

THE FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT OF THE URGENT RELIEF PROJECT (SECOND PHASE) FOR THE DISPLACED

AL-HODEIDAH GOVERNORATE, WHICH WAS IMPLEMENTED BY
SANID ORGANIZATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT
IN COORDINATION WITH

THE EXECUTIVE UNIT FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF IDPS CAMPS SUPPORTED
AND FUNDED BY: THE YEMENI COMPANY FOR INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS - TELEYEMEN

JUNE - 2015AD



Sanid Organization for Relief and Development (SORO) presents you Sana'a - Best regards, and we thank you for your sense of responsibility with it and response. The urgent need for the project submitted by the organization as part of its relief campaign worldwide is to displace in Hodeidah (The coastal strip of Tihama). We are pleased to present to you the final report on the implementation of the general relief project for him (The second phase) in some areas of displacement: (Al-Zahra - Zaydi - Al-Qanas) with wallet in Hodeidah as follows :-

First: General data:	
Topic	Urgent Relief Project (The second phase) to displace in BHodeidah
Project period	just one month June 2015 AD.
funded party	Yemen Company for International Telecommunications - Tyto Yemen.
The executing agency	Sand Relief and Relief Organization development.
the wrong side Balcony	The Executive Unit for the Management of IDPs Camps.
Implementation period	June 2015 AD
Project Type	distribution of materials food Urgent relief for displaced in Bgovernore Hodeidah.
Target group	The displaced in BHodeidah.
The number of the target group	700 displaced family.
Number of baskets distributed	700 Food basket (a bag of flour 25 kg + rice 10 kg + oil + sugar)
Geographical scope	Hodeidah (Tihama) (Venus)–Zaidi–snipers)

Second: Mechanisms and tools for the implementation of the project:

- 1- Inventory of the targeted displaced numbers and make sure that their data is correct and that they are still present in the areas they monitored as IDPs with lists and forms with their data. According to technical models for the inventory process of the Sand Relief and Development Organization and through voluntary field teams working with the organization at the Monitoring Center. In coordination with the local relief committees, the leaders of the local authority in all its directorates and coordination with the Executive Unit for the management of the camps for the displaced.
- 2- Track the movements of the displaced and categorize them as follows:
A - Hosted IDPs B - the displaced in the open C poor and host families.
- 3- Identify areas of their new orientation and displacement through coordination with local authorities and local civil society institutions.
- 4- Determining the groups (displaced families) that are most harmful, most vulnerable to displacement, most suffering and most in need, who have not received any previous assistance in general and food aid in particular, and review them with the local authorities and relief committees locally .. and ratify them by the leaders of the local authority in the districts.
- 5- Determine the most important and urgent needs of the displaced in terms of priority (food–accommodation–medicine ... etc.).
- 6- Determining the category to which urgent food aid will be distributed according to the available funding and quantities, and determining the geographical scope in which the displaced gather in coordination with the local authority leaders in the district.
- 7- Develop a dynamic plan adapted to the emergency situation to identify points of purchase and provide urgent food items.
- 8- Agreeing with the point of purchase (the merchant) in accordance with an agreement that regulates the relationship between the organization and the merchant according to the terms and materials included in the contract to ensure the availability of foodstuffs on the specified date and agreed upon within the contract.
- 9- Securing vehicles for transporting foodstuffs from points of sale to distribution points for the displaced and at the specified times and agreed upon with the owners of the tankers.
- 10- Determining the distribution points for the target groups of the displaced and notifying them of the dates for distributing food aid (relief), taking into account that it is very close to their gathering places and their presence to ease the burden and suffering on the displaced. Alleviating the hardship for them in how to reach the distribution points or obtain urgent food aid.
- 11- Forming work teams of local volunteers in the field of relief work and from the displaced to help in the process of organizing and arranging the distribution process according to tools designed by the project management of the organization, samples of which are attached to you.
- 12- After approving the lists from all concerned parties in the directorates, determining the distribution points, providing relief materials (food baskets), and notifying the identified displaced of the lists approved by the directorates.
- 13- Disbursing cards for each beneficiary case bearing the case data..carried by the head of the displaced family..while heading to the exchange points..and signing or fingerprinting in front of

the case name..after matching the data and verifying the personal identity and matching the data with the lists and cards.

- 14- Then go to the storekeeper to receive the food basket and often take group photos of the number of recipients of the cases after their permission in the photographing process and the importance of documentation..especially the cases represented by a female head of household. Out of respect for people's feelings and privacy and the catastrophic humanitarian situation that these displaced families are experiencing.

Third: The results of distributing food aid (the second phase) to the displaced in Al-Hodeidah Governorate. June 2015

The following table shows the digital summary of the urgent relief food aid distribution (second phase)

Notes	Number of food baskets	The number of families benefiting	Geographical scope of the directorate	Governorate	M
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	400	400	Flower	Hodei dah	1
	150	150	Zaidi		2
	150	150	snipers		3
	700	700	Total		

Fourth: The challenges and difficulties that the organization faced during the implementation of the project

1. The large numbers of displaced people, which exceeded the proposal by more than what we had put in the proposal
2. The difficulty of identifying the most needy and most affected groups according to the predetermined number of relief aid, which caused us great embarrassment, because the displacement increased significantly during our presence in the field with the increase of the aerial bombardment process in separate areas of the border strip, Haradh, Al-Hudaydah, Al-Salif, Midi, Al-Lahya and others, which increased the environment of suffering and increased the scale of the disaster And the humanitarian suffering, especially in the Tuhami Plain, which constituted displacement points for most of the displaced from all directions
3. The presence of large numbers of displaced persons hosted by families who are originally poor and suffer from deteriorating humanitarian conditions in the natural conditions, let alone these catastrophic conditions that cast a shadow on all classes and classes of the country.
4. Scarcity and absence of food sales points close to the places where the displaced people gather
5. The absence of most of the proposed food basket items, especially flour from the market, which posed a great challenge to us, knowing that flour in Tihama in particular represents the main food item for all meals. And the turnout of bakeries, restaurants, sellers of Ramadan items and foods such as..(Sanbosa - Kunafa - Maamoul...etc.
6. The rise in food prices, if available, in a hideous and greedy way, represents the highest levels of the culture of monopoly and exploitation
7. The inability to provide all items in the (suggested) food basket at the same time from one store, which put great pressure on us to work in the process of searching for the components of the basket and in cooperation with the specified and agreed-upon merchant.
8. Fear and great concern for the organization's work team and partners during the process of transporting foodstuffs from points of sale to distribution points for the displaced, due to the security chaos, especially in the coastal strip, and the fear of interruption and looting, and thank God it passed safely.
9. Existence of poor with some societies content. The displaced are suffering from very poor humanitarian conditions, most of them are from the categories of destitute which live in extreme poverty. Most of them live in normal conditions on daily income and take their household food needs on a daily basis, but for each meal separately

In Tihama, which made them live in deteriorating and catastrophic humanitarian conditions, with the increase in the influx of displaced people to their areas, and their sharing of resources and living with them: such as water - mattresses - food - housing.

10. lack and heightThe prices of oil derivatives (petroleum - diesel) posed to us the biggest challenge .. as it caused a rise in annoyedFor the means of transportation, the transportation process, the transportation process, and the movement, and the form of a significant increase in the prices of services such as housing, food, transportation and othersfor work teams.

Fifth: The advantages of the (urgent relief project) the second phase:

- 1- Alleviating the suffering of a number of families affected by the aerial bombardment and armed conflict, and the displaced from the areas that were bombed and the armed conflict.
- 2- Implementation of the urgent relief campaign in a timely manner in terms of the need of the displaced
- 3- Creating a partnership between the private sector represented by the Yemeni Company for International Telecommunications–TeleYemen and the sector of civil society organizations working in the relief and humanitarian field
- 4- The satisfaction of all circles of the local community in which the aid was distributed within its geographical scope and its great thanks and appreciation to the Yemeni Company for International Telecommunications for its support and financing of such humanitarian and relief projects, which suggests the extent of the sense of responsibility among the leaders of this official and private sector towards the suffering of the people of the country and the most affected of the displaced
- 5- Reversenational cohesionFor all categories and components of the people of this country through this pioneering initiativeAnd the lead for sensingfor responsibilitydirectionminkobetweenHajjah IDPsand Hodeidah.Kon TeleYemen - The first relief campaign was carried outfor thisCategory of IDPs with tapeCoastal Tuhami and perhaps on the level To whom.
- 6- Achieving the principle of partnershipThe real difference between civil society organizations and the two sectors (officialand private) through its realization through the implementation of this second urgent relief campaign in the coastal strip, which embraces large numbers of displaced families from their areas that have been subjected to continuous air bombardment, and which comes within the framework of the generous initiative of the Yemeni Company for International Communications - Yemen.
- 7- It frightens the suffering of more than five thousand internally displaced persons... from the displaced groups of society, including children, the elderly, the sick, the disabled, and various vulnerabilities.
- 8- Putting smiles on the faces and lips of these affected and displaced families..and expressing sympathy for them in their suffering.
- 9- Creating a positive image and a very beautiful impression among all segments of society in Yemen (in the areas in which the aid was distributed) about the funder (the Yemeni Company for International Communications - and its pioneering initiative.. as well as the Sand Organization

and the Executive Unit for the Management of IDPs Camps, the official supervising authority of the project.. they all appreciate their efforts To accomplish this pioneering humanitarian relief project, which represented most of the displaced families benefiting from the relief campaign.. the first food relief assistance since their displacement to this day. Which had a great positive resonance among the beneficiary displaced families.. and among the leaders of the local authorities and the local host community.

Sixth: Photographic documentation:



