

Project proposal :					
Project Title:	Empowering and protecting women and girls affected by the war in Yemen.				
Duration of the project :	Project start data	February 2024 AD	Project end date	2027 AD Yanir	
The project Location :	Sanaa - Ibb - Aden - Taiz - Shabwa - Marib- Hodeidah-				
The number of beneficiaries :	distributed over 6 governorates 6,880				
	Totals	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	6,880	0	1,285	3,295	2300
	100%	0	55%	15%	30%
Total amount :	\$ 365,806.25 For a period of 36 months				
Project goal :	Contributing to creating a sustainable and resilient environment for women and girls in Yemen. By providing them with the tools and resources needed to become self-reliant, the project aims to empower them to take control of their lives and become agents of change in their communities. This will not only help them overcome the challenges they face daily, but will also enable them to contribute to the development of their country. The project also aims to raise awareness about the importance of protecting women and girls from all forms of violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment in Yemen.).				
Project result:	Reducing the rates of violence in all its forms committed against women and girls, especially the most vulnerable people and those affected by conflict, with a focus on enhancing self-reliance, protecting women and girls from violence, and empowering them to be agents of change, to make a significant change in their lives. By providing them with livelihood opportunities and protection interventions, the project not only addresses their immediate needs, but also enables them to contribute to their communities and the larger society . In the regions (Sanaa - Ibb - Aden - Taiz - Shabwa - and Marib...)				
Publication summary:	The “Empowerment and Protection of Women and Girls Affected by War in Yemen” project aims to enhance the self-reliance of displaced and at-risk women through livelihood and protection interventions. It focuses on providing protection services, enhancing access to livelihoods, strengthening protection mechanisms, and empowering women as agents of change. The project seeks to prevent gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, while promoting				

	<p>women's participation in decision-making processes amid the ongoing crisis. This initiative is a step towards ensuring the safety, empowerment and sustainability of women and girls affected by the war in Yemen On the following component:</p> <p>Services directly related to protection (legal consultation, protection monitoring activities and capacity building including key comfort education, mine risk education and referral as well as a case management system for gender-based violence)</p> <p>Promoting access to livelihoods : Providing for displaced and vulnerable women Through skills training and income-generating activities And opportunities Microfinance To support themselves and their families .</p> <p>Strengthening protection mechanisms : implementing interventions to prevent All forms of gender-based violence and the response to it , incl Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). This includes creating safe spaces, legal assistance, and psychosocial support services .</p> <p>Empowering women as agents of change : Providing women with knowledge Skills and confidence To participate in decision-making processes At all levels, including in the context of humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts.</p>
<p>The overall goal of the project:</p>	<p>“Protecting and empowering women and girls affected by war in Yemen” is to promote self-reliance and safety for displaced and vulnerable women in conflict-affected areas. This is achieved through livelihood and protection interventions that aim to prevent all forms of violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse. The project seeks to empower women to be agents of change and decision-makers in the context of the current crisis, and to enhance their role in the humanitarian response and peacebuilding efforts. Ultimately, the project aims to create a safer and more equitable environment where women and girls can thrive despite the crisis.</p> <p>Promoting access to livelihoods : Providing for displaced and vulnerable women Through skills training and income-generating activities And opportunities Microfinance To support themselves and their families .</p> <p>Strengthening protection mechanisms : implementing interventions to prevent All forms of gender-based violence and the response to it , incl Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). This includes creating safe spaces, legal assistance, and psychosocial support services .</p>
	<p>Protection</p> <p>The proposed project contributes directly to achieving the following group objectives :</p> <p>Objective 1: Monitor key protection issues (including violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, displacement, vulnerable populations, gender-based violence, and empowerment of women and boys) in order to identify people in need of assistance and inform the humanitarian response. And calling for the protection of civilians .</p> <p>Objective 2: Provide protection assistance and services to vulnerable and conflict-affected individuals, including: Empowering women, boys and survivors of gender-based violence .</p> <p>Objective 3: Develop community responses to prevent, mitigate or address protection needs and risks, including protection awareness (e.g. mine/UXO safety and community safety), and promoting individual and community coping and conflict resolution strategies .</p>

Objective 4: Strengthen the capacity of partners, service providers, civil society and authorities on protection issues in the field of protecting and empowering women and boys and preventing direct and electronic sexual exploitation and abuse through websites.
It sounds like you are asking for indicators to measure the success of your project. Here are some possible indicators :

Cluster objectives	Objectives of the Strategic Response Plan (SRP).	Activities ratio
Providing life-saving assistance and services to individuals affected by conflict, including children and survivors of gender-based violence.	Strategic Objective 1: Provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people in Yemen through an effective and targeted response.	50
Strengthen the capacity of partners, service providers, authorities and communities to assess, prevent, mitigate and respond to protection and risk needs	Strategic Objective 3: Support and maintain services and institutions essential for immediate humanitarian action and enhancing livelihoods and resilience.	50

Result 1

The most vulnerable women and girls (including IDPs, returnees, conflict-affected persons, victims of sexual and gender-based violence and survivors), living in high-priority districts, are empowered and protected from the life-threatening consequences of conflict and have access to multi-sectoral supports.

Output 1.1

a description :

The life-saving response is provided to vulnerable women and girls (including internally displaced people, conflict-affected, victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence) identified through the Women and Girls Protection Case Management and Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Grave Violations against Women and Girls.

Assumptions and risks:

Assumptions: The project will be implemented using international and national expertise in addition to community expertise and strengthening the community mechanism.

Risks: Escalation of the conflict may lead to the collapse of the national system. Displacement of social workers and CPCs, closure of community organizations and limited access. Sensitivity of child protection issues, particularly issues related to monitoring and reporting mechanism and gender-based violence where communities are reluctant to access services.

Indicators

code	gathering	Indicator	Beneficiaries of the end of the course				End of course
			men	women	children	girls	Goal
Indicator 1.1.1	Empowerment and protection Women and girls	Number of children in conflict-affected areas receiving psychosocial support	0	3000		500	

Means of verification: IP reports / monthly SRF reports

Indicator 1.1.2	Empowerment and protection of women and girls	Number of women and girls in conflict areas covered by the monitoring and reporting mechanism network	0	3000		500	
Output 1.2							
a description							
Strengthen case management and referral pathway in targeted areas to identify and refer the most vulnerable women and girls (including displaced persons, returnees, conflict-affected children, victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence) to specialized services							
Assumptions and risks							
<p>Assumptions: The project will be implemented through formal institutions Nationalism In addition to community partnerships to strengthen the community mechanism.</p> <p>Risks: Escalation of the conflict may lead to the collapse of the national system. Displacement of social workers and CPCs, closure of community organizations and limited access. Sensitivity of child protection issues, particularly issues related to monitoring and reporting mechanism and gender-based violence where communities are reluctant to access services.</p>							
Output 1.3							
a description							

Existing women and girls protection structures of community actors and networks are strengthened to be able to document MRM cases and identify children and women victims/survivors of gender-based violence, against GBV cases, and refer them to embedded services to assist MRM victims

Assumptions and risks:

Existing women and girls protection and empowerment structures and community networks are strengthened, to be able to document MRM cases and identify children and women victims/survivors of gender-based violence, gender-based violence issues, and refer them to services including MRM victim assistance .

Monitoring and reporting plan:

Monitoring and reporting will be based on indicators identified in the logical framework and detailed quarterly progress reports. SORD will ensure online data collection and standard reporting formats for protection actors Women, girls and caseworkers.

Program monitoring focuses on: a) Evaluating program implementation (progress towards objectives) in accordance with cooperation agreements .

b) Verification of delivered supplies, bottlenecks and required follow-up actions. Monitoring is carried out through the following three methods: 1). SORD Staff : In accessible areas, SORD staff will conduct regular visits to monitor the programme. Field offices are located in Aden, Ibb, Saada, Al Hudaydah, and Sana'a. The system does b The assessment is based on three risk levels (low, medium and high). Based on the level of risk, a detailed assurance plan is developed and monitored by the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Section in coordination with the Finance Section and the relevant Program Section to conduct the required assurance activities to review program implementation and financial records, in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the activities have been appropriately implemented and that the amounts Reported accurate.

2). **Community Partners** : Through SORD's collaboration agreements with local partners , partners submit regular progress reports in accordance with SORD 's corporate reporting standards and requirements , and

reports must include challenges and ways forward including any new priorities that may arise. Throughout Yemen, SORD relies on a large network of local partners (e.g. local NGOs, private sector, etc.). All partners conduct regular program monitoring visits to assess the extent of program implementation . The reports provided are verified by triangulating evidence from different sources.

3). Third party monitors:

In areas where access is difficult or restricted, SORD uses a network of local third-party monitors who will... Contracting them - to monitor the situation on a regular basis as well as program monitoring and post-distribution monitoring. All TPMs are deployed from their home regions and have comprehensive expertise, experience and knowledge of the field in which they work. External protection measures provide SORD with important information on the overall situation and progress in implementing key interventions. This helps shape SORD's response in terms of humanitarian assistance and strengthening resilience. The main objectives are to verify the progress reports submitted by the implementing team ; To assess the suitability of SORD response interventions to the needs of affected populations; To evaluate the quality of services according to agreed standards; Identify gaps in service delivery; and identify any emerging issues related to the affected population that need urgent attention by SORD . In some locations, field monitors may also be responsible for spot checks to assess financial management in line with the cash transfer approach.

Action Plan													
Activity description	year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Identify/select community networks.	2024											X	
	2025												

Accountability to affected populations :

The project ensures that beneficiaries and affected populations are part of the project planning and design. Needs were identified based on existing reports, especially individual case reports from the case management system and the monitoring and reporting mechanism. Furthermore, SORD will ensure that the most vulnerable groups including IDPs, returnees and communities are taken into account when designing service packages. The project implementation will also include affected populations through social workers responsible for following up on cases of vulnerable women and girls from the time of identification until services are provided. The case management system represents the link between the affected population and SORD , and will enable two-way information exchange and a feedback and complaints mechanism. This will be done in line with humanitarian principles in the interest of women and girls, confidentially and without harm. Community Women and Girls Protection and Empowerment Committees , which provide timely information to social workers and child protection actors, will play an essential role in ensuring service delivery to affected populations. These committees will also be responsible for sensitizing affected populations on the importance of reporting women and girls’ protection issues and the availability of services.

Implementation plan :

The project will be led and managed by the organization SANED and experts in the protection of women and girls in coordination with the relevant authorities and SORD leads the case management system. SORD will also work to ensure the provision of life-saving assistance to vulnerable children through direct coordination with service providers and also through participation in partnership agreements with national and international NGOs. SORD , in coordination with the Jamaiya Cluster, will also be responsible for providing support to actors in the field of protection and empowerment of women and girls in relation to gender-based violence, and ensuring the provision of gender-based violence services to child victims and survivors. This project will also be coordinated under the Consumer Product Safety Commission and its working groups

, Gender-Based Violence, to avoid duplication of efforts. Coordination with other organizations and service providers in the project area.

Organization name	Collaboration areas/activities and rationale
United Nations Population Fund	Strengthening women and girls’ protection actors in relation to gender-based violence and identifying and responding to cases of gender-based violence, including mapping services, standard operating procedures and referral pathway.
Sanid Organization Relief and Development(SORD)	Providing life-saving services to vulnerable women, girls and children affected by conflict, including: Injured women and girls, with medical and mental health services
UNHCR	Providing life-saving services to displaced women and girls and coordinating public protection, identification and referral to services through their community networks

Universal protection:

Social workers and committees for the protection and empowerment of women and girls who work directly with the community, affected populations and beneficiaries will be trained on humanitarian principles including the best interest of the child, privacy , confidentiality , neutrality, impartiality and do no harm. Current social workers and child protection committees who have been trained by SORD are well aware of

the confidentiality and sensitivity of cases handled. Identify those who need services and have the capacity to protect women and girls who are victims while collecting and sharing information. Information and service provision. The selection of social workers and child protection committees takes into account the neutrality and impartiality of actors in order to ensure that all vulnerable children are identified and provided with the necessary case conferences, referrals and service provision. The project will ensure equal access for different groups including children boys and girls, displaced persons , returnees, vulnerable host communities , etc. SORD Women and Girls Protection Field Officers will also ensure direct monitoring of activities conducted in the field including inclusion of... Women and girls are the most vulnerable in the programme. Project activities and linking them to available services without discrimination .

Safety and security:

In light of the current situation, most areas of Yemen are witnessing a number of security incidents, including ground fighting and air strikes. However, in order to reach affected populations, SORD works through its community and official relationships International NGOs and government institutions, for their security mitigations for SORD hosts The teams working with it who will participate in implementing the project. . SORD will also use the security framework to coordinate the security and safety of its employees involved in the implementation The project. Despite the turbulent situation in Yemen, the country's SORD projects are being implemented with a clear brand. SORD was able to deliver its great support to children and women in Yemen at the public level. I got lucky Scale , awareness and brand acceptance of SORD programs in all conflict zones. Over Years into the conflict, SORD felt comfortable communicating vulnerabilities everywhere in Yemen, paying the costs of providing security and safety for its staff and partners. Specific security measures are in place for SORD personnel , vehicles and equipment.

Monitoring and reporting mechanism :

- The project is being implemented in the region of (Sanaa - Ibb - Aden - Taiz - Shabwa - Marib) in the governorate, with the presence of a specialized project manager who manages and supervises the project on a daily basis. The Monitoring and Evaluation Officer is responsible for monitoring and reporting, under the supervision of the Project Director, relevant officials, the Head of the Protection Cluster () and the SHC Coordinator . .
- Monitoring aims to closely follow the progress in the implementation of approved project activities, thus contributing to the achievement of the indicators for each outcome, as contained in the logical framework. Monthly reports on activities

	<p>will be provided by the project manager with the support of educational supervisors, health professionals and protection specialists, who will take overall responsibility for the quality of project implementation to achieve the set objectives .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SORD will carry out monitoring and reporting. The Project Assessment Tool (PAT) will be used as an internal tool. Monthly reporting and monitoring tool , according to SORD internal rules : This will include regular monitoring of financial indicators, activities and expenses. The services provided will be monitored through daily data collection, recorded on the tools according to the guidelines/protocols of the Ministries of Education and Health and the Protection Cluster by each facility, for each tool preparing weekly reports, which will be shared with stakeholders . And offices for monitoring and reporting purposes . • SORD will institutionalize an active monitoring system involving all project staff to achieve 4 main objectives: a) assess the impact of project activities on the lives of beneficiaries, b) evaluate project completion against its planned objectives and within the specified budget, c) identify strengths and weaknesses of the project activity, d)) Provide recommendations based on the evidence collected to improve the quality and coverage of services . • The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Public Health and Population records service delivery and data collection. Weekly, all field level staff report site-specific data to the Project Manager who compiles, analyzes and presents it to headquarters, partners and key stakeholders. SORD will also use rigorous evaluation of capacity building activities to ensure absorption and application of required knowledge and skills . • This process will take place through pre- and post-test assessments at the time of training and through on-the-job assessment of skill levels several weeks after training is completed. These follow-up assessments will be part of regular supportive supervision activities and allow me to support the identification and response to any gaps. Periodic and systematic review and analysis of information is used to improve program activities and modify plans as necessary. Furthermore, coordination with other internal and external stakeholders is part of the routine monitoring process . • SORD will implement a complaints and feedback mechanism: During project implementation, SORD will call the emergency number to submit complaints and ask questions. The phone number will be maintained by a member of the Monitoring and Evaluation Team, independent of the project, who will record complaints received and forward them to the Project Manager and SORD Head to enable an independent investigation into complaints and any negative comments . Positive comments will also be recorded and SORD will facilitate relevant local and international bodies to monitor the project directly or through external monitoring mechanisms.
<p>The problem that the project aims to address:</p>	<p>This project aims to empower and protect women and girls in Yemen by providing protection services, supporting livelihoods, and strengthening protection mechanisms. It will provide legal advice, protection monitoring and capacity building to combat gender-based violence. It will work to enhance women's access to livelihoods through skills training and microfinance opportunities. The project will also implement interventions to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, providing safe spaces, legal assistance, and psychosocial support. Moreover, it will empower women to participate in decision-making processes, enhancing their role as agents of change in the midst of crisis.</p> <p>Displacement: The conflict led to mass displacement, with many women and girls forced to leave their homes. This displacement increases their vulnerability.</p> <p>Limited access to livelihoods: The disruption of social and economic structures due to conflict has limited women's access to livelihood opportunities. Lack of access exacerbates their vulnerability and dependence on others.</p> <p>Lack of empowerment: In many conflict-affected areas, women are often excluded from decision-making processes at the community and family levels. This lack of empowerment limits their ability to influence decisions that affect their lives.</p>

	<p>COVID-19 Pandemic: The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated these challenges. The pandemic has stretched already limited resources and services, making it more difficult for women and girls to get the support they need. The project aims to address these problems through a range of livelihood and protection interventions, with the ultimate goal of empowering women and girls to become agents of change in their communities. By doing so, the project hopes to contribute to making Yemen more equitable and peaceful.</p> <p>Women and girls face equal challenges in accessing justice and fair processes, which increases their needs for legal assistance, especially in cases of civil status, documents, inheritance and custody rights. The victim-blaming environment often brings women and girls into conflict with the law, including detention, on the basis of discrimination permitted by criminal law. While amendments to these and similar laws are a necessary preventive measure, there is a need for legal support in line with the principles of confidentiality, recovery and safe reintegration of these women into society. Women and girls with disabilities remain invisible to service providers, including humanitarian aid, as safe access and initial targeted needs assessments are not provided by authorities across Yemen. This in effect requires women and girls with disabilities to adapt to existing and ongoing services, while the overall response provides little opportunity or encouragement. However, properly assessing the needs of any woman and/or girl poses a serious risk, as female aid workers' participation in the field is increasingly restricted (due to taboo). Women, girls and others at risk of gender-based violence in Yemen need comprehensive support, from safety and health to legal assistance and economic empowerment. The condition for providing it remains safety for all, service providers and beneficiaries. In order to enable safe access to services and prevent the occurrence of gender-based violence, there remains a need for ongoing awareness with communities and their leaders, especially in areas where there is little or no access to services.</p>
<p>Beneficiaries:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Direct people: ● The direct beneficiaries of the project “Empowering and protecting women and girls affected by the war in Yemen while protecting them from sexual exploitation and abuse” are : ● Displaced Women and Girls: Women and girls displaced by the ongoing conflict in Yemen are the primary beneficiaries. The project aims to provide them with livelihood opportunities and protection interventions . ● Women and girls at risk: Women and girls at risk of violence, exploitation and abuse due to conflict and displacement are also direct beneficiaries. The project seeks to protect them from harm and enable them to protect themselves and their peers . ● Community Protection Networks (CBPNs): The community protection networks established and trained as part of the project also directly benefit. They receive training and resources to support their work to protect and empower women and girls in their communities . ● These beneficiaries are at the heart of the project, and all project activities are designed to improve their lives and well-being. By focusing on these beneficiaries, the project aims to make a significant impact on some of the most vulnerable and marginalized individuals in Yemen.
<p>Context analysis/situation analysis :</p>	<p>The “Empowering and Protecting Women and Girls Affected by War in Yemen while Protecting them from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse” project aims to address several problems interconnected with the impact of the conflict: The ongoing conflict in Yemen has had a devastating impact on the civilian population, especially women and girls. They face increased risks of violence, exploitation and abuse . The lives of women and girls, and sometimes the lives of boys and men in Yemen, remain vulnerable to restrictions and violations because of their gender. The social gender gap in Yemen is reinforced by systematic and institutional discrimination. Women and girls of all ages, and of different social or cultural</p>

	<p>backgrounds or origins, face the risk of being exposed to violence, marginalization and discrimination on a daily basis. The situation is further exacerbated for members of minorities, displaced persons, female-headed families, and people with disabilities. The needs of women and girls are constantly challenged by culture and tradition, which undermines adequate and qualitative responses to their needs. Women and girls are denied their needs (and their voices) by (overwhelmingly male-dominated) decision-makers, while the few services that do exist face persistent challenges in their work but are overwhelmed by women and girls in need. With layers of crisis, war, food insecurity and general poverty, women and girls struggle to thrive. The few comforts provided through aid, and any community or state-owned protection, become more inaccessible or ineffective with each movement, displacement or disability. The demands of incest increase their dependence on male decision-makers; It hinders the professional or personal development of women and girls' potential, imposing significant costs on their freedom of movement and their dignified access to services such as health, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). Sometimes child and early marriage are coping mechanisms, and other women are forced to marry without a male relative to help them obtain services. However, even when a mahram is not required (in Yemeni government-controlled areas), basic needs such as food and water, personal hygiene needs and education, remain largely unmet due to destroyed protection systems and infrastructure, leading to increased risks. -Different forms of violence. Gender-based violence, such as sexual exploitation and abuse, denial of access to services and opportunities, domestic violence (intimate partner violence), child and forced marriage, to name a few. Mental health and psychosocial support needs continue to grow but are met with limited access to specialized services, especially in hard-to-reach areas, leaving women and girls to their own devices to process their traumas, risking isolation, (sexual) abuse, exploitation or Other than that. At the same time.</p>
<p>Long-term impact of the project :</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The long-term impact of this project is to create a sustainable and resilient environment for women and girls in Yemen. By providing them with the tools and resources needed to become self-reliant, the project aims to empower them to take control of their lives and become agents of change in their communities. This will not only help them overcome the challenges they face daily, but will also enable them to contribute to the development of their country. The project also aims to raise awareness about the importance of protecting women and girls from all forms of violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in Yemen . • The long-term impact of the “Empowering and Protecting War-Affected Women and Girls in Yemen while Protecting them from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse” project could be significant and transformative, both for the direct beneficiaries and for Yemeni society as a whole. Here are some potential long-term effects : • Improving socio-economic status: By providing women with livelihood opportunities and resources, the project can help improve their socio-economic status in the long term. This can lead to reducing poverty and improving living conditions for women and their families . • Reducing gender inequality: By empowering women and girls and protecting them from violence and exploitation, the project can contribute to reducing gender inequality in Yemen. This can lead to more equitable access to resources and opportunities for women and girls . • Stronger communities: Empowered women can play a critical role in community development. By becoming agents of change, these women can contribute to building stronger and more resilient communities . • Policy impact: The project can also have an impact at the policy level. The experiences and lessons learned from the project can guide policies and programs aimed at protecting and empowering women and girls in conflict-affected areas .

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributing to peacebuilding: By addressing some of the root causes of conflict, such as inequality and lack of opportunities, the project can also contribute to peacebuilding efforts in Yemen . • It is important to note that these long-term impacts will depend on a variety of factors, including successful project implementation, the security situation in Yemen, and the availability of resources. Regular monitoring and evaluation will be crucial in tracking these impacts and making necessary adjustments to project strategies and interventions.
<p>Project monitoring and evaluation system :</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system is a management tool that helps ensure that a project is implemented as planned and its objectives are achieved. Here is a general outline of how to structure this system for your project : • Identify indicators : Start by defining clear, measurable indicators for each of your project goals. These indicators should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART). • Data collection: Data collection methods are determined for each indicator. This could include surveys, interviews, focus groups, or review of project documents. Make sure you have a plan on who will collect data, when, and how . • Data management: Create systems to manage the data you collect. This may include databases or other tools for storing, organizing, and analyzing data . • Monitor: Regularly monitor your project's progress toward its goals using the data you collect. This may include regular team meetings to discuss progress, challenges and solutions . • Evaluate: At key points in your project (such as mid-term and end of the project), conduct evaluations to evaluate the effectiveness and overall impact of your project. This should include analyzing your data to evaluate progress towards goals, as well as identifying lessons learned and recommendations for future projects . • Reporting: Regularly report the progress of your project to stakeholders. This may include written reports, presentations or meetings. Your reports must be honest and transparent, and include successes and challenges . • Review and adapt: Use the findings from your monitoring and evaluation activities to review and adapt your project as necessary. This may involve modifying your activities, goals, or strategies to ensure your project is as effective as possible . • Remember, a good M&E system is not just about checking boxes or collecting data for the sake of it. It's about learning and improving, so your project has the greatest possible impact. It is also important to ensure that all data is collected and stored in a way that respects the privacy and confidentiality of all individuals involved.
<p>sources :</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic follow-up and evaluation reports for the project. • Health, education and protection statistics. • Surveys and interviews with women , children, parents and teachers. <p>By defining expected results and establishing measurable indicators and appropriate means of verification, a logical framework can help evaluate project progress and achieve set objectives in a systematic and organized manner.</p>
<p>Risks, general assumptions, and strategy for dealing with them :</p>	<p>When implementing a project to improve the situation of Yemeni children and women , you may face a range of potential risks and challenges. Risks may include :</p> <p>Security and stability: The ongoing conflict and instability in Yemen may affect project implementation and access to affected areas .</p>

	<p>Limited access: There may be difficulties in reaching marginalized communities and remote areas, which hinders the implementation of programs and the provision of services to children .</p> <p>Environmental conditions: You may face environmental challenges such as a lack of clean water and poor public health, which affects children’s health and nutrition .</p> <p>Cultural and social restrictions: You may face cultural and social challenges in some societies, such as challenges of discrimination or cultural restrictions on girls’ education .</p> <p>The strategy for dealing with these risks and assumptions needs to consider capabilities, limit the negative impact, and maximize the benefit for children. The strategy for dealing with it may include the following :</p> <p>Risk Analysis: Risk analysis involves identifying potential risks and evaluating their impact and probability of occurrence. This helps to identify the main risks and determine appropriate strategies to deal with them .</p> <p>Good planning: Detailed plans must be developed to implement the project, taking into account potential challenges and determining preventive and precautionary measures to deal with risks .</p> <p>Building partnerships: Dealing with risks can be enhanced by building strong partnerships with local agencies, non-governmental organizations and other institutions, to enhance coordination and exchange of information and resources .</p> <p>Training and empowerment: The project team must be provided with appropriate training and information necessary to deal with potential risks and challenges. The ability of the local community to deal with challenges can be enhanced by building its capabilities and empowering it .</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation: The project should be monitored and evaluated regularly to determine progress and update the risk management strategy if necessary. This includes evaluating the effectiveness of actions taken to address risks and identifying areas that can be improved .</p> <p>Remember that your risk management strategy must be flexible and adaptable, as new risks may arise or surrounding circumstances may change. With continuous coordination and cooperation, a greater positive impact can be achieved in improving the conditions of Yemeni children, despite the existing challenges.</p>	
<p>Media plan for the project :</p>	<p>Target audience analysis :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media objectives: Increase awareness of the project, enhance its image, attract donors and community awareness . • Communication strategy: social media, website, newsletters, conferences and public events . • Marketing materials: Developing special materials suitable for the project, such as the logo, publications, and introductory videos. And its consistency with the project’s identity and message . • Scheduling activities: Determine launch dates and important dates for important events and activities . • Monitoring and measuring performance: Determining performance indicators to measure the effectiveness of the media plan, through the number of views on social media, the number of newspaper articles published, and the number of audience responses . • Budget: Determine the financial budget for the media plan and its associated costs. 	
<p>Organization details:</p>	<p>name :</p>	<p>Sanid Organization for Relief and Development(SORD):</p>
	<p>Main contact name :</p>	<p>Mohammed Hamid Al-Kabous</p>
	<p>Position Name of the main contact within the organization :</p>	<p>CEO</p>

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	Link to the organization's website :	https://sanid.org/
	Organization address :	Republic of Yemen
	- Previous experience in protecting children and women from violence Al-Qaim	<p>Furthermore, from 2014 onwards, SAND began implementing protection, education, health, nutrition and food programs for children and women based on an analysis of the needs of conflict-affected communities in Yemen: With the rapid collapse of most Yemeni regimes, the most affected are: the most important of which are child protection and deprivation of His lowest rights, which has become vulnerable to all kinds and forms of violence in the absence of law, not to mention the collapse of the educational system, which has become a deterrent for children and women from obtaining their right to education, as well as health and food, which has also made them vulnerable to death as a result of the spread of diseases and epidemics. It was important to provide partial support to educational facilities, and health facilities that have stopped working or have stopped working. Partly to prevent the complete collapse of the educational and health system. This program includes: protecting and immunizing children from exposure to violence, as well as providing them with health care and enrolling them in school classes and centers for protection and psychological support. SORD also ensures attention and support to the Protection Cluster Strategy and the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan and works to ensure a minimum package of services. In protecting the children of Yemen, the funding for the Sanid program in the field of child protection and its various activities (educational, health, nutritional, food, social and psychological consultations,</p>

awareness and psychological support) comes from the donor represented by ().

It is accepted nowadays that many social differences between women and men are learned, and although they are deeply rooted in every culture, they change over time. When considering in particular the (post-)conflict situations where SORD operates , men and women are affected by conflict and can respond to it differently. Gender relations change dramatically as a result of conflicts, both for good and for ill. These are some of the reasons why SORD chose sex as an overarching theme in its work .

The goal of the policy

SORD 's Gender Policy is designed to serve as a single point of reference for SORD staff. SORD staff are expected to adhere to the guidelines set out in this Gender Policy Paper. This means that this gender policy paper guides SORD in both the new choices to be made and current practice in relation to gender. SORD believes that this policy paper captures the best understanding and current practices on increasing gender equality in the contexts in which it operates in relation to its overall strategy. This policy is not fixed. It will be reviewed and updated regularly as needed .

This gender policy describes SORD's vision for gender equality in (post-)conflict and natural disaster settings where it operates. It provides an overview of how SORD is contributing to gender equality through its direct implementation strategy and working with local partners. In addition, the policy defines SORD's focus on gender equality and provides support for the inclusion of this focus in SORD projects . Working towards gender equality within communities also requires that SORD itself be willing to reflect on its gender sensitivity. SORD criteria for increased gender sensitivity are therefore outlined in this policy paper. Gender-based violence

Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act committed against a person's will, and is based on socially attributed differences (gender) between men and women. The nature and extent of specific types of gender-based violence varies across cultures, countries and regions. Examples include sexual exploitation/abuse, forced prostitution, domestic violence, trafficking, forced/early marriage, and harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and honor killings .

Any act or threat that limits the freedom, independence and physical safety of women and girls is defined as violence against women .

It is accepted nowadays that many social differences between women and men are learned, and although they are deeply rooted in every culture, they change over time. When considering in particular the (post-)conflict situations where SORD operates , men and women are affected by conflict and can respond to it differently. Gender relations change dramatically as a result of conflicts, both for good and for ill. These are some of the reasons why SORD chose sex as an overarching theme in its work .

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budget							
code	Description of the budget line	D/S		Unit cost	Repeat duration	The percentage charged to the Swiss franc	Total cost
Staff and other personnel costs .1							
1.1	Protection project manager	Dr	1	2,000.00	9	100.00	18,000.00
	Responsible for managing protection activities. The amount is a monthly cost.						
1.2	Protection officer	Dr	2	1,300.00	9	100.00	23,400.00
	100% contribution to the Protection Officer responsible for implementing daily protection activities in the field.						
1.3	Gender-based violence helpers	Dr	2	700.00	9	100.00	12,600.00
	%100contribution of two GBV Assistants responsible for carrying out daily monitoring of GBV activities in the field. The amount is a monthly cost.						
1.4	Protection and community mobilization assistants	Dr	6	700.00	9	100.00	37,800.00
	Responsible for implementing daily protection activities in the field with the assistance of Protection Officers and the Protection Manager. The amount is a monthly cost. Two of them are in Sanaa - Ibb - Aden - Taiz - Shabwa - Marib						

1.5	Psychological and social support officer	Dr	2	1,300.00	9	100.00	23,400.00
	Responsible for providing counseling services to beneficiaries affected by conflict. The amount is a monthly cost. One of them is in Sanaa - Ibb - Aden - Taiz - Shabwa - Marib						
1.6	Legal officer	Dr	2	1,300.00	9	100.00	23,400.00
	Responsible for providing advice on day-to-day issues related to beneficiary protection in the field. The amount is a monthly cost. One of them is Sanaa - Ibb - Aden - Taiz - Shabwa - Marib						
1.7	MRE and child-friendly field trainer	Dr	1	700.00	9	100.00	6,300.00
	Mine Risk Education Field Trainer is responsible for providing information to girls, boys, parents and community members in high priority, conflict-affected areas with life-saving information on protecting themselves from physical injury or death due to mines/UXO/ERW. Mine risk education and field trainer covering Sanaa, Ibb, Aden, Taiz, Shabwa, and Marib						
1.8	Director of Monitoring and Evaluation	s	1	1,800.00	9	50.00	8,100.00
	Responsible for checking the implementation of activities and ensuring that they are in line with the original plan. The amount is a monthly cost. He is based in the Sanaa office and makes regular field visits.						
1.9	Logistics assistant	Dr	1	700.00	9	100.00	6,300.00
	Responsible for coordinating logistics operations. The amount is a monthly cost. Based in Sanaa.						
1.10	Compliance officer	Dr	1	1,300.00	9	100.00	11,700.00
	Responsible for supporting project managers in verifying agreement compliance and preparing reports. The amount is a monthly cost. Its headquarters are in Sanaa, Ibb, Aden, Taiz, Shabwa, and Marib, with regular field visits.						
1.11	Program director	s	1	2,500.00	9	25.00	5,625.00
	This position is responsible for managing individual projects and ensuring that the assistant reaches the targeted beneficiaries on time. The amount is a monthly cost. Based in Sanaa						
1.12	Administrative and financial officials	s	1	1,300.00	9	50.00	5,850.00
	To support cash for work activities, to process payments. The amount is a monthly cost. Headquartered in Sanaa office.						
1.13	Protect	Dr	3	400.00	9	100.00	10,800.00
	Guarding the main office, family centers, to ensure the safety of the building and office assets,						
	Total section						193,275.00

2. Supplies, goods and materials							
2.1	Joint awareness and capacity building sessions (community organizations/local networks/staff)	Dr	1	1,200.00	6	100.00	7,200.00
	6 training sessions will be conducted for community capacity building, awareness, and active outreach with support from CBOs/ LCNs /staff.						
2.2	Fund to protect vulnerable groups, including survivors of gender-based violence	Dr	1	100.00	60	100.00	6,000.00
	Supporting 60 protection cases - including medical support for mutilation and other injuries resulting from armed conflict such as bullet wounds that require special medical support including transportation and accommodation. The amount per case is an average and will vary from beneficiary to beneficiary						
2.3	Renting family centers	Dr	2	500.00	9	100.00	9,000.00
	The cost of renting two family centers to provide legal, psychosocial and gender-based violence survivors. One in Sanaa - Ibb - Aden - Taiz - Shabwa - Marib.						
2.4	Cost of mine risk education materials	Dr	20	200.00	6	100.00	24,000.00
	To facilitate movement and communication of committee members to hold regular meetings where issues of identification, detection and life saving on protective services are discussed at community level						
	Total section						46,200.00
3. Equipment							
3.1	laptop	Dr	6	750.00	1	100.00	4,500.00
	6units of laptops to run protection programs and operations. The laptop will be used to collect data on protection and gender-based violence as well as to prepare reports.						
3.2	Furniture for offices and family centers	Dr	1	3,900.00	1	100.00	3,900.00
	100% contribution to the office 4 chairs and 4 desks for field offices to be used by protection and GBV office supplies, including stationery, IT supplies, tea, etc.						
3.3	Telephones and IT equipment	Dr	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00

	Project mobile phone, internet connection, DSL device , etc						
	Total section						11,400.00
4. Contractual services							
unavailable	unavailable	unavailable	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	unavailable						
	Total section						0.00
5. Travel							
5.1	Vehicle rental	Dr	2	2,500.00	9	100.00	45,000.00
	Two vehicles will be rented to support protection activities during the nine months of response. \$2,500 per vehicle per month including driver.						
5.2	Fuel for the rented vehicle	Dr	2	700.00	9	100.00	12,600.00
	Monthly fuel costs for two rented vehicles 1 in Sanaa - Ibb - Aden - Taiz - Shabwa - Marib.						
5.3	DSA, Perdim for Staff	Dr	1	2,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	This amount is covered for staff accommodation, local transportation and allowance						
	Total section						59,600.00
6. Transfers and grants to counterparties							
unavailable	unavailable	unavailable	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	unavailable						
	Total section						
7. General operating costs and other direct costs							
7.1	Services	Dr	2	700.00	9	50.00	6,300.00
	Facilities for two offices to be used during the 6-month emergency response. Office supplies include stationery, IT supplies, tea, etc.						
7.2	Office Rent	Dr	1	1,200.00	9	100.00	10,800.00

	Two offices will be used during the 9-month emergency response						
7.3	Communications costs	Dr	1	300.00	9	100.00	2,700.00
	Costs (landlines, cell phones and internet) for three offices to use during a 9-month emergency response.						
7.4	Dedicated use of local transportation	Dr	1	200.00	9	100.00	1,800.00
	For local transportation to use taxis to enable staff to move around effectively and support protection activities						
7.5	Administrative costs and legal services	Dr	1	100.00	9	100.00	900.00
	.Translation fees, legal documents, legal fees and related activities to support program activities						
7.6	Office supplies	Dr	1	3,500.00	1	100.00	3,500.00
	Office supplies for two offices. Office supplies include stationery, IT supplies, tea, etc						
7.7	Generator operating costs	Dr	3	200.00	9	100.00	5,400.00
	Generator operating costs (fuel and maintenance) Two offices and two family centers for use during emergency response for 9 months.						
	Total section						31,400.00
Subtotal			71.00				341,875.00
direct							322,300.00
supports							19,575.00
Software support cost							
PSC cost percentage							7.00
Project support amount							23,931.25
Total cost							365,806.25

Project sites							
location	Estimated percentage of budget for each site	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each site					Activity name
		men	women	children	girls	the total	
Sana'a	11	171	142	366	255	934	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Identify/select community networks.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Providing legal consultations to the most affected groups in the two governorates of Sana'a. Activity 1.1.3: Providing psychosocial support to the most affected children and women in Sana'a</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Provide them with life-saving information on protecting themselves from physical injury/death due to mines/UXO/ERW. Activity 1.1.5: 9 Capacity building workshop/training for local authorities, CBOs and representatives of the human community. Rights, international humanitarian law, guiding principles for displaced persons.</p>

							Activity 1.1.6: Referring identified cases to service providers. Activity 1.1.7: Refer identified cases, including child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) cases, to service providers.
	11	171	142	375	265	953	Activity 1.1.1: Identify/select community networks. Activity 1.1.2: Providing legal consultations to the most affected groups in the two governorates of Sana'a. Activity 1.1.3: Providing psychological and social support to the most affected children and women in Sana'a . Activity 1.1.4: Providing life-saving information about protecting themselves from physical injury/death due to mines/UXO/explosives Remnants of war. Activity 1.1.5: 9 Capacity building workshop/training for local authorities, FAO, CBOs and community representatives on human rights, international humanitarian law and guidelines for displaced persons. Activity 1.1.6: Referring identified cases to service providers. Activity 1.1.7: Refer identified cases, including child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) cases, to other service providers.
Ibb	11	171	142	358	255	926	Activity 1.1.1: Identify/select community networks. Activity 1.1.2: Providing legal consultations to the most affected groups in the governorate Ibb . Activity 1.1.3: Providing psychological and social support to the most affected children and women in Ibb . Activity 1.1.4: Provide them with life-saving

							<p>information on protecting themselves from physical injury/death due to mines/UXO/ERW.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5: 9 Capacity building workshop/training for local authorities, FAO, CBOs, and community representatives in the area of human rights, international humanitarian law, guidelines for displaced persons. Activity 1.1.6: Referring identified cases to service providers.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.7: Refer identified cases, including child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) cases, to other service providers.</p>
Aden	11	171	142	366	255	934	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Identify/select community networks.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Providing legal consultations to the most affected groups in Aden Governorate . Activity 1.1.3: Providing psychosocial support to the most affected children and women in Aden .</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Provide them with life-saving information on protecting themselves from physical injury/death due to mines/UXO/ERW. Activity 1.1.5: 9 Capacity building workshop/training for local authorities, CBOs and representatives of the human community. Rights, international humanitarian law, guiding principles for displaced persons.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6: Referring identified cases to service providers. Activity 1.1.7: Refer identified cases, including child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) cases, to service providers.</p>
Shabwa	11	171	142	366	255	934	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Identify/select community networks.</p>

							<p>Activity 1.1.2: Providing legal consultations to the most affected groups in Shabwa Governorate .</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Providing psychosocial support to the most affected children and women in Sana'a and Amran. Activity 1.1.4: Providing life-saving information about protecting themselves from physical injury/death due to mines/UXO/explosives Remnants of war. Activity 1.1.5: 9 Capacity building workshop/training for local authorities, FAO, CBOs and community representatives on human rights, international humanitarian law and guidelines for displaced persons.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6: Referring identified cases to service providers. Activity 1.1.7: Refer identified cases, including child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) cases, to other service providers.</p>
Taiz	11	171	142	366	250	929	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Identify/select community networks.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Providing legal consultations to the most affected groups in Taiz Governorate .</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Providing psychosocial support to the most affected children and women in Taiz . Activity 1.1.4: Provide them with life-saving information on protecting themselves from physical injury/death due to mines/UXO/ERW.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5: 9 Capacity building workshop/training for local authorities, CBOs, CBOs and community representatives in the area of human rights, international humanitarian law , guidelines for</p>

							displaced persons. Activity 1 .1. 6: Referring observed cases to service providers. Activity 1.1.7: Refer identified cases, including child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) cases, to other service providers.
Amran	11	171	142	366	255	934	Activity 1.1.1: Identify/select community networks. Activity 1.1.2: Providing legal consultations to the most affected groups in Amran Governorate . Activity 1.1.3: Providing psychosocial support to the most affected children and women in Amran . Activity 1.1.4: Provide them with life-saving information on protecting themselves from physical injury/death due to mines/UXO/ERW. Activity 1.1.5: 9 Capacity building workshop/training for local authorities, civil society organizations, community-based organizations and representatives of the human community. Rights, international humanitarian law, guiding principles for displaced persons. Activity 1.1.6: Referring identified cases to service providers. Activity 1.1.7: Refer identified cases, including child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) cases, to other service providers.
Marib	11	177	142	366	255	940	Activity 1.1.1: Identify/select community networks. Activity 1.1.2: Providing legal consultations to the most affected groups in Marib Governorate . Activity 1.1.3: Providing psychosocial support to the most affected children and women in Marib . Activity

							<p>1.1.4: Provide them with life-saving information on protecting themselves from physical injury/death due to mines/UXO/ERW.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5: 9 Capacity building workshop/training for local authorities, FAO, CBOs, and community representatives in the area of human rights, international humanitarian law, guidelines for displaced persons. Activity 1.1.6: Referring identified cases to service providers.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.7: Refer identified cases, including child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) cases, to other service providers.</p>
Hodeidah	12	171	149	366	255	941	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Identify/select community networks.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Providing legal consultations to the most affected groups in Hodeidah Governorate .</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Providing psychological and social support to children and women</p> <p>The most affected were in Hodeidah . Activity 1.1.4: Provide them with life-saving information on protecting themselves from physical injury/death due to mines/UXO/ERW Activity 1.1.5: 9 Capacity building workshop/training for local authorities, organizations, CBOs and community representative concerned with human rights , International Humanitarian Law, Guiding Principles for Displaced Persons.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6: Referring identified cases to service providers. Activity 1.1.7: Refer identified cases,</p>

							including child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) cases, to other service providers.
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documents	
Document description	Category name
. Budgetxlsx	Project supporting documents
Previous reports	Project supporting documents

Protection :

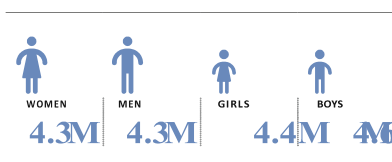


Overview:

Overview Pervasive features of the crisis in Yemen include targeted and indiscriminate physical attacks on civilians and on infrastructure, widespread genderbased violence (GBV), serious violations against children, forced displacement, forced evictions, lack of civil documentation, and contamination of explosive hazards. The destruction and loss of housing and property, as well as protracted and multiple cycles of displacement and sub-standard living conditions exacerbate protection needs. Civil documentation, Housing Land and Property (HLP) rights and freedom of movement remain major countrywide protection issues. Lack/loss of civil documentation impacts 4 per cent of the acute people in need of assessed communities and spreads across 20 governorates. The top 10 most affected governorates include Hajjah, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Tai'z, Marib, Amran, Ibb, Ad Dale', Al Bayda and Dhamar. In areas directly affected by hostilities or close to the front lines, the affected population, including internally displaced, returnees, host communities, refugees and migrants, continue to face suffering, death and injury, particularly in Sa'dah, Ta'iz, Al Bayda and Al Jawf governorates. Explosive remnants of war (ERW), including landmine, continues affecting people. Heavy rains and floods deteriorate the shelter conditions of vulnerable people, exposing them to the protection risks, including lack of privacy and potential exploitation and abuse.

Achieving durable solutions is complicated by political dynamics, continuous fighting and insecurity including uncertainty as a result of the end of the truce (2 April – 2 October 2022). While intentions to return are high, due to the positive impact of the six-month UN-brokered truce, current obstacles to return undermine prospects for sustainable return and solutions. Field monitoring suggests that those who have returned have not achieved a durable solution to their displacement and require further support. Furthermore, the displaced population, unable or unwilling return, consider local integration to be a preferred option, where access to livelihood opportunities, housing, education, and healthcare are available. Negative coping mechanisms are on the rise, such as increased GBV, child labour, begging, school drop-out, early and forced marriage which further strain the capacities of families and communities to protect the most vulnerable especially children, adolescent girls and boys.

3.6 Protection PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN) WOMEN CHILDREN WITH DISABILITY 17.7M 24% 51% 15% People in need by sex and age.



Affected populations:

Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants arriving from conflict-affected countries continue to be among the most affected communities. They face threats to their safety and dignity including through gender-based violence, arbitrary and prolonged detention, forced labour, violence and restrictions to their freedom of movement at the hands of the authorities or smuggling/ trafficking networks. Other refugee groups living in Yemen also face serious protection risks including lack of civil documentation and restrictions on their movement, language barriers, reliance on smugglers and lack of information. Along the road, migrants lack basic food and non-food items, as well as a lack safe drinking water and shelter. Reported protection risks by migrants include risks of targeted violence, human trafficking, forced recruitment, unpaid labour, forced movements and deportation, detention, and physical and psychological abuse including torture and rape. People displaced by conflict and insecurity—many of whom are in protracted displacement or displaced multiple times, face heightened protection risks. These people face psychosocial distress due to disruption in daily routines, forced evictions, lack of access to land tenure and breakdown of social fabric and cohesion. In some cases, children are separated from families or caregivers. The absence or damage to civil documentation also impacts children’s access to basic services (e.g. education), livelihood opportunities and solutions. The Muhamasheen communities, that have largely settled in the conflict-affected cities of Aden, Ta’iz, and Al Hodeidah, as well as in Al Dhamar (Jabal Al Sharq district), have long suffered from discrimination, social exclusion, reduced access to public services and their ostracization commonly compounded by the lack of birth certificates and civil documentation. The Muhamasheen communities also live in inadequate informal settlements and are at constant risk of eviction. Women, especially those who are unmarried, widowed, divorced, elderly, or living with disabilities, are often further marginalized due to their gender. The Muhamasheen children are often out of school and are frequently seen begging in the streets. In general, the community’s exclusion has resulted in poor access to basic services, formal education and high illiteracy rates, contributing to the cycle of poverty.

Projection of needs:

Older persons and persons with disabilities face stigma and social isolation, as well as are at increased risk of being left behind and separated from their families and care providers due to displacement. Children face severe protection risks and rights violations, including family separation, child recruitment, child marriage and exploitive forms of labour and child trafficking as a result of conflict, economic hardship and lack of access to education. Women, girls, men and boys who expose to the direct, immediate threat of explosive remnants of war (ERW) incidents, airstrikes, rockets, shelling and small arms incidents suffer physical and psychological trauma; limited freedom of movement and direct threats to their life and security. Persons and their families with injuries and impairment, including survivors of ERW and other conflict related incidents, face emergency needs for support due to limited comprehensive victim assistance. Spontaneous IDP returns continue, of which the majority returned to Aden, Ta’iz, Shabwah and Lahj governorates, and Sana’a City. Trends analysis following the truce show an increase in returns, compared to periods before the truce. Returnees struggle to rebuild their houses, access basic services or find sustainable livelihood opportunities, causing challenge, with increased chances of secondary displacement. In addition, exposure to ERWs creates additional obstacles for those trying to return to areas of origin. Those who are able to return face immediate HLP challenges such as secondary occupation, missing ownership certificates, or lack of property ownership. If these issues are not addressed, these families may face protracted disputes over land and property claims or be forced to resort to overcrowded hosting arrangements or inadequate shelters. In many cases, the most socioeconomically vulnerable households – such as female-headed households or large families – would adopt negative coping strategies. Women and girls of all age groups continue to be disproportionately affected by GBV. The absence of institutions that guarantee women’s and girl’s rights and safety undermines their right to live in safety and dignity. Access to basic rights and freedoms are even more challenging for women and girls living with disabilities, particularly those in rural or remote areas, as well as women and girls who lack access to legal documentation due to discriminatory laws and between months, years and districts. Additionally, the nutrition surveillance system implemented by the MOPHP, in collaboration with WHO, in secondary health facilities will complement the understanding of the evolving nutrition in the sites, districts and governorates involved. At the community level, nutrition SMART surveys in selected zones in prioritized governorates will be conducted to determine the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children

procedures. This lack of legal documentation often trickles down to affect their children, particularly those from minority groups and female-headed households, exacerbating the situation and undermining the rights of future generations. Inequitable gender norms relegate women and girls to positions of subordination and are used to justify the use of violence against them across the country. While the severity of the conflict has subsided across the country, there is a high risk that restrictions and limitations on women and girls will be fortified – due the far-reaching application of the maharam , particularly in the areas controlled by AA, and threats from other forms of violence in the GoY-held areas in light of presence of non-state armed groups. Despite the conservative cultural and social norms, boys and men are not spared from GBV albeit services are rarely adequately responding to their needs.

Analysis of humanitarian needs:

the security situation from January to September 2022 remained volatile, with civilians directly and indirectly affected by physical attacks, clashes and /or use of explosives. Even during the six-month period of UN-led truce, there have been continued reports of hostilities in certain pockets along the frontlines. As of October 2022, a total of 1,137 events of violence have been reported in Yemen during the course of the year through the Civilian Impact Monitoring Project (CIMP). Figures show that on a monthly basis, over the past year, countrywide civilian casualty numbers have generally dropped, however, certain pockets have seen a rise in civilian casualties. The highest number of civilian casualties was recorded in Sa’dah (705), followed by Al Hodeidah (294), Ta’iz (256), Marib (107) and Shabwa (104). Lack of freedom of movement due to insecurity and/or lack of legal documentation has serious consequences for the lives, health and well-being of displaced people and communities. It limits their ability to seek safety away from the effects of the conflict, limits their access to basic services and humanitarian assistance, while impeding their ability to secure sustainable livelihoods. In some instances, it also leads to the separation of families and poses obstacles to family reunification. Overall, it is likely to result in increased poverty, marginalization and dependency on humanitarian aid.

as well as to gather information on factors associated with acute malnutrition. Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening integrated with Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment (FSLA) conducted to understand the nutrition situation in the districts will continue to complement assessments at the district level and may be the source of nutrition data for IPC-Acute Malnutrition analysis in at 2023.

The lack/loss of civil documentation undermines and prevents people from accessing their basic rights, exacerbates discriminatory practices, increases limitations to freedom of movement, has serious implications for the enjoyment of their HLP and other rights and impedes prospects for sustainable return and solutions, including local integration. Additionally, movement restrictions resulting from the absence of civil documentation impacts people’s ability to access basic humanitarian services across clusters, including for their health, education, food and livelihood needs. The UN-brokered truce has resulted in the reduction of fighting, triggered small-scale spontaneous returns, as well as increased intent to return, alongside a corresponding increase in HLP issues—a growing key protection concern across the country. Furthermore, land allocation by the authorities and the legal framework with respect to access to land especially for certain groups/tribes exacerbates discriminatory practices, marginalization, social tensions and undermines social cohesion. The HLP Working Group has estimated that 1.4 million people are living in insecure tenure, facing HLP issues and threats of eviction, requiring support to meet their HLP rights. Of them, 592,000 people are in acute need. Tenure insecurity stems from precarious tenure arrangements and unaffordability of housing - over two-thirds of the 4.5 million displaced people live in rented accommodation or hosting arrangements. The majority of whom lack rental agreements, leaving them vulnerable to arbitrary price increases harassment and violence. Eighty-two per cent of displaced people reported difficulties in paying rent, with some 76 per cent not being able to pay rent

have been systematically excluded from accessing the formal land/housing markets. Competition over the access and use of land and water resources in and around the sites has resulted in marked HLP disputes between displaced people and the host communities. These disputes have impeded the provision of durable shelter and WASH services and other humanitarian assistance, driving health and protection challenges and weakening the underlying precarious relationship between displaced people and the host communities. The UN-brokered truce saw a steady increase in spontaneous return to their places of origin, with 47 per cent of displaced people indicated their intention to return to their place of origin if the situation improves. Determining factors cited include: long-term safety and security (51 per cent); access to adequate housing or property rehabilitation, including HLP (21 per cent); access to basic services (13 per cent); access to livelihood opportunities (28 per cent); and clearance of landmines/ERWs/UXOs (21 per cent). An estimated 257,000 households require durable solutions related HLP assistance, including recovery assistance and replacement of lost or damaged HLP documentation. These people also need support to make housing and land claims regarding secondary occupation of their homes and land in their places of origin and with accessing suitable land, adequate housing/housing stock and tenure security in places of integration. Forced evictions are a serious protection concern with a total of 31,807 recorded between January and September 2022. The majority have been reported in Al Bayda, Amran, Dhamar, Ibb, Sa'dah and Sana'a governorates, and Sana'a City. and.

ERW endangers the lives of civilians, limits freedom of movement in safety and dignity and impacts economic opportunities, worsens food insecurity, hampers rehabilitation of public infrastructure such as schools or roads and limits the safe delivery of humanitarian aid and safe access to services for people in need. Landmines and unexploded ordnances (UXO) are also key obstacle to the return of thousands of displaced to their homes, particularly in Al Hodeidag, Al-Jawf, Lahj, Marib and Ta'iz. The impact of the crisis is further aggravated by bureaucratic impediments, which limit humanitarian access, affecting people who need protection services and restricting humanitarian partners from reaching them The mahram requirement (conditioning movement of women and girls with the approval and/ or escort of male relatives) further limits the access to the affected people by preventing female humanitarian staff to access population groups of different genders to ensure the provision of principled, quality, and appropriate response to all population groups, including the female population. The mahram requirement does not take into accounts the needs of femaleheaded households or those with first degree family members who cannot give up their work or education to accompany the female staff outside the office. It also limits and imposes serious restrictions to freedom of movement with respect to the female population in the AA-controlled areas and further undermines their access to safe and dignified information, health and other critical basic services

vulnerable to UXO incidents.

Child marriage continues to be a serious protection risk. According to the UNICEF Study on Social Norms and Behavioral Drivers Related to Child Marriage in Yemen, 62 per cent of assessed people strongly/somewhat agreed that seizing the opportunity for a good marriage is more important than continuing their education. where 82 per cent either strongly or somewhat agreed that a woman's most important role is to take care of the home. children and family. The

AOR1: CHILD PROTECTION

PEOPLE IN NEED ACUTE PIN 9.0M5.5M

GIRLS BOYS

2.7M 2.8M

PEOPLE IN NEED

< 25,000

25,001 - 50,000

50,001 - 75,000

75,001 - 100,000

100,001 - 300,719

Analysis of needs Child Protection risks for boys and girls continue to be severe, especially in areas where severity of needs is high and where conflict is still on-going. Children and their families are putting in place negative coping mechanisms harmful for boys and girls such as child labour, begging and child marriage, while exposing them to sexual violence and exploitation and child recruitment. Boys face forms of work that could be identified as child labour or worst forms of child labour. Grave violations against children are on the rise, according to CIMP quarterly report (July-September 2022) - 108 child casualties were reported across Yemen in 2022, marking a 77 per cent increase from the 61 child casualties reported in the second quarter of 2022. More than two-thirds (69 per cent) of the child casualties were on account of ERW, including 41 child casualties reported as a result of UXO incidents and another 33 in landmine explosions. During the third quarter of 2022, ERW resulted in 39 child casualties Children, including displaced and returnee children, who are less familiar with their environment are particularly **vulnerable to UXO incidents.**

Child marriage continues to be a serious protection risk. According to the UNICEF Study on Social Norms and Behavioral Drivers Related to Child Marriage in Yemen, 62 per cent of assessed people strongly/somewhat agreed that seizing the opportunity for a good marriage is more important than continuing their education, where 82 per cent either strongly or somewhat agreed that a woman's most important role is to take care of the home, children and family. The study also found that 69 per cent of assessed people strongly/somewhat agreed that child marriage is a necessary part of a woman's life and that it is a woman's duty to marry at a young age. The study also found that 69 per cent of assessed people strongly/somewhat agreed that a woman's most important role is to take care of the home, children and family.

AOR2: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE:

PEOPLE IN NEED

ACUTE PIN

7.1M

4.8M

WOMEN

MEN

GIRLS

BOYS

3.3M

0.4M

2.8M

0.4M

PEOPLE IN NEED

< 25,000

25,001 - 50,000

50,001 - 75,000

75,001 - 100,000

100,001 - 187,964

time, lacking safe access to information, women and girls are kept in the dark regarding their rights and ability to safely seek help. Help-seeking of the survivors is actively discouraged through actions such as suspension of provision of the clinical management of rape in some areas or limitations on distributions of post-rape kits and/or of dignity kits

Analysis of needs:

The life of women and girls, and at times that of boys and men in Yemen, continues to be subject to restrictions and violations because of their gender. Yemen's social divide between genders is fortified with systemic and institutionalized discrimination. Women and girls of all ages, across social or cultural background or origin face the risk of and actual exposure to violence, marginalization and discrimination on a daily basis. The situation is even more aggravated for minority members, those displaced, female-headed households and those living with disabilities. The needs of women and girls are consistently challenged by culture and tradition, undermining adequate and quality responses to their needs. Women's and girls' needs (and voices) are denied by (overwhelmingly male-dominant) decision-makers, while the little services that do exist are continuously challenged in their operation yet overwhelmed with women and girls in need. With different layers of crisis, war, food insecurity and general poverty women and girls struggle for wellbeing. Little of the comfort provided through aid, and any community-based or state-owned protection, are becoming more out of reach or ineffective with each move, displacement or disability Mahram requirement increases their dependence on the male decision makers; hampers professional or personal development of women and girls' potential, imposing high costs on their freedom of movement and their dignified access to services such as health, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). Child and early marriage are at times coping mechanisms and other women are forced to marry having no male relative to help them access services. Yet even where mahram is not required (in areas controlled by GoY), the needs as basic as food and water, personal hygiene needs and education, remain overwhelmingly unanswered due to destroyed systems of protection and infrastructure, leading to increased risks—various forms of GBV, such as sexual exploitation and abuse, denial of access to services and opportunities, domestic violence (intimate partner violence), child and forced marriage, to name a few. MHPSS needs continue to increase but are met with limited access to specialized services, especially in hard-to-reach areas, leaving women and girls to their own means in processing their trauma, risking isolation, (sexual) abuse and exploitation or other. At the same Women and girls are equally challenged in accessing justice and fair processes, increasing their needs for legal aid, particularly in cases of civil status, documentation, inheritance and custody rights. The victim-blaming environment often brings women and girls into conflict with the law, including detention, based on the discrimination tolerated with the criminal law. While amendments to this and similar laws and norms are a necessary preventive action, there is a need for legal support in line with the principles of confidentiality, recovery and safe reintegration of these women in society. Women and girls with disabilities remain invisible to service providers, including humanitarian aid, as safe access and principled, targeted needs assessments are not secured by the authorities across Yemen. This in effect requires women and girls with disabilities to adapt to the ongoing, existing services, while the overall response provides little opportunity or encouragement. Yet, assessing properly the needs of any woman and/ or girl is at serious risk, as female aid workers are being more and more restricted from engagement in the field (due to mahram). Women and girls and others at risk from GBV in Yemen need holistic support, from safety and health to legal aid and economic empowerment. A prerequisite for providing these remains safety for all, the service providers, and the beneficiaries. In order to enable safe access to services and prevent the incidence of GBV, the need for continued awareness with communities and their leaders remains, especially in the areas with little to no access to services.

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Analysis of needs ERW, including landmines, UXO and IEDs, have resulted in thousands of civilian casualties in Yemen since the start of the conflict. ERW risks become more intensified during the rainy season, with heavy rains and flooding drifting devices, warning signs being washed away and people being displaced to unsafe areas. With two rainy seasons each year, this threat is also pertinent in Yemen. Since 2018, ERW has resulted in 2,311 reported civilian casualties, including 822 fatalities, according to CIMP data—an open, unverified source. Civilian casualties dropped in 2020, but the numbers rose again in 2021, with 419 civilian casualties reported on account of ERW, an 18 per cent increase from the year before. Moreover, with 620 civilian ERW casualties already having been reported since January 2022, the annual total will be the highest on CIMP records. The monthly average number of civilian ERW casualties until October 2022 is 62, 44 per cent higher than the 2021 monthly average of 35. Landmine incidents have been responsible for the highest numbers of ERW casualties since the start of 2018, at 1,286, accounting for 56 per cent of the total, followed by 506 civilian UXO casualties and 492 IED casualties. Governorates with active frontlines have typically seen the highest civilian ERW casualty. Al Hodeidah has consistently seen among the highest numbers of civilian ERW casualties in the country, totaling 985 since the start of 2018. Ta'iz has seen 385 civilian ERW casualties in the same time period, while Al Jawf, Al Bayda and Ad Dale' have each seen more than 100 civilian ERW casualties. In the frontline areas, the majority of ERW incidents reported are on account of UXO and landmines. Al Hodeidah, Ta'iz, Al Jawf and Al Bayda have seen the highest numbers of civilian casualties reported as a result of landmine incidents, while the highest UXO casualty numbers have been recorded in Al Hodeidah, Sa'dah, Sana'a and Marib. IED threat appears more prevalent in urban areas such as Aden, Ta'iz and Al Makha cities, as well as in flashpoints in several governorates under the control of AA. Since the start of 2022, the five governorates with the most civilian ERW casualties are Al Hodeidah, Ta'iz, Sa'dah, Marib and Al Jawf, with Al Hodeidah seeing exponentially high number—685 civilian ERW casualties reported since the start of 2018 and 243 (35 per cent) in the year since the frontlines in the governorate shifted in November 2021. The 200 civilian casualties so far reported in Al Hodeidah in 2022 already exceeds the 2021 annual total of 118. In Sa'dah, numbers have already more than doubled from 2021, when 18 civilian ERW casualties were reported. Marib saw an increase in ERW casualties, with 40 civilian ERW casualties reported so far in 2022, 38 per cent of the total 106 civilian ERW casualties reported since the start of 2022.

The main challenge in addressing ERW threat lies in the difficulty of conducting a countrywide assessment, especially in the areas controlled by AA, to identify contaminated areas and efficiently prioritize the areas that need to be cleared first. No systematic survey has been put into place in the AA-held areas, while a baseline survey started in the areas under the control of the GoY in November 2021, with the support of all implementing partners. Constant shifting of frontlines continues in high-risk areas, including active and former front lines and bordering areas, continues threatening the lives and livelihoods of girls, boys, women and men. ERW risks increase in areas recently affected by conflict and where access to land becomes more readily available. Such risks prevent the safe return of internally displaced people to their areas of origin. Non-technical and technical surveys, along with mine clearance and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), are required to allow humanitarian access for the provision of life-saving assistance. Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) to the most at risk, especially children, is required in parallel to land release activities. Victim Assistance support, including specialized protection services and referrals to the health sector, which is mainly provided through Protection Cluster partners, is limited due to a lack of funding and capacity.

Projection of needs In several parts of the country, especially frontline areas, active hostilities continue to cause civilian casualties and displacement. Lack of legal identification will negatively impact future generations' ability to access basic services and undermine people's efforts to resolve their HLP issues, and access to other rights which ultimately undermines prospects for durable solutions. The displaced population, particularly those unable or unwilling to return to their area of origin due to safety and other considerations may become increasingly vulnerable and reliant on humanitarian assistance Ongoing hostilities, economic hardships, breakdown of community support structures and lack of services will continue to take a huge toll on children. Women and girls will continue to face a disproportionate impact of the crisis, and compounded forms of violence when exposed to overlapping and mutually reinforcing forms of discrimination and social exclusion. Explosive ordnance contamination will continue to present a significant risk for populations living in areas having witnessed hostilities, and increasingly for individuals returning to their communities and will remain the top access constraint for safe delivery of humanitarian aid and assistance to the people in need. Increased vulnerability will result in further neglect of persons with disabilities and the elderly. Barriers to achieving durable solutions will become more nuanced and difficult to address. Due to the situation in the Horn of Africa combined with the fact that the majority of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants originate from conflict-affected countries of origin, a high number of individuals transiting or staying in Yemen in 2023 is expected. This flow will also put pressure on the already deteriorated facilities and services in country, creating additional tensions among communities

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Monitoring:

The Cluster uses eleven indicators to estimate needs and severity in all 333 districts in Yemen:

#	INDICATORS	SOURCE
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01	The ratio of IDPs to host population	PTF / DTM
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02	Number of civilian casualties reported (killed or injured)	CIMP
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03	Number of protection services available for IDPs and affected people	
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per PC reporting dataset 2022 district

04	Number of vulnerable individuals with special protection needs per district	INAT/PMT
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05	Number of individuals without valid civil documentation and unable to obtain them	INAT/PMT
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06	Number of households with housing/shelter damaged or destroyed due to violence, conflict, or natural hazards	INAT/PMT
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ACAPS datasets

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07	Number of households reporting incidents of threats of eviction	INAT/PMT
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ACAPS datasets

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08	Percentage of GBV service points available for each 20,000 Female	Service mapping, 3/4W
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09	Number of women, men, boys, and girls killed or injured by EO by the community (SADD)	CIMP on explosive hazards only
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10	Percentage of Girls / Boys engaged in hazardous child labour (SADD)	UNICEF
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