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UNDP

# COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PLAN (CRP)

## Sub-district: **Al-Wasat**

District: **Abs** Governorate: **Hajjah**

*Prepared by the SDC Members of Al-Wasat sub-district, supported by the Social Fund for Development, Hajjah Branch.*

**2019-2021**

Co-funded by
the European Union

Published by the United Nations Development Programme
Economic Resilience and Recovery Unit
UNDP Yemen
PO Box 551
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
www.ye.undp.org
Published: October 2021

*Some sources cited in this guideline may be informal documents that are not readily available. The contents expressed in this report are entirely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the policies and/or opinions of the EU/donor, nor UNDP.*

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# Acknowledgement

The community resilience plan (CRP) is a product of framework developed under the advisory support, supervision, and guidance of the UNDP Yemen team and facilitation of Social Fund for Development (SFD)and funded by EU and SIDA. The CRP highlights the approach and processes of resilience building at the community level by enhancing service delivery, creating jobs and employment, and enhancing productive assets. Social Fund for Development (SFD) has facilitated the plan into action in collaborative support of Subdistrict Development Committees (SDCs-SFD Tamkeen approach). The resilience plan intends to support aid agencies, local authorities, and communities to implement priority needs and build humanitarian and development nexus.

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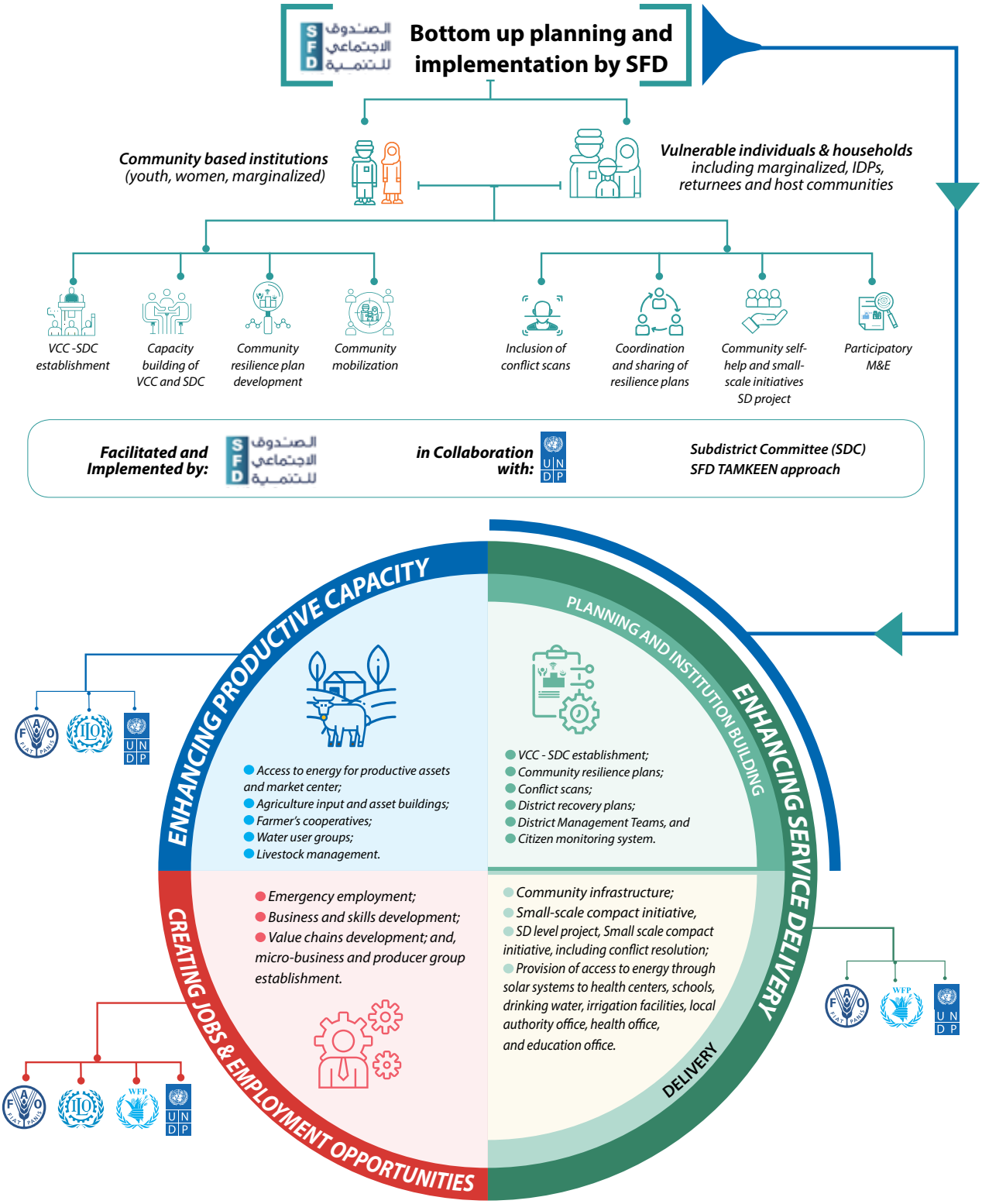
# COMMUNITY - BASED RESILIENCE BUILDING MODEL IN CRISIS CONTEXT IN YEMEN



# 1 Sub-district Profile

## Location:

The sub-district surrounds the district center from three directions are east, west, and north.

## Affiliated Villages:

*Below are names of villages belonging to the target community ( fieldwork findings)*

1. Al-Erjein
2. Al-Mahamerah
3. Al-Qeim & Al-Hamu& Dair Dakhnah
4. Habeel Jazi
5. Western Al-Habeel
6. Al-Qambour
7. Al-Matayen & Al-Qafrah
8. Bahrah
9. Al-Maqsha & AL-kharazah
10. Al-Mazeibah& Al-dababah
11. Al-Aqabah
12. Al-Badah
13. Al-Mebsham & Al-Mesbar
14. Al-Latty & Al-Shab
15. Jadhah & Al-Kharaeb
16. Al-Jaraeb
17. AL- Moqanza
17. Al-Manather
19. Al-Maqawer & Al-habeel

## Sub-district Borders:

*The Sub-district is bordered by:*

1. Matwalah Sub-district from the north and part of Aslam district;
2. Bani Thawabah Sub-district and part of Aslam district from the south;
3. Aslam district from the east.

## Roads Leading to Al-Wasat Sub-district:

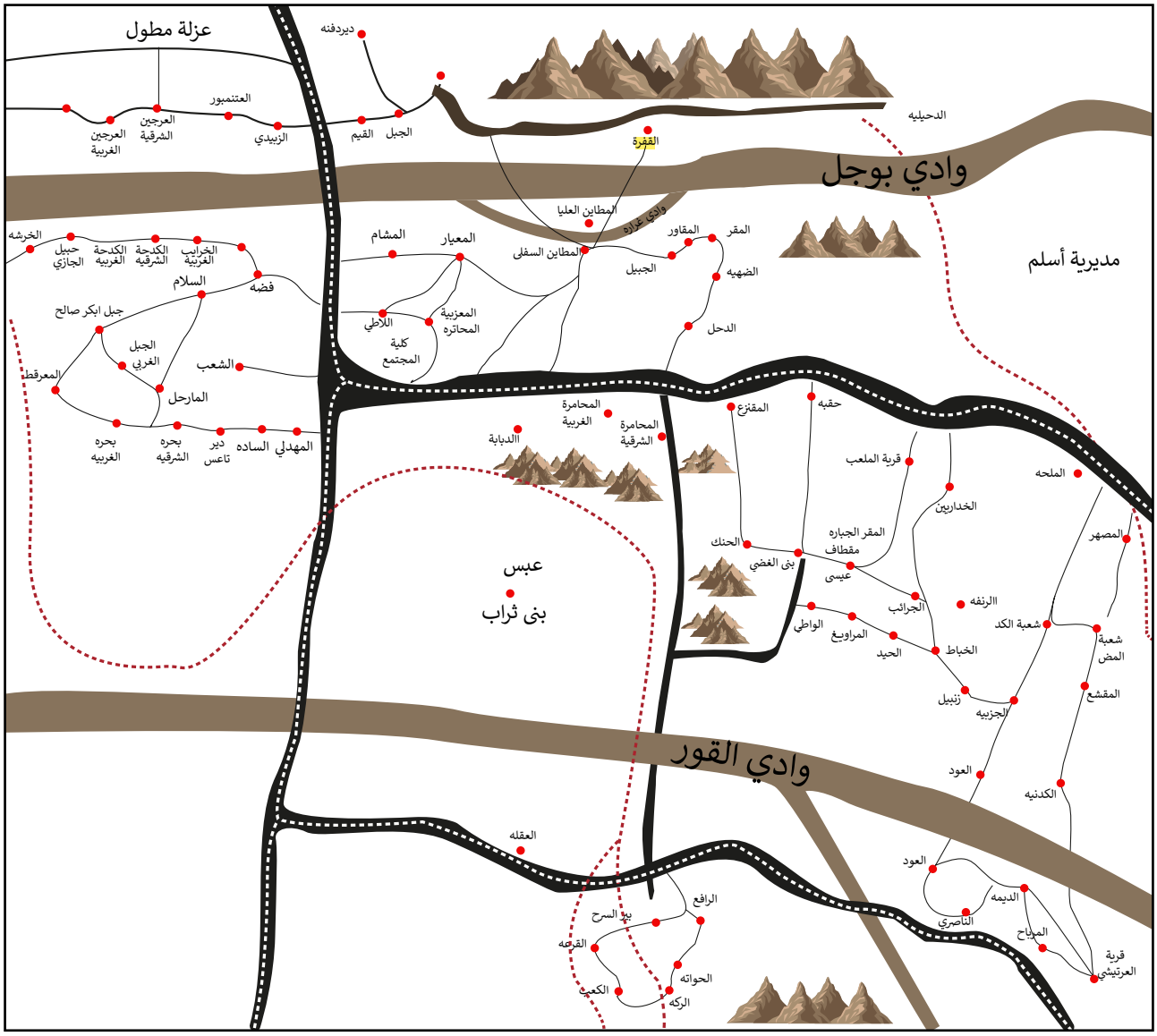
*There are two asphalt main roads leading to Al-Wasat sub-district:*

1. The first is about 106 km (Hajjah- Abs-Al- Wasat).
1. The second is about 80 km (Hajjah-Al-Mahabishah - Aslam-Abs-Al-Wasat).

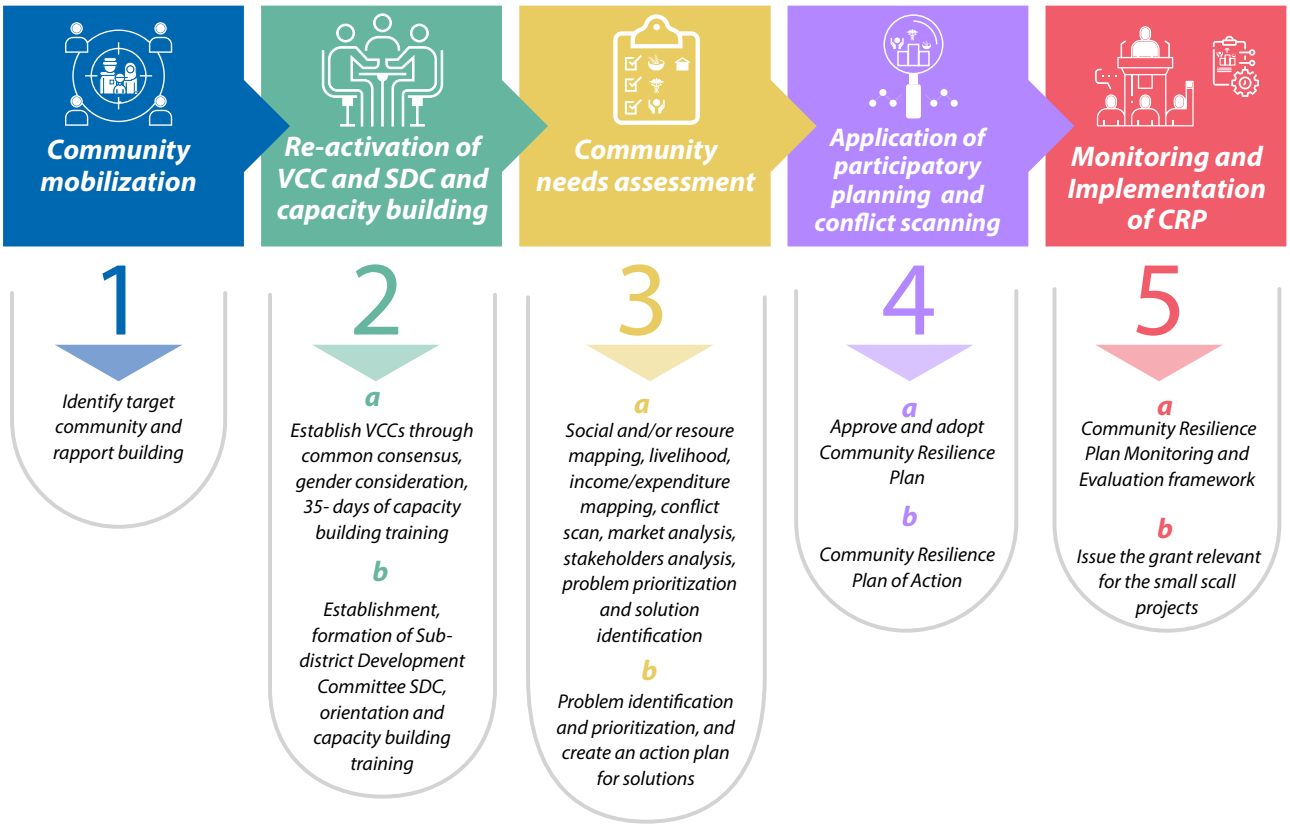
## Electoral division:

Al-Wasat sub-district represents an independent constituency No. (260). It is represented by a member of the parliament. It consists of (3) local election centers - each represented by a local council member.

*The bellow chart shows the boundaries of Al-Wasat sub-district and the distance between its center and nearby villages:*


عزلة مطول
ديردفنه
العتنمبور
العرجين الشرقية
العرجين الغربية
الزبيدي
القيم
الجبل
القفرة
الدحيليه
وادي بوجل
المطاين العليا
وادي غراره
المطاين السفلى
المقر
المقاور
الجبيل
الضهيه
الدحل
مديرية أسلم
الخرشه
حبيل الجازي
الكدحة الغربيه
الكدحة الشرقيه
الخرايب الغربيه
السلام
فضه
جبل ابكر صالح
الجبل الغربي
المعرقط
الشعب
المارحل
بحره الغربيه
بحره الشرقيه
دير تاعس
الساده
المهدلي
المشام
المعيار
اللاطي
المعزيبة المحاتره
كلبة المجتمع
الدبابة
المحامرة الغربية
المحامرة الشرقية
المقنزع
حقبه
قرية الملعب
الملحه
الخدارين
المقر الجباره
مقطاف
الحنك
بنى الغضي
عيسى
المصهر
عبس
بنى ثراب
الجرائب
الرنفه
شعبة الكد
شعبة المض
الواطي
المراويع
الحيد
الخباط
زنبيل
الجزبيه
المقشع
وادي القور
العود
الكدنيه
العقله
العود
الديمه
الناصري
المرياح
قرية العرتيشي
الرافع
بئر السرح
القرعه
الحواته
الكعيت
الركه

# 2 Methodology of Community Resilience Plan Development




The Community Resilience Plan was developed under the local governance component of the Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen Programme (ERRY II), managed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with generous funding from the European Union (EU) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). It reflects the overall community priority of needs and the proposed solutions that the community and the local authorities, with the technical support by the Social Fund for Development (SFD), agreed about. The CRP can mitigate the risks, alleviate suffering, and strengthen the resilience of the target communities. It also highlights the currently available resources, shared services, capacities, and gaps – all of which are required to provide support to the communities. It is also an advocacy and mobilization tool to engage communities.

The CRP covers (19) villages in Al-Wasat sub-district, Abs district, Hajjah governorate, including: Al-Matayen, Al-Jaraeb, AL- Moqanza, Al-Latty, Al- Mazeibah, Al- Qeim, Al- Erjein, Al- Manather, Al-Mahamerah, Al-Qambour, Al-qafrah, Bahrah, Western Al-Habeel, Jaddah, Al-Mebsham, Habeel Jazi, Al-Badah, and Al-Maqsha ,all of which are approximately 2-10 kilometers far from each other. However, Al-labadah is the farthest village from the center of Al-Wasat sub-district.

The CRP is a result of efforts made by members of the SDCs and VCCs along with the technical support and facilitation from the SFD to empower the crisis-affected communities and strengthen their resilience.

# Methodology Description:

## 1 Identification of Target Community and Rapport Building in Abs District:

At the beginning of the intervention, the SFD in cooperation with the local authorities identifies the target communities based on demographics such as the number of affected populations, geographic locations, tribes and ...etc. Once the target communities are identified, the SFD facilitating team conducts field visits to communities with the goal of initiating formal and informal discussions about the project, its objectives, the process, the implementation, and the role of communities in the project. This interaction is crucial to build rapport with communities, ensure a smooth process, and identify the community dynamics, conflicts, and associated risks.

## 2 Re-activation of Al-Wasat Sub-district Development Committee (SDC), Followed by a 6 -Day Training for Capacity Building and Orientation.

Rapport building is an ongoing process, and to facilitate developing the Community Resilience Plan of Action, the SFD will direct villagers to nominate the heads of VCCs at the sub-district level. It also works on raising awareness of the target communities on the importance of working closely with the SDCs members to conduct the needs assessment and develop the resilience plan accordingly.

## 3 Needs Assessment: Social and/or Resource Mapping, Livelihood, Income/ Expenditure Mapping, Conflict Scan, Market Analysis, Stakeholder's Analysis, Problem Prioritization, and Solution Finding:

With the support of the sub-district development committees (SDCs) and the village cooperative councils (VCCs), the community development participatory tools are utilized to collect baseline information, identify needs, level of income, expenditure, shared services, the assets, scan local conflicts, and introduce recommended solutions at the sub-district level.

## 4 Problem Identification, Needs prioritization at the Sector Level, & Development of Action Plan to Find Solutions:

Following the steps above, problems are identified at the sector level including, but not limited to, agriculture, capacity building, employment, health, education, and community infrastructure…etc.

## 5 Approval and Adoption of Community Resilience Plan:

After problem identification, analysis, and priority ranking at the sector level, the SDCs review the Resilience Action Plan before approving and adopting it.

## 6 Community Resilience Action Plan:

Based on available resources, the time frame, problem nature, and the proposed solution, the SFD will issue a grant relevant to the small-scale projects. It is mandatory that the community make an in-kind (non-monetary) contribution and carry out self-help initiatives. The in-kind contribution ranges between 20 per cent and 50 per cent of the grant.

## 7 Community Resilience Plan Monitoring and Evaluation:

The SDC members and the local authority, with the support of the SFD, monitor and evaluate the projects implementation at the sub-district level.

# Identification of Community and Rapport Building

The target communities were selected based on beneficiaries' selection criteria of the Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen Programme (ERRY II) as well as the SFD's identification mechanism. This is based upon:

1. *Recognizing district vulnerabilities based on the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)*
2. *the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)*
3. *presence of other agencies*
4. *accessibility to the community*
5. *willingness of local authorities to intervene*
6. *and intervention of the other Partner United Nations Organizations (PUNOs)*

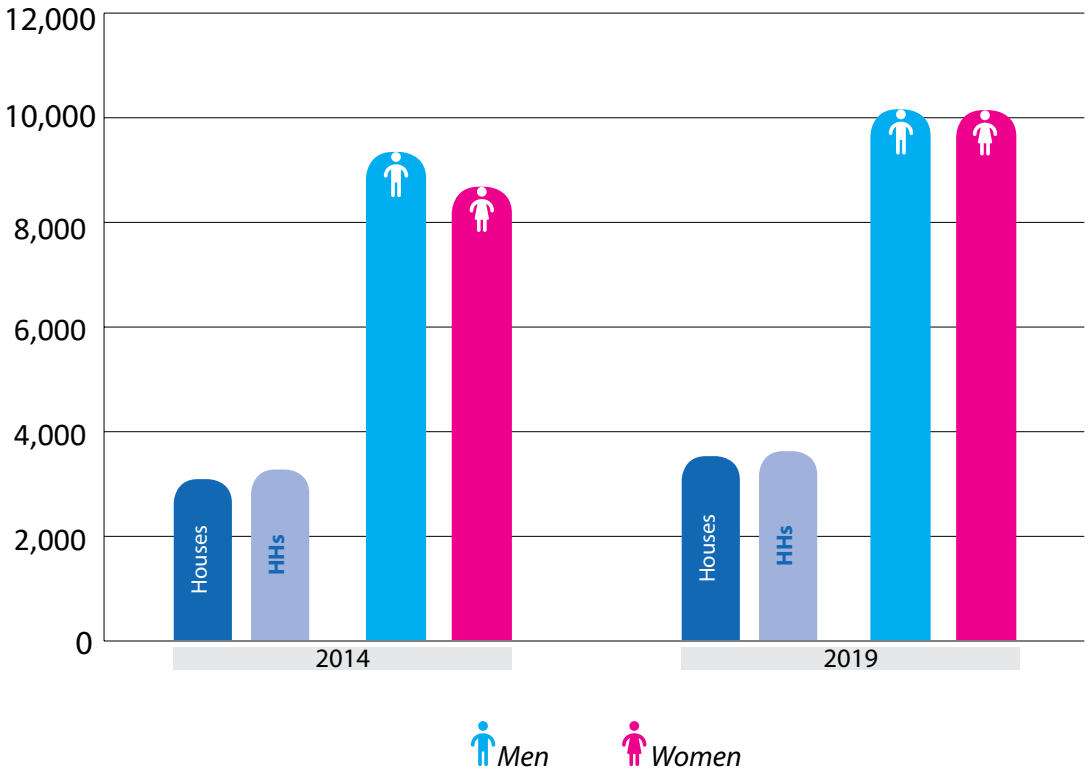
After identifying the target community, SFD regularly visited the sub-district to understand the overarching situation as part of the rapport-building process. Additionally, focus group discussions were organized, as well as formal and informal interviews with key informants such as village and/or tribal leaders, water management committees, farmers' groups, micro-business owners, and households.

***The SFD facilitators and consultants discussed the following:***

1. *The purpose of the visit*
2. *The objectives of the ERRYII programme*
3. *The local governance component of the programme, the approach, process, timeline, and available resources*

The SFD facilitators talked about two main axes, namely, community participation and ownership. They also stressed the importance of establishing VCCs, and they discussed the target community roles and responsibilities to take the lead in the development of CRPs, their implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation. The facilitators also noted that SDCs will be linked with authorities at the district level to mobilize resources for their communities and/or villages in the future.

| | Houses | HHs | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Men | Women | Total |
| **Tamkeen Program Field Study, 2014** | 3,032 | 3,213 | 9,329 | 8,664 | 17,993 |
| **Tamkeen Program Field Study, 2019** | 3,465 | 3,559 | 10,143 | 10,127 | 20,250 |




## *Approve and Adopt the Community Resilience Plan by the Sub-district Committee:*

With the consent of the members, the SDC acknowledge the CRP development and the priority needs, proposed solutions and interventions. SDCs, along with district authority, recommended humanitarian partners, aid agencies, and others adopt their CRP. In response, the community will provide CRP implementation support. The CRP, prepared by the villages representatives, was adopted by SDC members and the local authorities.

# Community Profile and Needs Assessment:

With SFD's technical support and assistance, the SDC members were able to conduct a needs assessment at the village and sub-district levels, and they have developed the CRPs accordingly. This section analyzes the areas of vulnerability and identifies opportunities and interventions in the service sectors to build resilience at individual and institutional levels.

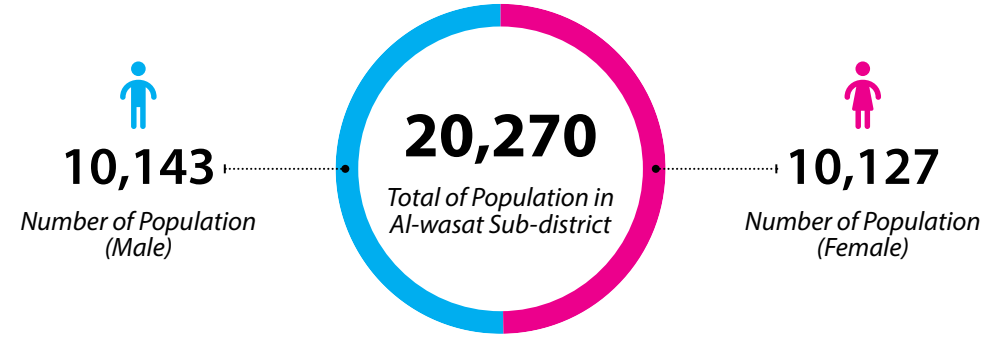
During the preparation of the CRP, the community situation was analyzed based on available data, demography, agriculture, income, expenditure, assets, livelihood opportunities, and shared services. Quantitative and qualitative information on natural, physical, financial, social, and human capital was collected and analyzed to better understand what interventions are required to build resilience. The community needs were prioritized by sector, and solutions were proposed to overcome local shocks and/or stress related to crisis and conflict with an aim to engage the community in peace-building dialogues to maintain the social cohesion.

## 1 - Demographic Profile:

The current crisis in Yemen has led to the displacement of Bahrah village residents, one of the targeted villages in Al-Wasat sub-district. It is located near the conflict zone, as a result, the villagers left their homes and lost their livelihoods. On the other hand, different areas of the targeted community have also received waves of IDPs which increased the suffering of people there.

The population infographic below indicates the high population density in the villages of Al-Matayen/Al-Qafrah -336 HH which form 19.2% out of the total population of Al-Wasat sub-district. The villages of Al-Mazeibah & Al-dababah come next in terms of population density-265 HHs. On the other hand, Al-Mahamerah village is the least in terms of population density.

In Bahra village, it was noticed that the number of HHs has decreased from the 2014 census by about 114 HHs. This attributed to the displacement movement due to armed clashes and the absence of humanitarian organizations. In fact, the village is in dire need of cash and in-kind assistance in addition to community support through the psychological support program. Currently, the village school is closed, some children have gone to neighboring schools while others have dropped out.



# Vulnerabilities (prioritized groups to receive care)

The infographic shows the vulnerabilities in each village compared to the total number of HHs, with variations in terms of the number women-headed households, disabled/children-headed households.

As shown, (Al-Matayen/ Al-Qafrah, Al-Manather, Al-Mazeibah & Al-dababah, AL-kharazah, Al-Hamur, and Habeel Jazi) are the most vulnerable communities. Therefore, vulnerabilities shall be addressed by providing income sources, livelihoos, and humanitarian aid.

Also shows that the villages of Al-Mazeibah, Al-dababah, Al-Matayen, and Al-Qafrah host the largest number of IDPs -908 HHs. The most IDPs are from Haradh and Abbs districts, Hajjah governorate. They require urgent humanitarian aid including saving-live assistance, livelihood sources, and income-generating sources.

Also, there should be shelter construction interventions in the targeted sub-district as the number of IDP families has reached 3075 HHs, noting that Al-Matayen/Al-Qafrah village hosts the largest number of IDPs.

As well as providing psychological Support PSS for children through the establishment of Friendly-Child Spaces in IDPs' communities. As well as strengthening and including the principle of protection in all interventions.

In Al-Matayen villages[1] the percentage of IDPs who have been provided with shelter about 90% which means the rest 10% in dire need to shelters & non-food items, as well as the 50% of IDPs in the villages of (Al-Mazeibah, Al-Latty, Al-Mebsham, Al- Moqanza, Al-Erjein, AL-Qambour, and Western Al-Habeel) are in dire need to shelter and non-food items.

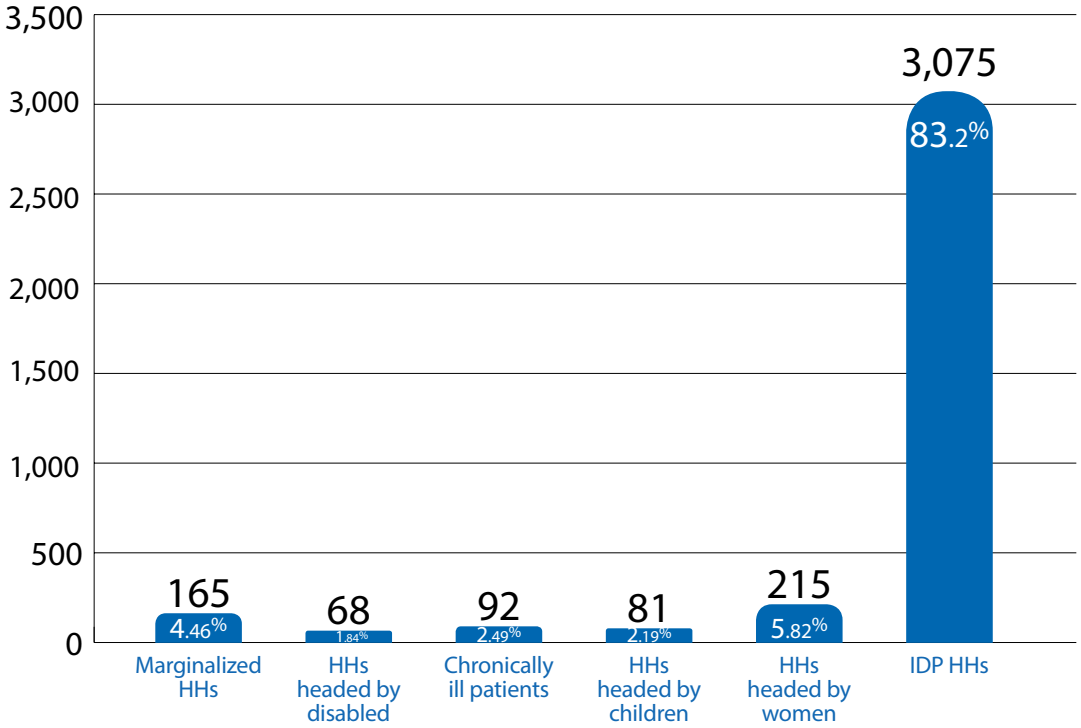
The communities provided with safe water from (Al-Wasat Water Project - Al-Matayen) including the villages (Al-Hamur & Al-Qeim & Dair Dakhnah, Al-Manather, Al-Matayen, Al-Qafrah, Habeel Al-Hashabara, (Al-Maqawer), in addition to Al-dababah & Al-Mesbar sub-villages of Al-Matayen village host separate groups of IDPs who have been provided with water points that are connected to the main water project, however, there is a problem in Al-Mesbar sub-village, as the diameter of the main water grid pipelines is 1.5 inches which make the flow of water slow, thus the amount of water received by the individual is insufficient.

Therefore, according to engineers, the required intervention is to use three-inch diameter pipes for the main water network. The length of the main network from the Al-Matayen to Al-Mesbar's mosque is about 1064 meters,it is recommended to establish three additional water supply points in Al-Mesbar village.

The water project of the villages of (Al-Mahamerah - Al-Maqawer and its sub-villages; Al-maqar, Al Dhahia, and Al-Dahl) is nonfunctional, the length of the existing main network is 1000 meters with a diameter of 2 inches, the required intervention is to use three-inch pipes for the main water network, with an estimated length 3000 meters to connect all sub-villages.

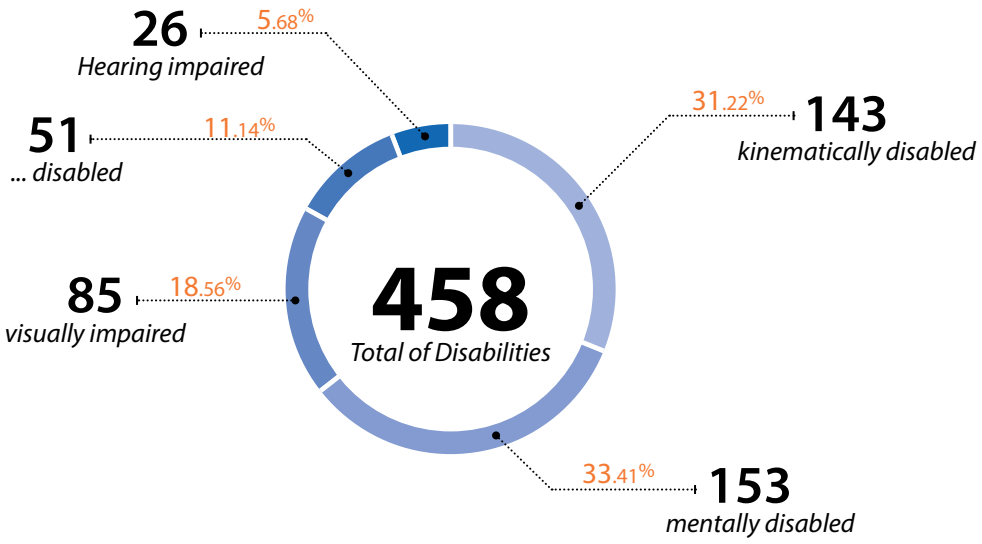
*1- In Al-Matayen villages including (Al-Qafrah, Al-Mahamrah, Al-Manather, Al-Qeim, Al-dababah, Al-Mesbar, Al-Hamur & Al-Qeim & Dair Dakhnah, Al-Maqawer & Al-Habeel, AL-dhahyah, Habeel and Al-Hashabrah)*

## Vulnerabilities




## People with Disabilities:

The infographic shows that the number of disabled people at the sub-district level is 458. Most of the disabilities are caused by accidents, mistaken injections, Trauma resulting from deterioration in the standard of living, and congenital disability. Therefore, the intervention required is the rehabilitation of (458) disabled people of both sexes by establishing a specialized rehabilitation center at the sub-district or district level.

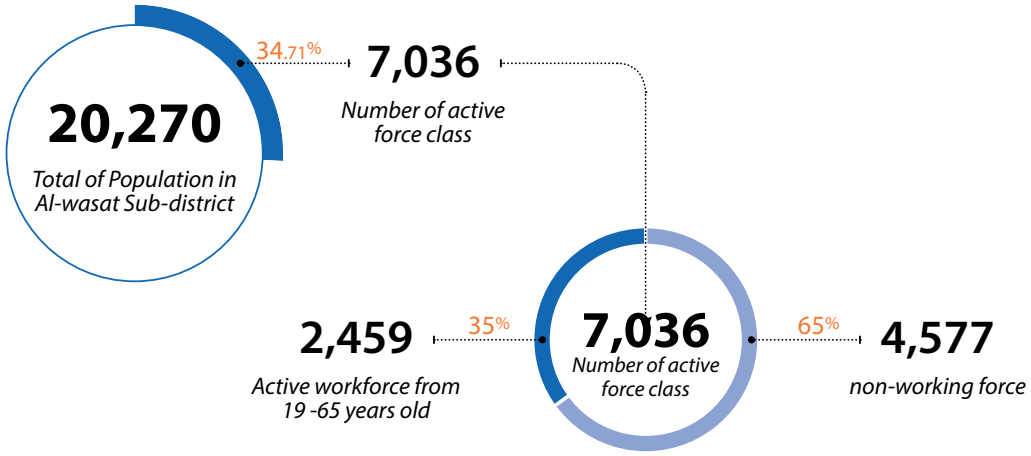


## 2 - Occupational Status:

### Labor workforce:

The employment rate for the targeted communities is close to 35 per cent where the labor force in working age (19-65) is (2459).The individuals' primary source of income includes livestock keeping, agriculture and self-employed, firewood gathering, fixed salary, expatriation, Sesame cultivation, and humanitarian assistance with a percentage of 99%, while 1% is working on livestock and Sesame oil trading in the villages of (Al-Mazeibah & Al-dababah). In the village of Al-Erjein, they work on selling and buying livestock and Sesame.

The poorest villages in the sub-district are (Al-Maqawer, Al-Jaraeb, Al-laBadah, Al-Maqsha, Al-Matayen/Al-Qafrah, Bahrah, Al-Manather, Al-Qeim, Habeel Jazi Al-Aqabah, and Al-Mebsham).




### Livestock trade:

Agriculture was the biggest employer, but currently, it represents 65% of regular income. Because of the impact of the current crisis and the shoveling of agricultural lands due to torrential torrents, agriculture and the labor force working in this sector were badly affected.

The high cost of agricultural inputs, skyrocket of fuel prices, lack of quality seeds and their high prices, and the poor capacity of the small farmers to reclaim their lands have led to a decline in the agriculture sector.

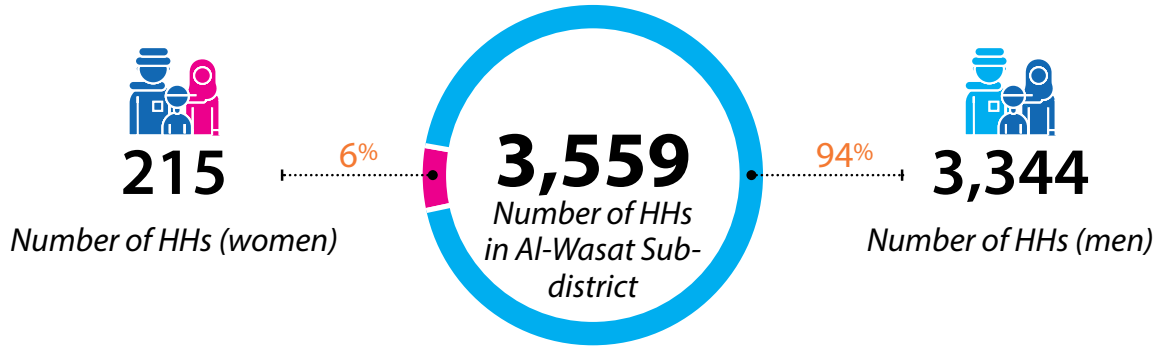
For government employees, receiving a steady salary has been a challenge since it has not been paid for more than three years. The primary source of income for individuals, as indicated in the table of crafts and occupations, confirms the validity of the findings of the occupational status of the sub-district community.

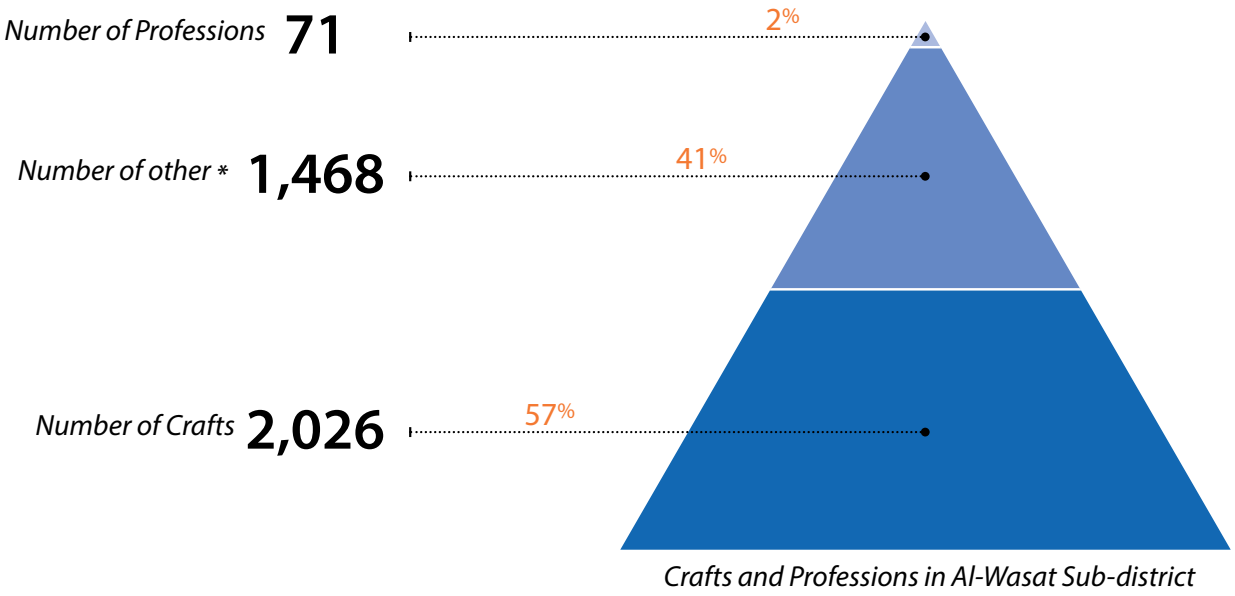
Although the agriculture sector employs the largest number of people, the fixed salary and craft professions have remained the primary source of income in the targeted community. It must be noticed that only 5 per cent of affected people and breadwinners have received employment opportunities from humanitarian assistance.

Nevertheless, the unemployment rate is high in the targeted community due to lack of job opportunities and skilled workers in all activities, furthermore, the government sector employees, including teachers and others, whose salaries have been interrupted due to the current crisis, are suffering from the inability to secure food for their families.

In summary, the expansion of micro-and small businesses could be an opportunity for future interventions along with agriculture activities in the areas such as livestock.

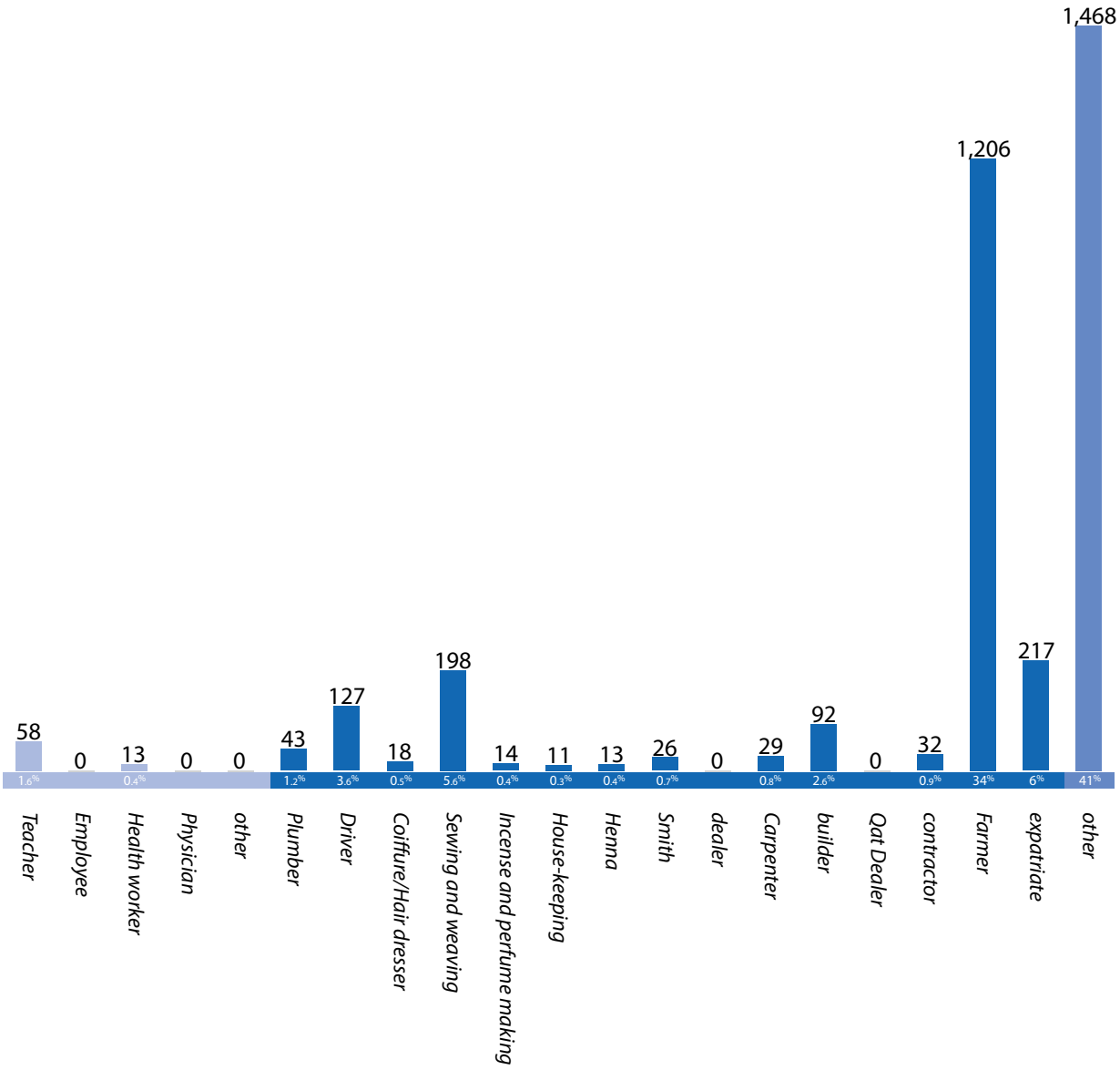
# Crafts and Professions at the Sub-district level




*Crafts and Professions in Al-Wasat Sub-district*

* ***Other:*** *(1382) HHs include (the most vulnerable) depend on firewood gathering, child labor, Qat and livestock brokers, and humanitarian assistance as a source of livelihood)*




## Standard of living:

The below infographic shows the analysis of the community classes, which resulted from an analysis process led by representatives of Al-Wasat sub-district of both sexes with the support of the SFD team.

It was found that the wealthy (rich) class consists of 16 HHs, they depend mainly on agriculture, livestock trading, and sesame cultivating. They have not been affected a lot by the current crisis, except for agricultural lands, as they had an alternative, which is buying sesame and extracting its oil to be exported externally and internally, they also export the livestock to neighboring countries. This type of activity is common in Al-Mazeibah and Al-Erjein villages at a rate not exceeding 1per cent .

The impact of the current crisis on the medium income group was ranging from a medium impact on assets to low and sometimes high, as shown in the coping strategy table.

The impact of the current crisis was high on employees who are relying on a fixed salary due to the non-payment of salaries for more than two years. Likewise, agricultural lands have been degraded as a result of torrents coming from valleys, some people have reclaimed their land while others have not, so that, their alternative strategy was to cultivate the arable lands and leave the affected. Apparently, this coping strategy was negative. Besides agriculture, livestock helped them to cope, as they secure food by selling males of animals to meet their basic needs.

Currently, the teachers' segment, which exists in all villages of the target sub-district, is

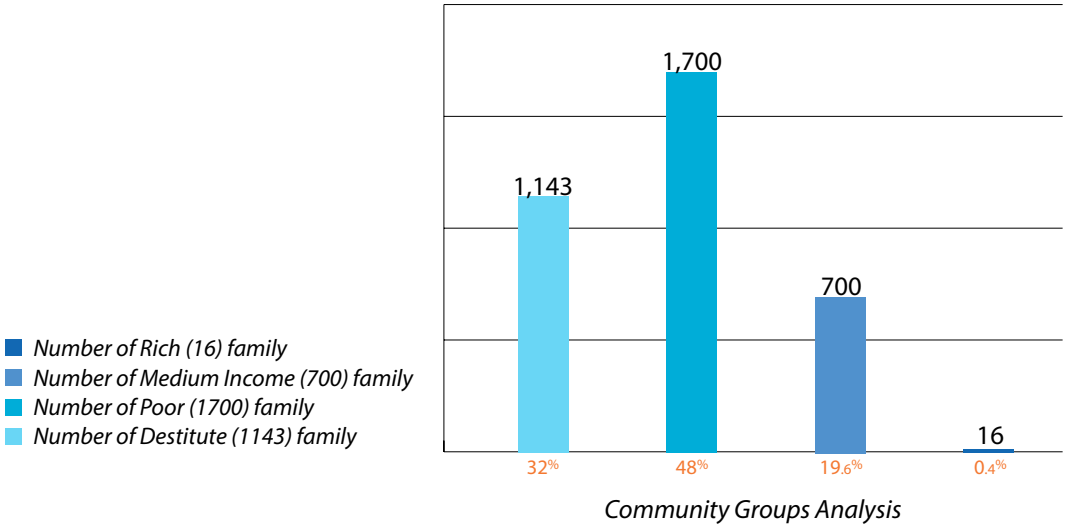
classified as a poor group because they have no property except for a fixed salary and a house (if any), some of them work on their motorbikes for an income.

The current crisis had a high impact on all assets (the physical - human - financial - natural - social), as shown in the adaptation strategy table. The destitute group lost their jobs and livelihoods, consequently, their economic situation has deteriorated, and they had no choice but to gather firewood and child labor; the family member under 18 goes to sell Qat for an income to buy the cheapest unfavorable food commodities for his family. Some others collect plastic cans and sell them as scrap to purchase unhealthy food items for their family.

Also, some people had to work with wealthy landlords to cultivate their own lands that often do not exceed 3 acres (3200 meters square). Also, the phenomenon of early marriage emerged, whereby the father is forced to marry his daughter when she is still a minor, leading to family problems.

The current crisis had a significant impact on destitute families as they lost their major source of income, as a result, their living and health conditions have deteriorated. For education, kids of these families do heavy work to help their families secure their basic needs, increasing the rate of school dropouts, noting that their daily income is estimated at (1-2) USD.

To improve the food security level of this vulnerable group, so that the individual gets enough healthy and safe food, they must be engaged in cash-for-work interventions. They should also be included in the lists of WFP to provide them with regular food aids. Also, supporting the women-headed households with livestock to help them have a steady source of income.



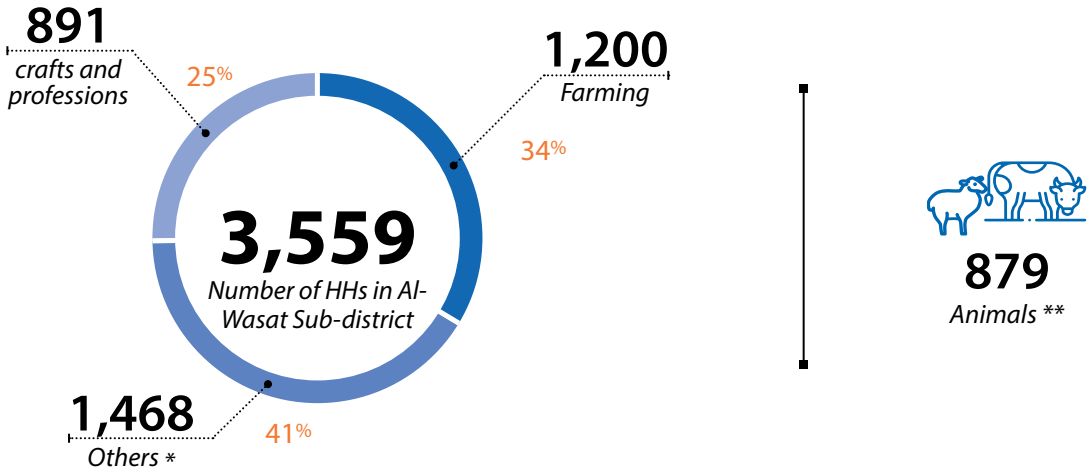

*Community Groups Analysis*

# Individuals Primary Source of Income (Livelihoods)

From the graph, it becomes clear that the majority of HHs work in the agriculture sector and related activities, such as raising livestock. Agriculture represents the main source of income, at a rate of 34%, followed by crafts and non-agricultural professions by 25%, while 41% of the poor and destitute families depend mainly on humanitarian assistance, firewood gathering, and child labor; they work in markets as porters for food and non-food stuff outside the sub-district. They also work as brokers of livestock.

It is noticeable that the targeted community is less dependent and the least to benefit from the employment in the government and public sector, where the employment rate is 2%, while expatriation is 6 per cent, and the percentage of women working in handicrafts is 2%.

Agricultural and livestock production is the main source of income for villagers in Al-Wasat sub-district. Due to the rainy season and the damage caused to agricultural lands, services and lives, the farmers need to construct buffers and barriers to protect their lands from the torrents coming from Wadi Buhl and Wadi Al-Qouras and pass by the villages of (Al-Manather, Dair Dakhnah, Western Al-Habeel, Al-Qeim, Al-Hamur, Al-Matayen/Al-Qafrah, Al-Erjeen, and AL-Qambour). Within the CRP framework, through the cash-for-work program and the Farmer Field Schools project, small farmers were provided with solar-powered pumps, livestock, and inputs (feed blocks, & livestock vaccination). Moreover, women working on handicrafts, which represents 2% of the income, were supported through establishing equipped centers with necessary tools at the sub-district level to help them advance and develop their handicraft, besides conducting intensive training courses for those women working currently on sewing and weaving, incense and perfume making, hairdressing, Henna, and housekeeping.




* ***Other:*** *(humanitarian donations - firewood - child labor + humanitarian aid - porters of food and non-food items - pushing carts in the markets - auctioneer in the markets)*

** ***Animals:*** *this source figure is already included in the other primery sources.*

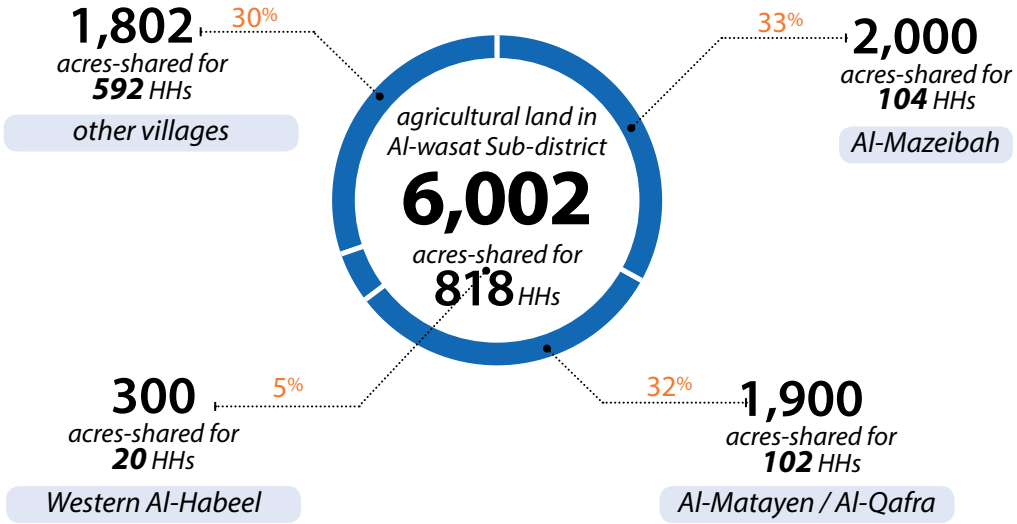
# 3 Agriculture Land Holding Pattern and Livestock Availability

Supporting small-scale agricultural production is becoming increasingly important at the household level. In addition to providing livelihoods, agricultural interventions increase the availability, diversity, and accessibility of local food, as well as increase income and reduce dependence on external aid.

The below Land Holding Pattern and Livestock graph indicate that agriculture and livestock sectors are the main sources of income at the level of the targeted sub-district. The agricultural land holding amounted to 6002acres (1acre = 3200 square meters) representing 818 HHs.

Al-Mazeibah village has the biggest land holding -2000 acres-shared for 104 HHs, followed by the village of Al-Matayen / Al-Qafra, with an area of 1900 acres distributed over 102 HHs. Conversely, Western Al-Habeel village has much less agricultural land - 300 acres shared for 20 HHs.

It is important to note, that Al-Mazeibah and Al-Matayen Villages / Al-Qafra have about 33% of HHs headed by women and at the same time the highest landholding, and compared to their standard of living, we find that the proportion of the poor and the destitute is higher because of the lost assets due to the crisis.



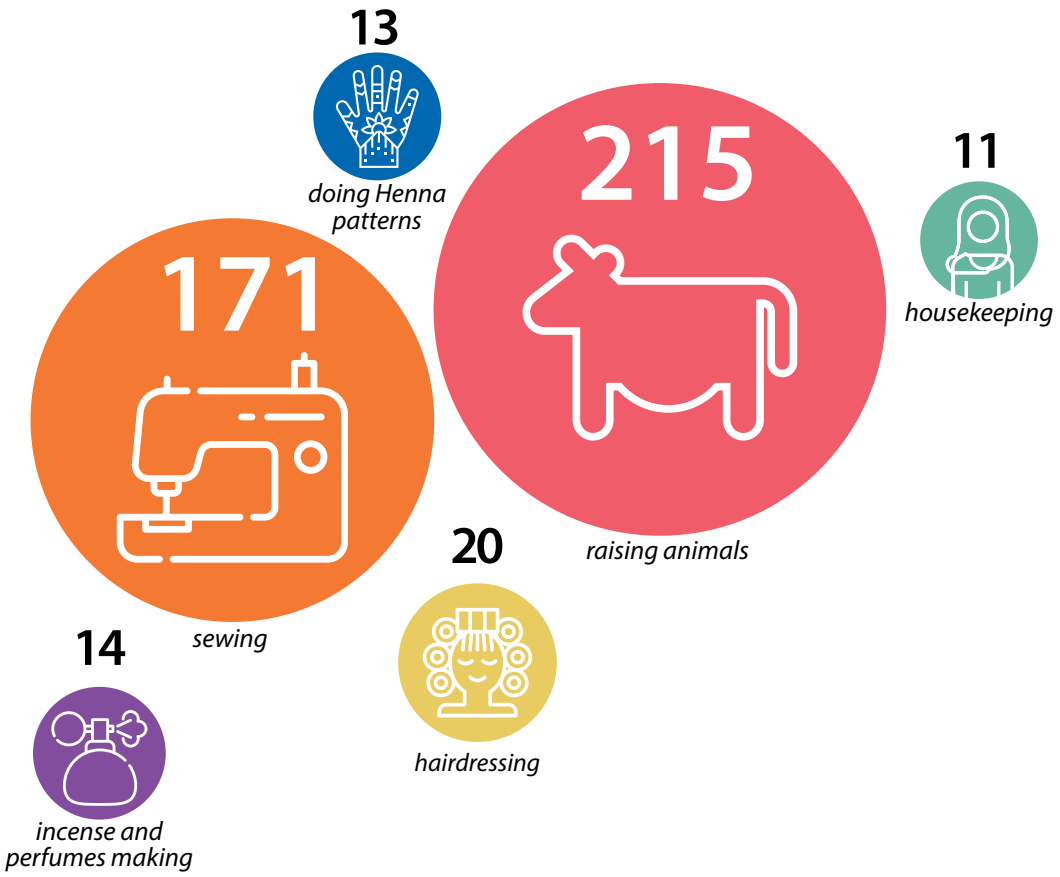
# 4 Micro-Businesses to Improve Job Opportunities

The micro-business infographic indicates that small income-generating micro-enterprises are important and appropriate interventions in the current context to restore livelihoods, as livestock decreased due to selling them to meet the needs of HHs in the absence of other job opportunities, also for those families who do not have other sources of income.

In case of the continuation of the crisis, HHs who depend on raising livestock, especially those headed by women, will lose their assets, and the family's health and nutrition will be affected consequently; they may suffer from food insecurity, so small income-generating micro-enterprises must be supported. The village of Al-Matayen/ Al-Qafra is the largest in terms of existing micro-enterprises such as sewing, pottery, raising animals, incense and perfumes making, housekeeping, and doing Henna patterns governed by 101 HHs. The village of Al-Mazeibah comes next by about 49 HHs.

This Sub-district has been targeted by Abbs Development Organization and CARE who have conducted two training sessions on sewing and hairdressing, targeting 40 women.

There is a need to support those women through either re-operating Tehama Sons Creativity Center - which was in one of Moath Bin Jabal School classrooms, Al-Mazeibah village, but then it has been used to accommodate the IDP students at the school. Or establishing another center, enabling the trained women to run their businesses. The people, as community-initiative, expressed their willingness to provide a plot of land to establish the center. In addition to provide the center with sewing machines and other materials required.



# 5 Income, Expenditure, Saving, and Credit

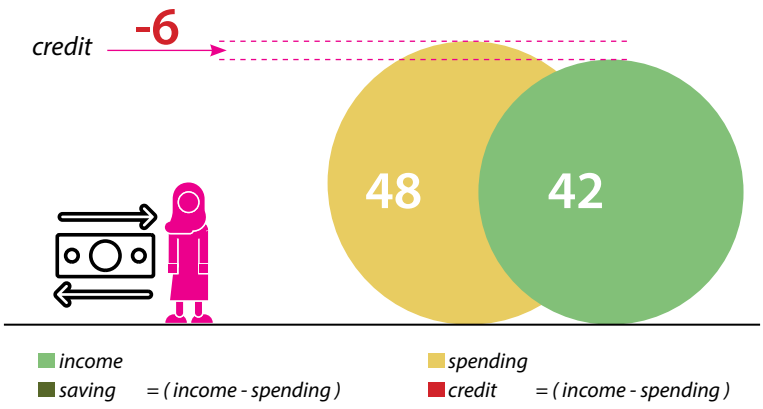
## Income, Expenditure, Saving, and Credit (Women)

The infographic indicates that there are two months a year, namely, November & December, which coincide with the harvest season, at which women are employed and they receive high or medium income which helps them to meet their necessary and urgent needs.

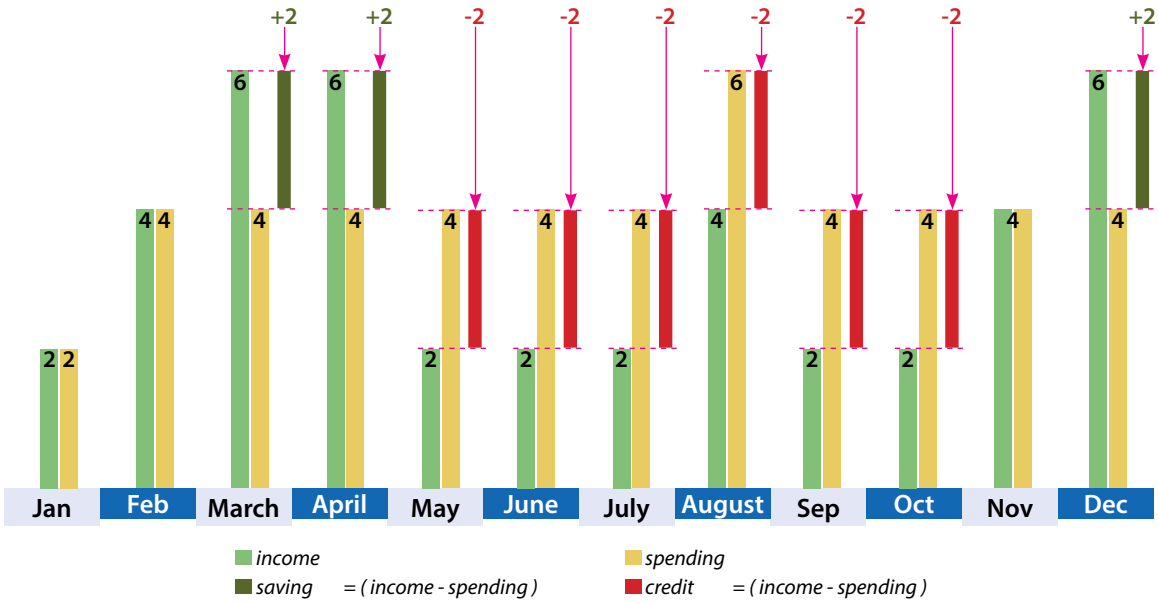
According to the evaluation during the harvest season, small enterprises such as livestock represent another alternative income. In these months (October, November, December, January, and February) women also participate in raising livestock and they are considered the first responsible for their breeding, but they are not the decision-makers in selling or buying this livestock.

During the first six months of the year, women undertake the necessary expenditure through what was saved in the previous months

*Income, Expenditure, Saving, and Credit (Women) in* **2019**



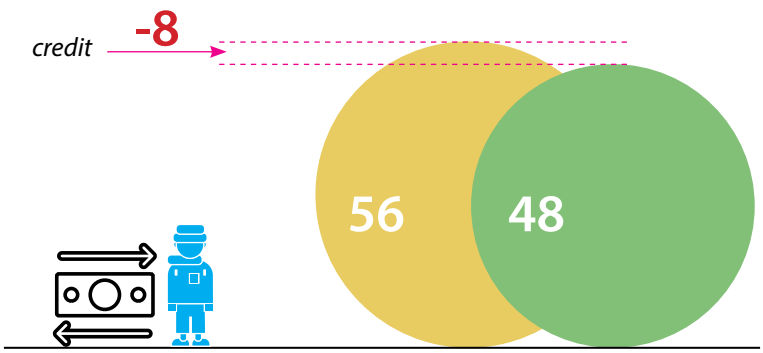

*Income, Expenditure, Saving, and Credit (Women)*



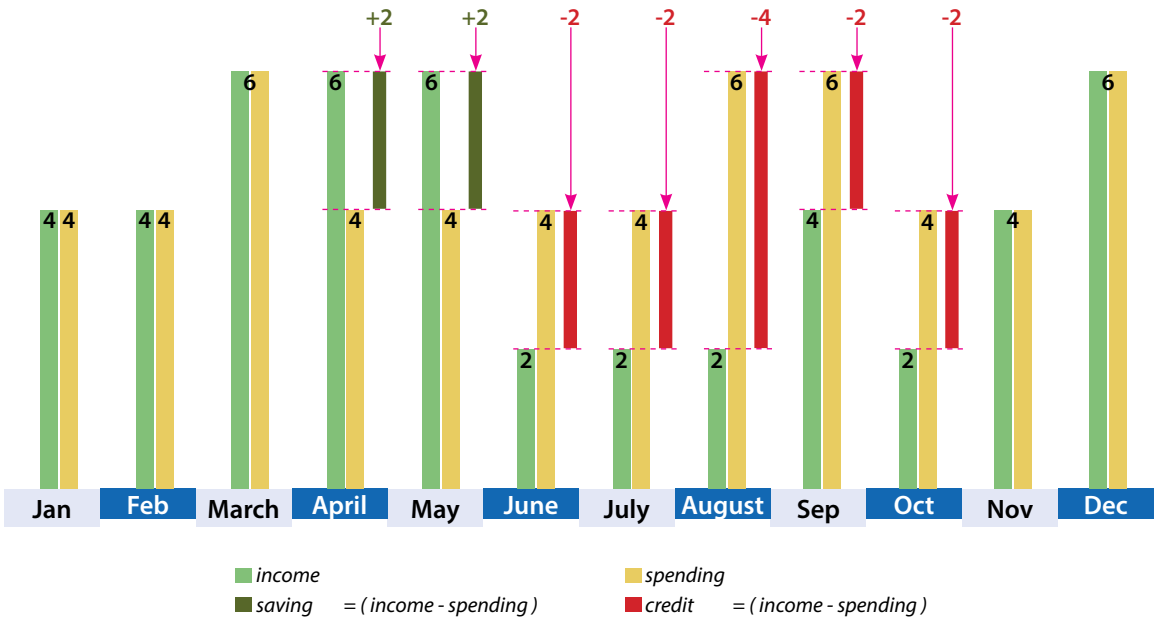
## Income, Expenditure, Saving, and Credit (Men)

The infographic indicates the low-income level for men in June, July, August, September, and October. In contrast, the level of spending is high because they work on plowing and sowing their lands, as a result, they become debtors due to the high costs of plowing. In –January, February, March, November, and December, men participate in livestock rearing, therefore; the level of income and spending is equal, while in the months of April and May, the income level is high and the level of spending is medium. In April and May, there are little savings, so they used what they saved in previous months to meet their expenditures and use debts to meet the expenses for cultivating, plowing, and labor. It was noted that men do not have multiple alternative sources of income except for sesame presses.

*Income, Expenditure, Saving, and Credit (Men) in* **2019**




*Income, Expenditure, Saving, and Credit (Men)*



# 6 Seasonal calendar (men and women)

Mostly, the cultivation of sorghum and sesame is the main agricultural activity, and they are the only cash and food crop. Farmers depend mainly on agriculture for an income. Men participate in livestock rearing. In the months (November, December, January, February, and March) the level of income and spending is equal.

Although the seasonal calendar highlights the participation of men throughout the year in the sector of agriculture, the income is not high, leading them to work on daily wage activities.

Women work in agriculture and related activities significantly. They get a medium income from these activities.

According to the evaluation during the harvest season (November& December), small enterprises such as livestock raising represents an alternative source of income for women.

In most cases, the head of the family has the right of disposition of buying and selling the livestock. As for families headed by women, women have ownership and disposition of buying and selling.

**Analysis of the Seasonal Calendar Table in Terms of Men and Women's Work.**

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rainfall | | | | | | | | ☁ | ☁ | | | |
| Plowing | | | | | | ♂ | ♂ | | | | | |
| Sowing | | | | | | | | ♂ | | | | |
| Millet | | | | | | | | ♂ | | | | |
| Sorghum | | | | | | | | ♂ | | | | |
| Sesame | | | | | | | | ♂ | | | | |
| Harvesting | | | | | | | | | | | ♀♂ | ♀♂ |
| Tomatoes | | | | | | | | | | ♂ | | ♀♂ |
| Agricultural women work | | | | | | | | ♀ | ♀ | ♀ | ♀ | ♀ |
| Agricultural men work | | | | | | ♂ | ♂ | ♂ | ♂ | ♂ | ♂ | ♂ |

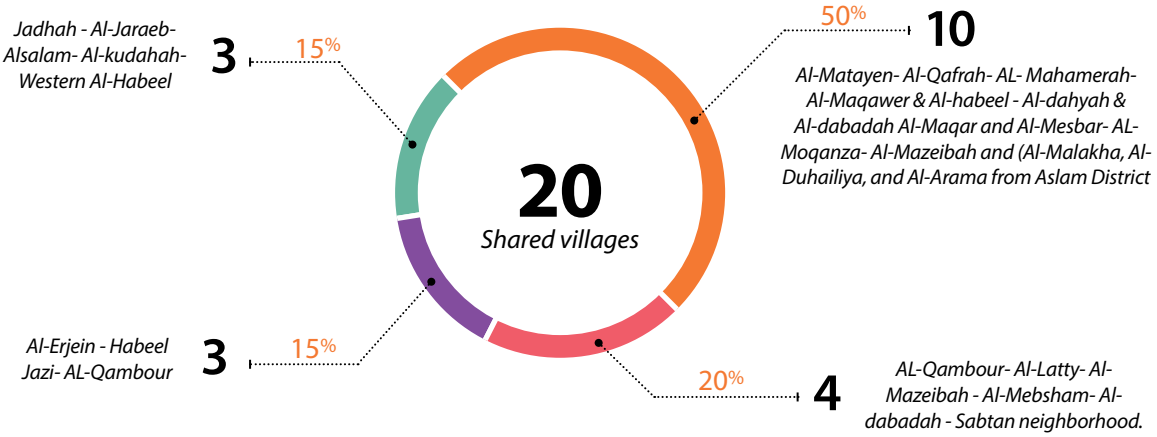
| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drought | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Torrents | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insect attack | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Livestock death | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Livestock infection with diseases | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pasture lands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reproduction of beehives | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honey season | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shortage of well water | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firewood gathering | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Livestock breeding | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selling livestock | | | | | | | | | | | | |

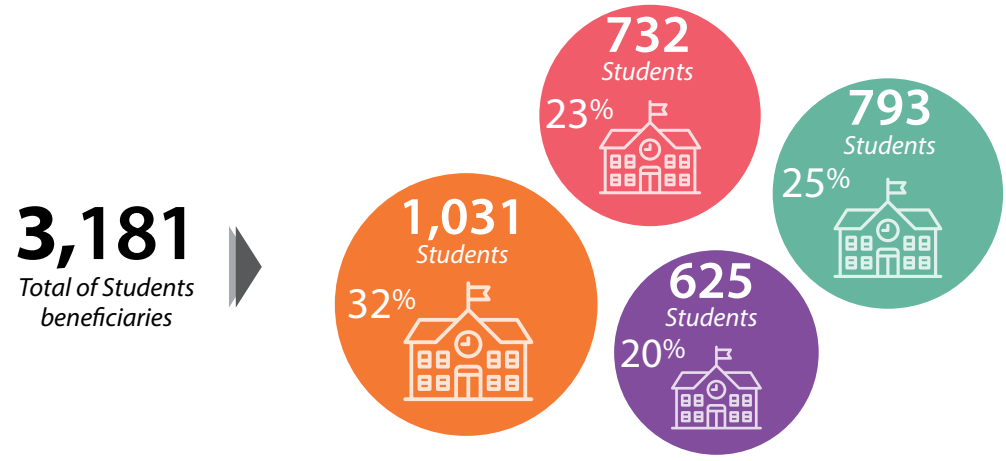
# Shared Public Service Facilities by Targeted Communities and Others

| Sector | Services (assets)/ location | Shared villages | Total No of Shared villages | No. of beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EDUCATION | Omar bin Abdulaziz School / Al-Matayen | Al-Matayen- Al-Qafrah- AL-Mahamerah- Al-Maqawer & Al-habeel - Al-dahyah & Al-dabadah Al-Maqar and Al-Mesbar- AL- Moqanza- Al-Mazeibah and (Al-Malakha, Al-Duhailiya, and Al-Arama from Aslam District) | 10 *(8 villages in Al-wasat Dist. + 2 from Aslam District)* | Total number of Students: 1,031 student (613 male and 418 female) including, 351 IDP students (247 Male& 104 female) |
| | Moath Bin Jabal School/ Al-Mazeibah | AL-Qambour- Al-Latty- Al-Mazeibah - Al-Mebsham- Al-dabadah - Sabtan neighborhood | 4 | (31) teachers including, 13 employed (10 male + 3 female); 9 volunteers (3 male and 6 female). |
| | Al-Zubair bin Al-Awam School / Al-Erjein | Al-Erjein - Habeel Jazi- AL-Qambour | 3 | Total number of Students:732 student (382 male and 350 female) including, 245 IDP students (143 Male & 102 female) |
| | Osaid Bin Khudhair School/ Al-Kharaeb | Jadhah - Al-Jaraeb- Alsalam- Al-kudahah- Western Al-Habeel | 3 | Total number of Students:793 student (371 male and 422 female) |
| WATER | Al-wasat Water Project (Al-Matayen) | Al-Manather village- AL-qafrah, Al-dababah subvillage -Al-maqar | 3 | 3,200 |
| | Kharzah water project/ AL-Moqanza | AL- Moqanza- AL- Kharzah- Al-Jaraeb | 3 | 3,370 |
| | Al-Erjein water project | Al-Erjein | 2 | |
| ROADS | Road (Al-Arashi - Al-Dima – Al-Badah - Al-Maqsha - Al-Jaraeb - AL-Moqanza) It links Shammar Dist. road to Abbas road and Almahabishah Dist. | (Al-Arashi - Al-Dima – Al-Badah - Al-Maqsha - Al-Jaraeb - AL-Moqanza) It links Shammar Dist. road to Abbas road and Al-mahabishah Dist. | 4 | 3,383 |
| | Road Al-Matayen - Al-habeel - Al-Maqawer | Al-Matayen - Al-habeel - Al-Maqawer | 3 | 3,240 |
| | Road (Al-Manather - Al-Qufrah - Aslam) | (Al-Manather - Al-Qufrah - Aslam) | 2 | 1,324 |
| HEALTH | Only a weekly mobile clinic | Sub-district | 19 | |

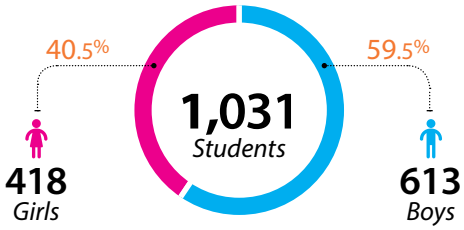
# EDUCATION SECTOR

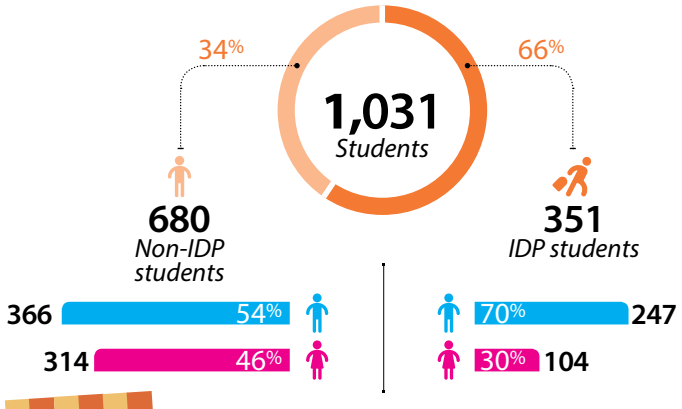
| Omar bin Abdulaziz School | Moath Bin Jabal School | Al-Zubair bin Al-Awam School | Osaid Bin Khudhair School |
|---|---|---|---|
| Al-Matayen | Al-Mazeibah | Al-Erjein | Al-Kharaeb |



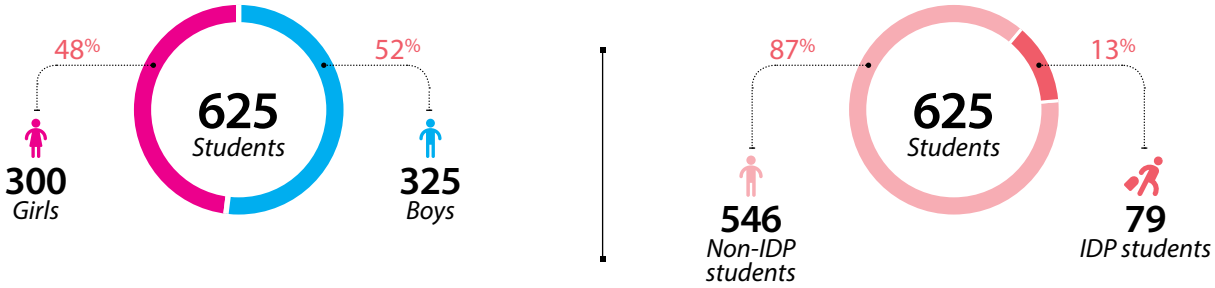




## Omar bin Abdulaziz School

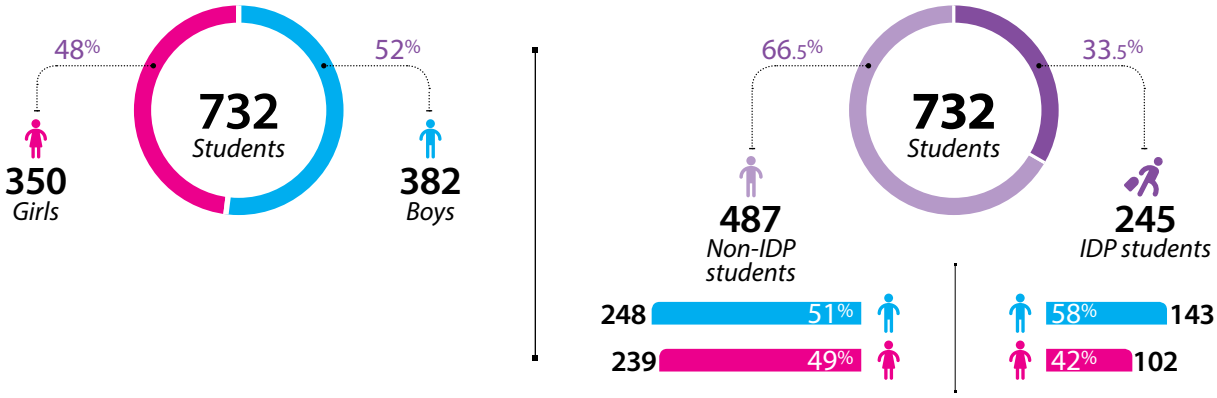


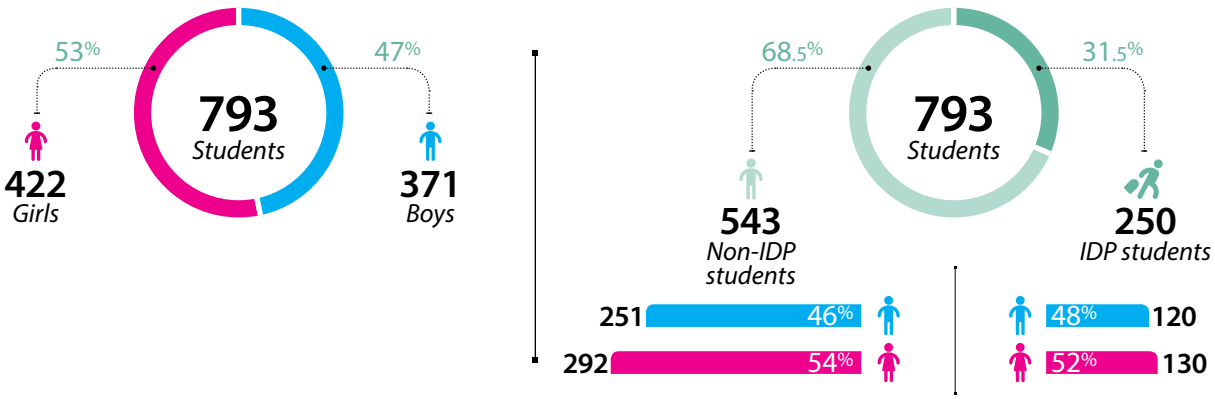
## Moath Bin Jabal School




## Al-Zubair bin Al-Awam School




## Osaid Bin Khudhair School

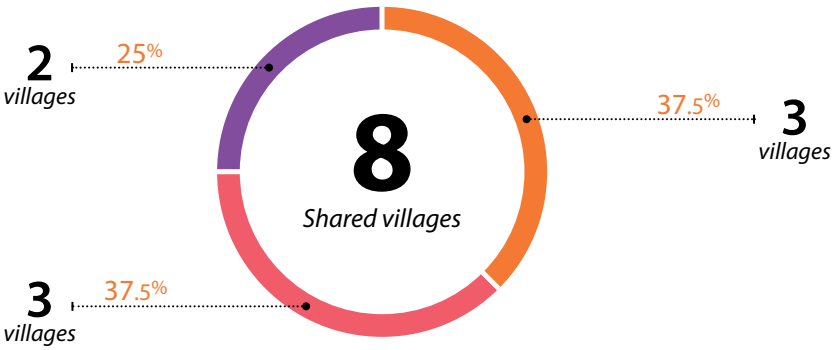


## WATER SECTOR

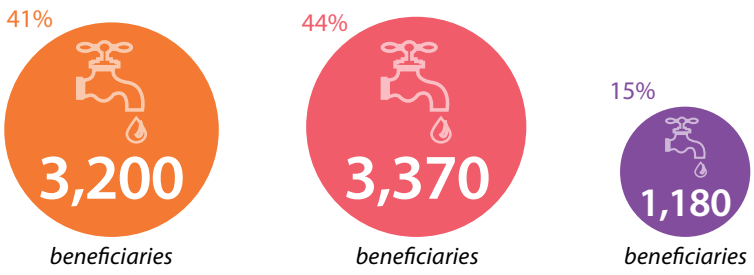
**Al-wasat Water Project**
Al-Matayen

**Kharzah water project**
AL- Moqanza

**Al-Erjein water project**
Al-Erjein




**7,750**
*Total of beneficiaries*



## ROADS SECTOR

**Road It links Shammar Dist. road to Abbas road and Almahabishah Dist.**

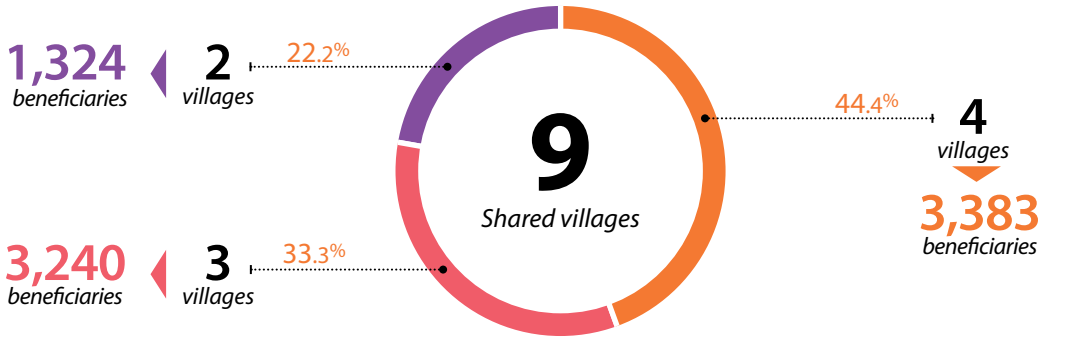
(Al-Arashi - Al-Dima – Al-Badah - Al-Maqsha - Al-Jaraeb - AL- Moqanza)

**Road ...**

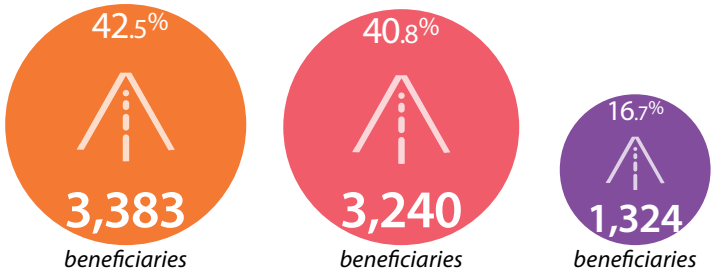
Al-Matayen - Al-habeel - Al-Maqawer

**Road ...**

(Al-Manather - Al-Qufrah - Aslam)




**7,947**
*Total of beneficiaries*




## HEALTH SECTOR

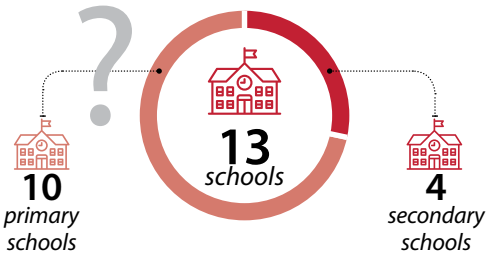
**Only a weekly mobile clinic**

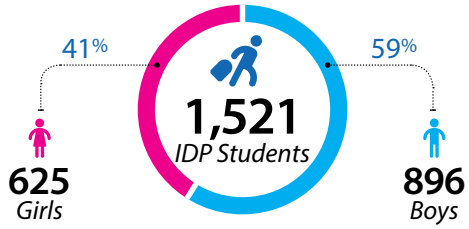
Sub-district

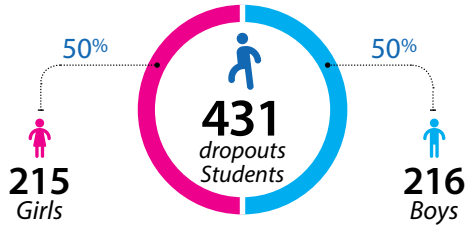
Total No of Shared villages **19**

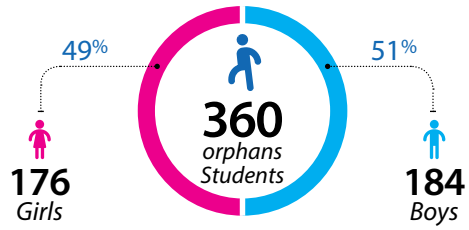
# The Status of Public Facilities (Services) in the Targeted Communities

## EDUCATION SECTOR




There are 13 schools in the targeted community, 4 of which are secondary schools crowded with students, including IDPs. 10 primary schools in which student density varies. Omar bin Abdulaziz School for basic and secondary education has the biggest number of students, including IDPs.

The number of IDP students at the sub-district level is (896 males compared to 625 females). This large number is an indicator of educational pressure on sub-district's schools, especially secondary schools, in terms of student density and availability of classes, all schools are suffering from the lack of textbooks and low level of students' achievement due to student overcrowding( 50 students per class).

In contrast, the number of dropouts at the sub-district level is 216 males and 215 females, this reflects the impact of the current crisis on education.In addition to a low level of basic education as a result of disruption of salaries ,lack of the school book, poor standard of living among the most vulnerable families , lack of sanitation facilities and latrines ,especially in schools affected by the influx of displaced people.

In case the current crisis continues, coupled with disruption of salaries, lack of the school book ,poor standard of living among the most vulnerable families, lack of sanitation facilities and toilets, especially in secondary schools, schools will be closed the coming years and illiteracy, ignorance, and poverty will spread among the targeted community.

Therefore, a set of interventions are required as follows:

- *Schools rehabilitation;*
- *provision of water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities for co-schools that are overcrowded with IDPs, such as Omar bin Abdulaziz School / Al-Matayen, Moath Bin Jabal School/ Al-Mazeibah, Al-Zubair bin Al-Awam School / Al-Erjein Osaid Bin Khudhair School/ Al-Kharaeb, and other schools at the village level;*
- *provision of new seats and maintenance of the existing seats;*
- *provision of teaching aids equipment;*
- *provision of textbooks;*
- *training students and teachers in the fields related to the emergency contexts;*
- *provision of school meals for students;*
- *equip the new schools, especially secondary schools, with solar systems to operates fans in the summer ;*
- *provide secondary schools with copying machines;*
- *Support 184 male & 176 female orphans with school bags;*
- *Support teachers (employed or volunteers )with food baskets and cash incentives.*

# EDUCATION SECTOR

**1** Omar bin Abdulaziz School (12-1) — Al-Matayen

| | The impact level | The impact of conflict and why? |
|---|---|---|
| **School building:**<br>■ The existing building consists of 6 classesin good condition.<br>■ An old reinforced stone building with 3 good classes.<br>■ windows and paint not in good condition.<br>■ 10 bathrooms, including one of which is functional and the rest needs rehabilitation.<br>■ 1Administration room - multipurpose room, storage room, and solar energy room.<br>■ The school sanitation pit is full. | Medium | The absence of maintenance for all school building facilities.<br>Damage of Classroom windows.<br>Damage of power network.<br>The school serves more than one village. |
| **School furniture:**<br>■ There are 80 double seats + 30 single seats damaged,3 cupboards.<br>■ Solar system contains (16 panels of 100-watt power + four damaged and expired batteries). | Medium | A number of seats are available but need maintenance.<br>Student density is high. |
| **Textbook :**<br>■ Each grade has one curriculum for teachers only. | High | Lack of textbook due to the state's inability to print the textbook. |
| **School environment :**<br>■ There are (a 6m x 10m garden and a damaged irrigation network. | High | Deterioration of the school environment due to damage to the school's irrigation network. |
| **(Employed - volunteer) teachers :**<br>■ There are 32 teachers, including 18 employed (12 males + 6 females), while the number of volunteer teachers is 14, (10 males and 4 females). | High | Salaries interruption.<br>Shortage of teaching staff . |
| **Students :**<br>■ High student density: with a total of 1031 students (613 male and 418 female), including 351 IDP students (247 boys and 104 girls). | High | Low educational level due to the comprehensive siege exposed on the country.<br>High-density rate the student density is concentrated in the lower grades at a rate of 104 student / Class.<br>Shortage of teachers because of salaries interruption and lack of incentives for volunteers.<br>lack of textbooks. |
| **Building capacities :** | High | Suspension of support programs and interventions in these areas during the current crisis. |
| **Teaching aids :** | Very high | There are no teaching aids. |
| **Water and sanitation services :**<br>■ There are 10 bathrooms, 5 old and 5 new, one of which is functional. | Medium | Deterioration of sanitation network and facilities due to student density and the influx of IDPs in addition to the absence of periodic maintenance of sanitation. |

| | |
|---|---|
| What can be done to protect and maintain these services (assets)? | ■ Maintenance of the classroom windows (78 windows).<br>■ Building a school radio platform.<br>■ Maintaining the solar system.<br>■ Constructing three new community-based classes.<br>■ Maintenance of existing seats.<br>■ Providing 60 double seats.<br>■ Provision of offices for the school administration; School broadcasts, and cupboards.<br>■ Providing a photocopy machine to print the textbook with an integrated solar system.<br>■ Afforestation of the school and the provision of an irrigation network.<br>■ Providing incentives to the government employed teachers.<br>■ Building the teachers' capacity.<br>■ Doing maintenance for the solar system and providing solar- powered fans.<br>■ Supporting the employed and volunteer teachers with food baskets and financial incentives.<br>■ Providing school supplies, including teaching aids and textbooks.<br>■ School meals for students.<br>■ Psychological support to students and teachers.<br>■ Support orphan students with school bags.<br>■ Supporting students with special needs with special learning programs.<br>■ Train of 30 male and female teachers (employed and volunteer) especially of first grades on modern learning methods.<br>■ Providing the school with the following: Science and Mathematics Lab, Computer lab, Photovoltaic panels, Games for low grades.<br>■ Rehabilitation of water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. |

## 2

**Moath Bin Jabal School (11-1)** — Al-Mazeibah

| | The impact level | The impact of conflict and why? | What can be done to protect and maintain these services (assets)? |
|---|---|---|---|
| **School building:**<br>■ There are 6 new classrooms + 1 old (four of which need repairs).<br>■ plumbing works in general need maintenance<br>■ a single tank for the new bathrooms. disconnected due to the wind + a collector tank + a fence + 4 bathrooms + old Classes + a ground tank (3*3m). | Medium | ■ Damage to classrooms, windows, and doors. | ■ Classroom restoration and 10 windows repairing.<br>■ Rehabilitation of the old school building. |
| **School furniture:**<br>■ 120 double seats and 9 single seats are available. | Medium | ■ High rate of density due to the influx of IDPs.<br>■ The lack of seats led to more than four students sitting on one seat, resulting in the damage of the available seats. | ■ Provision of (50) double seats.<br>■ Repairing the existing seats. |
| **Teachers :**<br>■ (31) teachers, including 13 employed (10 males &3 females) , 9 volunteers (3 males +6 females). | High | ■ Deterioration of the economic situation of employed teachers due to the non-payment of salaries and the cash incentives provided by UNICEF in 2018-2019. | ■ Same as Omar bin AbdulAziz school. |
| **Students :**<br>■ 625 students (325 males & 300 females), 79 of them are IDPs of both genders.<br>■ The number of orphans is 30 students (15 males & 15 females).<br>■ 51 dropout students of both genders. | High | ■ Low educational level because of the big numbers of students inside classrooms. | ■ Same as Omar bin AbdulAziz school. |
| **Fence/wall :**<br>■ 60*60 Meter Wall. | Low | ■ The gate needs repair. | ■ Repairing the gate. |
| **Teaching aids :** ■ N/A | Very high | ■ Lack of teaching aids because of the state's inability to provide them due to the current crisis. | ■ Same as Omar bin AbdulAziz school. |
| **Water and sanitation services :**<br>■ Some of the school's sanitation facilities are dysfunctional due to excessive use by students caused by high-density after the influx of IDPs. | High | ■ Deterioration of sanitation network and facilities due to student density and the influx of IDPs in addition to the absence of periodic maintenance of sanitation . | ■ Same as Omar bin AbdulAziz school. |

3

Osaid Bin Khudhair School (12-1)

Al-Kharaeb

| | The impact level | The impact of conflict and why? | What can be done to protect and maintain these services (assets)? |
|---|---|---|---|
| **School building:**<br>■ The building consists of 9 classes,1 administration room, 4 bathrooms, science lab. | Medium | There is some damage on doors and windows, but classes are in good condition. The lab is unfunctional. | Rehabilitating the school's (doors, windows, and walls). |
| **School furniture:**<br>■ 180 double seats are available. | Medium | The available seats are not enough for students -about 30 seats are damaged. | Same as Omar bin AbdulAziz school. |
| **Teachers :**<br>■ (20) teachers, including 12 employed (3 females) and 8 volunteers (5 females). | High | Teachers lost their source of income due to the current crisis that caused the collapse of the state's economy and lack of resources. Since 2017, teachers endured hunger and bad living conditions for the sake of education process continuity, however, the situation is worsening.<br>Teachers were targeted by a cash incentives project by UNICEF, but currently the project has been suspended. | Same as Omar bin AbdulAziz school. |
| **Students :**<br>■ 793 students (371 boys + 422 girls).<br>■ 250 IDPs (120 boys + 130 girls).<br>■ 84 Orphans (35 boys + 49 girls). | High | low level of educational attainment due to students' density and the influx of IDPs. | Same as Omar bin AbdulAziz school. |
| **Teaching aids :**<br>■ N/A | .. | Lack of teaching aids because of the state's inability to provide them due to the current crisis. | Same as Omar bin AbdulAziz school. |
| **Water and sanitation services :**<br>■ 4 bathrooms are available. | Medium | Poor sewer system management: the water pump is not working in addition to the lack of plastic tanks. | Rehabilitation of school sanitation facilities. |

4

Al-Zubair bin Al-Awam School (12-1) — Al-Erjein

| | The impact level | The impact of conflict and why? | What can be done to protect and maintain these services (assets)? |
|---|---|---|---|
| **School building:**<br>■ A stone building of 9 classes.<br>■ 1 classroom is made of bricks as a community participation, administration room, fence, and 4 bathrooms. | High | *Damage of:*<br>Wall paint by moisture.<br>Blackboards.<br>Airstrikes caused the windows to fall, causing damage to the floor tiles and doors. | Rehabilitation of the school building in terms of damages.<br>Construction of 6 additional classrooms with utilities to ensure a sustainable development. |
| **School furniture:**<br>■ 85 double seats in good condition, (40) double seats damaged, (55) double seats need maintenance, 11 single seats, 2 glass cupboards, and 1 iron cupboard. | Medium | Damage of some seats because of the density of students; more than four sit on one seat. | Repairing the school windows.<br>Providing new seats.<br>Repairing existing seats. |
| **Teachers :**<br>■ 8 employed male teachers.<br>■ 18 volunteers, including 6 males and 12 females. | High | Deterioration of teachers' living conditions due to the interruption of salaries. | Supporting the volunteer teachers with food baskets and cash incentives.<br>Train teachers of first grades on modern learning methods. |
| **Students :**<br>■ 732 (382 boys + 350 girls) of them, 245 IDPs (143 boys + 102 girls).<br>■ orphan students 50 (23 boys + 27 girls). | High | Low level | supporting orphan and IDP students with school bags.<br>Providing school feeding for students. |
| **Water and sanitation services :**<br>■ 3 unfunctional bathrooms. | High | The lack of water has led to the non-use of water and sanitation facilities - Iron water tanks are damaged. | Rehabilitation of the school water and sanitation facilities by providing plastic tanks and maintaining the water supply and sanitation network. |
| **Electricity:** | .. | N/A | Providing an integrated solar system and maintenance of electricity installations. |

## 5 Al Manather Elementary School (5-1)

| ... | The impact level | The impact of conflict and why? | What can be done to protect and maintain these services (assets)? |
|---|---|---|---|
| **School building:**<br>■ The building was constructed by the VCC members through a community initiative.<br>■ It has three classrooms made of bricks, one of which without a roof.<br>■ In addition to two classes made of straw. | High | Students drop out. | Completion of the roof for the third class construction of two additional community-based classrooms.<br>Rehabilitation of the building, providing doors and windows for the two classrooms.<br>Construction of 6 classrooms. |
| **furniture:** | .. | N/A | Providing 30 double seats, school radio broadcast tools, cupboards, and a desk for the school administration. |
| **Teachers :**<br>■ There are only 8 volunteers, including seven girls. | High | Recruitment process has stopped, causing a shortage of employed teachers. | Supporting teachers and volunteer teachers with food baskets and cash incentives.<br>Train teachers of first grades on modern teaching methods. |
| **Students :**<br>■ 134 boys & 189 girlsstudents, including 50 IDPs (22 boys and 28 female).<br>■ 10 orphan students, including 3 girls.<br>■ 18 dropouts, including 8 boys + 10 girls. | High | Low educational level because of overcrowding inside classrooms as a result of the influx of IDPs. | Supporting orphan & IDP students with school bags.<br>Providing school feeding for students. |
| **Fence/wall :** | .. | N/A | Construction of a fence for the school. |
| **Water and sanitation services :**<br>■ 3 unfunctional bathrooms. | .. | N/A | Providing a sanitation facility for the school. |

## 6 Community College

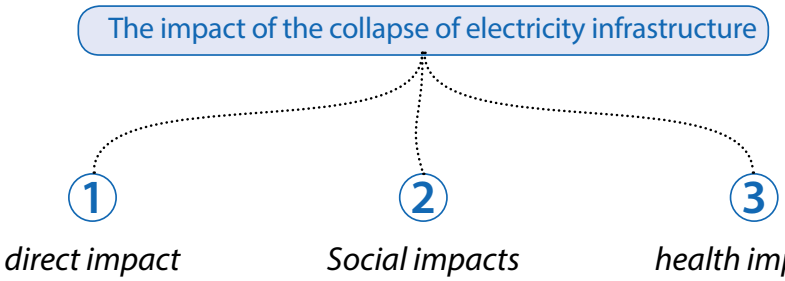
| ... | The impact level | The impact of conflict and why? | What can be done to protect and maintain these services (assets)? |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Educational building:**<br>■ The building consists of four floors, 8 teaching halls and 7 labs. | Medium | The building has been affected by the war-windows and walls are shattered | Rehabilitation of the faculty building |
| **Staff members :**<br>■ 100 staff members in different specializations. | High | The non-payment of salaries. | Supporting staff members with food baskets -cash incentives. |
| **Students :**<br>■ 1500 male and female students from different districts. | High | laboratories unfunctional due to power outage. | Providing an integrated solar system for the college. |
| **Water and sanitation services :**<br>■ There are 24 bathrooms , 6 functional and the rest require maintenance. | Medium | Damage of WC (Plumbing works). | Rehabilitation of water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. |
| **Electricity:**<br>■ 3 diesel generators are available. | High | Power outage due to the lack of fuel. | Providing an integrated solar system for the college. |

## SANITATION SECTOR

The targeted community needs quick intervention to rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities, provide latrines whether in houses, schools, or other sectors.

One of many factors of girls less chance of attending schools, especially mixed secondary schools is that lack adequate hygiene and sanitation facilities and separate toilets for girls especially in secondary co-education schools.

| | The impact level | The impact of conflict and why? / What can be done to protect and maintain these services (assets)? |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Safe sanitation<br>(Al-Erjein, AL-Qambour, Western Al-Habeel, Bahrah) | Low | Before 2018, sanitation facilities have deteriorated. During the period 2018-2019, the aforementioned villages were targeted by a cash-for-work project implemented by the SFD. 90% villages benefited from the sanitation project, while 10% did not have private bathrooms/latrines.<br> <br>Providing safe sanitation systems for 10% of HHs. |
| 2 Unsafe sanitation<br>Al-Mazeibah , Al-Manather, Al-Qeim, Al-Laty, Al-Aqabah, Jadhah Al-Mahamerah, Al-Maqawer + Al-Maqsha` Al-Maqsha, Al-Matayen and Al-Qafrah | High | The current crisis has affected the sanitation sector significantly.<br>Poor standard of living among HHs.<br>Using inappropriate sanitation facilities, which contributed to the spread of dangerous diseases such as cholera - dengue fever, infecting more than 50 cases.<br>Absence of humanitarian interventions that aim to eliminate the dangerous diseases by conducting health awarness sessions, building sanitation facilities, and providing clean drinking water.<br>In some villages, 84% don't have access to safe sanitation facilities, only 16% have safe sanitation facilities.<br> <br>Providing safe sanitation facilities for 95% of HHs.<br>Providing sanitation and hygiene services.<br>Combating dengue fever. |




Access to energy services is an essential element to restoring livelihoods and mitigating the impacts of the current crisis on the poor and most vulnerable groups.

In rural areas, the collapse of electricity infrastructure and lack of fuel has severely affected employment opportunities and HHs' income levels because they rely on agriculture and irrigation greatly. Also, the constant electricity failure has a direct impact on HHs economic conditions because of their increased reliance on scarce and expensive liquid fuels.

Social impacts included the poor educational attainment of children who are not able to study in the evening times.

The lack of electricity needed to operate water pumps forced many families in rural areas to travel long distances to fetch water. HHs are exposed to health impacts including indoor air pollution from fuel use.

The fuel shortage also caused a rise in prices of goods, in addition, many women reported that they had to cook with plastic which releases extremely harmful chemical emissions.

| | The impact level | The impact of conflict and why? / What can be done to protect and maintain these services (assets)? |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Generators ... | High | Generators are not used due to the scarcity and skyrocket of liquid fuel prices. While 75% of HHs use traditional lighting.<br>**75%** *of HHs use traditional lighting.*<br>Providing solar energy systems for 75% of households.<br>Providing solar energy systems for 100% of IDPs. |

# WATER SECTOR

The common principle of action in the area of water and sanitation is the recognition that they are of fundamental human rights.

Water and sanitation services are a vital element for the family in general and young girls in particular because they bear the greatest burden of fetching water from surface wells using traditional means, while the rise of water prices reflects a simple and inverse principle: the poorer you are, the more you pay. When water represents a large share of the budget of families living under the poverty line, spending on other areas, such as education and health, is reduced in exchange for buying water.

| | The impact level | The impact of conflict and why? / What can be done to protect and maintain these services (assets)? |
|---|---|---|
| **1 Al-Wasat Water Project**<br>Al-Matayen<br>***Components of the project:***<br>***78*** *m³* collector tank.<br>***96*** *solar panels*, each panel power is 315 watts equipped with protection mesh.<br>Artesian well ***120*** *meters* deep.<br>***4*** waterpoints in Deir Dukhnah.<br>***2*** waterpoints in Al-Manather.<br>Control device for the system.<br>A room containing the equipment for the project.<br>Main network supply to all beneficiary villages. | Medium | IDPs flocking has caused pressure on the water providing.<br>These communities have been provided with water points that are connected to the main water project, however, small pipe diameter makes slow of the water flow, thus the amount of water received by the individual is insufficient.<br>Providing additional solar system to Al-Wasat Water Project (Al-Matayen).<br>Establishing waterpoints in the needed villages.<br>Construction of a collector tank with a capacity of 80 m3<br>Establishing and training Water users Committee.<br>Use 3 inches pipes for the main network, with an estimated length of 3000m to connect all the sub-villages.<br>There is a need to establish 3 additional water -supply points in Al-Mesbar village. |
| **2 Al-Kharazah Water Project**<br>Al-Moqanza<br>***Components of the project:***<br>Artesian well.<br>Motor.<br>Damaged network.<br>Reservoir the project is unfunctional.<br>The beneficiary villages: Al- Moqanza - Al-Jaraeb - Al-Badah - Al-Laty- Al- Maqsha. | High | The Project is unfunctional due to the damage of the network (expiration of life span).<br>The well needs to be deepened by 20 meters.<br>Provide a solar powered pump.<br>Providing a new network for the project.<br>Rehabilitation of the reservoir and deepening of the well. |
| **3 Al-Erjein Water Project**<br>Al-Matayen<br>***Components of the project:***<br>The water is sulfuric.<br>Damaged tank and network. | High | The project is not operating due to the salinity of the water and there is no other source for drinking water.<br>Provide filters.<br>Maintenance of the network + the tank.<br>Providing water tanker for the IDPs and the most vulnerable of the host community. |

## HEALTH SECTOR

The absence of job opportunities and loss of assets caused by the current crisis, that led to the deterioration of the economic and health conditions of many households in the target community, 417 person including children, pregnant women, and infants were malnourished, the reason is food insecurity, lack of integrated food.. As well as the collapse of the currency's rate and the disruption of salaries.

If the current crisis continues, there will be deaths among children and women and the matter will be exacerbated in the absence of humanitarian aid, whether in the field of health or in the field of food security.

The village of Al-Matayen / Al-Qafrah is the largest in Al-Wasat sub-district, followed by the village of Bahrah, which is located in the conflict zone, leading to the displacement of 114 HHs to different areas of the district.

In the aforementioned villages, there are no health facilities, but some mobile clinics in Al-Matin / Al-Qafrah, AL-Hammour - Al- Qeim that provide vaccinations and some free medicines for people there.

Therefore, it is necessary to increase the number of mobile clinics among all villages of the targeted communities to examine and refer malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women for treatment. Then building a community health facility at the sub-district level to serve the people who are far from the health center in Abs city, mainly in the village of AL-kharazah to serve the neighboring villages ( Al-Jaraeb, AL- Moqanza, AL-kharazah,Al-Badah, Labada, Al-Mahamerah, Al-Aqabah, and Al-Maqawer & Al-habeel).

| | ***The impact level*** | ***The impact of conflict and why?*** / ***What can be done to protect and maintain these services (assets)?*** |
|---|---|---|
| Health N /A<br>... | High | The current crisis has led to poor economic conditions of many households; the individual doesn't get sufficient food, causing increased levels of food insecurity.<br>Poor families could not access the health facilities located outside their villages, consequently, malnourished newborn babies, children, and mothers' health conditions have deteriorated.<br>Establishing a health unit and mobile clinics in the targeted community. |

# MARKETS SECTOR

| | The impact level | The impact of conflict and why? / What can be done to protect and maintain these services (assets)? |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Markets within the targeted community are:<br>**Al- Qeim Market:**<br>the villages of neighboring sub-districts benefit from the market.<br>**Al-Matayen Market:**<br>Located in the middle of the targeted community.<br>**Weekly markets:**<br>that are located outside the Sub-district, such as AL Rabou'a Market, Matwalh sub-district, and Al-Ahad Market in Abbs District. | High | Loss of purchasing power accompanied with rising commodities prices.<br>Providing job opportunities.<br>Supporting small projects for the most vulnerable families. |
| 2 **Weekly markets :**<br>that are located outside the Sub-district, such as AL Rabou'a Market, Matwalh sub-district, Al-Ahad Market in Abbs city, and Al-Thuluth Market in Aslam district. | High | The road is cut off and washed away by torrents.<br>paving rural roads. |

## ROADS SECTOR

| | The impact level | The impact of conflict and why? / What can be done to protect and maintain these services (assets)? |
|---|---|---|
| For example: Al-Arshi-Al-Dima-Labadah Road.<br>AL- Moqsha - Al-Jaraeb – AL-Moqanza road<br>Al-Matayen - Al-Habeel - Al-Dhahiya – Aslam road | High | The road is cut off and washed away by torrents coming from valleys such as Wadi Buhl and Wadi Al-Qor.<br>the construction and rehabilitation of rural roads. |

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

| | The impact level | The impact of conflict and why? / What can be done to protect and maintain these services (assets)? |
|---|---|---|
| Land Wired (fixed) Networks<br>... | High | The network is dysfunctional .<br>Maintenance of the telephone network. |
| There is land (fixed) network<br>village of Mazeibah | | The wire is damaged.<br>Lack of maintenance.<br>Maintenance of land (fixed) networks. |
| Wireless (mobile) networks<br>... | Medium | Poor coverage of wireless mobile networks.<br>Increase the capacity of wireless networks. |

# *Impact of Crisis/Conflict on Assets and Capital*

| Capital | Assets | The impact of the crisis on assets, services, and resources | What can be done to protect these services (assets)? |
|---|---|---|---|
| Human | **Labor workforce** | Loss of purchasing power of the most vulnerable HHs due to lack of job opportunities, loss of livelihoods, and lack of experience. | • *Enhancing the entrepreneurial skills of the participants and assisting them to prepare business plans to initiate their micro-enterprises through Stability Support Program.*<br>• *Providing job opportunities through the C4W program in the framework of improving the infrastructure.* |
| Natural | **Land** | The impact of the rainy season and torrents on agricultural lands, services, and lives included:<br>• *Shoveling of agricultural land by torrents;*<br>• *Decreased crop production;*<br>• *lack of agricultural inputs for middle and poor groups (such as seeds - expenses of plowing); and*<br>• *The poor standard of living among small farmers, causing their inability to cultivate or reclaim the affected lands.* | • *Reclamation of agricultural lands affected by torrents by enhancing the resilience of affected communities through Cash-for-Work Program.* |
| | **Pastures** | ***The decline of pasture (vegetation):***<br>• *The current crisis led to the rise in gas prices, forcing HHs to use vegetation cover as a source of income and cooking fuel.* | • *Providing job opportunities for HHs who depend on firewood for livelihood.* |
| Financial | **Agricultural and livestock production** | The current crisis has led to:<br>• *Decrease in agricultural and livestock production;*<br>• *Decreased purchasing power of small farmers to buy seeds, plow the farmlands, and reclaim agricultural lands that were subjected to shoveling due to torrents this year; and*<br>• *lack of job opportunities.* | • *Supporting farmers with solar- powered pumps.*<br>• *Implementing the Farmer Field Schools project.*<br>• *Enhancing agricultural land inputs such as improved seeds - agricultural tools - soft loans).*<br>• *Supporting livestock inputs (feed packages - dry fodder - breeding of livestock and livestock vaccination).* |
| | **Capacity building** | The deterioration of income-generating projects such as handicrafts due to the high cost of materials such as sewing machines…etc. | • *Supporting the small projects and craft products.*<br>• *Establishing a women's rehabilitation center and reoperating the Tuhama Center for Creativity in Moath Bin Jabal School in Al-Mazeibah & Al-dabadah village.* |
| | **Salary** | • *Sever food insecurity among HHs who depend on the government salary as their source of livelihood.*<br>• *Since the government salaries interrupted, thus civil public sector affected, especially teachers, which led to a decline in education level in schools.* | • *Supporting the teachers with food baskets - financial incentives.* |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Social security | • *The current crisis and the suspension of social security for a year and a half led to worsening the living conditions of HHs in the targeted community.*<br>• *The social security salary is not a primary source of income, as it is paid quarterly, but it relieves the family's suffering.*<br>• *Social security has been resumed with the support of UNICEF, but it is not sufficient for securing food* | | • *Providing financial incentives - food baskets for HHs benefiting from the Social Welfare Fund.*<br>• *Targeting HHs benefiting from the Social Welfare Fund with small enterprises.* |
| Physical | Health and nutrition | • *Lack of health services in the target community, whether governmental or non-governmental. The deterioration of the economic situation led to food insecurity as the individual does not get enough food.*<br>• *The inability to go to health facilities outside the sub-district resulted in a number of children, pregnant women, and infants being malnourished.* | | • *Providing mobile clinics to screen and refer malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women.*<br>• *Conducting health education campaigns targeting mothers who provide care for children under the age of 3 years.* |
| | Education | ***Decline in basic education services because of:***<br>• *High rate of student density (due to the influx of IDPs to the sub-district)*<br>• *Shortage in teachers because of salary interruption and volunteers' incentives*<br>• *Lack of textbooks, and teaching aid.*<br>• *The effect of conflict on the psychological condition of the students and teachers.*<br>• *The absence of schools' solar energy systems or dysfunctional in others.*<br>• *School buildings deterioration andlack of seats and the existing seats are partially damaged.*<br>• *The absence of training programs for teachers in general.* | | ***Rehabilitation of school buildings, and water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities as well as seats***<br>• *Supporting teachers with food baskets - financial incentives*<br>• *Implementation of the school feeding project for students.*<br>• *Providing school supplies, basic educational teaching aids and textbooks.*<br>• *Train students / teachers on Psychosocial Support Program.*<br>• *Provide a photocopy machine for high schools.*<br>• *Supporting orphan students with school bags.*<br>• *Providing solar systems and fans for classrooms and administration rooms.*<br>• *Provision of new seats.*<br>• *Targeting teachers of first grades with training courses on modern teaching methods.* |
| | Water | Alwasat Water projects | • *Increasing the rate of water consumption from the Alwasat Water Project/ Al-Matayen due to the influx of IDPs into the sub-district* | • *Replacing the main network from the Al-Matayen to Al-Mesbar's mosque with 3inches pipelines, with an approximate length of 1064 meters, and providing 3 additional water supply points in Al-Mesbar village.*<br>• *Replacing the main network with 3 inches pipelines.The length of the network estimated at 3000 meters for the villages of (Al-Mahamerah - Al Maqawer, Al-Moqr, Al-Dhahiah, and Dahl).*<br>• *Provision of (11) additional water supply points distributed in the needed villages as mentioned above*<br>• *Construction of a collector tank with a capacity of 80 m3*<br>• *Providing additional solar systems (panels) for the Al Wasat Water Project (Al-Matayen)* |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Physical | Water | Al-Kharazh Water Project | • *The Project is unfunctional due to the damage of the network (expiration of life span).*<br>• *The well needs to be deepened by 20 meters.* | • *Providing a solar-powered pump.*<br>• *Providing a new network for the project.*<br>• *Rehabilitation of the reservoir and deepening of the well.* |
| | | Al- Erjein Water Project | • *The pump is diesel- powered.*<br>• *The water source is salty, and due to the current crisis, citizens have not been able to seek another source.*<br>• *The tank and the grid are damaged.* | • *Provide filters.*<br>• *Maintenance of the network and the tank.*<br>• *Provide safe water to the IDPs and the most vulnerable of the host community.* |
| | Road | • *It was destroyed by floods* | | • *Improving rural roads.* |
| | Sanitation | Lack of safe sanitation:<br>• *Deterioration of the living situation due to the absence of job opportunities and the loss of livelihoods led to the inability to build safe sanitation.* | | • *Providing safe sanitation for 86% HHs that without safe sanitation systems.*<br>• *Implement community-led awareness campaigns on hygiene promotion.*<br>• *Building a clinic to combat and treat dengue fever.* |
| | Health services | • *Lack of the health facility at the level of the targeted community.*<br>• *High transportation fares to access health service at Abs Hospital.*<br>• *High prices of medicines and the unavailability of free medicines in health centers outside the Sub-district.* | | • *coordination with the local authority in the district to approve a health unit in Kharazah village and the surrounding villages.*<br>• *Building a health unit through a community-led initiative.*<br>• *Providing mobile clinics.* |
| | Cooking fuel | • *Significantly high gas prices and its absence for long periods ranging from one to two months forced people to use firewood for fuel. These negative adaptation strategies led to the deterioration and extinction of vegetation cover as collecting firewood is the only source of income for most families.* | | • *Provide job opportunities for the most vulnerable families.* |
| | Telecommunications | • *The weak coverage of mobile networks.* | | • *Working on increasing mobile networks coverag.e* |
| | Energy | • *The current crisis has led to the stop of generators due to the fuel prices and the lack of it most of the time.*<br>• *The people with high income were able to replace generators with solar systems.*<br>• *As for the most vulnerable families, their economic situation deteriorated due to the absence of job opportunities and the loss of livelihoods, making them live in complete darkness.*<br>• *The percentage of HHs that use traditional lighting is 30%, while 40% of HHs live under total darkness.* | | • *Providing solar lighting for the most vulnerable families.* |

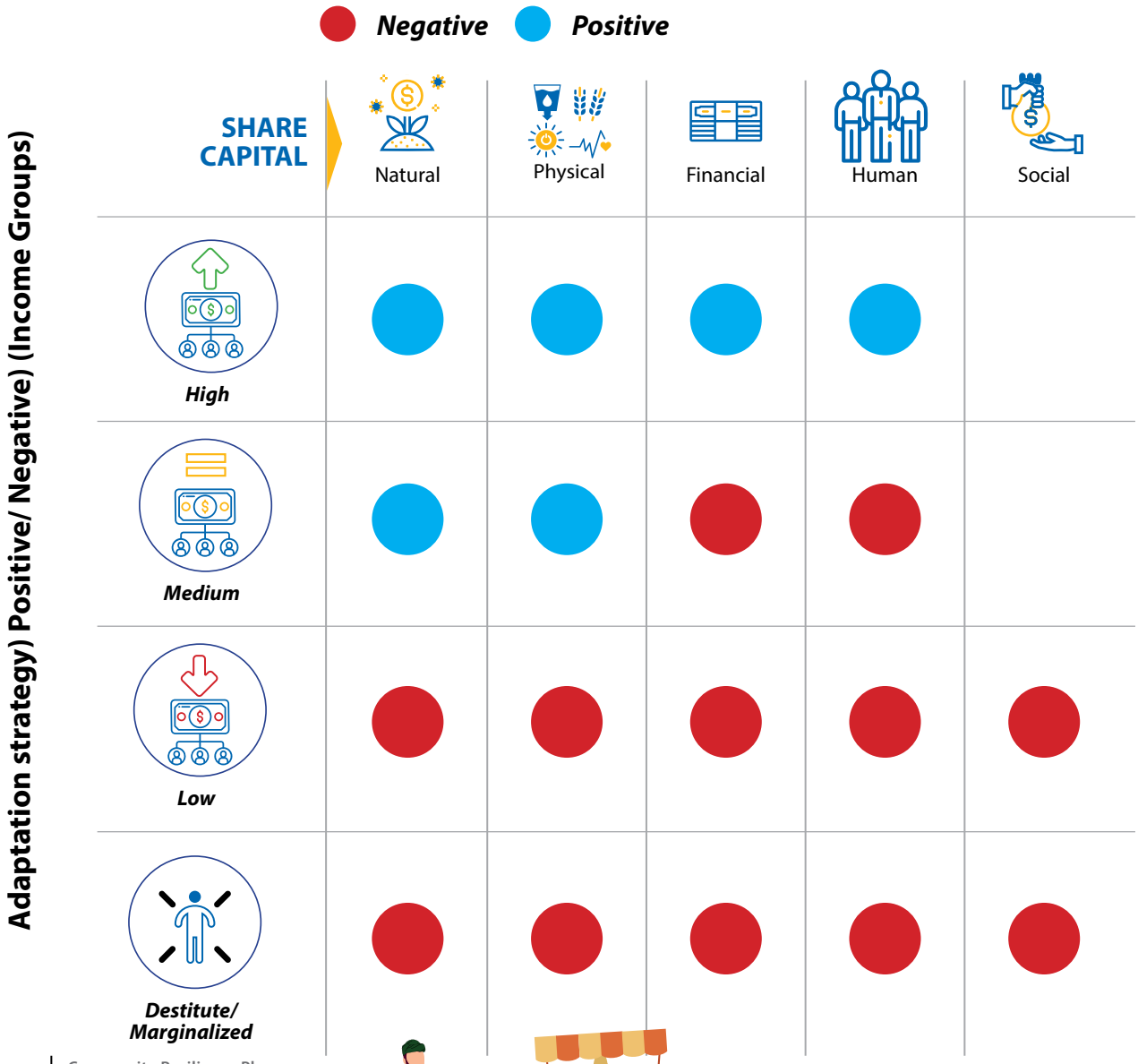
# Coping and Adaptation Strategy

| Income Group | Capital | Asset / resource / Service<br>The issue related to the asset, service, or resource. | | Impact of conflict/ war | Adaptive strategy (Negative /Positive)<br>How the community adapted to the crisis and what are the alternatives have been followed or the solutions has been adopted? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| High | Natural | | **Agriculture land:**<br>• *Shoveling of agricultural land by torrents.*<br>• *High prices of cultivation inputs.*<br>• *Pastures -good.* | Low | Reclamation of agricultural lands (Positive). |
| | Physical | | • **Water:**<br>• *Increasing water consumption due to the influx of IDPs.*<br>• *Unsafe drinking water.* | High | Purchase of desalinated water (Positive). |
| | | | • **Sanitation:** *good.* | Low | - |
| | | | • **Energy:** *High fuel prices.* | High | Using Solar energy (Positive). |
| | | | • **Cooking fuel:** *the high price of gas, complete lack of it sometimes.* | High | Using Gas when needed (Positive). |
| | | | • **Communications:** Weakness coverage of mobile networks. | High | Purchasing more than one SIM from different communication companies (Positive). |
| | | | • **Health:** *lack of health facilities and health services.* | High | Going to health centers and treatment (Positive). |
| | | | • **Education:** *Good.* | Low | - |
| | Financial | | • **livestock production:** *diseases.* | High | Leaving livestock untreated (Negative). |
| | | | • **Agricultural production.** | Low | - |
| | | | • **Income-Generating enterprises.** | Low | - |
| | Human | | • **Workforce:** *Good.* | Low | - |
| Medium | Natural | | **Agriculture land:**<br>• *Shovelling of agricultural land by torrents.* | High | Land Reclamation (Positive). |
| | | | • **Pasture:** *Firewood gathering Sometimes.* | Medium | Use of firewood when the absence of Gas (Positive). |
| | Physical | | • **Water:** *Buy water.* | High | Purchase of desalinated water (Positive). |
| | | | • **Sanitation:** *Use of safe sanitation.* | Low | - |
| | | | • **Electricity:** *The absence of the public network and suspension of private generators.* | High | Using Solar energy (Positive). |
| | | | • **Cooking fuel:** *the high price of gas, complete lack of it sometimes.* | Medium | Using Gas when needed (Positive). |
| | | | • **Communications:** *Weakness coverage of mobile networks.* | Medium | Purchasing more than one SIM from different communication companies (Positive). |
| | | | • **Health:** *The absence of sanitation facilities.* | | Going to health centers and treatment (Positive). |
| | | | • **Education:** *The inability to pursue university education, especially girls.* | High | Males pursue university education while girls are satisfied with secondary education only (Negative). |
| | Financial | | • **Livestock production:** *Decreased livestock.* | High | Leaving livestock untreated (Negative). |
| | | | • **Agricultural production:** *Decreased agricultural production.* | High | Leaving some agricultural lands without cultivation and getting sufficient with cultivating only a part of the land (Negative). |

| Income Group | Capital | Asset / resource / Service<br>The issue related to the asset, service, or resource. | | Impact of conflict/ war | Adaptive strategy (Negative /Positive)<br>How the community adapted to the crisis and what are the alternatives have been followed or the solutions has been adopted? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Financial | | • **Income-generating enterprise:** *Poor of labor market.* | High | Selling the asset (Negative). |
| | | | • **Salaries:** *Interruption of salaries.* | High | Seeking for work, leaving education, and some have joined private schools (Negative). |
| | Human | | • **Labor force:** *lack of job opportunities.* | High | Emigration (Negative). |
| **Low** | Natural | | • **Agriculture land:** Shoveling of agricultural land by torrents. | High | Selling part of the farmland to meet the requirements of reclaiming the rest (Negative). |
| | | | • **Pastures:** *The decline of vegetation cover.* | High | Firewood gathering as a source of income (Negative). |
| | Physical | | • **Water:** *Poor access to safe drinking water.* | High | Bringing water by traditional means (Negative). |
| | | | • **Sanitation:** *the spread of human waste near houses and streams.* | High | Disposal of human waste in air- open areas (Negative). |
| | | | • **Electricity:** *the absence of the public grid and the inability of use alternative energy.* | High | Using flashlights to obtain temporary lighting (Positive). |
| | | | • **Cooking fuel:** *the high price of Gas, the poor standard of living for low-income families, and lack of job opportunities* | High | Using firewood as cooking fuel (Negative). |
| | | | • **Health:** *the inability to access treatment.* | High | Using local herbs (trees) for treatment - (Negative). |
| | | | • **Education:** *Poor ability to pursue university education.* | High | Getting of Basic - Secondary Education only (Negative). |
| | Financial | | • **livestock production:** *Decreased livestock.* | High | HHs Sell livestock to meet the basic needs of the family (Negative). |
| | | | • **Agricultural production:** *diminishing agricultural crops.* | High | Leaving the lands without reclaiming (Negative). |
| | | | • **Social Security:** *Interruption of salaries.* | High | Child labor (Negative). |
| | | | • **Income Generating Enterprises:** *Loss of Livelihoods.* | High | Selling assets (Negative). |
| | | | • **Salaries:** *Interruption of salaries.* | High | Early marriage to meet the need (Negative). |
| | Human | | • **The labor force:** *high rate of unemployment.* | High | Cutting out luxuries (Positive).<br>Child labor (Negative). |
| Destitute/ Marginalized | Natural | | • **Agriculture land:** | High | Selling part of the farmland to meet the requirements of reclaiming the rest (Negative). |
| | | | • **Pastures:** *The decline of vegetation cover.* | High | Firewood gathering as a source of income (Negative ). |
| | Physical | | • **Water:** *Poor access to safe drinking water.* | High | Bringing water by traditional means (Negative). |
| | | | • **Sanitation:** *the spread of human waste near houses and streams.* | High | Disposal of human waste in air open (Negative). |
| | | | • **Electricity:** *the absence of the public grid and the inability of using alternative energy and live under complete darkness.* | High | Provide all needs early before it gets dark and then go to sleep (Positive). |
| | | | • **Cooking fuel:** *the high price of Gas, the poor standard of living for low-income families, and lack of job opportunities.* | High | Using firewood as cooking fuel (Negative). |
| | | | • **Health:** *the inability to access treatment.* | High | Using local herbs (trees) for treatment - (Negative). |
| | | | • **Education:** *Poor ability to pursue university education.* | High | Getting of Basic or Secondary Education only (Negative). |

| Income Group | Capital | Asset / resource / Service<br>The issue related to the asset, service, or resource. | | Impact of conflict/ war | Adaptive strategy (Negative /Positive)<br>How the community adapted to the crisis and what are the alternatives have been followed or the solutions has been adopted? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Destitute/ Marginalized | Financial | | • **Agricultural production:** *diminishing agricultural crops.* | High | Leaving the lands without reclaiming (Negative). |
| | | | • **livestock production:** *Decreased livestock.* | High | HHs Sell livestock to meet the basic needs of the family (Negative). |
| | | | • **Social Security:** *discontinuation of salaries.* | High | Child labor (Negative). |
| | | | • **Income Generating Enterprises:** *Loss of Livelihoods.* | High | Selling assets (Negative). |
| | | | • **Salaries:** *Interruption of salaries.* | High | Cutting out luxuries (Positive).<br>Child labor (Negative). |
| | Human | | • **The labor force:** *a high rate of unemployment.* | High | Child labor (Negative). |

## *Summary of Coping and adaptation strategy*



# Stakeholders Analysis

## The organizations and Local frameworks operating in the targeted community

| Sub-district | Local organizations/ Development or community-based Committee | Main objective | Performance level | Roles and Responsibilities | No. of Members (Male/female) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Al-wasat | **VCC** | Representing villages at the sub-district level | **Good** | • Reporting;<br>• Plans'Marketing;<br>• Conducting Meetings;<br>• Motivating the Community to establish Initiatives;<br>• Implementing Community-based Initiatives; and<br>• Health Awareness-raising sessions. | **39** |
| | **SDC** | Representing the Sub-district at the district level | **Very good** | • Reporting;<br>• Plans' Marketing;<br>• Conducting Meetings;<br>• Motivating the Community to establish Initiatives;<br>• Implementing Community-based Initiatives; and<br>• Health awareness-raising sessions. | **5** |
| | **Project Water Committee** | Project supervision | **Good** | • Supervision; Operation, and maintenance. | **5** |
| | **Parent's councils** | A link between the community and school administrations | **Good** | • Review the expenses and revenues; and<br>• Solving the issues related to the students or teachers. | |

## The Table Shows Supporting Bodies and Organizations

# Who Have Intervened at the Level of the Targeted Community

| SN | GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY/ NGOS/ INGOS, INSTITUTIONS/ ASSOCIATIONS | INTERVENTION TYPE | VILLAGE/LOCATION | PROJECTS COMPONENTS | IMPLANTATION DATE | TYPE OF IMPACT (HOSTING COMMUNITY - IDPS) | COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION | CURRENT CONDITION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | OXFAM | Water point | Al- Qeim, AL-Manather, and Al-Qafrah | Feeding pipeline - Harvesting tank - taps | 2019 | IDP | N/A | Functional |
| 2 | OXFAM | Water point | Al-dababh | Feeding pipeline - Harvesting tank - taps | 2019 | IDP | N/A | Nonfunctional |
| 3 | OXFAM | Food Security Program | Al-Matayen, Al-Qafrah, Al-Mahamerah, Al-Maqawer & Al-habeel, Al- Mesbar, Al- Manather, Al-Qiem, Al-Maqsha & AL-kharazah, Al-Erjen - Al-Jarib | Cash<br>Cash-for-Work project | 2018-2019 | IDP<br>Hosting community | N/A | It works for four months as an emergency response |
| 4 | الصندوق الاجتماعي للتنمية SFD Social Fund for Development | Labor-Intensive Works Program | AL-Manather | Paving roads | 2017-2018 | Hosting community | N/A | Functional |
| 5 | | | Mazeibah & Almatayen | Livestock barns | 2017-2018 | Hosting community | N/A | Functional |
| 6 | JEEL AL-BINA ORG. | Shelter | Al-Qafrah, Al-Mahamerah, Al-Maqawer & Al-habeel, Al- Mahamerah, Al- Kharaeb, Al-Mesbar, Al- Qeim and Al-Hamour | Tarpaulins, Wood and household items | 2019 | IDPs | N/A | Temporary |
| 7 | WFP | Food | Al-Qafrah, Al-Mahamerah, Al-Maqawer & Al-habeel , Al- Mahamerah, Al- Kharaeb, Al-Mesbar, Al- Qeim and Al-Hamour , Al-Erjeen and Bahrah, | 1.5 Bag of grains + 8 liters oil + 2 kg sugar + 1 kg salt + 5 kg beans | 2015-2019 | 70 % of IDPs & Host community (Bahrah, Al Kharaeb, Al Mazeibah, and Al Dababah) | N/A | Ongoing |
| 8 | ADRA | Cash | Part of the host community and IDPs | One-time cash transfer with amount of (100,000) YER | 2018 | 4% of the host community & 10% of IDPs | N/A | Nonfunctional |

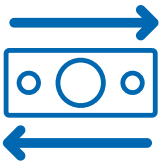
# Summary of Community Needs Assessment

| S.N | Sector/Areas | KEY FINDING 1 | KEY FINDING 2 | KEY FINDING 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **WASH** | • The villages in the targeted community have received several IDP groups, which increased the pressure on Al-Matayen Water Project.<br>• The IDPs who are living as a separate settlement away from the hosting community are two groups in the villages of Al-Manather, Al-Qafrah, in addition to Al-dabadah sub-village & Al-Maqr.<br>• Al-Erjen project is unfunctional due to the salinity of the water in the well.<br>• Lack of safe sanitation due to the lack of awareness among communities on the importance of using safe sanitation and the risks of using open draining pits, near homes and in the open air, which lead to the spread of Cholera, diarrhea ,and other water-borne diseases. | • Damage of the main water network of (Al-Mahamer, Al-Muqawar, Al-Misbar sub- village affiliated to Al-Mabsham village).<br>• Damage of the water network due to the torrents and feeding dysfunction by Al-Matayen Water Project. The network serves (Al- Maqr , Al-Dahl and Al-Dhahiah sub- village. The network length is 1000 meters. | • The water network of (Al- Maqr , Al-Dahl and Al-Dhahiah ) is damaged due to torrents and the interruption of water feeding from Al-Matayen Water Project. The network needs rehabilitation.<br>• The room of the equipment needs rehabilitation.<br>• The Project is unfunctional due to the damage of the network (expiration of life span).<br>• The well needs to be deepened by 20 meters. |
| 2 | **DISPLACEMENT** | • (3075) is the number of IDP families at the Sub-district level. The villages of Al-Mazeibah & Al-dababah host the largest number of IDPs at the targeted community level. While in the villages of Al-Latty, Al-Mazeibah, Al-Mebsham, AL- Moqanza, Al-Erjein, AL-Qambour, and Western Al-Habeel, the ratio of IDPs provided with shelter about 50% funded by NRC.<br>•The shelters have been supplied with safe water from (Al-Wasat Water Project/ Al-Matayen) including the some villages[4] in addition to Al-dabadah & Al-Mesbar sub-villages affiliated to | • The percentage of houses provided with safe sanitation is 90% represented in the following villages (Al-erjeen, Al Qambour, Western Al-Habeel, and Bahrah) funded by SFD.<br>• Villages of (Al-Qafrah, Al- Mahamerah , Al-Manather, Al- Qeim - Al-dabadah, Al- Mesbar, Al-Qeim , Deir Dokhnah and Al- Hamur, Al- Maqawer, Al-Dhahiyah sub-village, Habeel Al-Hashabara sub-village, Al- Mazeibah, Al-Latty, Al- Mebsham, and, Al- Moqanza ), the percentage of houses covered with safe sanitation is 10%. | • Increase humanitarian aid, such as food aids, hygiene items, shelter, and sanitation. |

| S.N | Sector/Areas | KEY FINDING 1 | KEY FINDING 2 | KEY FINDING 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | **DISPLACEMENT** | Al-Matayen village which hosts a group of IDPs, as they have water supply points connected to their sites, but in Al-Mesbar sub-village, thus the flow of water is slow and the amount of water received by the individual is insufficient. Therefore, the intervention required is to replace the main network pipes with 3 inches diameter.<br>•In the villages of (Al-Mahamerah - Al-Maqawer and its sub-villages; Al-maqar, Al Dhahia and Al-Dahl), the water project was permanently cut off due to the narrowing of the pipes, replacing the existing main network pipes with 3 inches pipes, with 3000 meters in length to connect all sub-villages for the hosts communities is needed. | | |
| 3 | **EMPLOYMENT** | • Agricultural and animal products are the main source of income for the Sub-district villages.<br>• Due to the rainy season and the damage caused to agricultural lands, services, and lives, they need to establish buffers to protect the village from the impact of the torrents that come from Wadi Bouhl which passes through.<br>• Reclaim the agricultural lands affected by the torrents in the framework of Building Resilience Plan through Cash-for-Work Program.<br>• As well as carrying out the Farmer Field Schools project.<br>• Supporting farmers with solar-powered pumps. | • Micro-enterprises are the key income-generating projects in the current situation to restore livelihoods. Therefore, these enterprises shall be supported.<br>• Promote livestock inputs (feed packages - dry fodder - breeding of livestock - livestock vaccination. | • Due to the lack of job opportunities and the loss of livelihoods for the most vulnerable families, there is a large number of unemployed youths. Therefore, young people must be trained on entrepreneurship skills, and assisting them in preparing business plans to initiate their micro-enterprises.<br>• Agricultural inputs need to be supported in an emergency context (seeds - agricultural tools). |

*(4) - (Al-Hamur & Al-Qeim & Dair Dakhnah, Al-Manather, Al-Matayen, Al-Qafrah, Habeel Al-Hashabara (Al-Maqawer),*

| S.N | Sector/Areas | KEY FINDING 1 | KEY FINDING 2 | KEY FINDING 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | HEALTH | • There is no health facility in the targeted community except for mobile clinics established by the Ministry of Health and supported by UNICEF to conduct vaccination campaigns. | • Lack of Volunteer midwives, so a number of midwives must be trained and qualified - at least one for each village. | • Children, lactating and pregnant women are not routinely examined and people with malnutrition are not getting any referral for further treatment. |
| 5 | EDUCATION | • In Al-Wasat Sub-district, there are four schools. Due to the influx of IDPs, the rate of density has increased in the four schools. The total number of students for both sexes is 3181 students, including 925 IDPs. The largest school that hosts IDP students is Omar bin Al-Aziz School. Therefore, primary and secondary schools need additional classes, rehabilitate the existing classes, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. providing double seats, also, given to the lack of school textbooks, photocopy machine is needed for primary and secondary schools, furthermore, providing and maintaining solar systems and fans for classrooms. | • In the four primary and secondary schools, there are 109 teachers, 54 (including 9 females) are employed and 55 are volunteers, 27 of them work without salaries, nor financial incentives, or food baskets, which led to the deterioration of their living conditions. Therefore, employed and volunteer teachers shall be supported with food baskets and financial incentives. | • There are (925) IDP students and 150 orphan students. They shall be supported with school bags at the level of all schools of the targeted community.<br>• As well as providing school feeding for students at all schools. |
| 6 | ENERGY | • In rural areas, the collapse of electricity supplies and lack of fuel has severely affected employment opportunities and HHs' income levels because they greatly rely on agriculture and irrigation. Electricity shortage has also a direct impact on HHs' budget because of their increased reliance on scarce and expensive liquid fuels.<br>• Social impacts include reduced children's ability to study in the evenings and limited school functioning. | • Lack of electricity needed to operate water pumps forces many families in rural areas to travel long distances to fetch water. This work is difficult and risky for women and girls. HHs are also exposed to health impacts including indoor air pollution from fuel use.<br>• There is a small percentage, 30% of houses that use solar energy for lighting, operating water projects, and service utilities. | • The fuel shortage also caused a rise in prices of goods - the price of a gas cylinder increased compared to its price before the crisis by 8,500 YER.<br>• In addition, many women reported that they had to cook with plastic which releases extremely harmful chemical emissions. |

| S.N | Sector/Areas | KEY FINDING 1 | KEY FINDING 2 | KEY FINDING 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | ***LIVELIHOOD IMPACT*** | • The income and spending for men and women vary from one month to another. Most of their income are from agriculture and raising livestock, women engaged in livestock breading and some crafts such as sewing and embroidery. | • There was a sharp decline in the availability of work opportunities for skilled and unskilled labor hood. | • Purchasing power has significantly declined among low income and vulnerable group, coupled with the rise of commodities prices. |
| 8 |  ***COPING AND ADAPTATION STRATEGY*** | ***High income group:***<br>•This group of the community were not significantly affected, there was low impact on agricultural and animal production and assets. Their adaptation strategy was positive - as they reformed agricultural lands, vaccinated livestock, as well as some of them engaged in the sesame trade. Their opportunities were high in term of access to education and health facilities, getting health checks and treatment, availability of safe sanitation as well as drinking water, and access to markets on a daily basis – they sometimes use coal in the absence of gas and fuel.<br>•They use generators when the electricity is outage, in the absence of fuel they used solar systems, and this is a Positive adaptation strategy. | ***Medium High-income group:***<br>•A medium and sometimes high effect on this group as some farmers left the agricultural lands without plowing or cultivation due to their inability to bear the costs of sowing and plowing.<br>•Some of them sold some assets such as livestock in exchange for work in agriculture.<br>•The enrollment rate in education was good at the primary, secondary, and university levels.<br>•The purchasing power has not declined due to the utilize of savings or sale of assets (such as gold, animals, and agricultural land).<br>•Access to the market once to twice a week.<br>•Access to energy is good by using solar energy as an alternative to private generators. | ***law and marginalized income group:***<br>This group has been impacted significantly in accessing all services due to the crisis/ conflict. |

# Problems Ordering

| Problems | WASH | Food & Agricultural Security | Education | Capacity Building | Health & Nutrition | Energy | Problems Ordering |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Low agricultural and livestock production | ● | ●● | ○ | ●● | ○ | ● | 7 |
| Lack of job opportunities | ●● | ●● | ● | ● | ● | ● | 10 |
| Increased consumption of water projects | ●● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | 10 |
| Deterioration of health and environmental situation | ●● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ○ | 7 |
| Poor basic educational services especially in schools which have been affected by IDPs influx | ○ | ○ | ●● | ●● | ● | ●● | 10 |
| Loss of the most vulnerable HHs' purchasing power | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | 6 |
| **Sectors Ordering** | 12 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 50 |

# *Community Resilience Plan and Implementation*

*Al-wasat Sub-district, Abs district, Hajjah governorate.*

**Prioritized Problem 1** *Decreased agricultural and livestock production among small farmers*

| Intervention Areas | Implementation plan |
|---|---|
| WASH | **Problem:** The difficulty of accessing water for animals and agricultural lands during drought days.<br>**Proposed solution:** Construct water barriers to feed wells. |
| Food & Agricultural Security | **Problem: 1** Erosion of agricultural lands located in Wadi Buhal.<br>**Proposed solution:** Reclamation of agricultural lands affected by the floods, building resilience through the cash-for-work program.<br>**Problem: 2** Decreased the number of small agriculture holders.<br>**Proposed solution:** Encouraging the small farmers through providing soft loans. |
| Capacity Building | **Problem: 1** Spread of diseases among animals.<br>**Proposed solution:** Train a number of youths on veterinary.<br>**Problem: 2** Lack of farmers' experience.<br>**Proposed solution:** Implementation of Farmer Field Schools Program. |
| Energy | **Problem:** Reduced in the cultivated areas due to the skyrocket of fuel derivatives.<br>**Proposed solution:** Supporting a number of farmers with solar-powered pumps and new agriculture technologies. |

**Prioritized Problem 2** *Lack of employment opportunities.*

| Intervention Areas | Implementation plan |
|---|---|
| WASH | **Problem: 1** The inability of people, especially IDPs, to fetch water from Al-Erjen project.<br>**Proposed solution:** Providing water for IDPs and the most vulnerable of the host community through water trucks as the water source is salty and there is no available alternative. |
| | **Problem: 2** Deterioration of the living and health situations among the population and IDPs in the villages of Al-Erjen, Al-Wasat sub-district.<br>**Proposed solution:** Improving sanitation system by the community-lead cash-for-work program. |
| Food & Agricultural Security | **Problem: 1** The outbreak of diseases among animals.<br>**Proposed solution:** Training and rehabilitation of veterinary staff at the level of each village. |
| | **Problem: 2** Poor experience of farmers.<br>**Proposed solution:** Training and capacity building of small and landless farmers on agriculture value chain. |
| | **Problem: 3** Lack of job opportunities for unskilled workers, which led to lack of income.<br>**Proposed solution:** Train youth in the field of agriculture. |
| | **Problem: 4** High transportation fares to access the market to buy animal feed.<br>**Proposed solution:** Improvement of rural roads. |
| Education | **Problem:** The inability of the poorest families to pursue university education.<br>**Proposed solution:**<br>1 Provision of job opportunities for vulnerable families to support their children's uni.<br>2 Exemption of vulnerable families from university fees. |
| Capacity Building | **Problem:** High unemployment rate among unskilled workers.<br>**Proposed solution:**<br>1 Qualify a number of young people by enhancing their entrepreneurial skills and assisting them to prepare business plans to initiate their small projects through the Support and Stabilization Program.<br>2 Develop the skills of young people in the field of agriculture. |

| Intervention Areas | Implementation plan |
|---|---|
| Health and Nutrition | **Problem:** Difficult access to the health facility.<br>**Proposed solution:** Provision of job opportunities for vulnerable and marginalized families. |
| Energy | **Problem:** Lack of lighting sources, using traditional methods by poor and destitute families.<br>**Proposed solution:** Provision of job opportunities for poor and destitute families who are unable to purchase solar systems for lighting. |

**Prioritized Problem 3** *Increased consumption of water .*

| Intervention Areas | Implementation plan |
|---|---|
| WASH | **Problem: 1** The influx of IDPs to the sub-district villages benefiting from the water project led to increased pressure on Al-Matayen Water Project.<br>**Proposed solution:**<br>1 Providing solar water pumps for Al-Matayen Water Project.<br>2 Providing additional collector tank with a capacity of 80 m3 for Al-Matayen Water Project. |
| | **Problem: 2** Damage of the main water network and interruption of the project (Al-Mahamerah village, Al-Mesbar sub-village of Al-Matayen village).<br>**Proposed solution:**<br>Rehabilitation of the main network by providing the following:<br>• *Water pipelines to Al-Maqawer village- 1000 meters long and a diameter of 2 inches.*<br>• *Water pipelines to Al-Mahamerah - 1500 meters long and a diameter of 2 inches.*<br>• *Water pipelines to Al-Mesbar sub-village- 1000 meters long and 3 inches diameter.* |
| | **Problem: 3** Increased pressure on the main water network for Al-Mesbar sub-village affiliated to Al-Mebsham village due to the increasing number of IDPs, which led to a slow flow of water in the network.<br>**Proposed solution:**<br>Replacing the main network with 3 inches pipes instead of 2 inches. |
| | **Problem: 4** Interruption of AL- Kharazah water project .<br>**Proposed solution:**<br>Re-operating the water project by providing the following:<br>● *New water network for the project.* ● *Reservoir rehabilitation.* ● *Solar-powered pump.* |
| | **Problem: 5** Interruption of Al-Erjein water project.<br>**Proposed solution:**<br>1 Providing Solar-powered pump.<br>2 Providing filters at Al-Wasat sub-district level.<br>3 Providing safe portable water tankers for IDPs and the most vulnerable of the host community in Al Kharzah villages. |

| Intervention Areas | Implementation plan |
|---|---|
| Food & Agricultural Security | **Problem:** Hard access to water supply for animals.<br>**Proposed solution:** Construct water barriers to feed the wells located in the valleys of Al-Qor and Bohl. |
| Education | **Problem:** Disruption of water and sanitation facilities in schools.<br>**Proposed solution:** Rehabilitation of schools' water and sanitation facilities. |
| Capacity Building | **Problem:** Lack of motivation of the water committee members at Al-Wasat sub-district- Al-Matyan – Al-kharazah project.<br>**Proposed solution:** Train thewater committees at Al-Wasat sub-district- Al-Matyan – Al-kharazah project. |
| Health and Nutrition | **Problem:** The difficulty to access safe drinking water.<br>**Proposed solution:** ❶ Chlorination of water sources.<br>❷ Provision of purification filter of the water source at Al-Wasat sub-district level. |
| Energy | **Problem:** Interruption of Al-Kharzah water project .<br>**Proposed solution:** Provision of solar-powered pump. |

**Prioritized Problem 4** *Deterioration of Health and environmental System.*

| Intervention Areas | Implementation plan |
|---|---|
| WASH | **Problem:** ❶ An outbreak of kidney disease and watery diarrhea.<br>**Proposed solution:** Re-operating the water projects at Al-Wasat sub-district.<br>**Problem:** ❷ Contamination of drinking water wells.<br>**Proposed solution:** ❶ Chlorate the water at Al-Wasat Sub-district Level<br>❷ Provide water purification filter at Al-Wasat sub-district Level. |

| Intervention Areas | Implementation plan |
|---|---|
| WASH | **Problem:** 3<br>Waste disposal in the valleys and streams.<br><br>**Proposed solution:**<br>1 Improvement of the sanitation system.<br>2 Conduct community-led awareness campaigns on hygiene promotion. |
| Food & Agricultural Security | **Problem:**<br>Disposal of animals' waste in the valleys and streams.<br><br>**Proposed solution:**<br>Implement community-led awareness campaigns on hygiene promotion. |
| Education | **Problem:**<br>The absence of clinics within secondary schools.<br><br>**Proposed solution:**<br>Establishment of schools' clinics in coordination with district health office and forming school health groups. |
| Capacity Building | **Problem:**<br>Lack of midwives and volunteers in the health field.<br><br>**Proposed solution:**<br>Train the high school graduates on first aid. |
| Health and Nutrition | **Problem:**<br>The absence of mobile clinics in schools to conduct overall checks-up of common diseases such as schistosomiasis, diphtheria, and other diseases.<br><br>**Proposed solution:**<br>Provision of mobile clinics to conduct primary checks-up and referral of children, pregnant and lactating women with malnutrition at the level of the Al-Matayen / Al-Qafrah and Al-Kharazah communities. |

**Prioritized Problem** 5 *Poor basic educational services accompanied with damage to schools hosting IDPs*

| Intervention Areas | Implementation plan |
|---|---|
| WASH | **Problem:**<br>Drop out of girls from schools.<br><br>**Proposed solution:**<br>Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in the schools of Al-Wasat sub-district. |

| Intervention Areas | Implementation plan |
|---|---|
| *Education* | **Problem: 1** low educational attainment at the level schools of targeted Sub-district.<br>**Proposed solution:**<br>1 Supporting the teacher (employed - volunteer) with food baskets - financial incentives.<br>2 Provision of school bags for teachers' kids, orphans, and IDPs.<br>3 Provision of school feeding (meals) for students. |
| | **Problem: 2** Lack of textbooks.<br>**Proposed solution:** Provision of photocopy machines with a solar system for secondary schools to print the textbook. |
| | **Problem: 3** Shortage of school seats and damage of the existing seats.<br>**Proposed solution:** Provision of new seats and repairing the existing seats. |
| | **Problem: 4** Students overcrowding in secondary schools.<br>**Proposed solution:** Construction of additional community classes with facilities for secondary schools. |
| | **Problem: 5** Lack of teaching aids in secondary schools.<br>**Proposed solution:**<br>Providing Al- Wasat secondary School with:<br>• *Science and Mathematics Lab*<br>• *Computer lab*<br>• *Data show*<br>• *Games for primary grades*<br>• *Photovoltaic panels*<br>TV with receiver. |
| *Capacity Building* | **Problem: 1** No training sessions for teachers.<br>**Proposed solution:** Train the first grades teachers of all schools on modern teaching methods. |
| | **Problem: 2** Impact of conflict on the psychological condition of the student and teacher.<br>**Proposed solution:** Provision of PSS to students and teachers in schools hosting IDPs. |
| | **Problem: 3** The absence of the role of parent councils in schools.<br>**Proposed solution:** Formation and activation of fathers and mothers' councils. |

| Intervention Areas | Implementation plan |
|---|---|
| Health and Nutrition | **Problem:** Lack of mobile clinics in schools to conduct overall checks-up of common diseases such as schistosomiasis, diphtheria, and other diseases.<br>**Proposed solution:**<br>1. Provision of mobile clinics to conduct primary checks-up and referral of malnourished cases for further treatment.<br>2. Construct a health care unit in Al-Kharazah community, Al-Wasat sub-district. |
| Energy | **Problem:** 1 lack of solar systems in some schools, its disruption in some schools.<br>**Proposed solution:** Providing solar systems and fans for school classes and administrations rooms, maintaining disrupted solar systems in Al-Wasat sub-district secondary schools.<br>**Problem:** 2 Disruption of applied labs of the community college because of power outages.<br>**Proposed solution:**<br>1. Providing an integrated solar system for the community college.<br>2. Rehabilitation of the community college building and water and sanitation facilities. |

**Prioritized Problem 6** *Reduced purchasing power among the most vulnerable HHs.*

| Intervention Areas | Implementation plan |
|---|---|
| WASH | **Problem:** Bring water by traditional means.<br>**Proposed solution:** Providing job opportunities for the most vulnerable families who are unable to connect the water network from the villages to which Al-Matayen water project is connected. |
| Food & Agricultural Security | **Problem:** Reduced purchasing power of vulnerable HHs to access agricultural and livestock inputs.<br>**Proposed solution:** Provision of agricultural inputs support (improved seeds & agricultural equipment) and livestock inputs (feed packages - dry fodder - breeding of livestock - vaccinate of livestock). |
| Education | **Problem:** Poor standard of living teachers.<br>**Proposed solution:** Supporting the teacher (employed - volunteer) with food baskets - financial incentives at the level of the targeted sub-district and the district in general. |

| Intervention Areas | Implementation plan |
|---|---|
| *Capacity Building* | **Problem:** Loss of livelihood sources .<br>**Proposed solution:**<br>1. Construction a rehabilitation center and Reactivating Tehama Sons Creativity Center.<br>2. Training and support of craftsmen and professions in income-generating projects. |
| *Health and Nutrition* | **Problem:** Spread of malnutrition among poor families.<br>**Proposed solution:**<br>1. Provision of food baskets for poor people.<br>2. Treatment of children, lactating mothers, and pregnant women affected by mal-nutrition at the level of the Al-Matayen / Al-Qafrah and Al-Kharazah communities. |
| *Energy* | **Problem:** Lack of lighting sources, using traditional methods by poor and destitute families.<br>**Proposed solution:**<br>Providing simple solar systems for the target group who is unable to purchase a solar system for lighting . |

# *Community Resilience Indicators and Monitoring Mechanism*

| # | OBJECTIVES OF THE INTERVENTION | INDICATORS | VERIFICATION TOOLS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Support the revitalization of basic services in affected areas and villages<br>**(Health, Education, and Energy)** | (  )% of targeted men, women, boys and girls who benefited from the rehabilitation and maintenance of basic service facilities and have improved accessibility | • Quarterly / annual report.<br>• Case studies / evidence stories. |
| 2 | Enhance the self-reliance of affected people through access to livelihoods opportunities, economic recovery processes, community asset rehabilitation and IDPs reintegration<br>**(emergency employment, micro businesses, community asset, skill development)** | (  )% of targeted men and women who have benefited from livelihoods in non-agricultural activities and have become self-reliant with sustained income opportunities. | • Post distribution follow-up report.<br>• Small projects and evaluation progress report.<br>• Case studies. |
| 3 | Enhance the resilience of local actors and service providers through capacity building and partnering with more experienced agencies **(e.g. UN, INGOs, local NGOs, private sector)** to increase programming and financial management experience and confidence **(community resilience plan implementation)** | (5) of basic services (Education - Health - Agriculture - Public Works - Social Care) showed improvement in the planning, budgeting, and monitoring basic service provision.<br><br>One of Institutional Frameworks (VCC-SDC) developed to engage private sector and citizens in resilience plans | • The village Community Resilience Plan.<br>• Follow up.<br>• The number of projects implemented by local authorities. |
| 4 | Improve immediate household availability of and access to food for the most vulnerable<br>**(emergency employment)** | Number of vulnerable and food insecure HHs who received cash assistance & Food aids. | • Periodic report (quarterly/ yearly).<br>• Case studies/evidence stories. |
| 5 | Improve food security for vulnerable groups by supporting farming and livestock systems and assets<br>**(agricultural value chain)** | Number of men and women who have benefited directly from the technical and economic capacity-building based on agricultural value chains. | • Periodic report (quarterly/ yearly).<br>• Case studies/evidence stories. |

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