

## EDITORIAL

The SFD's efforts in supporting the development local structures have been more palpable during 2015 than ever before. During this year, the government and international funding for development has dried up sharply triggering the performance of the development institutions to have dropped to the lowest levels. Accordingly, several ongoing and planned projects have not been implemented. These community-based structures (such as Villages Cooperate Councils (VCCs), community committees, and active CSOs) have voluntarily continued to serve their local communities and displaced families despite the current insecurity and deteriorating economy. Those structures have encouraged hundreds of rural communities, that benefited from the SFD-supported Empowerment for Local Development program, to carry out self-help initiatives to meet their priorities some of which have changed due to these precarious conditions.

This program is now covering 76 districts in 15 governorates. The program-assisted formation of 4,000 VCCs during 2011 – 2015 has included 56,000 members (about 50% females). The continuation of activities of these structures during the current difficult conditions has presented a clear-cut evidence on the value of working with local communities and the poor, especially during such emergency and insecurity that blanketed most parts of the country.

During 2015, these structures have implemented quality initiatives (without SFD intervention), and they prioritized their activities to meet the humanitarian needs notably those triggered by the conflict; they have focused on registering the internally displaced people (IDPs), identifying their basic needs in different areas, contributing to the creation of appropriate shelters, helping others to distribute humanitarian aid (including food baskets), and providing IDPs and host communities with access to health services. The initiatives also helped IDPs find shelters and contributed to make their life easier.

Several humanitarian activities have taken place in hard to reach areas as the VCCs facilitated access to the response of humanitarian organizations. Such responsibly voluntary work has represented a valuable support to the most vulnerable population that have originally suffered poverty, lack of access to services and conflict impact. The SFD has provided support to selected initiatives in order to empower them to carry on and overcome key stumbling blocks that almost strangled their activities.

## SFD completed 625 projects and developed 55 in 2015

While the ongoing conflict has impacted the SFD's ability to work as normal, the lack of funding has triggered an unprecedented financial gap. The SFD's inability to meet its commitment to its contractors and stakeholders has contributed in the nationwide negative economic impact caused by the current crisis.

However, the SFD has continued to implement its projects, particularly the life-saving interventions, such as improving access to water and health services, and income generating responses for poor households through cash-for-work service projects. During 2015, SFD has completed 625 projects worth \$102.3 million. Of those projects, 23% focused on the water sector making up 21% of the total value of projects, 22% on education costing 26% of the total value and 10% on cash-for-work projects worth 16% of the total value.

Additionally, the SFD developed 55 projects, including 16 projects lacking funding source. The total estimated value of those projects is \$9.9 million of which 99% was funded by SFD. 63% of the developed projects were cash for work interventions costing an estimated \$5.6 million, equivalent to 58% of the total estimated cost.

## SFD success now, a value added to the forthcoming period

By the end of December, SFD is assumed to close its fourth phase (2011-2015) of operations, but it has planned to extend it for more two years due to the deteriorating development and humanitarian situation in the country, the development suspended funding, and the nationwide insecurity. However, only 92 projects were entered as under implementation projects under the active portfolio, which includes a total of 855 projects, while the rest of projects have been put on hold until funding is resumed by donors that increased through the third and fourth phases up to 14.

After its noted success in overcoming challenges created by the 2011 events, the SFD repeats the success story anew this year which has involved much worse impact and wider challenges ever for the sake of supporting the poor and those bearing the brunt of the crisis.

On the other hand, this means that the SFD's participation in support of the poor in the coming period is essential as the humanitarian needs rose to 80% of the population. It is committed to scale up its response in consistence with the volume of the international and regional support, which will be provided later.

A strong SFD that has about 20 years of experience to support the vulnerable, weather impact of conflict and rebuild their lives is an added value in the efforts of saving lives, early recovery and reconstruction in Yemen. It will continue to be a viable partner for donors and traditional stakeholders for decades to come. It also ensures that it will disburse the future funding efficiently enough to improve the lives of the poor. It also ensures that it will disburse the future funding efficiently enough to improve the lives of the poor.

## SECTOR ACTIVITIES

### Education

The Education Sector's total cumulative number of projects reached 5,272 at an estimated cost of \$762.7 million expected to serve nearly 2.813 million people (46% female) and to generate 25 million jobs. Of these, 4,761 projects have been completed at a contractual cost exceeding \$572.4 million.

#### Rural girls' Education and Literacy & Adult Education

SFD has increased its attention to support illiterate and vulnerable females in order to improve their livelihood conditions. The program is being implemented through community-based learning center, literacy facilitators and female training centers.

The SFD has developed the Rural Woman's Life Skills Manual and added new areas in reproductive, safe motherhood and nutrition areas. It also included a number of educational messages for females who have joined the literacy and female students in the rural areas, in addition to training for literacy teachers and SFD female consultants.

The SFD held awareness meetings in nutrition and reproductive health targeting the adult literacy and community education learners and female school students in various governorates in order to minimize malnutrition and mother mortalities in the age group 15-49 years who are vulnerable pregnancy and birth complications. The program is expected to benefit 28,613 vulnerable women and girls.

The program activities during the fourth quarter 2015 has focused on completing procedures to print the manual of the reproductive health and nutrition, to develop a ToT manual on life skills, and to advertise a tender announcement for three girls schools.

#### Vocational and Literacy Program (VOLIP)

The program aims to alleviate poverty, especially among youth and women in poor rural areas. The program seeks to train these groups to acquire the appropriate skills and facilitate access to financial sources and microfinance in order to enable them to achieve their economic growth on their own. The project focuses on reducing school dropouts, enhancing mastery of reading and writing, and providing unemployed youth and working women with professional skills needed for the labour market. Then they are provided with access to financial services to facilitate the integration of target groups in economic and social development process. The project includes education enrolment of out of schoolchildren and training of young people and rural women.

The program is expected to benefit 9,000 children, 4,000 women and 4,000 young people (60% female).

The activities of the program focused in the fourth quarter 2015 on providing training to unemployed youths in Al-Hudaidah and Hadhramaut Governorates.

In Al-Hudaidah, a number of trainees started to apply the skills they had obtained in their areas. Some of them started maintaining mobile phones for their peer villagers, and another trainee set up electrical networks for houses in his village. Some 124 beneficiary unemployed youths have joined a specialized institute in five vocational training courses on electrical network engineering, machine maintenance, mobile phone maintenance, carpentry and welding.

A specialized institute hosted an agricultural vocational training for



Nusaibah Girls' School, Amran

78 trainees. The activity focused on the production of sweets, cakes, pastries, creamy ice cream, beekeeping, livestock raising (camels, sheep, goats and cows), cultivating, packing and marketing aromatic plants such as Jasmine and maintaining agricultural equipment (agricultural mechanization).

In Hadhramaut, the SFD trained 478 females in the areas of makeup art, making cake, sweets and pastries, sewing and designing and making incense and henna. The training including the use of computers and internet (Windows operating system, Microsoft Word, Excel and Access, Arabic and English printing, and web search).

## Education Indicators

Result Indicators		Phase IV Target (2011–15)	Cumulative (as of 31 Dec 2015)
Number of classrooms	Constructed		6,314
	Rehabilitated		2,843
	Total classrooms	9,000	9,157
Number of pupils benefiting from space created by newly construct SFD classes disaggregated by	Boys	201,600	138,908
	Girls	158,400	115,178
Number of formal education teachers trained	Male	100	232
	Female	100	226
Number of female informal-education teachers trained by SFD	Male	1,000	30
	Female		2,672
Number of female informal-education teachers qualified by SFD	Female	200	411
Number of educational professionals trained	Male	782	749
	Female	600	560

## Health

The total cumulative number of health projects (as of the end of 2015) has amounted to 1,217 worth nearly \$108.6 million. The projects are expected to benefit directly 7.84 million people (64% female) and to generate 2.3 million job opportunities. Of these, 1,112 projects have been completed at a contractual cost of nearly \$71.5 million.

The SFD vision of the Health Sector focuses on supporting the efforts of the Ministry of Public Health and Population to raise the coverage of basic health services, and enhancing health system performance and human resource management.

### Improving the middle education

The SFD has completed the rehabilitation of middle health staff project to replenish the staff needs in disadvantaged areas of Al Maharah districts. It trained 60 of those staff from across Al Maharah to cover several areas in need to their experience. The project will assist the beneficiaries to have a proper access to health services and reduce the rate of morbidity and mortality as the maternal and child health services also will be improved through the provision of the required staff.

### Improving and expanding primary health care services

The SFD has completed two projects in Amran governorate: the implementation of a training course in health administration in four districts, and the implementation of a training program in management of health teams in health offices in five districts. Both projects have trained 50 health teams and administrative staff in the target districts in the field of health management (planning - organization - guidance and supervision, ...etc) and on creating evidence-based comprehensive health plans in the target districts, on improving the administrative performance of the trainees (in identifying needs and planning, supervision, monitoring and evaluation and the preparation of technical and statistical reports) and on applying quality management services system in their offices.

### Institutional building

The SFD has completed the project of the development of the National Strategy for the Development of Human Resources - Ministry of Public Health and Population. The project aimed to develop a national strategy on human resources for health through the setting up two workshops for input: one in Mukalla and the other in Ibb. A third central workshop was set up in Sana'a city to clear and launch the strategy.

## Health Indicators

Result Indicators	Phase IV Target (2011–15)	Cumulative (as of 31 Dec 2015)
Number of health facilities constructed or renovated and equipped	100	100
Number of health facilities furnished and equipped	50	69
Number Community midwives trained	2,000	2,058
Number of Community midwives qualified	240	255
Number of Primary Health Care personnel trained	Male	1,125
	Female	750
Number of Primary Health Care personnel qualified	Male	300
	Female	300

## Social Protection

The Social Protection Sector aims to achieve access to greater number of children with disability and at risk, contribute in improving living quality of the target children, participate in developing local capacities, and increase sensitivity to this group of children. The sector's activities focus on supporting infrastructure and improving the quality of educational and health services to the people with special needs, supporting and developing policies and strategies based on participatory and human rights approach, and building the capacities of service providers to expand in the establishment of educational services for the visually impaired and autistic children, children with learning difficulties. The sectors also provides support for birth registration programs, and builds the capacity of providers of early detection and intervention methods, and supports the establishment of community-based rehabilitation services.

By the end of 2015, the total cumulative number of projects under this sector amounted to 718 at an estimated cost of about \$38 million, expected to benefit directly about 185 thousand people (39% female) and to generate about 0.9 million job opportunities. Of that total number, 691 projects have been completed at a contractual cost of nearly \$29.5 million.

### inclusive and special education

The SFD aims, through this program, to contribute to the integration of children with special needs in public education, and to support the education and rehabilitation of children in special education centers. The SFD also supports the ministries of education and social affairs and labor in the field of inclusive and special education by providing overall institutional support for

the departments of education and associations that are working in disability and supporting centers of the special education in several governorates, and the establishment of sections, and the rehabilitation, furnishing and equipping of inclusive schools, and the establishment of an educational resource rooms, the training of personnel, and the provision with educational aids and tools to these schools, centers and associations.

In this context, the SFD, during the reporting period, has completed a project that integrated 127 children with disabilities (audio, visual, mental, mobility), including 64 girls, in the public education and in the public schools in the Abs city of Hajjah Governorate. The target children had been subject to preliminary screening, diagnostic tests and integration rehabilitation via the SFD-supported community-based rehabilitation (CBR) programs in the city. The public schools had been equipped with integration equipment and training through building, equipping and furnishing of three classrooms, building an educational sources classroom, bathrooms, ramps, and corridors in the target schools, and building four resources rooms. The activities were associated with awareness campaigns that targeted school students and teachers, parents councils, mosque Imams, local councils and the CBR committee. The campaigns focused on the concepts of inclusive education. The effort also included training package to the school administrations, teachers and social workers who work with these category of children. The training included integration mechanism, diagnostic assessment, individual plans, speaking treatment, and life skills.

## Groups with Special Needs Indicators

Result Indicators	Phase IV Target (2011–15)	Cumulative (as of 31 Dec 2015)
Number of Children with special needs	Male	2,500
	Female	2,500

## Water & Sanitation

The activities included the sectors of water and environmental sanitation as follows:

### Water Sector

Due to the funding shortfall the SFD has been experiencing since the beginning of this year, the SFD has not approved any project during the reporting period. This has kept the accumulated number of approved projects (since 1997) at 2,294 projects at an estimated cost of about \$ 431 million (including beneficiaries' contribution). These projects are expected to directly benefit approximately 4.14 million people (half of them females), and to generate 9 million temporary job opportunities. The SFD has so far completed 1,943 projects at a cost of \$161 million (which is the SFD's contribution only).

This sector includes the following sub-sectors:

**Public covered rainwater-harvesting tanks:** The SFD completed 6 projects including 14 tanks, with a total storage capacity of 14,500 m<sup>3</sup>, 6 public wells and 13 filtration basins, (supported fully by the SFD with \$ 1,324 million expected to serve 4,964 persons).

#### Private rainwater-harvesting (household rooftop) tanks

During this quarter, 27 projects have been completed comprising 3,198 tanks with a total storage capacity of 125,880 m<sup>3</sup> funded by the SFD with \$ 3.1 million and the community with about \$8.7 million. The total capacity is expected to serve 26,439 people

**Public uncovered rainwater harvesting:** No project has been completed during this quarter.

**Surface water:** These projects depend on spring waters to be collected into covered tanks, and then be transported through pipelines (often through natural flow) to the beneficiaries. In this quarter, the SFD completed one project of two tanks and a 530-meter long pipeline at a total storage capacity of 3,400 m<sup>3</sup> and at a cost of \$73 thousand. The project is benefiting 354 persons.

**Groundwater:** No project has been completed during this quarter.

**Water Scarcity Program:** The total number of completed projects under this program has reached 171 at a total cost of nearly \$ 22 million fully funded by SFD. The projects are expected to serve 183,000 persons. These projects fall within the water sector.



Building water-harvesting tanks, Hajjah

### Water Indicators

Result Indicators	Phase IV Target (2011–15)	Cumulative (as of 31 Dec 2015)
Water access: Number of people provided with access to improved water sources	774,251	774,251
Storage capacity for improved water (m <sup>3</sup> )	2,909,024	2,909,024
Storage capacity for unimproved water (m <sup>3</sup> )	1,839,102	1,839,102

### Sanitation Indicators

Result Indicators	Phase IV Target (2011–15)	Cumulative (as of 31 Dec 2015)
Sanitation access: Number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities	265,000	232,725
Number of open defecation free communities	240	754

### Communication with partners

The Water and Sanitation Unit has continued attending the monthly meetings of the UN coordinated WASH Cluster (water, sanitation and hygiene). The SFD provides the WASH Cluster Coordinator with monthly reports on the SFD's achievements in this area. The unit also continues other coordination meetings with players in Yemen's water sector where possible.

### Sanitation sector

The SFD's funding crisis has prevented the SFD to approve any new project since the beginning of this year. Therefore, the accumulative number of approved sanitation projects during as of the end of 2015 has remained at 411 projects at an estimated cost exceeding \$46 million, and are expected to serve about 3.6 million direct beneficiaries (half of them females). These projects have generated about 1.4 million workdays. Of these projects, the SFD has completed 364 projects at a cost of nearly \$26 million.

This sector includes the following sub-sectors:

**Wastewater management:** the SFD has completed a project to supply items for the of water and sanitation project of Shibam City/Hadhramaut at a cost of \$1.2 million.

**Solid waste management:**No project has been completed

during this quarter.

**Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) / health awareness campaigns:** Under this quarter, the SFD has completed 5 projects comprising 181 awareness campaigns that motivated 7,419 community members to have voluntarily built latrines and covered household pits, thereby creating safe sanitation systems. The campaigns were concluded by announcing 18 settlements open defecation-free areas. The project reinforces the public health of the poor by preventing the spread of water-communicable and open defecation-resulted diseases

**Water and Sanitation Program in Abyan:** All projects under this program are funded by the German KfW Euro12 million grant (equivalent to \$ 15.6 million) covering 38 water and 5 sanitation projects. The program activities have been resumed in the field during this quarter, and 21 water and 2 sanitation projects have been completed, and other 20 water and sanitation projects are still under construction, but mostly with advanced performance rates. Spending on these projects has reached \$ 8.2 million by the end of 2015.

**Infrastructure Project of Shibam / Hadramaut:**The accumulative performance of the project as of the end of 2015 has reached 96.5%. Activities under this project have almost stopped due to the funding shortfall.

## Agriculture and Rural Development

The total cumulative number of projects amounts to 462 at an estimated cost of nearly \$58.4 million, with the number of direct beneficiaries expected to reach 463 thousand people (46% female) and employment opportunities generated to amount to about 1.43 million workdays. Of those projects, 360 have been completed at a contractual cost exceeding \$27.7 million.

During the quarter, SFD undertook final handover of seed storehouses for seed producing producers' (PGs) associations in Al-Rujum (Al-Mahweet), Al-Mansuriyah (Al-Hudaidah) and Bani Matar (Sana'a) with a total storage capacity of 250 tons.

For water small dams, SFD completed the Al-Majar barrier (Bab Areed in Al-Magharibah Al-Oulia Sub-district, Manakha District of Sana'a Governorate) with a storage capacity of 40 thousand m<sup>3</sup> and an irrigation area of 26 hectares. SFD also completed the Al-M'uqad barrier (Al-Washakh, Dhu Khairan, Al-Ushah, Amran) with a storage capacity of 95,300 m<sup>3</sup> and irrigated area of 32 hectares.

SFD also trained 538 beekeepers in Hazm Al-Udain (Ibb) under the training project targeting these PGs at a total estimated cost exceeding \$36 thousand.

The quarter also witnessed a beekeeping ToT course targeting

20 graduates of the Faculty of Agriculture, Ibb University, aiming to select consultants for Ibb SFD branch office.

Finally, SFD followed up on the PGs' projects under SFD's Rain-fed Agriculture and Livestock Project, with the PGs in Al-Magharibah District (Hajjah) visited. The follow-up found some projects yielding good financial returns, which contributes in improving the PGs members' income and living conditions.



## Rain-fed Agriculture Indicators

Result Indicators	Phase IV Target (2011–15)	Cumulative (as of 31 Dec 2015)
Storage capacity of water for agriculture and livestock use (m <sup>3</sup> )	3,000,000	3,686,018
Total area of land irrigated by water sources provided (Hectares)	2000	998
Total area of rehabilitated agricultural land and terraces (Hectares)	600	318

## Training & Organizational Support

Interventions in the two sectors of training and organizational support aim to provide services through training and building human capacities for SFD partners including consultants, community committees, small contractors, technicians, local authorities, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, etc., whose activities are linked to SFD objectives represented by local development and poverty reduction.

The accumulative total number for the Training Sector's projects reached 1,046 at an estimated cost exceeding \$27.6 million, and beneficiaries expected to be about 164 thousand people (38% females) generating more than 405 thousand workdays. About 948 projects have been completed at a cost exceeding \$15.7 million.

The accumulative total number of the Organizational Support Sector's projects reached 660 at an estimated cost approaching \$41 million, and beneficiaries expected to be about 837 thousand people (48% females) generating about 926 thousand workdays. Of these projects, 596 have been completed at a cost of nearly \$22 million.

### ELD Program

Empowerment for Local Development (ELD) Program activities during 4th quarter focused on the continuity of the SFD-supported community development structures (Village' Cooperation Councils and Sub-districts Development Committees). These committees were pro-active during the prevailing circumstances in the country as they have continued qualitative self-help initiatives without any SFD intervention. The committees' initiatives fall under three directions as follows:

**Self-help activities:** have undertaken awareness raising, planning and implementation of the initiatives such as building water tanks, cleaning ponds and canals, roads' building, sanitation, etc.

**Humanitarian and relief works :** have included surveying displaced

families, receiving them and coordinating stakeholders' responses to provide basic needs.

**Partner-supported initiatives :** supported by other humanitarian agencies with coordination with the SFD and the respective local councils. These activities include digging surface wells, building household water tanks, constructing supporting walls, road paving ...etc.

The total number of the initiatives implemented during the reporting quarter reached 1,231 at an estimate cost of YR648 million. These initiatives have strengthened community solidarity and interaction.

### NGOs

The reporting quarter's activities included the preparation of a database to track impact of the projects that target the NGOs' capacity building, organizational support in the main office and branches and communication with the SFD branches' officers. The activities also included the follow-up on achievement of the NGOs, the perusal of reports submitted by branch officers concerning the progress sustainability and continuity of the SFD-supported NGOs. The program also reviewed the NGOs' reports on humanitarian and relief action in the different Yemeni governorates.

### RAWFD program

Six of RAWFD graduates including 2 females obtained work opportunities with a number of local and international foundations and civil society organizations working in the country including International Organization of Migration (IOM).

Two other graduates obtained long-term work opportunities with IOM and UNICEF.

## Training and Org. Support Indicators

Result Indicators	Phase IV Target (2011–15)	Cumulative (as of 31 Dec 2015)
Number of village councils in pilot areas, which are functioning effectively	1,500	3,983
Number of young volunteers trained in different areas, disaggregated by:	Male	887
	Female	702
Number of Local Authority members trained within the Empowerment and Local Development Program	1,500	4,868
Number of individuals consultants trained in community participation skills (engineers, contractors)	3,000	6,482
Number of NGOs supported	90	55
Number of Local authorities supported	90	50
Number of Community-Based Organizations formed	2,500	1,832

During the war, the roles of the RAWFD volunteers included self-help initiatives of building classrooms and mobilizing donations (blood, used clothes, winterization blankets and mattresses for IDP families living in schools in different governorates). Their activities included providing support to relief agencies and the Yemeni Red Crescent in their field health cases assessments because of epidemics and war, and in providing aids to the IDPs.

## Integrated Intervention Program (IIP)

The accumulative total of the program cost has reached \$31.6 million supporting 339 projects benefiting about 315,780 persons (51% female) and generating 784,200 work days. The program has achieved 250 projects at an estimated cost of \$16.3 million.

The activities performed during the quarter included the continuing follow-up on local authority members, development committees, and other agencies concerned to collecting data and information on war damages on the Program's projects. They also followed up on the project implementation including the performance of roads' construction, rehabilitation and improvement of Al-Thalouth road- (Wisab Al- A'ali / Dhamar. The program supported the construction and improvement of Khamis Al-Qawe'e – Ma'ina- Alzarum road (Wisab Al-A'ali). The staff also followed up on activities of the livestock health in those areas including the treatment of 1,100 cattle, and producing group activities in Bani Nushur of Kuaidenah district (Hajjah).

Monitoring activities included animal health workers in Uzlat Al-Athlouth-Dhamar, where these workers had treated 1,100 animals as well as monitoring rural production groups in Uzlat Beni Nashr, i.e. 9 beekeeping groups and 16 groups in animal wealth.

Some development committees and associations have played a distinctive role within the areas targeted by the IIP such as the Development Committee in Maifa'a District (Hadhramaut) and Al-Atana Development Association in Haradh (Hajjah), which have carried out

certain important activities. These activities included identify sheltering centers and camps for displaced families coming back to their areas and affected by rains and floods and liaising with the local authorities to carry out an assessment survey for the IDPs and affected families overwhelmed by war and armed conflict.

Under Community Self-Help Initiatives (SHIs), some activities have been carried out, including cleaning of water spring, opening children teaching classrooms and completing construction of private rain-harvesting tanks as well as surveying IDPs and providing them with relief aids and conducting awareness raising for farmers in animal health.

Field Community Participation activities included preparing, designing and editing awareness materials and information leaflets, besides preparing fieldwork instructions, designing electronic filing systems for the studies related to participatory rapid appraisal (PRA) in addition to quality-control reports, providing statistical studies about IDPs and relief activities. Also, some environment-pollution-related activities have been carried out and an effective community-based action mechanism established to work in urban cities.

Similarly, SFD has paid particular attention to traditional rainwater harvesting, constructing and repairing private tanks and providing truck-borne water for IDPs as well as implementing statistical survey about them and the places where they stay, providing them with food baskets. Other SHIs included repairing and rehabilitation of houses for IDPs as well as school classrooms, periodic maintenance for mountainous roads and those affected by rainwater and floods and constructing rural-access roads.

Moreover, SFD has implemented various workshops and training courses including PRA courses, health education and voluntary work to support DPLs as well as awareness campaigns on health extension and community safety regarding flood and cyclones damages.



## Cultural Heritage

The total cumulative number of the sector's projects amounts to 285 at an estimated cost of \$66 million, with direct beneficiaries expected to amount to nearly 396 thousand people (47% female) and job opportunities to some 2.5 million workdays. Of these projects, SFD completed 237 costing \$40 million approximately.

### Renovation of the Sana'a Grand Mosque

The delay of funding to this project has led to full suspension of activities during the past period. The project management has prepared contingency plans in preparation to resume the project activities. The plans included actions such as closing the underway open work sites safely, and securing the work site for any long suspension and longer delay of funding. These actions included the prioritization of the most important renovation activities that could be implemented if a low funding has been released. This plan has been built based on the expected flow of funding and on the precarious security conditions.

During the fourth quarter 2015, the project team has archived and stored all documentation works, which had been carried out and collected on site, and made back up for contents of all devices in terms of images, reports and information.

Also, photogrammetric documentation for sites where restoration activities had been completed has been carried out and the study and exploration of archaeological probes completed. Data and information of the probes were classified, documented and entered into the database. Similarly, SFD continued the registration, documentation and classification of excavated archaeological assets by type and due to the suspension of renovating the wooden ceilings renovation, priority was given to

documenting the parts that had been implemented before they were covered.

SFD has also closed and secured the open and unimplemented spaces on the building's roof using the traditional Qadad plastering material.

the areas that had been opened to the public during the Islamic holy month of Ramadan were covered and the joint areas of the old and newly completed parts were treated, including the visual treatment of crowns and curved bridges, in addition to the covering the bottom half of the cylindrical columns after being treated using effective materials of special specifications that had been designed on site to resist friction impact.

SFD has also established the ground electrical network after laying the pipes and manholes in the work site, in addition to providing lighting to the new work site as well as burying the established electrical network and putting anti-moisture material around the columns and along the outer walls.

In addition, SFD has restored and maintained frames of all wooden windows overlooking the mosque's open central area and built the bases of wall-supported cupboards using bricks, with treating, maintaining and decorating the wooden ceiling of the library started.

Finally, SFD continued to detect and restore decorations of the eastern minaret as well as to conduct the studies required to carry out actual experiments in order to support the experts' technical decisions regarding furniture, cupboards shelves, and breakers of sunlight, with the team concluding architectural proposals for linking all the library's parts and spaces.



Restoration of the Great Mosque of Sana'a

### Cultural Heritage Indicators

Result Indicators	Phase IV Target (2011–15)	Cumulative (as of 31 Dec 2015)
Number of Master builders trained \gained skills	510	1,274
Number of Professionals trained & gained skills (Architects\ Archaeologists\ Engineers)	190	269
Number of sites and monuments documented, saved /conserved	50	50

## Labor Intensive Works Program

LIWP comprises projects under the Cash-for-Work Program and Roads Sector.

### Cash-for-Work (CfW) Program

During the quarter, 25 projects have been approved at an estimated cost of approximately US\$3.8 million. The number of the expected direct beneficiaries approaches 18 thousand people (50% female), and the temporary job opportunities expected to be created amount to more than 280 thousand workdays. Cumulatively, the total number of projects (1997 – end of 2015) amounts to 829 worth nearly \$171.4 million, expected to directly benefit about 1.3 million people (49% female), while the total temporary job opportunities generated approach 14.7 million workdays. Of these projects, 628 were completed at a total contractual cost of US\$115.5 million.

#### Training

A ToT workshop was held by CfW management, targeting 20 CfW officers in the SFD’s Branch Offices (BOs) including 6 female participants. The SFD participated in the South-South Learning Forum on “Emerging Social Protection in an Urbanizing World,” which was organized by the World Bank and held in Beijing, China, on 9-13 November, 2015.

#### Workshops

In Amran BO, 3 workshops were held on CfW social and technical studies and projects’ supervision through the mechanism of field management. Participants included 35 engineers and social consultants, of whom 3 were women. The program also trained the community committees of 4 projects on CfW mechanism and community committees’ tasks and duties during projects implementation. Moreover, a meeting was held in Khamer District between CfW’s BO officers, local authority, Oxfam GB, manager of IDP’s camp in the district, and PWP manger to discuss the possibility of employing IDPs from Sa’adah Governorate in the implementation of a service project in the area. Similarly, a workshop was held in Aden BO targeting several NGOs and providing training for beneficiaries on life-skills.

### Road Sector

The sector’s total cumulative number of projects reached 845 at an estimated cost of more than US\$193.4 million, expected to benefit directly around 4.43 million people (50% female) and to generate more than 9 million workdays. The projects have constructed, improved, and rehabilitated 3,500-km-long rural-access roads as well as paved an area exceeding 3 million square meters. Of those projects, 744 were completed at a contractual cost of nearly US\$154.7 million.



Bani Ala--Bani Al-Asri rural-access road, Hajjah

### Roads Indicators

Result Indicators	Phase IV Target (2011–15)	Cumulative (as of 31 Dec 2015)
Total length of roads improved/built (km)	1,300	1,168



### Cash for work Indicators

Result Indicators	Phase IV Target (2011–15)	Cumulative (as of 31 Dec 2015)
Number of people directly benefiting from multi-year workfare assistance in rural areas	90,000	-
Number of people directly benefiting from short-term workfare assistance disaggregated by	Rural	648,712
	Urban	409,571
	Total	1,058,283
Number of working days employment created under workfare assistance program for multi-year activities in rural areas	2.625m	-
Number of working days employment created under workfare assistance program for short-term activities disaggregated by	Rural	9 m
	Urban	1.8 m
	Total	10.8 m
Indirect beneficiaries: Number of people benefiting from community livelihood assets	260,000	264,570
Land: Total area of rehabilitated agricultural lands and terraces (Hectares)	4,980	4,441
% of resources paid as wages	60%	0.70

## Small and Micro Enterprises Development (SMED)

The current security situation has continued to restrict the microfinance institutions (MFIs) to expand further to support the owners of income-generating activities. Yet, the MFIs' indicators have declined in terms of the distribution of loans and loan portfolio, in spite of the fact that they took financial and administrative actions to help continue its performance. The size of the active loan portfolio of all those MFIs has reached nearly YR 9 billion, about \$ 41 million, covering 93,118 active borrowers 509,590 active savers. The portfolio has accumulatively provided 766,454 loans with a total sum of over YR 87 billion, equivalent of about \$ 407 million.

The SFD has been focusing on revising the emergency plan and preparing a donor-addressing document over a package of future actions and projects expected to be implemented during 2016 and 2017 in order to revitalize microfinance sector and help it overcome the crisis' impact. This package also suggests the establishment of an Islamic insurance fund for the MFIs, measures to reschedule the funding to MFIs, the capitalization of MFIs, and the activation of the Decent Life Initiative, the plan to establish the Village-based Loan and Saving Associations (VLSA), and the creation of a microfinance company in Taiz similar to the Al Awael Microfinance Company.

### Small and Micro-enterprises Promotion Agency (SMEPS)

The SFD is the main financier of SMEPS. During the reporting period, It supported it with \$ 445,974 to complete its second phase of operations to provide non-financial services in each of its head office and branches in the cities of Aden and Mukalla, as well as to continue following up on the operations of its youth employment development project, value chains to coffee, honey and seasonal crops, and the women entrepreneurs training in management.

### Azal Islamic Microfinance Program

The SFD and SOUL organization have signed a financing agreement the loan portfolio of Azal program worth YR 50 million, \$ 232,720, to continue to provide financial services to owners of income-generating projects.

### Technical assistance to develop MFI's automated systems

The SFD continued to provide support for the Al-Itihad Microfinance Program in Abyan to re-operate servers in its branch offices following virus infection. SFD also prepared a plan to develop the automated system of the proposed Loan Guarantee Fund that supports the beneficiaries of MFIs after the it had completed the relevant analysis and design in the third quarter. The SFD held an internal discussion workshop for comments and input regarding this system and the SFD's continuation to provide technical support to MIFIs to develop their automated systems, updating their clients' loan information, and rescheduling of MFIs' loans in the loans' system and loan fees exemption for 2015-2016.

### A workshop on the Islamic Takaful insurance by-law

The SFD organized a one-day workshop that discussed with a number of MFIs representatives the draft by-law of the Takaful insurance that supports the MFIs' clients. This activity aimed to produce proposals and opinions to develop the SFD-drafted by-law. Based on the workshop, the SFD developed a proposal that aimed to support MFIs to overcome the war impact and support its continuity in delivering financial services to clients and enabling clients, who had been unable to repay their loans for war related reasons, to continue to fulfill their obligations towards the MFIs and continue their income-generating activities in order to prevent business failure.

### Field visits to MFIs

The SFD staff continued field visits and follow-up activities to the National Microfinance Foundation, Azal Microfinance Program and Nama Microfinance Foundation, who has been facing conflict-ensued challenges that snag its performance. The team conducted the visits to verify the conflict impact the MFIs have been suffering on its performance significantly as a number of its branches have closed in Sana'a and Taiz, with low records of clients' repayment of loans as their activities have been damaged directly, and the clients have displaced to other safer areas. The MFI suspended lending until security have improved.

The team also visited the Aden Microfinance Foundation to evaluate its capacity and conflict impacts it went through including the suspension of lending, the increase of portfolio at risk ratio up to 100% from 0% and 100% loans' repayment before the crisis, the closure of two out of the all seven branch offices, the displacement of a large number of clients to safer areas including Somalia, the dangerously difficult access by loans officers to the clients' whereabouts, especially in Al-Basateen, due to mine risks. During the visit, the SFD selected a random sample of loan beneficiaries of this MFI from Al-Sheikh Othman and Dar Saad districts. 38% of the selected sample of Al-Sheikh Othman and 64% of Dar Saad sample have not been reached as several of them had displaced to other areas due to insecurity.

### Yemen Microfinance Network (YMN)

The YMN focused on learning and the exchange of experiences between the MFIs. On 19 October, it organized a workshop entitled "The Exchange of Experiences of Microfinance Institutions in facing Crises and Disasters" and hosted representatives from the SFD, MFIs, GIZ and Care organization. The workshop was held in coordination with the Al-Amal Microfinance Bank, that presented the bank's experience in addressing the challenges of the current crisis. The workshop included free discussion where MFIs' representatives presented their MFIs' experiences, challenges and actions to overcome them.

### Workshop on preliminary findings of the conflict impact study

The YMN held in October 21 a workshop with the SFD staff and discussed the preliminary findings of a study on the impact of the conflict on the microfinance sector. The participants discussed the findings and touched on the methodology of the study, and challenges and difficulties the study and researchers had faced.

### YMN and GIZ strategic partnership

Within the strategic partnership between the Yemen Microfinance Network and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), both parties conducted a number of meetings and discussed a issues to support and develop the microfinance sector in the coming period, notably risk management, building MFIs capacities to adapt to the current situation and technical support, especially in light of the continuing crisis. YMN expressed that It focus on aspects related to encourage all MFIs to continue and address the challenges and risks associated with the crisis.

## Microfinance Programs Supported by SFD as of 31 Dec 2015

Program	Number of active clients			Outstanding loan portfolio Million YR	PAR (%)	Cumulative numbers		OSS	FSS	Number of Personnel	Number of Loan Officers	Area of Operation
	Borrowers	Savers				Number of loans	Loan amounts Million YR					
	Total	Women (%)	Total									
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	13,756	80	27,022	526	72.24	108,343	7,879	94	60	124	54	Capital City, Taiz, Ibb, Thamar, Yarim, Hajjah, Lahj, Al-Hudaidah, Aden, Altawahe, Hadhramaut
Aden MF Foundation	13,515	73	10,774	833	100	52,402	5,007	91	20	74	40	Dar sad, Al-Buraikah, Al-Mukalla, Altawahe, Koor Maksar, Kerater, Aden, Lahj, Aldali
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, Altawahe, Hadhramaut
Hadhramaut Microfinance Program	6,945	29	4,503	746	34.02	43,984	5,249	47	44	56	20	Hadhramaut (Seyun – Tarim, Al-Suom), Alkton, Shebam, Almahra, Shabwa
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
Azal Microfinance Program	3,909	65	2,556	320	44.02	47,879	3,935	49	33	80	35	Capital City, Almahweet
Altadhamon Bank	3,873	30	0	430	20.53	38,640	8,830	71	71	106	84	Capital City, Taiz, Al-Hudaidah, Aden, Ibb, Hajja, Shabwa, Mukalla, Seyun, Amran
Alkuraimi 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, Almokala, Seyun, Rada'a, Yarim, Alkaeda, Amran, Aldali, Hajja, Lahj, Hadhramaut
Aletehad Microfinance Program	3,562	100	0	289	100	50,330	2,767	54	42	80	30	Abyan, Almokala, Alshehr, Aden
Al-Awa'el MF Company	1,546	79	0	93	100	81,945	4,088	90	68	41	21	Taiz (Al-Camb, Hawdh Al-Ashraf, Al-Rahedah, Sainah, Al-Qada'edah)
Other Activities & IGPs						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>	

### Number of completed projects and contractual costs during 2015 (by sector)

Main sector	No. of projects	Contractual cost (USD)
Environment	33	2,562,431
Integrated Intervention	28	3,585,779
Training	58	1,786,624
Education	139	26,457,737
Organizational Support	15	1,263,807
Agriculture	34	7,297,308
Health	20	1,100,878
Roads	32	7,598,049
Special Needs Groups	22	1,343,858
Micro Enterprises Development	13	6,498,371
Cultural Heritage	9	3,137,823
Water	147	21,849,206
Cash for Work	66	16,310,384
Business Development Services	9	1,461,563
Total	625	102,253,817

### Number of projects approved and estimated costs— fourth quarter, 2015 (by governorate)

Governorate	No. of projects	Estimated cost (USD)	Estimated SFD's contribution (USD)	Percentage (%)
Ibb	5	693,930	693,930	15.1%
Capital City	1	33,000	33,000	0.7%
Taiz	1	225,000	225,000	4.9%
Hajjah	2	348,666	348,666	7.6%
Hadhrumaut	2	241,663	241,663	5.3%
Dhamar	5	462,375	462,375	10.1%
Sana'a	8	1,036,636	1,036,636	22.6%
Amran	4	1,068,588	1,068,588	23.3%
Several Governorates	2	473,512	473,512	10.3%
Total	30	4,583,370	4,583,370	100.0%

### Number of projects & estimated costs – during 2015 (by sector)

Sector	No. of Projects	Estimated Cost (\$)	Est. SFD Contribution (\$)
Environment	2	41,558	41,558
Education	3	91,968	91,968
Organizational Support	3	473,744	349,932
Agriculture	1	70,000	70,000
Health	6	309,000	309,000
Cultural Heritage	1	1,770,000	1,770,000
Cash for Work	36	5,908,927	5,908,927
Business Development Services	3	1,246,625	1,246,625
Total*	55	9,911,822	9,788,010

\*The total includes 16 projects with no funding

### Number of projects approved and estimated costs— during 2015 (by governorate)

Governorate	No. of projects	Estimated cost (USD)	Estimated SFD's contribution (USD)
Ibb	5	693,930	693,930
Socatra	1	182,500	182,500
Capital City	3	1,834,302	1,803,420
Al-Hudaidah	1	7,870	7,870
Al-Maharah	1	152,000	152,000
Taiz	5	824,000	824,000
Hajjah	4	582,561	582,561
Hadhrumaut	3	407,663	407,663
Dhamar	7	801,834	801,834
Raimah	1	33,688	33,688
Sana'a	8	1,036,636	1,036,636
Amran	7	1,805,675	1,712,745
Lahj	5	275,000	275,000
Several Governorates	4	1,274,163	1,274,163
Total*	55	9,911,822	9,788,010

\*The total includes 16 projects with no funding

### Number of projects & estimated costs —fourth quarter, 2015 (by sector)

Sector	No. of Projects	Estimated Cost (\$)	Est. SFD Contribution (\$)	Direct beneficiaries		Temporary Job Opportunities
				Total	Females %	
Education	3	91,968	91,968	62	92	351
Organizational Support	1	225,000	225,000	80,742	53	4,996
Cash for Work	25	3,820,428	3,820,428	17,896	50	280,111
Business Development Services	1	445,974	445,974	1,647	23	34
Total	30	4,583,370	4,583,370	100,347	52	285,492

**Cumulative number of completed projects and contractual costs as of the end of fourth quarter 2015 (by sector)**

Main sector	No. of projects	Contractual cost (USD)
Environment	364	25,922,666
Integrated Intervention	250	16,307,314
Training	948	15,703,734
Education	4,820	574,085,345
Organizational Support	596	22,028,321
Agriculture	360	27,701,016
Health	1,112	71,480,359
Roads	744	154,706,266
Special Needs Groups	691	29,458,135
Micro Enterprises Development	178	34,242,881
Small Enterprise Developmen	32	7,681,319
Cultural Heritage	237	39,911,440
Water	1,943	160,924,199
Cash for Work	628	115,527,104
Business Development Services	67	9,396,691
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,970</b>	<b>1,305,076,790</b>

**Cumulative number of completed on-going & approved projects and contractual est.&confr. costs as of the end of fourth quarter 2015 (by governorate)**

Governorate	No. of Projects	Estimated Cost (\$)	Est. SFD Contribution (\$)	Contractual cost (\$)
Ibb	1,410	203,407,525	169,892,810	151,883,889
Abyan	343	67,666,486	55,918,868	42,442,617
Socatra	52	6,117,126	5,882,421	5,920,842
Capital City	710	108,768,241	103,381,947	92,610,760
Al-Baidha	309	40,041,101	35,578,457	31,956,730
Al-Jawf	159	19,333,392	18,513,991	15,301,156
Al-Hudaidah	1,247	185,537,213	180,030,735	153,861,357
Al-Dhale	295	49,617,730	43,450,925	36,080,460
Al-Mahweet	435	61,151,050	53,427,959	47,168,980
Al-Maharah	107	8,616,810	8,117,054	7,101,856
Taiz	1,807	280,828,743	207,000,003	190,550,603
Hajjah	1,186	167,395,205	149,529,712	127,243,607
Hadhramaut	683	79,230,847	76,603,286	62,720,062
Dhamar	981	132,062,818	104,154,181	98,734,578
Raimah	363	57,688,451	36,621,550	38,104,057
Shabwah	305	33,390,460	32,095,542	28,754,541
Sa'adah	354	56,579,464	55,535,159	49,578,230
Sana'a	543	67,160,781	62,688,181	53,053,379
Aden	325	48,333,060	45,786,804	38,739,943
Amran	930	126,122,241	111,969,715	100,299,822
Lahj	730	118,658,257	89,526,155	81,110,498
Mareb	129	12,095,465	11,538,118	10,645,014
Several Governorates	1,291	122,165,097	120,383,594	89,382,768
<b>Total*</b>	<b>14,694</b>	<b>2,051,967,565</b>	<b>1,777,627,168</b>	<b>1,553,245,751</b>

\* The total includes 216 projects with no funding

**Cumulative number of projects, commitment, beneficiaries and temporary employment as of the end of fourth quarter 2015 (by sector)**

Sector	No. of Projects	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated SFD's contribution (USD)	Contractual cost (USD)	Expected direct beneficiaries		Expected indirect beneficiaries		Total estimated employment (workdays)
					Male	Female	Male	Female	
Environment	411	46,013,381	39,691,148	36,712,011	1,808,850	1,804,070	208,442	205,668	1,385,173
Integrated Intervention	339	31,588,005	26,252,217	21,264,437	154,316	161,462	110,961	114,028	784,207
Training	1,046	27,596,957	27,558,356	18,782,536	101,566	62,089	445,919	477,673	405,095
Education	5,277	762,797,595	738,040,234	629,122,324	1,527,176	1,287,545	1,918,773	1,630,396	24,974,717
Organizational Support	660	40,973,573	38,232,459	23,867,771	438,644	397,869	326,384	290,609	925,632
Agriculture	462	58,398,627	53,738,044	40,114,628	250,159	212,774	469,769	368,195	1,430,857
Health	1,217	108,592,309	105,777,906	88,158,480	2,858,101	4,977,209	905,395	1,755,715	2,299,513
Roads	845	193,412,560	187,268,897	176,688,717	2,225,326	2,202,830	844,758	835,484	8,951,326
Special Needs Groups	718	37,945,828	37,191,932	30,813,440	112,070	72,549	68,482	52,431	864,313
Micro Enterprises Development	196	49,044,185	48,881,083	40,626,741	72,356	325,469	456,469	1,336,010	173,349
Small Enterprise Developmen	33	8,982,031	8,981,031	7,811,319	18,434	22,101	60,129	44,866	17,828
Cultural Heritage	285	66,021,877	65,282,471	55,581,077	210,865	185,038	109,306	83,393	2,514,479
Water	2,294	431,135,537	212,108,374	208,099,092	2,038,257	2,055,344	160,014	140,651	8,850,157
Cash for Work	829	171,434,955	170,592,873	159,440,364	651,489	634,585	991,111	1,043,679	14,656,492
Business Development Services	82	18,030,143	18,030,143	16,162,814	67,813	26,942	97,017	69,619	3,757
<b>Total*</b>	<b>14,694</b>	<b>2,051,967,565</b>	<b>1,777,627,168</b>	<b>1,553,245,751</b>					<b>68,236,895</b>

\* The total includes 216 projects with no funding

## Khadija and Ashjan ... more confident and stronger with education and work

Yemeni women rank last (142nd) at the gender gap for the sixth year in a row, according to the World Economic Forum owing to the depth of difference between male and female, especially in the economic and social affairs. The Yemeni women continued to suffer marginalization and have become the most vulnerable and the responsible for securing needs of family members under the armed conflict raging in all parts of the country for 9 months now. The Management Assistant in the Handicap Fund, Khadija Shatri, sends a long sigh as her eyes ponder the cleaning tools laid in the corner. She remembers the suffering and a sense of inferiority as she had been using those tools when she was working as a cleaner in the same institution, and in domestic service with families before then.

She says that she was feeling unutilized in the community and a confidence free person who receives merely compassion or ridicule. That caused her and her family embarrassment because of inadequate community attitude towards this profession before she decided to move out of the societal and economic pressure and delve in the human development and professional skills through education despite her age. Her vulnerability and the people's tribute to her communication skills drove her to making the change in her life and her family by enrolling in adult education, to have become today in the business administration college at the university.

The war brought to a halt in the work of Khadija in the Fund for weeks, but she joined an SFD-supported training course meant to acquire modern skills in hairdressing and processing of brides and body care. "While a lot of training activities by other institutions have stopped because of the war, the SFD-funded course opened up a new profession that supported my skills," said Khadija. "Now, I have a good number of customers and brides who come to my house for beautification. My family's standard of living was improved." Khadija is currently working to open a special saloon for her to support secure the needs of her kids and family members.

Mrs. Ashjan Al Jaidi enrolled in another vocational training that improved her middle educational capacities so she excelled in the modern beautification basics and secrets, skin beauty and hairdressing. The accompanying practical sessions have increased Ashjan's passion for the training. "I attended all the training days except one day when I was busy in dressing hair of three customers," she said. Ashjan's ambition resembled Khadija's plans, "I work in my house for women who wish to clear their skins, cut and dye hair." I hope that some day I open a shop to beautify brides and become capable to improve the live of my family, and I hope I help my sisters and my mother." The deprivation of girls' education has deprived her access to household and community-based economic production. Therefore, the project has linked the learning and reading with poverty reduction especially during this crucial conditions. This knowledge and vocational project target poor rural areas. And it seeks to provide access to these vulnerable groups to acquire income-generating skills and facilitate access to funding order to enable them to achieve their own development in a sustainable manner.



## SOCIAL FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT

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