PREPARATION TEAM ON PROGRAMS:
Programs Managers & MEAL Officers.

REVIEWING: Dr. Ahmed Alwadaey & Mrs. Lorena Gonzalez.
ANNUAL REPORT COLLECTING & FINALIZED: Mr. Ghamdan Azzam.
DESIGNER: Mr. Araf Ghurab.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SENIOR MANAGEMENT (NFDHR):
Executive Director/ Eng. Mohammed Salah.
CEO/ Dr. Fares Alwaeeel.
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Executive Summary:

The National Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Response (NFDHR) is a local non-profit and non-governmental organization that was established in June 2012 to enhance the community participation in service provision, advocate and monitor policies, encourage women and youth participation at local and national levels, and build resilience of societies affected by natural crises or armed conflicts.

Yemen has been facing a large-scale humanitarian crisis for more than 4 years due to concentrated conflict, civilian airstrikes and restrictions on basic-needs resources, which has pushed the country towards social, economic and institutional collapse (HNO 2018). According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs’ (OCHA) 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview, 24 million (M) people in Yemen need protection or humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs, 11.3 M of which are in acute need (HNO 2018).

Currently, food insecurity in Yemen continues to increase, with over 17.8 M people not knowing where their next meal will come from, including 15.9 M individuals facing severe food crisis/emergency and heightened risk of starvation. Furthermore, about 1.8 M children and 11 M pregnant or lactating women are acutely malnourished, including 400,000 children under the age 5 who are suffering from severe acute malnutrition. This food insecurity and malnutrition can be attributed to the lack of disposable income, insufficient household level crop production, poor hygiene and lack of access to clean water. As a matter of fact, 16 M individuals in Yemen require humanitarian assistance to establish or maintain access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, with 11.6 million people in acute need of WASH support. Additionally, a total of 1.3 M suspected cholera cases have been reported since April 2017, with 2,600 associated deaths throughout the country (YHRP 2018).

Poor sewage systems and waste water treatments leading to poor hygienic conditions exacerbate the spread of cholera, other diarrheal diseases, malaria, diphtheria and even dengue. Children under 15 years have been most affected by cholera/AWD, accounting for 41% of the suspected cases reported and 25% of the associated deaths (HNO 2018). Furthermore, 16.4 million people throughout Yemen need help ensuring adequate access to healthcare, 9.3 million of which are in acute need. Only 50% of health facilities are considered operational, yet the decline of regularly paid salaries for health workers and the challenges faced in importing medical supplies and medicines are severely affecting the public health sector, and less than 10% of the IDP hosting sites have access the healthcare services. Health facilities reported over 58,000 conflict-related casualties in September 2017.

Moreover, an estimated 41 M children (1.84 million girls, and 2.3 million boys) need help to continue their education, 2.8 M of which are in acute need and 1.9 M that do not have access to education at all (HNO 2018). Teachers in 13 governorates have not been paid their salaries since 2016, and the irregular or lack of paid salaries for teachers and other civil servants has greatly contributed to an increased rate of poverty among the entire population (YHRP 2018), making it even harder for children to access education. Many schools are also not functioning (21% throughout the country) due to damage from the conflict, with 256 of them totally damaged from airstrikes or shelling.
and 1,413 partially damaged, or due to their inhabitancy by IDPs in 150 schools or armed groups in 23 schools (HNO 2018, YHRP 2018). In 2017, a total of 20 attacks on schools were reported and verified.

To make matters worse, a total of 12.9 M people requires humanitarian assistance for protection, 6.5 M of which are in acute need of assistance. Since the escalation of the conflict in 2015, there have been a total of 13,893 civilian casualties reported, and there is a 36% rise in GBV cases reported. Furthermore, 2 M IDPs and 1 M returnees face obstacles to access services and documentation, and face increased vulnerability, with 76% of them being women and children (HNO 2018). Still, there are a total of 455,000 IDPs from Al Hudaydah, and data compiled by WHO from health facilities shows that 170 people have been killed in Al Hudaydah with another 1,700 injured since June 2018. The actual number of casualties is likely to be much higher. In October 2018, 78 civilians’ casualties were recorded in just one week. In conclusion, there is much evidence that humanitarian assistance is needed throughout Yemen. For this reason, NFDHR is working, and has been working diligently to attend to these people’s needs. Accordingly, the rest of this document lays out NFDHR’s accomplishments by detailing what we have been working on and how we have been helping conflict-affected civilians throughout 2018.

**NFDHR in 2018:**

In 2018, NFDHR devoted its time and staff to serving 1,732,008 Yemenis through running 15 projects with a total of 11,267,717.31 US$ allocated through our humanitarian programs: WASH, food security and livelihood (FSL), health and nutrition, education, protection and gender, peace building and governance. Specifically, our WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) program occupied the larger portion of NFDHR funding with 4,966,613.63 US$ (49%) the WASH Program has three sections Projects (26%WASH, 11% Cholera & 3% C4D), while our FSL program used 3,285,018.11 US$ (26%) of our funding, health and nutrition occupied 2,822,388.00 US$ (23%), Peace building and Governance 90,007.57 US$ (1%) and Education occupied 103,690 US$ (1%) of our funding on 2018. Overall, NFDHR activities have reached to 10 governorates on Yemen: Al Mahwit, Al jawf, Sada, Al Bayda, Dhamar, Hudaydah, Amran, Marib, Ibb, and Sana.

NFDHR’s strategy continues to focus on delivering lifesaving services and supplies for the most vulnerable groups. A key achievement through the last year was the scale-up and improved targeted assistance to where it was most needed. NFDHR made every effort to prop up the deteriorating status of food, health, WASH, and nutrition systems. Access constraints for humanitarian and development aid in Yemen are contextual and ranging from geographic challenges to poor infrastructure and conflict-related insecurity. Nevertheless, NFDHR has significantly expanded its targeted areas in 2018 and increased its number of beneficiaries to almost 1.7 million as compared to 1.1 million in 2017. In addition, the total project budget for 2018 was 11,267,717.31 US$ in comparison to about 6,000,000 US$ in 2017.

Regarding our donors: the YHF contributed significantly to NFDHR, with a total of 2,844,339.56 US$, UNICEF donated 4,886,575.92 US$, WHO 1,245,997.00 US$, WFP 1,629,312.89 US$, ZOA, 85,921.00 US$, VHI 435,013.40 US$, UNFPA 60,939.75 US$, Oxfam 413,028.00 US$, FAO 73,730.00 US$, Saher World 90,007.57 US$, CARE 47017; and IOM, 33,481.85 US$. In addition to having 7 sub-offices in Yemen, NFDHR has its first international office in the Netherlands, which is led by international experts for fundraising and implementing future projects. NFDHR’s main staff that run our offices comprise 94 employees, yet the total number of NFDHR staff, including field and contracted staff, is 2365 employees. Among our staff, we have 43 engineers, 58 employees with medical background (pharmacists, dentist, nursing degree, public health, and 1 Psychology), and 11 with agricultural background. The rest are having various specialty in business, accounting, law, and education.
NFDHR leader CEO Dr. Fares Alwaeel and Executive Director Engr. Mohammed Salah are leading NFDHR and moving the foundation to a new systematic approach. They have shifted more power and authority to NFDHR’s program directors and are planning to apply a decentralized approach by providing more commitments and responsibility to the technical staff. This new approach could be the driving force for better-implemented projects by learning from previous experience.

NFDHR Programs:
NFDHR has been working in Yemen since 2012 and is currently providing humanitarian assistance through the following programs: water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL); Health and Nutrition; Education; Protection and Gender (including shelter); and Peace building & Governance. Each program has strategic actions aimed at achieving its specific goals. Below, we have outlined each program’s goal and strategic actions.

WASH: Water, sanitation and hygiene:
Goal: Total WASH access.
Strategic Actions:
1. Provide proper access to safe drinking water for affected populations including IDPs.
2. Encourage community led sanitation initiatives.
3. Hygiene awareness prevents risks of AWD/ cholera outbreaks.

FSL: Food Security and Livelihoods:
Goal: Sustained Access to Nutritious Food.
Strategic Actions:
1. Promote sustainable access among households to safe, nutritious, and diversified food.
2. Build the resilience of households, communities and agro-eco systems to anticipate, absorb, and recover from the negative impacts of man-made and natural shocks.
3. Economic empowerment for young people is a window of hope and stability.

Health and Nutrition:
Goal: Stronger & Healthier Communities.
Strategic Actions:
1. Increase the access to primary health care, nutrition and maternal and child health.
2. Strengthen local capacities for better quality health and nutrition services.
3. Support healthcare and nutrition interventions at health facility and community levels.

Education:
Goal: Locally-Led Universal Education.
Strategic Actions:
1. Equal enrolment now for fair access to resources in the future.
2. Institutionalize schools for resilient education.
3. Save lives by education.

Protection and Gender (including shelter):
Goal: Promoted Justice for a New, Hopeful Life.
Strategic Actions:
1. Prevent GBV and respond to needs of survivors.
2. Facilitate access to information on protection services.
3. Provide shelter and NFIs as a first humanitarian intervention.
Peace building & Governance:
Goal: Triangle of Solidarity.
Strategic Actions:
1. Promote the leadership role of national NGOs on country development and humanitarian response.
2. Engage stakeholders on identification of needs enhance their capacity to facilitate humanitarian access.
3. Support youth and women’s peace-building initiatives.

NFDHR National and International Offices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>Offices</th>
<th># of staff</th>
<th>Adress</th>
<th>Contact/ focal point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Head Office - Sana'a</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Sana'a, Hadda street, next to UNHCR</td>
<td>+967-1-430964 <a href="mailto:info@nfdhr.org">info@nfdhr.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Van Oldenbarneveldstraat 2-40 KC Amsterdam 1052</td>
<td>Dr. Fares Alwaeel <a href="mailto:falwaeel@nfdhr.org">falwaeel@nfdhr.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Al Bayda</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Albida’a City, Algadi street Rada’a City Almoslaa street</td>
<td>Dr. Faisal Jarad 730190872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Al Hudaydah</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hodaydah - 7 july Street</td>
<td>Mr. Hilal Hamed 730190813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sa’ada</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Saada City - Bin Salman Street - University housing building</td>
<td>Eng. Khaled Al-hath 730190826 770074392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Al-Mahwit</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ar-Rujum City</td>
<td>Eng. Mohammed Alkibsi, 730500239 777272860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Al-Jawf</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Alhazm</td>
<td>Majed Al-Salahi 730190814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mareb</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mareb City</td>
<td>Ezzaldiien Mohammed 777449656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ibb-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ibb City</td>
<td>Rofida Al-Moalimi 730190866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Amran</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Amran, Sana’a street,</td>
<td>Mr.Bakil Moraet Phone: 730190825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Khamr City</td>
<td>Mr. Gadeer Showid 777637344</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NFDHR has ten national sub-offices at Yemen governorates and one international office in the Netherlands (see table above for details). It operates fundraising and funded projects through each program unit that is located throughout the hubs. Each office is equipped with operational, technical, and administrative staff who are in charge of coordination and implementation of varied sectorial projects (WASH, Food, Health/Nutrition, Protection, Education and Peace Building/Shelter).
Geographical Scope of NFDHR Intervention - 2018

NFDHR Allocation Summary - 2018

DONORS

USD Allocated Amount

Number of Beneficiaries

11,267,717.31

1,732,008

15

12

National Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Response
Number of beneficiaries in 2017 and 2018

YEAR 2017
1.1 million

YEAR 2018
1.7 million

The Percentage of Beneficiaries of all Programs by Gender - 2018

BOYS; 509211; 29.5%

MEN; 339473; 19.5%

GIRLS; 529995; 30.6%

WOMEN; 353329; 20.4%
WASH: WATER, SANITATION, & HYGIENE
WASH, Water Sanitation & Hygiene: Objectives:

To respond to the 2018 YHRP issued/lunched by Yemeni Clusters and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), NFDHR implemented 7 WASH projects which contributed to fulfill/achieve the strategic objectives of the WASH cluster. NFDHR WASH Program has concentrated its interventions on contributing to the YHRP 2018 WASH strategic objectives, which are:

• Restore or maintain sustainable water and sanitation systems to improve public health and resilience.
• Provide emergency WASH assistance to the most vulnerable so as to reduce excess morbidity and mortality.
• Ensure sufficient sectoral coordination and capacity at the national and sub-national levels.

Allocation:
In 2018, NFDHR received 3,147,629.53 USD, from four main donors, UNOCHA’s Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF), UNICEF, WHO & Vision Hope International. The amount allocated to WASH interventions represents 26% of the total funding received in 2018. Through the year, seven projects were implemented: two were funded by YHF in the Al-Mahwit governorate; three projects were funded by UNICEF, two in Sa’ada and one at Al-Jawf governorates; one was funded by WHO as an integrated (WASH & Health) project, of which 16.6% was allocated to WASH intervention in the Al Bayda & Al-Mahwit governorates; and the last project was funded by Vision Hope, also as an integrated (WASH & Food), which was implemented in the Al-Hudaydah governorate.

The first project, Emergency Integrated Food, WASH and Health Interventions for the Affected Communities at Al-Mahwit governorate in Al-Rujum district, started on Jan 01, 2018 and ended on November 30, 2018. This integrated project was 46% WASH, 36% food and 15 % health. The amount allocated for this WASH interventions was a total amount of 644,000.1472 USD.

The second project, was the Integrated First-line Response to WASH and Food Needs in Al Mahwit governorate in Al-Rujum & Al Khabt Districts project. As an integrated project 35% of it focused on WASH, and 65% on food. The project was funded by YHF with a total of 524,999.94 USD. This project started in October 18, 2018 and will continue through July, 31, 2019.

The third project, WASH & C4D Emergency Response Project in Sa’ada governorate, was funded by UNICEF with a total of 1,267,331.163 USD, all of which was allocated for WASH Program. This project started in May 1 2017, and ended in May 2018.

The fourth project is the second stage of a previous project in the Sa’ada governorate, the Al-Talh Water Project. This project is funded by UNICEF with an amount of 2,155,858 USD, which is 100% WASH & C4D intervention as a part of our WASH Program. It started June 15, 2018 and will continue through April 30 2019. The fifth project, WASH & C4D Emergency Response in Al-Jawf governorate, is also funded by UNICEF with a total of 1,425,801.7 USD. The project started November 2018 and will continue up to April 2019.

The sixth project titled Urgent Response to Health Needs in Eight Priority Districts throughout Al Bayda and Al Mahwit governorates was an integrated project which allocated 16.6% of its funds to WASH interventions. The project was funded by WHO and was used to rehabilitate 16 HFs and supported each of them with solar power systems. This project began February 2018 and ended July 2018. The amount allocated for this project
The final project, WASH, Food Security & Agriculture Project at Al-Hudaydah governorate targeted two priority districts (Al-Zuhra & Al-Qunause). As one of the integrated projects 45% of the funds was allocated to WASH and 55% to food security. This project was funded by Vision Hope with an amount 119,186.681 USD. It started April 01, 2018 and ended December 31, 2018.

Achievements Overview:
The WASH program has been reached with various water sanitation and hygiene activities implemented in 2018. Specifically, NF-DHR provided: 160,971 beneficiaries sustainable access to safe water in Al-Mahwit, Al Bayda, Al Jawf, Sa’ada and Al-Hudaydah governorates; 24,379 HHs temporary access to safe water. The NFDHR has been implemented 9280 awareness sessions on hygiene promotion activities. In addition, 217,567 people were targeted for hygiene promotion activities in the three governorates of Al-Mahweet, Al-Baida and Hodeidah. In addition, 295 HHs were assisted in safely accessing sustainable sanitation systems in Ar-Rujum City at Al-Mahwit governorate.

Al-Mahwit Governorate Achieved Activities (YHF):
NF-DHR’s WASH team:
1. Completed the rehabilitation of the Oyoon Surdod water project, which included rehabilitation of the pumping line, the power house, generators, overhead-line, and pumping units & transformers.
2. Supplied fuel & spare parts to the Oyoon Surdod water project. This consisted of providing Diesel for one LWC to operate the project for 2 Months.
3. Constructed & rehabilitated the Ar-Rujum City sanitation network. The work included 2 suburbs: Alkahrba and the south suburb at Ar-Rujum city. Here the drainage main line and sub-lines were excavated and erected and then connected to the main treatment unit.
4. Conducted and completed the projected 144 hygiene promotions awareness sessions successfully in Ar-Rujum district, reaching a total of 5,761 individual’s beneficiaries (2250 man, 1929 women, 908 boys, 674 girls).
5. Trained and built the capacity of 25 community committees to manage the water project.
WASH: Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene
**WASH & C4D Emergency response in the target districts in Sa’ada Governorate 2018 - UNICEF:**

Sa’ada Governorate Achieved Activities for 2 Projects (UNICEF)

NFDHR’s WASH team:

1. Supplied and constructed a Water Tank (200m³) in Wadi Nushoor and an Elevated Water Tank (100m³) in Wadi Rubai.
2. Provided and constructed 5 Pump Rooms/ Guard Room.
3. Rehabilitated the borehole in Wadi Nushor.
4. Supplied and constructed around 75 km of a Pipeline Network.
5. Provided and installed 4 Pumps & 3 Generators including 12 m³ of fuel: 6000 liters for Wadi Nushor water project, 3000 liters for Wadi Rubai water project, and 3000 liters for Dho Hunaish water project.
7. NFDHR constructed the WASH facilities at the Al-Hamzat Health Facility.

**Integrated WASH & C4D Interventions in Sa’ada Governorates 2018 UNICEF:**

**Al-Talh Water Project:**

In support of this project, NFDHR conducted the following:

1. Pumping test, and water source quality testing for 4 wells.
2. Technical studies for the Al-Talh project.
3. Construction of a tower tank 200 m³.
4. Supply & construction work for around 55 Km of a pipeline network.
5. Rehabilitation for an existing ground tank (Ghumman) and rehabilitation of two pump rooms.
6. Supplied, installation, operation and testing of the generators.

**Implementing Do-Hunish water projects (second stage):**

**In support of this project, NFDHR:**

1. Constructed a 100 m³ Ground Tank
2. Supplied and installed a Pipeline network of around 6.5 km.
3. Rehabilitated the existing tank (45 m³)
4. Provided rehabilitation for an existing pumping room.

**Wash Facilities Rehabilitation:**

In support of this project, NFDHR conducted:

1. Technical studies of need assessment for 20 Health facilities.

**Al-Jawf Governorate, Achieved Activities (UNICEF):**

NFDHR’s WASH team:

1. Conducted a detailed technical study of the
1. Conducted a detailed technical study of 5 Water Schemes & implemented 5 water Projects.
2. Distributed 364 Water filters.
3. Conducted Hygiene Promotion activities for 468 HHs.

Al-Hudaydah Governorate (Al-Zuhra & Al-Qunause) districts, achieved activities (Vision Hope):
NFDHR’s WASH team:
2. Rehabilitated the 16 health facilities in the 8 districts in Al-Bayda & Al-Mahwit, including their Incinerators.
3. Provided safe drinking water for 16 health facilities in 8 districts in Al-Bayda & Al-Mahwit for 5 months.
4. Constructed 7 water pipeline networks to provide 7 Health Centers with clean water as the long-term projects.

Targeted Beneficiaries Reached:
1. For the YHF-funded project in Al-Mahwit: 35,789 beneficiaries were reached (7015 men, 7301 women, 10521 boys, 10952 girls).
2. The UNICEF-funded WASH project in Al Jawf served 36,662 individuals (7186 men, 7480 women, 10778 boys and 11218 girls), 17,020 HHs.
3. The other UNICEF-funded projects in Sa’ada reached 56,646 beneficiaries (11103 men, 11556 women, 16653 boys, 17334 girls).
4. For the projects funded by WHO in Al-Mahwit & Al-Bayda, a total of 11,599 individuals were reached (2274 men, 2367 women, 3409 boys, 3549 girls).
5. The Vision Hope funded project in Al-Hudaydah served 3,045 beneficiaries (597 men, 622 women, 895 boys, 931 girls).
The most important indicators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>OUTPUT INDICATORS 2018</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td># of technical studies &amp; need assessment of water systems from constructed or rehabilitated water network.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td># of technical studies for f sewage system.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td># of the HFs technically assessed/studied for WASH facilities.</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td># of water networks built or rehabilitated.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td># of sewage network built or rehabilitated</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td># of Health Facilities Have been rehabilitated.</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td># of Water filters have been distributed.</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td># of quantity for water tracking by (Litre)</td>
<td>1613900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td># of solar power system (kw) that has been distributed to the water projects.</td>
<td>234.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td># of solar power system (kw) that has been distributed to the HFs.</td>
<td>2102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td># of Local Water Corporations (LWC) supported with fuel</td>
<td>10549.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td># of water committee members trained on their roles in the management of the water system</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td># of individuals reached with hygiene promotion activities</td>
<td>217567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td># of hygiene promotion sessions held</td>
<td>9280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td># of volunteers for WASH projects.</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges:

It is known that the whole situation in Yemen is unstable and the implementation of humanitarian activities has been fraught with risks, and difficulties that have affected all humanitarian organizations, including NFDHR’s field staff. In Al Jawf governorate, NFDHR’s field team had to travel through conflict zones to reach the targeted areas and provide the needed support and assistance planned in the projects. Not only conflicts on the ground were posing threat to the team, but also air strikes that targeted trucks that transport water and fuel for the water points and water schemes, which provided safe drinking water for the most vulnerable conflict-affected communities and IDPs in Al Jawf governorate.

NFDHR field team in Al-Bayda city also had its share of risks. The most predominates risk was suicide bomber who exploded himself when the field team were in a coordination meeting with local authorities. Luckily, no one was hurt, but everyone was terrified. Other explosions and suicide bombers happened in Sā‘āda during the project’s lifespan, which affected the implementation of activities and caused a delay in the implementation of the project.
On Monday, November 12, 2018, the Humanitarian Affairs Officer - Pooled Fund Manager at United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Mrs. Romy Blickle, visited the Office of the NFDHR. She was escorted by the OCHA program officer, Ms. Ghadah Hasan and was briefed on the projects carried out by the Foundation in Ar-Rujum District, Al-Mahwit Governorate, with funding from the United Nations Humanitarian Fund (Yemen).
2018 Allocation Fund for WASH USD

USD Allocated Amount

3,147,629.53

USD Allocated Amount

5

Al-Mahwit, Al-Jawf, Sa’ada, Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaida

2018 NFDHR ALLOCATION SUMMARY

% of NFDHR Funding Received

26%

5 Project

7 Donor (YHF, UNICEF, WHO & Vision Hope)

2018 NFDHR ALLOCATION SUMMARY

Men | Women | Boys | Girls
---|---|---|---
31552 | 32842 | 47322 | 49255

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES

160971
A Successful Story

Solar energy is the best option to ensure that water continues to be pumped to citizens.

The high price of diesel, operating costs, maintenance fees and lack of operating budget are major reasons for the suspension of a large number of water projects in the various governorates of Yemen. These reasons were found by the National Development and Humanitarian Response Foundation under a study and analysis conducted in order to find scientific and practical solutions that ensure continuous pumping of water to citizens and not stopping any of the water projects carried out by the Foundation.

The company’s executive director, Eng. Mohamed Salah, explained that solar energy is a renewable and clean source of energy, which is classified as environmentally friendly, and its economic feasibility is especially great in water projects. Solar energy cuts down on fuel costs and maintenance fees for generators, and saves on costs due to its operational efficiency, which reaches more than 25 years. As such, the Foundation has started to adopt the solar pumping system in water projects since the beginning of 2017, and the Aldrehami water project in Al- Hudaydah province was the first solar-powered project.

The suspension of water projects negatively affected the access of citizens to their drinking water and increases the spread of diseases associated with water pollution. During the design of the WASH and C4D Project in the Sa’ada Governorate, NFDHR was keen to select the solar pumping system based on technical studies, which indicated it as the best option for the water projects in the areas of Wadi Nashour, Wadi Rabea and Hanish in Al Safra and Sahar Districts. These projects were a great challenge for the Foundation and its engineering and technical teams, given the size of the projects and the need for large systems to ensure the pumping of water from the depths of the earth. The projects were made up of four systems that are the largest installed in the province of Sa’ada, and thanks to funding from UNICEF, NFDHR was able to install 720 solar panels with a capacity of 270 W for a single panel and a total capacity of 200 kw, European industry. Each panel was installed on an iron-base that can be easily directed towards the sun. The water projects will pump water for more than 17,000 beneficiaries across 47 villages in the districts of Ketaf, Al-Safra and Sahar.
COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (C4D)
Communication for Development (C4D)

Objectives:

- To adopt 21 key life-saving, self-care and protective behaviours for children and women in order to improve the participation of adolescent girls and boys, mothers and fathers, and community leaders.
- To reduce excess morbidity and mortality & improve public health and resilience.

Allocation:
NFDHR has allocated an amount of $172,398.00 USD, funded by UNICEF, for C4D activities, which started on October 1st, 2017, and were on-going during 2018. The C4D activities are parts of integrated WASH projects that has targeted two governorates: Sa’ada (1 district) and Al Jawf (5 districts). Sa’ada first project was implemented in Sahar governorate, and it targeted 3115 individuals in the sub-district of As-Safra from October 1st, 2017 until March 30th, 2018. The project budget was $41,340 USD. The project targeted both IDPs and CACs in the area. Sa’ada second project was implemented in Sahar governorate, and it targeted 11736 individuals in the sub-district of At-Tlah from October 1st, 2018 until December 30th, 2018. The project budget was $70,798 USD. The project targeted both IDPs and CACs in the area. Al Jawf project was implemented in 5 governorates (Barat Alanan - Kharab AlMarashi - AlMattamah - Azzahir - AlHumidat), and it targeted 15,997 individuals from October 1st, 2018 until December 30th, 2018. The project budget was $60,260 USD. The project targeted both IDPs and CACs in the area.

C4D Mechanism in Action:
To conduct the C4D activities, it was necessary to plan and set criteria and a functioning mechanism to assure the project deliverables are achieved. Thus, the C4D projects went through three stages described as follows:

Stage 1:
After getting the approval from the donor to conduct the integrated projects with C4D activities, NFDHR hires a team of professionals to implement the program and coordinated with local authorities for the program. These are priority activities in stage 1. Next, after completing the coordination and contracting, NFDHR ensures that agreements and contracts are signed with implementing partners. Finally, once all teams are ready to collaborate towards achieving the C4D goals, documents concerning the implementation of activities are prepared as the end of this stage.

Stage 2:
During the second stage, 21 key life-saving, self-care and protective behaviour messages are selected and then presented to the donor for approval. After that, the messages are interpreted to posters and brochures through caricatures and animated graphics by the NFDHR graphic designers. By the end of this stage, the IEC materials used in the C4D activities are approved and ready to be used for the sessions.
Stage 3:
During this third stage, attention is drawn to the community volunteers (CHVs) and the awareness sessions of the C4D activities. The selection of the CHVs is based on standards that have been previously set by the coordination team. The chosen CHVs in Sa’ada and Al Jawf are trained by a team of NFDHR professionals on a variety of skills related to C4D activities, such as message delivering methodologies and session reporting. After that, the volunteers sign their contracts and set out to the targeted areas to implement the C4D activities through various means, including door-to-door visits and focus group discussions during social gatherings. Lastly, final reports around the C4D activities are made and submitted.

Achievements Overview:
• Training Courses to Build Capacity of CVs in the Delivery of Health Messages and Awareness Raising:
  80 community volunteers underwent capacity building around communicating and delivering key life-saving, self-care and protective behaviour messages to community members. Trainings were performed separately for each project in Sa’ada and Al Jawf.
• Implementing Awareness Sessions:
  Among the 80 volunteers, 60 were in Sa’ada and 20 in Al Jawf. They were divided into gender responsive teams in order to reach all beneficiaries of both genders, and to cover all districts so as to carry out door-to-door visits and target social gatherings. A total of 30,848 persons were reached through the awareness sessions in both governorates, Sa’ada and Al Jawf.
• Advocacy Messages:
  At the end of the projects, 21 key life-saving, self-care and protective behaviour messages have been developed, delivered and advocated by community leaders, preachers, Sheiks, women leaders and educators. These advocacy messages ensure the continuity of awareness campaigns and show the importance and impact of these messages. 30,848 individuals attended the advocacy sessions conducted among the 6 districts [Sahar (At-talh, As-Safra), “Sa’ada”], [Barat Alanan – Kharab AlMarashi – AlMattamah – Azzahir - AlHumidat, “Al Jawf”].

Challenges:
There have been a few challenges that have occurred during the life of the project this far, and some of the challenges that NFDHR’s team has encountered were due to the prevailing situation the country has been suffering from, especially on the roads and within the targeted districts of both governorates. These challenges can be briefed as follows:
• Delays in the transfer of items due to the density of checkpoints on the roads to Sa’ada and Al Jawf.
• Demand of food assistance instead of awareness sessions, owing to the fact that the country is in a state of war and conflict.
• Implementing some activities were delayed due to delays in signing the agreements.
2018 NFDHR ALLOCATION SUMMARY

172,398 USD Allocated Amount

2018 NFDHR ALLOCATION SUMMARY

2 Al Jawf - Sa'ada

3% of NFDHR Funding Received

3 Project

1 Donor (UNICEF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Sa'ada-1</th>
<th>Al-Jawf</th>
<th>Sa'ada-2</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>3115</td>
<td>15997</td>
<td>11761</td>
<td>30848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volunteers</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO AWD/CHOLERA OUTBREAK PROJECTS
Emergency Response to AWD/Cholera Outbreak Projects

Objectives:

- NFDHR implemented 5 Cholera projects which contributed to fulfill/achieve the strategic objectives for the program.
- These projects contribute to the WASH and Health Cluster strategic objectives and particularly to the objectives of the Integrated Cholera/Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) Outbreak Response Plan in Yemen, which is to provide a framework for optimal preparedness and effective response in case of acute diarrheal disease outbreaks among the affected population.
- The overall aim of the project is to test and put into place a framework for improving water, sanitation and hygiene services in order to effectively and sustainably prevent cholera and AWD cases.

Allocation:

In 2018, NFDHR received a total of 1,646,586.102 USD in funding for cholera and acute water diarrhea projects. The funding made five projects possible which aimed at addressing Yemen's WASH cholera and health care needs. The funds were donated by four main donors: YHF, UNICEF, Oxfam & CARE.

UNICEF donated 961,394 USD for a project targeting the Al-Bayda & Dhamar governorates, and UNOCHA’s Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) provided 225147.102 USD for a project conducted in Al-Bayda governorate. Meanwhile, Oxfam offered a total of 413,028.00 USD in funding for two projects aimed at eliminating AWD/cholera outbreaks in the Sa’ada & Amran governorates, which was in response to the cholera outbreaks first detected in 2018. Finally, CARE donated 47,017 USD, which was allocated to a project that was a two-month extension from a previously established 6month project that CARE funded in 2017 with a total of 200,000 USD. This project aimed to address Yemen's WASH and health care needs.

The first project, WASH Cholera Response at Households Level in 12 districts in Dhamar and Al-Bayda Governorates, which was funded by UNICEF targeted 9 districts in Al-Bayda (AL Arsh, Zaher, Shari’a, Al-Sumowa, Ould Rabie, Radman, Sawadiyah, Makiras, Qurashi) & 3 districts in Dhamar (Al-hada, Jahan, Anees). The project served cholera-affected households and responded to their needs. It started on September 18, 2018 and ended November 30, 2018.

The second project is the Health and WASH Integrated Response for IDPs and Those Most Vulnerable to Cholera in Al Bayda, was funded by YHF and targeted five districts (Rada, Ash Sharyah, Radman Al-Awad, Al-Bayda City, Mukayras). This integrated project was 30% WASH, and 70 % health. It started on December 1, 2017 and ended Jun 30, 2018.

The third project, Provision of Humanitarian Assistance to Conflict Affected Populations in Amran governorate intervened in the Khamir, Huth, Al Qaflah, Bani Suraim districts, and funded by Oxfam. This project started September 2017 and ended March 2018.

The fourth project is the Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Response to Cholera project, also funded by Oxfam. It took place in Haydan & Saqaeeen districts in Sa’ada governorate, and ran from December 2017 until June 2018.

The final project titled, Emergency Response to Cholera at Ar-Rujum, in Al-Mahwit governorate was funded by CARE. The project began in April 2018 and ended June 2018.

All of the above mentioned NFDHR projects, in response to the cholera outbreaks first detected in 2018 aimed to: 1) improve the basic living conditions, 2) facilitate early recovery and resilience of internally displaced persons and host communities affected by conflict in Yemen) raise the profile of Yemen's humanitarian crisis and 4) eliminate AWD/cholera outbreaks. NFDHR would like to extend thanks to all donors for their generous contributions and help in assuring the successful implementation of these projects.
Achievements Overview:
In early 2018, NFDHR started its implementation plan for the elimination of cholera by outlining health and WASH activities necessary to eliminate diarrheal diseases, including cholera. NFDHR prioritized key short-term activities for projects funded by YHF, UNICEF, Oxfam & CARE in Al Bayda, Dhamar, Sa’ada, Amran & Al-Mahwit governorates. The most prominent activity implemented was the establishment of cholera treatment centers (CTCs), as they have since received 7000-suspected cases of acute watery diarrhea and cholera in 2018.
NFDHR has also expanded on its interventions and paired them with enhanced awareness raising activities. As such, it has contributed to increasing the awareness of 116,300 persons on cholera prevention in one project and 665,732 individuals in another. The foundation has enabled safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene for the most vulnerable families in affected area. The interventions have contributed to improved early detection, and reporting and referral of suspected cholera cases through community-based disease surveillance mechanisms. NFDHR’s projects have even improved access to safe water through distribution of 500,500 chlorination tabs and through the chlorination of 3,111 water sources in affected areas in Al-Bayda. Additionally, through awareness activities around sanitation, hygiene, and water chlorination practices, which reached 113,202 people.
To implement the activities listed above, NFDHR recruited 295 community-based volunteers from the affected areas, which were trained to support the program and raise community awareness around cholera prevention, response and control measures. Thanks to these volunteers’ efforts, in collaboration with NFDHR’s staff and partner organizations, the project’s intended outcomes were met.

WASH Response:
- Fifty one percent of the funds received from UNICEF for the Integrated Emergency Response to AWD/Cholera Outbreak project in Al Bayda & Dhamar governorates were allocated for WASH activities. These interventions were for emergency WASH response to the cholera outbreak during three months of the project.
Twelve percent of the funding received from YHF for the Health and WASH Integrated Response for IDPs and Those Most Vulnerable to Cholera project in Al-Bayda governorate was allocated to WASH activities during six months of the project duration.

Thirty four percent of the funds received from OXFAM for the two projects in Amran & Sa’ada governorates was allocated for WASH Cholera Outbreak interventions during a total of seven months.

Three percent of the funds received from CARE was allocated to WASH for the emergency response for cholera at Al-Mahwit governorate.

In these five projects, NFDHR provided a wide range of activities including spreading mass media messages, community mobilization, trainings for community volunteers, building latrines, rehabilitating walls, establishing hand-washing points and hygienic materials, cleaning campaigns, distributing water filters and hygiene kits, chlorinating suspected water sources, and conducting awareness sessions. Rapid assessment of water sources was initiated in villages where cholera positive cases had been reported. To ensure quick response to cholera outbreaks, NFDHR established a local taskforce in five governorates with guidance from the National Task Force. NFDHR coordinated with key stakeholders, which included local Water Authorities and General Health Offices and health officials in the districts where AWD and cholera was suspected. The Task Force facilitated the coordination, ensured quicker response, and provided updates on the cholera situation in the targeted areas.

Unprotected water sources are often contaminated; therefore, NFDHR arranged the protection of water sources as an important measure for reducing the risk of contamination. As such, the projects have ensured the protection of five water sources and the total rehabilitation of one well in Al Bayda.
The most important indicators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>OUTPUT INDICATORS 2018</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td># of technical studies &amp; need assessment of water systems from constructed or rehabilitated water network.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td># of water networks built or rehabilitated</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td># of solar power system (kw) that has been distributed to the water projects.</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td># of emergency latrines that have been built and rehabilitation in all target areas.</td>
<td>1624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td># of quantity for water tracking by (liters)</td>
<td>5471500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td># of people served by provision of communal water tanks / taps</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td># of cleaning campaigns</td>
<td>885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td># of Water filters have been distributed</td>
<td>7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td># of people provided with a consumable hygiene kit.</td>
<td>116300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td># of Chlorination for the water sources (Wells Tanks)</td>
<td>3111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td># of chlorine tabs that have been distributed</td>
<td>500500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td># of individuals reached with hygiene promotion activities</td>
<td>502103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td># of hygiene promotion sessions held</td>
<td>28357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td># of volunteers for Cholera projects</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges:
In some of the districts, the security situation, lack of infrastructure and maintenance of roads provided logistical challenges during the operation, and delayed the delivery of key WASH items.

Recommendations / lessons learned:
- Sensitization sessions about hygiene and sanitation should be ongoing in the communities as prevention in longer-term project. This has also been requested by the communities and district leaders.
- Strong coordination with local authorities and health offices in the targeted districts are important in delivering success in instances of disease outbreaks and these structures need to be developed as part of preparedness plans.
- Regular health inspection and surveillance of potential cholera outbreak in the community is important for averting future outbreak in these poor districts.
2018 NFDHR ALLOCATION SUMMARY

- **$1,646,586.102 USD Allocated Amount**
- **5 Projects** in Saada, Al Bayda, Dhamar, Amran & Al-Mahwit
- **11%** of NFDHR funding received
- **5 Donors** (UNICEF, CARE, OXFAM & YHF)

### Beneficiaries by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>270039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>204582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>176057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>194602</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Beneficiaries:** 845280
**A Successful Story**

**NFDHR is restarting the maternity and childhood hospital in Al-Bayda:**

Shallow swamps of sewage and waterways that penetrate the narrow passages between houses of citizens living in Ash-Sharyah towards the main street, caused severe deterioration of the environmental situation. This water has exacerbated putrid smells and welcomed disease-carrying insects such as flies and mosquitos in the neighborhood.

Local citizens (~560 persons) have even confirmed that the main cause and spread of cholera is open sewage. The inability of the people to dig new wells has caused the neighborhood to become infected with diarrheal diseases, like cholera, which has spread widely among children. In addition to this, there are fears that the environmental situation in the neighborhood during the rainy season will become a fertile breeding ground for more epidemics. The technical manager of the Local Water Corporation in Al-Bayda, Engineer Abdullah Othman, expressed his fears that one of the sources of drinking water, which is located near the neighborhood, could become contaminated if this sewage problem is not resolved. He confirms that the solution is indeed to dig new wells or connect the neighborhood to the main sewage network in the city.

In February 2018, the hygiene promotion team of the National Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Response conducted several awareness sessions (public and door-to-door visits) in Ash-Sharyah to draw citizens’ attention to the great health risks caused by open sewage and to come up with solutions for addressing the open swamps. As a result, the citizen agreed that the most effective solution is to connect the neighborhood to the main sewage network, and so they started collecting donations to achieve this solution.

NFDHR’s team worked to help people in forming a community committee, which was put in charge of supervising the implementation of the sewage network, and with the help of the technical engineers from the Local Water Corporation, they determined the route of the pipe and sites of sewage manhole rooms. Within a few days, they started the digging and workers began building manholes, extending plastic pipes (about 300 meters long), and building the main sewage fountains (10) and dozens of sewage holes in front of houses.

“We have suffered a lot during the past period from the spread of diseases such as malaria, diarrhea, etc., especially during the summer as a result of the open sewage,” said Abdullah al-Jaadi, a member of the community committee expressed, as he thanked the NFDHR team, who helped him and encouraged the local community to solve the problem of the open sewage.

On February 25, 2018 the network was completed and the neighborhood was connected to the main sewage network. The beneficiaries celebrated this achievement, as the children went out to play their different games in clean places, and they were saved from the swamps.
FSL: FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS
**Food & Livelihood Program**

**Objectives:**

NFDHR-funded Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) Program projects responded to the short, medium and long-term objectives of the program, which are:

- **Improve immediate household availability of and access to food for the most vulnerable people through general food distribution, including cash/voucher transfers and inputs/assets for food.**
- **Increase food security for at-risk groups by restoring and maintaining agricultural livelihoods systems, strategies and farming essential assets.**
- **Increase the access of young men and women to Income Generation Activities (IGAs) through non-farming skills training and technology transfer to engage in profitable businesses.**

**Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) Program:**

The Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) program is designed to ensure that the needs for the most vulnerable, conflict-affected communities are met through improving and strengthening household-level food security and livelihoods thereby ensuring greater resilience to current emergencies such as conflict, drought, flood, disease and inflation.

NFDHR's FSL program was established in 2014. While it had been launched with small and joint projects, the first relatively big project was a project funded by Acted in 2014. Since then, the FSL Program has run 17 projects in 10 governorates through 2018.

Through the last 4 years, the FSL program has built solid relations with local authorities and community members in all governorates which NFDHR has covered. The FSL Program has conducted many livelihoods projects with FAO, ZOA, UNOCHA...etc. In 2018, our FSL program has implemented 9 projects. They have been run by 75 administrative and program staff members and more than 550 field staff throughout 48 districts in 6 governorates.

**Allocation:**

In 2018, NFDHR received a total of $3,285,018.11 to fund 9 FSL projects. The funding came from 7 different donors for reaching 1,348,464 vulnerable Yemeni people, which accounted for 26% of the total funding NFDHR received for all its programs in 2018.

Two projects have been funded through the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs’ (UNOCHA) Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF). The first project, Emergency Integrated Food, WASH and Health Interventions for the Affected Communities in Ar-Rujum District of Al Mahwit Governorate, was implemented with a total funding of $1,400,006.74 USD. The amount was allocated for three sectors; FSL (39%), WASH (46%) and Health (15%), and the project ran from January 01– November 30, 2018. The project’s aim was to improve availability of and access to food for the most vulnerable people through livelihood interventions.

For the second project, which was titled Integrated First-line Response to WASH and Food Needs in Al Mahwit, YHF donated a sum of $1,499,999.83 USD. The project targeted two districts: Ar Rujum and Al Khabt. Out of the total funding, 65% was allocated for FSL. This project is still ongoing, as it began on October 01, 2018 and runs until July 31, 2019. It is designed to improve food security for the most vulnerable households in the targeted districts.

The World Food Programme (WFP) donated $1,805,669.32 USD to fund the Emergency and Food Assistance (EFA) Project to increase access to food for highly vulnerable families. This project was to extend General Food Activities in 4 governorates (Amran, Al Jawf, Al Bayda, and Marib) and 21 districts from 2017 continued to the end of 2018.
The United Nation’s Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) provided $73,730.00 for a project which distributed emergency livestock and agricultural inputs to the most vulnerable households in Al-Bayda, Marib, Al-Hudayda and Al-Mahwit Governorates. This project started on September 01, 2018 and will be continued until April 30, 2019. Its aim is to improve food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable households in the districts of Maswarah, Harib, Marib, Ar Rujum, Bani Sa’d and Az Zuhrah.

In partnership with Vision Hope International (VHI), NFDHR has been implementing the Food Security and Agriculture in Hajjah and Al Hodeida project. Funding for this project of €1,808,349.32 was donated by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany. Thanks to this funding and NFDHR’s partnership with VHI, this project started November 01, 2017 and will run for 5 years up until October 31, 2022. The project was designed to improve the living conditions of food-insecure Yemenis in two selected districts mentioned above in the Al Hodeida Governorate. Under management of NFDHR, a total of $388,384.23 USD was allocated to first year of the project (November 01, 2017 - December 31, 2018).

The FSL program also completed three short projects funded by three separate donors. The first project, Addressing Malnutrition, Food Insecurity and Cholera in Yemen through an Integrated WASH/Food Security and Livelihood Approach, was funded by YHF and ZOA with a total of $86,161. The project’s goal was to ensure access to food for 700 vulnerable HHs in Bani Sa’d district, Al Mahwit governorate through using vegetable home gardening. 700 home gardens were set up (one per HH) between August 01 – December 15, 2018. The other two projects were Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) programs, where project funding was allocated to provide RRM kits for internally displaced persons (IDPs). The total amount of funding was $316,344.00, donated by WFP for distribution from August 01 – October 31, 2018, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) donated a total of $60,939.75 for distribution between October 01 to December 31, 2018.

The last project is a Distribution of Emergency Food Baskets to IDPs in Al Maton, Al Matamah, and Rajuza districts, Al Jawf project. The project is being funded by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with a total of $167,409.25. Its objective is to contribute to restoring lost or affected livelihoods and to enhance food security for IDPs and conflict affected populations by providing essential food assistance through a voucher-based modality from October 01, 2018 to March 31, 2019.

Achievements Overview:
NFDHR- FSL program has significantly expanded its targeted areas in 2018 and the number of beneficiaries to about 249125 individuals. The activities implemented through the FSL projects included:
• RRM program.
• Emergency Food Assistance (EFA) and Emergency Livelihood Assistance (ELA) to improve immediate household availability of and access to food for 249125 of the most vulnerable people (46360 men, 49694 women, 77590 boys, 75481 girls)
• General food distribution (GFD), including cash/voucher transfers
• Inputs/assets for food and livelihood restoration to increase food security for at-risk groups by restoring and maintaining agricultural livelihoods systems, strategies and farming essential assets.

Al Hudaydah Governorate:
Provision of ELA in AZ Zuhurah district:
• Distribution of animal feed package (feed concentration, feed block, mineral block)
• Distribution of vegetable kits (seeds and agricultural tools).
• Provision of vegetable seeds and agricultural tools.
• Provision of training awareness on livestock and crop inputs.

Providing livelihood restoration interventions in Az Zuhurah, Al Qnawis districts:
• Distribution of cereal seeds.
• Provision of livestock.
• Provision of beehives.
• Provision of backyard poultry.
• Rehabilitation and construction of water schemes.
• Provision of essential agricultural inputs and intensive agricultural extension.
• Training to project staff and community committees.
• Capacity building project team.

**Amran Governorate:**
EFA in Shaharah
• Distribution of GFD in Shaharah district.

**Al Mahwit Governorate:**
Provision of EFA in Bani Sa’d district
• Distribution of GFD.
Provision of ELA in Ar Rujum and Bani Sa’d districts:
• Provision of vegetable seeds and agricultural tools.
• Provision of livestock inputs: small ruminants (sheep and goats), vaccination, and animal feed (concentrate).
• Training and awareness session on the inputs.
Livelihood restoration in Ar Rujum and Bani Sa’d districts:
• Distribution of vegetable seeds and drip irrigation system,
• Provision of beekeeping kits.
• Facilitation of Cash for Work (CFW) to repair and rehabilitate terraces, irrigation canals, water tanks, reservoirs, through voucher modality.
• Training and awareness session on the inputs.

**Marib Governorate:**
Distribution of RRM kits to IDPs in all districts.
Conducting EFA in Marib, Harib Majzar Medghal, Rahabah, and Sirwah districts:
• Distribution of GFD and food voucher.
Provision of ELA in Marib, Harib, Majzar, Rahabah, and Sirwah districts:
• Distribution of animal feed package.
• Distribution of vegetable kits (seeds and agricultural tools).
• Training and awareness session on the inputs.
Providing livelihood restoration:
• Distribution of cereal seeds.
• Training and awareness session on the inputs.

**Al Bayda Governorate:**
Distribution of RRM kits to IDPs in all districts.
Conducting EFA in Na’man, Nati’, Maswarah, As Sawma’ah, Az Zahir, and Al Quraishyah districts:
• Distribution of GFD and food voucher.
Provision of ELA in Maswarah, As Sawma’ah districts:
• Distribution of animal feed package.
• Distribution of vegetable kits (seeds and agricultural tools).
• Training and awareness session on the inputs.
Livelihood restoration in Maswarah district:
• Distribution of cereal seeds.

**Al Jawf Governorate:**
Provide EFA in Khabb wa ash Sha’aat, Al Humaydat, Al Matamah, Az Zahir, Al Hazm, Al Maton, Al Ghayl, Al Khaq, Bart Al Anan, Rajuzah district:
• Distribution of GFD and food voucher.
The most important indicators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Indicators achievements</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td># of IDPs benefiting from RRM Kits distributed RRM.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td># of individuals benefiting from emergency food assistance (unconditional in-kind, cash transfers or vouchers transfers).</td>
<td>250854</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td># of food baskets that have been distributed to HHs.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td># of individuals benefiting from livelihood restoration (distribution of unconditional livestock inputs, beekeeping inputs, poultry inputs, agricultural inputs, rehabilitation assists (CFW), water schemes).</td>
<td>11465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td># of individuals provided with access to emergency livelihood assistance (agriculture inputs; crop seeds, farmer tools).</td>
<td>28302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td># of IDPs benefiting from FSL Program Projects.</td>
<td>15089</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges:

These projects, like any other, had its set of challenges that we had to overcome; however, considering that Yemen is a war-torn country, challenges that we faced were mostly due to this conflict. Difficulties we encountered were:

Political: The instability of the situation in the country, and the current conflict are the major factors that affected the operating environment of the program. The high risk in some districts caused jeopardy in accessing the target beneficiaries. Sometimes we faced detention of trucks that transfer commodities and attempts to loot. Furthermore, we faced clashes in the frontlines that could have ruined all our plans or even taken our lives.

It was also difficult to find a safe and secure warehouse in the targeted districts. Either property owners were concerned about being targeted by air strikes or successfully rented warehouses were repossessed by property owners even after signing a rental agreement.

Economic: Economic factors are one of the main drivers of instability and food insecurity. Other economic challenges are: fluctuation of the currency rate exchange and fuel price, high cost of transportation, lack of fuel, donor criteria which is not applicable on the ground, logistical inputs, unexpected overspending or unexpected underspending (saving) gaps, obstacles by key stakeholders in targeted areas, poor planning by non-NFDHR staff members either to decrease or increase the project activities’ budget and delay the assistance, delays to conducting activities on the ground, re-planning/reprogramming, and reporting these issues in coordination with local authorities, FSAC, donors, and communities to regularly to manage such as issues.

Social: The social challenges, both due to the cultural and the security situation, makes beneficiaries, communities and key stakeholders inactive or unhelpful to support or provide information that could be needed or useful for project activities. i.e. not providing their wife’s name.

Environmental: Scarcity of water, flooding, avalanches, and extreme weather conditions have
been our greatest environmental challenges, as they impact on security and impact livelihood projects, particularly in agricultural sector. Frequency and geographic distribution of natural disasters are important as these types of events frequently affect limited areas for limited periods of time, and are not continuous.

Infrastructure. Challenges include strained efforts and unnecessary time-investments for managing, delivering and distributing food assistance and livelihood assistance; especially for distributing agricultural (seeds, tools) and livestock inputs, particularly, the live animals such as honey bees, small ruminators, and poultry in rural area where the roads are inflating, mountainous and rugged in wide distances, and where there is high risk of current conflict and poor/unavailable mobile network. Those projects targeting areas with poor infrastructure required more procedures and efforts to deliver animals healthy and on time to the targeted area and beneficiaries. These areas required virtual and physical health inspection, vaccination, quarantine, and more care at the time of delivery and distribution. For example, bee hives and poultry had to be delivered at night, while others had another particular time, season, condition and quantity for delivery. However, thanks to: the recruitment of specialists; good project staff, field teams, and volunteers; strong coordination with suppliers, communities and local authorities; constant use of SIM mobile network; and hiring vehicle from local areas, these challenges were surmounted and overseen.

Threat Groups/Actors. The team confronted some obstacles related to the coordination phase between local authorities, governors, and donors. It seems there was a miscommunication among the whole cell. Dispatch of commodities was one of the main setbacks that temporized the work plan and utility itself since commodities usually strayed away from the timeline. There was also inexplicit interruptions from the people of power in the areas to stop the assistance. We faced delays distributing materials due to district managers’ engagements with businesses and request to wait for their agreement and coordination to distribute materials.

**Lessons learned:**

Many lessons were learned in the implementation of the projects mentioned above, but most importantly, we realized the livelihood interventions should be integrated inputs to ensure the long-term impact. For example, agricultural kits should include seeds, fertilizer, and tools, and water interventions trainings should be based on the needs of target communities. The field teams for livelihood projects must be technical or specialist teams in order to reduce error in implementation and provide good quality activities to the target beneficiaries. A flexible mechanism should be developed and generated from time to time to face the fluctuation of the currency exchange rate. The target conflict areas which are ruled by more than one party should be managed and coordinated individually by more than one field team under one head management to avoid the conflict of interest and to facilitate the access to the target areas and beneficiaries. Long-term interventions and livelihood restoration should be the next strategic objective of FSL program in 2019 in order to ensure long term impact and achieve the third objective of the program.
2018 NFDHR ALLOCATION SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46360</td>
<td>49694</td>
<td>77590</td>
<td>75481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES: 249125

2018 Allocation Fund for FSL USD

3,285,018.11 USD Allocated Amount

6 Regions: Marib, Al Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Amran, Al Jawf & Al-Mehwit

26% of NFDHR Funding Received

9 Projects: Donors (UNFPA, WFP, FAO, ZOA, YHF & VHI)
A Successful Story

Cash for Work was used to rehabilitate the rainwater harvesting pond that consisted of 34 years of burial water infecting different areas of Yemen due to the drought of streams, springs and the decline in the level of ground water and low rainfall levels.

In the Ar-Rujum District, in Al-Mahwit Governorate is an area that greatly suffers from a lack of access to water, especially the residents from remote villages located within the Bani Badi, Galibi Wa Rabie and Al-Thari Sub-districts.

In ancient times, ancestors built barriers and so-called ponds to harvest rainwater and use them for domestic purposes.

The pond of Bait Mukhtar and Al-Jalidi, which is a large, old pool, is said to have been constructed during the reign of King Asa’ad Al-Kamel Al-Hemiari, who ruled Yemen during the period 370-430 A.D. It is about 10 meters deep, but due to neglect from residents to raise the dust and remnants of the floods on an annual basis, the pond has been fully buried.

“Water is scarce in our area, and we have to bring water using donkeys from Al-Ma’ain mountainous area, which is about 2 kilometers far from our homes,” Al-Mukhtar said.

During a visit from NFDHR’s engineers, while identifying and selecting sites for the implementation of cash-for-work activities, Bait Mukhtar and Al-Galidi Pond was chosen as one of the targeted sites. This was to be a part of the Emergency Integrated Food, WASH and Health Interventions for the Affected Communities in Ar-Rujum District project. Implementation started July 2018 with the help of 4 groups of 60 workers.

The person supervising the rehabilitation of the pond, Engineer Kamal Al-Zafeni confirmed that the people of the region worked diligently over 24 days during the second and third phases of the activity. They were keen to complete the work in record time, aware of its importance in harvesting, collection and conservation of rain water.

“The enthusiasm was great among the workers, and the traditional songs were sung out loud,” Zafeni said. “There was talk during work about would the pool be filled with water, and throughout the cleaning of the pool, people were eagerly waiting for it to be completed, hoping for it to be drained during the rainy season this year.

The Foundation was also keen to complete the cleaning and rehabilitation of the pond before the rainy season, and the people were waiting for rain. During the rainy season, about 785 cubic meters of water were collected. This was enough to cover the needs of the residents of Bait Mukhtar and Al Jalidi villages; for their family needs, watering cattle and sheep for six months long.

The villages have a population of 732 people, including 255 men, 297 women and 100 boys, 80 girls. The people were delighted to clean and rehabilitate the pond, and expressed their joy through organizing a special carnival after the last day of work, in which the locals danced with their children to celebrate the completion of the work.
HEALTH & NUTRITION
Health & Nutrition

Objectives:

- Provide integrated essential health and nutrition services including CMAM, primary, maternal, and child care.
- Strengthen healthcare providers’ capacities to provide quality maternal, newborn and child health care and nutrition interventions for those most vulnerable.
- Support the health system by providing more sustainable health interventions at the health facility and community levels.

Allocation:

During 2018, NFDHR implemented six projects within the Health & Nutrition Program. NFDHR allocated a total of 3,501,489 USD & 620,677,000 YER to Health and Nutrition projects through funding by YHF, UNICEF and WHO.

The first project, was funded by YHF and targeted health facilities in Mukayras, Ash-Sharyah, Radman Al-awad, Al-Bayda city, and Rada districts within Al-Bayda Governorate. It started December 2017 and ended May 30, 2018 and was an extension from a previous, pre-existing project. This project dedicated an amount of 525,343$USD to support and sustain health services. It did this predominantly by continuing to support DTCs with ORTCs, providing medicines and supplies to the DTCs, and establishing and implementing infection control throughout the DTCs. Through this project, NFDHR contributed to the first and third health cluster objectives. Additionally, the project contributed to the "Integrated Cholera Response Plan: Yemen cholera and acute watery diarrhea outbreak" overall objective, which was to reduce cholera/AWD incidence and case fatality. Also, two health facilities were supported for continuous provision of primary, maternal and child health care services, by providing them with drugs and medical supplies. To ensure the quality and commitment of the health workers, they were provided with monthly incentives and capacity building.

The second project was also funded by YHF, whichand targeted 12 health facilities in four governorates (Ibb, Amran, Sana’a and Al Jawf). It started on July 1, 2017 and ended on June 30, 2018. With a total budget of 750,193.56 USD, this project focused on improving access to health care through the provision of medicines and medical equipment, and supporting comprehensive primary health care with an emphasis on maternal and child health. Additionally, the project focused on strengthening health systems by building staff capacity and rehabilitating health centers in targeted areas.

The third project, which took place from February 1st, 2018 and June 30, 2018 was achieved with an amount of 1,245,997 USD, donated by WHO. It aimed to strengthen the health system and improve the health of women and children. This was achieved through supporting the health facilities to provide health care services free of charge. NFDHR helped to operate 12 health units in the governorate of Al Bayda and 4 health units in the governorate of Al Mahwit. Furthermore, the project contributed in preventing and decreasing infectious diseases that threaten to further destabilize civilians already severely weakened by food shortages, deteriorated healthcare, and damaged water supply systems due to the ongoing conflict. This was accomplished by building the capacity of health workers and conducting educational sessions.

The fourth project started on January 1st, 2018 and ended on October 30, 2018. It was funded by YHF with aAn amount of 210,000 USD, which was allocated used to support 3 health facilities in the Al- Rujum district, in Al Mahwit with financial incentives, essential drugs, and medical equipment. NFDHR helped improve the overall health of the targeted communities, and thus contributed to the Health Cluster objectives.

The fifth project, which was funded by UNICEF, started on June 1st, 2018 and will continue to May...
30, 2019. For this project, a total of 620,677,000 REY YER and 314,605USD is being allocated to provide an integrated community-based approach, prioritizing the most vulnerable populations (pregnant and lactating women, children under-five (U5), IDPs and host communities). The project supports Al Bayda health system and ensures quality nutrition and health services through: refunctioning of the health facilities; supporting the provision of integrated health and nutrition services for children U5; capacity development of health workers and community volunteers; deploying mobile teams to provide integrated services to IDPs; and monitoring health facilities performance and provision of supportive supervision.

The last project, also funded by YHF, started on August 15, 2018 and will continue to February 14, 2019. NFDHRA total of allocated 455,350.36 USD was allocated to support the emergency response in Al Hudaydah and prevent the loss of lives. In order to do so, and in-line with the 2nd Reserve Allocation Strategy by YHF, NFDHR implemented the following activities for IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Al Hudaydah. NFDHR supported targeted 4 health units in Al Qanawis District in Al Hudaydah with emergency reproductive health and primary health care services. This support consisted of provision of medicines, reproductive health kits, incentives for the health workers, and Minimum Initial Services Package for reproductive health. Also, NFDHR supported and mobilized midwives to provide RH services by training them and then consequently supporting them to provide those RH services to IDPs at the health facilities and also at their local points of lodging/gathering. Finally, NFDHR raised community awareness around RH issues among IDPs and host communities. Through this project, Al-Qanawis Health Center was provided with X-Ray machineroom and it’s needs.

Achievements Overview:
In 2018, NFDHR-funded health projects reached 347,689 beneficiaries, which was largely achieved through implementing six projects. These projects were funded by YHF, WHO, and UNICEF. They focused on supporting primary health care, reproductive health care, and maternal and child health services in 27 districts in Al-Bayda, Al-Hudaydah, Al-Mahwit, Ibb, Sana’a, Amran and Al-Jawf Governorates. The main activities which were achieved throughout these projects were:
- Providing HFs with medicines and medical equipment, solar energy, and a health incinerator.
- Supporting HFs with operational cost.
- Rehabilitating the targeted HFs.
- Providing HWS with monthly incentives.
- Building the capacity of health workers on IMCI, EPI, EmOC, IYCF, infectious diseases, and CMAM.
- Raising awareness around health massages and conducting outreach activities.
### The most important indicators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>2018 OUTPUT INDICATORS</th>
<th>ACHIEVED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td># of patients provided with healthcare services</td>
<td>363,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td># of healthcare workers incentivized in targeted health facilities</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td># of health facilities supported with drugs</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td># of health facilities supported with medical supplies</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td># of health facilities supported solar panels</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td># of health workers trained</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td># of community health volunteers trained</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td># of health awareness sessions</td>
<td>10,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td># of health facilities provided with medical incinerators</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td># of people provided with health massages</td>
<td>231,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td># of mobile teams deployed</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td># of outreach conducted sessions</td>
<td>2,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td># of health facilities rehabilitated</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td># of health facilities provided with X-Ray machine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Risks and Challenges:

The insecurity and instability were a challenge in many targeted districts, such as Al-Maton district in Al-Jawf Governorate and many districts in Al-Bayda Governorate including Namar, Nat'a and Alzaher. This often disrupted NFDHR’s field team’s accessing to these areas. As such, NFDHR’s the field team had to coordinate with local authorities and community leaders to ensure the safety before visiting those areas far from military bases and known militia locations. Along with insecurity and instability in the country, there were challenges in coordination with national and local authorities and in implementation across several projects, due to multiplicity of ruling authority’s parties. Thus, NFDHR committed to neutrality with all parties and coordinated with each of them seeking the interest of innocent civilians. Finally, because of poor security and a declining economic situation in the country, NFDHR faced problems with a lack of some types of medications from the local market, which may have caused some delays in the supply of medicines to health facilities.
2018 Allocation Fund for Health & Nutrition USD

WHO
YHF
UNICEF

2018 NFDHR ALLOCATION SUMMARY

$2,822,388 USD Allocated Amount
6 Sana’a, Al Bayda, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Jawf & Al Mahwit
23% of NFDHR Funding Received
6 Project
3 Donors (WHO, UNICEF & YHF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62394</td>
<td>105404</td>
<td>101458</td>
<td>94386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL BENEFICIARIES</td>
<td>363642</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Successful Story

NFDHR is restarting the maternity and childhood hospital in Al-Bayda

The war has caused an almost total collapse of the health system and the suspension of health facilities, including the maternity and childcare center in Al-Bayda. This center, which has not been in operation for almost two years, has greatly affected pregnant and lactating women and children within the area due to the lack of an operating budget and health workers’ salaries.

The maternity and childhood hospital is located in south of Al-Bayda city and provides women’s health care, reproductive health care and immunization services. The rate of access for women and pregnant women to medical care and family planning services however has decreased with the conflict.

The medical coordinator of NFDHR in Al Bayda, Dr. Faisal Jarad, confirms that the organization was keen to coordinate with the Office of Public Health and Population when choosing the maternity and childhood hospital for intervention. The most important part of this maternity and child health center is that it serves a particular group in dire need of services and is in a location that is well known, which means it can be of most benefit to women and children in Al Bayda city and its neighboring districts.

At the beginning of 2018, the motherhood unit was re-established, facilitating mobilization of women to the corridors after being operated on. With the support of the National Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Response (NFDHR) as part of the Health and WASH Integrated Response for IDPs and Those Most Vulnerable to Cholera project, dozens of women have been able to visit the hospital for medical care by women and obstetricians, for reproductive health counseling services and for vaccination against deadly diseases. In front of both the gynecologist’s office and reproductive health counselor’s office, dozens of women wait in the queue to meet the doctor. Furthermore, all women receive free medical services and medicines, as determined by the doctor, thanks to the project. Nevertheless, the number of women attending the hospital varies daily.

Dr. Mamlakh, a gynecologist and obstetrician, said “Everyday many women complain of diseases related to their sex, and they feel very happy when they know that the treatment will be paid free of charge. In addition to that, we receive between 50 and 60 cases every day, and the cases range from follow-up to pregnancies, gynecological diseases and other.” Dr. Mamlakh does not hide her happiness to work in Yemen. According to her, she has been helping and treating Yemeni women for seven years.

The midwife Safia Saleh, who receives many cases of women and provides them with family planning services, pregnancy care, education, and family planning counseling services between spouses, sees between 25-40 patients a day.

The hospital receives cases from Al Bayda districts, Na’amn, Al Sharaf, Mukayras, Al-Zaher, Ataffah.
EDUCATION
EDUCATION

Objectives:

- To increase the enrollment of 10,000 school aged children (girls and boys) from Yemen’s most vulnerable groups (Muhamasheen and children with special needs).
- To improve education system resilience and quality in 20 schools from both rural and urban areas of Yemen. (Pilot).
- To improve equitable access to safe, inclusive and equipped learning spaces for 6,000 girls and boys in conflict affected areas.

Allocation:

One of NFDHR’s most important goals is to provide equitable and quality education opportunities for school-aged girls and boys in Yemen, so NFDHR implemented five Education and WASH projects in 2018 to achieve this goal. NFDHR allocated a total of 100,240 USD and 2,083,755 YER, to these projects funded from Oxfam, UNICEF and NFDHR.

The first project we implemented, DFID Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Building in Yemen, was done in collaboration with Oxfam. It took place in the Amran Governorate, Bani Suraim, Houth, Al Qaflah districts. The project started September 16, 2017 and ended on March 31, 2018. This project aimed to reduce health risks related to water, sanitation and hygiene during the project period, providing humanitarian assistance to displaced people and students, vulnerable groups and war-affected residents in targeted areas, and increase their capacity to maintain sound health practices.

NFDHR and Oxfam held a training workshop targeting 23 schools, 46 teachers (37 males, 9 females) and officials of school health clubs, which addressed the methodology of promoting hygiene among children. The project also included: distribution of 2000 personal school health bags to 2000 students; distribution of general cleaning materials consisting of brushes, wheel barrow, rakes, shovels, dustpans, gloves, plastic bags for (18) schools provision of school radio equipment consisting of microphone, Mike, solar panel 100 watts, 70V battery, regulator 20 amp, power adapter, and 10-meter wire for 24 schools; and distribution of 46 awareness boards, and 23 white boards and markers for 23 schools.

The second project was the Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Response project held in Sa’ada, with funding by Oxfam. The project targeted 13 schools in two districts of Sa’ada and started on December 01, 2017 and ended June 30, 2018.

This project included WASH activities with the main objective focusing on improving environmental sanitation in schools and raising health awareness among students in order to decrease open defecation and urination. With a total budget of 100,240 USD, NFDHR was able to install bathrooms for schools which did not previously have any, as well as rehabilitated and renovated existing bathrooms in schools, which had bathrooms but were not functional. Furthermore, NFDHR provided schools with 20 m3 rainwater harvesting tanks with full equipment and water supply to the bathrooms with water distribution points (external laundries).

The third project, Health and WASH Integrated Response for IDPs and Those Most Vulnerable to Cholera in Al Bayda Governorate, started December 15, 2017 and finished May 30, 2018. The project’s aims was to reduce the incidence of cholera and the mortality rate among mothers and children. As such, the project increased access to treatment for those infected with cholera and acute diarrhea by providing medicines and continuing to support acute diarrhea treatment centers with rehydration solution used to target those most vulnerable to AWD / cholera infections. In addition, NFDHR reduced the
spread of cholera by purifying water sources through chlorination, conducting health and environmental awareness sessions (in communities and schools), providing hygiene kits and chlorine tablets, and conducting hygiene and cleaning campaigns around the drainage network.

The project targeted a total of 51 schools and 23,126 boy students and 21,623 girl students in seven districts of Al Baydhaa governorate through awareness sessions on hand washing, personal hygiene, the importance of cleaning toilets, and cleanliness of the school yard. During the awareness sessions we also distributed, explained, and discussed awareness posters with students and carried out cleaning campaigns.

The fourth project, Support Education in Yemen Campaign 2018, which is an initiative supported by NFDHR, started on September 2018 and ended October 2018. It aimed to enroll 353 of the most vulnerable children, girls and boys, in school in Sana’a governorate. An amount of 504,000 YER was allocated to support these most vulnerable students enroll in 3 schools in Sana’a city and provided the 353 students with school bags and stationary.

The fifth project titled, Integrated Interventions in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Communication for Development Project, included some education activities, which started November 26, 2018 and finished on November 28, 2018. In this project, an amount of 1,579,755.00 REY, funded by UNICEF, was allocated to raise awareness about the importance of going back to schools, promoting community awareness of the importance of returning to school and the importance of girls’ education, whatever the circumstances. The project targeted 2,930 students in Sahar district of Sa’ada governorate.

Achievements Overview:
In order to achieve its education goals, NFDHR implemented the five projects described above via their education and WASH programs. In 2018, NFDHR Education projects reached 71,521 beneficiaries, which was largely achieved thanks to funding from Oxfam, UNICEF, and NFDHR themselves. The 5 projects focused on supporting education needs in Amran, Sa’ada, Al Bayda, Sana’a and Al Jawf governorates.

The main activities, which were achieved throughout these projects were:
- A training workshop for 23 schools, 46 teachers (37 males, 9 females), and school health club officials on the methodology of promoting hygiene among children.
- Co-distributed 2000 school health bags for 2000 students with Oxfam.
- Distribution of school radio equipment in collaboration with Oxfam consisting of: microphone, Mike, solar panel 100 watts, 70V battery, regulator 20 amp, power adapter, and 10-meter wire for 24 schools.
- Co-distribution of general cleaning materials consisting of brushes, wheel barrow, rakes, shovels, dustpan, gloves, plastic bags for (18) schools with Oxfam.
- Provision of awareness boards (46 plates) for 23 schools in partnership with Oxfam.
- Co-distribution of 23 white boards and markers for 23 schools with Oxfam.
- Co-formation of school health clubs for at 23 schools and training of health clubs members with Oxfam.
- Provision of 20 m3 rainwater harvesting tanks to 14 schools with full equipment and water.
- Supply to the bathrooms with water distribution points (external laundries).
- Rehabilitation and restoration of existing bathrooms in 14 schools and construction of new bathrooms for 2 schools (that did not have bathrooms already).
- Rehabilitation of schools through: restoration of ceilings with ordinary concrete, re-conditioning of Qamariat and glass on broken windows, implementation of aluminum windows, maintenance of doors for classrooms, painting of walls and ceilings, and full WASH rehabilitation in 13 schools.
- Health awareness sessions on hand washing, personal hygiene, the importance of cleaning toilets, and clean school yards to a number of 51 schools and 23,126 students (boys) and 21,623 students (girls).
• Distribution of 353 school bags as an initiative conducted by NFDHR.

The most important indicators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Male and female teachers trained on the methodology of promoting hygiene among children.</td>
<td>46 teachers (37 males, 9 females), officials of school health clubs trained on the methodology of promoting hygiene among children for 23 schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Students (boys &amp; girls) to receive health school bags.</td>
<td>2000 personal school health bag distributed to 2000 students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Schools to receive cleaning materials</td>
<td>General cleaning materials consisting of broom, trolley, rakes, shovels, dust pans, gloves, and plastic bags distributed for 18 schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Schools to receive school radio equipment, awareness boards, plates, white boards and markers</td>
<td>School radio equipment consisting of microphone, Mike, solar panel 100 watts, 70V battery, regulator 20 amp, power adapter, and 10-meter wire distributed to 24 schools and awareness boards (46 plates), white boards with markers distributed to 23 schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Health clubs formatted and trained at schools.</td>
<td>23 health clubs formatted and trained at 23 school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># rainwater harvesting tanks with full equipment and water supply provided.</td>
<td>13 Schools provided with rainwater harvesting tanks with full equipment and water supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># New bathrooms implemented.</td>
<td>6 new bathrooms implemented in the targeted schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Schools rehabilitated</td>
<td>13 schools rehabilitated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># awareness sessions conducted in schools.</td>
<td>Awareness sessions conducted on health in n51 schools for 23,126 students (boys) and 21,623 students (girls) in the targeted areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges:
NFDHR’s field team faced many challenges and constrains during implementing of the projects due to the conflict’s insecurity and instability. For example, NFDHR faced difficulty passing through security checkpoints after coordination on a daily basis and had to deal with workers’ and contractors’ fear to work because of the strike. Furthermore, we faced difficulties in co-ordination with local authorities and education offices as well as security committees to reach all the targeted schools. We also were unable to conduct planned theatrical performances in girls’ schools due to customs and traditions.
2018 Allocation Fund for Education USD

3,159.51
1,000
100,140

2018 NFDHR ALLOCATION SUMMARY

103,690 USD Allocated Amount
1% of NFDHR Funding Received
4 Projects (Sana’a, Al Bayda, Sa’ada, Amran)
3 Donors (UNICEF, NFDHR, OXFAM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14019</td>
<td>14590</td>
<td>21027</td>
<td>21885</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES 71521
A Successful Story

Theater Encourages Hundreds of Children to Return to Schools in Sa’ada

UNICEF figures, and statistics reported by local and Arab media indicate that about 2 million Yemeni children have been denied education in recent years because of the country’s conflict, which has brought damage to thousands of schools. The Sa’ada Governorate is one of the most affected governorates by severe educational repercussions. According to official UN statistics, “more than 180 schools have been completely or partly damaged.”

Because continuing education is important, no matter the circumstances, the National Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Response (NFDHR) has incorporated educational activities within their WASH and Communication for Development project funded by UNICEF, which was carried out in the Al Safra’a and Sahar districts within the Sa’ada Governorate.

The activities, which are related to communication for development, were implemented by NFDHR and focused mainly on motivating and encouraging the society to shift views which deprive children from education, remove them from schools, and prohibit girls from completing their education. The activities promoted continued education by encouraging families to either enroll their children in the nearest school, or in alternative and safe learning spaces if schools were damaged to ensure.

Because theatrical art is one of the fastest and most successful ways to raise awareness, NFDHR contracted the Yemen Technical Theater Company, which includes a number of leading Yemeni comedians including Khaled Al-Bahari and Ibrahim Sharaf, to perform an entertaining educational program and a series of targeted plays in 12 schools. These performances were attended by approximately 1034 children, 300 parents and 92 teachers. In a technical manner, the actors portrayed the importance of enrolling children in schools, especially during the war, and discouraged school drop outs for any reason. The program also included the distribution of more than 2000 brochures and posters on the importance of enrolling children in schools. As a result, the drama program had a positive impact on the students. Dozens of students who had dropped out of schools returned to their classes, even though a month had passed since the start of the school year.

In order to encourage children to return to school and to ease the burden on families, NFDHR also distributed 818 school bags with children’s supplies, which was a strong motivation for the return of many children who dropped out of school and received praised by the local authorities and the community.

The operation of the water projects in Nashour, Rabia and Bani Aweer directly contributed to reducing the dependence of families on their children to bring water and therefore, allowed them time to study after the water reached their villages.
PEACEBUILDING & GOVERNANCE
Governance & Peace-building Program

Objectives:

- To promote a more inclusive and sustainable post-conflict stabilisation and peace process in Yemen.
- To empower women activists and civil society organisations (CSOs) to engage in local peace-building processes and initiatives and raise awareness around women’s peace and security concerns.

Allocation:
From 2016 to 2018, NFDHR allocated an amount of $86,187.57 USD to Peace-building. This amount was funded by Safer World to support the Enhancing Women’s Role in Peace and Security in Yemen Project. The project started March 1st, 2016 and continued until August 31st, 2018 targeting the Al-Thihar district in the Ibb Governorate.

The main objective of the project was to empower women activists and civil society organization (CSOs) to engage in the local peace-building processes and initiatives and to raise awareness around women’s peace and security concerns.

Achievements Overview:
For the Safer World project mentioned above, NFDHR was able to reach a total of 4375 beneficiaries, both women and men in one district in Al-Thihar, within Ibb Governorate.

Through this project, the following was achieved:
- Coordination mailing and signing of MOU (Memorandum of Understanding); May 2016 – July 2016.
- Risk assessment session with Safer World to discuss the risk analysis tool; September 25, 2016.
- Designing concept notes on “Women Local Leadership in Humanitarian Response” workshop and sending it to Safer World for agreement; November 16, 2016.
- Planning a capacity building activity meeting for Safer-World partners and then participation in the training of “Strategic Planning”, held by Safer World Organization, December 6, 2016 - December 8, 2016.
- Continuous communication with Safer-World for the implementation of the mentioned planned workshop.
- Participation in a 7 days’ workshop on “Enhancing Women's Role in Community Peace”; December 18, 2016 – December 26, 2016.
- Three days planning of the project’s next stages + designing an action plan for coming 6 months of the project; December 27, 2016 – December 29, 2016.
- Providing individual consultations for NGOs and NGO leaders.
- Project monitoring, follow-up and documenting results.
- Capacity building of 163 young men and women on leadership for peace-building.
- Supporting local peace building initiatives led by youth and women.
- Advocating for youth and women engagement in the peace process.
- Encouraging young men and women to document humanitarian stories and use them for calling the parties and international community to support and accelerate the peace agreement between all parties.

The following sub-activities were implemented by NFDHR as a means to accomplish the achievements mentioned above:
- Conducted a workshop titled “Enhancing Women’s Role in Community Committees”.
- Obtained formal approval from local authorities to start projects activities in Ibb.
- Formed two women’s action groups in Al-Thihar district.
- Conducted a training course for the com-
Community committees titled “Capacity Building for Women’s Action Group” in order to build committee members’ capacity in peace building concepts, initiative formation and proposal writing.

- Conducted another training course for the community committees to build their capacity in writing technical and financial reports and to strengthen their communication skills.
- Extensive training was conducted and as a result, community committees submitted 10 proposals, of which 4 were selected:
  - Hygiene campaign.
  - Rehabilitation of schools.
  - Lightening of streets.
  - 200 women’s ID cards.
- NFDHR adopted community-based initiatives serving the community in Al-Thihar District
- NFDHR trained community committees in Al-Thihar District to build their abilities and refine their skills in community work and conflict resolution, and their capacity around criteria for writing and managing project proposals.
  - The committees were divided into four initiatives:
    1. Sofra’a Al-Salam initiative
    2. Roaad Al-Salam initiative
    3. Baslam Nartagi initiative
    4. Maan Nahw Al-Salam initiative
  - The four initiatives finished carrying out the following community activities:
    - Sofra’a Al-Salam rehabilitated and renovated the Hajar Girls School.
    - Roaad Al-Salam initiative carried out a large clean-up campaign in Qahzah district.
    - Baslam Nartagi initiative took over the project of lighting the streets through solar energy in Qahzah district.
    - Maan Nahw Al-Salam initiative issued 200 women’s ID card in Al-Dahar District - Ibb governorate.

Challenges:
- The sensitivity of the project idea and its relationship with women’s issues in these
days caused difficulties in coordinating with local authorities.
• Unstable security situation.

Recommendations for the Future:
• Form an initiative, working on enhancing women participation in community committees.
• Coordinate with international organizations to support the workshops and training courses, which aim to enhance women participation in the community committees.
• Advocate to activate the Cabinet’s ordinances to promote issues around women’s representation.
• Set up a database related to women’s community committees and facilitate access to it.
• Organize advocacy campaigns to enhance women’s participation in the community committees.
• Set up a guide related to women’s participation in the community committees based on previous experiences and lessons learned.
• International and local organizations should work together on building the capacities of their employees to promote women’s participation in community committees.
• Local and international organizations should work together on building the capacities of women in the community committees.
• Support women’s participation in the evaluation, follow-up and monitoring process.
• Raise the community’s awareness on the importance of women participating in the committees.
• Support the community committees with income-generating projects to ensure their continuity and effectiveness.
• Work in partnership with the media to enhance women’s participation in the community committees.
• Present the recommendations for all local and international organizations and humanitarian coordinator.
• Allocate part of the organizations’ budget for gender.
2018 Allocation Fund for Governance & Peace-building USD

$90,007.57
USD Allocated Amount

1 Project
1 Donor (Safer World)

1 Men Women Boys Girls
1,286 1,339 858 893

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES
4375