

Republic of Yemen

Social Fund for Development

# **2015 Annual Report**

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## The Social Fund for Development at a Glance

The Social Fund for Development (SFD) was established in 1997 to enhance the country's social safety net and to contribute to reducing poverty and achieving Yemen's development goals. SFD contributes to increasing access to basic services, enhancing economic opportunities and reducing the vulnerability of Yemen's poor.

*SFD achieves its goals through four main programs: **Community and Local Development, Capacity Building, Small and Micro Enterprises Development** and the **Labor-intensive Works (Cash for Work) Program.***

SFD has become an active major State institution, with operations implemented throughout the country, prioritizing poorer communities and investing in **13** main sectors and programs, through which SFD responds to the most pressing needs in the poorest communities. Since its inception, SFD constitutes an important implementation tool in the government's programs and strategies, including the National Strategies for Water, Food Security and Microfinance. SFD has developed policies to adapt to the funding shortfall and insecurity to continue its support to the poor.

During the period 2011–15, SFD has completed the implementation of 4,638 projects, creating 25.1 million temporary jobs and 12,224 classrooms, of which 9,128 are new. The completed projects also provide 1,168 km of constructed/improved rural roads, 4.8 million m<sup>3</sup> of drinking water and more than 7 million m<sup>3</sup> of irrigation water for agriculture as well as more than 56,600 rooftop rainwater-harvesting tanks with total capacity of 2.7 million m<sup>3</sup> and nearly 320,600 loans at a total amount of YR58 billion (equivalent to nearly \$200 million).

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## **Board of Directors**

SFD's Board of Directors (BoD) consists of 14 members as follows: the Prime Minister (Chairman of the Board); the Minister of Social Affairs and Labor (Vice Chairman of the Board); the Ministers of Planning and International Cooperation, Local Administration, Finance, Education, and Technical Education and Vocational Training; 2 NGO representatives; 2 private sector representatives; an expert Representative; a banking sector representative; and SFD's Managing Director (Rapporteur of the Board).

## Statement of the Managing Director

In this year, Yemen and the Social Fund for Development (SFD) have gone through the hardest time ever in their history. A war tearing most of the country has followed five years of political and security instability triggering decreased funding for the SFD IV (2011–15) plan. Funding shortfall has been a significant shock that threatened the SFD's existence and the sustainability of its response and multiple programs that have basically relied to foreign as well as government funding, most of which has been suspended.

Along the years of its operations, the SFD has successfully committed to accelerate the disbursement of funding by means of holding contracts and commitments within the agreed payment ceiling regardless of the pace of its actual flow, which was in line with the pace of achievement on the ground. This ideal practice has suddenly exposed the SFD to obligations exceeding its available financial resources during violently countrywide war. Therefore, the SFD has to manage multiple crises, which has been deeper and worse than that one the SFD suffered in 2011.

The accountable SFD's response to the crisis has offered a shining story of survival and adaptation, which has produced as great lessons as those of its successful operations itself. The strong explosions around the SFD headquarters drove staff to secure a safe building (1) as an emergency center in order to communicate with branch offices and donors, develop detailed procedures to respond to financial commitments, human resources, field operations and other risk management elements and obligations, including the production of the SFD plan to respond to the war impact during and after the war.

The staff has exerted mental and physical efforts that empowered the SFD to absorb the shock, maintain its existence and reassure its partners who have seen the SFD as an ideal tool to respond to the pressing social and humanitarian issues in such a war. Thus, some donors have continued funding which assisted the SFD's survival and adaptation and enabled it to also raise the number of projects, despite the state of war, to more than 192 projects, complete 625 projects with contractual cost of \$102 million, and \$58 million in disbursement during the year. The completed projects have achieved more than 4 million workdays.

The SFD donors notably the UNDP, the German government, AFESD, Islamic Development Bank, the Dutch government, as well as the British government, have understood the significance of SFD's role in supporting the poor Yemenis, and they continued backing the SFD in providing social assistance to the poor especially through cash-for-work projects within the available resources. The SFD activities in light of the

exceptional war conditions, the paralysis of economic activities and the loss of sources of income and livelihood have represented a shining spotlight which has undoubtedly improved the living and psychological conditions for thousands of families of need in several governorates.

The SFD plan to respond to the war impact has been a strong expression of the spirit of hope and positive thinking in the darkest circumstances. This document is almost the only one of its kind at the national level to date. I should note that the SFD leaders and staff have shown a high level of loyalty and interest of their organization and endured a lot of risk. They also made a lot of effort to have achieved SFD survival and adaptation. I owe them and their families' gratitude and best wishes.

There are certainly several challenges and risks ahead. We should overcome them using the same spirit and determination.

**Abdullah Ali Al-Dailami**  
SFD Managing Director

## Executive Summary

Over 2015, SFD developed **52** projects worth approximately **\$9.6** million (including beneficiaries' contribution), with direct beneficiaries amounting to approximately **1** million people (**52%** female). During the year, SFD continued the implementation of projects developed in previous years, with the projects completed in 2015 reaching **630** and contractual cost amounting to **\$103** million, **\$57.83 million disbursed and more than 2.3 million workdays created**.

Cumulatively (1997–2015), the total number of projects committed in all sectors has amounted to **14,781** projects worth approximately **\$2.1** billion. Of these, **12,920** projects were completed costing nearly **\$1.3** billion (also including beneficiaries' contribution).

### Summary of Sectors

During the year, SFD's investments have dropped sharply both in the development of new projects and in continuing the implementation of ongoing projects and programs, as a result of the events Yemen has experienced since March 2015, leading to the cessation of financial resources from major donors. Nevertheless, SFD continued the implementation of its operations with limited resources, which were directed in line with the priorities erupting in the new conditions of the country and according to the provisions stipulated in the agreements with funding sources.

The *Education* sector's share amounts to **1%** of SFD project investments during the year. Focus was given to the implementation of the *Vocational and Literacy Project (VOLIP)* aiming to alleviate poverty, especially among women and rural populations, through providing skills and appropriate funds necessary to enable them to achieve self-development. Focus on the VOLIP was given to reading and writing and professional skills geared towards the needs of the labor market, and then facilitating access to financial services.

In *Water and Environment*, SFD continued to emphasize traditional rainwater harvesting projects and awareness-raising hygienic and environmental campaigns. Due to lack of funding, no investments were committed to these two sectors.

SFD also continued its support for the *Labor Intensive Works Program (LIWP)*, **which was** paid special attention due to the difficult economic conditions Yemen has been experiencing. LIWP was designed to target the poorest communities and individuals affected by these conditions as well as the youth to enable them to acquire on-the-job skills. In 2015, SFD's commitments to the *Cash for Work Program* reached **58%** of total investments.



**Health** projects, accounting for **8%** of SFD investments, focused on improving access to primary healthcare services and supporting reproductive health through providing training for rural health workers (particularly females).

SFD also continued—to a limited extent—to implement projects targeting **groups with special needs (SNGs)**. These projects aim to provide support to the NGOs working with SNGs and those supporting community-based rehabilitation programs in rural areas. Due to lack of funding, no investments were committed to this sector.

SFD continued to support **rural development** through completing some relevant interventions in capacity building and financing of rural female and male producing groups and rehabilitating watersheds in rural areas (**1%** of investments).

SFD also continued to support community-based organizations through **training and organizational support**, aiming at enhancing their participation in development programs and projects through training and building human and institutional capacities. During the year, focus was given to forming and supporting local structures and motivating them to contribute to the development of their communities through the Rural Advocates Working for Development (RAWFD) and Empowerment for Local Development (ELD) Programs. These programs amounted to **5%** of SFD investments in 2015. The **Integrated Interventions Program (IIP)** continued implementing projects targeting the poorest areas in the country through multi-sector developmental interventions, operating through SFD's Branch Offices in different governorates across the country. Due to lack of funding, no investments were committed to this program.

In addition, SFD continued its contribution to supporting efforts towards the conservation and restoration of historical monuments and archaeological sites of significant cultural value and to building national and local capabilities in this field. The **Cultural Heritage** continued the implementation of the Sana'a-based Great Mosque, which received financial allocations, as well as the completion of some other projects. The sector's share amounts to **19%** of SFD's 2015 project investments.

SFD allocated **13%** of investments to support **small and microfinance programs and business development services**. The investments are intended to enable these programs to expand and improve the financial and non-financial services they provide to promote the creation of jobs.

## Program and Sector Investments in SFD IV

The Social Fund for Development (SFD) is a demand-driven organization that has taken an active role in targeting vulnerable groups and poor communities, particularly those located in remote rural areas. SFD targeting policies rely on poverty-related indicators as well as on qualitative tools that further identify the most impoverished areas and most needy communities.

During the time-period of SFD's Phase Four (2011–15), the country has experienced difficult conditions and challenging developments. Nonetheless, SFD managed to complete the implementation of 4,638 projects costing \$622 million (including 2,490 projects developed and completed during the mentioned period at a cost of \$306 million. Targeting within these projects is analyzed below.

### Targeting and Distribution of Allocations during Phase IV

The SFD uses three key strategies for targeting and allocating resources: geographic, program and social.

#### Geographic Targeting

A portion of the SFD Phase IV resources has been allocated based on need at the governorate and district levels. Needy areas have been identified based on the number of poor residents as well as the availability of services and quality of living conditions in the areas, relying on poverty-related indicators provided by the 2004 Census and 2005-06 Household Budget Survey as well as on qualitative tools that further identify the most impoverished areas and neediest communities.

During the period 2011–15, SFD has completed **1,167** projects under this type of targeting, costing approximately **\$223** million, or **73%** of total investments (Table 1).

#### Program Targeting

The SFD targets its efforts to help reach remote and poor communities with additional resources to its districts' allocation specified under the geographical targeting, with several programs developed including the *IIP* and *LIWP*. Other sectoral programs have been developed to bridge gaps in *girls' enrollment in basic education* in areas with low female enrollment, to introduce technology in schools and to encourage rainwater harvesting in areas suffering from scarce water. Programs & interventions in *cultural heritage, small & microfinance* and *capacity building* are also included in this type of targeting.

During the aforementioned period, the **1,199** projects have been completed costing about **\$80** million (26% of total investments).

## Social Targeting

The SFD plays a proactive role in targeting vulnerable groups. This includes groups with special needs such as persons with disabilities, at-risk women and children and the most underprivileged groups, including the socially marginalized people and male and female prisoners.

The SFD has completed about **124** projects through social targeting, at a cost of \$**3** million.

*Table 1: Completed projects and costs in 2011–15, by targeting type*

Targeting	No. of completed projects	Percentage (%)	Costs (million USD)	Percentage (%)
Geographic	1,167	47	223	73
Program	1,199	48	80	26
Social	124	5	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100</b>

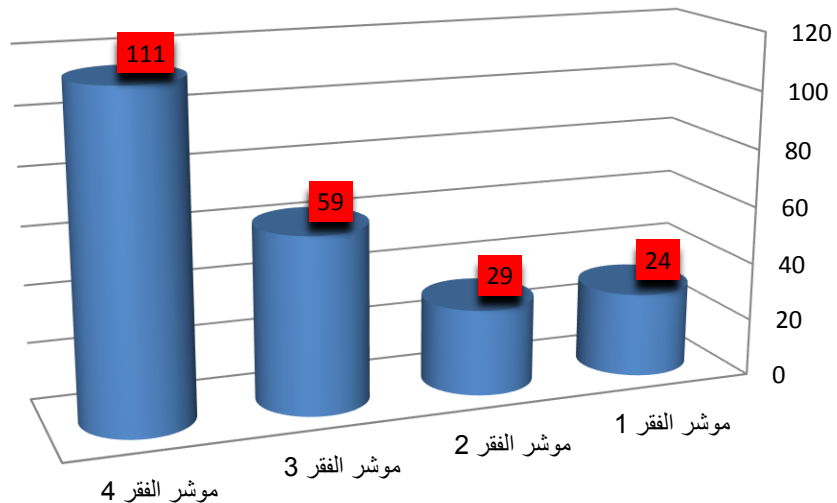
### Analysis of Geographic Targeting in 2011–15

Of the \$**223** million the SFD invested through geographic targeting, the projects and investments were allocated for the urban and rural areas across the four categories of village poverty index (VPI) as follows (see also figures 1 & 2):

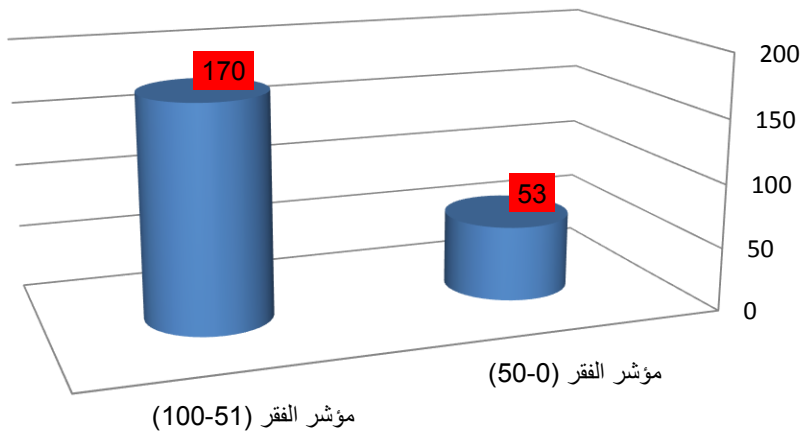
- **Group 1 (VPI of 0–25%):** This group includes the relatively better off (albeit located within rural poor and needy areas), and received \$**24** million (**11%** of the total geographic-targeting investments).
- **Group 2 (VPI of 26–50%):** This group received \$**29** million (**13%** of the total investments).
- **Group 3 (VPI of 51–75%):** This group is poor, and required more services than Groups 1 and 2; thus, it received \$**59** million (**27%** of the total investments).
- **Group 4 (VPI of 76–100%):** The populations under this group, residing in the poorest and most needy areas, utilized \$**111** million (**50%** of the total investments **in geographic targeting**).

As figures 1 and 2 show, during SFD IV (2011–15), \$**170** million (**76%** of the total geographically targeted investments) went to areas with a VPI above 50%, i.e. to the neediest and most impoverished areas, while \$**53** million (**24%**) went to the relatively better-off areas whose VPI is less than 50%.

**Figure 1:**  
Distribution of geographic-targeting-based investment during 2011-15, by targeted group (Million USD)



**Figure 2:**  
Distribution of geographic-targeting-based investment during 2011-15, by targeted group (Million USD)



## Education

*SFD's vision for the education sector is to assist and support the Ministry of Education (MoE) in achieving the declared global goals focusing on providing good education for all and the Millennium Development Goals related to providing basic education to all, enhancing gender equality and adult literacy, especially for females.*

### Progress indicators in developing and implementing projects

During the year, three projects at an estimated cost of \$92 thousand were approved. They aim to prepare a TOT training manual targeting trainers of the female vocational literacy students, print the Life Skills Guide of the reproductive health and nutrition of mother and child, and train female trainers on the Female Vocational Skills Guide and the Practical Nutrition and Reproductive Health Manual in Ibb Governorate. The sector completed 139 projects with a contractual cost of \$26.4 million expected to benefit 35,998 people including 51% females (Table 2). These projects reflected the SFD's objectives to reach the planned indicators in the fourth phase through the construction and renovation of 846 classrooms, building and furnishing of a kindergarten, institutional support to five kindergartens and training and qualification of about 1,200 teachers in formal schools, community education classrooms, and adult literacy centers, as well as the administrative staff and educational supervisors.

**Table 2: Education Indicators**

Indicator	2015	2011–15
Number of projects approved	3	1,124
Estimated cost of the projects approved (USD)	91,968	231,499,134.7
Number of completed projects	139	1,260
Contractual cost of completed projects (USD)	26,460,268.93	214,937,905.7
Disbursements (USD)	25,898,567.87	213,804,171.3
Direct beneficiaries of completed projects	35,998	324,837
Female beneficiaries of completed projects (%)	51	48
Temporary actual employment (workdays)	451,312	4,418,497

### Progress of SFD IV indicators (2011-2015)

Based on the SFD IV indicators, the SFD planned to build and renovate 9,000 classrooms to increase access to education in the targeted areas. The training and qualification plans targeted 1,400 teachers of the formal and non-formal education and 1,382 educational and administrative staff.

In order to achieve these indicators, SFD has, since 2011, developed and continued implementing 1,835 projects (including 1,124 projects approved during SFD Phase IV) at an estimated cost of \$396.4 million., and they aimed to improve and expand infrastructure, primary and secondary schools and kindergartens in order to increase males and females' equal access to pre-school, basic and secondary education.

The projects will encourage the enrollment of rural girls through advocacy activities, create access to appropriate basic education and literacy opportunities, promote decentralization of educational services through the construction of education offices in several districts of the governorates nationwide, contribute to the improvement and development of the curriculum of female vocational skills and the Life Skills Guide for rural women and build educational staff capabilities in the field of literacy and adult education in the target areas.

These projects include improvement and development of **infrastructure** of schools and kindergartens nationwide. The SFD has developed 1,479 projects at an estimated cost of \$349.2 million for the construction, renovation and furnishing of 12,224 classrooms, including 9,128 new classrooms, 3,096 renovated ones. These projects are expected to benefit about 365,120 students, 48% of them are females. The projects include the construction, equipping and furnishing of 20 kindergartens, the Children Early Development Center in the Capital City and the governorates of Hadhramaut, Aden, Lahj, Al-Maharah, Hajjah, Taiz and Al-Dhale', the improvement of infrastructure of 6 kindergartens in Al-Hudaidah, Ibb, Al-Baidha and Dhamar, and furnishing and equipping of 8 kindergartens in Hadhramaut and Al-Maharah.

In order to enhance the **institutional support** for the education offices and the promotion of decentralized educational services, SFD has developed 78 projects at an estimated cost of \$1.6 million for the construction, furnishing and equipping of 70 education offices in the governorates of Lahj, Hajjah, Shabwah, Marib, Hadhramaut, Dhamar, Al-Baidha, Al-Jawf, Capital City, Amran, Sa'adah, Al-Maharah, Sana'a, Ibb, Al-Mahweet, Al-Hudaidah, Raymah and Taiz, and the restoration and furnishing of five education offices affected by the armed conflict or occupation by IDPs in the target districts in Lahj, Abyan and Taiz.

In **capacity building**, SFD developed 128 projects at an estimated cost of 2.3 million, of which 105 projects have been completed, 23 ongoing. These projects aimed to train 7,168 administrative staff and counsellors for schools and education offices, the teachers in the classrooms of formal and informal education, facilitators of community classrooms, the formations and student groups, parent councils, literacy centers trainers and the social community influencing figures in the areas targeted by rural girl education.

*The table below shows the progress of the result indicators:*

Result Indicator		2015	Completed during 2011–15	SFD IV indicators (planned)
Number of classrooms	New	691	6,314	9,000
	Repaired	149	2,843	
	Total	840	9,157	
Beneficiary students	Boys	14,373	133,857	201,600
	Girls	13,267	118,703	158,400
Teachers in formal education trained	Males	43	232	100
	Females	8	226	100
Teachers in informal education trained	Males	1	30	1,000
	Females	716	2,672	
Female teachers in informal education qualified		175	411	200
Administrative and educational staff trained	Males	128	749	782
	Females	129	560	600

## **Projects by program and sub-sectors**

### **Activities completed in 2015**

During the year, the SFD completed about 139 projects at a contractual cost of \$26.4 million spent on various educational sub-sectors (improving and expanding infrastructure and facilitating access to public education, kindergarten, pre-school education, institutional building, expanding informal education and adult literacy, increasing access of rural girls to education, capacity building of the SFD team, the gifted education, vocational and reading literacy especially for young men and women.

### **Infrastructure**

- Building and furnishing 691 new classrooms, and restoring and rehabilitating 149 classrooms in 20 governorates. They are expected to benefit 27,640 students, including 48% females.
- Building, furnishing and equipping a kindergarten in Mariama area in Seyoun District (Hadhramaut) and improving the outer space as well as furnishing and equipping five kindergartens in each of the governorates of Hadhramaut and Al-Maharah.

- Building, furnishing and equipping the education offices in Aslam District (Hajjah) and Al-Hawak District (Al-Hudaidah), and restoring the education office in Tuban District (Lahj).
- Building female students' accommodating campus of the Faculty of Education in Abs District (Hajjah), with a capacity for 400 students.

### **Capacity building**

- Training 103 counselors (45 females) of adult literacy from several governorates on the Vocational Development Guide and training trainers on the manual.
- Training 58 classroom teachers and facilitators of community education in the districts of Bait Al-Faqih, Al-Mansouriyah and Al-Sokhnah (Al-Hudaidah), Maqbanah (Taiz), Wisab (Dhamar), Maswarah (Al-Baidha) and Damt (Al-Dhale'). The training focused on multi-grade class management and organization, strategies, methods and techniques of active learning, and lesson planning and evaluation.
- Training 470 teachers in adult literacy on the Life Skills for Rural Women Manual (in theory and practice), and training 241 teacher on community participation, characteristics of effective teacher and learning, teaching methods, and in the educational activities.
- Qualifying 175 literacy teachers from the governorates of Dhamar, Al-Baidha, Al Dhale and Abyan as trainers of the women vocational skills in cloths sewing and design, handicrafts and embroidery, beauty and home economics.
- Training 120 members of the parents' councils (34% of them mothers) from Maqbanah and Mawza' Districts (Taiz). The activities focused on the details of the parent councils' by-law
- Training 242 male and female students from Maqbanah and Mawza' Districts on the basics of drawing, sculpture, handcrafts, and first aid.
- Qualifying 150 gifted students in English language and computer literacy from the governorates of Taiz, Aden and the Capital City.
- Training 58 management staff of the departments of girls' education and community participation in Al-Hudaidah and Sana'a on strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation and the training of 96 supervisors of the literacy centers on planning and supervision;
- Training 25 female consultants on ToT Rural Life Skills Manual (in theory and practice)

### **Curriculum and manuals developed**



SFD printed the Women Handicrafts Skills curriculum for women's training centers and literacy classrooms (including sewing and design, handicrafts and embroidery, plastic art, photography and television, home economics).

### **Activities in progress**

The number of ongoing projects as of December 31, 2015 is about 456 projects worth nearly \$ 123.9 million. Contracts were signed for 340 of these projects, among which 117 projects reached 100% in physical achievement. The implementation has been suspended in these projects except for 23 projects, due to funding shortfall (as a main reason) as well as to lack of fuel, conflict inflicted partial or total destruction and to the unstable security situation.

### **Vocational Literacy Project (VOLIP)**

The Vocational Literacy Project (VOLIP) is a five-year program designed to reduce poverty. VOLIP is co-financed by the Islamic Development Bank, OPEC and the Yemeni government at a total cost of \$ 21.4 million. Its objective is to alleviate poverty, especially among the youth and women, targeting Al-Hudaidah, Lahj, Sana'a, and Al-Mukalla. The activities provide the participants appropriate skills and access to cash in order to achieve growth. The project also addresses children dropouts by returning them to school, achieves proficiency in reading and writing and provides unemployed youth and women with vocational skills that meet the market needs and then grant them access to financial services in order to facilitate the integration of target groups in the economic and social development at the local and national levels.

### **VILOP Specific Objectives**

1. Facilitate the enrollment of 9,000 children at the age group 9-15 years in informal education to provide them enrollment access in basic education.
2. Improve employment opportunities and vocational and reading literacy for 4,000 unemployed youth at the age of 16-30 years (60% females) through providing them access to proficiency in reading, writing and math skills and giving them vocational and entrepreneurial skills as needed in the labor market.
3. Strengthen economic activity of working women through literacy and vocational skills and acquisition of vocational skills as needed by the labor market. It targets 4,000 women in the age group of 31-50 years.
4. Provide access to micro-credit for 60% of the target unemployed youth and working women in order to help them create their small businesses, by providing technical support to the beneficiaries and microfinance institutions.
5. Strengthen the capacities of partners as governmental or non-governmental institutions in the management and implementation of the project suitably in order to ensure the quality of the outputs.

The components of the project in the ease of access to basic education, non-formal literacy professional literacy for youth, training of working women, access to microfinance services, capacity building.

### **VOLIP progress up-to-date**

The program developed its own information system, signed a MoU with its key partners, held coordination meetings, and agreed on policies and strategies and the general working principles.

It also held meetings with partners' representatives at the district and governorate levels. Also, it scanned the data of the governmental Central Statistics Office selecting 17 districts (based on the poverty indicators, the illiteracy rate, the number of unemployed, and the proportion of the non-enrolled children in basic education, as well as based on the indicators of population density and geographical distribution). The program team also assessed the quality of services provided in the governmental technical and vocational institutes, and implemented three key studies that aimed to select the target groups of children, youth and women workers. Community-based studies covered 96 target villages with a focus on children dropped out and non-enrolled in education in the age group of 9-15 years. The team produced a database of the relevant children, and conducted focal group discussions with this category touching on their challenges to get enrolled in the school or resume their learning process.

The team carried out a labor market study in 17 districts of Al-Hudaidah, Hadhramaut, Sana'a, and Lahj Governorates to understand the youths' skills and experiences and small businesses and to identify their needs they conducted 12,000 individual interviews with young men and women workers, and 100 focus group discussions in the same areas. The activity has produced a database of 12,000 young men and working women that has helped gain access to the target group and take the appropriate decision.

But, due to the unfortunate events that swept Yemen, several activities were postponed. Despite all these security challenges, the Social Fund for Development, along with its central, local and community partners, was able to implement and complete a number of activities for the three main components of the project (vocational literacy for youth, training of working women, and providing access to informal basic education).

During the year, the program selected 4,000 people of the target group of youth and working women based on the database and the endorsed criteria. It also conducted admission tests and interviews for 42 applicants to work as coordinators of training activities in the target governorates. It coordinated with the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training and developed templates of quality evaluation in the ministry's institutes and for its supervision activities. Lists of the first batch of participants from the 4 governorates were classified as 2,806 youth and 1,325

working women (between the ages of 16-30 years). These participants will have access to the training and qualification. Because of the war and armed conflict that has plagued Yemen, training began late in June 2015 and in only Al-Hudaidah and Hadhramaut Governorates.

On the institutional part, a database was created for 8,000 youths and working women that included data of each beneficiary. The process also included conducting tests and interviews for 42 participants to select qualified field coordinators in the target governorates. The program also coordinated with the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training to identify templates for quality evaluation in its vocational institutes, and for its inspection and guidance activities, in addition to conducting field visits to Al-Mukalla City and Al-Hudaidah Governorate for evaluating, supervising and meeting with the participants.

### **Cash for Social Services in Education**

This program aims to create temporary jobs for about 1,150 young men and women who graduated from university, high school or diploma education. The participants are provided with capacity building to work as teachers and facilitators in basic education and adult literacy or to contribute to facilitating access to education services in the target communities. The project expects to create approximately 750,000 working days/person.

The SFD has selected the target areas and participants in 37 areas based on a field survey and in consultation with various partners at multiple levels. Accordingly, 1,500 participants were selected in order to utilize their services after their capacities have been built. Contracting procedures were completed for about 331 rural female teachers. But the project's activities have stopped due to funding suspension.

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### **Box 1:**

### **Trainees seeing tip of the iceberg, VOLIP blossoms**

*"I struggled hard to raise my children, and I worked in a number of private schools for little wages. After 18 years of service, I found myself without a job facing a significant commitment to my family. I and some women in the neighborhood joined the first VOLIP training group in making desserts and types of pastries. After the training, I started making various types of such products, printed business cards and posted announcements in my Facebook and Instagram to promote my business."*

**Jawaher Abdullah Al-Muhammadi**  
**(41 years, a poor mother of four, from Al-Mukalla City)**

*"I benefited the most of this training; I attended the beekeeping and local honey production classes. This work perfectly fits my environment where I live. I began to invest the knowledge and skills I had gained in the training. I established a small business in beekeeping and purchased three beehives. I plan to expand my business when VOLIP starts the lending process."*

**Y'aish Abdullah Al-Qudaimi**  
**(27 years, living in a large family in Al-Mehsam Village, Bajil District, Al-Hudaidah. BA holder, but had not found a job).**

*"My husband allowed me to join a training on bride beautification, and thus my long awaited dream became true. I was good at learning the basics of cosmetology, and the training bestowed me with considerable secrets of this field. I thank all those who contributed to the success of this work and opened the door for such livelihood opportunities. I am now working in my house in clearing the face skin, hair cutting and dye, and doing all beautification for brides. I plan to open my own shop."*

**Ashjan Aljaidi (from a relatively better-off family)**

*"I learned a lot from this course. Praise be to God, I saved the stipend I received from the SFD and bought a sewing machine, which opened for me a door of a new income generating livelihood. I now began to sew clothes for the people, and I support my husband to meet the needs of my household and children."*

**Siniah Sa'eed Mar'i**  
**(from low-income household, married and a mother of 6 children, with a husband working in a temporary job)**

*"My family's conditions did not allow me to complete my education. I have worked in several temporary jobs in order to support my family. I got a precious opportunity in computer and internet training. Actually the training supported me in my life. It enabled me to work in an internet café. Thanks to all those who thought of youth employment and their capacity building. "*

**Naji Miftah**

*"I was trained on mobile phones maintenance. I had not had any skills in this field. Now, I can assemble or change any part of the device. I can diagnose any malfunction in any type of mobile phones. I rushed to learn this profession which had not existed in my village to serve the community."*

**Mohammed Ali Hussein**

**(19 years, student at the Faculty of Law, from Shejainah Village, Al-Sokhnah District, Al-Hudaidah).**

## Health

The SFD vision of this sector is to support the efforts of the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) to raise the percentage of coverage in basic health services, maternal and neonatal services and to strengthen the performance of health system and the management of human resources, in order to contribute to the achievement of the health Millennium Development Goals.

### Progress update during 2015

During 2015, the SFD developed six emergency projects to respond to the conflict impact in the most affected areas. The projects' cost was around \$309,000. Four of these aimed to support the MoHP office in Lahj Governorate with two 4WD vehicles equipped with mobile clinic for reproductive health services, to Al-Wahat Hospital, and a third vehicle to support the supply and supervision functions of the reproductive health warehouses and an electric generator for the medical warehouses of the Health Office of Al-Hawtah. The two other projects aimed to support the MoPHP Office in Taiz Governorate with an ambulance for the emergency unit, and supply of electric generators for 6 health facilities.

Some 22 projects with contractual cost of \$1.1 million were completed during the year with expectation to benefit 26,124 people (50% females). Six projects supported the infrastructure of 6 health facilities, while the remaining projects aimed to train health personnel in the integral child healthcare, home care for the mother and newborn, health management and health teams, psychosocial rehabilitation for victims of crises and care of premature infants and newborns.

**Table 3: Health Indicators**

Indicator	2015	2011–15
Number of projects approved	6	300
Estimated cost of the projects approved (USD)	309,000	29,877,316.83
Number of completed projects	22	374
Contractual cost of completed projects (USD)	1,123,205	26,637,189
Disbursements (USD)	1,117,066	26,598,122
Direct beneficiaries of completed projects	26,124	1,735,068

Female beneficiaries of completed projects (%)	50	64
Temporary actual employment (workdays)	7,597 <sup>1</sup>	330,748 <sup>2</sup>

### Progress update during SFD IV (2011–15)

According to the SFD IV indicators, the SFD planned to build, renovate, furnish and equip 100 health facilities to increase access to primary healthcare and maternal and newborn services in the target areas and services. It also planned to furnish and equip 50 health facilities, train 3,875 middle-level health workers and community midwives, and qualify 840 community midwives and health staff in the target areas.

In order to achieve these objectives, the SFD has developed (during the period 2011–15) a total of 487 health projects at an estimated cost of \$55.4 million. Of these, 374 projects were completed worth \$26.6 million benefiting about 1.7 million people (47% females). However, there are still 106 ongoing projects and 7 projects that have been canceled for funding shortfall.

These projects aim to build, renovate, rehabilitate, furnish and equip 60 health units, 31 health centers and hospitals, 10 motherhood and childhood centers, 30 basic obstetric emergency centers and 23 comprehensive obstetric emergency centers across the country. In addition, the projects aimed to train and qualify 2,655 community midwives in the target areas, train and qualify 3,406 middle-level health workers, doctors and medical assistants from primary health care facilities. The below table shows the cumulative progress of the result indicators:

Result Indicator		Completed		
		2015	(during 2011–2015)	SFD IV indicators (planned)
Number of health facilities built / renovated		4	100	100
Number of health facilities furnished and equipped		6	69	50
Number of community midwives qualified		0	255	240
Number of community midwives trained		42	2,078	2000
Number of health personnel qualified	males	60	662	300
	Females	32	220	300

<sup>1</sup>Training projects not included

<sup>2</sup>Training projects not included

Number of health personnel trained	males	107	4681	1125
	Females	50	768	750

## Projects completed by programs and sub-sectors in 2015

### a. Infrastructure

The teams completed six projects to improve the infrastructure of basic health care services at a contractual cost of \$530,780 million expected to benefit 25,743 people in the target areas (50% females). The projects included the below interventions:

- Building a health unit in Al-Nakhlah Village, Al-Haimah Al-Dakhliyah District (Sana'a).
- Building a health unit in Al-Hamasiyah Village (Al-Luhaiyah District, Al-Hudaidah Governorate), provided with all required operational equipment. The unit provides Al-Hamasiyah and other neighboring villages with services of pregnant women care, family planning, vaccination and first aid services for women and children. This health unit is expected to serve between 3,000 to 4,000 people.
- Renovating all facilities of Al-Ribat Ashoub Health Center in Maqbanah District (Taiz), adding a medical incinerator, ground tank for water, medical equipment office furniture and an electric generator. This center provides its services to about 16,741 people in 16 villages and includes such services (various check-up services for men, women and children, immunization services, hit needles and simple surgery, reproductive health, family planning, natural childbirth, health education, integral care for child health, community care, laboratory diagnostic services and X-ray).
- Restoring the central maintenance workshop building of the Health Office of Taiz Governorate, and providing it with office furniture, electrical, electronic and mechanical tools needed for the workshop mandates that tends to maintain tools, equipment, electronics and electric generators for various health facilities and train specialists on maintenance in these health facilities.
- Building a health unit in Al-Nakhlah Village, Al-Haimah Al-Dakhliyah District (Sana'a) consisting of 4 rooms and their facilities. The support also provided all required operational staff and equipment; a community midwife, a nurse, administrator and a qualified health advisor. This health unit provides reproductive health, immunization, check-up services for about 4,122 rural people covering 11 neighboring villages.



- Re-equipping and furnishing the health unit in Abr-Othman Village eastern of Khanfar District (Abyan), which had been built by the SFD and then its assets were looted during the events that swept Abyan. This new support is designed to enable the unit to re-provide needed services to about 2,500 people in the village and six other neighboring villages.
- Delivering the required equipment for 10 schools in Abs and Hajjah Cities.

## **B. Capacity building**

Eight projects worth \$465 thousand have been completed, aiming to increase the number of primary healthcare providers and enhance their capacities and knowledge.

Some of these projects have responded to the ongoing-armed conflicts in the most affected areas. In this regard, the SFD provided training to 25 psychologists to qualify them as national trainers in psychosocial rehabilitation of victims of crises in the Capital City, Al-Hudaidah, Dhamar and Sa'adah Governorates. The training aims to provide support to the psychosocially afflicted people.

Training was also provided to 5 male and female physicians working in Haradh General Hospital and the Republican Hospital Authority (Hajjah) in healthcare of premature infants and newborns in addition to 16 general practitioners from 7 districts of Ibb Governorate. The training focused on mental health and recognition of psychological and physical disorders and treating them, referral to specialized centers, and health education for family and community.

The SFD also upgraded 35 high-school graduates (17 female) in Al-Maharah Governorate in a three-year diploma program in professional nursing, laboratories and paramedics. Similarly, 40 male and female one-year nursing diploma holders in Taiz Governorate have been upgraded to three-year graduates, with priority given to technicians working in main hospitals in Taiz City, followed by health centers, with the former being referral facilities and the neediest to nursing staff.

The SFD also trained 42 community midwives (CMWs) from Shabwah and Ibb Governorates on community-based maternal and neonatal health. The training provided the midwives with knowledge and skills required to provide healthcare for mothers before and after childbirth and during pregnancy, as well as attending emergency delivery, care of infants and newborns and neonatal resuscitation. The program also included provision of skills to conduct home visits and provide healthcare for mothers, children and girls of childbearing age. The female participants received kits containing tools and equipment for neonatal resuscitation. Likewise, 20 CMWs have been trained from the Capital City, and Marib, Sana'a, Al-Mahweet and Al-Jawf Governorates as trainers on the community maternal and neonatal healthcare program. The activity included practical training and field visits. Moreover, the SFD trained 12 female nurses working in Haradh General and Republican Hospitals (Hajjah) on healthcare of the premature and newborn healthcare.

In addition, the SFD provided training to 48 health workers (29 females) from 10 districts of Sa'adah Governorate on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI),

focusing on reducing morbidity and mortality among children under five years as well as to 24 primary-healthcare services providers in rural health centers and hospitals in 10 districts of the governorate on health education. The training aimed to strengthen health workers' knowledge, information and educational skills to change the incorrect practices in order to prevent diseases and enhance public health.

In addition, the SFD trained 50 school management members and social workers (including 17 females) from ten schools in Hajjah and Abs Cities on school mental health and providing educational, psychological and social support services.

Finally, six-month training on health management was provided to 49 health staff (12 female) of Health Offices in 9 districts of Amran Governorate. The training aimed to provide participants with the knowledge and skills necessary to improve performance in health services.

### C. Developing policies/strategies

During the year, the SFD supported the Ministry of Public Health and Population, by developing the National Human Resources Strategy, and launching it at a workshop attended by all partners. The strategy was drafted in Arabic and English and both versions were printed.

### Ongoing activities

The number of ongoing projects from 2011 to 2015 was about 106 at an estimated cost of \$27 million. Of those, 84 projects included contract signing worth \$18 million. Of the latter, 25 projects achieved 100% in performance, while the work has stopped in the remaining projects except eight projects, due to funding suspension as the largest obstacle.

The below table shows ongoing and completed projects during 2015, and cumulatively during SFD IV (2011-2015)

Sectors / sub-programs	Projects developed in 2015		Projects completed in 2015		Projects under construction as of end of 2015		Projects completed (2011–2015)	
	Number of projects	Estimated cost (\$)	Number of projects	Contractual cost (\$)	Number of projects	Contractual cost (\$)	Number of projects	Contractual cost (\$)
Institutional building	1	50,000	3	137,914	7	594,467	16	977,413
Health Education			0	0	2	365,909	6	1,053,036
Secondary health care			0	0	4	1,405,943	1	115,977

Primary health care	2	114,000	12	882,601	37	4,344,230	136	9,153,272
Psychological health			3	44,206	14	69,321	39	571,588
Reproductive Health	3	145,000	3	42,895	93	7,290,218	167	14,278,045
Newborn health			1	15,589	1	6,160	3	45,923
Social Fund staff qualification			0	0	0	0	5	437,424
Cash for social services			0	0	4	3,815,214	1	4,512
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>309,000</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,123,205</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>18,073,826</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>26,637,190</b>

### Motherhood and Childhood Health Voucher Program

The program aims to secure regular provision with health vouchers in order to have an access to safe motherhood, neonatal and family planning services for women, including displaced ones. The program covers the governorates of Taiz, Sana'a, Al-Hudaidah, Hadhramaut and the slum areas in the Capital City.

Pregnant women will be provided with financial incentives to cover the transportation fees, food and accommodation (including the escort) for women whom will be admitted to hospital during the delivery, and to cover any relevant complications for the mothers and the newborn. It will also provide health vouchers to treat obstetric fistula.

### Progress update as of 2015

Several activities took place during the preparatory phase of the project, notably the institutional arrangements, building capacities of staff and developing strategies and guides, selecting work areas, distributing vouchers, selecting and training health providers, designing and printing vouchers, social marketing campaign and establishing management system for the project and monitoring and evaluation.

The SFD commenced preparations to gradually implement the project in the target governorates in addition to the districts of Manakhah (Sana'a) and Al-Shamaiteen (Taiz).

In the above two districts, the project team selected and trained 71 distributors and supervisors (87% females) to facilitate communication and distribute health vouchers in the local communities. In addition, the team selected and trained 59 health service providers in these two districts in order to take part in the implementation of the program. About 7 thousand health vouchers were printed

and distributed. However, these activities have been put on hold due to the suspension of funding.

### **Integrated nutrition interventions and conditional cash transfers (2013–17)**

This is a three-year intervention in nutrition aiming at providing safety net in the cash-for-work program through the community health volunteers who carry out activities in three malnutrition affected districts of Al-Hudaidah Governorate where malnutrition indicators are the highest in Yemen. The project also provides financial incentives to the target groups in order to encourage them to ensure they have continuing access to health services in general and nutrition services for children under five and pregnant women and lactating mothers in specific.

The integrated nutrition services aim to improve nutritional behaviors by mean of implementing a set of activities including pre-screening for severely acute malnutrition cases. The positive cases are to be referred to the health facilities for treatment and to receive awareness on nutrition, and they will receive conditional financial assistance for participation in the nutritional and health awareness activities.

The project targets 4,800 poor women to be selected from beneficiaries of the Social Welfare Fund. The beneficiary women should be either pregnant or mothers of children under two years of age.

Several activities took place in the context of the integrated nutrition interventions and conditional cash transfers, including institutional arrangements, staff capacity building, selecting the target households and a set of other field activities. The project team held meetings with all parties concerned with both sectors, including health offices, the Social Welfare Fund, and local and international NGOs.

## Groups with Special Needs

*The SFD works with partners to engage with the Special Needs Groups (SNGs) by means of promoting social integration and equal rights and opportunities for children with disabilities and children who are vulnerable to abuse in order to achieve the MDGs.*

This sector aims to achieve access to greater number of children with disability & at risk, contribute in improving living quality of the target children and participate in developing local capacities as well as to increase sensitivity to this group of children.

### Progress in project development and implementation

Under those objectives, the SFD's interventions during the SFD IV have focused on the development of policies and strategies based on participatory and human rights approaches, support of infrastructure, improvement of quality education and health services provided to people with special needs, building the service providers' capabilities and expanding the establishment of programs targeting community-based rehabilitation and education services provided to the visually impaired, autistic children, children with learning difficulties. It also aims at supporting birth registration programs, and building the capacity of providers of early detection services.

### Progress update (2011-15)

In order to achieve the sector's goals during SFD Phase Four, the SFD developed 271 projects at an estimated cost of more than \$15.5 million, and completed 236 projects directly benefiting approximately 20 thousand people (43% female), and created 332 thousand workdays approximately (Table 4).

**Table 4: SNGs Indicators**

Indicator	2015	2011-15
Number of projects approved	0	271
Estimated cost of the projects approved (USD)	0	15,545,011
Number of completed projects	22	236
Contractual cost of completed projects (USD)	1,343,858	9,764,969
Disbursements (USD)	122,189	6,733,249
Direct beneficiaries of completed projects	763	19,959
Female beneficiaries of completed projects (%)	49	43
Temporary actual employment (workdays)	16,994	331,940

Based on the SFD IV indicators, SFD planned to integrate 5,000 children in the public schools, and it managed to integrate 6,877 children of whom 3,654 females. The below table shows progress in the results indicator during this period.

### Result-based Indicators

Results Indicator	2015		Completed (during 2011–2015)	SFD IV indicators (planned)
Children with special needs integrated in public schools	Males	434	3,223	2,500
	Females	435	3,654	2,500
	<b>Total</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>6,877</b>	<b>5,000</b>

#### Progress update during 2015

The SFD completed 22 projects at a cost surpassing \$1.3 million (Table 4), focusing on four sub-sectors as follows:

#### Inclusive and Special Education

*This program aims to contribute to integrating children with special needs in public education as well as educating and rehabilitating children enrolled in centers that provide special education.* This is to support the efforts of ministries of education and social affairs through the provision of institutional support for the departments of education and local organizations working in disability and centers of special education in several governorates, establishment of classrooms, rehabilitation, furnishing and equipping of inclusive schools, establishment of educational resources rooms, training of personnel and provision to these schools, centers and associations with all means and educational tools. During 2015, the SFD completed 10 projects that aimed to rehabilitate and integrate 869 students (435 female) with audio, visual and intellectual disabilities and learning difficulties in public schools through the following activities:

#### Infrastructure

SFD has constructed 15 classrooms, 5 educational resources rooms, 8 bathrooms, 5 engineering facilities and 19 furnished and equipped classrooms and 12 resources rooms in 14 inclusive-education schools in the governorates of Taiz, Ibb, Al-Hudaidah, Dhamar, Al-Baidha, Hajjah, and Amran. SFD has also equipped two inclusive education schools in Al-Zquirah Sub-district of Al-Shamaiteen District (Taiz) with specialized educational devices, and 5 equipped schools with mathematical tools in Al-Hudaidah.

#### Training

SFD provided training to 262 teachers, social workers, educational administrators and community-based rehabilitation workers in 25 public schools, vocational institutes and centers, especially in Taiz, Ibb, Al-Hudaidah, Dhamar, Al-Baidha, Hajjah and Amran on the integration mechanism, assessment and diagnosis,

methods of education with hearing and visually impaired persons, planning individual plans, characteristics of people with disability, behavior correction, designing teaching strategies to treat those with special needs, life skills and preparation and production of educational aids.

Training was also provided to 56 school and inclusive-education counselors in Hajjah City and Abs and Al-Mahabishah Districts (Hajjah) on methods of education, integration and its mechanisms, and the operation of resource rooms. Similarly, SFD has trained 82 teachers, social workers and educational instructors from 7 public schools in the city of Hajjah on the assessment and diagnosis of people with learning difficulties and their education and therapeutic needs, operation of the resources rooms, and a baseline assessment and post-training on the performance of teachers and students with learning difficulties and on relevant educational needs to these schools. Finally, SFD conducted audio tests for 56 students from the integration targeted schools in Al-Zquirah (Al-Shamaiteen, Taiz).

### **Awareness**

SFD educated 38 local gatherings (teachers, parents councils, religious preachers, local councils, students, committees of the Community-Based Rehabilitation, and the populations in Al-Shamaiteen (Taiz), Abs (Hajjah) and Raydah (Amran) on the concepts of inclusive education and integration

Similarly, school administrators and counselors of the education office in Hajjah City have been educated on people with learning difficulties and the importance of involving them in education.

SFD also adapted the assessment and scanning tests of people with learning difficulties to the Yemeni context, curriculum and Yemen's experience in special education schools and inclusive education centers. The tests were approved by the Ministry of Education.

### **Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR)**

Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) is a strategy aimed at rehabilitating and providing equal opportunities of social integration and inclusion to all persons with disabilities in the local community, and it is implemented through consolidating the efforts of persons with disabilities themselves, their families, organizations and communities. This program aims to reach to children with disabilities in rural areas and provide them access to services and opportunities through the establishment of community-based rehabilitation programs in the rural areas. In 2015, this sector continued its support of CBR activities through the completion of two projects; the first project aimed to improve and strengthen the ongoing CBR program services in the city of Rada' (Al-Baidha), and the second one aimed to establish CBR services in Bilad Al-Ta'am District (Raymah) through surveys and medical diagnostic check-ups for children with disabilities, and to educate 143 families of children with disability through qualifying workers, educating 520 others on disability, rehabilitating 180

children, training 48 CBR workers, community committees on community-based rehabilitation, early detection, growth delay, movement arts, Braille reading method for the blind. In addition to furnishing and equipping two classrooms at a kindergarten with educational aids, furnishing a CBR room with office equipment and tools needed to provide natural therapy services and rehabilitation programs for children with disabilities.

### **Early Childhood Development**

SFD focuses on child development from age (0-8 years) through a number of multiple activities that look at early childhood from multiple service angles (educational, health, psychologically), building on the SFD's multisector capacities. SFD completed 5 projects targeted 3,689 boys and girls through the following activities:

- Establishing early detection and early intervention services in 11 hospitals and health centers in Taiz City and Amran City.
- Training 78 physicians, medical assistants and specialists from 11 public hospitals and health facilities, and 5 disability associations in the two cities on early detection of disability, functional diagnosis, care and treatment, data analysis and record keeping.
- Furnishing and equipping early detection rooms in 10 health centers with relevant aids and supplies.
- Training 21 teachers and specialists from Al-Noor Institute for the Blind and two similar associations in Aden and Lahj on early intervention for children with visual impairment. SFD also supported those institutions with measuring sales and visual aids (magnifiers).
- Printing two manuals for trainers and trainees on the early detection of disability, and distributed them to 110 health centers across the country.

### **Protection**

*This program aims to contribute to improving the quality of life for vulnerable children at risk of abuse (orphans, street children, working children from IDP camps, and trafficked children), the elderly and the marginalized categories by improving the infrastructure of centers that provide services to these groups. Also SFD enhances the capacities of programs and partners that support and protect these children, and develops systems and mechanisms that provide protection for children.*

During the year, SFD:

- Built, equipped and furnished temporary Children Social Protection Center in Haradh town (Hajjah) benefiting 800 trafficked children, children in conflict with the law, street children, working children and children in violence.
- Educated 77 children in conflict with the law and street children on child laws and rights, psychological counseling and training on life skills.



- Trained 25 workers with children in conflict with the law in the central prison in Taiz City. The training touched on the Juvenile Law, juvenile children's problems and ways to address them.
- Trained 134 workers of the temporary Children's Social Protection Center, the Office of Social Affairs and Labor, the local council in Haradh town, and care home of orphans in Hajjah City, the Safe Childhood center in Al-Modaffar District (in Taiz City) on protection and psychological rehabilitation and tracing the children, the development of children's life skills, the basics of administrative functions of the social welfare centers, manual of the professional guidance and implementation of the follow-up and evaluation of the vocational guidance program, concepts of alternative and subsequent family-based and institutional care, effective educational supervision with the street children and the polarization and referral program.
- Finalized a field survey of street children in Al-Qahirah, Salah and Al-Modaffar Districts (Taiz).
- Provided Safe Childhood Center in Al-Modaffar District with some furniture and equipment.

Sectors / sub-programs	Projects developed in 2015		Projects completed in 2015		Projects under implementation in 2015		Projects completed (2011–2015)	
	No. of projects	Estimated cost (\$)	No. of projects	Contractual cost (\$)	No. of projects	Estimated cost (\$)	No. of projects	Estimated cost (\$)
Inclusive and special education	0	0	10	682,552	16	1,102,823	88	4,217,955
CBR	0	0	2	51,233	10	534,650	24	731,778
Early Childhood Development	0	0	5	101,035	5	1,097,904	31	868,153
Protection	0	0	5	528,923	3	40,630	66	2,878,037
Institutional building	0	0	0	0	1	14,800	27	1,215,914
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,363,743</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2,790,807</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>9,911,837</b>

### Project implementation during 2015

During 2015, there were 35 ongoing projects. Funding shortfall and then security challenges were the key obstacles that have led to suspending some of these projects. Of those projects, 11 were completed, 4 closed after their main activities were completed and 20 stopped (9 projects for funding shortfall and security conditions and 11 projects stalled for lack of funding only). As well, the 2015 plan of the sector has not been developed as a result of funding suspension.

### **Box 3:**

#### **A dream came true!**

When I was too young, I have been dreaming about going to a school like all my peer neighbors. I was wondering about how to reach this school while I was deaf, and the Khamir town did not have any school or a classroom for those suffering hearing difficulties. My sister, my elder brother and I (all deaf) were suffering hearing impairment and we continued to put pressure on our parents to register us in a school to learn like others peer kids. Our pressure was crowned with success and we registered in a schools that did not have qualified staff or educational aids. Therefore, our suffering continued.

Amidst the suffering, the SFD ignited the first spark for hope when it started constructing classrooms for the deaf in the Al Salam School for boys and Al Shaima School for girls. We thought that the SFD role would stop here, but our hope again grew when SFD continued its support to us by supplying the resources rooms and classrooms with aids and equipment and then by training teachers with capacities in sign language, speaking exercises, methods of education for the deaf and other interventions.

We kept observing a daily process of building place and man, and along that process our simple dream to gain access to our right to education became much closer than any time before. This dream was crowned by being involved in awareness campaigns, which supported all integration schools. The campaigns were an essential opportunity so that experienced staff in other schools can transfer their experiences to our new classrooms.

And the public schools accepted to understand who the people with disability are and why it should accept them. The campaigns also delivered its messages telling the local NGOs to meet its commitment to this group of the community. All these activities combined have been integral and have ensured a real start for us to reach our right to education that we dreamed about.

These activities have shown that the SFD managed to have a dream become a living reality.

**Student / Mohammed Ibrahim Atif**

## WATER & ENVIRONMENT

*SFD interventions in the **water sector** contribute to increasing water service coverage in needy communities through supporting projects that rely on renewable water sources such as rainwater, springs, and surface water as the first option; if not available or not applicable, then groundwater is considered as the second option.*

*In the **sanitation sector**, SFD's interventions focus on conducting hygiene campaigns to deliver information on three issues: sanitation (proper disposal of feces), proper hand washing, and water treatment at the point of use.*

SFD's interventions in water and sanitation in 2015 focused on achieving the aforementioned goals through developing, implementing and completing projects that contribute to providing the population with improved water to help achieve the national goals as well as increasing sanitation coverage by educating the rural population on the importance of sanitation as well as by implementing sanitation projects. SFD also continued to rehabilitate and re-operate water and sanitation projects in the areas affected by the recent events in Yemeni urban and rural areas as well as to provide support to the IDPs whenever possible.

### Water sector

The Water and Environment Unit (WEU) aims through this sector to provide access to improved water sources by beneficiaries, particularly vulnerable rural communities, in accordance with the national definition for water coverage<sup>1</sup>.

#### 1- The progress in implementing and developing projects

Table 5 below shows progress in projects implementation for 2015 and cumulative progress for 2011-2015.

**Table 5: Water Indicators**

Indicator	2015	2011–15
Number of projects approved	0	1,113
Estimated cost of the projects approved (USD)	0	326,382,931
Number of completed projects	147	735
Contractual cost of completed projects (USD)	21,849,206	80,619,353
Disbursements (USD)	4,919,736	88,476,594

<sup>1</sup> The national definition of water coverage is "The availability of 30l/c.d. of improved quality water within fetching time not more than 30 minutes' roundtrip year-round". Improved water includes: covered rainwater tanks, protected wells and springs, and open surface water such as dam lake/open rainwater cistern with roughing filter.

Direct beneficiaries of completed projects	190,566	866,716
Female beneficiaries of completed projects (%)	49	50
Temporary actual employment (workdays)	1,179,298	4,333,846

## 2 –The progress in achieving phase 4 target indicators

The progress in achieving phase 4 target indicators is shown in the below table. It's clear from this table that all the achieved indicators have highly exceeded the target indicators. Generally, it is noticed that despite the negative impact of the conflict on SFD and Yemen during the period 2011-2015, SFD has been successful to have achieved and sometimes exceeded the planned indicators.

Result Indicator	2015	Cumulative (2011–15)	Fourth stage indicators (planned)
Beneficiaries provided with access to improved water	186,799	774,251	646,000
Storage capacity for improved water (m <sup>3</sup> )	693,596	2,909,024	2,240,000
Storage capacity for unimproved water (m <sup>3</sup> )	13,255	1,839,102	1,690,000

## 3 –The progress in projects according to subsectors:

The following table shows the progress in projects for each sub-sector separately.

Sub-sector	Developed in 2015		Completed in 2015		Projects under implementation as per end of 2015		Completed projects 2011-2015	
	No. of Projects	Est. Cost (\$)	No. of Projects	Contracted Amount (\$)	No. of Projects	Contracted Amount (\$)	No. of Projects	Contracted Amount (\$)
Covered Public Rainwater Harvesting cisterns	0	0	25	4,539,755	79	15,091,074	133	18,404,509
Uncovered Public Rainwater harvesting tanks	0	0	1	49,995	13	604,349	15	1,304,597
Rooftop rainwater harvesting cisterns	0	0	107	15,225,919	213	31,699,878	469	47,610,926
Groundwater	0	0	10	1,755,101	52	16,190,056	25	3,915,311
Surface water(Spring)	0	0	4	404,437	20	3,365,124	49	6,100,286
Training & Awareness (Water)	0	0	0	0	5	280,660	28	299,516
Dams	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	3,156,228

The components of completed projects during the period 2011-2015 for each subsector are as follows:

**a) Covered Public Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns:**

No. of completed projects is 133, and they include 197 covered cisterns, with total storage capacity of 224,150 cubic meter, 77 communal taps, 188 sedimentation basins and water networks with total length of 26,575 meter for extending the service to the communities.

**b) Rooftop Rainwater harvesting cisterns:**

No. of completed projects is 469; they include 56,606 cisterns with total storage capacity of 2,684,874 cubic meter.

**c) Uncovered Public Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns and Dams:**

No. of completed projects is 32, they include 5 cisterns, 14 new dams, 3 rehabilitated dams, 16 new karif<sup>1</sup> and 27 widened karif with total storage capacity of 1,839,102 cubic meter.

**d) Surface Water (Springs):**

These projects depend on spring as source of water, where it's collected in closed tanks and reach communities mostly by gravity through distribution networks. The number of completed projects is 49, which include 74 tanks, 47 public taps, 1,871 house connections, distribution water networks with total length 201,773 meter and 5 pumping units.

**e) Groundwater:**

This kind of projects depends on the groundwater as a source for providing communities with water. Those communities are living mostly in flat areas like the coastal strip where rainwater harvesting isn't practical and surface water isn't available. No. of completed projects is 25, they include 10 pumping units, 17 water collection tanks, 256,541 m water distribution networks, and 16,579 house connections.

**Water Scarcity Program**

This program was designed to target the neediest communities to the water service, and M 100 \$ was planned to be allocated for phase 4 to target 100 million persons. The implementation of the program started in 2011 and 184 projects have been completed so far worth \$23.2 M (SFD's contribution only) to serve 192,000 persons. The projects of this program and their outputs are included in the water subsectors mentioned above.

**Communication and coordination with partners**

Water & Environment Unit keeps participating in the monthly WASH cluster meeting, and provide the monthly progress reports as well as attending coordination meetings with other partners when the need arises.

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<sup>1</sup> Karif is manmade depression in the ground in impervious soil for collecting rainwater. There is no masonry work except at the inlet and outlet to protect it from erosion.

## BOX (4)

### Rooftop Rainwater harvesting cisterns for Al-Masha'ab Village

The area of Al-Masha'ab Village (**Al-Maghareb/ Wesab Al-Safel/Dhamar**) is accessed from Kilo 16 in Al-Hudaidah to Bait Al-Fakeeh, then through mountainous road to Al-Meshrafah. The area of the village is characterized by rough terrain, and some of its hamlets have no access except narrow path for pedestrians and animals. The area overlooks Wadi Al-Akhdhori, which is famous of **banana** farms. Terraces inlay the view everywhere planted with sorghum, and they reflect the dedicated hard work of the local people. The population of the village is 910 and they used to rely for fetching water on the heads of women and the back of donkeys from far water sources that need about 4hrs fetching time round trip, nevertheless, these water sources are not safe for drinking.

This situation caused the spread out of **water-borne** diseases, low school attendance, particularly for girls, and women full time involvement in fetching water with very few time allocated for children and home care.

The current war resulted in declining job opportunities in urban areas and consequently the movements of families to rural areas exerting more stress on the very limited water sources.

The village was targeted by the water scarcity program as it fully satisfies the program's selection criteria.

Community mobilization revealed rooftop rainwater harvesting is the community's preference.

SFD has supported the community in building 130 rooftop rainwater-harvesting cisterns with total storage capacity 5,200 m<sup>3</sup> and local materials and techniques were adopted and used.

When some community members were asked about their feelings after completing the project, their responses were as follows:

Hamoud Mohammed Yosef: "This is the first project since I knew myself"

Ahmed Qaid Al-Masha'ab (vulnerable): "I didn't believe I will have my own cistern like other people in the village".

Hamahem Saleh Ahmed (woman): "We used to fetch water from very far sources, now water is by the houses".

Mohammed Salem Al-Mansouri: "I feel as I own the earth treasures".

Ahmed Ali Es-haq: "Now my kids are relieved from the burden of fetching water and can go to school".

## Sanitation sector

### Introduction

The unit seeks through this sector to provide appropriate sanitation services via implementing wastewater collection and treatment systems and via communities' mobilization and awareness using community led total sanitation (CLTS) approach.

#### 1- The progress in implementing and developing projects

The progress in developing and implementing projects is shown in table (6).

**Table 6: Sanitation Indicators**

Indicator	2015	2011–15
Number of projects approved	2	220
Estimated cost of the projects approved (USD)	41,558	20,427,908
Number of completed projects	33	171
Contractual cost of completed projects (USD)	2,562,431	9,915,673
Disbursements (USD)	966,584	15,199,114
Direct beneficiaries of completed projects	244,796	1,185,880
Female beneficiaries of completed projects (%)	51	51
Temporary actual employment (workdays)	16,945	137,626

#### 2- The progress in achieving phase 4 target indicators

The progress in achieving phase 4 target indicators for this sector is shown in table (5). It can be concluded from this table that the achievements in the two indicators "No. of people with appropriate sanitation" and "No. of communities declared ODF" have overpassed the target indicators by 13% and 300% respectively. The reason behind the high deviation in the latter indicator is that all the target indicators have been modified in the previous review missions, but this indicator wasn't modified. In general, though of the hard time the country is passing through since 2011, SFD managed not only to achieve the target indicators, but to overpass them.

Result indicator	2015	Cumulative 2011-2015	Phase 4 Target Indicators
No. of people with appropriate sanitation	51,780	299,856	265,000
No. of communities declared open defecation free	239	961	240

#### 3- The progress of projects according to subsectors

The following table shows the progress in projects implementation for each sub-sector separately.

Subsector	Developed in 2015		Completed in 2015		Projects under implementation as per end of 2015		Completed projects 2011-2015	
	No. of	Est.	No. of	Contracted	No. of	Contracted	No. of	Contracted

	Projects	Cost (\$)	Projects	Amount (\$)	Projects	Amount (\$)	Projects	Amount (\$)
Wastewater Management	0	0	2	1,587,479	13	9,591,493	21	6,870,657
Solid Waste Management	0	0	1	121,781	1	1,165,321	3	334,358
Training & Awareness	2	41,558	29	465,275	36	874,119	141	1,659,831
Water and soil conservation	0	0	1	407,892	2	235,000	6	1,186,934

The components of completed projects during the period 2011-2015 for each sub-sector are as follows:

**a) Wastewater Management:**

Completed projects are 21 projects, and they include sewers of total length 117,287 meter, 3,820 inspection chambers, 2,814 manholes, and 5,557 house connections.

**b) Solid Waste Management:**

Completed projects are 3 and they include new slaughterhouse for Yarim City, rehabilitation of Hajjah city slaughterhouse and building and equipping the wholesale fish market in Ale'is, Al-Masilah (Al-Maharah Governorate).

**c) Training & Awareness:**

Completed projects are 141 most of them are hygiene campaigns using community- led total sanitation (CLTS) approach. The projects include 2,630 awareness campaigns and as a result of conducting these campaigns 961 communities were declared open defecation free (ODF).

**d) Water and Soil Conservation:**

Completed projects are 6 and they include a new public park in Marib City, 5 new public parks in Al-Mashhad, Al-Marawenah, Al-O'mmal City, Arrowdhah Ashargiah and Al-Hoshaishiah (Capital City), and 3 flood protection projects in Haradh, Al-Jawf and Hadhramaut.

**Shibam Hadhramaut Infrastructure Project**

This project includes the construction of new water, sewerage, electricity and telecommunication networks all under the ground and paving the surface above them with stone including storm water drainage. The cumulative physical progress as per end of 2015 has reached 96%.

**Implementation Status of Projects in the Field**

Due to the instability the country is passing through since the wake of 2015, and the halt of most fund agreements, the physical work in the field has stopped particularly during the period April-July 2015. Only the projects with the funding availability continued like those funded by the German Government/KfW in Abyan Post Conflict Program, and EKN funded projects. The rest of projects were stopped and final settlements with contractors are either signed or in the way to be finalized and signed.



By end of 2015, the work in the projects funded by the Arab Fund and DFID have resumed except in areas where armed conflict is active (like Sa'adah and Taiz) and SFD's branch offices could not follow up with the projects implementation.

## Agriculture and Rural Development

*SFD pays special attention to rural development to contribute to reducing poverty through several interventions aiming to promote appropriate technologies to increase productivity, improve income of workers in agriculture, especially the rural poor, and improve quality and rationalize the consumption of water for agriculture. SFD also seeks to build and strengthen the rural communities' capacity in order to gain access to livestock development services, as well as coordinate and cooperate with the local and relevant authorities and promote women participation in development.*

These goals support the national objectives of the National Strategy for Agriculture and the Food Security Strategy which both focus on harvesting rain water to overcome water scarcity and replenishing groundwater, raising the productivity of agricultural crops, mitigating the negative impact of *qat*, addressing impact of climate change, improving income of the workers in agriculture and improving productivity of seeds and access to markets.

### Progress in the project implementation and development

**Table 7: Agriculture Indicators**

Indicator	2015	2011–15
Number of projects approved	1	138
Estimated cost of the projects approved (USD)	70,000	22,501,956
Number of completed projects	34	282
Contractual cost of completed projects (USD)	7,297,308	24,609,133
Disbursements (USD)	1,114,284	31,050,226
Direct beneficiaries of completed projects	86,272	268,102
Female beneficiaries of completed projects (%)	49	48
Temporary actual employment (workdays)	298,864	555,909

### Progress update (2011 - 15)

#### First: Rain-fed Agriculture and Livestock Project (RALP)

SFD has been implementing RALP in 23 districts across 5 governorates (Al-Mahweet, Lahj, Hajjah, Al-Hudaidah and Sana'a) based on poverty indicators and the degree of the population's dependence on rain-fed agriculture. The project, expected to

benefit 100 thousand families, aims to contribute to the alleviation of poverty and improve natural resource management by helping poor rural producers to improve their products and protect their assets, by enabling farmers to strengthen and improve agricultural and livestock production operation systems and traditional marketing systems in agricultural areas and by supporting rainwater harvesting and preservation of soil.

RALP was closed at the end of March 2015 after it had completed all its activities.

### ***Watersheds***

In Hajjah, the RALP teams conducted handover processes for three animal watering tanks in Al-Sofah and Al-Molaqah (in Mustaba District), Al-Serbah Village (of Khairan Al-Muharraq District) and for the improvement of infrastructure of Jalajil Market (in Al-Maghrabah District).

In Al-Mahweet, the teams carried out handover processes for 18 Majbar watershed rehabilitation projects (Phase II), of a total storage capacity of 1,450 m<sup>3</sup>. The teams also completed 6 tanks for animal watering in Al-Mahweet of storage capacity of 3,049 m<sup>3</sup> as well as a tank for supplemental irrigation for coffee growing of a total capacity of 973 m<sup>3</sup> in A'tam area, Al-Rujum District.

In Al-Hudaidah, the teams undertook handover of two tanks for animal watering of a total capacity of 512 m<sup>3</sup> in Bura' District. And in Al-Hujailah District, the teams handed over 5 tanks also for animal watering of a capacity of 1,068 m<sup>3</sup>. The teams also completed the implementation of 280-m<sup>3</sup>-capacity supplemental irrigation tank for coffee growing in Al-Rajmah in Bura' District.

In addition, two transforming barriers were completed in Al-Hujailah District. They are expected to irrigate a total area of 120 hectares.

### **Producing groups**

The project followed up on the producing groups created during the project implementation. The number of groups have reached 2,221 (including 44% women groups), 80 inter-community groups (including 18 women-only, 39 mixed and 23 for men). The groups included 70 seeds producing and 221 veterinarians. The results of the follow-up teams showed that most of the producing groups are still in operation despite the current conditions.

SFD also undertook final handover of three seed stores for seed producers' associations Al-Mansouriyah and Bani Matar with a total storage capacity of 250 tons.

## Second: Water for Agriculture

During 2015, SFD completed four water barriers in Amran and Sana'a Governorates with a total storage capacity of 314,300 m<sup>3</sup>. And the areas being irrigated reached 287 hectares, benefitting 9,758 people at a cost of \$937,822.

**Land protection:** Retaining walls were created to protect the agricultural land in Theeb and Al-Seeh areas (Harib, Marib), bringing the total agricultural areas protected to 128 hectares. Similar walls were also set up in the Mashry Valley in Al-Salebah (Qahitah, Harib, Marib), protecting an area of 50 hectares.

### Summary of progress in SFD IV indicators

Indicator	2015	2011 – 15	Phase IV Target
Storage capacity of water for agriculture and livestock use (m <sup>3</sup> )	314,300	3,686,018	3,000,000
Total area of land irrigated by water sources provided (Hectares)	287	998	2,000
Total area of rehabilitated agricultural land and terraces (Hectares)	178	318	600

The implementation is ongoing in 17 barriers with a storage capacity of approximately 2.9 million m<sup>3</sup> and an irrigated area of 863 hectares (these barriers could not be completed due to the country's current conditions). 34,161 farmers are expected to benefit from these barriers. Of those, three barriers are planned for drinking water with a total storage capacity of 260 thousand m<sup>3</sup>. There are six approved projects requiring funding to begin implementation (worth over \$2.1 million), with a total storage capacity exceeding 575 thousand m<sup>3</sup>, expected to serve a total area of 289 hectares, benefitting around 11,856 people.

### Projects by program

Due to the financing gap, the Agriculture and Rural Development Unit was unable to develop its plan for 2015, but it continued to implement the projects shown in the following table:

Sub-sector	Developed projects in 2015		Completed projects in 2015		Completed projects as of the end of 2015		Completed projects 2011- 2015	
	# projects	Estimated cost (USD)	# projects	Contractual cost (USD)	# projects	Contractual cost (USD)	# projects	Contractual cost (USD)
Agriculture	1	70,000	35	7,358,004	103	219,244,248	291	25,225,623

### **Third: Credit and Savings Program**

This program targets rural poor households in the same target areas and aims to encourage saving and invest savings in self-run activity, mobilize rural communities, and use savings as collateral for MF banks to implement projects of formal and informal credit and savings groups as well as to introduce new practices for the low-income people, and increase women's participation in the production process to contribute to agricultural and economic progress.

The program has set up 202 credit and savings groups, whose total number of members reached 6,000.

During 2015, SFD followed up on the activities of the groups most of which are still operating despite the current conditions. The total savings recorded for 161 groups was about Riyals 10.8 million. The groups working in Hajjah, Al-Mahweet were provided with 100 saving boxes, while another 50 boxes were allocated to be distributed to groups in Sana'a and Al-Hudaidah.

Many groups' members voluntarily participated in the program management and financed small projects from their savings, including Al Salam Honey Trading Project (Hajab Village, Al-Khabt District) and the project aiming to issue credit and savings awareness bulletins to be disseminated in communities, which was implemented by Al-Mahweet-based Development Group.

SFD held a training course for 32 groups' leaders in Bilad Al-Rous District (Sana'a Governorate). Three other courses were implemented in three districts of Al-Hudaidah (Al-Luhaiyah, Al-Mansouriyah and Bura') in which 96 credit and savings groups' leaders participated.

In addition, several monitoring and evaluation activities focusing on the performance of the groups have been carried out through communicating with leaders of the groups, coordinators and consultants. In addition, field visits were conducted by SFD project officers.

Boxes of the credit and savings groups were delivered to the groups in Hajjah and Al-Hudaidah and the process to deliver boxes to groups in Sana'a governorate is ongoing.

### **Beekeeping Program**

Due to lack of funding, a limited number of training courses have been held, targeting male and female beekeepers in Hazm Al-Udain District (Ibb), with 538 beekeepers trained at a total cost of \$36,287. Another ToT training on beekeeping was provided to 20 graduates of Faculty of Agriculture of Ibb University, aimed to recruit them as consultants for Ibb SFD branch office.

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**Box 5:**

**Women group reduced broiler prices and served five districts during conflict**

The Women National Accord Group consisting of 22 members in Wakiyah Sub-district of Al-Maghrabah District (Hajjah) continues to implement the broiler production project. The group started its production in mid-2014 after the SFD had supported it in the first production cycle. This group has achieved unprecedented success; it was noted that the pace of its activities increased despite the war and crises.

The production cycles have also increased due to rising demand for broiler chickens and to the difficult transfer of competing products to the area. The group's products do not serve Al-Maghrabah only, but they also cover the neighboring districts like Kuhlun Affar and Al-Jamimah (Hajjah) and Al-Sawd and Al-Sawda (Amran).

The production cycles have reached 10 so far, and the group's cash savings (other than the 5,000 chicks being grown) are now about YR 5 million which are being prepared to be invested in a new under-development gas station project.

Tariq Hassan, the financial and administrative manager of the project speaks about the reasons of success especially in the current circumstances, saying, ***"The project has solved the largest problem it had faced after it bought a solar power system for lighting and heating the chicken in order to overcome the continued blackout and the high fuel prices. The operating cost of the project have dropped thereafter." "Then, the project provided broiler products continuously to the market and ended the monopoly of traders who used to bring these products from outside the area. The project secured the demand from the four neighboring districts, especially after the price of the chicken dropped from YR1,500 to YR1,000 or 1,200. We also excelled in quality due to the modern production methods we learned from the SFD,"*** added Hassan.

The female group member Amnah Nassar said, "We got good gains from the project, and it helped us adapt to the precarious conditions. More importantly, we were able to grow savings for the project, which will contribute to develop other activities and thus improve our living condition."

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## Training & Organizational Support

*Interventions in the two sectors of Training & Organizational Support aim at providing services through training as well as building the human and institutional capacities of SFD partners including consultants, community committees, small contractors, local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organizations... etc., whose activities are linked to SFD objectives represented by local development and poverty reduction.*

*The Sector is comprised of Training, Organizational Support, and Integrated Interventions.*

### Progress During 2015

Due to the lack of funding during the year, only 3 projects were developed under the organizational support component. Progress was marked during the year concerning the indicators of Villages' Cooperation Councils formed, consultants and contractors trained in the villages and sub-districts targeted by the Integrated Integration Program as well as the community committees formed and trained.

**Table 1. Projects Developed, Under Implementation, and Completed during 2015 and the 4<sup>th</sup> phase**

<b>Table 7: Indicators for Training and Organizational Support Sectors</b>				
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Training</i>		<i>Organizational Support</i>	
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2011–15</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2011–15</b>
Approved projects	0	441	3	220
Commitments (USD)	0	16,005,120	473,744	24,033,418
Completed projects	58	337	15	155
Contractual cost of the completed projects (USD)	1,786,624	7,997,538	1,263,807	8,847,655
Disbursements (USD)	0	8,603,160	490,978	5,161,318
Direct beneficiaries from completed projects	17,604	74,101	9,398	75,065
Female beneficiaries (%)	45	41	48	32
Temporary employment created (workdays)	293,321	432,394	15,619	110,915

**Table 8. Progress in Achieving 4<sup>th</sup> Phase Indicators (2011-2015)**

Results Indicator	2015	Cumulative	4 <sup>th</sup> Phase
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			(2011-2015)	Indicators(Planned)
No. of Villages' Cooperative Councils		10	3983	1500
No. of Young Volunteers Trained by SFD in various components ( according to gender)	male	0	887	2500
	female	0	702	1500
No. of Local Authority Members Trained by SFD within the framework of Empowerment for Local Development Program		0	4868	1500
No. of individuals, consultants, contractors trained by SFD		204	6446	3000
No. of NGOs supported by SFD		0	55	90
No. of Local Authorities supported by SFD		0	50	90
No. of Local Communities supported by SFD		0	1832	2500
No. of Sub-districts Targeted by Integrated Interventions Program		26	-	27
No. of Villages Targeted by Integrated Interventions Program		364	-	464
No. of Development Committees Formed and Trained by Integrated Interventions Program		150	-	162
Individuals Trained in Agricultural ,Technical , Educational Components		1440	-	1602

Table 9. Summary of Projects Approved, Under Implementation and Implemented

Sector	Projects Developed in 2015		Projects Implemented in 2015		Projects Under Implementation Until End of 2015		Projects Implemented During 2011-2015	
	<i>No. of Projects</i>	<i>Estimate Cost (Dollar)</i>	<i>No. of Projects</i>	<i>Contract Estimate (Dollar)</i>	<i>No. of Projects</i>	<i>Estimate Cost ( SFD contribution) Dollar</i>	<i>No. of Projects</i>	<i>Contract Estimate (Dollar)</i>
Training	0	0	60	1,885,848	107	5,284,436	362	8,945,369
Organizational Support	3	473,744	19	1,335,524	78	15,247,384	175	9,566,592
Integrated Interventions Program	0	0	29	3,623,913	89	9,668,228	144	9,193,030

## Projects Field Implementation Situation

### Empowerment for Local Development (ELD) Program

The Program empowers the local authorities to adopt participatory planning, that fits with available local resources. It also strengthens the relationships between the communities and the local authorities as well as supporting the benefit of domestic Social Capital

During 2015, only the community structures (Villages' Cooperative Councils, and Sub-districts' development committees) whose formation and training was supported by SFD, undertook the implementation of 1,998 self-help initiatives in 34 districts and 11



governorates where the ELD program is under implementation. The estimate cost of these initiatives reached about 155,3 million Riyals. Their activities focused on the implementation of initiatives with self-help efforts and without SFD funding. These initiatives responded effectively to the humanitarian consequences of the conflict facing the country. They also contributed effectively in achieving a real benefit for the people, beside reinforcing the values of solidarity and cooperation. The most prominent roles undertaken by those community structures included an inventory of the displaced, receiving them and the coordination to provide them with what they need. The VCCs and the development committees also supported the national and international organizations to have a secure outreach and respond to urgent humanitarian needs concerning the displaced who come from war zones, in view of the security obstacles facing international organizations in this respect.

Such roles are illustrated in the implementation of qualitative self-help initiatives like registering and making an inventory concerning the displaced, as well as helping in the preparation of shelter centers and distribution of humanitarian aid for them. This is beside the provision of food baskets, reception and treatment of residents and those displaced. Activities also included the designing of a database related to the displaced and the destitute families, the disbursing of sums of money for them, providing fodder for their livestock, and potable water equipment and filters. On the other hand, the VCCs implemented sustainable self-help initiatives such as road maintenance, protection for some water wells, opening literacy classes, and organizing courses in first aid and health education. The implementation of such initiatives was undertaken in coordination and work with the local authority, civil society organization, and social leaders.

To face the consequences of Chapala Cyclone, in coordination with UNICEF representatives and the Training & Organizational Support sector in SFD , the development committees in Maifa'a Hadhramaut made a survey concerning the damages and families affected by the cyclone in respective areas , as a prerequisite for the program of mobile clinics implemented by UNICEF in cooperation with Al-Amal Female Social Foundation for people affected by Chapala cyclone , The committees were the liaison for the local community as well as its spokesman before the authorities and supporting organizations . This was in addition to the leadership and management role in dealing with these crises, identification of problems facing these areas, and submitting them systematically and correctly to these agencies. This saved the waste in effort, money, and time. These committees also identified shelter centers and camps for the displaced and the incomers to their areas, facilitated the outreach of services to them and coordinated with donors and philanthropists to provide food, clothes, and medicines, as well as informing the displaced of the sites providing services such as inoculation (women + children) and also medical check services, treatment, and laboratory tests, performed by mobile clinics personnel. In one single day medical check cases reached 86, and 60 children were inoculated

**Training & Capacity Building:** These activities targeted various districts according to need. Members of local authorities benefited from them. They focused on the mechanism and methodology of ELD program, development planning for the local authorities,

development community structures, and civil society organizations, as embodiment of decentralization and financial and administrative goals.

These activities composed of capacity building in managerial skills, monitoring mechanisms, training local authorities in districts on the Law of Tendering, and sensitive conflicts' development, as well as a workshop on experiences' exchange attended by 45 sub-districts' coordinators (55% females) in the districts of Same'e, Al-Makha and Haifan. On the other hand, training was organized on subjects including community participation, for contractors, and volunteers in displaced families' centers, beside handicrafts utilizing palm fronds and first aid. Various other workshops and training courses were also organized including P.R.A., health education, awareness and community safety campaigns related to cyclones and floods' damages that hit neighboring Hadhramaut coastal areas. This is in addition to psychiatric support, field surveys, inventory of displaced families, damages' evaluation and management of camps and shelter centers.

### **RAWFD Program**

The Program qualifies university graduates from rural areas to become community development advocates in their respective areas. Hence various activities are implemented, some of them are related to intensive labor works and increasing work opportunities.

During this year the Program trained 28 trainers (18 females) as well as training 23 new female advocates from Marib Governorate on community development.

Program graduates from different governorates organized a number of voluntary field initiatives represented in bolstering the efforts of illiteracy abolition, mending and reusing damaged furniture in some government offices, purchasing equipment for health centers, rehabilitation of some rural roads, tree planting campaigns, cleaning, health awareness, establishment of new youth associations, blood donation, and helping displaced and poor families.

They also organized voluntary works in their areas through helping the displaced and sheltering them in their homes, besides helping a number of aid agencies in the distribution of food baskets for displaced families, making inventories of the displaced and displacement areas, drawing a list of institutions affected by war, and sending a number of illustrative photographs and pictures.

The training provided by the Program allowed its graduates to obtain job opportunities. In this respect and since the beginning of 2015 more than 615 persons (231 females) secured short-term job opportunities with a number of local and international civil society organizations working in Yemen, while 202 graduates (87 females) also obtained long-term opportunities with similar organizations.

### **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**

SFD improves and strengthens the capacities of NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs) for enabling them to provide effective services to beneficiaries, particularly during the prevailing conditions.

In this regard, SFD implemented activities included issuing the first draft of the National Tool for the Evaluation of Civil Society Organizations, and the review of a case study concerning these organizations, as well as the preparation of a database for monitoring the impact of organizational support projects and projects which aimed at escalating NGOs' capacities. This is beside monitoring the extent of sustainability concerning the organizations supported by SFD.

## **Integrated Intervention Program (IIP)**

The IIP aims to improve the living conditions of the poor by means of improving basic services and increasing the opportunity of outreach to such services. This is beside organizing and enabling local communities to contribute in local development through self-help and reinforcing the role of local authorities among marginalized communities and the poorer.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2011-15</b>
Approved projects	0	227
Commitments (USD)	0	23,853,936
Completed projects	28	138
Contractual cost of completed project (USD)	3,585,779	9,045,743
Disbursements (USD)	117,240	8,368,726
Direct beneficiaries from completed projects	24,403	103,200
Female beneficiaries (%)	51	51
Temporary Employment created (workdays)	134,967	272,405

During the year, the Program completed the manual concerning the schools reinforcing health, preparation and printing of social workers' manual, and upgrading the Program's executive manuals, as well as the participation in developing the project concerned with reducing pollution in Sana'a. This is in addition to drafting a report concerning the impact of the crisis upon the targeted rural areas, implementing an irrigation network in Bani Nasher (Hajjah), implementing an illustrative field for palm cultivation in Al-Muteina, Al-Tuhaita (A-Hudaidah), as well as utilizing the assistance of self-help initiatives to build and finish up roofs for some private water tanks in five villages of the Al-Athlouth Sub-district in Wousab Al-A'ali, Dhamar and Bani Sa'ad Sub-district in Hazm Al-Oudain,

Ibb, besides rehabilitating shallow wells for potable water, as well as constructing water harvesting tanks in Wousab Al-A'ali.

Activities also comprised of construction and furnishing classrooms in a number of Program areas , opening 23 classrooms for community education in Wadia'a (Amran), Al-Muteina (Al-Hudaidah) and Maifa'a (Al-Mukalla) as well as the implementation of a comprehensive sewage system in 45 villages, training 35 parents' councils, beside training 120 bee-keepers in various areas on basic knowhow and skills of bee-keeping and honey production, and providing them with some tools necessary for bee-keeping , as well as some modern bee-hives. This is in addition to manual construction, rehabilitation and improvement of Khamis Al-Qawe'e road – Ma'inah (Al-Ruzm, Al-Athlouth, Wousab Al-A'ali in Dhamar). The road is 6 kilometers long.

On the other hand a health unit was built and furnished in Al-Madeir (Kueidina, Hajjah) , 180 persons (50% females) were trained on animal health and feeding in Karesh (Al-Qabbaita, Taiz) , beside implementing the health schools experimental program through ( formation and training of school teams , implementing a number of health and environment activities , health education campaigns in targeted schools , strengthening the role of community participation , and activating the health and environmental role inside and outside schools ). This was followed by conducting a preliminary evaluation and implementing three information workshops concerning ELD Program in urban areas with local authority members in the districts of Al-Sab'een, Mu'een, and Bani Al-Hareth in the Capital City.

**Economic Aspects:** The Program continued to implement some economic activities in a number of areas constituting of rehabilitation of agricultural canals. This project which started last year is considered as one of the main projects that made an impact in the lives of small farmers. They diversified and increased agricultural crops. The operation and maintenance committee undertook the maintenance of 8 kilometer canals in the areas of Radfan, Batais and Al-Hiela, with community self-help effort. It also maintained the agricultural land and terraces in Bani Sa'ad for the purpose of protecting them from erosion and destruction. Intervention also took place in the field of animal health in the Program areas where workers in this field provided veterinary services to 4,518 animals during the report period including (cows, goats, and sheep) for the purpose of preserving the productive assets of livestock in target areas.

**Community Participation:** Some activities that support general issues concerning community participation were implemented, the most important being:

- Preparation and development of manuals and training materials concerning community work with community participation, such as the field and community awareness manual, and the manual of community activation and organization of local community, as well as the revision of the field work manual in community participation and the manual of developmental communication within the development framework.

- Drawing an intervention mechanism and producing field work directives for working with local communities in urban areas for the purpose of realizing sustainable development
- Designing and preparation of a participatory work mechanism with the local communities in urban areas for achieving community solidarity with official organs in a sustainable and effective method.
- Designing and preparation of awareness materials and introductory letters, as well as preparation of instructions concerning field work, systems for electronic filing concerning P.R.A. studies, and filing a number of these studies, together with quality control reports. This is beside providing statistical studies regarding displaced people and relief activities, and supporting Sana'a branch to implement the community mechanism related to dealing with environmental pollution resulting from the accumulation of waste and the increasing garbage.
- In Dhamar branch office, an electronic filing system for P.R.A. studies and formation of community committees was made using ACCESS. A studies' center was also established under the supervision of the Training & Organizational Support Unit in the branch. In this respect 375 studies were filed including 264 studies for Dhamar governorate and 111 studies for Al-Baidha Governorate. On the other hand, the contracts' committee undertook the cleaning of potable water ponds in Jabal Al-Shark, to be used by displaced families.

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### **BOX (6)**

#### **Riham: From a Student to a VCC Member and Literacy Teacher**

Riham is a girl in the prime of life, and is among those who need most care. She is a Village Cooperative Council (VCC) member in Sujeiriah Village, Sub-district Khadir Al-badwe, Khadir District. A month only after being elected, her community trust in her started to bear fruits through her opening a literacy class for village females.

Riham says, *"I made a donation by purchasing a blackboard to teach village females after I felt it was my responsibility to benefit people"*.

Riham has a good level of education. She studies in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of secondary education and is intending to complete her studies, in addition to her most important objective to become an effective member in her village and draws a smile and joy in the eyes of people. Riham continues to say, *"I learned from ELD program that the human being is the pillar of development and its real maker"*.

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## **BOX (7)**

### **RAWFD Girls Confront War with a Charitable Foundation**

"My story with RAWFD started with inspiration and thrilling self-discovery. When the SFD team presented their introductory word about the Program in the Education Faculty where I study, I was very enthusiastic to participate in it , because I felt it would be unrepeatable opportunity for me to put my insignia . What I heard from the team about voluntarism and youth self-help initiatives, convinced me to fill the Program's form of enrolment for training. I also felt happier after I was selected from among a great number of applicants .

My benefits from the Program exceeded my expectations . This made me believe in my ability to bring forward change and development through voluntary works and self-help initiatives.

After completing the training program I returned to my village, longing , together with my colleagues to start the implementation of my first experiment represented by mobilization and raising awareness among the community concerning the importance of providing simple assistance to displaced people prior to the arrival of some relief agencies to the area. Then we started the establishment of Al-Tarahum Charitable Foundation in our area, and with the assistance of some community members, males and females, we collected food materials, clean clothes, sums of money, ...etc. for a number of displaced families.

The Foundation branch acted as a liaison between the rich and the poor in our area. Its activities increased for the purpose of reducing the suffering of the poor, and the displaced who were affected by the conflict ravaging the country. At present we grant 20,000 Riyals as a permanent help to any person suffering of chronic diseases ( Cancer, Kidney Failure , liver diseases) . These sums of money are collected from the community.

I work in the Foundation as a volunteer without any remuneration , All that I look forward to is reducing sick people's suffering if only minimally . After the arrival of some relief agencies in the area , my colleagues and I benefitted from the training we obtained in RAWFD program for simplifying tasks, providing information , and distributing relief aid to the displaced.

**Dhekra Mohammed Huaitem**

Qa'ataba District – Al-Dhale' Governorate



1	1,770,000	9	3,142,449	44	2,193,1249	75	16,114,421
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Due to suspension of funds as a result of the current events, most of the unit's projects stopped except the Restoration Project of Great Mosque of Sana'a, the 5<sup>th</sup> phase, which was approved during the year within the overall restoration program funded by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

***First, Completed projects:***

**1. Restoration Project of the Great Mosque of Sana'a (5<sup>th</sup> phase)**

Despite of the unstable political and security situations, the project continued to work at a different pace from past years, and well adapted to the current conditions, there has been re-prioritization and re order times and volume of works depending on the availability of funds in the first place, then on the security side in the second place, and by virtue of the exceptional importance of this religious, cultural and historical monument for being one of the oldest Islamic mosques with all its archaeological, historical, artistic, and architectural high values so, works being implemented appropriately to the set of values it represents, and that enhance day after day with what is found and explored by successively of manuscripts and archaeological findings during restoration, which confirms and establishes the importance of this great monument at the national, Islamic and international level that requires careful planning and implementation of the preservation works to ensure preservation of its originality, and sustainability of its utility and survival.

During different periods, the mosque suffered of damages due to heavy rains and floods, and inappropriate additions to the building and its annexes and encroachment of surroundings.

And according to the methodology that was decided to deal with the monument, and in accordance with the international bases and standards and preservations conditions which take into account specificity of the building and its continuous function in accordance with international principles and standards.

The project has been implemented in accordance with Field Administration Mechanism and cooperation agreements with International Institutes, and assistance with local and international expertise in parallel with development of the capacities of local cadres through theoretical and practical training programs which reached a good level of confidence to continue the work themselves during period of forced departure of the international experts.

Despite the complexities and technical problems found during this phase, and the unstable conditions in the country, many of activities have been completed.

**2. Restoration Project of Al-Ashrafiya Mosque and Madrasa (Taiz) – Sixth and final Phase**

The official and popular opening of the project on January 27, 2015 in the presence of the Governor of the province and local council members and directors of the executive offices, businessmen and those interested and large public participation. SFD also started the implementation of some of the remaining sites but stopped work due to war and the armed conflict. Parts of the eastern minaret have been affected by the clashes between the conflicting parties, and no possibility to be restored until the war is over.



### **3. Documentation and rescue project of Al-Chadli Mosque, Mocha – Taiz**

Rescue work and restoration of the minaret and the walls of the original mosque continued until the end of May 2015, with completion of restoration of the upper parts of the minaret and the western and northern walls, as well as continued restoration of the remaining elements of the wooden balconies of the minaret and remaking of the lost parts. It should be noted that all works are executed by national specialists trained in the Restoration Project of Al-Ashrafiya Mosque and *Madrasa in Taiz*. The project stopped completely due to the armed conflict .

### **4. Restoration of Al-Asha'er Mosque – Zabid**

Because of the conditions experienced in the country and the scarcity of funding, work was limited during the year 2015 to completing the already open work items to reach a safe closure of the project.

### **Preparation of curriculum for conservation of the architectural heritage for Yemeni universities**

The comparison was carried out between the previously collected courses relating to the conservation curriculum of architectural heritage in the Yemeni universities and the Arab and international ones. Subsequently, the initial draft of the conservation curriculum was set in coordination with Athar Centre in Sharjah (UAE) affiliated with the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM). However, the work stopped because of the security situation, inability of foreign experts to come to the country and the scarcity of funds.

## Labor Intensive Works Program

*The Labor Intensive Works Program (LIWP) targets poor communities, aiming to provide two sets of benefits: immediate wage income to protect poor families against shocks, and community assets that would generate future benefits. LIWP comprises the Cash-for-Work (CfW) Program and Road Sector.*

### CfW Program

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The program targets the very poor communities in rural areas and gatherings of unskilled labor in the urban. It provides temporary job-opportunities for the poor in areas affected by economic shocks; climate change, such as drought; increase of food prices; and/or unemployment. CfW activities are prioritized according to the needs of target communities, moreover, which are directly involved throughout projects' phases. Such activities are usually labor-intensive and technically simple to carry out with at least 60 percent of their total cost transferred as wages.

The program's interventions include creation and rehabilitation of agricultural terraces, protection and rehabilitation of agricultural land, watershed management, improvement of rural road, protection and rehabilitation of irrigation canals, increasing vegetation, construction of rainwater harvesting tanks, protection of drinking water, drilling of shallow wells, creation of home food gardens, improvement of health and environmental conditions, etc.

**Table (12): CfW Program Progress**

Description	2015	2011–15
Number of approved projects	33	567
Total contracted amount (US\$)	5,592,146	136,595,504
Number of completed projects	77	561
Total contractual cost (US\$)	17,582,245	108,480,464
Disbursed amount	17,486,366	108,284,317
Direct beneficiaries from completed projects	118,543	828,514
Female beneficiaries (%)	50	49

In 2015, 33 projects were approved, with a total estimated cost of US\$5,592,146. Moreover, 77 projects were completed, benefitting 118,543 people; and generated around 1.1 million workdays. During SFD V, CfW completed 561 projects, generated 10.9 million workdays approximately, and directly benefited 1.1 million people.

**Table (13): CfW Accomplishment in 2015 & Achievement vs. Plan during Phase IV**

Indicator	2015	Phase IV achievement (2011–15)	Phase IV Plan (Target)
Completed projects	77	561	
Generated workdays	1,104,079	10,852,921	15,770,000
Direct beneficiaries from wages	173,587	1,058,283	1,316,000
Benefiting households	26,706	162,810	202,461

**Table (14): Distribution of CfW Interventions**

2015						Phase IV	
Approved		Completed		Under Implementation		No. of projects	Contracted amount (US\$)
No. of projects	Est. cost (US\$)	No. of projects	Contracted amount (US\$)	No. of projects	Est. cost (US\$)		
33	5,592,146	77	17,582,245	227	54,297,437	561	108,480,464

**Table (15): CfW Cumulative Outputs for SFD Phase Four (2011–15)**

Type of Intervention	Output
Area of protected and rehabilitated agricultural land and terraces (hectare)	4,441
Capacity of constructed rainwater harvesting tanks (m <sup>3</sup> )	314,444
Length of rural road protected, improved or rehabilitated (km)	235
Number of protected/rehabilitated wells	1,043
Number of houses protected from floods	4,207
Number of constructed toilets	17,308
Length of constructed irrigation canals (m)	16,659
Number of food home gardens	2,159
Number of constructed rooftop rainwater harvesting tanks	1,056
Number of trees cultivated <b>at top of</b> watersheds and valleys	19,352
Area of rehabilitated pastures (hectare)	43
Area of street pavement (m <sup>2</sup> )	300,140

**Table (16): CfW Cumulative Outputs (2008–15)**

Type of Intervention	Output
Area of protected and rehabilitated agricultural land and terraces (ha)	10,047
Capacity of constructed rainwater harvesting tanks (m <sup>3</sup> )	447,876
Length of rural road protected, improved or rehabilitated (km)	464
Number of protected/rehabilitated wells	1,423
Number of houses protected from floods	5,040
Number of constructed toilets	17,308
Length of constructed irrigation canals (m)	25,382
Number of food home gardens	2,159
Area of street pavement (m <sup>2</sup> )	440,402
Number of rooftop rainwater harvesting tanks	1,056
Area of rehabilitated pastures (hectare)	43

## **Training Courses and Workshops in 2015**

Many training courses and workshops were conducted by SFD BOs in Al-Mukalla, Ibb, Taiz, Al-Hudaidah and Amran. Various topics related to CfW were discussed and highlighted, such as training of trainers on life skills, mechanism of social and technical studies, performance assessment and work prioritization according to available funds, acceleration of financial and technical close out procedures, performance review and improvement, projects' supervision through the mechanism of field management, awareness of risks of malnutrition and damages of Qat. Participants in these courses and workshops, both men and women, included BO project officers, engineers, consultants, accountants, social consultants, and other trainees.

A workshop was held in Socotra Archipelago on LIWP mechanism and included 22 LA managers, secretaries and heads of executive offices. It aimed at making LA members aware of LIWP criteria and conditions of selecting target areas. Several other workshops were also held with LA heads, secretaries, and members in some governorates to introduce CfW objectives, criteria, standards, and mechanism of target areas' nomination and community assets' selection. Workshops also were held with community committees in some projects in Amran BO to introduce CfW mechanism and responsibilities, rights, duties, and roles of each party. Another workshop was held in Aden BO and aimed at building the capacity of NGOs, particularly on training targeted youth on life skills during the implementation of youth-employment projects that have been recently launched in several governorates.

## **Program Impact & Updates**

CfW program's main impact can be represented in the fact that 95 percent of beneficiaries reported that they used wages to purchase food and pay-off debts. In addition, the program's main updates are **enhancing** self-targeting within benefiting communities; modernizing and improving targeting mechanism; launching formal partnership with LA in some BOs; establishing partnership with NGOs to train participating beneficiaries; enhancing complaints' handling mechanism; and delivering 85 percent of wages through banking services' providers.

## **Lessons Learnt & Challenges**

Since the beginning of 2015, the program started to adjust its mechanism to cope with the deteriorating security situation through having field-management teams residing at the projects' sites throughout the implementation period. This minimized the risks of teams' movement to/from projects' sites and improved the quality of projects' outputs.

One of challenges that faced the program during 2015, additionally, was the funding deficit since late 2014, which made it difficult for the program to properly respond to the ongoing crisis. The shortage of fuel since early 2015, and the increase of its prices thereafter, increased the cost of projects' implementation and represented an additional

load on the program, as well. Also, the fragile security situation in some targeted areas directly impacted access to these areas.

## **Box (8)**

### **Rainwater Harvesting and Rehabilitation of Rainwater Creek Drainage in Kamaran Island**

Kamaran is one of the Red Sea Islands lying at the western coastline of Yemen. With an approximate area of 108 km<sup>2</sup> and population of 3,032 (2004 census). The island is administratively one of the districts of Al-Hudaidah Governorate, consisting of three subdivisions: Kamaran town, and Makram and Al-Yaman Villages. Unfortunately, the island is located at one of the ongoing armed conflict's zones since March 2015, and it was hit by the Cyclonic Storm Chapala in the late 2015. In addition, the island's population suffers from widespread poverty because their income sources are mainly limited to fishing. During rainy and windy seasons, fishing becomes too difficult, which oblige people to internally immigrate to neighboring cities in search for work.

The area also suffers from the shortage of drinking water, however; *the sudden* heavy rainfall has been another serious issue facing the population. A key reason for such a contradiction was that the drainage creek which used to discharge storm water to the sea had been gradually blocked, which consequently resulted in floods storming houses, damaging properties, and locking people in their houses for days. It also used to leave swamps of stagnant water; a suitable environment for propagation of mesquites and spread of diseases. Having been constructed many years ago to protect the village, the drainage creek was mainly blocked by accumulating garbage and sediments. Out of unawareness, besides, some people had filled-up the creek' parts in front of their houses in order to make crossing passages; thus contributed to the blockage of rainwater drainage.

The island met the targeting criteria of the Labor-Intensive Works Program (LIWP) of the Social Fund for Development (SFD), which aims at alleviating people's suffering during crises through the provision of temporary job-opportunities, and carrying out useful interventions for the targeted communities. Through cash-for-work mechanism, LIWP intervened with the project of rainwater harvesting and rehabilitation of rainwater drainage creek, which included the rehabilitation of a length of 1,776 meters, an average width of four meters, and an average depth of one meter. It also removed the sediments, expanded and deepened the creek, constructed four safe crossing passages/lanes for people and carriages, and built eight bridges for vehicles.

The project resulted in safe storm water's drainage to the sea, and once it was completed, beneficiaries stated that it was the first time their houses were not exposed to any threat of floods. They also reported that it was the first time they did not notice any swamps of stagnant water left after. Beneficiary M. S. Maqboul said: ***"They made a fantastic project... During rainy seasons, water used to enter and destroy houses... And salt used to come into here... Fishermen can't go fishing for about 4 months because of the winds... The Fund did all it could."***

All project's components were carried out by the beneficiaries who faced all surrounding circumstances and obstacles and worked very hard. They were determined to best make use of the temporary job-opportunities granted to them during such hard times to provide basic food for their families on one hand, and create a safe and healthy environment on the other. Beneficiary Abdullah Ali said: ***"I worked with the Fund, and we benefited... We ate and drank... We bought a donkey to carry water... Thank God, it's a blessing."*** Another beneficiary added, ***"The SFD helped us live with dignity again... My husband is a disabled man, and all depend on me... The shop provides us with almost nothing... We had nowhere to go... But now, thank God."***

With a total cost of 258,600, the project targeted 325 households, generated 25,125 workdays, of which 2,893 for women. Besides, 38 households' heads were trained as follows: 15 builders, 3 stone formers, 16 stonecutters, and 4 plastering skilled workers.

## **Road Sector**

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Due to the geographic dispersion of the population in Yemen, where the population is distributed to more than 130,000 agglomeration and 3,426 urban areas, the rural road play a vital role in linking these communities, especially the remote ones, with the urban areas. Rural road facilitate access to basic services, such as health, education, and basic food commodities, break the barrier of isolation and poverty in these areas, and support the economy by facilitating the transportation of agricultural products which consequently reduces the transportation's cost.

By adopting street-pavement interventions in the main cities and towns' centers, where poverty buckets are and population intensity is mostly high, Road Sector aims to provide temporary job opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled labor. It also aims to address the bad environmental conditions caused by rainwater drainage problems and resulting into epidemiological overflowing still water ponds and swamps threatening people's lives. Thus, it is important to intervene in such areas and turn them into paved and clean places, which facilitates people's movement and improves their livelihoods.

The Road Sector's key trends are to: (i) link villages with markets and social services; (ii) increase the operational content (employment rate) of the projects; (iii) create temporary job-opportunities by minimizing as possible the use of equipment during projects' implementation and relying on manual labor; (iv) improve the quality of targeting by focusing on poor rural areas, the most needy, and pockets of poverty in rural areas; and (v) capacity building of project officers and consultants and improve performance, technically and administratively.

**Table (17): Road Sector's Progress**

Description	2015	2011-2015
Number of approved projects	0	368
Total contracted amount (US\$)	0	109,774,509
Number of completed projects	32	274
Total cost (US\$)	7,598,049	76,322,291
Disbursed amount	1,557,159	63,069,430
Number of completed projects' beneficiaries	84,013	1,042,896
Percentage of female beneficiaries	50	50
Number of actual workdays generated	261,005	2,388,815
Length of rural road protected, improved (km)	0	1,168
Area of street pavement (m <sup>2</sup> )	0	109,774,509

As shown in table no. 6 below, no projects were approved during 2015 due to the suspension of most funds due to the ongoing crisis. However, the Road Sector successfully completed 32 of its implementation projects during 2015.

**Table (18): Road Sector's Accomplishment in 2015 & Achievement vs. Plan during Phase IV**

Indicator	2015	Phase IV	Phase IV Plan
Complete projects	32	274	
Generated workdays	261,005	2,311,383	3,000,604
Direct beneficiaries	84,013	1,042,896	438,000*
Length of rural road protected, improved (km)	170	1168	1300

*\*Planned for rural roads only*

Road Sector completed 31 rural road projects and one street pavement project during 2015. Thus, the number of completed projects during Phase IV is 274 projects distributed into: 200 projects of rural road, 70 projects of street pavement, and 4 projects of training and capacity building. Moreover, during 2015, there have been 100 under-implementation projects: 83 rural road projects and 17 street pavement projects.

**Table (19): Distribution of Road Sector's Interventions**

2015						Phase IV	
Approved		Completed		Under Implementation			
No. of projects	Est. cost (US\$)	No. of projects	Contracted amount (US\$)	No. of projects	Est. cost (US\$)	No. of projects	Contracted amount (US\$)
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7,600,521</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34,277,207</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>76,354,788</b>



## **Small and Micro Enterprise Development**

*The Small and Micro-enterprises Development sector helps reduce unemployment and raise the standards of living for low-income people by improving skills and providing financial and non-financial services to the micro-finance institutions (MFIs).*

### **Progress for the period 2011–15**

Under this period, the total number of direct beneficiaries of 99 SFD projects completed during the period reached 276,930 (71% female). Those projects worth \$33.6 million and generated more than 34,000 workdays. The total number of loans distributed to the beneficiaries reached 320,611 at a cost of YR58 billion, although the 2015 crisis has significantly affected some indicators of SFD Phase IV notably the MFIs' loan portfolio at risk indicator, which rose up to 56% along with reduction of staffing, closure of a number of branches and drop in the number of active users.

### **Progress during 2015**

Despite the conditions ensued by the current conflict, the SFD is still playing a major role in providing support to the financial services and business services sectors. The SDF has prepared its 2015 SMEs development plan. The plan included the implementation of 38 projects at an estimated cost of \$17 million. However, due to the insecurity and economic deterioration, the SFD developed three projects for the Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Services Agency (SMEPS) at an estimated cost of \$1.25 million. The number of total under construction projects as of the end of 2015 reached 40 projects and the completed projects reached 22 worth about \$8 million.

### **Table (20): Microfinance Programs Supported by SFD (Dec. 2015)**

<b>N O</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Active number of clients</b>	<b>Outstan ding</b>	<b>PA R</b>	<b>Cumulative numbers</b>	<b>O SS</b>	<b>FS S</b>	<b>No. of Perso</b>	<b>No. of</b>	<b>Area of Operati</b>
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			Borrowers		Savers	loan portfolio Million YR	(% )	Number of loans	Loan amounts Million YR			nnel	Loan Officers	on
			Total	Women (%)	Total									
1		Al-Amal Microfinance Bank	37,671	39	122,377	2,414	9.51	136,647	13,894	152	93	251	122	Capital City, Taiz, Ibb, Hajjah, Dhamar, Aden, and Al-Hudaidah, Hadhramaut
2		Aden MF Foundation	13,515	73	10,774	833	100	52,402	5,007	91	20	74	40	Dar sad, Al-Buraikah, Al-Mukallah, Altawah, Khor Maksar, Crater, Aden, Lahj, Al dali
3		National MF Foundation	11,568	58	25,295	467	52.80	109,409	7,952	54	40	114	51	Capital City, Taiz, Ibb, Thamar, Yarim, Hajjah, Lahj, Al-Hudaidah, Aden, Altawah, Hadhramaut
4		Hadhramaut Microfinance Program	6,945	29	4,503	746	34.02	43,984	5,249	47	44	56	20	Hadhramaut (Seyoun - Tarim, Al-Suom), Alkton, Shibam, Al-Maharah, Shabwah
5		MF Development Program (Nama')	6,843	30	3,010	369	53.38	79,727	6,986	76	62	116	79	Capital City, Taiz, Ibb, Aden, and Al-Hudaidah

6		Azal Microfinance Program	3,909	65	2,556	320	44.02	47,879	3,935	49	33	80	35	Capital City, Al-Mahweet
7		Altadhamon Bank	3,873	30	0	430	20.53	38,640	8,830	71	71	106	84	Capital City, Taiz, Al-Hudaidah, Aden, Ibb, Hajjah, Shabwah, Al-Mukalla, Seyoun, Amran
8		Al-Kuraimi Islamic Microfinance Bank	3,686	4	341,075	780	53.7	17,850	8,272	24	22	86	58	Capital City, Taiz, Ibb, Aden, Thamar, Al-Hudaidah, Al-Mukalla, Seyoun, Rada'a, Yarim, Al-Kaeda, Amran, Al-Dhale', Hajjah, Lahj, Hadhramaut
9		Al-Ittehad Microfinance Program	3,562	100	0	289	100	50,330	2,767	54	42	80	30	Abyan, Al-Mukalla, Al-Shehr, Aden
10	Rep. Apr.	Al-Awa'el MF Company	1,546	79	0	93	100	81,945	4,088	90	68	41	21	Taiz (Al-Camp, Hawdh Al-Ashraf, Al-Rahedah, Sainah, Al-Ka'eda)
11		Other Activities & IGP's						107,641	20,468					Several areas
		<b>Total</b>	<b>93,118</b>		<b>509,590</b>	<b>6,741</b>		<b>766,454</b>	<b>87,448</b>			<b>1,004</b>	<b>540</b>	

*N.A.: Not available/Not applicable*

The current crisis has disrupted the provision of financial and non-financial services and training, especially the distribution of loans to the beneficiaries. It has also entirely stopped activities of a number of MFIs' branches in the cities of Sana'a, Taiz, Aden, Al-Hudaidah and Ibb. In addition, it has disrupted the implementation of 38 planned projects at an estimated cost of over \$17 million.

The amount of SFD funds to loans of both the National Foundation for Microfinance Program Azal's Islamic Microfinance Program totaled \$1.07 million, and the latter program signed with SFD a funding agreement of \$232,721.

Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Services Agency (SMEPS) has still mainly been funded by SFD with \$1.6 million. The support has aimed to continue the SMPES' non-financial support to continue its youth employment projects within the value chain program that targets coffee, honey and seasonal crops, and to support the roll-out phase on training women entrepreneurs in the field of management.

**Yemen Microfinance Network (YMN)** has been mainly financed by SFD. This year, SFD granted YMN \$71,144 to support all its training and product development projects.

**Al-Amal Microfinance Bank** was supported by SFD with \$22,500 as the second SFD contribution to support the development of micro-finance and housing producers.

**Al-Awael Microfinance Company** was supported with \$13,887 to cover the Company's administrative cost and work support.

**Nama Microfinance Foundation** was supported with \$7,467 from the Dignified Life Grant to support the foundation's advertising activities.

**National Microfinance Foundation** was supported with \$698,162 to fund its loan portfolio.

**Azal Islamic Microfinance Program's** loan portfolio was financed by SFD with the equivalent of \$372,353.

### **SFD technical assistance**

The SFD continued to strengthen the MFIs' institutional capacity and systems in order to improve their performance. It also focused on ensuring the efficiency of skills of their staff in developing the automated systems according to the MFIs' needs. The SFD carried out studies on the needs of MFIs arising from the various consequences of the conflict, such as the handling the clients' repayment process through banks and post offices so that both the Azal program and Hadhramaut program would simplify the management and reconciliation of the clients'

repayments with the post office. Another field repayment mechanism has been designed in order to document and control the clients' repayment process during the current circumstances.

The SFD has also developed partnership and sale agreements issuance system, and improved the charts' indicators system to report on the MFIs, SFD and financial analysis.

Finally, the SFD has conducted field approvals on the local portfolio of the Al-Ittihad Microfinance Program / Abyan in order to ensure the delivery of these services to the target group.

### **Proposals and reports**

The SFD has implemented several proposals and studies in order to strengthen the MFIs' performance and overcome the conflict impact. These include preparation of the following: **Procedures** to be applied during the conflict and beyond, comprehensive **report** on MF condition in Yemen during 2015, a proposal to create the **Finance Guarantee Fund** and MFIs **post-conflict capitalization policy** as well as **MFIs Clients Takaful Bylaw**.

The year witnessed a drop in the growth of MFIs' portfolio to more than \$27 million. The borrowers from MFIs reached 93,297 active borrowers and the savers number reached 509,590. The total number of cumulative loans amounted to 766,454 loans of a total value of about \$407 million.

### **Small & Micro Enterprises Promotion Services (SMEPS) Agency**

SFD is the main supporter of SMEPS, helping the agency to continue providing non-financial services through the agency's head office in Sana'a and its branches in Aden Governorate and Al-Mukalla City (Hadhramaut Governorate).

During 2015, SMEPS has carried out several activities in business development services provided to small and micro entrepreneurs. These include implementation of workshops on market need assessment for private sector (private schools) as well as in the use of solar energy as source of streets electricity. Likewise, under **Business Climate Project**, SMEPS conducted monthly surveys to investigate the Yemeni business climate in order to draw a clear picture of the investors' views and outlooks towards the status of business in the country as well as a Rapid Business Survey to explore the impact of the crisis in the country on private sector activity.

Similarly, the year witnessed the implementation of various training courses. In this regard, and within the **Business Edge Project**, TOT was conducted to train agricultural engineers as well as agricultural training (Technical) targeting farmers, along with providing full explanatory fields (seedlings,

irrigation network, gauze "*shash*", *mulsh*) and partial demonstration plots (seedlings) as well as organizing a field day for the trainees. And under ***Business Aid Project***, agricultural training has been provided to farmers on up-to-date agricultural techniques, with explanatory fields organized. Also, a workshop was carried out to present the findings of studies and researches regarding biodiesel, in addition to providing youth training on solar system installation and maintenance and online counseling.

Similarly, and under the ***Business Resilience Project***, a workshop was held on the affected enterprises and needed interventions and training was provided to ***develop traditional fishermen skills*** in Aden and Abyan, with SMEPS then providing GPS devices for the trained fishermen.

***WBOT-Project-related training was also provided to*** businesswomen and follow-up workshops and consulting sessions held. And under ***Yemen Women Exist Project***, a workshop was held for businesswomen to discuss gender and conflict and link them with international community (donors, experts) through live tweet discussion.

***Mubadara Project*** also witnessed carrying out coaches workshop and other workshops seeking to link the coaches with entrepreneurs, while under the ***Youth-in-Conflict Project*** a study was conducted on the effects of the current crisis on the Yemeni youth.

Finally, ***Wabel Project*** activities during the year included an agricultural exhibition within the project-related festival.

### Yemen Microfinance Network (YMN)

The Yemen Microfinance Network (YMN) conducted several activities including:

**Launching the qualification and preparation of loan officers program.** The activity was conducted in cooperation with the **Global Communities Organization** for one week. The program aimed to increase the number of qualified expertise in microfinance sector.

**TOT in financial education** in cooperation with the **Global Communities Organization**. The event targeted 22 trainees on this approach in rural areas.

**Graduation of 22 loan officers** as part of the MENA YES initiative. The 30-day activity aimed to integrate the high school graduates in the microfinance sector.

**Workshop on the current conflict situation since the end of 2014.** The workshop discussed the conflict impact on the microfinance industry, and it was attended by a number of YMN's member MFIs. The participants highlighted the full closure of a number of branches of MFIs in all hot frontlines such as Taiz, Aden, Lahj and other

governorates. Some MFIs' branches sustained significant drop in the rate of the collection of loan repayment. In some places, the failure rate reached up to 100%, and some branches stopped working. In the capital city of Sana'a, the work for some MFIs and activities of small businesses has sustained partial paralysis across the country due to lack of electricity and oil derivatives, insecurity and displacement of MFI staff and their clients, leading to inability to collect the loans repayments in full. The participants discussed the procedures that they have made to alleviate the effects of the fallout. They also made recommendations in order to minimize the damage and draw donors to support the sector as the sector has direct impact on the poor and their livelihood. Proposals to link partners to relief efforts and taking an active role in providing emergency loans, refinancing some loans, rescheduling loans, providing post-conflict recovery and providing financial services to support clients, especially helping the displaced to adapt and rebuild their lives, have been discussed.

#### **Strengthening microfinance industry vs. conflict workshop**

The YMN in cooperation with the GIZ set up this workshop in Sana'a and aimed to discuss ways to strengthen the sector's performance in the short term in light of the current crisis, and how to revive the industry to return to profitability in the medium run.

**A seminar on draft study of the product development (loan)** of the value-added sesame crop under the Improvement of Economic Opportunities in Rural Areas project. The participants enriched the event with a number of recommendations to be included in the study.

**Launch of "The conflict impact on microfinance in Yemen" study** financed by SFD. The study also assessed the damages, challenges and constraints that have faced small borrowers and their businesses and recommended appropriate solutions.

**A workshop on the program of exchange of experiences among MFIs against the crisis and disaster.** The experience of Al-Amal Microfinance Bank in implementing the alleviating procedures mechanism was showcased. The workshop also included an open discussion where all participants presented their MFIs' experiences and conflict ensued challenges.

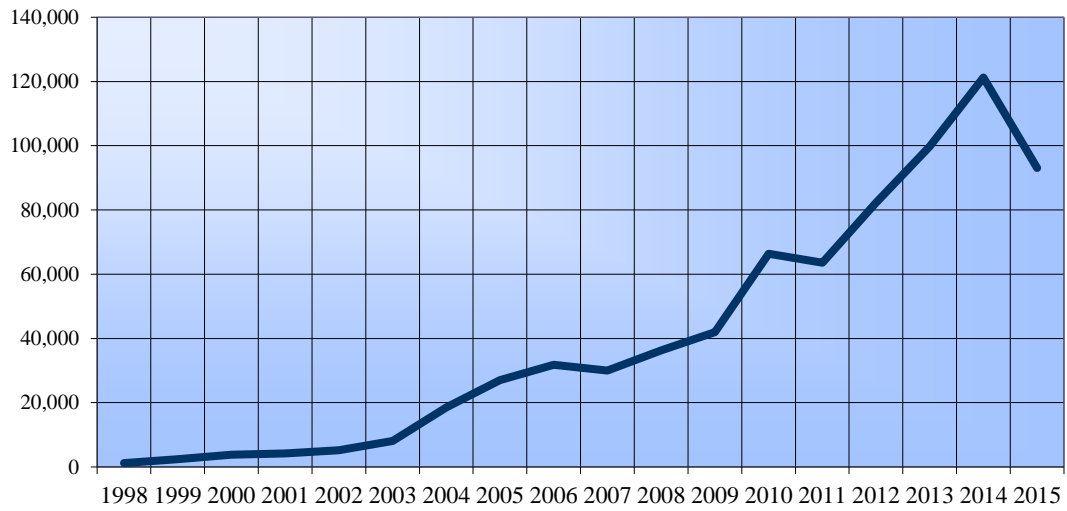
**YMN and GIZ discussed strategic partnership,** notably the risk management and capacity building of the MFIs in order to adapt to the current situation and technical support. This supports MFIs' business continuity and ability to address the challenges and risks associated with the crisis.

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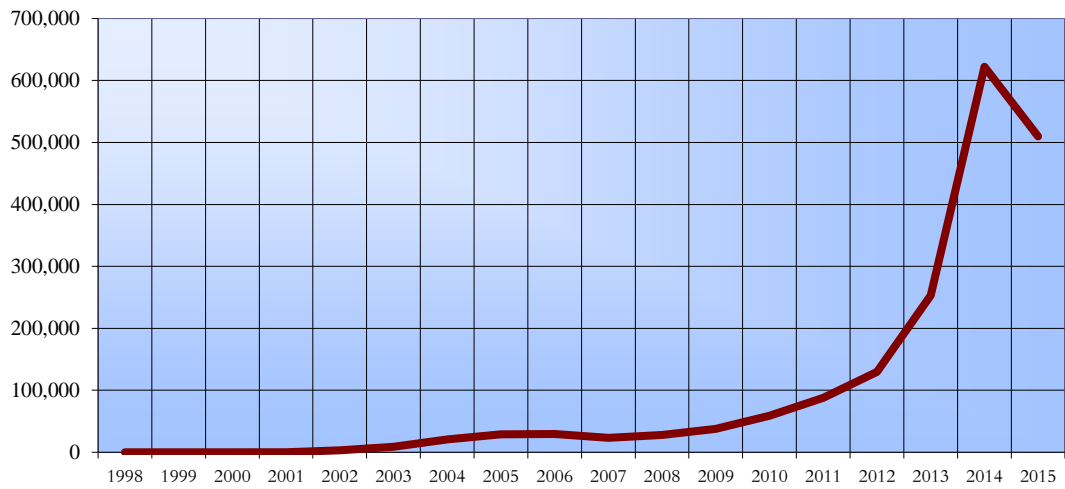
### **Figure 1:Active Borrowers and Savers (1998–2015)**



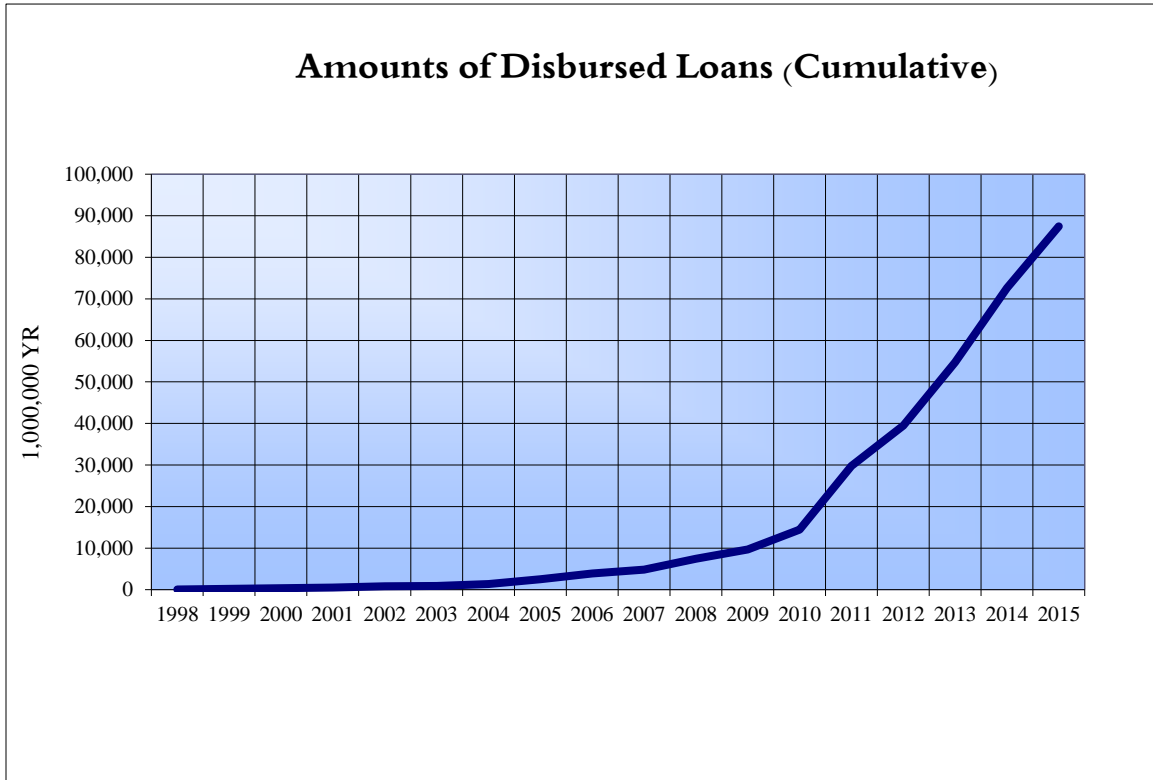
## Active Borrowers



## Active Savers



**Figure 2: Outstanding Loan Portfolio and Saving Amounts (1998-2015)**



## SFD Institutional Performance

During the year, SFD has faced many challenges, including funding shortfall and insecurity; however, SFD has maintained its established systems, kept core staff, prepared plans to mitigate risks, addressed risks flexibly and continued the implementation of a number of projects.

### **Proposed SFD strategy and action plan (2016-2017)**

During a meeting with donors in Amman in December 2014, the SFD provided them with a draft document on the SFD V Phase (2016-2020) that included its vision and objectives and programs for this period. The vision has focused on the response to: (1) the most pressing Yemen's development challenges; and (b) the output of the National Dialogue Conference regarding the future of the decentralized management system of the country.

However, the political and security situation has seriously deteriorated more since then. Since March 2015, the conflict has precariously escalated in the country, destroyed parts of Yemen, increased the population's vulnerability and created a new reality.

Although the new situation has required more assistance and the SFD scaled up in capacity to the maximum limits, the financial restrictions have prevented the SFD's access to the affected people and deprived the poor of mitigating the severe trauma that affected their livelihood and living conditions.

Practically, the SFD has proved to be an effective partner for the donors and Yemeni people in times of peace and times of conflict. The SFD has been a key player in helping vulnerable communities to withstand the impact of the 2011 events. The SFD has had a strong record of achievements over the past 18 years, building an extensive network of communities and local authorities. It has empowered a capable staff and built systems and programs that have proved effective to respond to the current situation .

In this respect, the SFD prepared in July 2015, a document on the SFD's response to the current situation. The document focused on adapting the remaining interventions under SFD IV phase with the new developments and explained the SFD's response on the short and medium terms.

The document has undergone further improvements in order to build on international expertise in the preparation of a relevant strategy and in proposing a range of interventions to respond to various conditions during the emergency, early recovery and reconstruction.

The *emergency phase* interventions provide services to large numbers of displaced people and others who are suffering from extreme poverty due to the economic collapse and deterioration of services.

The *early recovery phase* is applied when the conflict is over, and the people can gradually return to their areas of origin, or can simply help people start their livelihood and rebuild the destroyed infrastructure anew.

Then comes the *reconstruction phase*, which requires the largest funding to rebuild the damaged infrastructure and restore services to the pre-conflict level at least.

The generation of job opportunities will be the epicenter of work across the three phases and scenarios, but it will be particularly important during the emergency phase, which requires SFD to get funding and deliver it into the hands of those who are more vulnerable to food insecurity.

Based on the medium funding scenario, the SFD requires \$480 million in funding to implement the proposed strategy and action plan over the period of two years (from January 2016 till December 2017).

## **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The SFD's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit conducted several activities in 2015 including finalizing a baseline survey for two of SFD's nutrition programs, conducting and finalizing project-utilization survey in 11 governorates as well as continue to inform SFD's management, donors and government on the status of SFD's operations and progress towards achieving its objectives. Since March 2015, armed conflicts have been spread in several cities and regions of Yemen creating new situation that the M&E Unit has to face by focusing on monitoring the security situation at the district level, the situation of SFD's investments and how projects built have been affected.

### **Project status**

With the majority of SFD donors having suspended disbursements, around 1,680 projects, which were under-implementation at various levels of progress, were put on hold. Only a handful of the projects have continued to be implemented as of December, with only 192 with estimated amount of nearly \$57.7 million being active in the field. These projects continued as few donors have not suspended the disbursement and the projects are located in relatively stable-security sites. These projects support water, environment, education, health and labor-intensive cash-for-work sectors.

### **Monitoring the security situation at the district level**

SFD's branch offices keep the SFD headquarters updated on the security situation at the district level within the operations of the governorate(s) covered by the respective branch office. This update is done on a monthly basis. This helps in assessing the possibility of resuming the project implementation or launching new interventions.

### **SFD's investments affected by the armed conflicts**

The M&E Unit collected data on the status of all projects implemented by SFD since 1997 to identify the scale of damage caused by the conflict to facilities where SFD intervened, and each project was classified to identify the scale of the damage (no damage, partially damaged, and totally damaged). The number of projects damaged as of December 2015 is about 139, the highest number of damaged projects locates in Sa'adah (37 projects) then Hajjah (26), Aden (16) and Taiz (12). The remaining damaged projects are distributed over the Capital City (10 projects), Al-Baidha (8), Dhamar (6) and Marib (4), with the rest ranging between 1 – 3 projects located in 10 other governorates.

### **Project utilization survey in 11 governorates**

The utilization survey aims at assessing the production of services and benefits from SFD's projects that have been completed during Phase Four (2011–15). Several data and indicators are collected to understand the effectiveness of the SFD's interventions.

At the beginning of 2015, SFD completed a survey that had started in three governorates (Al-Maharah, Hadhramaut and Shabwah), with 24 projects visited. SFD also launched a survey to collect data from 8 governorates (Dhamar, Al-Baidha, Taiz, Ibb, Aden, Lahj, Al-Dhale' and Abyan), whereby 788 completed projects were visited.

The surveys interviewed community groups and key informants on the projects (there were no household visits). Most of the projects visited are located in rural areas.

Both surveys found high benefits produced by SFD's investments and that the majority of SFD-supported infrastructure projects are being used and delivering benefits.

Usage of education, health and water projects continued in 90–98% of the visited projects according to respondents.

For the cash-for-work projects, *respondents* reported that 83% of the infrastructure built is still *fully* being utilized, while 16% *partially utilized*. As for the NGOs support, it was found that 78% of the 27 projects visited were still operating and delivering services to beneficiaries. When asked about their satisfaction with SFD support, 89% of the respondents rated SFD projects between good to excellent. More analysis and editing of the report is still required.

### **Baseline survey on nutrition interventions**

In the first quarter of 2015, SFD has completed the fieldwork of this evaluation and the analysis of the initial findings. The survey will measure the effectiveness of the *Conditional Cash Transfer* (CCT) and *Integrated Nutrition Intervention* (INI) programs in Al-Hudaidah Governorate at reducing child malnutrition. The survey includes two types of intervention: the CCT program, targeting 3 districts in the governorate, and the program providing the youth with job opportunities in social services, targeting 5 districts (including the three targeted by the CCT).

**The Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Program:** The CCT pilot program in Al-Hudaidah provides conditional cash transfers to motivate attendance at and nutritional training and compliance with health center referrals. CCT recipients are restricted to Social Welfare Fund beneficiary households with children under 2 years or pregnant mothers in three eligible districts: Al-Marawe'ah, Bait Al-Fakeeh and Zabid.

Participating households received 9,000 riyal (approximately \$30) per quarter, conditional on attendance at monthly community nutritional education sessions, malnutrition screening, compliance with supplemental feeding treatment in the case of malnutrition, and hospitalization for acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition. In addition, while children are receiving supplemental feeding, families receive an additional 3,000 riyals per month and will be supported with transportation. To put the amount of the transfer in context, median household labor income in these households is about 30,000 riyals (\$150) per month, so the conditional cash transfers represent an

approximately 10-20% increase in income (National Social Protection Monitoring Survey, June 2013, LIWP Evaluation).

Screening and selection of recipients for CCT was completed in summer 2014, training began in late October 2014, and the first quarterly payments were distributed to households in February 2015.

The **Integrated Nutrition Intervention (INI) Program**, now **referred to as *Employment of Youth for Social Services in Nutrition***, is an accompanying nutrition awareness intervention that targets all households (both CCT eligible and non-eligible) with acutely malnourished children under age 5. The intervention is being rolled out in the three CCT districts (Al-Marawe'ah, Bait Al-Fakeeh and Zabid) plus two additional districts: Al-Zuhrah and Al-Luhaiyah in Al-Hudaidah Governorate. Local community health volunteers provide a package of services including screening of children for acute malnutrition (via MUAC), monthly nutrition education sessions, and following up with families and assistance with transportation.

**Evaluation design:** The INI/ CCT evaluation is composed of two parts: 1) a cross-sectional screening comparing INI to no intervention and 2) a household panel comparing CCT+INI to INI alone. The final sample size for the CCT was 1,980 women, 980 control in 93 communities and 1,000 treatment in 94 communities, including 3,371 children under 5. The sample size of the INI was 52 treatment communities with a total of 998 households and 51 control communities with a total of 993 households, for a total sample size of 1,991, including 3,481 children under 5.

The baseline collected and analyzed data on the rates of stunting and wasting, perceptions of malnutrition, prenatal nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, family planning, household dietary diversity, household Calorie , household food purchases, household food production, water treatment, child health, sources of advice and health services available in the targeted areas. Findings are recorded in a relevant report.

### **Planned Impact Evaluation**

The ex-post survey should take place in January 2017. We hope to find improvements in the child nutrition-related metrics and behaviors described above. In addition, the survey instrument is designed to allow exploration of the impact by mother's education level, attendance of CCT information sessions (via linking with administrative data and recall questions for CCT women about program attendance and quality of awareness training and monitoring services received) as well as other household characteristics such as wealth, father's involvement, and baseline sources of advice. Collection of local price data and quantities consumed for key food commodities will allow estimation of shifts in demand for various food products due to increased income as well as possible indirect effects on food prices and availability.

### Assessment of SFD investments targeting

The M&E Unit carried out a desk review of the MIS data to monitor targeting performance for the last six months. The targeting analysis is based on comparing the deprivation index (percentage of households deprived of basic services) of each village where SFD projects were located with a weighted median across all villages in the country as a cut-off benchmark (61.4%). The analysis covered 81 cash-for-work, and water and sanitation projects located in rural areas that are currently active (under implementation) in rural areas under the Cash-for-Work program and water and sanitation sectors.

Results showed that 80% of SFD resources reached the most deprived populations of 100,564 beneficiaries in villages; that is 20 percent points higher than the target. Cash-for-work projects are more effective in targeting deprived villages (100%) and outreach (nearly 85% of deprived population) than water and sanitation projects. Out of US\$18,304,189 invested by SFD during the last six months, nearly 91% went to villages with a deprivation index greater than the mentioned benchmark, while 100% of funds allocated to labor-intensive works and nearly 76% of the funds allocated to water and sanitation projects went to deprived villages.

### Project cost control

During 2015, the cost of one cubic meter has reduced compared to the previous year by 11.5%.

This cost reduction has been a result of the limited number of projects that were announced in tenders. This matter has triggered intense competition among the contractors who suffered unavailability of tenders with most other actors and institutions due to the current conditions of the country.

Also, the high fluctuation of the hard currency compared to the local currency has encouraged the contractors to offer low prices in foreign currencies.

The third reason for the low cost per cubic meter refers to the small number of sample projects (11) based on which the cost was evaluated. In the past years, the average cost was evaluated based on hundreds of projects (Tables 14 and 15).

**Table (21): Average cost per cubic meter for education projects (schools) during 2011 - 2015 by number of floors (in USD)**

Facility type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
One-floor facilities	364.32	349.46	378.94	380.21	296.82
Two-floor facilities	293.18	316.61	322.17	324.84	286.08



Three-floor facilities	268.00	286.75	312.59	298.76	273.66
Four-floor facilities	237.35	—	285.95	273.13	-
<b>Average cost</b>	<b>284.47</b>	<b>307.68</b>	<b>322.00</b>	<b>318.75</b>	282.09

**Table (22): Average cost per cubic meter for education projects (schools) during 2015 by area group (in USD)**

Group	No. of projects	Average cost of 1 cm
Urban area	-	-
Semi-urban area	7	296.82
Medium-remote area	3	286.08
Remote and hard accessed area	-	-
Remote and very hard accessed area	1	273.66
<b>Total/Average</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>282.09</b>

**Source: Procurement Unit (SFD)**

## Funding Management

During the year, SFD followed up with funding resources and their allocation and use.

### Donors reporting: quarterly, semi-annual and the ad-hoc reports

The Monitoring and Evaluation team organized and followed up on the SFD financial resources and monitored its situation using the funding information system.

### Donors' joint review missions and performance progress reports

The team has been preparing and submitting periodic reports (quarterly, bi-annual and ad hoc reports) to the government and donors. The reports brief the audience on the latest developments on the work progress generally, the SFD-supported implementation and operation status.

### Joint donor missions and progress reports

During the year, the team held a technical meeting with the SFD donors in Amman (Jordan) during the period 03-05 November 2015, where they discussed the response plan proposed by the SFD and supported by the World Bank. The plan responds to Yemen's needs ensued by the humanitarian and economic deterioration in light of the conflict in Yemen. In addition, they discussed the SFD's operations in light of the conflict.

The team also completed two reports at the end of March and September that clarified the progress scale of the implementation against the SFD IV planned outputs. The SFD continued to communicate with donors using the various available communication channels and received some donors' visitors to discuss the operation progress and the opportunities and challenges facing the donors' grants and loans, or those to be provided.

### SFD IV Funding

As a result of the violence across the country, the World Bank decided to suspend all grants and loans to Yemen, including the SFD. The Kuwaiti Fund for Development and the Saudi Fund for Development have also suspended the disbursement of the remaining funds they both committed to the SFD.

As a result, the SFD has not been able to deliver on all its commitments to projects and contractors; the SFD paid some of those obligations with its available funds. The SFD has frozen all its operations under the said resources. And this funding has been facing a gap in meeting its actual commitments. Since the beginning of the SFD operational phase IV in 2011, the SFD has signed 40 financing agreements with donors worth up to \$ 798 million, including 30 agreements worth \$ 655 million financing the phase IV activities, and 9 agreements worth \$143.3 million financing special programs after the 2011 events (such as employment activities through the "cash-for-services", and VOLIP, nutrition interventions, and the health

of the mother and newborn support activities). In addition, in the period between 2011 till 2014, the government provided to SFD about \$ 72 million (of its total annual contribution of US \$ 101 million).

The above sum (\$655 million) includes \$ 25 million provided by the OPEC Fund for International Development, which is still in the parliament for approval in order to enter into effect. However, there is still a \$370 million gap in financing the SFD IV activities as of December 2015, assuming that the government would give its \$101 million contribution to the SFD.

## Active international financing sources

### Progress of the use of resources

As of the end of 2015, some 39 out of 40 signed financing agreements have been active worth \$773 million. Disbursement of the 40 agreements has reached \$364 million in addition to \$72 million in the Yemeni government's contribution.\* This gap is due to the suspension of a large number of agreements in light of the current security situation.

### New funding sources

During 2015, some three agreements have been signed and activated with the United Nations Development Programme worth \$1.2 million (as shown in the table below).

Despite the conflict conditions, the SFD has continued communication with the majority of the donors and continued the implementation of a number of activities as it received funding from a number of its supporting donors: German government, Arab Fund for Economic Social Development, Islamic Development Bank, and the Netherlands government. In addition, the UK government has transferred funds to SFD to meet its committed activities allocated under their funding.

**Table (23): Financing agreements signed during 2015**

Donor	Agreement	Signing date	Date of effect	Agreement value in USD	Agreement status
UNDP	Grant to Woman Economic Empowerment	15-09-2015	15-09-2015	800,000.00	In effect
	Grant to Youth Economic Empowerment Project	01-08-2015	01-08-2015	107,000.00	In effect
	Grant to Peace and Transition Support Project	25-10-2015	25-10-2015	250,000.00	In effect

**Table (24): Funding during SFD IV (2011 – 2015)**

Donor	Agreement	Sign. Date	Date of effect	Date of completion	Value of agreement	Orig. currency	Value of agreement in USD	Disbursed as of 2015
EU	EU Grant to support health sector (2)	31-12-2009	31-12-2009	22-06-2015	2,785,000	EURO	3,620,500	3,130,306
	EU Grant No. 2007/019-212	08-12-2008	06-07-2011	05-07-2013	10,802,000	EURO	14,100,000	14,100,000
Islamic Development Bank (IDB)	Islamic Development Bank for Abyan - Grant	03-06-2009	31-12-2009	31-12-2013	192,000	Islamic Dinar	288,000	288,000
	Islamic Bank Loans For	07-03-2013	15-04-2014	01-05-2018	25,000,000	Islamic	25,000,000	6,466,983

Donor	Agreement	Sign. Date	Date of effect	Date of completion	Value of agreement	Orig. currency	Value of agreement in USD	Disbursed as of 2015
	Youth Employment Support					Dinar		
	Islamic Development Bank for Abyan – Loan	03-06-2009	24-03-2010	31-12-2013	1,000,000	Islamic Dinar	1,500,000	1,500,000
	Islamic Bank Loan for VOLIP program	04-05-2010	06-05-2013	30-06-2015	7,031,000	Islamic Dinar	11,260,000	2,345,500
World Bank	WB additional grant for SFD IV	04-05-2013	19-06-2013	31-12-2016	16,300,000	SDR	25,000,000	4,558,254
	Japan Social Development Fund for Nutrition Emergency Program	12-10-2012	24-03-2013	14-04-2017	2,730,000	USD	2,730,000	500,000
	WB Grant for SFD 4	28-06-2010	07-10-2010	31-12-2015	38,700,000	SDR	58,900,086	58,900,062
	Maternal & Newborn Voucher Project	22-02-2014		31-12-2019	20,000,000	USD	20,000,000	500,000
	Second Additional Financing for SFD IV Project	31-08-2014	16-10-2014	31-12-2016	32,400,000	SDR	50,000,000	5,000,000
	IDA Grant for Yemen Civil Society Support Project	11-04-2014	05-08-2014	31-12-2018	5,200,000	SDR	8,000,000	500,000
	Preparation of Maternal and Newborn Voucher Project	03-09-2013	03-09-2013	30-06-2014	400,000	USD	400,000	400,000
German government	Germany/KFW Development Bank grant for Schools Rehabilitation No. 2011 65 471	21-05-2012	21-05-2012	31-12-2014	7,000,000	EURO	9,190,000	8,955,516
	Germany/KFW Grant for SMED 2005 66 067	11-11-2012	11-11-2012	31-12-2015	4,500,000	EURO	5,850,000	5,827,910
	German Grant No. 2012 67 327 for Water Crisis Programme in Abyan	19-12-2012	19-12-2012	31-12-2017	12,000,000	EURO	15,600,000	10,345,295
	Germany/KFW Grant for LIWP 2012-66-691	12-09-2012	10-04-2013	30-09-2015	7,439,496	EURO	9,671,345	9,926,726
	Germany/KFW GRANT for LIWP-BMZ-No.: 2013 65 279	20-05-2014	20-05-2014	20-04-2016	10,000,000	EURO	13,400,000	6,333,588
US Government	CLP - USAID grant for Water Sector	25-04-2012	25-04-2012	24-10-2012	87,022	USD	87,022	82,324
	USDA grant for water sector	17-09-2000	17-09-2000	31-12-2012	1,600,000	USD	1,600,000	1,600,000
	CLP - USAID grant for Labor Intensive Works Program	03-01-2012	03-01-2012	30-04-2012	1,295,983	USD	1,295,983	1,295,983
UK Government	DFID Grant for SFD 4	19-01-2011	19-01-2011	31-12-2015	100,000,000	GBP	159,000,000	141,033,172
Dutch Government	Netherlands Grant activity no. 23740 for SFD LIW Program - SFD IV	25-11-2010	25-11-2010	31-03-2013	6,000,000	USD	6,000,000	6,000,000
	Netherlands Grant activity no. 22011 for SMED program SFD IV	25-11-2010	25-11-2010	31-12-2012	2,430,000	USD	2,430,000	2,429,716
	Netherlands Grant No. 2 for SFD Water & Sanitation projects in 9 governorates	13-11-2014	13-11-2014	31-12-2016	3,640,000	USD	3,640,000	2,238,369
	Netherlands Grant for Girls' Education and Literacy Prog. Act No. 26489/SAA0118554	28-05-2014	28-05-2014	31-12-2017	3,947,368	USD	3,947,368	1,527,595
	Netherlands Grant No. 24731 for Water projects	25-11-2012	25-11-2012	31-12-2014	3,639,484	USD	3,639,484	3,639,484

Donor	Agreement	Sign. Date	Date of effect	Date of completion	Value of agreement	Orig. currency	Value of agreement in USD	Disbursed as of 2015
Saudi Development Fund	Saudi Fund for Development Grant for SFD 4th Phase	02-01-2014		31-12-2018	375,000,000	SR	100,000,000	10,000,000
Arab Fund for Econ. and Social Development (AFESD)	<b>Arab Fund Great Mosque Grant - Phase III</b>	06-03-2011	06-03-2011	30-06-2017	500,000	KWD	1,800,000	1,800,000
	<b>Arab Fund for the Great Mosque Grant - Phase IV</b>	20-04-2014	15-05-2014	30-06-2017	500,000	KWD	1,770,000	640,370
	<b>Arab Fund Loan for SFD IV</b>	19-10-2010	06-03-2012	31-12-2016	30,000,000	KWD	100,000,000	82,276,526
State of Kuwait	<b>Kuwaiti Grant for Reconstruction</b>	28-05-2013		31-12-2016	50,000,000	USD	50,000,000	10,000,000
	<b>Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Development Grant for SMED</b>	17-04-2012	17-04-2012	31-12-2016	6,000,000	USD	6,000,000	6,000,000
OPEC	<u>OPEC Fund Loan for VOLIP project</u>	06-01-2010	27-4-2013	30-6-2016	9,100,000	USD	9,100,000	0
	<u>OPEC Fund for SFD IV</u>	11/04/2014			25,000,000	USD	25,000,000	0
	OPEC Loan 1234P	03-02-2009	01-04-2011	31-12-2014	18,000,000	USD	18,000,000	15,081,106
UNDP	UNDP Project for Youth Economic Empowerment II	01-08-2015	01-08-2015	31-12-2015	107,000	USD	107,000	107,000
	SFD-UNDP-WEEP	15-09-2015	15-09-2015	31-12-2015	800,000	USD	800,000	800,000
	SFD-Peace and Transition Support Project	25-10-2015	25-10-2015	31-03-2016	250,000	USD	250,000	7000
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development Grant	16-12-2009	16-12-2009	31-12-2015	33,000,000	USD	32,340,000	2,345,500
<b>Total</b>							<b>801,316,788</b>	<b>436,863,325</b>
Agreement value in USD is estimated upon signing the agreement. It may be raised or reduced due to currency fluctuation								

## Annexes: Additional Data

**Table A1. Commitments by Program**  
*(Millions of U.S. Dollars)*

Program	2015	Phase Four (2011–15)*	Cumulative (1997–2015)
Community and Local Development	2.7	633.8	1,675.30
Labor Intensive Works Program	5.6	159	310.40
Capacity Building	0.1	58.4	89.50
Small and Micro Enterprises Development	1.2	59.3	89.90
<b>Total**</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>910.5</b>	<b>2,165.1***</b>

*Note:* Amounts are estimated based on annually approved projects as well as *operating and fixed assets costs*. Commitments may fall by 5–7% due to cancellation of some approved projects.

\*Projects under SFD IV are those approved during the period 01 January 2011 – 31 December 2015. However, during this period, 289 projects (at an estimated cost of nearly \$63 million) have been canceled or delayed, while during the period 1997 – 2015, such projects amounted to 1,158 worth more than \$165 million.

\*\*Includes an estimate of beneficiaries' contribution

\*\*\*SFD receives funds in multiple currencies; therefore, there may be differences in the amounts due to fluctuation of exchange rates.

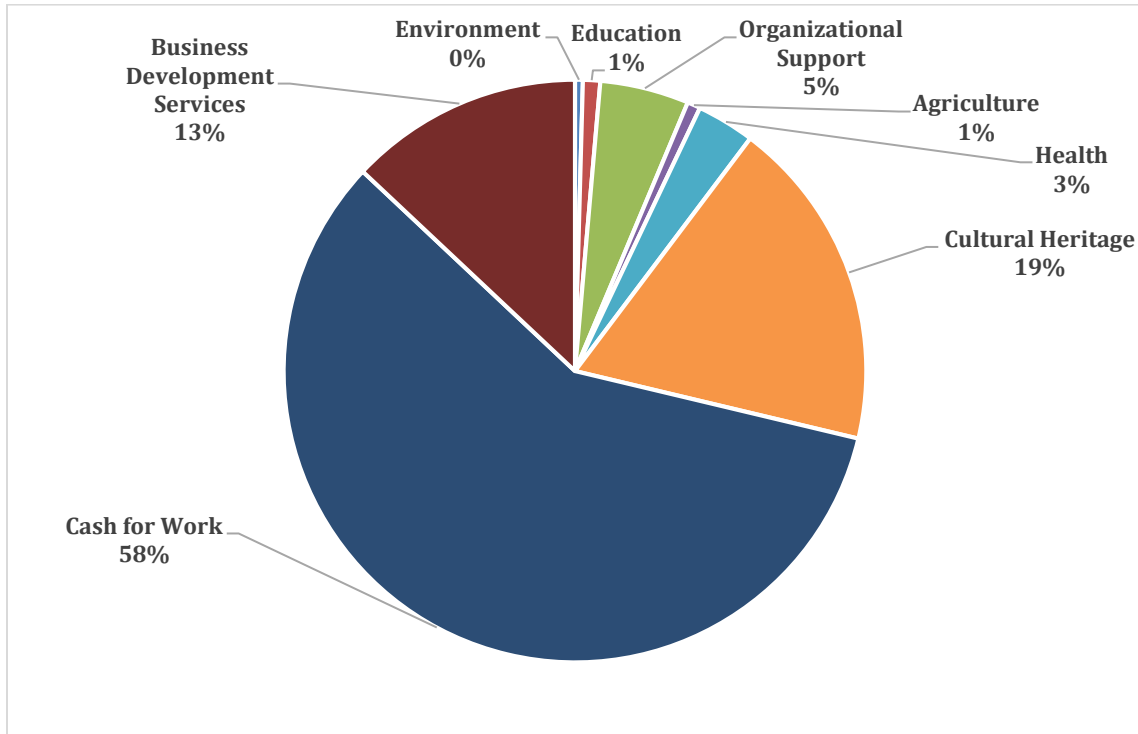
**Table A2. Disbursements by Program**  
*(Millions of U.S. Dollars)*

Program	2015	Phase Four (2011–15)	Cumulative (1997–2015)
Community and Local Development	36.2	524.1	1,284.2
Labor Intensive Works Program	10.2	135.7	257.3
Capacity Building*	8.5	74.6	99.7
Small and Micro Enterprises Development	3.0	50.4	60.1
<b>Total**</b>	<b>57.83</b>	<b>784.8</b>	<b>1,701.3</b>

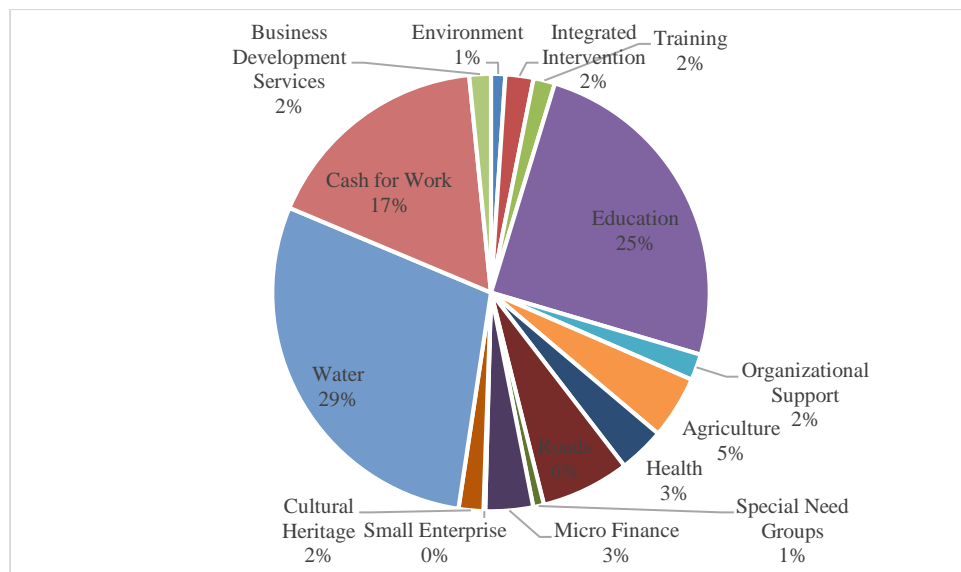
\*Includes operating expenses and fixed assets costs (approximately 5% of the total).

\*\*Disbursements are for 2015 projects as well as for previous ones that commenced in preceding years.

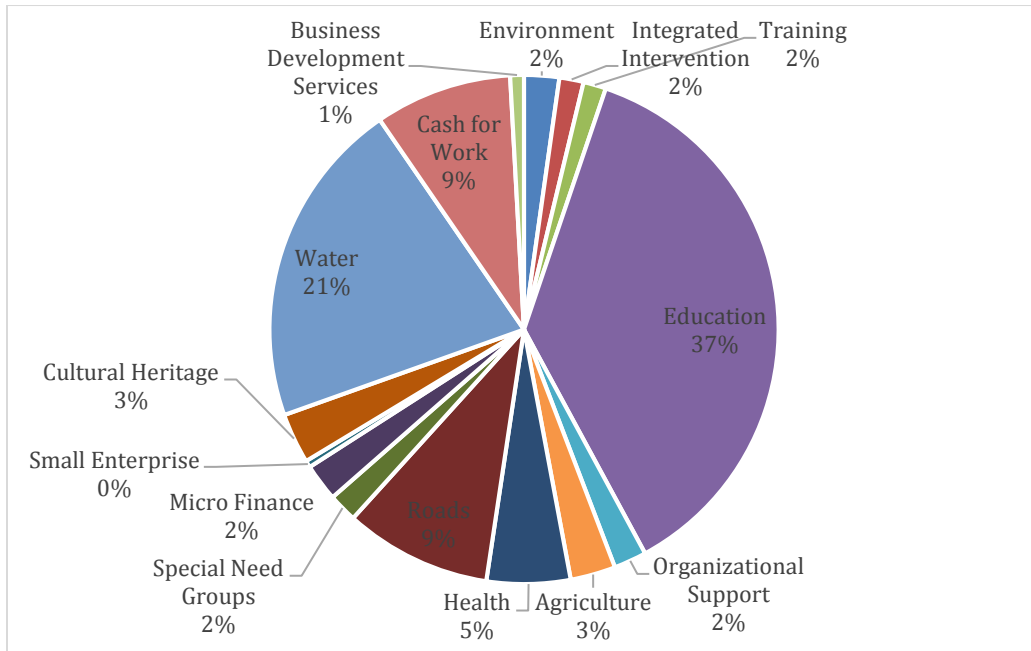
**Figure A1. Distribution of Commitments by Sector, 2015**



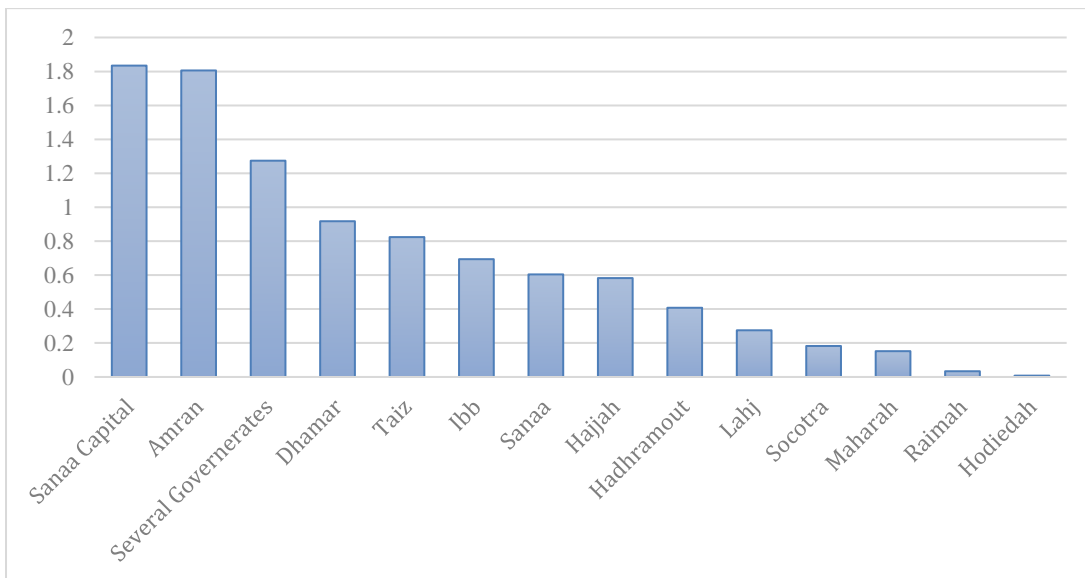
**Figure A2. Distribution of Commitments by Sector, 2011-15**



**Figure A3. Distribution of Cumulative Commitments by Sector, 1997–15**

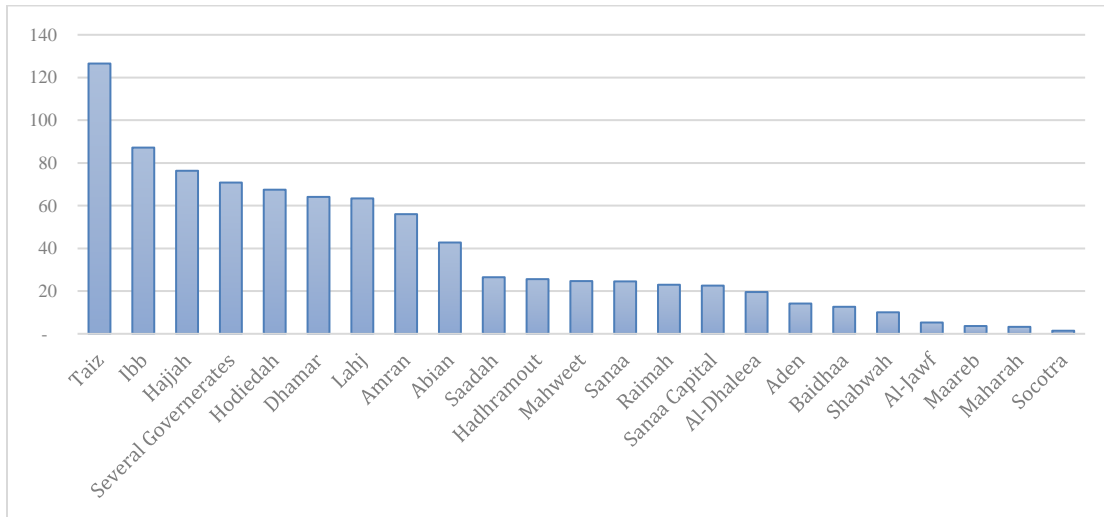


**Figure A4. Distribution of Commitments by Governorate, 2015  
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)**

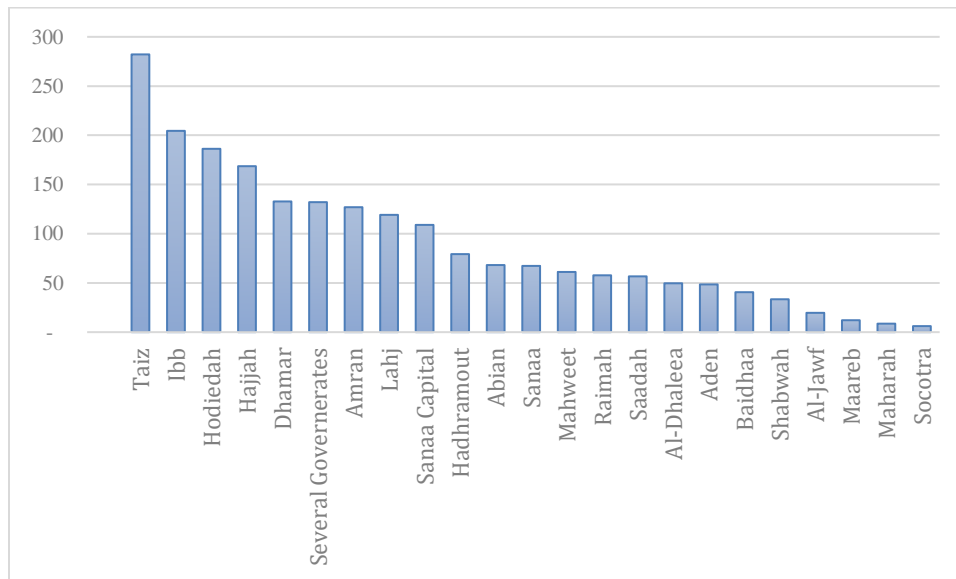




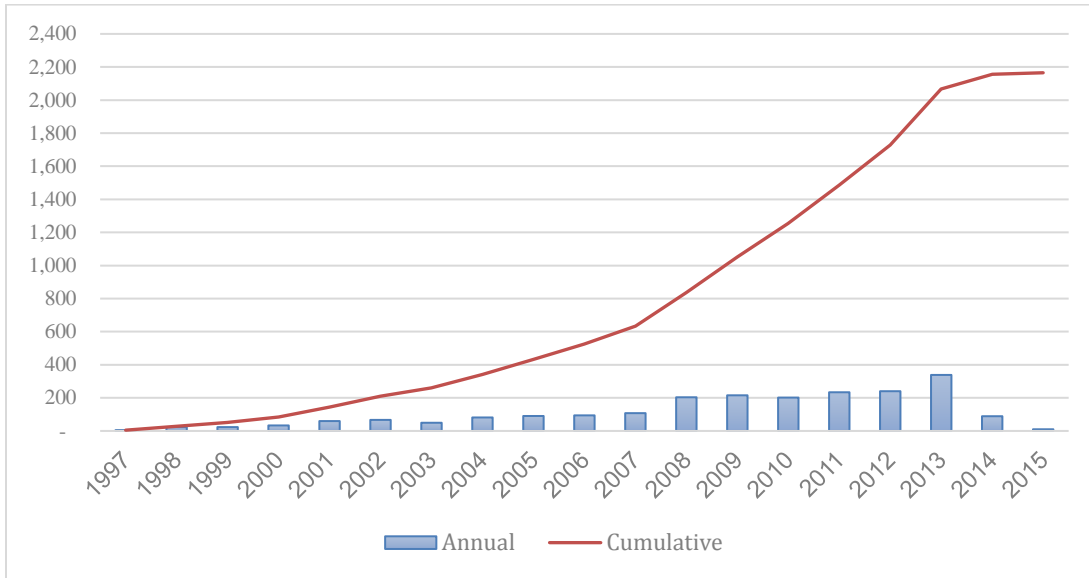
**Figure A5. Distribution of Commitments by Governorate, 2011-15**  
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)



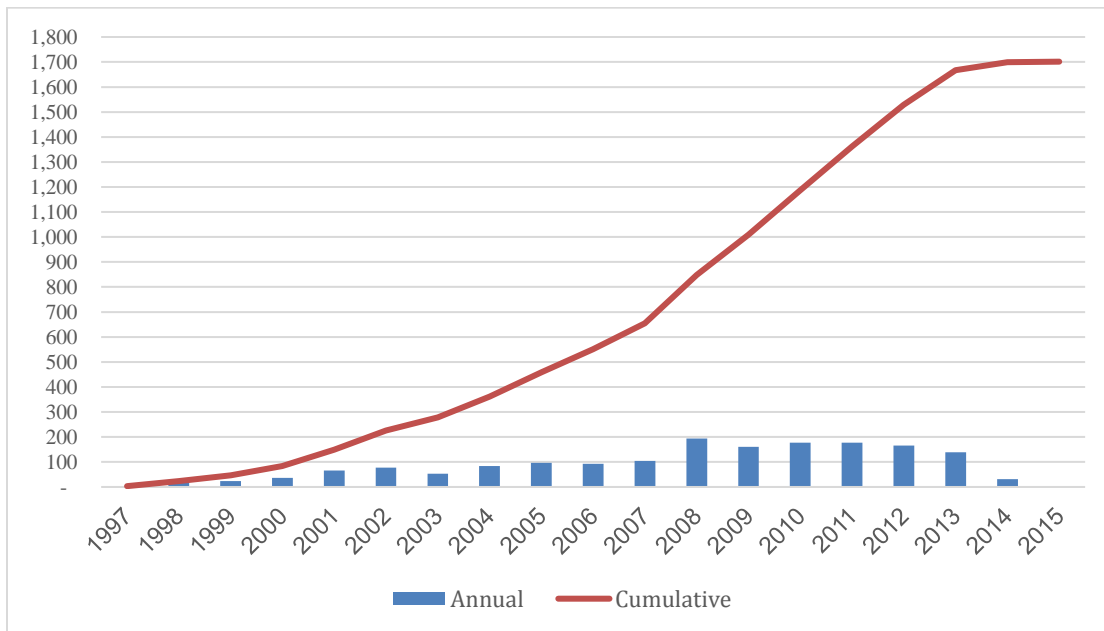
**Figure A6. Distribution of Commitments by Governorate, 1997-2015**  
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)



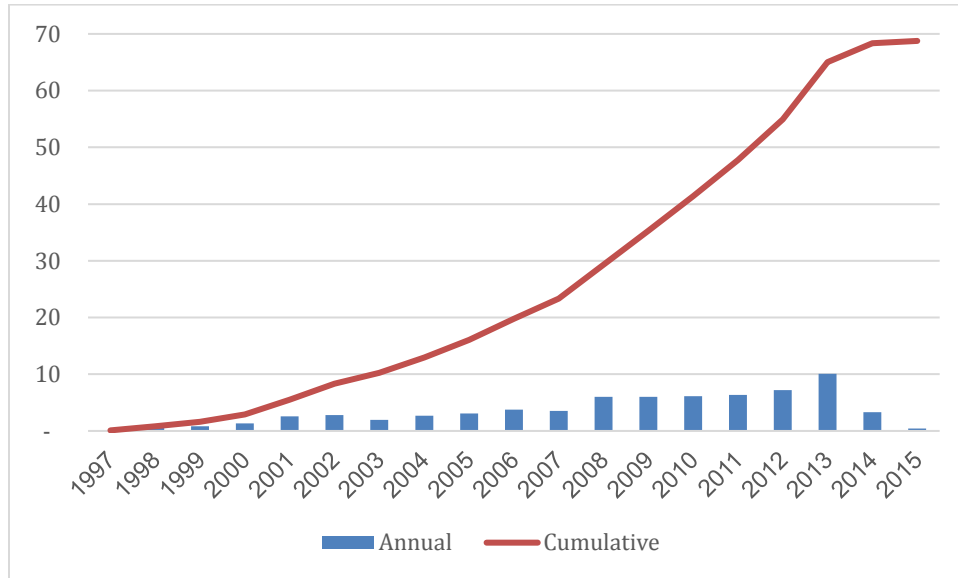
**Figure A7. Commitments, 1997-2015**  
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)



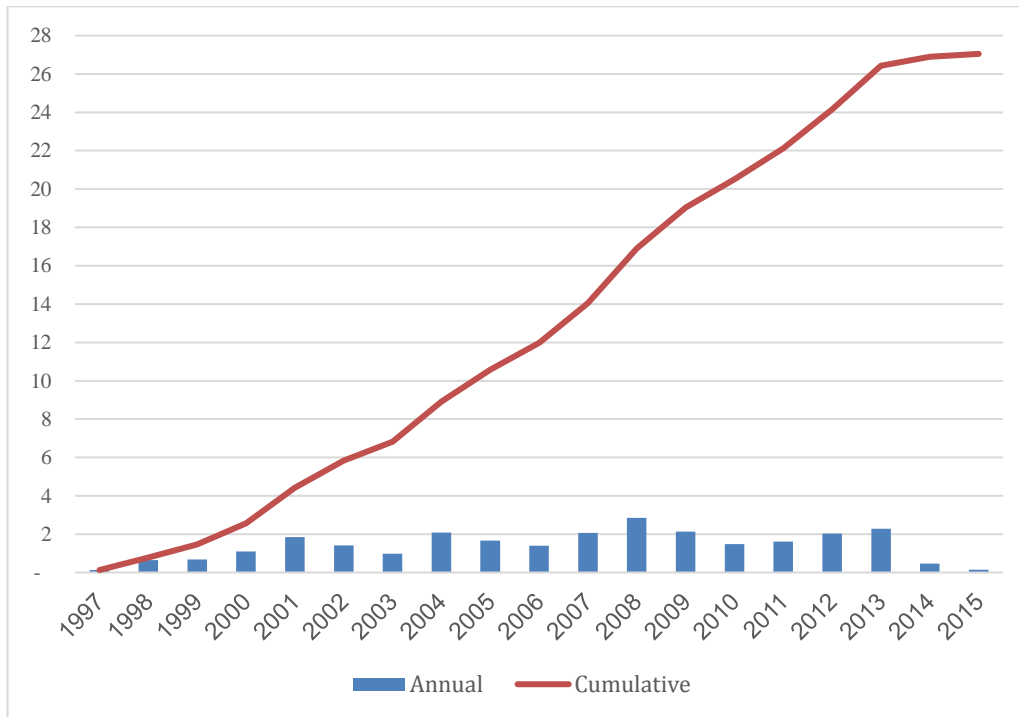
**Figure A6. Disbursements, 1997-2015**  
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)



**Figure A7. Employment Created by SFD-Supported Projects, 1997-2015 (Millions of days)**



**Figure A8. Number of Direct Beneficiaries of SFD-Supported Projects, 1997-2015 (Millions)**



## Figure A9: SFD Organizational Structure

**. SFD Branch Offices and Governorates Covered**

<b>Sana'a</b>	<b>Aden</b>	<b>Amran</b>
Capital City Sana'a Marib Al-Jawf Al-Mahweet	Aden Lahj Abyan Al-Dhale'	Amran Sa'adah
<b>Al-Hudaidah</b>	<b>Dhamar</b>	<b>Al-Mukalla</b>
Al-Hudaidah Raymah	Dhamar Al-Baidha	Hadhramaut Shabwah Al-Maharah
<b>Taiz</b>	<b>Hajjah</b>	<b>Ibb</b>
Taiz	Haijah	Ibb

Poor-density distribution and SFD Projects (1997- 2015 )

