main house door, rooms' doors and windows and kitchen, which made us feel safer and more comfortable"*.

3.10 Economic Impact

3.10.1 Food Security

As it shows in Figures (33 & 34), the shelter cluster assistance contributed in improving the beneficiaries' access to food and the households became more food secure.

Around 85% of the households reported that they have access to sufficient quantity of food every day after receiving the shelter cluster assistances comparing to 78% before receiving the assistance while 86% of the households eat 3 meals a day now comparing to 77% before receiving assistance.

The FGDs participants indicated that the shelter cluster assistance improved their life stability which gave them the chance to focus on searching for livelihood opportunities and look after covering the uncovered needs of their households. The respondents stated that they used the cash assistance they received for multiple purposes including purchasing food for their families. In addition, some IDP households reported that being a beneficiary of the shelter cluster, gives them a chance to receive food assistance from other NGOs active in the same area.

"When we were forced to displace from my home to Sana'a City, we had nothing, we were without shelter, without food, and without hope. A good man advised me to register on the IDPs' list and we get assistance from humanitarian organizations. We received cash assistance for rent. The assistance came at the right time, one day before Eid. We were very happy. It helped us a lot to pay for rent and provide enough food for my family."

A beneficiary said, Amanat Al-Asimah

Figure 33: Food Sufficiency Before and After Receiving Assistance

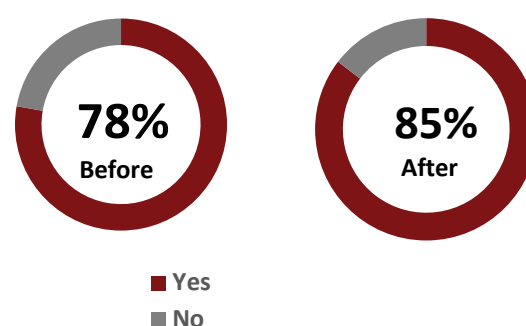
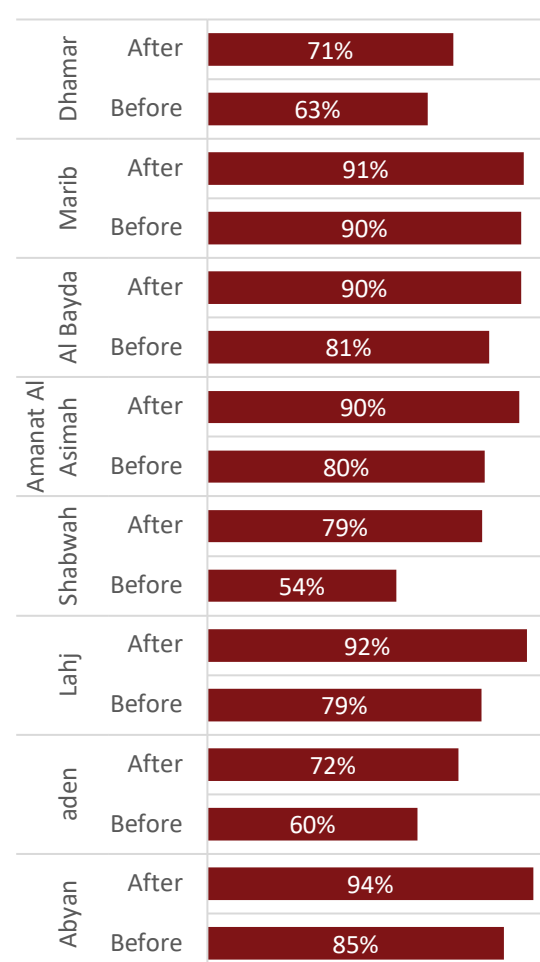


Figure 34: Food Sufficiency Before and After Receiving Assistance (per area).



3.10.2 Household Income

Around third of the households (30%) reported that their income sources were improved after they received the shelter assistance.

For the income sources, 38% of the households reported that their main source of income comes from the government or private sector jobs mainly in Abyan and Shabwah governorates, 36% of the households rely on casual or daily labor as their main source of income after receiving the assistance. The humanitarian assistance was reported as one of the main household sources of income for 18% of the households after receiving the shelter cluster assistance comparing to 10% before receiving the shelter assistance.

The FGDs participants revealed that their income was not sufficient to meet households' needs where the majority were relying on several sources of income such as salary, casual labor, and humanitarian assistance.

Overall, 30% of the households were able to cover 50% of their households needs after receiving the shelter cluster assistance while 11% of households were able to cover all their household daily needs. About 38% of the households indicated that the provided assistance didn't make a change to their households' sources of income, 18% are not able to provide any support to their households, and 2% revealed that their sources of income were less after receiving the assistance (Figure 36).

Figure 35: HH Income Sources before and after Receiving Assistance

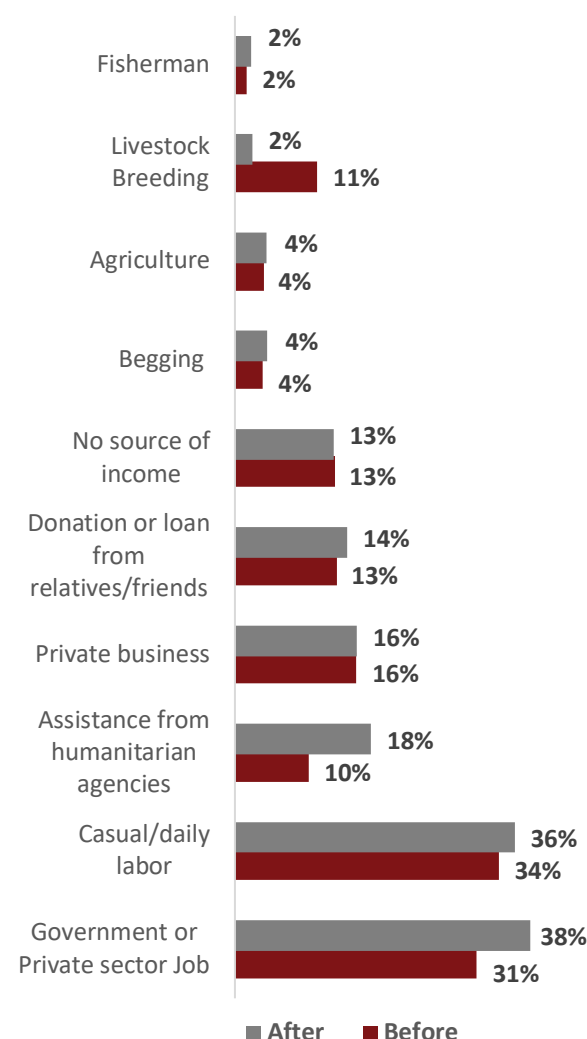
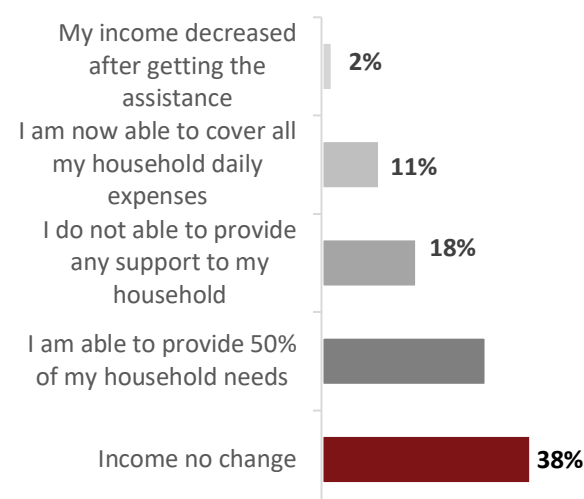


Figure 36: HH Income Sources Improvement after Receiving Assistance



In conclusion, the shelter cluster provided assistance has made a limited impact in improving the beneficiaries' income. The households concluded that the provided assistances helped them survive but didn't have great impact in improving their quality of life. However, the households who received cash assistance mentioned that the provided cash contributed to improving their income through engaging them in income-generating activities. Some of the FGDs participants hoped to receive support in obtaining opportunities for income generation in addition to the regular shelter cluster support.

3.10.3 Employment

The interviews with the local authorities and cluster partners showed that the cash for rehabilitation of damaged houses contributed in generating livelihood opportunities for local workers, direct and indirect job creation for a short time, and enhancing livelihood of the local community by using local building materials, which may maximize income multiplier effect on the local economy.

The FGDs participants mentioned that the cash assistances helped to stimulate the economic activities in the area, and the local shops in the area started to make more sales than before the program. The participants added that before receiving the cash assistance, the shops' owners were refusing to sell to beneficiaries on credit but now, the shops are fine selling to beneficiaries on credit knowing that they will get paid when the cash assistance distributed again. However, the analysis shows that the shelter cluster assistance effect on local goods and services was very modest, because the beneficiaries represent a small proportion of the population.

4. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this pilot impact monitoring, the recommendations are:

- The cash interventions beneficiaries found more satisfied than the in-kind interventions beneficiaries where the beneficiaries used the cash for multiple purposes, including shelter needs, to cover their most urgent needs. To enhance the cluster projects impact, the cluster may consider scaling up the cash interventions and work with other clusters and actors to facilitate access to basic services including water, health services, and education;
- Work with the other related clusters to improve the livelihoods situation for the supported IDPs. Access to work and having a regular source of income are central factors in IDPs decision to whether integrate into the current location or consider displace again to other locations. The Livelihood support programs should target both the IDPs and host communities through employment generation, and support to start-up small or micro-businesses, as well as through various types of vocational and business training;

- The shelter cluster may consider building an M&E system that can be used by all cluster partners for needs assessments, targeting, ongoing monitoring, and impact monitoring. The cluster partners may then be requested to use the same methodologies to carry out the M&E activities that are important for efficient designing and effective impacts. The M&E system could include a detailed framework that describes the objective, indicators, data collection tools and timeline of the different M&E activities (baselines, end-lines, PDMs, and impact monitoring). This will help develop the capacity building programs for partners to enable them use and follow the M&E System and will also allow the cluster management to accumulate the data and make advanced generalized analysis and inform strategies;
- Together with the other related clusters, and within the shelter cluster, continue advocating for the creation of a unified beneficiaries database. A unified beneficiaries database will allow for coordination of efforts among the humanitarian assistance providers and will reduce duplications, and will help target the most vulnerable populations.

5. Annexes

5.1 Annex (1): Data Collection Tools

Household Interview

Focus Group Discussion

Local Authority Interview

Key Informant Interview

5.2 Annex (2): Key Findings Sheets

Access to Education

Access to Electricity

Access to Health

Access to Housing

Access to Water

5.3 Annex (3): Targeted Locations Map

