

Project Title:

Preserving wildlife and biodiversity in Malhan Nature Reserve

Project code

255

Lead partner

Sanid Organization Nature conservation sector SONCS

Countries

Yemen

Start date

01/01/2024

End date

30/1/2027

Project Duration

36 months

Budget required per month: (\$ 1,246.8.00)

Minimum budget required for one year: (\$ 37,404.00)

The total project budget for the next three years is a minimum: (\$112,212.00)

NARRATIVE

Lead partner

LEAD PARTNER'S INFORMATION

Lead partner's details	
Legal name:	Sanid Organization Nature conservation sector
Acronym:	SONCS
Address:	Republic of Yemen Sana'a - Al-Hasba - Shu'ub District - Al-Hasba Al-Jamahiriya Street - behind Al-Jedry station.
Telephone:	+ 9671231744
Website:	https://epic.sanid.org/
Twitter account	https://twitter.com/SanidUnit
Facebook:	https://www.facebook.com/sanid.environment/

Authorized signatory of grant agreement	
Name:	Mohammed Alkabous
Job title:	CEO
Telephone:	+96771055500
Email:	info.soncs@sanid.org

Project lead contact	
Name:	Riyad Al-Sharabi
Job title:	Executive Director
Telephone:	+967775433335
Email:	programmes.soncs@sanid.org

Key project staff of lead partner	
Name:	Mohammad Ahmed Abu Hidar
Position in the project:	Program Manager
Staff CV:	Objective Quality-oriented professional with 12 years of experience and proven knowledge of translation, programs management, project and meeting planning and back-office operations. Aiming to leverage my skills at your organization

Education & Qualifications:

- Higher Diploma in Professional Translation & Interpretation, Community Services Center for Translation & Languages' Studies, Faculty of Languages (CSCTLT), Sana'a University, 01/08/2007 – 09/06/2008.
- BA in English Linguistics & Literature, Faculty of Languages, Sana'a University 01/06/ 2002-30/06/2006.
- PC Diploma-Windows, MS, Word, Excel, Power Point and Typing ,Yahoo Institute Computer and Languages, Sana'a, 2006.
- High School graduate (literature Section) 2000.

WORK EXPERIENCE:

- Operations and Programs Manager for Sanid Organization for Relief and Development (SORD), (01-10-2019-present)
- Programs Manager Assistant for Sanid Organization for Relief and Development (SORD), 10-03-2018– 30-09-2019.
- Project Manager for four projects for Sanid Organization for Relief and Development (SORD), 10-01-2019- present.
- Professional Translator for Sanid Organization for Relief and Development (SORD), 20-03-2018- present.
- Well-work experience in coordinating & arranging interviews and workshops due to my post as a coordinator and translator in (Tourism Office, Sana'a), (04/12/2006 -11/08/2016).
- Translator and Interpreter, (SHOAIB for General Contraction, Sana'a), (30-09- 2008 – 30-01-2010)
- Translator, (Arabic Center for Translation, Sana'a, Yemen) (25- 01-2006 – 29- 08- 2008)
- English Teacher, (Family Schools, Sana'a Yemen), (01- 07- 2006 – 30-05- 2007)
- Tourist Guide, (YAZEN TOURS, Sana'a Yemen), (01- 04-2006- 30-11- 2006)

Personal Skills:

- Professional knowledge of translation from English to Arabic and vice versa.
- Writing skills especially in Commercial correspondence.
- Writing projects proposals, concept note and budgets.
- Skillful in getting funds opportunities from net platforms.
- Understanding the needs of different stakeholders and communicating with them appropriately.
- Developing new ideas to solve problems.
- Building trust within team.
- Using emotional intelligence.
- Good communication and coordination skills.
- Very fast to type in both Languages English and Arabic.
- Demonstrate familiarity with word processing and spreadsheet application.
- Excellent in working with computer networks and PC maintenance.
- Definable knowledge & techniques of reporting and delivering minutes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proficiency in E-mailing / Telephone communication skills entailed in three levels-based systems (sending- responding-feed backing). ▪ team-work spirit, hard worker in all environments, and skillful in dealing with and persuading people. ▪ Professional in Consecutive translation <p>References: available on request</p>
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Name:	Abdo Mohammad Al-Shaathami
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Position in the project:	Director General of the Commission Branch
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Staff CV:	<p>Place and date of birth: Al-Mahwit city - 3/1/1970 AD - Al-Mahwit Yemeni nationality Marital status: Married Qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor's degree in Sociology, 1994 • Diploma in Environmental Sciences (Environmental Impact Assessment), Water and Environment Center, Sana'a University, 2001 AD • Diploma in Business Administration 1/25/2014 AD • Business Administration student - currently studying Business Administration, <p>Position and administrative work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational 1995 • Wave 1997 AD • Deputy Director General of the Mahwit Social Welfare Fund 98 – 1999 AD • Director General of the Mahwit Tourism Office 99-2000 AD • Director General of the Public Authority for Environmental Protection, Al Mahwit 2002-2020 AD <p>Memberships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of the Rural Women's Association 2003 • Secretary General of the Friends Without Qat Association 2005 • Coordinator of civil society organizations, Al Mahwit 2005 • Member of Al-Wafa Agricultural Society 2005 • Advisor to the Social Fund for Development 2006 • Coordinator of the Democratic Society for the Protection of Rights and Freedoms 2006 • Member of the Yemeni Philosophical Society 2005 AD • Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Delegation Foundation. 2016 AD • Founding member of the Yemeni Red Crescent Society, Al-Mahwit, 2000 • Executive Director of the Delegation Relief Foundation 2017
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Skills and abilities :-

- ☒ Communication and communication
- ☒ Training of trainers
- ☒ Writing projects
- ☒ Writing reports
- ☒ Feasibility studies for small projects
- ☒ Environmental impact assessment studies
- ☒ Direct and open format
- ☒ Code of professional conduct
- ☒ Surveys (administrative - field)
- ☒ Biodiversity management and natural resource sustainability.

Skills and abilities :-

- ☒ Curriculum training and qualification course, 1997, Sana'a
- ☒ A training course in the field of expanding basic education and training sector, 1998, Sana'a
- ☒ Workshop on the National Strategy for Poverty Alleviation (GIZ), 2003, Hodeidah
- ☒ Training of trainers
- ☒ Writing projects
- ☒ Writing reports
- ☒ Feasibility studies for small projects
- ☒ Environmental impact assessment studies
- ☒ Direct and open format
- ☒ Code of professional conduct
- ☒ Surveys (administrative - field)
- ☒ Biodiversity management and natural resource sustainability.

Experience and training courses:-

- ☒ Training courses for environmental impact assessment (Sanaa Water Basin Project) Ecoconserv
- ☒ Community activation training courses (Royal Zain Al-Sharaf Institute) - Jordan - Social Fund for Development.
- ☒ Training courses B-L-A+B-R-A, Social Fund for Development.
- ☒ Training courses in the field of forming committees and associations (Social Fund for Development).
- ☒ Training courses in the field of electoral awareness by the Supreme Elections Committee -U-N-D-P
- ☒ Training courses, basic education expansion project, training and qualification sector.
- ☒ Training courses in the field of household statistical work (Central Bureau of Statistics).
- ☒ Training courses in the field of population culture (General Authority for

	<p>Agricultural Research and Extension).</p> <p>☒ Training courses in the field of comprehensive quality management system (Arab Center for Administrative Development).</p> <p>☒ Training courses in the field of environmental impact assessment, Water and Environment Center, Sana'a University.</p> <p>☒ Training courses in the field of community marriage (reproductive health) G.T.Z</p> <p>☒ Participation in approving the Arab Strategy for Illicit Trade in Hazardous Waste (February 2009 - Cairo).</p> <p>☒ Participation in the field of biodiversity protection (10/2/2015 AD Cairo)</p> <p>Surveys and participations:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Census 1994 AD. Participation status is enumerator. • Population Census 2004 AD. Participation status: Registered. • Agricultural Survey 2001. Participation status is registered. • Occupational Survey 1998 AD. Participation capacity as researcher. • Educational Survey 1998 AD, participation status as researcher. • Evaluation of projects implemented by the World Bank in the water sector in 2013, implemented by Morsteven Company. • Environmental Impact Assessment of the Roads and Bridges Sector 2010. • Environmental Impact Assessment of the Sanitation Sector 2015. • Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Sanitation Sector, 2017. • Rare Biodiversity Survey, Environmental Sector, 2017. • Emergency intervention, Al-Mahweet Emergency Response Project, 2018. • Emergency intervention, Al-Mahweet Emergency Response Project, 2019. • Green waste survey of the Hodeidah medical facility, 2016.
Name:	Rashad Abda Mohammad
Position in the project:	Field Coordinator
Staff CV:	
Name:	Nazim Abdulaziz Al-Turk
Position in the project:	Project Coordinator
Staff CV:	
Name:	Ummah Al-Malik Al-Wadi'i
Position in the project:	Coordinator of the women's sector
Staff CV:	Qualifications: Certificate and document of graduation from high school, scientific section

Bachelor of Oral and Dental Surgery from the College of Medicine (Sanaa University) - Yemen

Secretarial diploma

Business management diploma.

Courses:

A course in applied medicine from the University of Science and Technology.

A course in cosmetic and teeth whitening.

Course in fixed orthodontics

Course in endo dontic (prof . Muhammad hammoud)

A training course at Sana'a University in education and development

Scientific conferences and meetings:

Training conference in the field of first aid of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society

Sana'a University First International Dental Conference

The 26th Conference of the Saudi Dental Association 12/29/2014 AD.

The Second Sheba Dental Conference from 7/18-19/2018 AD - Sana'a

The third scientific conference of the Medical Syndicate Yemeni dentistry and the 45th of the Doctors Union Arab Dentistry and the partnership with the Egyptian Society of Surgeons.

Scientific Conference of the Dental Syndicate and the Union of Arab Dentists - Sana'a University 9-10/2/2017 AD

The First Scientific Conference for Cosmetic Teeth and Gums 1/24-25-26/2018 AD.

The First Scientific Conference of Dentistry, Republican Hospital, Sana'a, 4/19-20/2018

Experience and previous work:

Dentist at Republican General Hospital - Al Mahwit

Dentist at the Royal Center for Oral Medicine, Surgery and Cosmetic Dentistry.

Dentist at Model Medical Center.

UNICEF Coordinator (Communication and Outreach) Eng. Al Mahwit .

Member of the Yemeni Red Crescent.

Administrator at Wafd Foundation for Development and Relief

Secretary General of the Rural Women's Charitable Association.

Language and skills:

Arabic mother tongue

Very good English.

Computer - computer packages (Microsoft Word - Excel) Power Point).

Training of Trainees (TOT)

Hobbies :

Writing and reading

The drawing

	Forming social relationships.
Name:	Shaif Ahmed Ezzedine
Position in the project:	Director of Monitoring and Evaluation
Staff CV:	<p>Qualifications, experiences and participations</p> <p>Bachelor of Education Sanaa University</p> <p>Previous experience - Courses</p> <p>Head of the Basic Education Department Department of Educational Affairs, Office of Education, Hajjah 97-99 AD</p> <p>Head of the Recruitment Section of the Personnel Affairs Department Education Office, Hajjah 2000-2002 AD</p> <p>Head of the school health department Education Office, Hajjah, 2003-2008</p> <p>Head of the Educational Media Department Education Office, Hajjah 2009-2014</p> <p>Field researcher, Access MENA program 2009 AD</p> <p>Field Researcher</p> <p>Yemeni Center for Measuring Public Opinion, Sana'a, 2008</p> <p>Coordinator of the Civil Orientation Support Foundation (Mada) Hajjah Governorate 2006-2007 AD</p> <p>Trainer and coordinator to monitor the presidential and local elections NDI 2006 AD</p> <p>A social worker at the relief center for the displaced in Haradh, UNHCR Al-Mazrak, January 2010-2011</p> <p>Supervisor for distributing dignity bags for displaced women UNFPA Al-Mazraq camps 2011 AD</p> <p>Facilitator of the National Dialogue Tent for Hajjah Governorate August 2013 AD - March 2014 AD</p> <p>Project coordinator for building the capacities of young volunteers to support civil society organizations, M / Hajjah March 2014 AD - March 2015 AD</p> <p>Emergency Relief Officer at Sanid Organization for Relief and Development 2017 AD</p> <p>Programs and Projects Officer at Sanid Organization for Relief and Development 2018 AD</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation Officer - Complaints at SANED Organization for Relief and Development 2019 AD 2020 AD</p> <p>A training course in the field of media and journalistic editing</p> <p>A course in the field of photography (video - photography)</p> <p>Automatic secretarial diploma, the comprehensive American Institute for Languages and Computers, 2013</p> <p>Diploma in Neuro Linguistic Programming 2010</p> <p>Diploma in Hypnosis according to the standards of the American Board 2010</p> <p>A course in strengthening civil order and constitutional concepts</p> <p>A course in the field of supporting the local authority, political parties and</p>

	<p>civil society organizations to support the outcomes of the dialogue and the benefits of the next stage</p> <p>TOT Training of Trainers Course</p> <p>Posts</p> <p>Field surveys in the field of child smuggling</p> <p>Field survey of displaced people from Hodeidah - NRC - Hajjah</p> <p>Field survey in the field of vulnerabilities of the displaced - Haradh - High Commissioner for Refugees UNHCR</p> <p>Active participation in the field of relief and humanitarian work for more than 10 years</p> <p>Active in charitable, humanitarian and media work</p> <p>Field research for local community studies - Yemeni Center for Measuring Public Opinion</p> <p>Field survey in the field of child labor - Haradh</p> <p>A field survey of the needs of the displaced - Al-Amana - Sana'a - Islamic Relief</p> <p>Director of several projects of the Sanid Organization for Relief and Development</p>
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Lead partner's experience:

Sanid Organization, Natural Conservation Sector (SONCS) is an independent, nongovernmental, non-profit, civil organization duly dedicated to the conservation of nature which is equipped with highly qualified team that gained in-depth experience, talents and skills gained from past implemented projects and programs. Sanid Organization is also currently contributing to conservation of nature and biodiversity, combating desertification in the Republic of Yemen, as the Organization considers Environmental Protection to be the protection of natural resources and their sustainability for future generations.

The Organization's contributions include preserving the Bulgarian vulture "Nelson" that was repatriated to its homeland, Bulgaria in coordination with FWFF and UNDP Office in Sana'a in addition to the following:

- Preserving the endangered Yemeni deer, endangered Arabian leopards, already at the brink of distinction.
- Cooperating with the animal zoos to care for the animals with special emphasis on this threatened with extinction, due to lack of food, negligence and illegal hunting.
- Conducted field survey to the Melhan Protected Area to identify the status of the animals, determine their needs and provide the necessary services required for the survival of the rare animals, preserving the habitats and providing the vet services as deemed necessary. Conducted a 10-day workshop in November 2020 for the inhabitants of Melhan protected area to educate them on the importance of nature conversation and preservation of wildlife, both animals and plants.
- Held an awareness raising session which was attended by EPC office in Mahweet, local authority and local council and community leaders to highlight the importance of nature conservation and its role in maintaining the sustainability of the natural resources and economic recovery.
- The Sanad Organization for the Nature Conservation Sector (SONCS), with its President/Mr./Representative, has now made many contributions to preserving biological diversity in the Republic of Yemen, in partnership with the General Authority for Environmental Protection, as the organization believes that protecting the environment is protecting natural resources and sustaining them for future generations.
- The organization's contributions include preserving the Nelson eagle and working to return it to its original habitat, preserving the endangered Yemeni gazelle, and cooperating with zoos in working to care for the animals in them, including the endangered Arabian leopard and a number of rare bird species.
- The organization has identified a number of important points within its upcoming plans to protect

the Yemeni environment in all governorates. In addition to holding qualifying training courses in the field of environmental protection in all its types and forms, and holding seminars, workshops and awareness-raising events in the same field.

- (SONCS) It will open broad and global horizons for protecting the Yemeni environment. It will also work to introduce the world to Yemen's unique location, which is full of unique biological diversity and charming picturesque sites.
- The journey of the Bulgarian eagle (Nelson) to Yemen and the role of SONCS in preserving the eagle and returning it to its original habitat.
- The role of SONCS in preserving and repatriating Nelson.
- FWFF tracked the Bulgarian eagle from the place of its release from one of the nature reserves located in the nearby areas of Spain through a GPS tracking device, which was provided to the eagle by FWFF while the eagle was on the move. He was followed until his arrest in the Yemeni governorate of Taiz. Sonic Company immediately sponsored and supported the return of the eagle to its original home, in coordination with the parties to the conflict in Taiz Governorate, as it is one of the contact areas where violent armed clashes broke out between the two parties. For internal conflict. Sonic sent his own team to the city of Taiz to search for the eagle, and the bird was found within 12 hours of the team's arrival. The bird (Nelson) is then cared for by the SONCS team until it eventually returns to its home. I checked the FWFF documentation related to the eagle and found that this eagle actually belonged to him. After that, SONCS communicated and coordinated with some international organizations working in the field of care and protection of birds and wildlife to work and cooperate.
- The role of (SONCS) in caring for a number of Arabian gazelles and bringing them to Taiz Zoo.
- That is why SONCS carried out its duty to protect and rescue two deer that were killed and slaughtered, sensing their responsibility towards this type of deer and the importance of their survival. Experienced specialists in caring for animals, especially deer, under the supervision of veterinarians, conducting the necessary tests, examination and treatment at the organization's headquarters.
- The role of SONCS in monitoring and evaluating the Arabian leopard in Yemen:
- SONCS proposed an initiative to evaluate and monitor the numbers of the Arabian leopard in the governorates of (Amran, Hajjah, Al Bayda, and Al Dhalea) and address the risks that threaten its survival in partnership with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) . Since the beginning of 2019, many Arabian leopards have been present in local communities and nature reserves. A number of them were subjected to poaching, according to cases monitored by the organization. A number of meetings were also held with zoo departments in Sanaa and Taiz, to learn about the conditions of tigers living there and the care they receive in industrial areas, which helped them multiply to reach 40,000 in number. One tiger in Taiz Park and two in Sanaa Park. They are in better condition compared to other populations in the wild who are poached and killed.

❖ **Personal statement:**

❖ **What do donations and funding from donors mean for us? How will this funding affect work in the field of environmental conservation and the life of the project in the long term?**

- Continuing work will be a dream come true for us. This will be a validation of our work and a testament to the importance of conservation. It will also provide us with the resources and support we need to scale the project and make a greater impact.
- As a humanitarian organization specializing in environmental conservation and working in Yemen, I face many challenges. The country is in the midst of a civil war, and there is great pressure on natural resources. However, we are determined to protect and preserve nature and preserve endangered species, including the Arabian leopard and other endangered species in Yemen.

- I believe that donations and aid will help achieve the goal of protecting the environment, preserving nature, and ensuring a sustainable future for these endangered species. It will also inspire us to continue our work and achieve the goals assigned to us.
- In addition to the specific advantages mentioned above, Van Finance will also have a major impact on Na's career. It will provide us with a platform to share our work with a wider audience and advocate for environmental conservation. It will also open new opportunities for cooperation and financing.
- We are on We are confident that donations will help us make a real difference in the world. We are committed to partnering with the authorities responsible for preserving the environment, and I believe that we can create a better future for both humans and nature.

❖ Conservation driving experience: (bullet points):

- Describe our previous leadership and executive management experience. What makes us qualified to lead this project and how do you hope to develop our leadership skills in the future?
- The team's experience in managing biodiversity conservation in Yemen.
- We have an experienced organization team for the M Lahan Nature Reserve Conservation Project, where I led a team of 5 employees in implementing the comprehensive management plan for the reserve. I also developed and implemented community conservation programs that involved local people in the management of the reserve.
- The organization's team's experience in environmental protection and nature conservation in Yemen is crucial to the success of the "Conserve a Reserve" project. Their experience and knowledge of the local context and existing networks will be invaluable in effectively implementing the project and achieving its objectives.

❖ Key aspects of the team experience:

- Proven track record: The project team has a proven track record of successful implementation of environmental projects in Yemen or similar contexts. This track record demonstrates their ability to navigate complex environments, manage resources effectively, and deliver tangible results for affected communities.
- Understanding local needs and dynamics: The team has a deep understanding of the specific needs, vulnerabilities and challenges faced by affected communities in Yemen. This understanding is essential to adapt interventions to local contexts, ensure they are culturally appropriate and meet the most pressing needs.
- Existing networks and partnerships: The team has well-established networks and partnerships with local organizations, government agencies and international humanitarian and environmental actors in Yemen. These networks can provide access to resources, facilitate coordination, and ensure project integration into existing humanitarian efforts.
- Cultural Sensitivity and Adaptability: The team has a demonstrated cultural ability to adapt to the Yemeni context. This includes understanding local customs, traditions and social dynamics, as well as the ability to modify interventions to suit the specific needs and preferences of beneficiaries.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Experience: The team has experience in monitoring and evaluation methodologies to evaluate project progress, measure impact and identify areas for improvement. This expertise is essential to ensure accountability, continuous learning, and adaptation of interventions as needed.
- By leveraging their collective expertise and experience, the project team can effectively navigate the complex humanitarian and environmental protection landscape in Yemen.

❖ Natural conversation:

- Conducting two survey studies for two natural reserves in Yemen.
- Launching a community initiative to protect the Arabian leopard from poaching.
- Participation in two international conferences on climate change and four workshops on biodiversity and ocean protection.

❖ Key publications (list the most recent/most relevant publications if possible):

- Posting news on the organization's websites.
- In order to promote and market special projects, the organization's specialized team collects donations through the organization's communication sites in special campaigns, together with partners such as Global Qafz and Ghubrahm, and marketing projects at the international and national level because of its importance to this project.
- A team from the SAND Organization for the Nature Conservation Sector (SONCS), headed by the organization's president and CEO, and with the participation of specialists from the government agency concerned with environmental protection (the Public Authority for Environmental Protection, Al-Mahwit Branch), conducted a study to evaluate the condition of the Malhan Natural Reserve in Al-Mahwit Governorate. The team studied the condition of plants and species. Wild animals, birds, reptiles and insects, studying the social situation of the local community, as well as assessing the natural resources present in the reserve and studying the effectiveness of the reserve's management. The study was also accompanied by a campaign to raise environmental awareness of the local population and the local authority, and the team produced a scientific report containing a lot of information, results, recommendations and documents for most of the protected animal and plant species and submitted periodic business reports.

❖ Explain how we can benefit from enhancing the profile and media coverage of our assistant and the project:

- Raise Awareness: You will use your increased visibility to raise awareness about nature conservation and the biodiversity of nature reserves in Yemen. This includes conducting interviews, writing articles, speaking at public events, and using social media to reach a wider audience.
- Advocacy: You will advocate for conservation policies and practices that benefit the Arabian leopard and other endangered species in Yemen. This includes working with government officials, businesses and other stakeholders to develop and implement policies and practices that promote environmental conservation and sustainable development.
- Partnerships and Resources: It will attract new partners and resources to the Arabian Leopard Conservation Project. Your growing profile will help you connect with potential partners and donors who can contribute to achieving the project goals.
- Inspiring others: You aim to inspire others to participate in environmental conservation efforts. Sharing your story and the story of the Arabian Leopard Conservation Project can motivate others to take action to protect the environment and biodiversity.

❖ Project partner(s) information

Does your project involve several partners?

Yes

❖ Partner's experience	
Name of partner	The Environment Protection Authority Al Mahwit Branch, (EPA)
Role in project	Working to build a joint, effective and purposeful information system in order to protect the plant and animal biodiversity in the nature reserve.
Partner's experience:	
<p>The General Authority for Environmental Protection was established by the Yemen Government as the sole authority with a mandate of undertaking and focusing on recovery of ecosystems, conserving biodiversity and the natural and cultural environment, good human health, efficient material cycles free from dangerous substances, sustainable use of natural resources, efficient energy use, and patterns of consumption. the environment protection and conservation and safeguarding the nature for the future generations. EPC is fully engaged in in achievement of all the objectives:</p> <p>To protect and improve the environment and environmental conditions. To take strict actions against all those who harm the environment. To enforce laws and regulation that regulate on environment protection To improve the conservation of biodiversity through educational, scientific management and training programmer; To improve the quality of life of the local community through management and conservation of natural resources; To ensure that the natural environment is used wisely and continues to be available for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations; To decrease vulnerability and improve adaptation capacity among poor local communities associated with climate change.</p> <p>In order to achieve the above objectives, the Environmental Protection Authority undertakes the following activities and programs that will eventually lead to the achievement of the tasks assigned to it by the central government:</p> <p>Awareness campaigns with the public; Educational campaigns with primary and secondary schools; Event management and organization – World Environment Day/World Wetlands Day; Workshops on wide range of environmental problems (climate change, marine ecosystem, environment awareness);Poverty alleviation projects/Community-based projects; Scientific and technical projects; Data collection – Beach monitoring, snail trail of destruction, vulnerability indexes; Corporate Social Responsibility Projects;</p>	

❖ Project background:

- Include (a) background/context of the project; (b) Threats to species/landscapes; (c) why the work is urgent/important; (d) the issues it addresses; (e) Project size; (f) The social and political situation of the country and how it affects the project.
- The proposed project aims to support the management of the Malhan Nature Reserve in Al Mahwit Governorate, Yemen. The reserve is home to various plant and animal species, including some rare and endangered species. The project will develop a management plan that takes into account all aspects and establishes a relationship between the reserve and the local community on the basis of partnership and cooperation in preserving the animal and plant components of the reserve, limited to hunting and commercial purposes, determining and organizing grazing seasons, and raising community awareness of the importance of biodiversity and the sustainability of natural resources. The project will also implement cleaning campaigns throughout the reserve and find alternatives, especially to reduce excessive tree cutting.

- The main target group for this project is the local community located in the Malhan Conservation Area with parts of five areas representing seven sub-areas. The expected direct result of this project is the preservation of animal and plant species, especially threatened species, and the sustainability of natural resources for future generations.
- The Malhan Reserve represents a unique combination of physical factors that support many different ecosystems of great biological value, including endemic and threatened species, as well as a unique use of the land itself³. The region is considered an important center for biodiversity in mountainous areas, especially with the noticeable deterioration witnessed in neighboring areas¹. Preserving these vital values is part of universal values because the environment has no borders and is considered an extension of other environments.
- Malhan Nature Reserve faces many threats to its species and landscape. These include overgrazing by livestock, logging, hunting, and habitat destruction due to human activities. These threats are urgent because they cause significant damage to ecosystem health. The proposed project aims to address these issues by developing a management plan that takes into account all aspects and establishes a relationship between the reserve and the local community on the basis of partnership and cooperation in preserving the animal and plant components of the reserve.
- The duration of this project is estimated at 12 months. The social and political situation in Yemen has remained unstable for years due to ongoing conflicts. This situation has led to a lack of funding for environmental conservation projects in Yemen. However, despite these challenges, there are still organizations working to preserve Yemen's natural heritage.

❖ Executive summary:

- The project aims to preserve the endangered biodiversity in the Malhan Natural Reserve, which is considered a unique site that still maintains its ecological system represented by the Arabian leopard, which became extinct from the Arabian Peninsula as a result of the threats and dangers surrounding its environment, the Malhan area, as well as the distinguished plants with cash crops such as medicinal plants. Aromatic and perennial trees that reach more than 300 years and varying heights of up to more than 100 metres. And all the plants and trees that are part of the process of stabilization of the soil and humans as a result of climatic variables, erosion factors, and natural disasters such as collapses as a result of their location near the towering Malhan Mountains. Therefore, the spotlight was shed on this reserve and many studies of a traditional nature and self-financing were carried out, prompting all those interested in nature to pay attention to this distinguished area of land, as the state had previously taken care to issue a decision to declare it as a natural reserve by decision issued by the Presidency of the Government No. (349) of 2010 AD. All this biodiversity is reflected in the life of the individual and society, which relies entirely on these natural resources and practices its main activity in agriculture, some handicrafts, and traditional professions. Rural women have an important and prominent role in visible and unseen activities and works, such as farming the land, raising livestock, raising wild bees. Increasing the breeding of wild carnivorous birds, such as Arabian partridges, rabbits, and voles. All the local residents of the reserve depend on these natural resources as the sole source of their livelihood and feeding their children using ancient traditional methods. It also depends on wildlife and animals (mammals, reptiles and insects). The reserve includes various plant and animal species, including some rare and endangered species. The project aims to develop a management plan that takes into account all aspects and establishes a relationship between the reserve and the local community on the basis of partnership and cooperation in preserving the animal and plant components of the reserve. This is limited to hunting and commercial purposes, determining and organizing grazing seasons, and raising community awareness of the importance of biodiversity and the sustainability of natural resources. The project

will also implement cleaning campaigns throughout the reserve and find alternatives, especially to reduce excessive cutting of trees. The main target group for this project is the local community located in the Malhan Conservation Area with parts of five areas representing seven sub-areas. The expected direct result of this project is the conservation of animal and plant species, especially threatened species, and the sustainability of natural resources for future generations. The importance of this project for international conservation is that the Malhan Reserve represents a unique combination of physical factors that support many different ecosystems of great biological value, including endemic and threatened species, as well as a unique land use in its own right. Preserving these vital values is part of universal values because the environment has no boundaries and is considered an extension of other environments.

❖ Specific impact objectives:

• Here are 3-5 SMART goals for a 3-year project to conserve endangered biodiversity in Malhan Nature Reserve:

1. Reducing poaching in Malhan Nature Reserve by 20%, from 100 reported incidents to 80 incidents by the end of the project year.
 - a. Basic data: The basic data for poaching in Malhan Nature Reserve is 100 incidents reported in the past year.
2. Increase the number of animals in the Malhan Nature Reserve by 10%, from 100 deer to 110, by the end of each project year.
 - a. Basic data: Basic data for the amount of wildlife in Malhan Nature Reserve.
3. Restore 100 hectares of degraded habitat in Malhan Nature Reserve by the end of each project year.
 - a. Basic data: The basic data for the amount of degraded habitat in Malhan Nature Reserve is 1000 hectares.
4. Raising awareness of the importance of the Malhan Nature Reserve and its biological diversity among 50% of the local community by the end of each project year.
 - a. Basic data: The basic data for awareness of Malhan Nature Reserve and its biodiversity among the local community is 25 %.
5. Develop a management plan for the Malhan Nature Reserve that will be approved by the local community and the Yemeni government by the end of the year Every year the project.
 - a. Basic data: The basic data for the Malhan Nature Reserve Management Plan is that it does not exist.
6. Achieving community partnership with the aim of strengthening social ties between members of the local community in the region.
 - a. Improving the level of family income among members of the local community and contributing to reducing poverty.

❖ These goals are considered SMART because they:

- Specific: They clearly define what the project wants to achieve.
- Measurable: It has measurable goals that can be tracked and measured.
- Achievable: It is realistic and achievable given the project resources and time constraints.
- Relevant: It is relevant to the overall project goal of preserving the Malhan Nature Reserve.
- Time-bound: They have a specific deadline that must be met by.
- The project team will collect data to track progress toward goals and measure the impact of the project. Data will be collected from a variety of sources, such as poaching reports, wildlife surveys, and community surveys.
- The project team will also work closely with the local community and the Yemeni government to ensure the success of the project. The project team will also work with international conservation organizations to share best practices and secure additional funding and technical support.

❖ Objectives:

❖ Here are 3-5 SMART goals for a three-year project to preserve the Malhan Nature Preserve:

1. Reducing poaching of the Arabian leopard by 20%, from 50 to 40 incidents annually.
2. Increasing the number of Arabian leopards in the Malhan Nature Reserve by 10% from 100 to 110 individuals.
3. Restoring 100 hectares of degraded habitat in Malhan Nature Reserve.
4. Involving 500 community members in environmental conservation activities.
5. Develop a management plan for Malhan Nature Reserve which will be approved by the local community and the Yemeni government by the end of the project year. Together we are developing a climate change adaptation plan for Malhan Nature Reserve.
6. These goals are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound. It also relies on basic data, which is essential for monitoring and evaluating the success of the project.

❖ 15. These goals are considered SMART because they:

- Specific: They clearly define what the project wants to achieve.
- Measurable: It has measurable goals that can be tracked and measured.
- Achievable: It is realistic and achievable given the project resources and time constraints.
- Related: It is relevant to the overall project goal of preserving the Malhan Nature Reserve.
- Time-bound: They have a specific deadline that must be met.
- The project team will collect data to track progress toward goals and measure the impact of the project. Data will be collected from a variety of sources, such as poaching reports, wildlife surveys, and community surveys.
- The project team will also work closely with the local community and the Yemeni government to ensure the success of the project. The project team and I are committed to working with all stakeholders to ensure the success of this important project.

❖ 16. expected outcomes:

❖ The expected results of the Malhan Nature Reserve protection project are as follows.:

- Restoring degraded habitats in Malhan Nature Reserve: The project will restore 100 hectares of degraded habitats in Malhan Nature Reserve. This will be achieved by planting native trees and shrubs, and combating invasive species.
- Reducing poaching of the Arabian leopard: The project will work to reduce poaching of the Arabian leopard by 20%, from 5 to 10 incidents annually. This will be achieved through anti-poaching patrols, community engagement, and education programmes.
- Increasing the number of Arabian leopards in Malhan Nature Reserve: The project will increase the number of Arabian leopards in Malhan Nature Reserve by 10%, from 100 to 110 individuals. This will be achieved through habitat restoration, anti-poaching measures, research and monitoring.
- Community members involved in conservation activities: The project will engage 100 community members in conservation activities. This will be achieved through community awareness programmes, training workshops and job creation opportunities.

- Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Malhan Nature Reserve: The project will develop a climate change adaptation plan for Malhan Nature Reserve. This plan will identify the risks posed by climate change and develop strategies to mitigate these risks.
- In addition to these specific outcomes, the project is also expected to have a number of other positive impacts, such as:
 - Increase awareness of the importance of preserving the environment among the local community and the general public.
 - Improving the livelihoods of local community members.
 - A more sustainable and resilient ecosystem in Malhan Nature Reserve.
 - Responding to the members of the local community in the reserve and bringing joy and joy to them by rehabilitating them and spreading awareness among them.
- I believe that the Malhan Nature Reserve Conservation Project has the potential to make a significant positive impact on the reserve, the local community and the surrounding environment. I am committed to working with all stakeholders to ensure the success of this important project.

❖ **the owners:**

❖ **Describe the relationship with the local stakeholders with whom we work. How did you involve them in designing and implementing the project?**

- We have strong relationships with the local community in the Malhan Nature Reserve. We worked closely with community leaders and members throughout the design and implementation of the Malhan Nature Reserve Conservation Project.
- We involved the local community in the project in the following ways:
 - held a number of regular meetings with community leaders to discuss the project and get their feedback.
 - We conducted community surveys to learn about the needs and interests of the community.
 - We have recruited local people to work on the project, including anti-poaching patrols, community outreach workers, and habitat restoration workers.
 - We have developed and implemented community education programs about the importance of preserving the environment and the benefits of the project.
 - As a result of these efforts, the local community has become very supportive of the Malhan Nature Reserve conservation project. They view the project as a way to protect their natural resources, improve their livelihoods, and build a better future for their children.
 - Forming community committees made up of social figures such as (teachers, male and female secondary school students), leading to the establishment of environmental associations concerned with spreading environmental awareness.

❖ **The following groups and people are participating in the project:**

- Local community leaders and members.
- Government officials.
- Anti-poaching patrols.
- Community outreach workers.

- Habitat restoration workers.
- Researchers.
- Project management team.
- Volunteer workers at the Malhan Reserve.

❖ **Focal species/ecosystem:**

- Focal species (common and Latin name and IUCN Red List status)/ecosystem:
- Focal Ecosystem: The Malhan Natural Reserve is a mountain range surrounded by mountain slopes, agricultural lands, valleys, and the foothills of the Tihama Mountains. The reserve has a mountainous and plain climate. The climate of the mountainous regions is moderate in summer and cold in winter, while the plain regions are characterized by hot summers and mild winters. Rainfall is heavy in summer, abundant in mountainous areas, and limited and rare in winter.
- Malhan Nature Reserve is a unique ecosystem that supports a wide range of flora and fauna, including many rare and endangered species. The reserve is also home to a number of important water resources and plays an important role in preventing soil erosion.
- Focal Species: The focal species of the Whitley Prize for Conservation of Malhan Nature Reserve project is the Arabian leopard (*Panthera pardus nimr*). The Arabian leopard is listed as critically endangered on the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species. It is estimated that there are fewer than 200 individuals left in the wild.
- Malhan Nature Reserve is one of the last strongholds of the Arabian leopard in Yemen. The reserve is also home to a variety of other threatened and endangered species, such as the Arabian gazelle, Arabian tahr, and Yemeni mountain hare.
- Project objectives: The objective of the project is to preserve the Malhan Nature Reserve and its biological diversity. The project will focus on protecting the Arabian leopard and its habitat, in addition to other threatened and endangered species. The project will also work to raise awareness of the importance of the reserve and its biological diversity among the local community.

❖ **Expected results: The project is expected to achieve a number of positive results, including:**

- Reducing poaching of the Arabian leopard and other wild animals.
- Increase awareness of the importance of the Malhan Nature Reserve and its biological diversity among the local community.
- Improving reserve management.
- Habitat restoration.
- Reducing human-wildlife conflict.
- Conservation Project is an important project that will help protect one of the most distinctive and valuable ecosystems in Yemen. The project will also benefit the local community by providing economic opportunities and reducing human-wildlife conflict.

❖ Other types:

- ❖ The biodiversity of the Malhan Nature Reserve is truly unique and impressive. The reserve is home to a wide range of plants and animals, including many rare and endangered species.

Countries/Region(s):	Republic of Yemen - Al Mahwit Governorate.
Web site name:	Malhan Nature Reserve https://maps.app.goo.gl/hLyjE1kYvNJB1ro87 https://maps.app.goo.gl/H18HNsuA83SjWng27
Site size (ha/km):	The area of the Malhan Natural Reserve is estimated at 320 square kilometers.

❖ Brief description (including map(s)):

- Malhan Reserve is located in Al Mahwit Governorate and is distinguished by its distinct geographical location along the eastern coast of the Red Sea, at an altitude ranging between (400-1700) meters above sea level. It has two climates: a “humid” tropical climate in the lowland areas, and a moderate rainy climate in the mountainous areas. Upper, where rainfall amounts range between (150-600 mm), with clouds and fog forming almost all days of the year, which gives the region high humidity, which has had a major impact on the abundance of biodiversity in the region, including plants and other organisms.
- It is distinguished by being one of the only sites in which the density of its natural cover, which depends on wildlife and animals (mammals, reptiles, and insects), has stopped. It also includes the Malhan Reserve due to the small number of people present there and their practices. They stressed that it guarantees you the enjoyment of this heritage and the natural interest in its diversity. They also exchanged interest and stipulated what is necessary to live and enjoy the beauty and diversity.

❖ Location map:



❖ Project description:

Project stakeholders and beneficiaries

Project stakeholders

The General Authority for Environmental Protection in Yemen is the local authority in the targeted areas
Beneficiaries.

The population of the targeted areas in the targeted areas are as follows:

The population of Malhan District is estimated at approximately 89,224 thousand people (according to the 2004 census).

Women and men will be part of the project implementation, and they will work to create job opportunities and

preserve the environment by allocating 50% of the economic empowerment program to reduce illicit trade, and 50% of women will be in the field awareness team.

❖ **Of particular note is the plant diversity of the reserve. The types of plants found in the reserve include:**

- We are back (Capares Tomentosa).
- Sidr (Zyzyphus jujube).
- Shepherd's goods. (Euphorbia schemperiana)
- Asak (Acacia sial).
- Praise of Al-Khidr. (Calotropis procera)
- Pylon (Acacia tortilis).
- Wild jasmine. (Jasminum officinale)
- Aloe Vera (Opuntia Ficus indica)
- Depth hawk (Capparis decidua)
- Khans (Acacia nilotica)
- Valley (Ficus sycomorus)
- Year (Celtis Australia)
- Delicacy (Acacia senegalese)
- The plant (Balanites aegyptiaca)
- Kharmash (Ceratonia silica)
- Ten (Juniperus procera)
- The reserve is also home to a variety of animal species, including:
- Striped hyena (Hyaena hyaena)
- Baboons (Papio hamadryas)
- Red fox (Vulpes vulpes)
- Lynx (lynx lynx)
- Wild rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus)
- Lint (Procavia capensis)
- Arabian partridge (Alectoris melanocephala)
- Hammerhead (Francolinus francolinus)
- Abu monkeys and Abyssinian crows (Corvus ruficollis)
- Yellow-bellied nightingale (Luscinia megarhynchos)
- Gray moose (Silvia mestasia)
- Ringed dove (Streptopelia risoria)
- Arabian pendulum (Aureus aureus)
- The reserve is also home to a variety of insects and reptiles, including lizards and snakes.
- The biodiversity of the Malhan Nature Reserve is a valuable asset to Yemen and the world. The reserve is home to a number of rare and endangered species, and plays an important role in protecting water resources and preventing soil erosion. The Whitley Prize for Conservation of Malhan Nature Reserve is an important project that will help protect this unique and valuable ecosystem.

❖ Success guide:

What makes us confident that the proposed activities will succeed and be effective in achieving the desired project outcomes?

We are confident that the activities proposed in the Malhan Nature Reserve Conservation Project will succeed and be effective in achieving the desired project outcomes for the following reasons:

- The proposed activities are based on sound scientific evidence and best practices in the field of environmental conservation. For example, anti-poaching patrols have proven effective in reducing poaching, and habitat restoration is essential to improving the status of wildlife.
- We have extensive experience in environmental conservation work in Yemen, and we have created a team that deeply understands the challenges and opportunities facing the Malhan Nature Reserve.
- We have a strong relationship with the local community, and they support the project.
- We are confident that the activities proposed in the Malhan Nature Reserve Conservation Project will be effective in achieving the desired project outcomes because they are based on sound scientific evidence and best practices in environmental conservation. I have extensive experience in environmental conservation work in Yemen, and I have a strong relationship with the local community. The project also has the support of the government and other key stakeholders.
- We are committed to monitoring and evaluating the success of the project to ensure that we are on track to achieve our goals. I will also regularly share information on the progress of the project with the Whitley Prize team and other stakeholders.
- Gaining the trust of the entities funding the project .
- The entitlement and priority to implement such activities is a humanitarian gesture in recognition of the exceptional circumstances and conditions experienced by the Yemeni environment and the Yemeni people.

❖ Theory of change:
❖ Theory of Change Scheme for the Malhan Nature Reserve Conservation Project:
▪ Input
▪ Project team experience
▪ Support the local community
▪ Government support
▪ Activities.
▪ Anti-poaching patrols.
▪ Habitat restoration.
▪ Community engagement programs.
▪ Planning for adaptation to climate change.
❖ Outputs:
▪ Reduced poaching.
▪ Improving habitat condition.
▪ Increase community participation in preserving the environment.
▪ Climate change adaptation plan.
❖ Results:
▪ Increasing the numbers of the Arabian leopard.
▪ A more sustainable and resilient ecosystem in the Malhan Nature Reserve.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving the livelihoods of local community members. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase awareness and appreciation for conservation. 	
❖ impact:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preserving biodiversity and environmental balance in the Malhan Nature Reserve for future generations. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assumptions. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whitley Prize funding will be maintained for the duration of the project. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project team will have the experience and resources necessary to successfully implement the project. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The local community will continue to support the project. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The government will continue to support the project. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The climate change adaptation plan will be effective in mitigating the effects of climate change on the Malhan M 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I believe that this theory of change diagram accurately reflects the causal relationships between a project's in outputs, outcomes, and impact. I am confident that the proposed activities will lead to the desired results and in that the assumptions are met. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We are committed to monitoring and evaluating project success to ensure we are on track to achieve our g regularly share information on the progress of the project with the Whitley Prize team and other stakeholders. 	

- ❖ Logical framework and timeline for the project years:
- ❖ Logical framework:
- ❖ Summarize the methods in a logical framework. The logframe will be used to monitor the progress of your project over a 12-month period for each year. Add rows as necessary. An example is given below for your reference.

❖ Impact: Preserving wildlife and biodiversity in Malhan Nature Reserve:			
❖ Project results: Preserving biodiversity in the Malhan Nature Reserve and protecting endangered species:			
• Activities: • (What will you do to achieve the goals)	• Activity indicators: • (Measurable indicators that show the impact of your activity)	• Results indicators: • (Measurable indicators show that the activity leads to effective results .)	• Risks and assumptions: • (Include plans on how to overcome it.)
Objective 1: Develop and launch the training program.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.1 Develop and implement a training program for users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of training courses implemented. ▪ 1.1.2% of users who successfully completed the training program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved user knowledge and skills, as measured by post-training evaluation. - Increase user satisfaction and trust, which is measured through user surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk: Difficulty scheduling training sessions. - Mitigation Plan: Plan training sessions in advance and provide multiple options for users to choose from. - Assumption: Users have access to the technology and resources needed to participate in the training program.
1.2 Enhance user engagement through gaming features.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1.2.1 Activity Index: Number of users who engage in game-related activities. ▪ 1.2.2 Activity Index: User interaction level and time spent on gaming features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in user retention and frequency of use, measured through user engagement metrics. - Improved user learning outcomes, as measured by knowledge assessments before and after using the game feature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk: User disinterest or disengagement in game features. - Mitigation Plan: Conduct user research and feedback sessions to ensure that game features align with users' preferences and motivations. - Assumption: Users find gaming features motivating and fun.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 2: Enhance customer support and response time. 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.1 Improved customer support and response time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.1.1 Average response time to inquiries or support requests submitted by users. ▪ 2.1.2 User satisfaction with customer support services, which is measured through user surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased user satisfaction with customer support, measured through user surveys. - Reduction in unresolved issues reported by users, measured by the number of support requests transferred or unresolved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk: Insufficient resources or capacity to handle user inquiries. - Mitigation Plan: Implement a ticket system or chatbot for automated responses and timely support. - Assumption: Users value effective responses and efficient customer support.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.2 Continuously updating and improving content and resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.2.1 Number of new pieces of content created or updated. ▪ 2.2.2: User interaction with newly updated content, measured through usage metrics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased user satisfaction with the quality and relevance of content, which is measured through user surveys. - Improvement in user learning outcomes, measured through assessments or tests related to updated content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk: Limited resources or expertise to create and update content. - Mitigation plan: Collaborate with subject matter experts or collaborate with content providers to ensure high-quality, up-to-date resources. - Assumption: Users value relevant and useful content.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 3: Develop and implement a marketing and awareness campaign. 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.1.1 Number of marketing channels used (social media, email campaigns, online advertising). ▪ 3.1.2 Increase in traffic to the website and user registration associated with the marketing campaign. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase brand awareness and reach, measured through website analytics and social media metrics. - Increase in user acquisition and engagement, measured through registrations and user usage metrics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk: Limited budget for marketing activities. - Mitigation plan: Focus on cost-effective channels and tactics, such as targeted social media campaigns and collaborations with influencers or partners. - Assumption: Effective marketing efforts will increase user acquisition and awareness.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.1 Develop and implement a marketing and awareness campaign. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.2.1 Number of user surveys conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased user satisfaction with product features and improvements, measured through surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk: Difficulty in interpreting and prioritizing user comments.

3.2 Collect user feedback and incorporate it into product improvements.

❖ Budget:

BUDGET: Malhan Project Budget:

Note: The project is designed for a period of 3 years, as well as the estimated budget for the project for a period of 36 months (3 years). It is also divisible to implement over one or two years by dividing the budget by 3, so that the annual budget for the project is (\$112,212.00) US dollars, including the implementation of all activities, with the number of iterations distributed. activities in proportion to the annual budget,

Budget Categories		Budget Line Description	Unit	Number of units	Unit value	Total cost in US dollars	Detailed Explanation and Justification
1. Staff and other personnel costs							
1.	Staff costs* (gross salary + social fees + employer costs)	project manager	Per month	12	\$700.00	\$8,400.00	10 % of the total salary will be deducted and disbursed to the General Tax Authority.
2.	Staff costs* (gross salary + social fees + employer costs)	project coordinator	Per month	11	\$600.00	\$6,600.00	10 % of the project manager's working hours.
3.	Staff costs* (gross salary + social fees + employer costs)	Fainancial assistant	Per month	6	\$450.00	\$2,700.00	10 % of the total salary will be deducted and disbursed to the General Tax Authority
4.	Staff costs* (gross salary + social fees + employer costs)	Logistics employee	Per month	6	\$400.00	\$2,400.00	100% of the project coordinator's working hours
5.	Staff costs* (gross salary + social fees + employer costs)	Monitoring and evaluation officer	Per month	7	\$400.00	\$2,800.00	10 % of the total salary will be deducted and disbursed to the General Tax Authority.
6.	Staff costs* (gross salary + social fees + employer costs)	Expert in biodiversity studies and endangered species.	Per month	7	\$9,00.00	\$6,300.00	70% of the financial assistant's working hours for the project.
7.	Staff costs* (gross salary + social fees + employer	Women and	Per month	7	\$350.00	\$2,450.00	10 % of the total salary will be deducted

	costs)	Awareness Sector Coordinator.					and disbursed to the General Tax Authority.
Total Section							\$31,650.00
2. Office equipment							
1.	Project supplies (non-office related)	Fixed camera	For each participant	3	\$750.00	\$2,250.00	3 non-invasive remote camera traps (TMs and Cam Trakker Rangers) in order to monitor and record wildlife in the reserve.
2.	Project supplies (non-office related)	Digital photography camera	For each participant	1	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	A modern digital photography camera in order to document the natural landscape and its topography and diversity, with the participation of the media and international actors.
3.	Project supplies (non-office related)	laptop	For each participant	1	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	Providing the team coordinator, endangered animal specialist, endangered plant specialist, map specialist, and member of the Environmental Protection Society) with laptop computers to save and manage information and data.
4.	Project supplies (non-office related)	positioning device.	For each participant	3	\$150.00	\$450.00	The field team will be provided with GPS devices to identify and record the locations of the Arabian leopard
5.	Project supplies (non-office related)	Long range binoculars	For each participant	2	\$250.00	\$500.00	The field team will be provided with long-range night vision, and another reserve will be purchased, to monitor the movements of the Arabian leopard and the places where it moves.
6.	Project supplies (non-office related)	Energizer battery	Each camera and GPS	180	\$3.00	\$540.00	Energizer battery for cameras and GPS.
7.	Project supplies (non-office related)	64 GB internal memory	For each camera	8	\$17.00	\$136.00	64GB flash memory for cameras *9. 64 GB flash memory to save data *6.
8.	Project supplies (non-office related)	Jackets and	For each	12	\$25.00	\$300.00	Jackets and beanies with the EPA logo

		beanies.	participant				and. (SONCs).
9.	Project supplies (non-office related)	desktop gadgets	For each group	9	\$40.00	\$360.00	Pens + notebooks + inks + printing papers for the field team.
10.	Project supplies (non-office related)	Color laser printer	For each participant	1	\$550.00	\$550.00	The printer will be used in the field while implementing community awareness activities and documenting the monitoring process.
Total Section							\$13,000.00
3. Travel crew							
	Travel (international travel, domestic travel, accommodation)	Travel and accommodation of the monitoring team in the targeted reserves.	Per day	90	\$150.00	\$13,000	Each member of the field monitoring team is paid \$ 40 * 5 people = 50 \$ per day \$40 includes food, drinks, communications and other expenses. The monitoring team consists of (a specialist in the study of endangered plants and animals, a specialist in studies of endangered animals (plants, a specialist in information systems and maps, a field coordinator, a member of the Environmental Protection Society).
	Travel (international travel, domestic travel, accommodation, accommodation)	Field guide	For each participant	3	\$350.00	\$1,050	For a natural diet field guide * 30 * \$20 = \$1200 per person.
Total Section							\$14,050.00
4. Meetings and workshops (venue costs, food, speaker fees)							
	Meetings and workshops (venue costs, food, speaker fees)	An introductory workshop about the project	Per day	1	\$750.00	\$750.00	An introductory workshop on the project will be carried out for one day at a cost of \$550, which includes renting the hall + rest room + stationery + documentation + media publication + banner + transportation allowance of \$35*5.

Meetings and workshops (venue costs, food, speaker fees)	Training 30 people on community awareness methods to preserve the protection of nature, wildlife and endangered species in the reserve during the project.	For each group	1	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	10 people * 3 targeted reserves * 3 days will be trained. Training costs include trainers' wages, breaks, stationery, signage, hall, and transportation.
Meetings and workshops (venue costs, food, speaker fees)	Training community volunteers on community awareness methods to preserve nature, wildlife, and endangered species.	For each group	2	\$17,000.00	\$3,400.00	Empowering 30 families (15 males and 15 females) in managing small projects. 10 vulnerable families * All those residing in the reserve will be targeted within a mini-training program lasting ten days for each group. Beneficiaries are provided with the basics of small project management and benefit from modern methods to help in the success of the projects they will create.
Meetings and workshops (venue costs, food, speaker fees)	Implementing a field awareness campaign with the participation of community committees in the targeted areas. Targeting 2,000 local residents.	Per day	20	\$900.00	\$18,000.00	Per person: \$5 * 30 days = \$900. Each person will educate 200 goals.
Total Section					36,450.00	

5 . Indirect costs (office rent, communications, office services, electricity, insurances, fees, etc.)

water			\$50.00	1	\$36.00	\$1,800.00
electricity			\$80.00	1	\$36.00	\$2,880.00
Cleaning materials			\$100.00	1	\$24.00	\$2,400.00
Total Section						\$7,080.00
General details of the budget						
1. Staff costs						\$ 31,650.00
2. Office equipment						\$13,000.00
3. Travel crew						\$14,050.00
4. Meetings and workshops (venue costs, food, speakerfees(\$37,150.00
Office supplies						\$7,080.00
Total amount						\$102,930.00
Indirect costs (max. 7 (%)						\$9,282.00
Total project budget						\$112,212.00

Bank account information for the organization in the bank.

Name of Account Holder	Sanid organization for relief and development
Account Address	Yamen - Sana'a . Shu'aub - alhabari street
Account No USD	417-157182 - 02
Bank Name	YEMEN KUWAIT BANK HEAD OFFICE SANA'A
Bank Address	SANA'A Al-Zubairi Street
Swift Code	YKBAYESA
Branch	60thSTOffice
Bank phone number	0096701209451
Bank email address	i.alweshah@yk-bank.com

A brief study of the reserve

❑ A team from the Sanid organization Nature conservation sector (SONCS), headed by the sector director and with the participation of specialists from the government agency concerned with environmental protection (the Public Authority for Environmental Protection), conducted a study to evaluate the condition of the Malhan Natural Reserve in Al Mahwit Governorate. The team studied the condition of plants, wild animal species, birds, reptiles, and insects, and studied the social condition of the local community. As well as evaluating the natural resources in the reserve and studying the effectiveness of management of the reserve. The study was also accompanied by an environmental awareness campaign for the local population and the local authority during the period in January 2021 AD. The team came out with a scientific report that contains a lot of information, results, recommendations and documentation for most parts of the reserve and the animal and plant species.

• General information about the reserve.

- Malhan Reserve is located in Al Mahwit Governorate and is distinguished by its... As it is one of the few sites that still maintains the density of its natural plant cover, which depends on wildlife and animal life (mammals ·reptiles ·and insects). As well as a result of the small number of local residents present there and their practice of customs and traditions that call for the preservation of this natural heritage and concern for its deterioration, as it exchanges their concern and provides them with their living requirements and enjoys the beauty of its picturesque nature.

• the site.

Malhan is an impenetrable and fortified mountain in the west of Al-Mahwit Governorate overlooking the city of Al- Mutahjim from Tihama, and perpendicular to Mount Hafash from the west. It was known in the past as Rayshan. In terms of hadiths, It lies between the following two lines:

00 43 17N 30 15 7E

30 17 43N 00 24 15E

• Space.

- ❖ is estimated at (320) square kilometers.

• the border.

- ❖ The borders of the forest coincide with the administrative boundaries of the Malhan District of Al-Mahwit Governorate and the Tihami Plains, which are from the north, Haffash District, from the south, Al-Dhuha District, Al-Hudaydah Governorate, and Bani Saad District, and from the west, Al-Zaidiyah and Al-Mikhlaif Districts.

• Population.

- The population of Malhan District is estimated at approximately 89,224 thousand people (according to the 2004 census).

• Access to Malhan Reserve.

- It is possible to reach the Malhan Natural Reserve via the road to the city of Bajil and then Al-Kaden, passing through a road within the borders of the valleys, which are still rich in great biodiversity and wonderful habitats for many living organisms. It can also be reached from the center of Al-Mahwit Governorate, passing through Al-Khabt District. And also It can be reached from the Hodeidah - Haradh international road, where it is located It is very far from this main roa.

• Administrative division.

- Administratively, Al Mahwit Governorate is affiliated with eight districts, including Al Mahwit, the administrative center of the governorate. The directorates of Al Mahwit Governorate are as follows:
- Shibam Kawkaban District.
- Al-Rajam District.
- Malhan District.
- Khamis Bani Saad District.
- Al Taweelah District.
- Al-Nuwaira District.
- Al Khabat District.
- Hafash District.

• Topography.

- Studies indicated Geological It is a wide, high rocky area formed by mountain ranges Rocky plateaus of a number of high mountains, and It consists of limestone rocks Basalt And Jurassicism And The base dates back to intermediate geological time Other geological times, much older , were formed between those mountains and plateaus and Valleys are small drainage basins and Deep, wide , steep waterways formed by torrential waters flowing from those high mountains that were formed as a result of the separation of the Arabian Peninsula from the continent of Africa during the period between approximately (15 - 45 million years), and Since the modern Quaternary geological time, silt deposits have been formed suitable for establishing agricultural fields Which exploited the cultivation of some grain crops and Fruits that depend on monsoon rains Ghouls, and Its lowland environment consists of basal rocks and Sediments from the middle decades, while the highlands and The mountain slopes are made of metamorphosed volcanic-sedimentary rocks with intrusions of granitic rocks gravel and Igneous rocks and Which dates back to the Tertiary period The Quaternary and the plains are formed in sediments in a form .

• the soil

- The soil of the Malhan Natural Reserve consists of sedimentary soil consisting of rocks of different sizes, clay, and other materials collected from the tops of mountains and highlands in the form of sediments. The depth of the soil varies from one place to another and in most cases does not exceed (40) cm depending on the location and slope. Inside the forest, it is formed from forest soil resulting from the remains of vegetation, and it consists of two types of forest, black and earthy. These factors do not help in retaining and storing water, but rather they help in the flow of surface water towards the sea, and they also reduce water erosion in the upper areas.

• the climate.

- ❖ The reserve has a mountainous and plain climate. In the mountainous areas, the climate is moderate in the summer and cold in the winter, while in the plain areas the climate is hot in the summer and mild in the winter. Heavy rain falls in the summer and is abundant in the mountainous areas, and it is limited and rare in the winter.
- ❖ Its distinguished geographical location, which is located along the eastern coast of the Red Sea and at an altitude ranging between (400-1700) meters above sea level, has created two climates: a "humid" tropical climate in the lower regions and a moderate rainy climate in the upper mountainous regions, where rainfall amounts range between (150-600 mm) with clouds and fog forming almost all days of the year, giving the region high humidity, which had a significant impact on the region's abundance of biodiversity of plants and other organisms.

• Ecosystems in Malhan Reserve.

- ❖ Mountain range.
- ❖ Surrounded by mountain slopes.
- ❖ Agricultural lands.
- ❖ Valleys.
- ❖ The foothills of the Tihama Mountains.

• Human activities.

- The population exists in the form of village groups scattered along the valley. They live in stone buildings and depend for their livelihood on the first main activity. The first is agriculture, which is practiced by most of the population along the lands adjacent to the valley, where grain crops are grown: corn (white, red), sesame, mango, etc. For its irrigation, it depends on seasonal rains and valley water. This activity is followed by livestock, where residents are interested in raising goats, sheep, cows, a few camels, and poultry, in addition to beekeeping.

• The tourism components of Malhan Nature Reserve.

- The reserve abounds with many tourist attractions due to the diversity of its climate and terrain, which any visitor or tourist can see while in the Malhan Reserve, represented by its picturesque natural landscapes, rock formations, wildlife, bird watching, and enjoying the fresh air, in addition to learning about its historical landmarks. It is also considered a suitable environment for scientists and scholars to conduct studies and research. Scientific.

• The unique biodiversity of Malhan Nature Reserve.

- ❖ 1 - Plant diversity.
- ❖ The area is rich in natural plants, including (adnah, sidr, salu al-rā', aṣāq, madh al - khaṣṭ, ḍarḥ, wild jasmine, aloe vera, aqām al - dabbah, khāṣḥ, al- Ḥābār, sānā', rāqā', maḥtām, al - ḥarmash, al - 'ashr, and others).
- ❖ 2- Animal diversity.
- ❖ There are types of wild mammals, including (the striped hyena, the baboon, the red fox, the lynx, the hare, the hyrax, and others...).
- ❖ The reserve is full of many migratory and endemic birds that breed and spread mainly in it, including (the Arabian partridge - the mallet bird - the gecko hen - the Abyssinian crow - the yellow-sacred bulbul - the gray moose - the collared dove - the Arabian Peninsula sparrow). The area is rich in a variety of insects and reptiles of different shapes and sizes, as well as a heavy presence of reptiles such as lizards and snakes.

• The natural importance of Malhan Reserve.

- ❖ It is considered an example of a forest that may have been prevalent along the western Yemeni highlands.
- ❖ It contains some endemic and semi-endemic plants.
- ❖ It is known locally for its high plant density and for containing rare and giant trees that do not grow in the Arabian Peninsula except in the Malhan Nature Reserve.
- ❖ Some consider it the last remnant of the densely tangled forests that existed throughout the Arabian Peninsula.

• The many benefits of the reserve.

- ❖ Firstly, the economic benefits:
 - ❖ (Wood production - charcoal production - fiber and paper production - seed and fruit production - honey and medicine production - animal products - improving soil fertility - perfume production - and others).
- ❖ Secondly, social and tourism benefits:
 - ❖ Employing the workforce.
 - ❖ Encouraging and strengthening internal and external social and tourism ties.
 - ❖ Encouraging cultural movement and research.

• Threats to biodiversity in the reserve.

- ❖ Expansion of agricultural areas at the expense of forest lands.
- ❖ The spread of invasive trees such as red-fruited prickly pear and sul trees.
- ❖ Unjust cutting of trees for the purpose of (logging - building houses - producing charcoal - making agricultural tools and furniture - making bee houses).
- ❖ Overgrazing and unregulated grazing of goat herds and camels in particular.

• Advertising and protected domains.

- ❖ The establishment of the Malhan Natural Reserve in Al Mahwit Governorate was announced in accordance with Ministerial Resolution No. (349) of 2010 AD, as a national park because it possesses international standards represented by a harmonious environmental framework that aims to protect ecosystems that contain disparate models of natural environments and landscapes. Of aesthetic value to serve scientific, educational and tourism purposes, which conforms to the second classification issued by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (National Park - National Park), which is managed primarily to protect environmental and recreational systems and which has been identified for the following purposes:

- ❖ **Integrated environmental protection of ecosystems.**
- ❖ **Limiting activities that threaten it and negatively affect its natural resources.**
- ❖ **Providing suitable opportunities for eco-tourism purposes, conducting scientific studies and research, and developing local communities in a way that helps preserve and sustain biodiversity.**
- ❖ **Administrative scopes of the reserve.**
- ❖ **The reserve was administratively divided into three areas: First: the central area, which includes: Wadi Hatab. Yor Valley.**
- ❖

(DOCUMENTING THE FIELD TRIP OF THE PROJECT TEAM)







