



YEMEN WASH CLUSTER STRATEGIC OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK (SOF) 2019

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List of Acronyms

WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
SOF	Strategic Operational Framework
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
TFFM	Task Force on Population Movement
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
NFI	Non Food Items
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
EECR	Emergency Employment and Community Rehabilitation
CLA	Cluster Lead Agency
IFRR	Integrated Famine Risk Reduction
AoR	Area of Responsibility
SMEB	Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket
SOPs	Standard Operational Procedures
GBV	Gender-based violence
SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
TWiGs	Technical Working Groups
IMS	Information Management System
CCPM	Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HPF	Humanitarian Pooled Fund
TORs	Terms of references for cluster coordinators
ICCG	Inter-cluster coordination Group
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

CAAP	Commitments to Accountability to Affected Populations Standing Committee	IASC	Inter-Agency
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross		
IFRC	International Committee of the Red Cross International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies		
CC	Cluster Coordinator		
SOS	Survey of Surveys		
OIC	Officer in Charge		
IST	Initial Situation Tool		
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition		
EFSNA	Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment		
MIRA	Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment		
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhea		
HH	House Hold		
DTC	Diarrhea Treatment Centre		
DTU	Diarrhea Treatment Unit		
ORC	Oral rehydration corners		
TA	Thematic Activity		
CSO	Central Statistical Organization		
LPD	Liter Per Day		
PMR	Periodic Monitoring Review		
WCC	WASH Cluster Coordinator		
WCTA	WASH Technical Advisor		
SNCC	Sub National Cluster Coordinator		
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation		

INTRODUCTION

This strategic operational framework (SOF) is a guide to WASH operation and response for WASH Cluster partners responding to the WASH humanitarian needs in Yemen. This framework was drafted in consultation with WASH Cluster partners and is aligned with the Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview and Response Plan for 2019. The SOF will be reviewed in the second quarter of 2019 to incorporate any changes and to ensure alignment with the HNO and HRP, or earlier if required.

An estimated 16 million Yemenis require support to meet their basic water, sanitation and hygiene needs. Since the start of the crisis, access to improved water sources significantly reduced in 11 out of 20 governorates, and the number of governorates where less than half of the population can access water from improved sources has almost doubled since 2014. Protracted displacement continues to put additional pressure on already scarce water sources and sanitation services. Collapsing urban water and sanitation systems, deteriorating water and sanitation conditions in rural areas, and lack of means to maintain personal hygiene and purchase safe drinking water all contributed to one of the worst cholera outbreaks Yemen has ever faced.

As of late 2015, 43 per cent of water and sanitation infrastructure in Yemen's three densely populated cities were damaged (Sana'a, Aden and Taiz)—including water towers, water pumping stations, pipes, treatment plants, ground tanks, laboratory equipment and fuel tanks. Across the country, water networks in rural and urban areas have reduced services or have stopped functioning altogether and local water corporations in most cities are no longer able to maintain or rehabilitate the infrastructure. This near collapse of the public WASH systems is a direct result of fuel shortages to run water pumps, inability of consumers to pay their water bills, and conflict-related damage to infrastructure. In addition, waste water treatment plants and solid waste collection in many areas across the country have been suspended due to lack of fuel, fighting, and non-payment of staff salaries.

The critical WASH conditions also impact the 2 million people that have fled their homes, as currently estimated by the 16th report on displacement of the Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM). WASH is amongst the top priority needs of IDPs, returnees and host communities, especially for those in IDP hosting sites. The majority of IDPs are displaced in Hajjah, Taiz, Amanat Al Asimah and Amran governorates. Almost 70 per cent of all IDPs have been displaced from their homes for more than two years. This long-term displacement puts exceptional pressure on already scarce water sources, especially in areas with high IDP caseload. 23 per cent of IDPs have no other option than to reside in collective centres or spontaneous settlements. With minimal or at times no WASH facilities, these most vulnerable IDPs are in immediate need of safe drinking water, toilets and hygiene items. Out of the 318 assessed hosting sites in a recently conducted baseline study, water shortages are reported to be at critical level in all assessed governorates.

People living in areas with poor WASH conditions are at high risk of cholera and other WASH related diseases such as malaria and dengue. As of January 2019, 92 per cent of districts in the country are affected by suspected cholera, and the attack rate is 376 suspected cases per 10,000 people. Cholera and other diarrhoeal disease are of great concern, as diarrhoea also attributes to stunting. Globally, 50 per cent of undernutrition is associated with infections caused by poor WASH and estimates suggest that poor sanitation is the second leading cause of stunting worldwide. This provides a strong incentive to prioritize WASH interventions in areas with high malnutrition rates. In Yemen, an estimated 1.8 million children are acutely malnourished, including approximately 400,000 suffering

from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Maternal nutrition is also of concern with some 1.1 million pregnant and lactating women suffering from acute malnutrition.

Complementary guiding documents

The [Yemen WASH Cluster website](#) contains all relevant documents and should be a reference point in addition to this SOF.

This strategy should be read in conjunction with the following documents as well as additional documents with links throughout this document.

[Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019, OCHA,](#)

- [Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2019, OCHA,](#)
- Yemen National Water Law 2002 (updated 2006) and executive by-law 2011
- National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Program, 2004-2009, updated for 2009-2015 and additional intermediate update in 2014.
- Water sector Legal Regulatory and Monitoring Framework 2009
- Regulatory Systems and Procedures for Water Rights Management 2009
- Yemen water quality standards

The following international guiding principles should be considered:

- [The SPHERE Project \(currently undergoing a revision process\)](#)
- [The Humanitarian Charter](#)
- [The Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#)
- [The Do No Harm approach](#)
- [Minimum commitments for the safety & dignity of affected people](#)
- [The Grand Bargain](#)
- [The 2010 HAP standard in accountability and quality management](#)

GLOBAL GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The WASH cluster partners are expected to adhere to the following guiding principles:

- WASH Cluster partners will conform to the broad operational framework outlined in this document. They should be prepared to engage in open cluster discussions to update this document prior to commencing any action outside of these guidelines. Those agencies that have agreed to these guidelines but do not follow them will be expected to provide clear justification to the WASH Cluster coordinator and the partners.
- Adhere to SPHERE standards or similar standards adapted to local reality, as decided by the SAG and endorsed by the WASH cluster.
- Address all aspects of WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), either as an integrated program, or in collaboration with other partners, in order to maximize impact of WASH service delivery.
- Integrate with the strategic and operational approaches of other clusters, particularly Health, Nutrition, FSAC, Shelter / NFI / CCCM, Education, EECD, Logistics cluster and Protection.
- Involve affected men, women, boys and girls in assessing and prioritizing their own needs, and ensure their participation in program design, implementation and monitoring.
- Include good governance, human rights, gender equality, age, disability, psycho-social and environmental aspects as integral aspect in WASH needs assessment, program planning and implementation.

- The WASH cluster coordination team will be accountable to WASH partners, as well as too the Cluster Lead Agency (CLA) Representative by being an active information and advice resource, and providing opportunity for performance feedback.
- WASH cluster partners/implementers will be mutually accountable to each other, the WASH cluster coordinator/Cluster lead agency and to beneficiaries.
- The WASH cluster will work with others to strive to access, using all creative means in insecure areas (within security management protocols) where there are a lot of unmet needs.

WASH Cluster response framework

WASH Cluster partners are targeting 12.6 million people with emergency water, sanitation and hygiene assistance in 2019. These targets prioritize people identified as facing acute needs in the 2019 HNO.

The following strategic objectives and thematic activities are agreed by the WASH cluster and included in the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan. The more detailed WASH cluster response framework, including detailed activities, beneficiary numbers and costing, is included in the annex D.

Strategic objectives

1. Restore or maintain sustainable water and sanitation systems to improve public health and resilience.
2. Provide emergency and lifesaving WASH assistance to the most vulnerable so as to reduce excess morbidity and mortality.
3. Ensure sufficient sectoral and inter sectoral coordination and capacity to respond at the national and sub-national levels.

Thematic activities

1. Provision, rehabilitation and maintenance of water supply systems for affected populations
2. Provision, rehabilitation and maintenance of sanitation systems for affected populations
3. Provision of emergency safe water supply to IDPs, vulnerable groups and other affected people
4. Provision of emergency sanitation for IDPs, vulnerable groups and other affected people
5. Provision of adequate and appropriate hygiene items, community engagement for hygiene awareness, and capacity building of community volunteers
6. Reinforce coordination and information management capacity within the relevant national and sub-national structures to respond effectively and efficiently to acute and structural emergencies

WASH CLUSTER RESPONSE APPROACHES

Targeting the most vulnerable and understanding their needs

WASH assistance in urban and rural settings must be prioritized to reach the most vulnerable and marginalized population. This includes female headed households, disabled people, AI Muhamasheen, people living in remote locations, and other vulnerable groups. IDPs living in collective centres or spontaneous settlements must also be prioritized. A more detailed list of beneficiary selection criteria is attached in the annex D.

Interventions must be based on periodic needs assessments which identify the most vulnerable population and their needs. The WASH Cluster coordinator will facilitate regular humanitarian needs

overview exercises (including the HNO), in which all WASH Cluster partners with assessment capacity are expected to participate. While seeking to ensure all acute WASH needs are met, partners should also address chronic and moderate needs whenever possible.

The humanitarian needs overview is the main document that guides partners in prioritization of districts in planning the WASH response. The HNO includes a list with WASH severity scores (ranging from 0-no need to 6 -critical need) at district level. Districts with scores 4 to 6 are considered as acute need. There are 3 additional district priority lists, which should be used for the 3 key WASH integrated response approaches as identified by the WASH cluster:

- WASH response for IDPs and returnees (and affected host communities)
- WASH cholera preparedness and prevention
- WASH response as part of integrated famine risk reduction (IFRR)

The overall WASH severity scores, the number of people in need and the 3 district priority lists are shared with WASH cluster partners to ensure informed planning of WASH response activities and also available on the website.

WASH as a comprehensive package

Where possible, WASH must be offered as a full package, linking access to safe water, appropriate sanitation, waste management and hygiene facilities along with promotion of key hygiene messages and establishing good hygiene behaviour. When integrating WASH response in integrated response approaches (such as cholera, IDP or famine risk reduction), WASH clusters should continue to apply the minimum package approach. The content of the minimum packages is included as annex C. A set of detailed technical guidance notes will be developed during 2019.

Support existing systems and infrastructures

Due to increased operational costs and reduced revenues, most local water corporations in urban areas face challenges to continue service delivery at pre-crisis levels. Similar conditions exist in rural areas where local communities can no longer operate and maintain their community water supplies. Instead of setting up parallel systems, the WASH cluster promotes support for the rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of existing water and sanitation systems and the capacitation of community water committees and local water corporations, especially in areas with high IDP caseloads, locations with high number of suspected cholera cases, high rates of malnutrition and food insecurity, or where public infrastructure is severely damaged by the conflict.

Sustainable and cost effective solutions, including investments in renewable energy (such as solar or wind) should replace short term and expensive interventions such as water trucking and provision of fuel by aid agencies to water corporations whenever possible. WASH interventions must link emergency, early recovery and development approaches where and when possible. So called humanitarian+ activities are considered as part of the humanitarian response plan for 2019. Partners should support community capacity building and awareness raising to ensure community participation in planning, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation to guarantee sustainability of services provided. Women and men from the different existing socio-economic categories should be included in WASH committees (ensuring gender balanced representation).

Institutional WASH

WASH in health facilities is coordinated by the health cluster, and WASH in schools is coordinated by the education cluster. A WASH in health facility technical working group is established to facilitate coordination between both sectors, and members of health and WASH clusters can both participate in this technical working group. WASH in child friendly spaces is coordinated by child protection AoR.

Building on WASH indigenous practices and innovation

There are existing indigenous practices in relation to operation, maintenance and management of water and sanitation systems. These practices often have strong social acceptance and are easily applicability in similar settings. Building on indigenous practices and adding new and innovative approaches could be a way forward to introduce new concepts without losing the old. The cluster will facilitate the identification of indigenous practices that can be revived and potentially combined with innovative approaches to fit into the Yemeni context. This can be done in collaboration with research institutions and cluster partners.

Early warning, preparedness and contingency planning

The cluster will continue to strengthen preparedness and early-warning mechanisms in close cooperation with all WASH Cluster partners and other relevant stakeholders. The Cluster will facilitate the preparation of a contingency plan when needed and will coordinate preparedness activities that are within the mandate of the cluster, such as mapping of cluster capacity to respond, training of cluster partners and reviewing or updating assessment tools. The cluster will not act as a supply pipeline for the partners and partners are encouraged to have their own WASH emergency supplies prepositioned at strategic locations throughout the country. The cluster will alert WASH partners on new or escalating emergencies (conflict or natural disaster related) in timely manner.

Managing risks and access

Partners are encouraged to engage in regular dialogue with local authorities and non-state actors to build trust and negotiate safe access to locations with high security risks. As an approach, local technicians and community WASH committees can be trained and provided with spare parts and tools for operation and maintenance of water schemes, especially in areas where access is limited or expected to be limited in the future (in the case of shifting frontlines). In case WASH partners face continuous access challenges, they can approach OCHA (and copying the WASH cluster) to facilitate access negotiations.

Water and sanitation are often causes of local disputes, which should be considered when planning WASH response. WASH partners should include IDPs, returnees and host community in their response activities to avoid tensions. In recent years, conflict scans have been conducted at district level (for selected districts) and have shown water and sanitation as one of the key drivers of local conflict. These conflict scans should be considered whenever a WASH partner is planning a new intervention in an area.

Cash and markets

WASH partners have started to explore different implementation modalities, such as cash for work, vouchers and cash grants, although still at small scale. The WASH cluster is part of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) that indicates the amount that can be provided as multipurpose cash grants. Further technical guidance will be prepared during 2019 to guide WASH partners in using the different modalities, including the SMEB. To inform the SMEB, the WASH cluster will monitor the price of water, hygiene items and fuel during 2019.

WASH AS PART OF INTEGRATED PROGRAMMING

The WASH cluster has worked closely with other clusters to promote the integration of WASH in other ongoing humanitarian response activities. Three key areas of integration are prioritized (famine risk reduction, IDP response, and cholera preparedness, prevention and response). Geographical prioritization was also done for these response areas as part of the HNO. Partners are encouraged to integrate WASH with other humanitarian response activities whenever relevant, following the model of convergence (targeting the same areas and beneficiaries by different clusters and partners).

WASH as part of integrated famine risk reduction (IFRR)

Proven, simple interventions exist to combat malnutrition, such as hand washing with soap, and use of hygienic latrines. But given the complexity of factors that cause malnutrition, no single intervention alone can achieve effective or lasting results. The WASH cluster therefore strongly advocates integrating WASH in health, food security and nutrition programming. WASH activities should be prioritized in locations with high food insecurity and malnutrition rates. The minimum WASH package as part of the integrated famine risk reduction approach is attached as annex C.

An operational guideline is under development by the FSAC, nutrition, health and WASH clusters to guide partners from the 4 clusters on integrated programming for famine risk reduction at district and health facility level. The IFRR approach will be piloted in 27 priority districts out of the 107 identified priority districts that require integrated famine risk reduction programming by all 4 clusters. The operational guidance will be available on the WASH cluster website as soon as it is ready for field testing.

Integrating WASH in IDP response

Displaced people are often in need of multiple services, whether they are in IDP hosting sites or residing in private residences as part of the host community. The shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster has taken the lead to develop an integrated minimum service package for IDPs in hosting sites and for IDPs in host communities, with support of WASH and other clusters. WASH cluster partners are encouraged to follow the minimum IDP response package and follow an integrated approach as much as possible. This means that the coordination should be sought through OCHA and the shelter/NFI/CCM cluster planning the IDP response, to ensure integration and coordination. As part of the HNO and HRP of 2019, the shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster will lead all relevant clusters to pilot the integrated IDP response in 44 IDP hosting sites. The operational guidance will be available on the WASH cluster website as soon as it is ready for field testing.

WASH as part of cholera preparedness, prevention and response

In 2017, Yemen has faced one of the worst cholera outbreaks in modern history. The health and WASH clusters worked together closely to promote an integrated cholera response that follows epidemiological data. Separate WASH cluster cholera response standard operating procedures (SOPs) are in place which provide technical guidance for the WASH cluster partners and explain the detailed beneficiary selection criteria and geographical prioritization for cholera response. An integrated cholera response plan led the response in 2017. The plan is currently being reviewed and a preparedness and prevention component is being added.

WASH and health activities to combat cholera should go hand in hand, and it is important that WASH follows epidemiological data throughout the different phases of the response. District priority lists for cholera response are regularly prepared by health colleagues and shared with WASH cluster partners. The response priority lists are based on attack rates and case fatality rates in the last 3 weeks.

A separate district priority list is available for cholera preparedness and prevention activities. This district list prioritizes 95 districts that have the highest attack rates in 2017. Partners are advised to identify the communities most susceptible to cholera and diarrheal disease in the district (based on epidemiological data and WASH coverage) and to provide sustainable access to safe water and appropriate sanitation, along with social behavioural change communication in these locations. More guidance on the minimum WASH package for cholera prevention is included in the annex C.

Preparedness activities should be done at governorate level, through prepositioning of supplies or long term agreements with local suppliers, signing of standby agreements with implementing partners to quickly response to new suspected cholera cases (following epi updates), provision of flexible funding to respond to cholera, and ensuring sufficient capacity for water treatment and monitoring. UNICEF in its role as WASH cluster lead agency and provider of last resort will act through the WASH rapid response teams, which are on standby and can be reactivated in case a new cholera wave starts.

Inclusive WASH and accountability to affected population

Protection, GBV and gender must be mainstreamed in all WASH projects. A checklist for this is developed by the cluster. A dedicated inclusion advisor (hired by Save the Children) is available to support the WASH cluster partners in this area. Also, 2 WASH cluster focal points are available for each issue (protection, GBV and gender).

COORDINATION MECHANISM

UNICEF is the national cluster lead for WASH, and its main objective is to ensure a well-structured coordination and effective, efficient and timely response to emergency WASH needs for affected population. A designated WASH Cluster Coordinator is in place to facilitate the WASH cluster at national level. The Emergency Unit of the General Authority for Rural Water Supply Projects (GARWSP EU) acts as co-chair at national level. The WASH cluster was officially activated in 2010.

Meeting Management

Due to the large number of WASH partners, there are two types of WASH Cluster meetings. The WASH Cluster coordination meeting aims to coordinate response and discuss strategic, technical and operational issues as required. The coordination meeting is open for all active WASH Cluster partners (criteria are developed by the Strategic Advisory Group). This meeting is chaired by the WASH Cluster Coordinator, who is also responsible to ensure that minutes are shared with cluster members. The WASH Cluster information meeting is open for all WASH Cluster partners and has the objective to update the overall cluster with relevant information for the WASH response, including technical capacity building. This meeting is chaired by the WASH Cluster co-chair, GARWSP EU. They are responsible to conduct regular meetings and ensure that minutes are shared with cluster members.

SAG

Strategic issues will be considered on behalf of Cluster partners by a representative stakeholder group called the 'Strategic Advisory Group' (SAG) which meets as-required basis at national level. This group reports back to the wider WASH cluster meeting on its recommendations. Members of this group can self-nominate whenever SAG elections are proposed (ideally every year). The WASH Cluster partners are invited to vote for the nominated partners. It is not recommended that a partner is a SAG member for more than two consecutive cycles. Representatives of other clusters, particularly

Shelter/NFI/CCCM, FSAC, Nutrition, Health, Education and Protection, will be invited to join according to the items under discussion.

Technical Working Groups

Technical issues requiring further elaboration to be discussed in small technically-qualified teams under the facilitation of a focal point from within the WASH Cluster as identified by the Cluster Coordinator. These groups are called ‘Technical Working Groups’ (TWiGs), and will convene in response to needs as expressed by Cluster partners or the WASH cluster coordinator, and meet as often as required to come up with concrete solutions for arising technical issues. Terms of Reference to be developed by the TWiG and approved by the Cluster Coordinator or SAG. TWiGs are accountable to the WASH Cluster Coordinator and report through the cluster meeting.

Information Management

Information is managed centrally by the Information Management Officer (IMO) working with the WASH cluster. Tracking of the humanitarian response will be done on a monthly basis and partners are responsible to submit their reports in time to the national level IMO, using a standardized reporting format (SRF) agreed by the SAG. The IMO will compile the reports into one and sub national cluster coordinators / IMOs will verify the reports. The IMO will conduct regular gap analysis of targets against needs (HNO) and targets (HRP), which will be shared with partners. Efforts will be made to enhance GARWSP Information Management capacity and integrate emergency preparedness and response into an Information Management System (IMS) at national and sub national level.

Sub national coordination

The WASH Cluster has 5 active sub national clusters. In principle, UNICEF is the sub national cluster lead agency. Four dedicated sub national cluster coordinators are available (Sana’a, Hodeidah, Ibb and Aden) and the UNICEF WASH Officer will double hat as sub national cluster coordinator for at least 25 per cent of his/her time in Sa’ada. GARWSP focal points in the governorates are encouraged to actively participate at sub national cluster level. Other clusters at sub national level are based in the UN Hubs and cover the same geographical areas.

Sana’a: Amanat Al Asimah, Sana’a, Amran, Marib, Dhamar, and Al Bayda.

Sa’ada: Sa’ada and Al Jawf

Hodeidah: Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Raymah, and Al Mahwit

Ibb: Taiz and Ibb

Aden: Aden, Lahj, Al Dhale’e, Abyan, Shabwah, Hadramaut, Al Maharah

Shared leadership

Sharing leadership of clusters between UN, NGO and other humanitarian actors strengthens the overall response. Shared leadership improves partnership, advocacy, and information sharing, and ensures stronger engagement and better coordination. Shared leadership is particularly effective in remote field locations with a limited or non-existent UN presence. In such instances, NGOs with a strong and consistent presence are well-positioned to provide a leadership role in coordination. In addition to access, NGO cluster leadership can offer technical expertise, different approaches on accountability to affected people, and long-term community involvement and understanding.

The WASH Cluster will identify NGO partners who are willing and able to act as coordination focal points at the governorate level. The coordination focal point will have the following responsibilities:

- Facilitate a WASH coordination platform at the governorate level, with the aim to avoid duplication and fill gaps. This includes organizing and facilitation of regular meetings, but also bilateral follow up with partners when required.
- Share relevant information with WASH partners working in the governorate and the subnational and national cluster coordinators.
- Encourage linkages between the WASH response and other sectoral responses (health, nutrition, food, education, and shelter / CCCM). Encourage integration of gender, GBV and protection issues in WASH response.
- Act as a focal point for the subnational and national WASH cluster coordinators, to provide regular updates on the WASH response, needs and gaps in the governorate.

In order to be appointed as coordination focal point, the partner should meet the below criteria.

- Existing office in the governorate (preferably capital)
- Strong coordination and WASH technical capacities available in the governorate (including senior WASH technical expert)
- Existing WASH experience and ongoing programs in the governorate
- Good presence and coverage of the governorate and good access to majority of districts
- Active participation in the WASH cluster and other WASH meetings (at national level)
- Aware of the WASH cluster approach and core functions
- Commitment to provide sufficient time and resources to support WASH cluster coordination at governorate level

The SAG will select the final coordination focal points based on partner expression of interest and recommendations by the subnational cluster.

Monitoring

The WASH cluster will monitor strategic objectives and activities in accordance with the YHRP. WASH cluster will monitor the implementation of Cluster Standards and Guidelines by the partners and will provide guidance whenever necessary. A detailed monitoring framework is developed and endorsed by the WASH cluster which describes monitoring of the WASH response at project / implementation level. Partners should also report their response monthly to the WASH Cluster for progress and gap analysis as mentioned under information management.

Cluster coordination performance will be monitored by UNICEF as Cluster Lead Agency (CLA). This is done through an annual perception survey and an annual Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) exercise, both led by UNICEF in Geneva. Furthermore, UNICEF Yemen is monitoring cluster minimum requirements on monthly bases through the cluster milestone indicators. Cluster coordination performance can be also monitored by regional or global WASH clusters, based on the need.

WASH CLUSTER CAPACITY

WASH Cluster capacity continued to grow in 2017, with more organizations deploying (international) WASH experts and local organizations starting to work under the cluster umbrella and develop their WASH capacity. The unprecedented scale of the cholera outbreak encouraged partners to scale up their response and employ additional staff, and the overall WASH cluster response further grew as compared to last year. Cluster partners reached an estimated 8.9 million people in 2017, either through supporting systems or direct provision of WASH services. As of December 2017, the cluster counted 43 partners working in 21 governorates across the country, the majority local NGOs.

Although access has become more challenging in 2017 due to both bureaucratic and security impediments, partners continue to work through local organizations to reach those most in need. Emergency WASH supplies are mostly available in the local market, but the massive scale of the cholera response has resulted in pressure on the market, causing increase in prices, decrease in availability and therefore the need to scale up importation of supplies.

A dedicated WASH Cluster technical advisor will lead the development of the WASH cluster capacity building strategy with the aim to strengthen the capacity of partners at national and subnational levels. The cluster will also develop a quality assurance framework to guide the monitoring of the quality of WASH services provided by partners.

CLUSTER EXIT STRATEGY

The WASH Cluster is aiming to strengthen the partner’s capacity in planning, coordination and to support effective and timely water, sanitation and hygiene interventions to ensure acceptable quality of response is provided and maintained. The role of WASH cluster is not limited to the initial emergency phases, though it will oversee a smooth transfer of coordination activities once it is collectively felt that Government counter parts will be able to manage the cluster. Any transition of clusters is likely to happen in unison for all clusters and thus decisions will likely be taken at the HCT level, in discussion with Global cluster lead agencies and the Government. Government counter parts shall show a solid understanding of coordination needs, the mechanisms, principles and actions. UNICEF WASH cluster lead may take a supporting role in transition once the Government counter parts are ready to take the lead. During the transition, the WASH cluster will continue to support and monitor the coordination mechanism and information management.

Annex A – Overview of coordination architecture

Organization	Position	Name	Email
National WASH Cluster team			
UNICEF	WASH Cluster Coordinator	Emma Tuck	etuck@unicef.org
UNICEF	Monitoring and Reporting Officer	Suad Al-Sulaihi	salsulaihi@unicef.org
UNICEF	Roving WASH Cluster coordinator	Ahmed Suroor	asuroor@unicef.org
Oxfam	WASH Cluster Co-Lead	Ibrahim Al Haimi	ialhaimi@oxfam.org.uk
Ministry of Water and Environment	National Coordinator	Talal Al-Qadasi	alqadasit@gmail.com
Subnational WASH Cluster Coordinators			
UNICEF	Sana’a Subnational WASH Cluster Coordinator	Olfat Jumaan	ojumaan@unicef.org
UNICEF	Hodeida Subnational WASH Cluster Coordinator	Riyadh Noman	rnoman@unicef.org
UNICEF	Ibb Subnational WASH Cluster Coordinator	Rania Rassam	rrassam@unicef.org
UNICEF	Aden Subnational WASH Cluster Coordinator	Zahid Durrani	zmdurrani@unicef.org
UNICEF	Sa’ada Subnational WASH Cluster Coordinator	Anes Al Arashi	aalarashi@unicef.org

There are five active technical working groups; Gender and Inclusion TWIG, Sanitation TWIG, Hygiene Promotion TWIG, Capacity Building TWIG and CASH4WASH TWIG. Their membership is mentioned in their TORs.

Before each Humanitarian Pooled Fund allocation, a strategic and technical review committee will be selected. The committee members are invited to select themselves. They should be available to review all proposals and actively participate in the review meetings. They should be a WASH technical focal point for their organization and their organization should be eligible to receive HPF funding. The committee should exist of the WASH cluster coordinator, 1-2 UN members, 1-2 INGO members and 1-2 NNGO members.

Annex B – Terms of References

WASH Yemen - Cluster Core Functions

1. To support service delivery by
 - 1.1. Providing a platform that ensures service delivery is driven by the Strategic Response Plan and strategic priorities
 - 1.2. Developing mechanisms to eliminate duplication of service delivery
2. To inform the HC/HCT's strategic decision-making by
 - 2.1. Preparing needs assessment and analysis of gaps (across and within sectors, using information management tools as needed)
 - 2.2. Identifying and finding solutions for (emerging) gaps, obstacles, duplication and cross-cutting issues.
 - 2.3. Formulating priorities on the basis of analysis
3. To plan and develop strategy by
 - 3.1. Developing sectoral plans, objectives and indicators that directly support realization of the response's strategic priorities
 - 3.2. Applying and adhering to common standards and guidelines
 - 3.3. Clarifying funding requirements, helping to set priorities, and agreeing cluster contributions to the HC's overall humanitarian funding proposals
4. To monitor and evaluate performance by
 - 4.1. Monitoring and reporting on activities and needs
 - 4.2. Measuring performance against the cluster strategy and agreed results
 - 4.3. Recommending corrective action where necessary.
5. To build national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning
6. Advocacy
 - 6.1. Identifying concerns that contribute to HC and HCT messaging and action
 - 6.2. Undertaking advocacy on behalf of the cluster, cluster members, and affected people
7. Accountability to affected populations

Cluster Lead Agency

The Cluster Lead Agency will be responsible to:¹

- Support emergency response by assuming overall responsibility for coordination of the Cluster through recruitment and support of a Cluster Coordinator.
- Work closely with other key members of the Cluster including National Government / Authorities, Governorate, or Local Governments, INGOs, NNGOs, the co-chair agency, the Inter-cluster coordination Group (ICCG) and OCHA and ensure that linkages are made with other relevant Cluster groups.
- Ensure that needs are identified and that cluster activities address the identified needs, fill gaps and prevent overlap and duplication.
- Secure commitments from humanitarian actors responding to the emergency WASH response.
- Lead the strategic development of the WASH Sector including development of strategies, work plans, coordination of response activities and taking into account the cross-cutting issues.
- Ensure that information is shared, via the cluster coordinator and Information Management (IM) Manager, amongst cluster members and inter- sectors in order to improve planning, integration and implementation. This includes contributing to regular OCHA situation reports, and taking an active part in humanitarian coordination meetings.
- Support advocacy and fundraising efforts for the cluster in emergencies as first wave response and ensure that the WASH cluster is explicitly included and prioritized in all multi- cluster assessments, reports and appeals.
- Facilitate the joint development of relevant and contextualised minimum standards, indicators and guidelines by WASH cluster members and build their capacity to apply these.
- Track and monitor cluster members fundraising for WASH-specific interventions. Ensure that members are aware of funding opportunities and support their capacity to access these.
- Support cluster wide contingency planning including support to the development and application of sector wide emergency preparedness plans and capacity building of sector members.
- Provision of assistance or services as a last resort subject to access, security and availability of funding.
- Ensure the Commitments to Accountability to Affected Populations (CAAP)² and agreed to incorporate the CAAP into the policies and operational guidelines of the cluster and promote them with operational partners.

WASH Cluster Coordinator

The role of the cluster coordinator as set out in the IASC *'Operational guidance generic terms of reference for cluster coordinators at the country level'* is to lead and facilitate cluster coordination and with the 'lead' ensure the cluster core functions as defined in the *"IASC Reference Module for Cluster Coordination at the Country Level"*. The cluster Coordinator will work impartially, serving the needs of all members of the WASH cluster and should work closely with the cluster co-chair and the Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator, as appropriate. The cluster coordinator will be responsible to:

- Ensure inclusion of key WASH humanitarian partners in a way that respects their mandates and programme priorities. Act as focal point for inquiries on the WASH cluster's response plans and operations.

¹ IASC Guidance Note on Using the Cluster Approach to Strengthen Humanitarian Response (2006)

² With the exception of ICRC and IFRC who have their own accountability mechanisms

- Ensure appropriate coordination between all WASH humanitarian partners, through establishment/maintenance of appropriate WASH Cluster coordination mechanisms, including working groups at the national and, if necessary, local level.
- Secure commitments from WASH humanitarian partners in responding to needs and filling gaps, ensuring an appropriate distribution of responsibilities within the WASH group, with clearly defined focal points for specific issues where necessary. Ensure the complementarity of different WASH humanitarian actors' actions.
- Promote WASH emergency response actions while at the same time considering WASH within early recovery planning as well as prevention and risk reduction concerns. Ensure effective links with other Clusters.
- Represent the interests of the WASH Cluster in discussions with the Humanitarian Coordinator and other stakeholders on prioritization, resource mobilization and advocacy.
- Maintain information on all current and potential WASH partners, their capacities and areas of work (including Who, What, Where and by When).
- Ensure appropriate links with national and local authorities, State institutions, local civil society and other relevant actors and ensure appropriate coordination and information exchange with them. Coordinate with these actors to ensure that WASH humanitarian responses build on local capacities including the promotion of capacity building of relevant authorities when necessary.
- Promote utilization of participatory and community based approaches in WASH related assessments, analysis, planning, monitoring and response.
- Promote integration of agreed priority cross-cutting issues in WASH assessments, analysis, planning, monitoring and response (e.g. age, diversity, environment, gender, HIV/AIDS and human rights);
- Ensure effective and coherent WASH assessment and analysis, involving all relevant partners. Promote and adopt standardized methods, tools and formats for common use for needs assessments and analysis. Promote joint needs assessments and analysis with other clusters, especially Health, Nutrition and Shelter.
- Ensure adequate WASH related contingency planning and preparedness for potential significant changes in the nature of the emergency.
- Developing/updating agreed WASH response strategies and action plans and ensuring that these are adequately reflected in the overall country strategies (Humanitarian Response Plan – HRP).
- Ensure that WASH cluster partners are aware of relevant policy guidelines, technical standards and relevant commitments that the Government/concerned authorities have undertaken under international human rights law. Ensure that WASH responses are in line with existing policy guidance, technical standards, and relevant Government human rights legal obligations.
- Ensure adequate monitoring mechanisms are in place (with OCHA support) to review impact of WASH interventions and progress against implementation plans.
- Identify core WASH advocacy concerns, including resource requirements, and contribute key messages to broader advocacy initiatives of the HC, UNICEF and other actors. Advocate for donors to fund WASH actors to carry out priority WASH activities in the sector concerned, while at the same time encouraging WASH actors to mobilize resources for their activities through their usual channels.
- Promote and support training of WASH humanitarian personnel and capacity building of humanitarian partners, based on the mapping and understanding of available capacity. Support efforts to strengthen the WASH capacity of the national/local authorities and civil society.
- Provision of assistance or services as a last resort. Lobby for implementing humanitarian partners (including UNICEF) to address the gaps. With advice/support from the HC and support from other

humanitarian partners will advocate, as appropriate, on the adequate provision of resources and safe access.

- Be committed to putting aside their organisational interest and work on behalf of all cluster members equally.

WASH Cluster National Coordinator (MoWE)

The **National Coordinator** will be responsible to:

- Lead the WASH cluster information meetings and co-chair the WASH Cluster coordination meetings.
- Co-facilitate rapid WASH assessments in affected areas, using the agreed WASH cluster assessment tools and involving all relevant partners. Support the CC to mobilize partners to respond to the most critical gaps based on the needs. Identify priorities and gaps for advocacy purpose.
- Promote utilization of participatory and community based approaches in WASH related assessments, analysis, planning, monitoring and response.
- Ensure together with the CC adequate WASH related contingency planning and preparedness for potential significant changes in the nature of the emergency.
- Support the cluster lead agency in preposition WASH emergency stocks.
- Ensure that WASH cluster partners are aware of relevant policy guidelines, technical standards and relevant commitments of the WASH sector and specific governmental directives related to the humanitarian response that the Government/concerned authorities have undertaken under international human rights law.
- Participate in the development of WASH cluster strategic objectives and identification of response priorities. Ensure that WASH cluster strategies and work plans are aligned with national policies and strategies.
- Promote and disseminate the cluster strategic objectives and response priorities.
- Provide support to all of the cluster core functions, if and when required.
- Be committed to putting aside their organisational interest and work on behalf of all cluster members equally.

WASH Cluster Technical Advisor

The **WASH Cluster Technical Advisor** will be responsible to:

- Conduct a capacity needs assessment for the WASH cluster and develop a multi-year capacity building plan for the WASH cluster. Facilitate the implementation of the plan for the first year, or for the duration of the contract.
- Work closely with Health, Nutrition, FSAC, and Shelter / CCCM clusters to develop technical guidance (including minimum WASH response packages) for integrated programming, focusing on WASH and nutrition, WASH and outbreaks / communicable diseases (cholera, dengue, malaria) and WASH and IDPs. Facilitate the endorsement and commitment of the cluster to adopt the technical guidance and minimum WASH response packages in the WASH emergency response.
- Advise the SAG and WASH cluster coordinator to establish technical working groups (TWiGs) based on needs and as result of the capacity needs assessment. The TWiGs should guide the development of the technical guidance notes and capacity building activities. The technical advisor will lead the TWiG or ensure that a competent WASH partner is leading the group.
- Lead the development and roll out of a study to understand the effectiveness and appropriateness of ceramic water filters as part of the WASH emergency response in the Yemen context. The study

should be conducted by partners who are distributing ceramic water filters (based on capacity and interest), and the technical advisor should coordinate the study with partners to ensure that the same methodology and indicators are adopted. The study should provide recommendations for future ceramic water filter distribution activities by WASH cluster partners.

- Facilitate WASH technical trainings (WASH in emergencies, community mobilization and awareness, Sphere) and WASH inter-sectoral trainings (linked to Nutrition, Health, Shelter / CCCM) to roll out the technical guidance provided by the WASH cluster.
- Identify WASH cluster technical focal points who can replicate these trainings and can act as focal point for the cluster for specific technical support upon need. Develop TORs for these focal points and facilitate their endorsement by the cluster.
- Facilitate capacity building for the WASH cluster of the IACS's agreed priority cross-cutting issues, namely human rights, HIV/AIDS, age, gender and environment, utilization participatory and community-based approaches, by liaising with inter cluster focal points and contextualizing guidance notes and training materials for the Yemen WASH Cluster. Actively support and mobilize the WASH cluster focal points for gender, protection and accountability to affected population, so that they are equipped to provide technical support to the WASH cluster partners.
- Perform other duties as required.

Roving WASH Cluster Coordinator

Main duties and responsibilities at national level (50%)

- Work closely with the National WASH Cluster in fulfilling six cluster core functions and accountability to affected population as outlined above.
- Facilitate the coordination of WASH sectoral assessments by the WASH cluster partners, including the regular mapping, collecting and sharing of assessments (including data) and ensure that all assessments are captured in a survey of surveys (SOS). Actively engage with partners to ensure that good quality WASH assessments are conducted regularly by partners, based on quarterly assessment mapping. Engage with other sectors to ensure that WASH cluster core indicators continue to be collected through inter cluster assessments (TFPM, IST, CCCM monitoring, SMART, EFSNA).
- Facilitate the roll out of the WASH Cluster monitoring framework, to ensure that WASH emergency response projects reported to the cluster are regularly monitored, with the objective to understand gaps and good practices in the WASH emergency response and provide recommendations to the cluster for technical support and capacity building.
- Support the technical and strategic review process for the HPF allocation.
- Attend OCHA / inter cluster working group meetings on behalf of the national WASH cluster and ensure coordination with the WASH Cluster and follow up of action points.
- Work closely with Health, Nutrition, FSAC, and Shelter / CCCM clusters to coordinate the implementation of joint programming.
- Support integration of the IACS's agreed priority cross-cutting issues, namely human rights, HIV/AIDS, age, gender and environment, utilization participatory and community-based approaches by liaising with partners and ensuring that cross-cutting issues are addressed in planning, implementation and monitoring of WASH emergency interventions (collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data, gender-sensitive WASH emergency programmes, etc.). In line with this, promote gender equality by ensuring that the needs, contributions and capacities of women and girls as well as men and boys are addressed. Actively support and mobilize the WASH cluster gender, protection and accountability to affected population focal points.
- Support translation of meetings to Arabic, when required, and support the final editing and final contextualization of WASH cluster technical guidance notes when required.

- Act as the officer in charge (OIC) for the National WASH Cluster Coordinator (WCC) when WCC is out of the country.
- Perform other duties as required.

Main duties and responsibilities at sub national level (50%)

- Support sub national clusters in fulfilling six core functions and accountability to affected population.
- Support the sub national cluster coordinators in organizing of and participating in regular cluster coordination meetings and information sharing to ensure appropriate coordination between all partners at sub national level.
- Build capacity of sub national coordinators through on-job training.
- Support sub national clusters in coordination of integrated programming with Health, Food Security, Nutrition, Shelter / CCCM and other sectors.
- Serve as a liaison between sub national nutrition cluster and OCHA for operational issues, when required.
- Support integration of the IACS's agreed priority cross-cutting issues, namely human rights, HIV/AIDS, age, gender and environment, utilization participatory and community-based approaches by liaising with partners and ensuring that cross-cutting issues are addressed in planning, implementation and monitoring of WASH emergency interventions (collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data, gender-sensitive WASH emergency programmes, etc.). In line with this, promote gender equality by ensuring that the needs, contributions and capacities of women and girls as well as men and boys are addressed.
- Ensure any ad-hoc support is provided to sub national clusters on need basis.
- Act as the officer in charge (OIC) for the sub national WASH cluster coordinators when required.
- Perform other duties as required.

WASH cluster information management officer

The **WASH cluster information management officer** will be responsible to:

- Building capacity of Cluster's Partners (Government, INGOs & Local NGOs) staff for managing cluster information during implementation of the response plan along with emergency response intervention through provision of technical guidance and on-the-job training of the implementing partners' focal persons.
- Contributing to preparation and finalization of the Cluster Information Management System (IMS) training module.
- Updating the 3W matrix for the Cluster (central/field) on quarterly basis including partners.
- Preparing and disseminate periodic IMS reports to implementing partners.
- Generating and analyse the IMS reports and identify and report on response priorities, gaps in assistance and areas that need additional interventions to improve quality of service delivery.

WASH Sub-National coordinator

With the support of the National WASH Cluster Coordination Team and under the supervision of the WASH Cluster Coordinator, the WASH National Sub-Cluster Coordinator will be responsible to facilitate the coordination of the sub national WASH cluster. The WASH National Sub-Cluster Coordinator will

work impartially, serving the needs of all members of the WASH Cluster. The major tasks and responsibilities will include but not be limited to:

- Organize and facilitate regular sub national cluster coordination meetings and information sharing to ensure appropriate coordination between all WASH humanitarian partners at sub-national level. This includes regular meetings at hub level and at governorate level when appropriate (the latter can be done through available partners on the ground if agreed by the National WASH Cluster).
- Provide regular inputs from the sub-national cluster to the national level cluster meetings, cluster bulletins, raise key issues required support from the National level with National Coordination team, etc.
- Conduct mapping of all current and potential actors – government, national and international humanitarian organizations as well as institutions, the private sector and ensure appropriate participation in the cluster.
- Act as focal point for inquiries on the WASH Cluster’s response plans and operations at the subnational level for OCHA and Regional Country Team.
- Support the coordination of assessments at sub national levels and provide support in identification of needs for cluster assessments, multi-cluster initial rapid assessments (MIRA or IST), humanitarian needs overview (HNO), etc., and provide required information for national level analysis such as the HNO etc. and promote the use of the agreed WASH cluster tools and guidance for surveys and assessments.
- Ensure effective links with other clusters at the sub national level (with OCHA support), especially Health, Food Security and Livelihoods, Nutrition, Shelter / CCCM, Protection and Education.
- Ensure full integration of the IACS’s agreed priority cross-cutting issues, namely human rights, HIV/AIDS, age, gender and environment, utilization participatory, people-centred and communitybased approaches by liaising with sub national partners and ensuring that cross-cutting issues are addressed in planning, implementation and monitoring of WASH emergency interventions (collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data, gender-sensitive WASH emergency programmes, etc.). In line with this, promote gender equality by ensuring that the needs, contributions and capacities of women and girls as well as men and boys are addressed.
- Provide the National WASH Cluster with inputs from governorates for the development, revision and/or update of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) and WASH Cluster Response Strategy and plans, so that sub national inputs are adequately reflected in the overall country and cluster strategies, including identification of people in need at the sub-national levels.
- Ensure that WASH Cluster participants at the sub national level are aware of relevant policy guidelines, technical standards and relevant commitments.
- Ensure that the WASH Cluster response at the sub-national level is in line with the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) and WASH Cluster Response Strategy and plans, existing policy guidance and technical standards.
- Regularly monitor implementation of WASH emergency activities in all governorates covered by the hub to ensure that cluster members are adhering to national and international best practice.
- Draw lessons learned from past activities and provide inputs to the national WASH Cluster for revising strategies and action plans accordingly, and identify potential capacity gaps to be addressed by the national and sub national WASH cluster coordinators jointly.
- Developing and facilitate the implementation of contingency planning and preparedness plans for the sub national cluster when required, under the guidance of the national WASH cluster coordinator.

- Undertake regular monitoring visits to all governorates covered by the hub, following the WASH cluster monitoring framework (encourage peer monitoring where appropriate).
- Identify technical / capacity issues and bring them to the attention of the national cluster.
- Coordinate partner capacity development for WASH emergency programme implementation by regularly conducting a capacity gap analysis (supported by the national cluster).
- Liaise with the national cluster to ensure the capacity for WASH emergency response is enhanced based on the mapping and understanding of available capacity.
- Support efforts to strengthen the capacity of the cluster partners and local authorities on WASH emergency response.
- Support cluster partners in identification of core advocacy concerns, including resource requirements, and communicate those to the National WASH Cluster.
- Facilitating feedback mechanism, ensuring that response focused on affected population and partners use the AAP in their planning, implementation and monitoring

WASH cluster governorate focal point

The coordination focal point will have the following responsibilities:

- Facilitate a WASH coordination platform at the governorate level, with the aim to avoid duplication and fill gaps. This includes organizing and facilitation of regular meetings, but also bilateral follow up with partners when required.
- Share relevant information with WASH partners working in the governorate and the subnational and national cluster coordinators.
- Encourage linkages between the WASH response and other sectoral responses (health, nutrition, food, education, and shelter / CCCM). Encourage integration of gender, GBV and protection issues in WASH response.
- Act as a focal point for the subnational and national WASH cluster coordinators, to provide regular updates on the WASH response, needs and gaps in the governorate.

Annex C – Minimum WASH package approach

The minimum WASH package approach

Try to plan for a minimum WASH package in the target location

- Water (access, quantity, quality)
- Sanitation (latrines, waste water treatment, solid waste)
- Hygiene (access to facilities and supplies, behaviours)

Try to plan WASH as part of integrated emergency response in the priority districts linked to □
Famine risk reduction (including food security and malnutrition)

- IDP response
- Cholera prevention

The 3 integrated emergency response approaches have their own minimum WASH package

Minimum WASH package for integrated famine risk reduction

Main focus on sustainable access to WASH services

- Water
 - Rehabilitation of water schemes in areas with high SAM prevalence
 - Provision of jerry cans and water filters to SAM HHs
- Sanitation
 - Demand driven approach to latrine construction (through community mobilization approaches) in areas with high SAM prevalence
- Hygiene
 - Provision of consumable hygiene kits to SAM HHs
 - Training of CHVs on hygiene messages
 - Hygiene promotion / community mobilization in areas with high SAM prevalence

Minimum WASH package for IDP response

A summary guidance is given below. A more detailed minimum WASH package for IDP response has been developed under the guidance of the Shelter / NFI / CCCM cluster and can be found *here*.

- Water
 - Providing community water points
 - Water trucking for IDPs for maximum 6 months (with exit strategy)
 - Rehabilitation of water schemes in areas with IDP / returnee
 - Water quality monitoring and provision of water filters
- Sanitation
 - Rehab / construction of emergency latrines, showers, laundry and handwashing facilities for IDPs in hosting sites (with maintenance / desludging) and distribution of sanitation kits
 - Cleaning campaigns for IDPs in hosting sites
- Hygiene
 - Provision of basic hygiene kits with monthly consumables
 - Training of CHVs on hygiene messages
 - Hygiene promotion / community mobilization

Minimum WASH package for cholera prevention

Main focus on sustainable access to WASH services

- Water
 - Operational support, spares and equipment to water supply systems
 - Water quality surveillance and water supply treatment
 - Rehabilitation of water schemes in areas with high AWD incidence
 - Provision of jerry cans and chlorine tabs to HHs in areas with high AWD incidence
- Sanitation
 - Operational support to waste water treatment systems
 - Demand driven approach to latrine construction (through community mobilization approaches) in areas with high AWD prevalence
- Hygiene
 - Provision of consumable hygiene kits to HH in areas with high AWD incidence
 - Training of CHVs on hygiene messages
 - Hygiene promotion / community mobilization in areas with high AWD incidence

Annex D – beneficiary selection criteria

The WASH cluster has identified beneficiary selection criteria for the three WASH response strategy approaches; stand-alone WASH emergency response (including IDP and returnee response), WASH cholera response, and WASH response as part of famine risk reduction.

Beneficiary selection criteria for WASH emergency response

- Highly conflict affected areas (areas hosting many IDPs or returnees)
- Areas hosting marginalized communities (Al-Muhamasheen)
- Areas characterized by high prevalence of WASH related disease and prevalent risky behaviours
- Areas characterized by low safe water coverage and low improved sanitation coverage
- Areas that do not impose any access or security constraints

Beneficiary selection criteria for WASH cholera response

Cholera prevention kits should be distributed to the following households in order of priority:

- 1. Households with confirmed cases of cholera**
(most cases are not tested so this can also be read as all households of people who are included in the line list in the last week who reported symptoms of suspected cholera)
- 2. Patients that are being discharged from DTC, DTU or ORC / the families of patients that are being admitted to DTC, DTU, or ORC**
(admission kits are better to prevent infection as soon as cholera is detected, but it could have a negative effect in attracting patients to the DTC because they are interested to receive supplies. This should be decided depending on the context)
- 3. Households with a drinking water source known to be contaminated.**
(All households using the same contaminated drinking water source should be targeted)
- 4. 500 households nearest to the household with a confirmed case of cholera**
(500 households is the maximum number of households that should be targeted. Often due to limited supplies and many cases in different locations, this number can also be reduced to 100 or 50 nearest households. In addition to confirmed cholera cases, the households of people who are included in the line list in the last week who reported symptoms of suspected cholera should also be considered here.)

Beneficiary selection criteria for WASH response as part of famine risk reduction

This beneficiary selection criteria will be developed jointly with Health, Nutrition and FSAC clusters and will be included here during the next revision of the SOF.

WASH Framework- 2019

Thematic activities	Detailed activity	Indicator	Unit cost 2019	Frequency (month)
TA1 - Provision, rehabilitation and maintenance of water supply systems for affected populations	1. Provide operational support to water supply systems	estimated # of people served by operational support to water supply systems	\$ 1.20	3
	2. Provide spare parts and maintenance for water supply systems	estimated # of people served by provision of spare parts and maintenance for water supply systems	\$ 1.00	1
	3. Repair, rehabilitate or augment water supply systems	estimated # of people served by repair, rehabilitation or augmentation of water supply system	\$ 12.00	1
	4. Provide water disinfecting agents for water supply treatment	estimated # of people served by provision of water disinfecting agents for water supply treatment	\$ 0.10	3
	5. Water quality surveillance	estimated # of people served by water quality surveillance	\$ 0.10	3
TA2 - Provision, rehabilitation and maintenance of sanitation systems for affected populations	6. Provide operational support to sanitation systems	estimated # of people served by operational support to sanitation systems	\$ 0.20	3
	7. Provide spare parts and maintenance for sanitation systems	estimated # of people served by provision of spare parts and maintenance for sanitation systems	\$ 0.50	1
	8. Repair, rehabilitate or augment sanitation systems	estimated # of people served by repair, rehabilitation or augmentation of sanitation systems	\$ 10.00	1
	9. Provide support for solid waste collection and disposal	estimated # of people served by support to solid waste collection and disposal	\$ 0.50	3
TA3 - Provision of safe water supply to IDPs, vulnerable groups and other affected people	10. Provide access to safe water through water trucking	# of people supported with access to at least 7.5 lpd of safe water	\$ 2.00	3
	11. Provide communal water tanks / taps	# of people served by provision of communal water tanks / taps	\$ 2.00	1
	12. Provide water filters for household level water treatment	# of people provided with ceramic water filters	\$ 35.00	1
	13. Provide household level water treatment options	# of people provided with treatment chemicals	\$ 0.25	3

TA4 - Ensure Access to Adequate and safe sanitation facilities for IDPs, vulnerable groups and other affected people	14. Family latrine construction and support	# of people supported with access to a safe and functioning latrine	\$ 280.00	1
	15. Family latrine rehabilitation / desludging	# of people served by rehabilitation / desludging of latrines	\$ 10.00	1
TA5 - Ensure Access to adequate and appropriate hygiene items and knowledge on use and good hygiene behaviours	16. Distribution of / support for basic hygiene kits	# of people provided with a basic hygiene kit	\$ 6.00	1
	17. Distribution of / support for consumable hygiene kits	# of people provided with a consumable hygiene kit	\$ 1.00	3
	18. Hygiene promotion and community engagement	# of people reached with hygiene promotion and community engagement activities	\$ 1.50	3
TA6 - Reinforce Community lead approaches, build resilience, ensure knowledge and use of facilities and Accountability to affected Populations	19. Community Led cleaning campaigns for IDPs, vulnerable groups and other affected communities	estimated # of people served by cleaning campaigns	\$ 0.50	3
	20. Capacity building for operation and maintenance of water and sanitation supply systems	# of people trained with water supply and Sanitation capacity building activities	\$ 300.00	1
	21. Training of community volunteers in hygiene promotion and community engagement approaches	# of people trained in key hygiene messages and community engagement approaches	\$ 200.00	1
	22. Ensure Accountability to Affected Populations in WASH programs	# of feedback received (including complaints) which have been acted upon		
	23. Build capacity of local WASH actors in Humanitarian WASH programming	# of people reached with capacity building activities	\$ 600.00	1
TA7 - Reinforce coordination and information management capacity to support effective and efficient WASH Response	24. Conduct needs assessments (informing strategic decision making)	# of WASH needs assessments informing cluster indicators shared with YWC	\$ 3,500.00	1
	25. Ensure sufficient coordination capacity at national and sub-level	# of functional cluster coordination mechanisms at national and sub level		
	26. Ensure management of sectoral information management systems	# of Gap Analysis Shared		

