



# ANNUAL REPORT

■ 2016- 2018



# INTRODUCTION

The humanitarian situation in Yemen has deteriorated significantly since the beginning of the conflict in Yemen in March 2015. The United Nations has said that this country, which is one of the poorest countries in the world, lives with the worst humanitarian catastrophe.

More than three years of conflict has resulted of a wide-scale severe worsening of the humanitarian emergency situation which is already deteriorated prior to the conflict. UN agencies estimates that 80% of the entire population in Yemen needs a type of live saving assistant. A huge Increase has occurred in different life saving sectors that include food, water, shelter, health, nutrition and protection. This is associated unfortunately as well with a substantial rise of human rights violations. The International Committee of the Red Cross had described in a previously issued statement that the situation in Yemen as catastrophic that is deteriorating day by day. It has estimated that 20 million people are in need for aid of lifesaving basic needs to survive. And concluded that 1 in 12 people is severely malnourished. The UN warned that up to 14m Yemenis are on the brink of famine. An estimated 85,000 children under the age of five may have died from acute malnutrition in three years of war in Yemen. If acute malnutrition is left untreated, around 20-30% of children will die each year, according to the UN and international agencies working in Yemen.

At the end of 2016, the United Nations Coordination Office for Humanitarian Affairs Estimated that Millions of people in Yemen need assistance to ensure their basic survival.

An estimated 14 million are food insecure (including 7 million severely food insecure); 14.4 million lack access to safe drinking water or sanitation; 14.7 million lack adequate healthcare; acute malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women are on increase and 3.3 million are acutely malnourished, including 462,000 children who face Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). In 2018, humanitarian agencies' data shows increase in the of districts of IPC classification with severity and the number of people in need of life saving assistant and protection to 22.2 million people.million are in acute need,including 3 million IDPs.



### **Vision:**

A secure society that is free of poverty and able to face challenges to live in peace

### **Mission:**

To be the most effective in meeting the needs and building the capacities of targeted communities by the best professionals that applies implementation standards.

### **Strategic Goals:**

RECO targets the most vulnerable people of men, women, boys, girls including marginalized, host communities, internally displaced persons (IDPs) groups. Hence by the end of 2022 RECO, confirming to humanitarian/Sphere/relevant clusters minimum standards, plan to increase the access of most vulnerable for:

- 100,000 HHs to diversified adequate quantities of food.
- 1000 people to sustainable sources of income.
- 70,000 people to clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.
- 250,000 people to primary health services, maternal and child healthcare and malnutrition treatment.
- 2,500 displaced families to housing materials, winter clothes and repair or rehabilitation of their original homes.
- 50,000 beneficiaries to life saving shelter and protection assistants.
- 2000 people to good governance capacity building, peace building and education.

RECO is an independent and non-for profit, non-governmental civil society organization based in Yemen. It was established on November 20th, 2016 and it works within the geographic areas of the Republic of Yemen. RECO main aims is to empower and provide lifesaving protection to all society members of men, women, boys and girls including IDPs and other marginalized groups without any type of discriminations under all circumstances. RECO work in collaboration with humanitarian partners including relevant clusters. RECO approach is to work based on humanitarian principles including the “do no harm” principle. RECO follows best practices and always generate innovative approaches to enhance the performance of providing humanitarian assistance. In 2017, RECO and in collaboration with targeted communities and other stockholders, started the development of the governance approach for food security assistant, for instance.

In 2017 and 2018 number of beneficiaries reached by RECO recorded about 50 thousands of most vulnerable beneficiaries (host communities and IDPs) of women (including PLW), men, boys and girls (including those suffering from acute malnutrition) who were provided with lifesaving assistant in sectors of food security, WASH, health and protection assistant. Not only that, RECO also has funded peace building activities believing that the best scenario to reduce the number of vulnerabilities is to end the conflict. RECO has been an implementing partners for projects funded by UN, international agencies and Yemeni and German private sectors. RECO has four humanitarian strategic programs and aim to help one million beneficiaries by 2022.



## RECO from 2016-2018

### Strategy:

Established in 2016, RECO in 2017 has developed its five years strategy for 2018-2022. The development of the strategy has taken the bottom up approach. In which the strategy development is based on need assessment of cluster partners and RECO's as well. all employees across all department has worked to develop the strategy and feedback from donors and relevant government officials were considered as well. The developed strategy when created put the target of 63,973 people to be assisted by 2022. At the beginning of December 2018, it was realized that 12.7% of the targeted beneficiaries has been reached. To make the remaining years more challenging a strategic review was conducted, and it was decided to increase the number of targeted beneficiaries by 2022 to be 1,000,000 beneficiaries, which means 950,000 beneficiaries to be reached between 2019-2022.

### Systems and policy:

RECO board of trustees approve the approach of the automation of key processes of RECO's work. In January 2017 RECO started using QuickBooks.

- QuickBooks is one of the best accounting software globally with more than 5 million company using QuickBooks. Relevant stockholders can track the expenditure flow of their project with RECO no mater where they are as long have access to the internet. QuickBooks was first used by RECO in January 2017.

- Asset Tiger is another online software in which RECO use to manage assets with transparency. Each asset in the system is being track, depreciated, audited on time with full information that include on which project and donor they are allocated.

- Portal365 is the online system that RECO uses to manage projects, MEAL activities, HR, project indicators and procurement. Portal365 is an NGO accelerator that faster the adaption of new employees to use the NGO system faster. Adopting of portal365 started by RECO in November 2018 and actual testing stage will start as of 2019, prior to that RECO used Producteev which is tasks assignments to staff and reporting online programs with reminders to staff.

- Bitdefender Total Security. RECO use the top-rated antivirus in the world to be protected is data and beneficiaries and stockholder's information with the highest level of security.

- Cloud storages. RECO started using drop box for business to share files and information among its employees easily.

- RECO email and website has been updated at mid 2018, prior to that the website of RECO used to carry the old abbreviation which was RCO. RCO has been changed to RECO because the old abbreviation was conflicting with another NGO in Yemen and worldwide. RECO stands for the first two letters of its names, Resilient Communities.

Using online systems is in line with RECO accountability and efficiency principles. It is in line also with the highest level of integrity, security and safety.

For policies, RECO has adopted number of policies and put them into practice. During the two years, RECO has hired the best expert to formulate its policies in line with international best practices. RECO has adopted the financial policy endorsed by the world-wide audit firm Moore Stephone, which was introduced first by the Responsiveness Governance Project (RGP), which was one of the USAID NGO governance projects in Yemen. Other policies include; HR manual, safety and security, using internet and computers, NGOs' code of conduct, archiving and coding, beneficiaries' complaints and feedback manual, gender and protection, environment protection, fundraising manual, program management tools, MEAL and anti-corruption policy. It worth mentioning to the attention of stockholders that RECO has implemented the mentioned policy gradually and will continue to do so and adopt more policies as needed.

## **RECO from 2016-2018**

### **Financial Aspect;**

- 4 audit reports have been conducted by external chartered audit firms.
  - 2016
  - 2017
  - 2018, will be ready by December 2018.
- Food security project report.
- Gender budget report will be ready by April 2019.
- Assigning compliance officer with segregation of duties above the executive manager and reporting to the CEO and Board of Trustees.

### **Capacity Building for RECO**

#### **Team in:**

- MEAL and Reporting.
- Project Management.
- Need Assessment.
- Planning and Proposal writing.
- Strategy formulation.
- NGO growth.
- Finance procedures.
- Procurement management.
- Risk management.
- Asset management.
- Governance of Food Distribution (Voucher, cash and in-kind).
- Gender and Protection Mainstreaming.
- Beneficiaries Complaints Mechanism.
- Community Inclusion in humanitarian intervention management.

## **RECO Clusters Membership 2016-2018:**



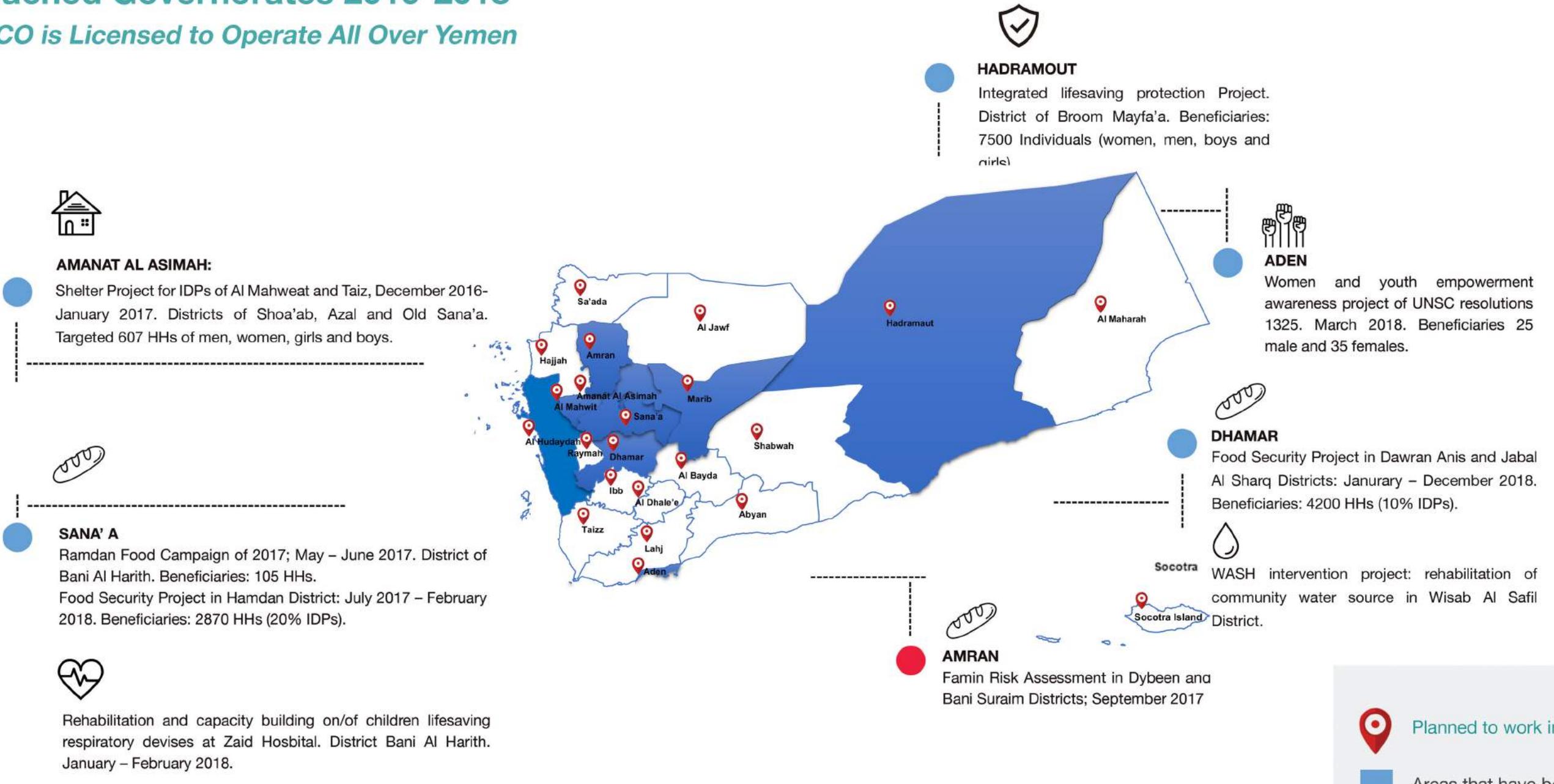
RECO implemented innovative approaches in humanitarian development interventions:

- Governance of Food Security Assistant with Community Participation.
- Private Sector-NGO and Community Approach in WASH intervention

RECO Coordination Hubs 2016-2018: Sana'a, Marib, Hadramout and Al Hodiedah

## Reached Governorates 2016-2018

*RECO is Licensed to Operate All Over Yemen*



Planned to work in area

Areas that have been worked in

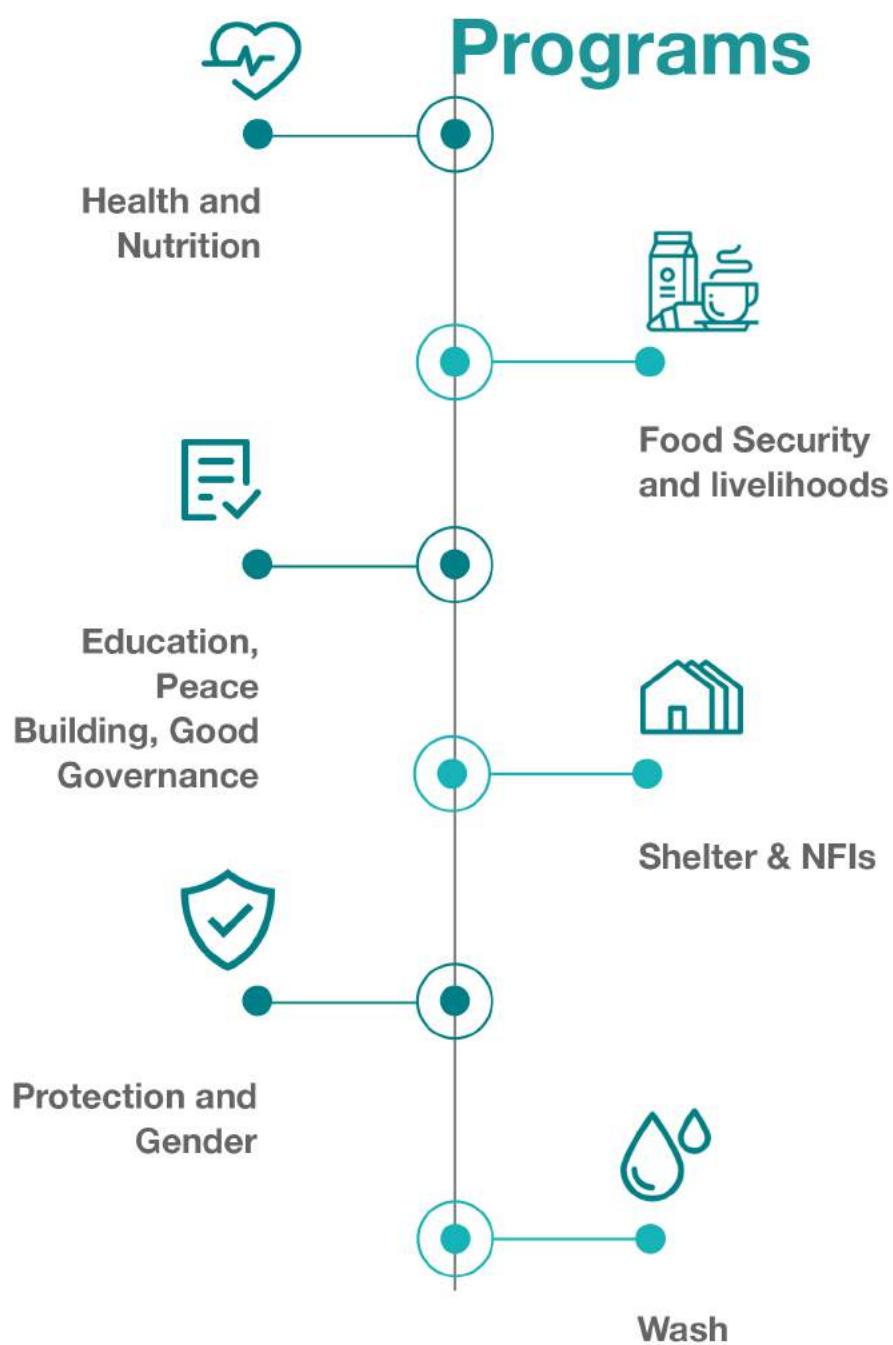
# RECO'S Programs:

Reached  
beneficiaries by all  
programs between  
2016-2018:

63,973 individuals of most vulnerable affected by the conflict of men, women, boys and girls: 80% Host Communities, 15% Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), 5% Marginalized Groups.

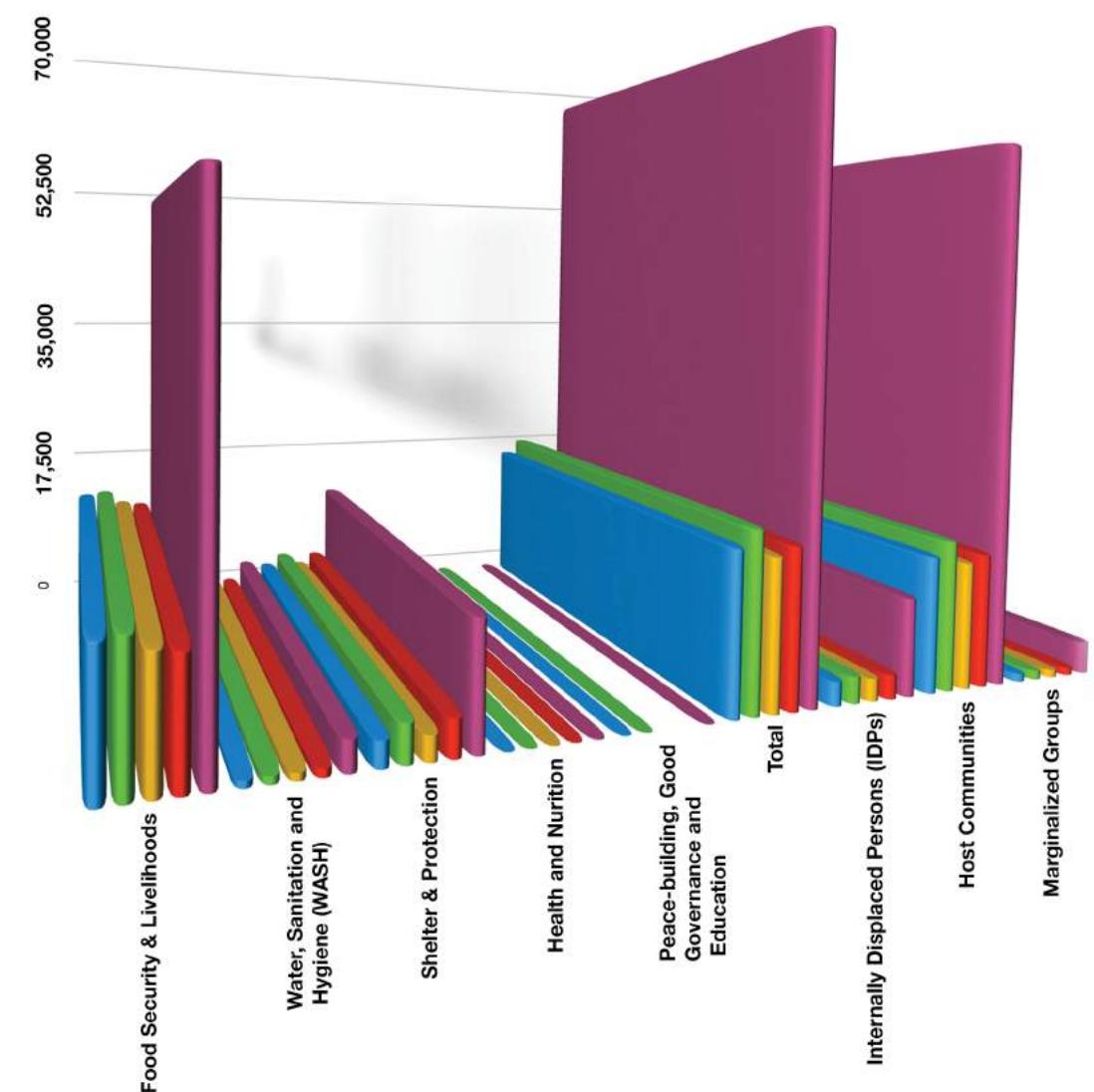


## Resilient Communities Programs

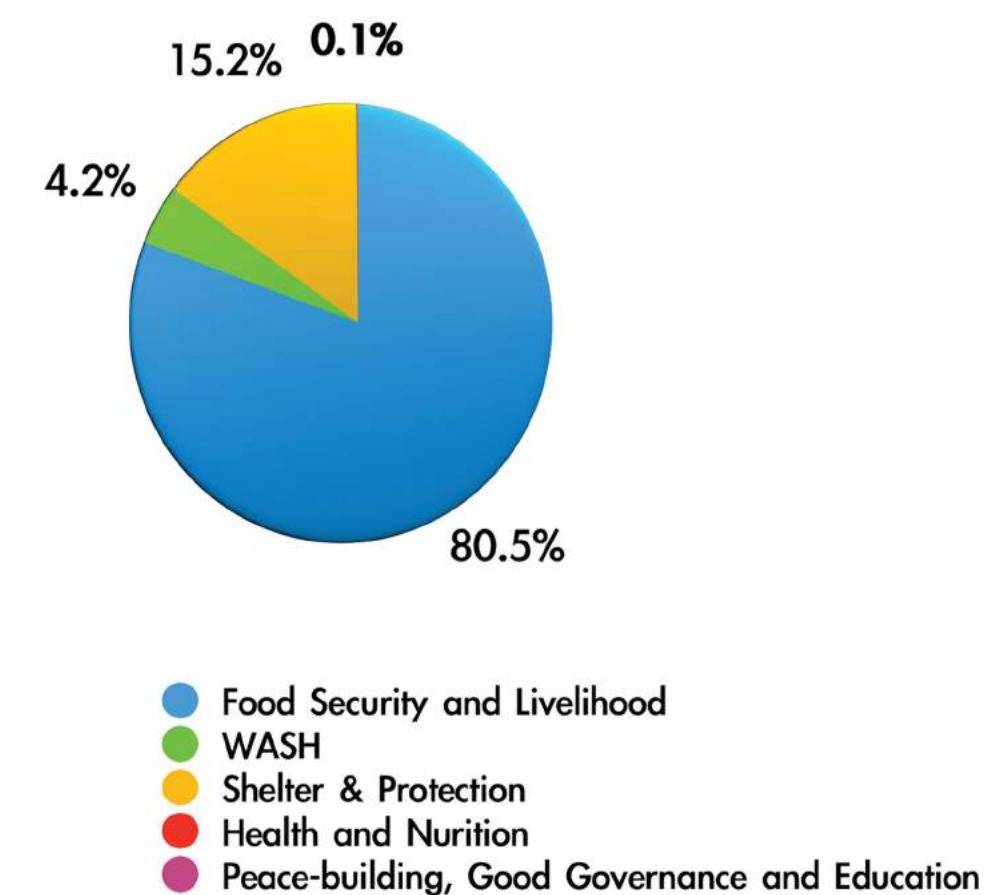


## RECO Reached Beneficiaries Desegregated by Sex and Gender 2016-2018

Men      Women      Boys      Girls      total



## RECO Reached Beneficiaries by Programs 2016-2018



# Food Security & Livelihoods program



3 famine risk surveys in three districts in Sana'a and Amran governorates.

3 need assessments in Sana'a, Hamdan district and Dohran Anis and Jabal Al Sharq Districts in Dhamar Governorate.

4 post distribution monitoring.  
1 market assessment survey for cash/voucher modality in Hamdan District, Sana'a governorate.  
Regular monitoring and evaluation.

## Number of beneficiaries reached and main activities conducted

**22855**

TOTAL Food basket distributed

**7280**

HHs beneficiaries of most vulnerable of host communities and IDPs, Including marginalized groups, PLW and children with malnutrition.

**01** movie produced for youth economic empowerment and

Reached beneficiaries /targeted districts	Number of beneficiaries				Total	Cycles of Distribution
	Boys	Girls	Men	Women		
Doran Anis and Jabal Al Sharq Districts, Dhamar Governorate*	6821	7879	7027	7673	29400	4
Hamdan District, Sana'a, Governorate*	4762	5501	4906	5358	20528	3
Bani Al Harith District, Sana'a Governorate**	240	277	247	270	1035	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12180</b>	<b>13301</b>	<b>11823</b>	<b>13658</b>	<b>50963</b>	

\*Voucher/cash modality \*\*in-kind modality

# Success Stories

## Introductoin

More than two and a half years since the escalation of the conflict, Yemeni people continue to bear the brunt of ongoing hostilities and severe economic decline. People are increasingly exhausting their coping mechanisms, and thus the humanitarian crisis remains extremely widespread: an estimated 22.2 million people in Yemen need humanitarian or protection assistance, including 11.3 million who are in acute need – an increase of more than one million people in acute need since June 2017. The escalation of the conflict since March 2015 has dramatically aggravated the protection crisis in which millions face risks to their safety and basic rights.

## Rania, her Brothers and Sisters and their Dignity Retained through RECO's Intervnetion

Rania Abdulqader Mohammed-18 years-old, Female- was forced to handle the responsibility of her six young brothers and sisters. After about two years of their mother's death, their father was imprisoned. Thus, the only source of income for that family was gone. Though, the seven family members, from Al-Erah sub-district, Hamdan district, Sana'a governorate, consider as a very poor town." We slept hungry for many days, I had to watch my brothers begging from our neighbors' other days" Rania said with much pain. However, after three months of food aid presented by RECO and the YLDF, the children's need of food was almost covered, and they did not have to beg anymore.



## The Mother Asma

In Al Gaifi sub-district, Hamdan district, Sana'a, a woman in her thirteens was abandoned with her seven little sons and daughters. Her husband, who used to be the only household of that family, passed away two years ago in a terrible car accident. Thus, Asma, the mother, started to work with a sewing machine, which she inherited from her mother, to feed her five sons and two daughters. Even though the family got a new source of money, but that money could barely cover their food needs. Asma said that there were still many things she could not afford. For example, the children were forced to leave school since their father died. "Due to the food aids provided by RECO and YLDF, which covered our need of food, I managed to save some money from my work and sent my children back to school", Asma said.



## Success Stories

**RECO efficiently and effectiveness reach beneficiaries by 200% confirming to humanitarian standards with the lowest humanitarian operation cost ever in Yemen**



Resilient Communities Organization (RECO) is aware of conflict sensitivity and gender during the implementation of projects. With the inclusion of targeted communities and other stockholders, RECO explain the project components and its approach with full clarity. In one project of food security (cash/voucher), RECO realized there were huge needs in targeted society with negative rumor among targeted communities about exchange rate differences.

That was during the period of sharp depreciation of local currency exchange rate against USD which was the currency of the project. To keep its integrity and honesty high under all circumstance, RECO led efforts to persuade the project partners to utilize the extra generated amounts, resulting from the exchange rate differences, for the same project to respond to the huge need. The project team explained the related project budget item line and how much differences would be generated, how much food baskets will be brought to extra beneficiaries? Targeted communities and relevant local authorities and FSAC cluster were informed as well. More than that RECO has utilized its equipment's, volunteers, savings, used voluntarily 3 of its executive's own vehicles were used with no financial return. This resulted into achieving the project outcomes by about 184%, reached project indicators in term of number of beneficiaries by almost 200%. This all has been done with almost the same operational budget, which did not exceed 4.18% of the cost of the extra food baskets with door to door verification and same activities as for the quantities stated in the proposal. That result was even beyond the expectations of targeted communities. The efficiency and effective level that RECO has shown made more resources available to expand lifesaving food security assistants to most vulnerable in Yemen as about 80% of the population food insecure and at the risk of famine, according to multiple UN agencies. It worth mentioning that this project has been implemented by RECO in partnership with the Young Leadership Foundation through OCHA funding mechanism during the period July 2017 - February 2018.

# Humanitarian Story

## Out of Starvation They Die in Silence

*A humanitarian Story from Yemen*

*April 2018*

The malnutrition rates increased in Yemen exposing the life 80% of people who are at risk of famine due to the conflict and deteriorating economic situation. Mr. H. M., originally from Taiz, was a soldier in the air force in Sana'a governorate. He got an accident, their air force staff was attacked by terrorist group after 2013, which caused him many bone fractures. After that, he decided not to go back to the military service anymore, and he moved to Al-Hodida City to work in civil work as worker in welding workshop but unfortunately one of his legs got injured by fire. That problem caused him disability for many months. Therefore, he moved to Al-Erra Zone, Hamdan district, Sana'a governorate. He rented a humble house for his family formed of himself, the mother and 5 kids. He works for farmer, or sometimes worked in aluminum's workshop in Gader Zone, close to his house. Mr. H. M., father of 5 kids and their mom, had kidney's illness additional to burns and injuries in his body. Because of no food to find, Mr. H. M. fell unconscious and died while he was working on farms. Mr. H. M. used to go to work despite his starvation. The farmer did not know that Mr. H. M. working with empty stomach. That happened while RECO just finished its livelihood and food insecurity project funded by OCHA.

Mr. H. M. asked no one for his needs as he felt ashamed. The social leader of his zone did not know about him because he was a recent new comer to the area. Grocery owner next to Mr. H. M. said that he used to buy the cheapest biscuits from him with low quantities. His wife confirmed that those biscuits were their meals every day, for the parents and the 5 kids. The young man in his thirties, left behind 5 kids with a mother who cannot work. The elder son is 7 years old and the younger one is in his first month of birth. All of them suffer from diseases in brain and malnutrition was noticed by RECO's Dr. Ahmed Bin Nowisar during RECO's team visit to that sad family. A humble ruptured bed, that is Mr. H. M. home with a room, a kitchen and a bathroom.

The family received in-kind and financial assistance from RECO, which consists of monthly food baskets, clothes and blankets. Also, good people in a better economic status in Hamdan district donated to Mr. H. M. family. RECO along with the neighbors of Mr. H. M. family spoke to the landlord of the rented house who made a commitment to let the family live a year for free.

All aids will not bring the smile which Mr. H. M. used to make to his kids despite their sickness and poverty, but RECO's wish the provided aid will contribute in saving the life of the other family members. RECO discussed with the leaders of the targeted community to have a focus on the new comers and they should be aware of their needs, guide them to humanitarian assistance. While the best scenario to stop the suffering is to end put an end to this conflict, RECO calls all UN agencies, donors and FSAC to continue targeting Hamdan district with humanitarian assistance. The district acts as a safe haven for IDPs coming from Sa'ada, Al Hudaydah, Taiz ...etc. governorates to put more pressure on the few economic resources through working farms with very low wages which did not help Mr. H. M. to bring the basic needs to his family or keep himself alive.

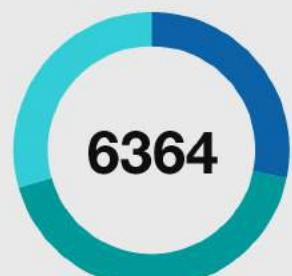


# WASH Program



Direct Beneficiaries

- Women (760)
- Girls (788)
- Men (694)
- Boys (744)



Indirect Beneficiaries

- Women (1614)
- Girls (1700)
- Men (1550)
- Boys (1500)



## Activities that have been implemented:

- Capacity Building program for humanitarian intervention with WASH components in Amanat Al Asimah.
- Rehabilitation of 1 water source in Wisab Alsafel District in Dahmar Governorate.
- Water testing for 3 water wells in Wisab Al Safel district in Dahmar and Abidah District Marib Governorate.
- Installation of small water pipes network of save drinking water in Al Djwanah Village, Bajil District, Al Hudaidah governorate. In partnership with the private sector; from the farm of trader Mohammed Radman.

**Targetted Governorates:**  
Dahmar, Marib Al Hudaidah ,and  
Amanat Al Asimah.

## Number of beneficiaries reached and main activities conducted



Project	Activities	Targeted areas	Number of beneficiaries				Total
			Boys	Girls	Men	Women	
Capacity Building	Capacity building for 24 youth of humanitarian activists.	Amanat Al Asimah	0	0	12	12	24
	Rehabilitation of water sources	Dahmar and Hudaideh	144	150	108	112	514
NGO-Private Sector & WASH Partnership	Training for project stockholders committee on water resources management	Dahmar	0	0	4	1	5
	Installation of small water pipes network form business man farm for beneficiaries in Al Djwanah Village	Bajil District, Al Hudaidah	90	97	80	105	372
	Water safety testing	Dahmar and Marib Govs	510	541	490	530	2071
	Total Beneficiaries		744	788	694	760	2986

# Innovative Interventions Safe Lives of People in Yemen

## A Success Story from Yemen

December 2017, Bajil District, Al Hodaidah ,Governorate, Yemen

Story happened under the management of: Eng. Abdullatif Al Zindany, RECO's WASH Program Manager.

A young farmer named Mohammed Radman in Al Hodaidah Governorate in Yemen change to renewable energy to pump water, 60 meters down earth, for his farm. The farmer solved his own problem and the problem of the village and become able to bring 336000 liters per day of safe water for his farm and to save the lives of 54 households in Al Dawkhanah village in Bajil District in Yemen.

The young farmer allowed neighboring village people in, a remote rural area in Bajil District, to use the water of his farm for drinking after the intervention of Resilient Communities Organization (RECO). The villagers used to have their own water well working but not anymore due to number of reasons including; the deasil fuel water pump they used to have broken down, they weren't able to fix it due to the conflict and deteriorating economic situation and the needed fuel to operate their well was beyond their capacity to afford. What make their situation worsened and increase their vulnerabilities is that the alternative source of water they have at then as an option were either as far as between 3-5 kilo meters or not as safe for drinking as Mr. Radman's, other water wells are salty and not suitable for drinking. Both options expose the beneficiaries in that village for more pardon and increase vulnerability levels especially among women and boys, who find themselves to trade their studies time and time devoted for other priorities to bring water from far locations with unsafe road leading to them.

That options were available for them in hot summer where temperature reach 45 degree. RECO team stopped by the nearest farm to the village and find it working with deasil fuel. RECO team asked the farm owner why not letting the people get the drinking water especially that it is encouraged by culture and believes he believes in? His reply was that bringing ground water up cost a lot due to the war and he himself become unable to afford even fuel's cost to bring water for his farm. Actually, that was one of the consequences of the conflict in Yemen that has led fuel prices up to increase by 150% prior to the war.

RECO offered the farmer to help him technically and utilize its networking to install for his farm a water pump that operates on sustainable and renewable energy such as solar power plus providing him with technical support to change to solar energy. At first, he didn't seem interested.

"Solar pumps are there but they cost a fortune and maintenance needs another budget that would be similar to the cost of fuel especially that high skilled technicians are needed which are low in labor markets and that there are a lot of trade marks that some other farmers found disappointing". That was the summery of the young farmer response.

Considering the famer's inputs, and in order to come with a visible proposal RECO team asked the farmers to reveal his data related to the budget he has spent on deasil fuel during the last year and the quantity of water his farm consumes along with maintenance cost. RECO team also added as well as the amount of drinking water that the village people needs, confirming to WASH Cluster standards, in a sperate column that was added to the total quantities of water needed to be extracted by the planned water pumps. After compiling the data RECO WASH specialists showed the farmer a list that contains the operation costs the farmer pays for deasil fuel and maintenance each year against the recovery costs/period that a solar pump could make. The visibility proposal appeared beyond his expectations; between 1.5 – 2 years maximum time needed to recover the cost of the solar water pump. RECO explained to him also that maintenance is not that worrying and that it will be secured by RECO, in worst case scenario, as he would allow people to get the needed drinking water. A green light by the farmer was given and promises of each side commitments were exchanged to start the replacement processes for a new solar water pump.

RECO coordinated with a solar power pump trader to provide the young farmer the different parts of a water solar pump with lower prices and best quality with assembly that matches. And a new sustainable solution to bring the water up to that farm was in place after one month.

The farmer allowed the people to access his farm and get the needed water for drinking, but at first night the water tank of his farm was stolen and he became more annoyed especially that some of his mango fruit, due to high poverty rate caused by the conflict, were lost and other fruit and vegetable trees were destroyed.

it seems that doing goods and charity result in adverse negative consequences", Said the young farmer to RECO WASH Manager who felt from the tone of the young farmer speaking in such tone may ignite the start of a decision for the farmer to stop letting beneficiaries get the safe drinking water due to the harms that he felt.

The young farmer was reminded by RECO with many comparative advantages he gains to absorb his anger. That mainly include; (I) emphasis on the promises exchanged with him before the work start and that (II) his spending on fuel are fully saved. (III) the selected water solar pump and its different parts which had been the recombination of RECO technical expertise are of best quality and that (IV) it is the most efficient comparing to other solar water pumps owned by his counterpart farmers whom he knows and whom he has compared with them between the capacity of their solar water pumps and his new one immediately after the first tests. (V) his concerns related to maintenance are secured by RECO team who agreed with the pump parts providers to continue for free of a charge for a year after installing. (VI) the farmer's workers would be trained on maintenance of solar pumps, and in worst case scenario RECO's expertise in WASH is also there at his service for maintenance free of charge. (VII) further prevention measures would be suggested by RECO to him after talking to the village social leaders. The farmer felt the lose are almost nothing comparing to the gains he gets now as a result of RECO's joint intervention with him. Following that, RECO installed small safe water pipes for women and men to the outside areas of the farm where beneficiaries can get the water without the need to access the farm which may cause another destruction.

## Lesson Learnt:

"Installing the water pipes was just in line with the do no harm principle that RECO works on in all of its operations. It was on the plan, but the guard of the farm let beneficiaries in before installing the water pipes due to the needs of beneficiaries to safe drinking water and without specific time frame. Any way it's done now and about 54 HHs from the same village and other 104 HHs from the closest village to Al Dawkhana village of women, men boys and girls of most vulnerable have direct access to safe drinking water. Beside that 2 men from the same village were hired as guards for the farm and 20 other people of women and men has now seasonal jobs as a result of increasing the type of vegetables growing at that farm, which was followed through an additional advice given to the farmer by RECO's Food Security and Livelihood/Agriculture Program specialists. It is also a lesson learnt that it seems farmers need awareness raising to move for a better alternative and economic solutions that renewable energy brings to their farms. Further innovative actions are needed. That include a study for the farmers with farmers in remote areas with no government water services. The study to reveal the number and areas of farms, with surrounding populations and their needs to water, that would operate by solar water pumps and maybe then to start an efficient approach to persuade the farmers with good conditions or help the ones of them who can't afford solar technology. To help them by providing small funds to increase their water well capacity in exchange to cover the unreachd most vulnerable beneficiaries in remote areas and empower them with access to

safe drinking water, "WASH Program Manager Reported to RECO WASH task force team. The new approach has been adopted by RECO WASH strategy 2018-2022 and would be recommended and discussed with WASH cluster. New approaches are needed to empower people to access to safe drinking water through the mobilizing of already existed sources, such as the water wells of private farms that are still operating with deasil fuel across Yemen. this is needed especially in such situation with huge unmet needs by humanitarian partners. Needs that hasn't be covered by the government in peace time nor by UN, NNGOs and INGOs working in Yemen before or under the current situation of conflict

## Continuous Commitment:

As a follow up RECO has contacted the farmer after one year and found that he has recovered about 2/3 of cost and that now; men, women, boys and girls of beneficiaries at that village have access to sustainable safe drinking water with more free time for other priorities such as seeking job opportunities to secure living and education.

## Humanitarian Situation are worsening:

It worth mentioning that about 60% of the population in Yemen in need for life saving humanitarian intervention to access safe drinking water and sanitation, as per the UN reports, and this story happened during Cholera outbreak in Yemen, which seems to continue till now due the collapse of health and water provision services caused by the ongoing war that started in March 2015. Till October 2018 and Since Yemen's cholera epidemic erupted in April 2017, a total of 1.2 million suspected cases have been reported with 2,515 deaths, with children account for 30 percent of infections according to World Health Organization (WHO).



## Shelter and Protection program:

### Shelter Component



- 4,900 beneficiaries received winter blanket.
- 607 HHs of most vulnerable IDPs received solar lantern

Projects that have been implemented:

- Shelter project to most vulnerable IDPs in Amanat Al Asimah to 607 HHs.
- Shelter, Clothing, in Amanat Al Asimah to most vulnerable 400 children IDPs.

Targetted Governates:

- Amanat Al Asimah

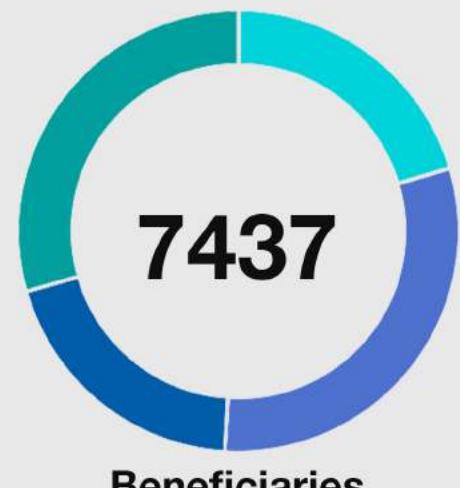
## Number of beneficiaries reached and main activities conducted



Project	Activities	Year	Number of beneficiaries				Total
			Boys	Girls	Men	Women	
Emergency Shelter response project	Provision of winter blanket and solar lantern to 607 HHs of most vulnerable IDPs	2016-2017	1499	1441	960	1000	4900
Shelter- clothing project	Provision of new clothing to 400 IDPs child	2017	200	200			400
Total			1699	1641	960	1000	5300

## Number of beneficiaries reached and main activities conducted

### Shelter and Protection program: Protection Component



- Women (1517)
- Girls (2276)
- Men (1458)
- Boys (2186)

- Capacity building for 20 members of Community Based Protection Networks (CBPNs) 50% women.
- Capacity building on protection and referral system for 40 social workers and volunteers of protection service providers.
- Facilitate mapping of protection service provider for referral activities.
- Conduct 162 protection awareness session on protection and GBV issues prevention measures.
- Facilitate the provision of legal support services to 244 beneficiaries; 26 men, 139 women, 53 girls and 73 boys.
- Conduct registration and verification of 500 HHs for cash for protection assistant.
- Conduct 2022 psychosocial support session to most vulnerable beneficiaries.



Project/targeted district and governorate	Number of beneficiaries				Total
	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	
Medical Equipment, Shaikh Zaid Hospital, Bani Al Harith District, Sana'a.	60	60	0	0	120
Capacity Building for Sustainability, Shaikh Zaid Hospital, Bani Al Harith District, Sana'a.	0	0	10	10	20
Cash for Health; 600 USD, Al Saba'een District, Amanat Al Asimah	1	0	0	0	1

Total Beneficiaries

141

## Number of beneficiaries reached and main activities conducted

### Health and Nutrition Program

**661**

**110** Men      **210** Women

**160** Boys      **180** Girls

- 1 Lifesaving respiratory devise for newly born babies (60 boys and 60 girls)
- 1 capacity building for sustainability;training Zaid Hospital Health workers (males and females) on maintenance of medical equipment (10 men and 10 women).

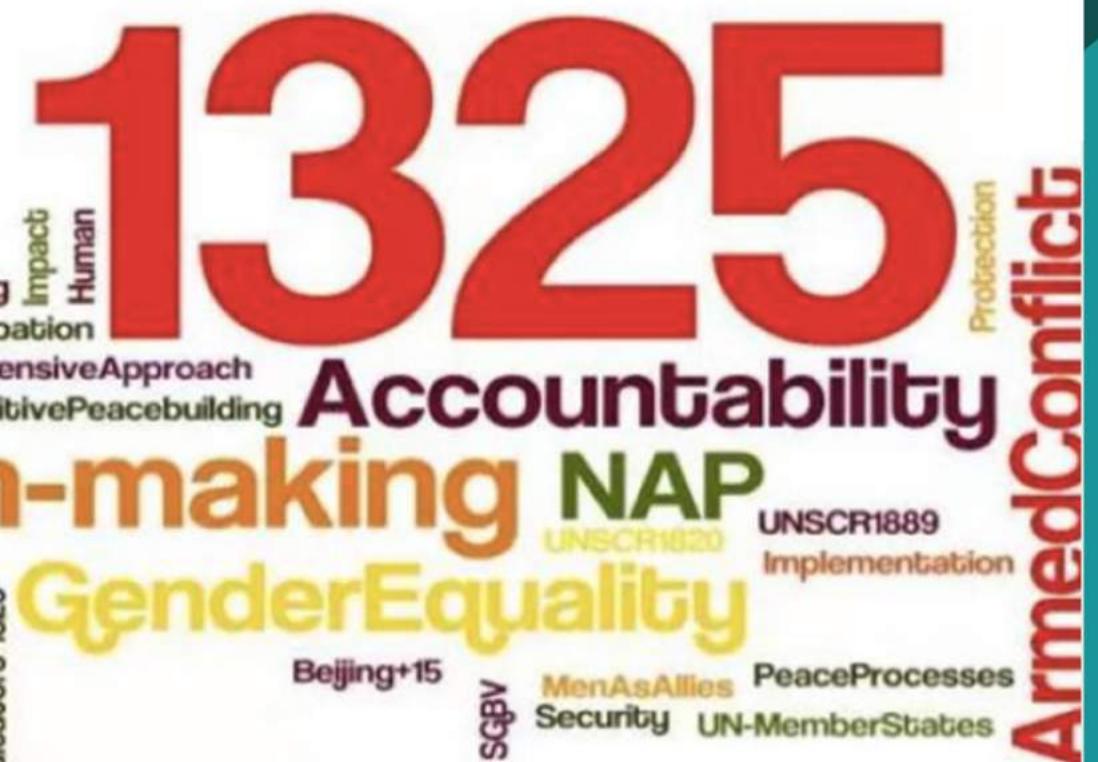


Project/targeted district and governorate	Number of beneficiaries				Total
	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	
Medical Equipment, Shaikh Zaid Hospital, Bani Al Harith District, Sana'a.	60	60	0	0	120
Capacity Building for Sustainability, Shaikh Zaid Hospital, Bani Al Harith District, Sana'a.	0	0	10	10	20
Cash for Health; 600 USD, Al Saba'een District, Amanat Al Asimah	1	0	0	0	1
Need assessment for a hospital in Al Rujm District of Al Mahweat Governorate	100	120	100	200	520

Total Beneficiaries

661

## Peace-building, good governance and education



### Peace-building Workshop\*:

Topics of the workshop:

- Gender, difference between gender and sex.
- Gender roles; Reproductive, productive and community.
- Gender Approaches: Women in Development; Women and Development; Gender and Development.
- The importance of the role of women in development, humanitarian response, peacebuilding and security.

### Number of beneficiaries reached and main activities conducted



99

Beneficiaries

65

34

\*22 participants of females and males from NGOs, government institutions and different media outlets.

Project/targeted district and governorate	Number of beneficiaries				Total
	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	
Women statuses, change for a better future: UNSC Resolution 1325, Aden	0	0	10	12	22
Co-Organized Yemen Hackathon for Startups Companies	0	0	50	20	70
Empowering smart students of most vulnerable to study English Language and university degrees	0	0	5	2	7
Total Beneficiaries				99	

# Rebranding



AFTER



BEFORE



On January 2018, reco decided to change their logo. They asked the sart designers to redesign their logo. They improved the look and feel of it. The logo went through multiple stages of improvement. It's simple yet meaningful.

Between 2016-2018 RECO Implemented Projects as the Sub Implementing Partner for UN Funded Projects by:



Partners



