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HNO / HRP 2024 - WASH Cluster

PEOPLE IN NEED



17.4M

TARGETED



7.3M

REQUIRED FUND



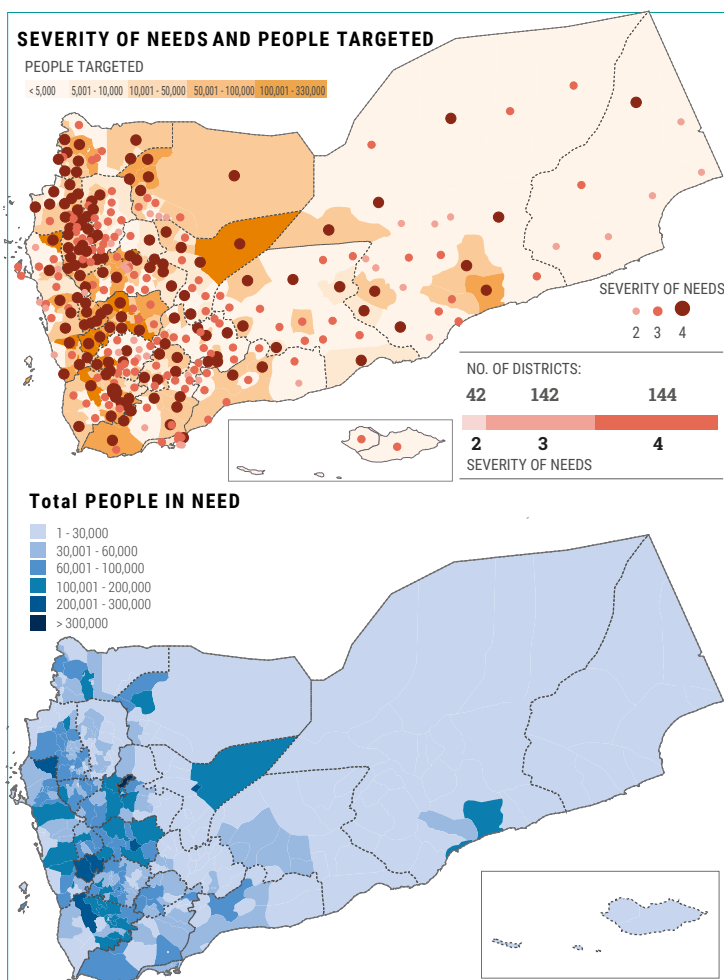
174.8M\$

17.4 million people need WASH assistance in 2024, a 12% increase from 2023. More particularly, 12.4M people face challenges to access water of a sufficient quality to prevent diseases and 20.4M do not have access to enough water to cover basic needs including drinking, bathing and cooking.

During the March health cluster meeting the MoPH in Sana'a announced the outbreak of Cholera in the North. A response plan was developed based on approximately 50,000 cases over the next six months. This is adding to the critical situation in the South where an outbreak was declared in October 2023, and where a resurgence of cases has been observed since early April 2024.

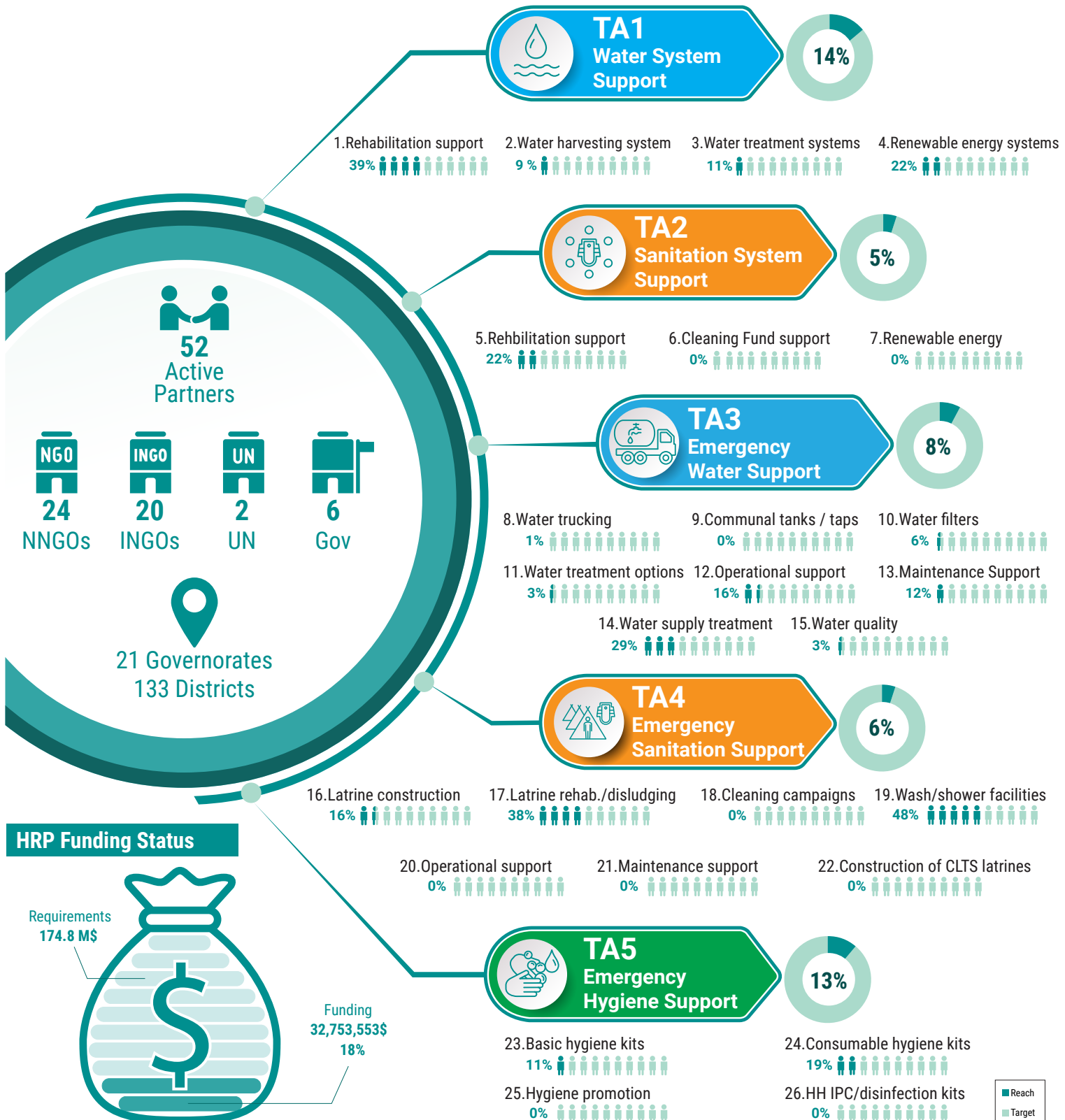
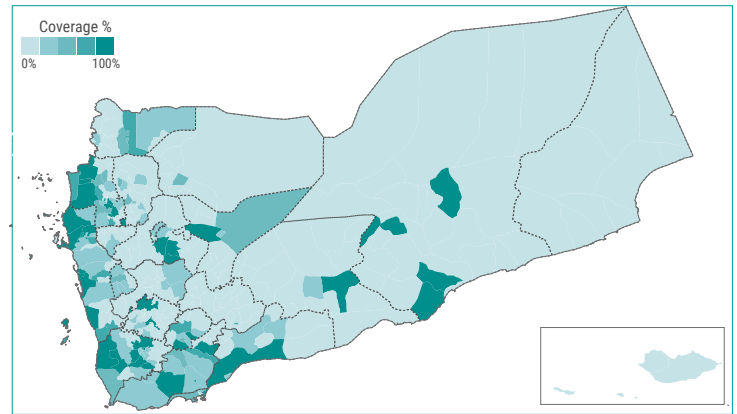
In addition, an estimated 17.6 million people in Yemen (52 per cent of the total population) are likely to be severely food insecure (IPC phase 3 and above). An estimated 2.4 million Yemen children are wasted.

To respond to these crises, the WASH Cluster can count on the engagement of 92 partners, implementing rapid and long-term solutions. We are excited to share this bulletin, to present what we deliver as a collective to reduce suffering of Yemeni people due to lack of access to WASH services. We hope that this bulletin (quarterly) will help to disseminate good practices. If you have any such good example to share, do not hesitate!



WASH responses from Jan and Mar already reached 12% of target population with good coverage under TA1 and TA5. In the first 3 months 52 partners reported WASH activities but only 19 partners reported funding. YWC would kindly request all partners who report activities outputs to report funding too.

According to funding spotlight on water trucking, water trucking in 50 IDP sites in Sana'a and Aden Hub will be discontinued within 3 months.



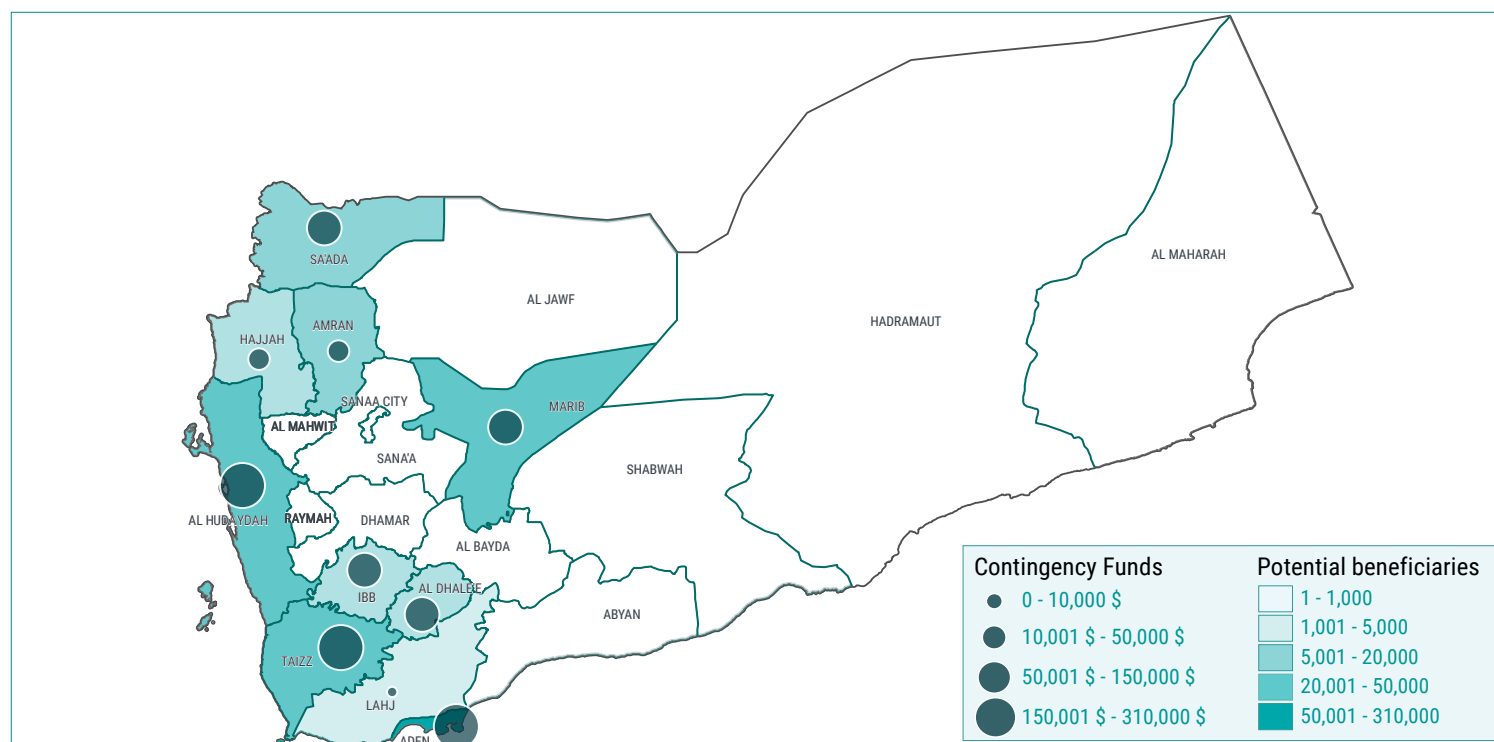
EPRM (Emergency Preparedness and Response capacity mapping)



Exposure to drought, storms, heavy rains and flooding have been worsening in recent years as a result of climate change among other. The WASH Cluster has updated its Emergency Preparedness and Response capacity Mapping (EPRM) to capture readiness of partners to respond to most likely crises in Yemen, including AWD/Cholera, flooding, cyclones, droughts and displacements of population with camp-like settings. The updated map, dated March 2024, shows an important deficit in response capacity.

Overall, 16 partners have a total capacity to reach 277,000 individuals in 10 Governorates. Considering the anticipated target for the AWD/Cholera response (2,000,000 individuals), the anticipated target for flooding based on the average number of people affected since 2019 (580,000 individuals) and the number of people affected by the recent cyclones (28,000 individuals), less than 10% of the needs could potentially be covered with the current response preparedness capacity.

To address this gap, the WASH Cluster is advocating to establish a sustainable supply pipeline and a rapid response capacity. Terms of Reference, advocacy to partners to support the mechanism, emergency response standardized packages and funding requirements are available at the cluster.



iMMAP training for WASH cluster partners

In February 2024, iMMAP provided ArcGIS Pro training for WASH cluster partners aimed to introduce how to manage, visualize and analyze data using ArcGIS Pro. The training was delivered using remote modality.

Due to the high number of the partners willing to learn the ArcGIS, the training was divided into the two batches. On February 14-15, iMMAP capacity building team delivered the training for the first batch of partners. In total, 34 people from 25 organizations participated in this online session. The

next session was delivered on February 21-22 with 29 participants from 15 partner organizations.

In February 2024, iMMAP conducted information management capacity assessment among various clusters including WASH. The assessment was mainly aimed to identify the key IM capacity building needs in 2024.

Based on the assessment findings, and suggestions from the WASH cluster, iMMAP will identify key IM training priorities for WASH partners and develop capacity building plan for 2024.

From Thirst to Resilience

Due to its difficult geographical location, huge and dispersed population, and lack of basic public services, the citizens of Wadhrach District in the Hajjah Governorate have suffered significantly throughout the ongoing war. Wadhrach has high humanitarian severity in terms of nutrition, FSAC, health, and WASH, with a high risk of cholera. The lack of access to clean water resulted in many girls and children quitting school to help bring water. In 2021, Wadhrach launched a distress call for help, and the WASH Cluster, including RMENA, supported their request and mobilized funding to respond to their call. RMENA conducted needs assessments and discovered a critical gap in WASH, prompting RMENA to design interventions that addressed the roots and effects of the problem at all levels. At the water projects level, RMENA converted the pumping system from a diesel-powered machine to a solar energy system, provided maintenance tools, and trained the community committee and maintenance staff for public water projects. This led to a stable water supply with sufficient quantity, cutting the unit cost for one cubic meter by 40%. At the community water source level, RMENA provided access to water storage vessels and containers for families, water quality surveillance, chlorination, and sterilization. And they also trained WASH teams, provided incentives, and supplied the required tools and materials. At the community level, RMENA provided training for volunteers, enhanced community participation and awareness, and promoted protection concepts. By distributing hygiene kits and chlorine. The comprehensive approach led to a decrease in waterborne diseases and protection risks. The awareness teams visited most homes, with awareness increasing by more than 75%.

RMENA's partnership with WASH Cluster and GARAWSP, as well as with humanitarian partners, led to decisive support and intervention. GIZ provided solar energy systems in three phases of the project, preventing the nightmare of thirst that threatened more than 23,000 people, primarily women and children. The generous funding from BMZ through GIZ and community funding from ADH/Help via RMENA made it possible to achieve the dream of safe and sustainable water with solar energy technology.

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Bringing Water to Communities

The ongoing conflict in Yemen has left thousands of local people, particularly in rural communities, where many wells are un-functional, with limited access to water. Bin Shanif, which is in Wessab Al-Aali in Dhamar Governorate, is one of those communities where 2,310 people face challenges to obtain basic needs of water. However, a primitive and arduous way, bucket and rope, was used to collect water from a nearby well which causes women and children were not able to collect water.

RI, with support from European Union Humanitarian Aid, is targeting these communities by rehabilitating water wells, rebuilding existing pumps, and improving by using sustainable power solutions that can serve targeted communities to have a sustainable and accessible water source. As a result, the RI team worked closely with the community in Bin Shanif to determine their water needs and figure out the situation of their only source of water, which is a well located almost 400 meters far from their houses. Part of the assessment results showed that the well needs to be rehabilitated and provided by a water pump including a source of its operating power and chlorination facilities. Therefore RI was in a place to operate the pump's generator by providing fuel during the intervention but that will not work after project time since the majority of the community there is marginalized and cannot pay the \$300 weekly fuel invoice cost. So, a solar-powered generator was the best choice to ensure sustainable access to water which almost cost nothing. In addition, RI trained a WASH committee and supported them with the required tools to ensure periodic maintenance in coordination with GARWSP.

Finally, rehabilitating just 1 water well provides a sustainable source of over 45,000 liters of clean drinking water targeted for 2,310 individuals.

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Rehabilitating Water Wells Preserves Locals' Health and Protects their Lives

"They will not fall into this well anymore," says Al Hajj Ali, a 50-year-old resident of Al Masqalah village, one of the remote outlying areas in Bani Sa'ad district, AL Mahweet Governorate. The task of fetching water falls on women and children. It can involve covering long distances, not being clean, and not having enough quantities. Many students dropped out of school to help their parents. Bringing water from the only water source that was faraway was not the only nightmare. falling into this old exposed and unprotected well, was another horror they had to deal with.

"We used to suffer from the lack of cleanwater. Locals used to come to the well to fetch water with their animals, which usually defecated beside the well, causing water contamination. People were not paying close attention to the hygienic practices, and as a result, we have been vulnerable to cholera and many diseases",

says Al Hajj Ali . He also told tragic stories of children who lost their lives while fetching water. Unprotected wells have resulted in injuries, and even fatalities, with two children falling into the well (a 5 year old boy and a 15 year old girl).

During the technical assessment conducted by CARE staff, the field team heard horrible stories about the community's suffering. With funding from Jersey Overseas Aid (JOA), CARE rehabilitated water wells in Bani Sa'ad district, constructed water tanks with 15 cubic meters of capacity, as well as water collection points, and installed solar submersible pumps in Al Masqalah, Al Markaz, and Al Khryshabah villages.

CARE has also conducted capacity-building training for the water management committee on managing and operating the systems, providing them with maintenance kits, chlorine tablets, and pool testers to ensure drinkable water quality. All these stages came after raising awareness among the community, along with community hygiene promoters (CHPs) who were trained by the team. "No one responded to the death incident in our community except CARE, who thankfully rehabilitated this well, and people now safely fetch clean water," says Mohammed, Health Manager of Al Masqalah's health center.

"After the awareness that was conducted by the CHPs, people pay more attention to hygiene and handwashing. "We've also had cleaning campaigns in the village to educate locals and raise their awareness, all of which has reflected on the health of the community," says Al Hajj Ali.

"We hope such sustainable projects continue to be implemented not only in our village but also in the neighboring villages too," says Mohammed.

"From now on, I won't worry about children falling into this well ", adds Al Hajj Ali. "This well has turned into a source of life instead of being a curse as it was in the past".

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My children have become cleaner than before thanks to me

The story of Nabil Ali Ahmed highlights the importance of WASH interventions in promoting good hygiene practices and improving health outcomes in vulnerable communities. In many low-income communities, access to clean water and sanitation facilities is limited, which can lead to the spread of waterborne illnesses and other diseases.

WASH interventions aim to address these issues by promoting behavior change, improving access to clean water and sanitation facilities, and providing education on proper hygiene practices. In Nabil's case, his participation in ZOAC's WASH'EM activities helped him understand the importance of using soap to eliminate germs and prevent the spread of disease. Despite facing financial constraints, Nabil was determined to provide his family with access to soap and clean water. His innovative solution to make soap last longer by crushing it, adding water, and putting it in a bottle with a small hole on the lid for easy dispensing is an example of how individuals can take action to improve their own hygiene practices with limited resources.

The impact of Nabil's efforts on his family's well-being is significant. By providing access to clean water and soap, he has greatly reduced their risk of contracting waterborne illnesses and other diseases, which can have a ripple effect on the health and productivity of the entire community.

Overall, the story of Nabil Ali Ahmed is a powerful example of how WASH interventions can empower individuals and communities to take action to improve their own health and well-being, even in the most challenging circumstances.

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Useful Links:

[Yemen WASH Cluster web page](#)
[Share your inputs: Advocacy Messages Form](#)

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