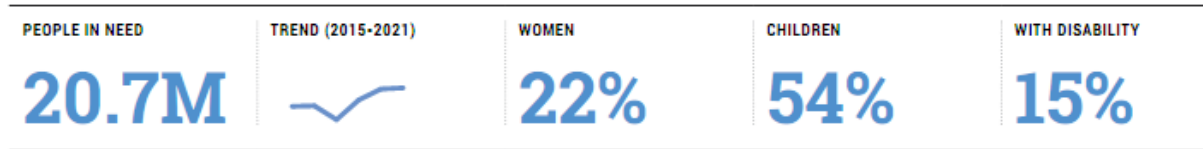
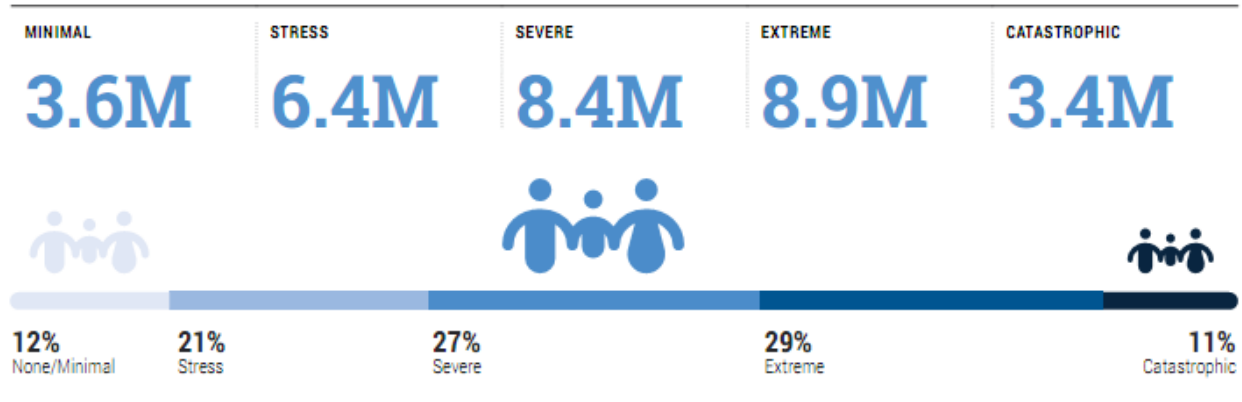


i. Summary of Humanitarian Needs and Key

Key figures (2021)



Severity of needs (2021):



By Population Groups

| POPULATION GROUP | PEOPLE IN NEED |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Persons with disabilities | 3.1m |
| Internally displaced people | 3.0m |
| Children under 5 y/o | 2.8m |
| Pregnant and lactating women | 1.7m |

By Age

| AGE | PEOPLE IN NEED | % PIN |
|------------------|----------------|-------|
| Boys (0-17) | 5.8m | 28% |
| Girls (0-17) | 5.5m | 27% |
| Men (above 18) | 4.8m | 23% |
| Women (above 18) | 4.6m | 22% |

Context and Impact of the Crisis

Yemen remains the world's largest humanitarian crisis and aid operation. The crisis is the result of a brutal armed conflict that escalated six years ago. It has killed and injured tens of thousands of civilians, causing immense suffering for the Yemeni people. In 2020, the conflict intensified, the number of frontlines increased from 33 to 49, and 172,000 people were displaced, bringing the number of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) to at least 4 million.

The economy and the currency continued to collapse as foreign reserves were depleted and the government was unable to subsidize food and other commodities for which Yemen is 90 per cent import-reliant. The situation was exacerbated by the global COVID-19 turndown which led to a sharp drop in remittances – the largest source of foreign currency and a lifeline for many families where 80 per cent of people live below the poverty line. As a result, millions more people cannot afford to meet their basic needs. A fuel crisis in the north, part of a dispute over the use of revenues, led to fuel shortages and price hikes. Government capacity to regularly pay salaries and pensions to public employees has been hindered and public services have been degraded.

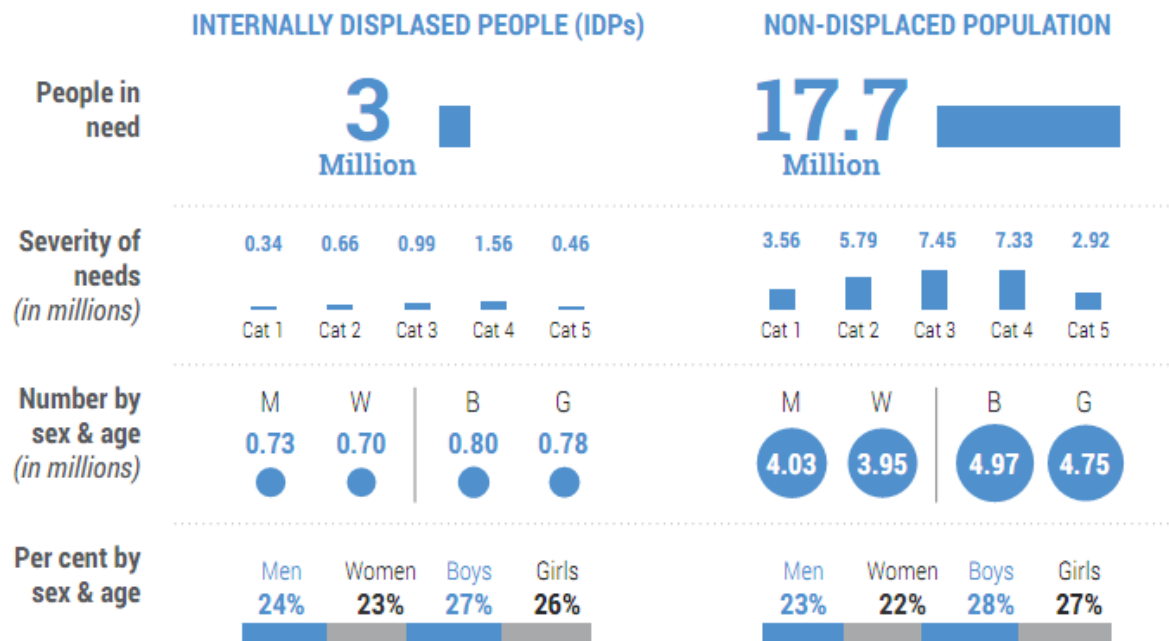
Humanitarian Conditions, Severity and People in Need

Based on the 2021 HNO analysis, 20.7 million people – 66 per cent of the population – are estimated to need humanitarian assistance in 2021; 12.1 million people of whom are estimated to be in acute need. These people are facing crisis or worse levels of severity of needs, in obtaining the necessities of life, maintaining their health and wellbeing, and the coping strategies employed just to stay alive.










Food insecurity and malnutrition are the main drivers behind the number of people in need. 16.2 million People will go hungry this year (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 or higher). This includes 5 million people facing emergency conditions (IPC Phase 4) and nearly 50,000 who were already experiencing catastrophe conditions (IPC Phase 5). Over 2.25 million cases of children aged 0 to 59 months, and more than a million pregnant and lactating women are projected to suffer from acute malnutrition in the course of 2021. In addition, over 15.4 million people are in need of support to access their basic water and sanitation needs, of whom 8.7 million are in acute need. Yemenis are increasingly forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms in relation to WASH access and behaviours, significantly heightening the risk of malnutrition and increasing WASH-related disease and outbreaks including, cholera and dengue. Protection of civilians remains a priority in Yemen. Some of the highest levels of vulnerability are concentrated in IDP sites where very few services are available.

The trajectory of the main epidemics and health risks affecting Yemen is expected to continue, with A severe impact on the physical and mental well-being of people across the country. The INFORM Epidemic Risk Index, indicates Yemen is 1 of only 11 countries assessed as facing ‘very high risk’ of infectious disease affecting humanitarian need. Conditions are not expected to change in 2021 due to the severe vulnerability of the population and lack of capacity to contain diseases and provide treatment. COVID-19 has placed additional pressure on existing facilities and resulted in under-use of health services, complicating the delivery of services to prevent other diseases. This will compound the effects of growing food insecurity and limited hygiene and sanitation services, particularly for women and children, on preventable disease and the long-term effects of malnutrition, which is projected to worsen in many areas.

Severity of humanitarian conditions and number of people in need









PEOPLE IN NEED BY SECTOR

| SECTOR | PEOPLE IN NEED | PEOPLE IN ACUTE NEED | BY SEX & AGE | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | MEN | WOMEN | BOYS | GIRLS |
|  CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM) | 1.19M | 1.17M | 0.27M | 0.27M | 0.33M | 0.32M |
|  EDUCATION | 5.55M | 2.93M | 0.27M | 0.21M | 2.64M | 2.42M |
|  FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE | 16.2M | 5.1M | 3.94M | 3.88M | 4.25M | 4.07M |
|  HEALTH | 20.07M | 11.55M | 4.96M | 4.89M | 5.22M | 5.00M |
|  NUTRITION | 7.56M | 4.71M | - | 2.46M | 2.60M | 2.50M |
|  PROTECTION | 15.77M | 8.04M | 3.62M | 3.54M | 4.39M | 4.22M |
|  REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS MULTI SECTOR (RMMS) | 0.28M | 0.28M | 0.13M | 0.08M | 0.03M | 0.03M |
|  SHELTER/NON FOOD ITEMS (NFI) | 7.34M | 2.91M | 1.70M | 1.65M | 2.03M | 1.94M |
|  WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) | 15.36M | 8.66M | 3.47M | 3.47M | 4.30M | 4.13M |

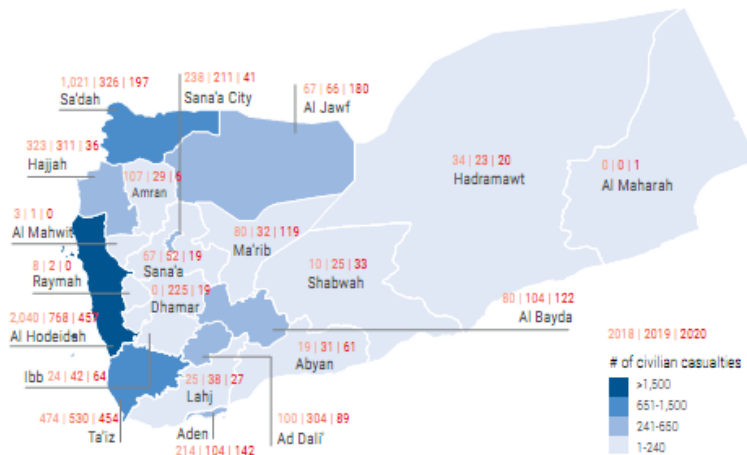
Economic collapse: Parties to the conflict have weaponized the economy as part of the larger war effort. Since 2015, the economy has shrunk by half, and more than 80 per cent of Yemenis now live below the poverty line. This collapse is most visible in loss of income, depreciation of the Yemeni rial (YER), loss of Government revenue, commercial import restrictions and rising commodity prices. More than 40 per cent of Yemeni households are estimated to have lost their primary source of income. As jobs became scarcer, remittances from Yemenis working abroad have become the largest source of foreign exchange in the country. It was estimated that up to 80 per cent of remittances, worth 3.8 billion in 2019, have dried up in the wake of the COVID-19 global economic slowdown.

NUMBER OF CIVILIANS CASUALTIES RECORDED IN YEMEN (2018 - 2020)

| |  Total Civilian Casualties | | |  Fatalities | | |  Injuries | | |
|--|---|-------|-------|--|-------|------|--|-------|-------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|  Total | 4,934 | 3,224 | 2,087 | 2,049 | 1,104 | 749 | 2,885 | 2,120 | 1,338 |
|  Children | 1,014 | 828 | 499 | 424 | 276 | 179 | 590 | 552 | 320 |
|  Women | 489 | 420 | 298 | 255 | 138 | 112 | 234 | 282 | 286 |

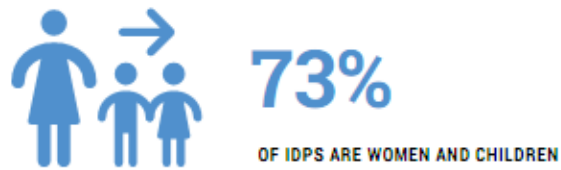
Forced displacement - Yemen has the fourth highest level of internal displacement in the world. More than 4 million people have been displaced since 2015, including 172,000 who fled their homes in 2020. Most internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Yemen have been displaced for more than two years, and often multiple times, straining their resources, and exacerbating vulnerabilities. Moreover, the influx of large numbers of IDPs can put an additional burden on resources and infrastructure in hosting communities, which often also are conflict-affected and have

NUMBER OF CIVILIANS CASUALTIES IN KEY GOVERNORATES (2018 - 2020)



significant humanitarian needs. While approximately 1 million former IDPs have returned home, they often remain exposed to protection risks from the ongoing conflict and struggle to access support. Conflict remains the overwhelming cause of displacement, although natural disasters, in particular floods, also displaced significant numbers of people each year.

Famine risk – In December 2018, an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis confirmed that 239,000 people would fall into famine-like (IPC Phase 5) conditions in the absence of large-scale humanitarian assistance. Food security surveys had never before confirmed IPC Phase 5 catastrophic conditions in Yemen. Analysis attributed this deterioration primarily to ongoing conflict, economic decline, disrupted livelihoods and impeded humanitarian access. Generous funding levels, global mobilization to expand multi-sectoral assistance, support to the economy and de-escalation of violence prevented large-scale famine from taking hold two years ago. In 2020, the risk of famine returned, as funding for the aid operation significantly decreased, the economy again unravelled, and conflict escalated. The December 2020 IPC analysis projects that 16.2 million people – more than half the country – will go hungry this year (IPC Phase 3 and above) with 47,000 people projected to experience IPC Phase 5 conditions in the first half of 2021.



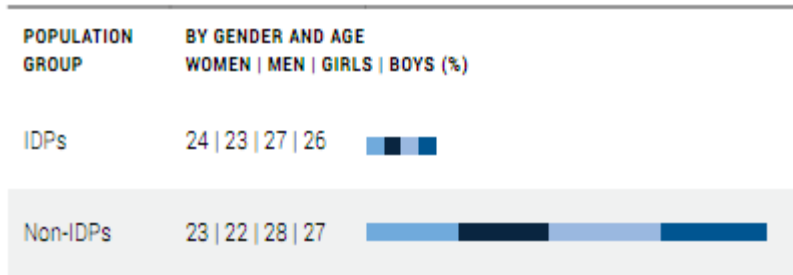
Malnutrition risk – Yemen recorded one of the highest levels of acute malnutrition with a devastating toll on children under age 5. Over 2.25 million children aged 0 to 59 months, and more than a million pregnant and lactating women, are projected to suffer from acute malnutrition in the course of 2021 in Yemen. Based on the IPC Acute Malnutrition (AMN) analysis conducted in the south in August 2020 and in the North in December 2020, covering 35 zones in 333 districts, the nutrition situation was projected to deteriorate in 18 zones in the north and south between August and December 2020 period across the country. Five more zones were projected to deteriorate in northern governorates during the first quarter of 2021 where information was available for the analysis.

Cholera, COVID-19 and other disease outbreaks – Conflict, displacement, flooding and economic decline have fostered conditions favorable to communicable disease outbreaks while health and WASH services which would mitigate the prevalence of such outbreaks - have been underfunded. Four years ago, Yemen experienced the worst cholera outbreak in modern times. Underlying conditions – including poor water and sanitation services, inadequate living conditions and other vulnerabilities – are still in place, limiting chances of eradication and enabling transmission to continue in over 70 per cent of the country. Although just over 2,000 cases of COVID-19 had been officially reported by October 2020, these numbers are believed to significantly under-count actual incidence of the disease. Indicators suggest the virus is still spreading. A lack of testing facilities and official reporting, people delaying seeking treatment because of stigma, difficulty accessing treatment centres, and perceived risks of seeking care are some of the reasons behind the low number of reported cases. Some of these issues are also driving lower utilization rates for health, nutrition, education and other sectors, as people forego these services due to the closure, fear of contracting COVID-19 or other reasons. Conditions that favour the spread of cholera and COVID-19 also facilitate the spread of other communicable diseases. Since 2015, increased cases of diphtheria, polio and other diseases have all been reported, included dengue fever, which saw over 65,000 cases in 2020, affecting 69 per cent of districts in Yemen.

Most vulnerable groups

Millions of people (m)

| VULNERABLE GROUP | PEOPLE IN NEED | OF WHICH: MINIMAL | STRESS | SEVERE | EXTREME | CATASTROPHIC |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------|
| IDPs | 3.01 | 0.34 | 0.66 | 0.99 | 1.56 | 0.46 |
| Non IDPs (Residents) | 17.7 | 3.56 | 5.79 | 7.45 | 7.33 | 2.92 |



Women are disproportionately and severely affected by displacement. More than 70 per cent of IDPs in Yemen are women and children, and approximately 30 per cent of displaced households are now headed by females, compared to 9 per cent before conflict escalated in 2015. IDP boys and girls face problems

accessing education and other essential public services, often because they lack civil documentation such as birth certificates and / or their caregivers lack identity documents. Men and boys are at heightened risk of protection risks including forced recruitment and arbitrary detention. Nearly 40 per cent of the women have never attended school. In general, the women are further marginalized, particularly women who are widowed or unmarried, disabled or elderly. Children are often seen begging in the streets and not attending school.

A total of 20.7 million people, 66 per cent of the population, are estimated to need humanitarian assistance in 2021; 12.1 million people of whom are estimated to be in acute need (severity 4 and 5). This includes 4.6 million women, 5.5 million girls, 4.7 million men, and 5.7 million boys. Of these, 1.8 million are pregnant and lactating women, 2.8 million are children under age 5, 3.1 million are people with disabilities, and 4 million are IDPs.

ii. How SORD Planning to Support Women Through this Program.

Sanid Organization for Relief & Development (SORD) is seeking to support protection and dignity for most vulnerable IDPs affected women especially pregnant women, girls and women heading a families by providing multi-assistance that will help women to live in dignity and help them to recovering their livelihood and enhancing their economics. So SORD needs financially support to achieve this objective from generous donor by funding this program campaign. Due to the lake of fund announced by humanitarian actors and UN agency in Yemen more resources are needed now to reduce the suffering to pregnant women and families headed by women or girls affected by war. Your donation will support to multiple sectors related to women and girls to address different aspects of needs in the same locations. Famine risk, cholera, COVID-19, malnutrition, and displacement are all examples of women complex, multifaceted humanitarian needs, requiring converging multi-sectoral approaches.

The intervention proposed aims to cover the most priorities women's needs as follow:

| Type of Planned assistance. | Targeted | Targeted Beneficiaries | Request fund in USD |
|-----------------------------|----------|--|---------------------|
| Food Baskets | 2,000 | Pregnant women, IDPs women or girls or children who are Heading family or disability and with special needs. | 100,000\$ |
| Malnutrition treatment | 1230 | IDPs Children with MAM cases | 230,650\$ |
| WASH activities | 2,000 | Pregnant women, IDPs women or girls or children who are Heading family or disability and with special needs. | 120,000\$ |
| Protection | 360 | Pregnant women, IDPs women or girls or children who are Heading family or disability and with special needs. | 180,000\$ |
| Education | 200 | Children: Boys & Girls aged 6-12 years | 200,000\$ |
| Total requested Fund | | | 830,650\$ |

iii. **Sanid Organization for Relief and Development has earned this recognition on GlobalGiving:**



iv. **More information about SORD and Its Work**

<https://sanid.org/>.

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Note: Sanid will report to GlobalGiving about Your donation.

Signature: Mohammed Alkabous