

STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN PEACE BUILDING THROUGH  
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL IN THE  
RURAL AREAS OF THE GOVERNORATES OF SANA'A AND LAHJ IN YEMEN



**MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

SANA'A, YEMEN — AUGUST 2019

## Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms-----	3
Project Profile -----	4
1. INTRODUCTION-----	5
1.1 Project overview-----	5
1.2 Methodology -----	7
2. FINDINGS -----	8
2.1 Water Users Associations -----	8
2.2 Water Conflicts Resolution-----	8
2.3 Impact of Water Conflicts Resolution -----	9
2.4 Management of Water Resources -----	9
2.4.1 Responsible Parties -----	9
2.4.2 Approach Applied -----	9
2.5 Women in Conflict Resolution-----	10
2.5.1 Perceptions on women participation in conflict resolution -----	10
2.5.2 Role of women in fuelling and easing tensions -----	10
2.5.3 Role of women in the project implementation -----	11
2.6 Training in Conflict Resolution -----	11
2.7 Interventions by Other Institutions -----	12
3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS -----	12
4. ANNEXES -----	13
Annex I. Questionnaire-----	13

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
INGO	International non-governmental organization
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
MAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
SFD	Social Fund for Development
US\$	United States Dollar
WUA	Water Users Association
WWUG	Women Water User Group
YER	Yemeni Rial

## Project Profile9

<b>Title</b>	Strengthening the role of women in peace building through natural resources management at the community level in the rural areas of the governorates of Sana'a and Lahj
<b>Symbol / code</b>	UNJP/YEM/038/PBF
<b>Funding Agency</b>	United Nations Peacebuilding
<b>EOD Date</b>	01 Jan 2018
<b>NTE Date</b>	30 June 2019
<b>Outcomes Outputs</b>	<p>Increased water for irrigation and improved livelihoods through reduced conflict over water resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land and water conflicts in targeted areas are reduced.</li> <li>- Widening 'governance gap' between the state and customary regulation, collective responsibility and revenge norms in targeted areas is reduced.</li> <li>- Local community conflict resolution bodies and mechanisms in targeted rural communities are strengthened.</li> </ul> <p>Support gender-responsive community reform efforts to empower gender equality and equity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women Water User Groups (WWUG) are more confident in their abilities to resolve conflict over water resources.</li> <li>- Communities are more acceptance to the role of women in taking lead in resolving conflict.</li> <li>- Communities' confidence in women is increased.</li> </ul> <p>Enhanced community confidence/ social cohesion and increased economic returns and employment opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Terraces, wadi banks protection and soil erosion control measures are improved.</li> <li>- Traditional water harvesting systems (underground cisterns and open pits in wadi beds) are rehabilitated and used by the communities.</li> <li>- Availability of water in the targeted communities is increased that leads in reducing the conflict of water.</li> </ul>
<b>Implementing partner(s):</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WWUGs;</li> <li>- National Irrigation Program (NIP).</li> </ul>
<b>Governorate(s)</b>	Sanaa, Amanat Alasimah and Lahj
<b>Focal Point</b>	Dr Walid Saleh, email: <a href="mailto:walid.saleh@fao.org">walid.saleh@fao.org</a>

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project overview

Water conflict is a term describing a conflict between various parties over water resources. A wide range of water conflicts appear throughout history, though rarely are traditional wars waged over water alone. Instead, water has historically been a source of tension and a factor in conflicts that start for other reasons.

Natural resources disputes are a chronic, debilitating reality for a great many Yemenis. Social violence over land and water in Yemen is a pervasive and self-perpetuating phenomenon that claims thousands of lives each year and severely inhibits social and economic development. While escalating political violence in Yemen is rapidly capturing international attention, more insidious land and water-related social violence threatens to further weaken community cohesion and undermine stability. At the national level, collective land grievances are fuelling southern resentment and calls for secession.

While mortality data is extremely limited, a recent internal Interior Ministry report estimated some 4,000 violent deaths annually due to water and land related disputes. These deaths are over and above roughly 1,000 criminal homicides that are publicly reported. Elsewhere, conflict reduction specialists working for the Yemeni quasi-governmental Social Fund for Development (SFD) described an area in Sana'a governorate where land (and water) conflicts were resulting in around two armed violence deaths per week, including while conflict reduction training was being carried out. Violent land disputes are a frequent occurrence in areas, such as the newer parts of Sana'a city where new construction is widespread and land values are rising rapidly. In all cases the majority of victims are men and the associated effects of their deaths and injuries on family earnings and wider productivity are devastating. In addition to mortality and morbidity, violent land disputes and associated revenge norms result in potentially productive land remaining unused, the destruction of valuable crops, and the delay or cancellation of new investments. Research on Yemen's coffee industry, for example, highlights the way that 'multiple rights to the same piece of land' have served to limit investment and have even resulted in resource destruction such as tree cutting. Water disputes can lead to water supplies being impeded or even cut. Therefore, social conflict dynamics, and land and water conflicts are complex phenomena involving long-standing customs and impacted by wide-ranging socio-economic and political changes. Some of the key dynamics affecting the likelihood and escalation of land and water conflicts, include a widening 'governance gap' between the state and customary regulation, collective responsibility and revenge norms, small arms proliferation, and the existence of powerful vested interests.

To address conflicts over water resources, in recent years FAO has implemented a "Decentralized Supply and Water Use Management in the Sanaa Basin to Sustain Water Resources and Rural Livelihoods" project funded by the Government of Netherlands. The project aimed at introducing sustainable, climate-smart crop production systems in support of food security in Yemen and reducing interference with the water resources in the Tawilah sandstone aquifer needed for the urban population. The project was quite successful in resolving conflicts over water resources in Bani AlHarith of the Sana'a basin in Yemen through close collaboration with the local Water Users Association and tribal leaders of the area. In particular, soon after building a dam in 2002, a serious conflict over access to water erupted between tribes living in area. According to the tribal system, the dam was declared "prohibited waters" and nobody was allowed to utilize it. The conflict was ignited when one of the tribes was accused of illegally utilizing the water at night over their allocated share. Then the conflict escalated into armed clashes with several casualties. As a result, the water had since been wasted to evaporation. With the support of the project, the Women Water Users' Group (WWUG) of the Al Malaka Water Users Association (WUA) advocated

for solutions of the conflict in collaboration with the executive members of the WUA and the tribal leaders. They reached an agreement to store the water into underground wells exclusively prepared to store the water from the dam. A pipeline was laid from the dam to the wells with a condition that no one intervenes to its exploitation. The FAO Sana'a Basin Project supported the WWUG with the conditional cash transfers modality to implement the proposed intervention through digging wells. Whilst nobody is yet using the water directly from the dam (adhering to the tribal common law), the newly constructed wells are now recharging the other active groundwater wells, and the dam water is now stored underground and saved from evaporation, increasing the water availability for irrigation, that resulted in improving the farmer's livelihoods, and increasing communal social cohesion.

Based on the success of the above-mentioned project, in 2018 FAO launched a new project titled *"Strengthening the role of women in peace building through natural resources management at the community level in the rural areas of the governorates of Sana'a and Lahj"*. The project aimed at engaging women and youth in peace building and resolution of conflicts over land and water resources at the community level. The project focused on creating discussion platforms and arranging workshops for rural women and youth. The capacity building component included sessions on cultural tolerance and promoting dialogue, as well as the need to reduce violence and ensure human rights. In addition, the project was supposed to create short and long-term employment opportunities for physically capable youth (men and women) through conditional cash transfers and farming activities, which ultimately would lead to sufficient water availability for agricultural activities. The project activities were implemented in partnership with local institutions specialized in empowering youth and women and their participation in peacebuilding initiatives at local level.

## 1.2 Methodology

Monitoring and evaluation unit initiated endline study in order to assess the extent to which the project helped rural communities to better manage the natural resources (land and water), strengthened the participation of women in conflict resolution mechanisms at the local communities' level, and, increased the economic self-reliance and enhance social cohesion. It also to explore the abilities of woman to resolve conflict over water resources and assess the effectiveness of the current methods applied in managing water resources by comparison with the initial study (baseline) and assessing the results which are narrated in this report.

The study conducted in July 2019 surveyed 31 interviewees; 18 male and 13 female representing WUAs, WWUGs, cash for work (CFW) beneficiaries and community leaders.

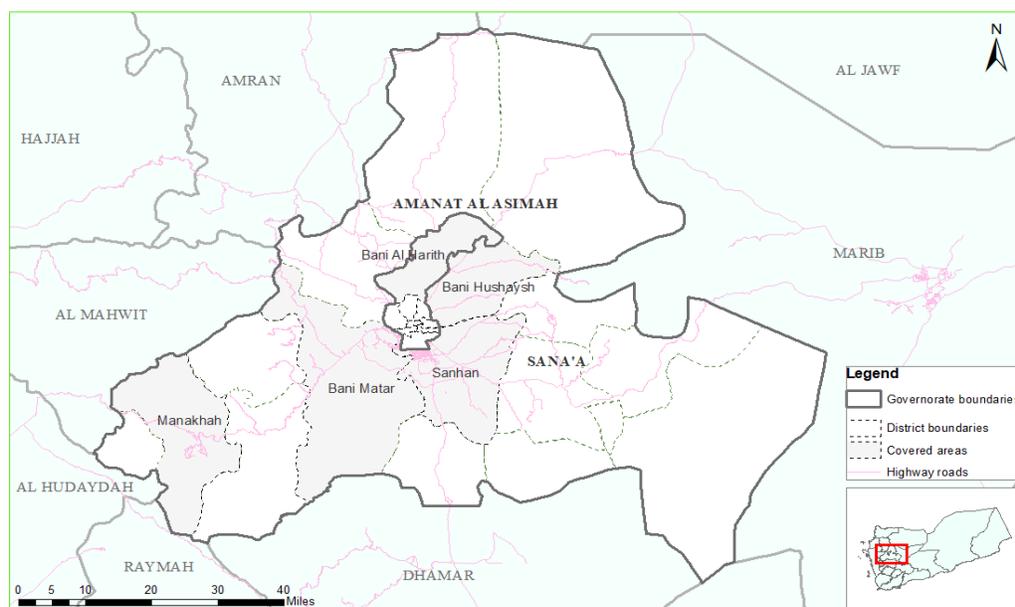
Table 1. Respondents

Position/Title	No. of respondents	Percentage of Total
WUAs Chairman	2	6%
WWUG Chairman	2	6%
WUAs members	6	19%
WWUG members	5	16%
Community leaders	2	6%
CFW beneficiaries-male	8	26%
CFW beneficiaries-female	6	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100%</b>

The survey covered five districts located within two governorates: Sanaa (Bani Alhareth, Bani Hushaish, Bani Matar and Manakha districts) and Amanat Alasimah (Bani Al-Hareth district).

**Limitations.** Given the access challenges to the project sites, focus group discussions have taken place at the FAO office in Sanaa.

Figure 1. Project target areas



The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

The respondents represented five different water users associations, as provided below.

Table 2. List of WUAs surveyed

#	Name of Association	Governorate	District	Village	# of respondents
1	Shihab Asfal	Sanaa	Bani Matar	Raid	5
2	Saewan	Sanaa	Bani Hashish	Khirbat Saewan	5
3	Green Hands Association	Sanaa	Manakha	Akmt Alsawda-alziyah	10
4	Sam Organization	Sanaa	Sanhan	Bayt Hadir and Aljahshi	6
5	Almalikh	Amanat Alasimah	Bani Alhareth	almalikh	5

## 2. FINDINGS

### 2.1 Water Users Associations

The baseline study revealed an issue in the functionality of Water User Associations (WUAs) at the local level. It was reported that in most cases there were either no community structures such as WUA to manage water resources or if existed, they were not functioning due to lack of support. What was common is the lack of skills within communities to resolve conflicts over water resources.

As the end line survey indicated, all WUAs were active and had positive role in the management of water resources as well as in the resolution of water conflicts.

### 2.2 Water Conflicts Resolution

The objective of reducing the water conflicts in the targeted area was achieved. Further to the baseline study in the past 12 months, water conflicts recorded is less than 5 in each district in both governorates Sana'a and Amanat Alasimah. And based on the end-line study the water conflict reduced in percentage of 53% (0% during the baseline). Almost, all survey responses indicate that FAO activities with local community initiative had helped reduce the number of water conflicts.

Table 3. Number of water resource conflicts resolved positively in the past 12 months

District	Baseline		Endline		
	Parties of Conflict	#conflicts in the past 12 months	Parties of Conflict	#conflicts in the past 12	#conflicts resolved
Bani Matar	Same village residents	5>10	Same village residents	<5	2
Bani Alhareth	Same village residents	<5	Same village residents	<5	1
Bani Hushish	Same village residents and residents of different villages	5>10	Same village residents and residents of different villages	<5	2
Manakha	Different tribes	<5	Different tribes	<5	1
Sanhan	Different villages and different tribes	<5	Different villages and different	<5	2

## 2.3 Impact of Water Conflicts Resolution

By far the most commonly expressed opinion regarding the impact of conflict resolution over water resources was related to increase of agriculture produce.

Table 4. Impact of water conflict resolution

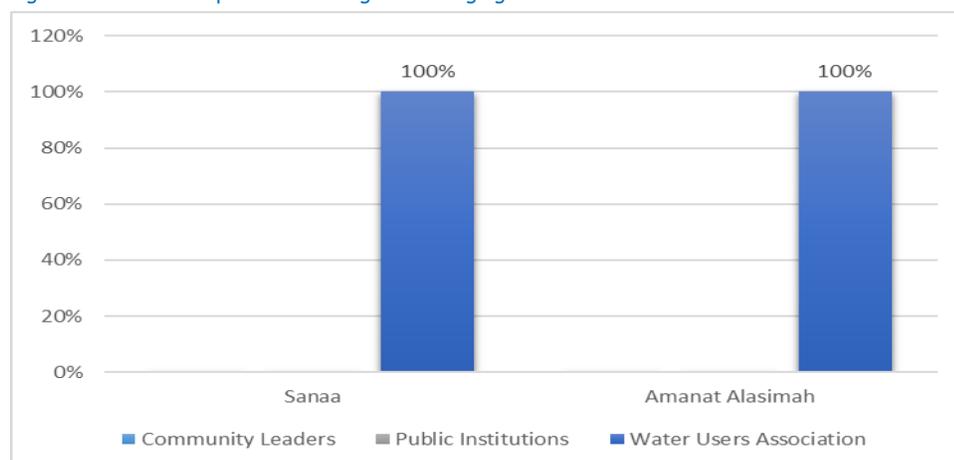
Impact	# of respondents	%
Increased crop production and income of farmers	14	45%
Reclamated lands	6	19%
Increased crops production	3	10%
Everyone has access to water	3	10%
Increased ground water table	2	6%
Satisfied people	2	6%
Improved agriculture production	1	3%

## 2.4 Management of Water Resources

### 2.4.1 Responsible Parties

The study confirmed that water resources in the target areas within Sanaa and Amanat Alasimah are managed by WUAs reactivated and supported by FAO.

Figure 2. Entities and persons in charge of managing water resources



### 2.4.2 Approach Applied

At the baseline study, respondents reported that due to conflicts over water resources people were unable to fully use dams or water canals and mainly used ground water from wells. In other words, there was water available, however, because of the conflicts communities themselves decided not to use it, although there was a huge demand and necessity.

The mechanism currently in place for the use of water from dams and canals is referred to as "Marqum Kbeli", which envisages equal share of ground water among groups of neighbouring land owners supervised by an elected person based on an agreement. Most of respondents (90%) of the endline survey stated that the mechanism introduced by the project was fair and efficient.

Table 5. Mechanisms of managing water resources

District	Baseline		Endline	
	Mechanism	% of responses	Mechanism	% of responses
Bani Matar	No mechanism in place as water was not used	100%	Fair distribution of water between communities	100%
Bani Alhareth	No mechanism in place as water was not used	100%	Fair distribution of water between communities	100%
Bani Hushish	No mechanism in place as water was not used	100%	Fair distribution of water between communities	100%
Manakha	<i>no data</i>	<i>no data</i>	Fair distribution of water between communities	100%
Sanhan	No mechanism in place as water was not used	100%	Fair distribution of water between communities	100%

## 2.5 Women in Conflict Resolution

### 2.5.1 Perceptions on women participation in conflict resolution

The endline survey also assessed the extent to which the project had been able to improve the ability of women to resolve conflicts. The respondents were asked various questions related to women engagement in water management as well as community acceptance of women involvement in water conflicts resolution.

As in the baseline, all respondents expressed that the society accept women engagement in conflict resolution. In addition, they confirmed that women’s voices in their societies are heard, their decisions are accepted and that women have already participated and succeeded in resolving conflicts in their areas.

Table 6. Women and conflicts

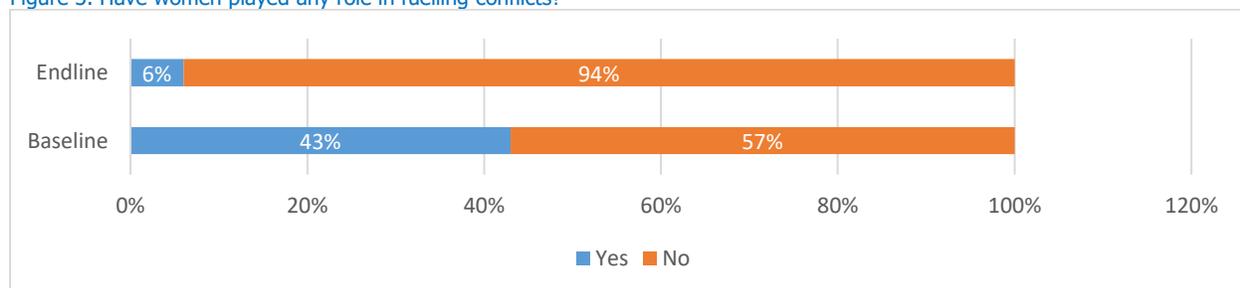
Category	Baseline		Endline	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Will your community accept women engagement in conflict resolution?	100%	0%	100%	0%
Are women in your area willing to be engaged in conflict management?	100%	0%	100%	0%
Do you think women in your area are able to play a role in resolving conflicts?	100%	0%	100%	0%
Can women in your area be trained and qualified to play an active role in finding solutions to conflicts?	100%	0%	100%	0%
Is it possible to build the community confidence in women’s ability to resolve conflicts?	100%	0%	100%	0%
Are women voices heard or decision accepted in society?	100%	0%	100%	0%

All respondents stated that women can play role in raising the awareness of women and communities to resolve conflicts.

### 2.5.2 Role of women in fuelling and easing tensions

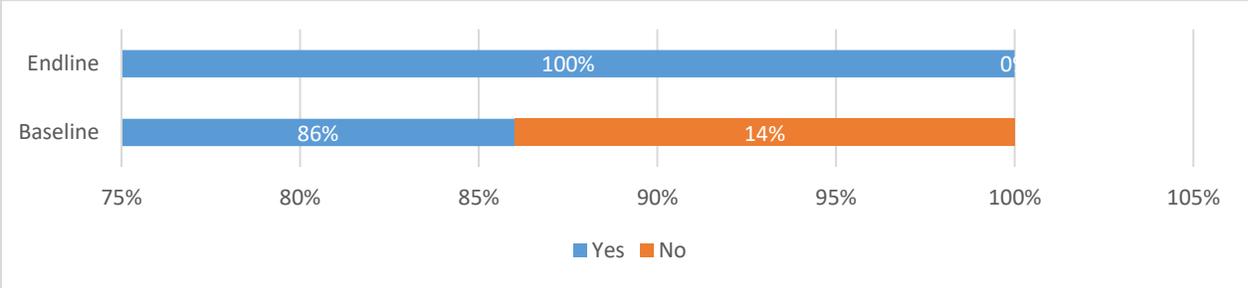
However, there is a change in the perception of communities in the role of women in fuelling conflicts. Only 6% of endline study respondents had expressed such a belief, while the share of such respondents during baseline was 43%.

Figure 3. Have women played any role in fuelling conflicts?



Improvements had also been found in the role of women in easing tensions within their communities. While 86% of baseline respondents reported women played role in easing conflicts, all 100% of endline survey respondents stated women played a role in easing conflicts through conducting awareness sessions, mediating between conflicting parties and offering solutions.

Figure 4. Have women played role in easing conflicts in your area?



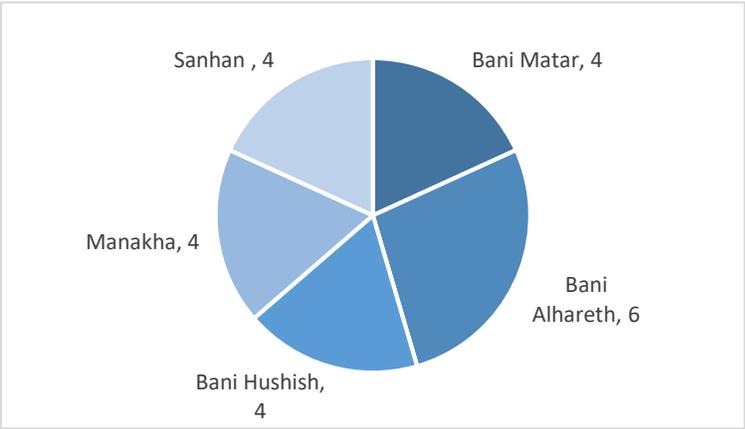
### 2.5.3 Role of women in the project implementation

Respondents reported that women had a leading role in ensuring the project success. They were involved in raising women's awareness in the community on project interventions, ensuring equal access of woemn to water, providing solutions on water conflicts, selecting female workers, participating in cash for work activities and supervising project activities among others.

### 2.6 Training in Conflict Resolution

The members of WUAs were asked in the baseline study whether they had received trainings on conflict-resolution. The majority of associations (79%) then answered negative, while in year of intervention, during endline study, all WUAs in the targeted area confirmed receiving this training from FAO in February 2019. At the same time, respondents have been asked whether they would like to have additional training on conflict resolution and all respondents answered affirmative.

Figure 5. Associations trained on conflict resolution



## 2.7 Interventions by Other Institutions

Participants were also asked the same question in the endline assessment if any organization intervened in resolving conflicts over water resources before FAO intervention. Overall, all participants reported the same that there were no interventions by any organization on resolving water disputes.

## 3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The project had positive results in resolving conflicts. The findings point not only to the decrease in the number of conflicts in the target areas, but also their resolution by communities themselves. Moreover, women are a direct cause in the resolution of conflicts.

Below are major recommendations by respondents.

- Construction dams and rehabilitation of old wells;
- Distribution of improved agricultural seeds;
- More support of associations (capacity building, implementation of projects, supplying solar energy panels, water pumps);
- Implementation of income generating activities, capacity building on good agriculture practices and conflict resolution, efficient use of water resources;
- Implementation of interventions focused on supporting women, including capacity building;
- Scaling-up project activities;
- Implementation of projects on the delivery of water to houses.

## 4. ANNEXES

### Annex I. Questionnaire

<b>Endline Conflict Assessment - FGDs</b>			
Project Code/symbol	UNJP/YEM/038/PBF	Enumerator name and contact no.	
Date			
Governorate			
District		Village	

### RESPONDENT'S PROFILE

1. Name	
2. Mobile #	
3. Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
4. Age	
5. The name of your association?	
6. Your role/position within the association	
7. What villages covers your association?	
8. What are the main three water sources in your area?	Water source1:..... Water source2:..... Water source3:.....

### CONFLICTS

9. Has there been any conflict on water resources in your area for the past 12 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No      If No, please skip to question 27
10. How many?	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> less than 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-10 <input type="checkbox"/> above 10
11. When did the last three conflicts take place?	1.            /            / 2.            /            / 3.            /            /
12. Who were the conflict parties?	<p style="text-align: right;">Conflicts      1    2    3</p> <p>Among the local community of the area      <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Among the local community and surrounding areas      <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
13. Were water resources the only reason for the above three conflicts?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No      If No, please specify: ..... <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No      If no, please explain the reason: .....

	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No      If no, please explain the reason: .....
14. What is the nature of the last three conflicts?	Conflict 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Armed conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Unarmed conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please describe: .....  Conflict 2: <input type="checkbox"/> Armed conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Unarmed conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please describe: .....  Conflict 3: <input type="checkbox"/> Armed conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Unarmed conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please describe: .....
15. How was the local community in your area affected by conflicts over water resources in the past 12 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> Displacement <input type="checkbox"/> Change of occupation <input type="checkbox"/> Change of water source <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please describe: .....
16. Was there any change in the volume of water flowing to your area due to the conflict in the past 12 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No                      If yes, please describe: .....
17. Has agriculture been affected by the conflict?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No                      If yes, please describe: .....
18. Have the livelihoods been affected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No                      If yes, please describe: .....
19. Did the conflict cause a change in the amount of food consumed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No                      If yes, please describe: .....
20. Is the WWUG active in your area? If yes; what they have done in guiding their members through a process of change?	
21. Have the WWUG's members received any training in conflict resolution training during the period of the project? If you yes, could you please give me the details?	
22. Did the WWUGs participate in finding and develop solutions, if	

yes; please explain how this was done?	
23. Could you please tell me how was the role of the women in their participation in the water management?	
24. Did the role of the women and youth in the targeted community has been changed during the project period	
25. How many water resource conflicts were resolved positively in the past 12 months?	
26. How have they been resolved?	<input type="checkbox"/> Intervention by local authority <input type="checkbox"/> intervention by local sheikhs <input type="checkbox"/> Intervention by organizations <input type="checkbox"/> by the local community themselves <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please describe: .....
27. How many conflicts of the past 12 months are related to dams?	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> less than 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-10 <input type="checkbox"/> above 10
28. What categories do the parties of conflict belong to?	<input type="checkbox"/> Different tribes <input type="checkbox"/> Different villages <input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please describe: .....
29. Who is responsible for managing dams or wells in the area? Please provide name and phone #	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheikh <input type="checkbox"/> Public institution <input type="checkbox"/> Appointed by the people <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please describe: .....
30. Is there any health implication due to water shortage in your area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No      If yes, please describe: .....
31. Have the cases of water-born diseases increased in your area in the past 12 months due to shortage of water resources?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No      If yes, please describe (# and infections): .....
32. Who is controlling the water source?	Source 1: Please list villages using water from this source: ..... Name, position, phone#: ..... Source 2: Please list villages using water from this source: ..... Name, position, phone#: ..... Source 3: Please list villages using water from this source:

	<p>.....</p> <p>Name, position, phone#: .....</p>
33. What mechanisms of managing water resources are currently in place in the area?	<p>.....</p>
34. When the application of the above mechanism has started?	<p>/ /</p>
35. What were the previous mechanisms?	<p>.....</p>
36. Is the current mechanism effective?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If No, please describe:</p> <p>.....</p>
37. How are the water resource management committee/ individuals selected?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> by local authorities <input type="checkbox"/> by Sheikh <input type="checkbox"/> informal agreement of residents  <input type="checkbox"/> formal agreement of residents of the region <input type="checkbox"/> other, please describe:</p> <p>.....</p>
38. Have any organization intervened in resolving conflicts over water resources?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe:</p> <p>.....</p>
39. Has any Marqum Kbeli been issued because of the conflict?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please specify:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> by local authorities <input type="checkbox"/> by Sheikh <input type="checkbox"/> other, please specify:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Can it be revised or cancelled?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If No, please describe why:</p> <p>.....</p>
40. Has anyone tried to use the water source by passing the Marqum Kbeli?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please describe the consequences:</p> <p>.....</p>
41. If there is a Marqum, how do you use the dam water?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not used <input type="checkbox"/> used only by Sheikh <input type="checkbox"/> Other, describe:</p> <p>.....</p>
42. What is the effect of not being able to use the dam water?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> land degradation <input type="checkbox"/> mortality increased <input type="checkbox"/> people imprisoned  <input type="checkbox"/> immigration <input type="checkbox"/> change of crop <input type="checkbox"/> other, please specify:</p> <p>.....</p>

43. How many people have migrated due to lack of water?	
44. What is the area of land that became arid due to water shortage caused by conflicts in the past 12 months?	Total irrigated area before conflicts (ha)..... Total irrigated area after conflicts (ha).....
45. What is the solution for resolving the conflict once and forever from your point of view?	.....
46. In your opinion, are there any other solutions?	.....
47. What are the best ways to bring together the parties to reach a long-term commitment?	.....
48. What are the barriers or obstacles to implementing these suggested solutions?	.....
49. In your opinion, how can these barriers be overcome?	.....
50. In your opinion, what is the impact of conflict resolution over water resources?	.....
51. In your opinion, will your community accept women engagement in conflict resolution?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No      Please describe: .....
52. Is it possible to build the community confidence in women's ability to resolve conflicts?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No      Please describe: .....
53. Are women voices heard or decision accepted in society?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No      Please describe: .....
54. What role can women play in your area to resolve conflicts?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No      Please describe: .....
55. Are women in your area willing to be engaged in conflict management?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No      Please describe: .....
56. Do you think women in your area are able to play a role in resolving conflicts?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No      Please describe: .....

57. Can women in your area be trained and qualified to play an active role in finding solutions to conflicts?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No                      Please describe: ..... .....
58. Have women played any role in fueling conflicts?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No                      Please describe: ..... .....
59. Have women ever played any role in easing conflicts in your area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No                      Please describe: ..... .....
60. How many members are there in your association?	Male..... <b>Female</b> .....                      Total .....  Number of youth ( ) .....
61. Has your association been trained on conflict resolution?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No                      If Yes, how many:
62. Who provided the training(s)?	..... .....
63. When was/were the above training(s) conducted?	Date .....Month ..... Year ..... Date .....Month ..... Year ..... Date .....Month ..... Year .....
64. Do you need training on conflict resolution?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No                      If No, please describe why: ..... .....
65. How ready are stakeholders (local authorities, landowners) to cooperate in conflict resolution? If not ready, what are solutions in your opinion?	..... .....
66. How many women water user groups (WWUG) are active in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 <input type="checkbox"/> more than 3  What is the number of women committees' members in above WWUG: <input type="checkbox"/> less than 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 10-20 <input type="checkbox"/> more than 20
67. Have women water user groups been ever trained to resolve conflicts?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes                      No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, please specify:  Training date? Date .....Month ..... Year .....  Name of the training institution?.....
68. Any suggestions?	