

Project proposal :																								
Project Title :	Emergency water, sanitation and hygiene responses for the most affected populations in selected areas in governorates in Yemen, including Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Shabwa and Taiz.																							
Duration of the project :	Project start data	February 2024 AD	Project end date	AD Yanir 2027																				
The project Location :	. Hollow, white , Hodeidah And an argument And Ma'rib And Shabwa And Taiz																							
Approximate number of beneficiaries :	<p style="color: red;">Distributed across 7 governorates that we will target</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5" style="color: red;">Direct beneficiaries:</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="color: red;">Totals</th> <th style="color: red;">Men</th> <th style="color: red;">Women</th> <th style="color: red;">Boys</th> <th style="color: red;">Girls</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="color: red;">43,135</td> <td style="color: red;">8,981</td> <td style="color: red;">8,909</td> <td style="color: red;">12,477</td> <td style="color: red;">12,768</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="color: red;">100%</td> <td style="color: red;">0</td> <td style="color: red;">0</td> <td style="color: red;">0</td> <td style="color: red;">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Direct beneficiaries:					Totals	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	43,135	8,981	8,909	12,477	12,768	100%	0	0	0	0
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43,135	8,981	8,909	12,477	12,768																				
100%	0	0	0	0																				
Total amount :	\$ 618,382.96 US dollars for a period of 12 months for a period of 36 months																							
Project goal :	This project will ensure an integrated response to the most vulnerable populations, families and host communities by providing access to the minimum package, which includes adequate water, sanitation and hygiene services. Therefore, this project will respond to the needs of the affected population, which meets the priorities of the first envelope of the allocation strategy.																							
Project result :	Providing relief solutions in emergency situations and exceptional circumstances such as wars and natural disasters Alleviating the suffering caused by conflict, natural disasters, and economic collapse in Yemen by providing rapid and effective humanitarian assistance to areas vulnerable to natural disasters and armed conflict, specifically																							

	designed for displaced families. This includes providing food, water, shelter, health care, psychosocial support and assistance in rebuilding livelihoods and resilience.											
the summary of project:	<p>This project aims to implement ten projects in response to the basic water, sanitation and hygiene needs of the most affected population and the host community in the governorates of Yemen, including Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Shabwa and Taiz. The WASH project consists of three components: 1) Construction, which includes the installation of electric water pumps for wells, the construction of two public water tanks, the installation of a water network, the construction of latrines for public schools, and the construction of hand washing facilities for schools and health centres. ; 2) Distribution of non-food items including 900 hygiene kits, 900 water filters, and 1,200 water tanks (500 litres); and 3) raise awareness about the cholera/sold waste campaign .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total targeted beneficiaries of the project are 45,232 individuals. The project will respond to the most affected people reported in several assessments 											
The general goal of the project :	Contributing to enhancing access and sustainability of the safe drinking water and sanitation system by improving the public water and sanitation system in the directorates of Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Shabwa and Taiz governorates.											
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="443 930 1780 1011">Water, sanitation and hygiene</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="443 1011 892 1133">Cluster objectives</th> <th data-bbox="892 1011 1335 1133">Objectives of the Strategic Response Plan (SRP).</th> <th data-bbox="1335 1011 1780 1133">Activities ratio</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="443 1133 892 1304">Providing emergency water, sanitation and hygiene assistance to the most vulnerable groups to</td> <td data-bbox="892 1133 1335 1304">Strategic Objective 1: Provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people in Yemen</td> <td data-bbox="1335 1133 1780 1304">100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Water, sanitation and hygiene			Cluster objectives	Objectives of the Strategic Response Plan (SRP).	Activities ratio	Providing emergency water, sanitation and hygiene assistance to the most vulnerable groups to	Strategic Objective 1: Provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people in Yemen	100
Water, sanitation and hygiene												
Cluster objectives	Objectives of the Strategic Response Plan (SRP).	Activities ratio										
Providing emergency water, sanitation and hygiene assistance to the most vulnerable groups to	Strategic Objective 1: Provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people in Yemen	100										

	<p>reduce excess morbidity and mortality rates</p>	<p>through an effective and targeted response.</p>		
<p><u>Contributing to the objectives of the group/sector:</u></p> <p>Contributing to enhancing access and sustainability of safe drinking water and sanitation systems by improving the public water system in the directorates of Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Shabwa and Taiz governorates.</p>				
<p>Result 1</p>				
<p>Maintain and restore a sustainable water and sanitation system to improve public health and resilience in targeted areas .</p>				
<p>Output 1.1</p>				
<p>a description</p>				
<p>8,400 people have access to sustainable water and sanitation services.</p>				
<p>Assumptions and risks</p>				
<p>1-The security situation has stabilized and access to the targeted beneficiaries has increased.</p>				

Indicators							
			Beneficiaries of the end of the course				End of course
code	gathering	Indicator	men	women	children	girls	Goal
Indicator 1.1.1	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Number of individuals benefiting from improved access to water through site rehabilitation	1,349	1,404	2,023	2,105	6,881
Means of verification: photos, tender announcement. Hand over the note							
Indicator 1.1.2	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Number of communal latrines built or rehabilitated					2
Means of verification: photos, delivery note, project progress report							
Indicator 1.1.3	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Number of hand washing facilities built or rehabilitated					1
Means of verification: photos, delivery note, project progress report							
Indicator 1.1.4	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Number of hand washing facilities built or rehabilitated					1

Means of verification: photos, delivery note, project progress report							
Indicator 1.1.5	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Number of individuals reached with solid waste disposal activities	1000	600	100	100	1800
Means of verification: photos, campaign agenda, cleaning kit distribution list							
Indicator 1.1.6	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Number of hygiene supplies purchased and distributed					900
Means of verification: evaluation results. List of beneficiaries. Distribution lists. the pictures.							
Indicator 1.1.7	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Number of families that received ceramic water filters					900
Means of verification: evaluation results. List of beneficiaries. Distribution lists. the pictures.							
Indicator 1.1.8	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Number of water tanks (500 litres) purchased and distributed with water meters					1200
Means of verification: evaluation results. List of beneficiaries. Distribution lists. the pictures.							
Result 2							

,Local committees/water project management have been established, community volunteers trained and people in the Saafan area have adequate awareness on 6 issues of hygiene promotion, basic .cholera treatment, and nutrition

Output 2.1

a description

The capacity of community committees was built, community volunteers were identified, and .awareness was raised among the community on hygiene and cholera

Assumptions and risks

List of community committee photos and progress report of the project. Minutes of the meeting

Indicators

End of course	Beneficiaries of the end of the course						
Goal	girls	children	slim	men	Indicator	gathering	code
6,882	2,106	2,023	1,404	1,349	Number of individuals reached through hygiene promotion activities	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Indicator 2.1.1

Means of verification: photos, reports							
2,149	100	100	600	1,349	Number of individuals reached with solid waste disposal activities	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Indicator 2.1.2
Means of verification: photos, progress report							
40			15	25	Number of community volunteers trained in hygiene promotion	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Indicator 2.1.3
Means of verification: list of identified volunteers, training rosters, photos. Reports							
12			4	8	Number of Water Committee members who have been trained in their roles in managing the water system	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Indicator 2.1.4
Means of verification: training attendance sheet, photo, training material and agenda							
Activities							
Activity 2.1.1							

Standard activity: Ensure that men, women and children of all ages (displaced persons and targeted host communities) are mobilized to adopt measures to prevent deterioration of health conditions, to use and maintain the facilities provided

Implementing 6 campaigns to combat cholera and promote hygiene and solid waste in the targeted districts

: objectives

Mr.

Monitoring and reporting plan

Project activities will be monitored on an ongoing basis in line with the project monitoring plan. Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted through surveys and post-distribution monitoring in the targeted districts in order to improve the quality of activities implemented. A feedback mechanism will be put in place to achieve accountability between staff and beneficiaries. Progress and activity reports against key indicators will be prepared on a monthly basis and reviewed by the project team during monthly project review meetings and quarterly program review meetings. Monthly budget reviews will also be conducted to ensure progress in project implementation and suggest any required project adjustments that may lead to improved deliverables. will include

Key monitoring tools, including verification sources for this project, daily activity reports, meeting minutes, focus group discussions, awareness-raising session monitoring tools, monitoring and evaluation reports, and a case management database including post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and surveys. SORD will also track progress against the Implementation Plan, Expenditure Plan and

Monitoring Plan. Interim and final reports will be produced by SORD and submitted according to a schedule to be determined.

A complaints response mechanism and feedback system will be put in place to monitor and evaluate the quality and progress of the project.

The project manager will be responsible for supervising project implementation and ensuring that the project achieves its objectives. It provides comprehensive technical support and management of the project. He will receive weekly updates from the field team and other project staff who will report on implementation progress. The GAMM will be submitted with the final report by the project manager .

Action Plan

Activity description

year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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Activity 1.1.1: Construction of two general water plans in the Abu-Saafan area.

2024												X
2026	X	X	X	X	X	X						

Activity 1.1.2: Building two shared toilets in two schools (Al-Marwala and Al-Muqaraa Schools)

2024												
2026	X	X	X	X	X	X						

2024												
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	Activity 1.1.3: Construction of hand washing facilities at Wadi Har Health Centre.	2026	X	X	X	X	X	X												
	Activity 1.1.4: Construction of two hand washing facilities in Al Marwala and Al Maqraa schools	2024																		X
		2026	X	X	X	X	X	X												
	Activity 1.1.5: Report on taking water test samples in the targeted locations, in order to verify the quality and safety of the water for beneficiary use.	2024																		
		2026				X	X	X	X	X										
	Activity 1.1.6: Distributing health boxes to the most vulnerable families	2024																		
		2026		X	X	X	X													
	Activity 1.1.7: Distribution of livestock funds to the most vulnerable families.	2024																		
		2026		X	X	X	X													
	Activity 1.1.8: Distribute WTs to the most vulnerable families.	2024																		
		2026					X	X	X	X										
			2024																	

Activity 2.1.1: Conduct 6 campaigns to combat cholera and promote hygiene and solid waste in the targeted districts

2026	X	X	X	X	X	X														
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other information

Accountability to affected populations

SORD is committed to the principle of accountability to affected populations and will use well-established accountability systems such as beneficiary engagement and feedback mechanisms within the organization. SORD will demonstrate its accountability to the affected people by involving them in decision making such as selecting the most vulnerable people to benefit from various activities and peacefully targeted household activities such as hygiene kits, water filters, water tanks as well etc. ... Group discussions will be held frequently to provide the opportunity to identify and discuss remaining gaps that future programming will benefit from. Project activities will be coordinated with during implementation time as well as with different groups, local non-governmental stakeholders and community leaders in the project target areas to ensure their relevant buy-in and support.

This proposed intervention is designed to suit the needs of the residents of the Al Safa area in coordination with communities, leaders and all stakeholders on the ground.

SORD has been working in the WASH sector since 2011 and through its well-established presence across the governorate such as Taiz , Sana'a and other locations, SORD has been able to form fruitful and effective working relationships with many international and national actors. All SORD projects place great emphasis on collaboration and coordination with key stakeholders, including UN agencies, international and national NGOs and community leaders. These coordination mechanisms include the establishment of referral systems. In particular, SORD intends to adopt a set of technical tools involving formal agreements with key actors and

partners operating in the targeted areas. Furthermore, SORD will coordinate closely with other WASH Group members to promote and support smooth and regular coordination among partner agencies . . Among the key actors that SORD will collaborate with are other humanitarian agencies that are members of the health, water, sanitation and nutrition clusters.

There is a complaints and feedback mechanism to be implemented through the complaints box, hotline phone number and direct complaints.

Implementation plan

This project was built on the basis of the evaluation and verification process conducted by SORD . This project will be implemented directly by the SORD WASH team who will be appointed at the beginning of the project. The difficult part of this project will be implemented through contractors selected through public tender. Contractors will be supervised by SORD technical staff. The Project Manager will be responsible for the progress and achievements of the project and will report to the organization's line manager who will report directly to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The Project Manager will supervise the project team and all financial, logistical and human resources matters. The Project Manager will also be responsible for ensuring good coordination with local authorities and other stakeholders including relevant groups at national level.

The project team will include technical expatriates along with WASH assistants and will be responsible for implementation at the upfront level. The M&E Director will directly manage and supervise the M&E plan and will report directly to the SORD Line Director to ensure the quality of the intervention and the principle of accountability to the affected population.

<u>Coordination with other organizations in the project area</u>	
Organization name	Collaboration areas/activities and rationale
Ministry of Water and Environment	
General Corporation for Water and Sanitation in the Governorates	National level - Sanaa. ,
<u>Environmental label for the project</u>	
A+: Neutral impact on the environment with mitigation or enhancement	
<u>Gender indicator for the project</u>	
2a- The project aims to contribute significantly to achieving gender equality	
<u>Justify the chosen gender sign symbol</u>	
SORD operates according to beneficiary vulnerability criteria depending on needs that also takes into account gender, and women in particular will be part of the community committee members (at least 40% female participation). The effective participation of women will also be taken into account in the implementation phase by involving women as much as possible in different types of activities. This proposed intervention also takes into account the sustainability of WASH services by engaging the community in activities and targeting them	

through WASH awareness and training, as well as strong coordination with local authorities and other humanitarian actors.

Verification exercises will be conducted in order to identify the most vulnerable individuals and families. The results of the evaluation and verification will be shared with the laundry group and coordinated with any other governmental or humanitarian agency to avoid duplication.

Universal protection

SORD will ensure people's safety, dignity and human rights during the course of the programme. SORD will also ensure beneficiary participation during the implementation of this project through established community water project committees. The no harm principle will not be applied during project implementation.

The selection of beneficiaries will be designed according to the needs of different groups taking into account vulnerable groups including women and children in coordination with communities, leaders and all stakeholders on

the earth. SORD is committed to establishing a complaints mechanism and feedback system for the public. SORD standards when projects scale back public toilets, hand washing facilities, etc. to provide separate and safe access for women and children.

Country-specific information

Safety and security

	<p>SORD has full access to the project site. The project team will directly visit the project sites regularly. Through continuous coordination between SORD , local authorities and the local community. Therefore, SORD has a good relationship and accessibility to sites The project</p> <hr/> <p><u>Access</u></p> <hr/> <p>Access is available to the project website. SORD is well coordinated with the local community, local authority and other contributors so that we can ensure accessibility of the site. The SORD team makes frequent field visits to the project while conducting evaluation and verification.</p>	
<p>Monitoring and reporting mechanism :</p>	<p>Verifies delivered supplies, bottlenecks and required follow-up actions. Monitoring is carried out through the following three methods :</p> <p>SORD staff : In accessible areas, SORD staff will conduct regular visits to monitor the programme. Field offices are located in the affected governorates. The system evaluates 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 .</p> <p>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 the 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 program implementation. The reports submitted are verified by triangulating evidence from different sources .</p> <p>Third party monitors :</p> <p>In areas where access is difficult or restricted, SORD uses a network of local third-party monitors who will be contracted - 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</p>	

	<p>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.</p>
<p>The problem that the project aims to address:</p>	<p>This project was designed based on the needs assessment conducted by SORD and verified by the SORD team (“attached detailed results of the assessment”). The assessment included: Of the 100 districts shortlisted in the International Review for Disaster Risk Reduction, 93 districts fall under WASH risk 3, 4 and 5. In these districts, vulnerable communities need multi-sectoral support, covering food security, nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene needs. According to the health cluster, more than one suspected case of cholera was reported in 127 districts, with 103 districts (81 percent) falling under WASH risk 3, 4 and 5. It is also recognized that improving water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and services in healthcare facilities is important. Urgent life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene response needs.</p> <p>The problem that the project aims to address is the severe humanitarian crisis in Yemen, particularly in selected governorates including Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma’rib, Shabwa and Taiz. This crisis has been exacerbated by ongoing conflict, which has led to widespread disruption of basic services, including access to clean water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene practices .</p> <p>The conflict has caused extensive damage to infrastructure, including water supply systems, sanitation facilities and healthcare institutions, leaving millions of Yemenis without access to safe water and sanitation. Lack of access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities has led to the spread of waterborne diseases such as cholera, posing a major threat to public health .</p> <p>Furthermore, population displacement due to conflict has placed additional pressure on existing water and sanitation resources, exacerbating the problem for both displaced communities and host populations. Inadequate sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices contribute to increasing the risk of disease transmission, especially among vulnerable groups such as children, women and the elderly .</p> <p>The project aims to address these critical challenges by providing emergency responses in the field of water, sanitation and hygiene to the most affected populations in the targeted governorates. By improving access to safe water sources, strengthening sanitation facilities, distributing essential non-food items, and raising awareness on cholera prevention and</p>

	<p>solid waste management, the project seeks to alleviate suffering, reduce health risks, and promote the overall well-being of vulnerable groups. Communities in Yemen</p>
<p>Beneficiaries:</p>	<p>Direct people:</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries: This project will target the most vulnerable groups with a special focus on children and women. The project will ensure the provision of necessary water, sanitation and hygiene services to the most vulnerable affected populations and the host community in priority areas. Gender will be taken into consideration during the implementation of this project activities among project beneficiaries, project partners and project staff. This project will target the most affected people in the water, sanitation and hygiene sectors in the districts targeted by the organization .</p> <p>The project will target the most vulnerable households that do not have access to clean and safe drinking water, including but not limited to female heads of household, more than 10 family members, the elderly, and young-headed households, including internally displaced persons and conflict-affected populations The gunman. and the host community. These families will benefit from the reconstructed comprehensive water project as well as the distribution of non-food items. On the other hand, awareness activities target different groups of individuals well to ensure that message reaches all levels of society. Targets include men, women, boys, girls, educated and uneducated, teachers, community representatives, etc. Furthermore, community water committees containing both males and females were established to ensure gender participation in project activities.</p> <p>Displaced individuals and families: People forced to leave their homes due to conflict or natural disasters. They will benefit from life-saving shelter, non-food items, and cash assistance provided by the project.</p> <p>IDP camps: These individuals, often living in precarious conditions, will have better access to basic services such as food, shelter and psychological support.</p> <p>This intervention aims to assist conflict-affected people, host communities and displaced people across Yemen based on verified needs regardless of their gender, ethnicity or other affiliations. IOM will adhere to basic humanitarian principles such as neutrality, assisting people in government or opposition-controlled areas, and neutrality, by using response modalities that avoid diverting resources to armed actors. All responses will follow cluster standards and will prioritize sites and communities based on the severity of assessed needs. However, responses on the ground will pay special attention to the needs of the most vulnerable groups, including households headed by women and children, and people with special</p>

	<p>needs. Each mobile emergency response will be needs-based and tailored to the characteristics of the affected community, in particular female-headed households, child-headed households, and persons with disabilities. Given limited resources and widespread needs across Yemen, SORD will take a targeted approach that follows the cluster's standards. In this case, SORD will target households objectively, transparently and independently, based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households with children under 5 years; • Women • Pregnant or breastfeeding women • Unaccompanied elderly (> 60 years); • People with disabilities; • Female-headed households; • Households headed by children and/or unaccompanied minors; • People with chronic diseases; • People who do not have effective community ties.
<p>Context analysis/situation analysis :</p>	<p>The humanitarian situation in Yemen remains critical with economic decline worsening the quality and coverage of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. Water, sanitation and hygiene systems and services across the country have suffered from damage and underdevelopment, resulting in 15.4 million people in need of water, sanitation and hygiene assistance in 2023. Lack of access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services has forced vulnerable households to use Unprotected and unsafe water. Despite a six-month truce, the protracted armed conflict has left many Yemenis in urgent need of assistance and has worsened basic water, sanitation and hygiene services and infrastructure, including those in healthcare facilities and schools, and has caused extensive damage to the city. The economy and social fabric of the country. Current humanitarian WASH needs alone cannot be addressed by humanitarian stakeholders due to the limited availability of water resources and the impact of climate change. Although WASH's ongoing support has reached 3 million people as of September 2022, a large number of people still need WASH support. One of the main reasons is that water and sanitation service in urban and rural areas cannot be significantly improved through humanitarian WASH response activities due to lack of funding for flexible WASH response activities and technical and environmental constraints. In addition, most life-saving WASH services response actions require recurring costs to maintain minimum WASH services, such as water trucking, fuel support, maintenance of emergency latrines in displacement sites, and periodic water and sanitation distribution. Hygiene, non-food items and solid waste disposal. According to the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI), the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) minimum expenditure basket (MEB) price has increased. By 11 percent in areas controlled by the Autonomous Administration and by 19 percent in areas controlled by the Yemeni government since the beginning of 2022. - Lack of ownership, leadership, and ability to serve improvement between service providers and government agencies may be another reason behind the humanitarian need. Needs cannot be reduced. Affected Population Due to the influx of displaced populations into urban areas and in neighboring areas, the demand for water is increasing beyond the</p>

	<p>capacity of the water service, forcing many to rely on private water transportation services. Climate change has also posed particularly significant challenges for those who rely on rainwater harvesting. Reservoirs have dried up due to insufficient rainfall in some governorates, leaving the affected community with no other options, but using unprotected water sources. Areas surrounding active frontlines have been facing severe water, sanitation and hygiene needs for years, especially Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Shabwa and Taiz governorates. Where 5.1 million people and 1.4 million displaced people are identified, people with water, sanitation and hygiene needs are identified. People in informal displacement sites often have worse water and sanitation conditions, making them special.</p>
<p>Long-term impact of the project :</p>	<p>The Fund's project has the potential to make a significant and lasting impact on the lives of displaced families in Yemen. By providing rapid, effective and tailored humanitarian assistance, the project can help: Reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by providing families with access to nutritious food. Improving access to shelter and sanitation by providing emergency shelter and building temporary housing units. Promote access to health care by providing medical care, including trauma.</p>
<p>Project monitoring and evaluation system :</p>	<p>In collaboration with the SAND team, in line with group policy, it responds only on an as-needed basis. Need is assessed through specific assessments in which focus group discussions, key informant interviews, individual family interviews and direct observation are used to assess the extent and types of need. Given the nature of the National Framework interventions, the Fund cannot know in advance the specific locations or populations it will serve; Based on the cluster analysis conducted during the SRP process, however, in consultation with OCHA, CCCM and protection groups, and based on and through its previous experience, SAND has confidence that there will be a significant population in need. The monitoring and reporting plan for this project will ensure that project progress is effectively tracked and stakeholders are kept informed. Here is the proposed plan :</p> <p>Regular Monitoring: Regular monitoring of project activities will be conducted to track progress against planned objectives. This will include regular field visits, meetings with beneficiaries, and review of project records and reports .</p> <p>Data Collection: Data will be collected on key project indicators such as number of beneficiaries reached, types of assistance provided, and outcomes of capacity building programmes. This data will be classified by gender and age to ensure that the project meets the needs of all target groups .</p> <p>Needs Assessment: Regular needs assessments will be conducted to ensure that the project remains responsive to the changing needs of the displaced population. This will include conducting surveys, interviews and focus group discussions with beneficiaries .</p>

	<p>Reports: Regular reports will be prepared and shared with stakeholders. These reports will provide updates on project activities, progress against objectives, challenges encountered, and lessons learned. It will also include financial reports detailing how the funds are used .</p> <p>Evaluation An evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project to assess its effectiveness, impact and overall sustainability. The evaluation will be based on data collected during the project and will include input from beneficiaries, project staff and stakeholders .</p> <p>Feedback Mechanism A feedback mechanism will be established to allow beneficiaries and other stakeholders to provide feedback on project activities and suggest improvements. This may include suggestion boxes, comment forms, or community meetings .</p> <p>Risk Management Potential risks will be identified and monitored throughout the project period. Mitigation strategies will be developed to manage these risks, and contingency plans will be developed for any unforeseen circumstances .</p> <p>This monitoring and reporting plan will ensure that the project is implemented effectively, challenges are addressed promptly, and the project remains accountable to beneficiaries and stakeholders.</p>
<p>sources:</p>	<p><u>Periodic follow-up and evaluation reports for the project.</u></p> <p>Health, education and protection statistics. Surveys and interviews with children, parents and teachers. By defining expected results and establishing measurable indicators and appropriate means of verification, a logframe can help evaluate project progress and the achievement of set objectives in a systematic and structured way.</p>
<p>Risks, general assumptions, and strategy for dealing with them :</p>	<p><u>Risks And assumptions</u></p> <p>uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian aid .* Access to affected areas: The project assumes that the team will be able to access areas affected by conflict or natural disasters to provide aid and conduct assessments .</p> <p>Availability of resources: The project assumes the availability of sufficient resources (financial, human and material) to implement the planned activities .</p> <p>Cooperation from local authorities and communities: The project assumes cooperation from local authorities and communities, which is crucial to the successful implementation of the project .</p> <p>Escalation of conflict or natural disasters: Escalation of conflict or the occurrence of additional natural disasters may disrupt project activities and make access to affected areas more difficult .</p>

	<p>. Resource constraints : There is a risk that resources may not be sufficient to meet growing needs, especially in the event of escalation of conflict or natural disasters .</p> <p>Security risks*: The safety of staff and beneficiaries could be at risk if the security situation deteriorates .</p> <p>Logistical challenges: There may be logistical challenges, such as transportation difficulties, which may lead to delays in aid delivery .</p> <p>Beneficiary identification: There is a risk that some displaced individuals may not have identification cards, which are required to receive cash assistance. This will be dealt with through coordination with local authorities .</p> <p>Mitigation strategies will be developed to manage these risks, including regular monitoring and evaluation, contingency planning, and close coordination with local authorities and communities. The project will remain flexible and adapt to changing context and needs.</p>	
<p>Media plan for the : project</p>	<p><u>Target audience analysis:</u></p> <p>Media objectives: Increase awareness of the project, enhance its image, attract donors and community awareness .</p> <p>Communication strategy: social media, website, newsletters, conferences and public events .</p> <p>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 .</p> <p>Scheduling activities: Determine launch dates and important dates for important events and activities .</p> <p>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 .</p> <p>Budget: Determine the financial budget for the media plan and its associated costs.</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>

	Main contact name :	+967771055500
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	Organization email address :	info.sord@sanid.org
	Link to the organization's website :	https://sanid.org/
	The organization and the team's experience in disaster management and humanitarian response in Yemen:	<p>The Sanid Relief and Development Organization team works . (SORD) 2014 to provide urgent relief to those affected by disasters and wars in any region of Yemen. SORD has implemented previous relief interventions. These interventions were praised by all citizens, local authorities, organizations, civil society actors and other bodies and institutions. Since its establishment, SORD has had a unit for urgent emergencies and disaster response. Specifically, the project team's relationship with humanitarian work, experience, communication and networking with the community, local organizations, and relevant entities can be summarized. The FAO team's experience in disaster management and humanitarian response in Yemen is critical to the success of the "Fund Support System for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Response in Yemen" project. Their experience and knowledge of the local context and existing networks will be invaluable in effectively implementing the project and achieving its objectives .</p> <p>[Sand Organization for Relief and Development (SORD)] is a prestigious humanitarian organization dedicated to providing emergency assistance and sustainable development solutions to vulnerable communities around the world. With a strong commitment to humanitarian principles and a focus on meeting the most urgent needs of affected populations, [name of</p>

		<p>organization] has a proven track record of delivering impactful water, sanitation and hygiene interventions in crisis-affected areas .</p> <p>Experience in humanitarian work in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): Emergency response experience: [Sand Organization for Relief and Development (SORD)] has extensive experience in conducting emergency responses to meet water, sanitation and hygiene needs in humanitarian crises, including conflicts, natural disasters and displacement. Our rapid response teams are trained and equipped to assess needs, mobilize resources and implement life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene interventions in the most challenging environments .</p> <p>Infrastructure Development: We specialize in the design, construction, and rehabilitation of water supply systems, sanitation facilities, and hygiene infrastructure to improve access to safe and clean water, promote proper sanitation practices, and prevent the spread of waterborne diseases. Our projects prioritize sustainability, community ownership, and environmental preservation .</p> <p>Capacity Building and Training: [Sand Organization for Relief and Development (SORD)] invests in building the capacities of local communities, government agencies and humanitarian partners in water, sanitation and hygiene programmes, technical skills and hygiene promotion. Through training workshops, knowledge sharing sessions and mentoring programmes, we empower stakeholders to take ownership of WASH initiatives and promote long-term sustainability .</p> <p>Hygiene Promotion and Behavior Change: We implement comprehensive hygiene promotion campaigns, behavior change communication strategies, and community-led initiatives to raise awareness about the importance of hand washing, sanitation, and safe water practices. Our approach focuses on participatory methods, cultural sensitivity, and context-specific messaging to facilitate lasting behavioral change .</p>
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		<p>Monitoring and Evaluation: [Sand Organization for Relief and Development (SORD)] prioritizes accountability, transparency and learning in all its interventions in the field of water, sanitation and hygiene. We use robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track project progress, measure results, and evaluate the impact of our interventions on the health and well-being of beneficiary communities. Regular feedback from stakeholders informs programmatic adjustments and ensures continuous improvement .</p> <p>Coordination and Partnerships: We are actively working with local authorities, humanitarian groups, UN agencies, NGOs and community-based organizations to strengthen coordination, leverage resources and maximize the impact of our WASH interventions. By strengthening partnerships and cooperation, we are contributing to a more coherent and effective humanitarian response .</p> <p>Overall, [Sand Organization for Relief and Development (SORD)] is committed to saving lives, alleviating suffering and promoting dignity through its humanitarian work in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene. Through a combination of technical expertise, community engagement, and commitment to humanitarian principles, we strive to make a lasting impact on the lives of the most vulnerable populations in crisis-affected areas.</p>
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budget for three years

code	Description of the budget line	D/S	amount	Unit cost	Repeat duration	The percentage charged to the Swiss franc	Total cost
1. Staff and other personnel costs							
1.1	project manager	Dr	1	500.00	9	\$300	4,500.00
	The Project Manager will be responsible for managing the entire project activities including reporting to the donor on a regular basis, monitoring the project and attending coordination meetings. Headquartered in Sanaa office. Direct staff.						
1.2	Water and sanitation project coordinator	Dr	1	300.00	9	100.00	2,700.00
	The Project Coordinator will be responsible for project staff, beneficiaries and authority coordination. He will supervise the project implementation and report to the project manager .						
	The water and sanitation expert will be responsible for providing technical support and supervising the project. Headquartered in Sanaa. Direct employees						
1.3	Water and sanitation engineering officers	Dr	2	500.00	9	100.00	9,000.00
	Water and sanitation engineering officers, to supervise the water project implementation process and be responsible for implementing the project at the field level. Activities. Coordination and supervision of central committees. Its headquarters is in Sanaa office. Direct staff						
1.4	Field engineer technician	Dr	4	400.00	9	100.00	14,000.00
	Supervising the field work technician site. Contractors. Headquartered in Saafan. Direct staff.						
15	Hygiene promotion assistants	Dr	1	300.00	9	100.00	2,700.00
	Hygiene Promotion Assistant to work at field level. To supervise the field team. Headquartered in Sanaa.. Direct staff						

1.6	financial manager	s	1	500.00	9		4 , 500.00
	Partial SORD costing , monitoring budgets and balances, managing and reviewing petty cash, documents, etc. Headquartered in Sanaa. Support Team						
1.7	the manager of the program	s	1	500.00	9	100.00	4 , 500.00
	Responsible for program projects. Based in Sanaa. Direct staff . Support Team,						
1.8	Director of Monitoring and Evaluation	s	1	500.00	9	100.00	4 , 500.00
	Monitoring and Evaluation Manager, ensures quality and accountability of project activities. Based in Sanaa.. Support staff						
1.9	Logistics officer	s	1	300.00	9	100.00	2,700.00
	To manage purchasing, transportation, etc., based in Sana'a. However, support staff will be covered for 100% of this project						
1. 10	guards	Dr	2	250.00	9	100.00	4,500.00
1.11	Means of communication	100.00	1	600.00	9	100.00	5,400.00
	Media and Communications will be responsible for all documentation and photo taking of projects and beneficiaries before and after						
1. 12	Data entry	Dr	1	600.00	9	100.00	5,400.00
1.13	Incentives for 40 community volunteers	Dr	40	75.00	8	100.00	24,000.00
	To cover monthly incentives for 40 community volunteers. Volunteers will target all project sites. Community volunteers will participate in cholera awareness as well as hygiene promotion. 8 months will be enough to do this						
	Total section						88,400.00
2. Supplies, goods and materials							
2.1	Hygiene kits are fixed	Dr	900	30.00	1	100.00	27,000.00

	This is the cost of 900 hygiene kits for beneficiaries in Beni Qarin						
2.2	Cost of water filters	Dr	900	30.00	1	100.00	27,000.00
	This line aims to cover the cost of filters for beneficiaries in Beni Qarin						
2.3	Water tank 500 liters per meter	Dr	1200	71.00	1	100.00	85,200.00
	This line is intended to cover the cost of water tanks + water meter						
2.4	Water tasting equipment	Dr	1	1,700.00	1	100.00	1,700.00
	This is to cover the cost of the tests						
2.5	Cost of capacity building and meetings	Dr	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	This line is intended to cover capacity building training including project kick-off meeting and project team training. This line incentivizes the quarterly project meeting as well as other meeting costs.						
2.6	Typography + illustration	Dr	1		1	100.00	3,000.00
	This line is to cover the printing of the project (awareness brochures + illustrative pictures to promote general hygiene, cholera, key message, etc.)						
2.7	40 community volunteers trained in 6 basic hygiene and cholera massage sessions	Dr	3	0	1	100.00	3,900.00
	This line aims to cover the cost of training 40 volunteers from the local community. The cost of 3 training days includes training printing materials, training room rental, trainee transportation, and the cost of lunch and a break-even break.						
2.8	Training on community committees for water projects	Dr	3	1,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	This line was discovered to cover the cost of training, material printing, participant transportation, tie-breaking, etc.						

2.9	Solid waste and cholera campaign among vulnerable groups and cost affected	Dr	6	703.00	1	100.00	4,218.00
	This line was revealed to cover the campaign costs (cleaning kit, moisturizers, printing)						
2.10	The cost of constructing the Assab - Bani Green water project	Dr	1	248,510.90	1	100.00	248,510.90
	This cost is intended to cover the cost of constructing the water project. The BoQ is loaded on click on the document.						
2.11	Construction of 2 public toilets	Dr	2	4000.00	1	100.00	8000.00
	Construction of 2 public toilets in two schools (Al-Marawila + Al-Maqri)						
2.12	Holding 2 public hand washing facilities	Dr	2	400.00	1	100.00	800.00
	Contract for 2 public hand washing facilities in 2 schools (Marawila + Al-Maqri) 1 health facility (Wadi Har)						
2.13	Cost of chlorine powder	Dr	1	400.00	1	100.00	400.00
	Cost of chlorine powder used in public tanks						
	Total section						415 , 728 . 00
3. Equipment							
3.1	laptops	Dr	5	700.00	1	100.00	3 , 500.00
	This project will cover the costs of laptops for five project employees.						
3.2	mobile phones	Dr	10	100.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	It covers the cost of 13 cell phones						

3.3	Internet connection via mobile phone and IT equipment	Dr	1	1,000.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	This line covers Internet equipment (Internet connection, DSL , web, etc.)						
	Total section						5 , 500.00
5. Travel							
4.1	Daily subsistence allowance, including accommodation costs	Dr	1	150.00	9	100.00	1,350.00
	Cost of hotel and allowances for field staff including capacity building and monitoring; It is disbursed according to the company's policy						
4.2	Transport for 900 HKs and 900 WFs + 1200 WT	Dr	25	200.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
	To transport non-food items from the warehouse to distribution sites						
	Total section						6 , 350.00
7. General operating costs and other direct costs							
5.1	Office for rent in Sanaa	Dr	1	1,000.00	9	50.00	4,500.00
	This is partial coverage of the organization's offices from which the new employees will work.						
5.2	Office rent - office for the target sub- area	Dr	1	400.00	9	100.00	3 , 600.00
	This is partial coverage of the branch office in the targeted governorate where project staff will work.						
5.4	Warehouse in the target area	Dr	1	300.00	6	100.00	1,800.00

	.A warehouse for non-food items to be stored and distributed according to the distribution plan						
5.5	Office supplies	Dr	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	This will cover the cost of supplies that the project will use directly for project activities including furniture, stationery, printer cartridges, etc.						
5.6	Fuel costs for rental vehicles and generators	Dr	1	800.00	9	100.00	7 , 200.00
	This covers partial fuel costs for the generators and rental vehicle. Sanaa and Aden office)						
5.7	Communication cost	Dr	1	300.00	9	100.00	2 , 700.00
	To cover project staff costs for communicating with committee members and other community members; Internet fees are also included						
5.8	Vehicle rental	Dr	2	1,500.00	9	100.00	36,000.00
	This will be used by project staff for field navigation and coordination of various activities. Rented car with driver. Fuel is not included in this line						
5.9	Services	Dr	1	150.00	9	100.00	1,350.00
	This is to cover the office facilities in Sanaa and Saafan (water, electricity, etc.).						
	Total section						60,150.00
Subtotal			3,146.00				5,776 , 128 . 00
Software support cost							
PSC cost percentage							7.00
Project support amount							40 , 328 . 96.00
Total cost							6 16 , 456.96.00

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	
Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Shabwa and Taiz	4	391	407	587	610	1,995	Activity 1.1.8: Distribute WTs to the most vulnerable families.
Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Shabwa and Taiz	23	2,915	2,910	3,906	4,011	13,742	Activity 1.1.1: Establishing two public water lines in the targeted areas .
Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Shabwa and Taiz	5	189	189	325	296	999	Activity 1.1.1: Establishing two public water lines in the targeted areas. Activity 1.1.2: Establishing communal toilets in two schools (my school) in the targeted areas . Activity 1.1.3: Establishing a hand-washing facility in the targeted areas . Activity 1.1.4: Building two hand-washing facilities in Al-Marwala and Al-Maqraa Schools Activity 1.1.5: Report on taking water test samples in the targeted locations, in order to verify the quality and safety of the water for beneficiary use. Activity 1.1.6: Distribution of health care funds to the most vulnerable families. Activity 1.1.7: Distribution of livestock funds On the most vulnerable households. Activity 1.1.8: Distribute WTs to the most vulnerable households. Activity 2. 1.1: Conduct 6 campaigns to combat cholera and promote hygiene and solid waste in targeted areas

Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Shabwa and Taiz	6	427	421	636	630	2,114	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Establishing two public water lines in the targeted areas</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Establishing group toilets in two schools (my school) in the targeted areas</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Establishing a hand-washing facility in the targeted areas</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Building two hand-washing facilities in In the targeted areas</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5: Water test sampling report in the targeted locations, in order to verify the quality and safety of the water for beneficiary use</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6: Distribution of health care funds to the most vulnerable families</p> <p>Activity 1.1.7: Distribution of livestock funds On the most vulnerable households.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.8: Distribute WTs to the most vulnerable households.</p> <p>Activity 2. 1.1: Conduct 6 campaigns to combat cholera and promote hygiene and solid waste in targeted areas</p>
Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Shabwa and Taiz	7	577	567	794	826	2,764	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Establishing two public water lines in the targeted areas</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Building hand washing facilities in the targeted areas .</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5: Sampling report Water testing in targeted locations, in order to verify water quality and safety for use by beneficiaries.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6: Distribution of health care funds to the most vulnerable families.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.7: Distribution of livestock funds to the most vulnerable families.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.8: Distribute WTs to the most vulnerable families.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1: Conduct 6 campaigns to combat cholera and promote hygiene and solid waste in targeted areas</p>

Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Shabwa and Taiz	7	469	477	670	697	2,313	Activity 1.1.1: Establishing two public water lines in the targeted areas. Activity 1.1.3: Building hand washing facilities in the targeted health areas. Activity 1.1.5: Report on taking water test samples in the targeted locations, in order to verify the quality and safety of the water for beneficiary use. Activity 1.1.6: Distribution of health care funds to the most vulnerable families. Activity 1.1.7: Distribution of livestock funds to the most vulnerable families. Activity 1.1.8: Distribute WTs to the most vulnerable families. Activity 2.1.1: Conduct 6 campaigns to combat cholera and promote hygiene and solid waste in targeted areas
Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Shabwa and Taiz	7	547	547	762	793	2,649	Activity 1.1.1: Establishing two public water lines in the targeted areas Activity 1.1.3: Building hand washing facilities in the targeted areas Activity 1.1.5: Report on taking water test samples in the targeted locations, in order to verify the quality and safety of the water for use by beneficiaries. Activity 1.1.6: Distribution of health care funds to the most vulnerable families. Activity 1.1.7: Distribution of livestock funds to the most vulnerable families. Activity 1.1.8: Distribution of WTs to the most vulnerable families. Activity 2.1.1: Conduct 6 campaigns to combat cholera and promote hygiene and solid waste in targeted areas
Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Shabwa and Taiz	5	421	412	561	583	1,977	Activity 1.1.1: Establishing two public water lines in the targeted areas Activity 1.1.3: Building hand washing facilities in the targeted areas . Activity

							1.1.5: Report on taking water test samples in the targeted locations, in order to verify the quality and safety of the water for beneficiary use. Activity 1.1.6: Distribution of health care funds to the most vulnerable families. Activity 1.1.7: Distribution of livestock funds to the most vulnerable families. Activity 1.1.8: Distribute WTs to the most vulnerable families. Activity 2.1.1: Conduct 6 campaigns to combat cholera and promote hygiene and solid waste in targeted areas
Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Shabwa and Taiz	5	245	239	325	338	1,147	Activity 1.1.1: Establishing two public water lines in the targeted areas Activity 1.1.3: Building hand washing facilities in the targeted areas Activity 1.1.5: Report on taking water test samples in the targeted locations, in order to verify the quality and safety of the water for beneficiaries' use. Activity 1.1.6: Distribution of health care funds to the most vulnerable families. Activity 1.1.7: Distribution of livestock funds to the most vulnerable families. Activity 1.1.8: Distribute WTs to the most vulnerable families. Activity 2.1.1: Conduct 6 campaigns to combat cholera and promote hygiene and solid waste in targeted areas
Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Shabwa and Taiz	15	1,436	1,384	1,857	1,935	6,612	Activity 1.1.1: Establishing two public water lines in the targeted areas Activity 1.1.3: Building hand washing facilities in the targeted areas . Activity 1.1.5: Report on taking water test samples in the targeted locations, in order to verify the quality and safety of the water for beneficiary use.

Overview

The humanitarian situation in Yemen remains critical with economic decline that has exacerbated quality and coverage of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. WASH systems and services throughout the country have suffered from damage and underdevelopment, resulting in 15.4 million people in need of WASH assistance in 2023. The lack of access to safe WASH services forced vulnerable households to use unprotected and unsafe water sources. Despite the six month truce, the protracted armed conflict has caused many Yemenis to be in acute need of assistance and has further aggravated essential WASH services and infrastructure, including those at healthcare facilities and schools, and significantly damaging the economy and the social fabric of the country.

The current humanitarian WASH needs cannot be solely addressed by humanitarian stakeholders due to the limited water resource availability and the impact of climate change. Even though durable WASH support has reached 3 million people as of September 2022, a significant number of people remain in need of WASH support. One of the major reasons is that WASH service in urban and rural areas could not be significantly improved by humanitarian WASH response activities due to lack of funding for resilient WASH response activities as well as technical and environmental constraints. Additionally, most lifesaving WASH response actions require recurrent costs to sustain minimum WASH services, such as water trucking, fuel support, maintenance of emergency latrines at displacement sites, periodic distribution of WASH non-food items and solid waste disposal. According to the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI), the WASH Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) price has increased by 11 per cent in the AA-controlled areas and by 19 per cent in the GoY-held areas since the beginning of 2022. Lack of ownership, leadership and capacity in service improvement among service providers and Government agencies may be a further reason why humanitarian needs cannot be reduced.

Affected population

due to an influx of displaced populations into urban and neighboring areas, water demand has been increasing beyond water service capacity, forcing many to depend on private water trucking services. Climate change has been also posing significant challenges especially for those who depend on rainwater harvesting as tanks went dry due to an inadequate rainfall in some governorates, leaving the affected community with no other options, but using unprotected water sources. Districts around active frontlines have been facing acute

WASH needs for years, especially Al Jawf, Al Bayda, Al Hodeidah, Hajjah, Marib, Shabwa and Ta'iz governorates, where 5.1 million people and 1.4 million displaced people are identified with WASH needs.

People in informal displacement sites often experience worse WASH conditions, making them particularly vulnerable. Newly displaced people face specific and emergency WASH, while. women and girls, people living with disabilities and the elderly, together with femaleheaded households experience more constraints and various protection risks in accessing WASH services.

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In rural areas, women and girls have to walk more than 30 minutes to collect drinking water, sometimes have to take unsafe journey, which may place them at increased risks of various forms GBV and other protection risks on the way to or at crowded water points. Long absences for water collection by women and girls may also

cause increased tension within the households. Having little to no access to information due to remoteness or repressive social norms that prevent women and girls to safely access information, awareness of women and girls about protection risks is minimal, directly increasing the number of, sometimes fatal, incidents. When such journeys risk, women and girls are becoming dependent on the presence of a mahram, a male escort, in meeting their basic needs in dignity.

Women and girls are also facing challenges in addressing their menstrual health and hygiene in overcrowded displacement sites, where they do not have enough privacy or access to female-friendly handwashing stations and soap to clean themselves or solid waste bins to dispose of menstrual products. This may cause them to go into forests or alleyways to find discreet places to change, creating safety concerns. People with disabilities and older people are other vulnerable population groups that face additional challenges in meeting their WASH needs. Accessing WASH services and information is challenging due to physical barriers and inaccessible information on how to access support or share a complaint. Stigma and discrimination faced within communities may also put people with disabilities and older people at higher risk, as they may refrain from fully participating in their communities or lack information on emergency preparedness.

Analysis of humanitarian needs

disruptions and poor quality of services in displacement sites have negative physical and mental well-being and protection consequences, notably on women and girls and other vulnerable groups. Due to the lack of funding, many WASH partners have had to discontinue water trucking even though there is neither a durable solution nor exit strategy to water trucking. I

According to CCCM site data covering 1,201 displacement sites in Yemen, about 280,000 people in 351 sites (29 per cent) depend on unsafe water, such as surface water and unprotected wells, including illegal connections, while temporary water trucking is the only source of safe drinking water in 384 sites, where 318,000 people (32 per cent) are being hosted. Access to safe sanitation in displacement sites is very limited, with 172,000 people practicing open defecation in 295 sites (25 per cent), while unsafe latrines are

used among 259,000 people in 270 sites (22 per cent). Currently functioning flush and pit latrines in 636 sites (53 per cent), serving 640,000 people, also need regular maintenance either by CCCM or WASH partners, which is a significant challenge for partners under the current underfunded situation. CCCM data also shows that there is no existing waste disposal arrangement in 936 sites (78 per cent), affecting 737,000 people. Poor waste management and poor drainage, especially at a time of flash floods, at displacement sites is a potential root cause of disease outbreak, physical accidents, and deaths or illness related to contaminated waters. These figures clearly illustrate urgent WASH response needs in most displacement sites, including recurrent support to sustain minimum WASH service standards until a more durable solution is adopted.

Out of 100 IFRR shortlisted districts, 93 districts fall under WASH severity 3, 4 and 5. In these districts, vulnerable communities need multi-sectoral support, covering food security, nutrition, health and WASH needs. According to the Health Cluster, more than 1 suspected cholera cases were reported in 127 districts, where 103 districts (81 per cent) fall under WASH severity 3, 4 and 5. Improvement of WASH facilities and service at healthcare facilities is also recognized as an urgent life-saving WASH response needs.

The deteriorating socioeconomic situation is making meeting basic WASH needs increasingly challenging for vulnerable communities and households in accessing safe and equitable WASH services. Women and girls, child-headed households, people with disabilities, elderly people and marginalized groups, such as the Mohamasheen, are facing various and specific barriers and discrimination to access WASH assistance and to meet their basic needs. Reported coping mechanisms adopted by the affected population will continue to severely undermine sectoral efforts to minimize the prevalence of water-borne diseases. As such, gender and protection mainstreaming, and inclusive WASH support are urgently needed in a protracted emergency situation like Yemen.

WASH needs assessments and country-wide needs assessment surveys have their own limitations to identify protection and inclusion-related WASH needs among women, girls and boys, and people with disabilities, due to access challenges and other restrictions. It is estimated that about 6.9 million women, girls, boys and 1.4 million people with disabilities are in acute need of life-saving WASH support. However, consultations with women and girls carried out by some humanitarian partners indicate that women and girls are seeking alternative means to access to safe water and adequately safe WASH facilities. In some urban areas, there are cases reported of women and girls collecting water from the air conditioning instruments in the public buildings. At other times they risk sexual exploitation and abuse with the long journey, or one carried out at night when reaching bathrooms/washrooms. Absence of toilets including gender-segregate safe toilets in camps denies the opportunity for exercising personal hygiene management in dignity, due to taboos, especially those related to menstruation. Furthermore, girls that do take long journeys to reach water points will likely be absent from school, with impacts that extent into her future.

Projection of needs

the severity of WASH needs is expected to remain the same or even worsen if the socioeconomic situation further deteriorates and no proactive mitigation measures on water resource management are urgently implemented. As JMMI data illustrate, basic commodity prices have been increasing which increases the

Monitoring

financial burden on the population to access services and also poses a challenge for service providers to sustain the services. In the worst-case scenario, WASH service in displacement sites might be even suspended to maintain the minimum service level to host communities as has happened in some districts. Degradation of service quality and coverage may lead to an increase in water-borne diseases and malnutrition in communities and displacement sites, which will increase the severity of multi-sectoral needs.

Climate change also negatively impacts on WASH services, as some people migrate due to quality of water and seasonal floods affecting thousands of populations in the country. If climate change does not allow effective groundwater recharge in some areas due to irregular precipitation patterns, some existing boreholes may not be able to continue supplying water for the population depending on the condition of aquifers and hydrogeological formation. Since 90 per cent of water resources have been used for agricultural activities in Yemen, reduction of available water resources may degrade not only the living standard of the population but also economic and agricultural activities as a whole. Therefore, sustainable water resource management is fundamental not only for the country's development agenda but also an acute humanitarian concern.

The Cluster uses 4 indicators to estimate WASH needs and severity in all 333 districts in Yemen

#	INDICATORS	SOURCE
01	Percentage of households having access to improved water source	WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS) , CCCM, MCLA
02	Percentage of households by time (minutes) taken to fetch water (round trip by walking, queuing and time needed to fetch water)	WANTS, MCLA, FSLA
03	Percentage of households with water and soap available at handwashing facility	WANTS, MCLA
04	Percentage of households using a sanitation facility - by type of sanitation facility used	WANTS, CCCM, MCLA, FSLA