

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE



PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Yemen
TYPE OF REPORT: FINAL
DATE OF REPORT: 18 August 2019

<p>Project Title: 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</p> <p>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</p>	
<p>PBF project modality:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> IRF</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF</p>	<p>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund</p> <p>Name of Recipient Fund: FAO and IOM</p>
<p>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UN FAO, UN IOM</p> <p>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Water Users' Associations (WUAs), Civil Society Organization (CSO)</p>	
<p>Project commencement date¹: 1st Jan 2018</p> <p>Project duration in months²: 18 months</p>	
<p>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project</p>	
<p>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</p> <p>FAO: \$ 1,000,000</p> <p>IOM: \$ 1,000,000</p> <p>Total: \$ 2,000,000</p> <p><i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i></p> <p>How many tranches have been received so far: 1</p>	
<p>Report preparation:</p> <p>Project report prepared by: IOM and FAO</p> <p>Project report approved by:</p> <p>Did PBF Secretariat clear the report:</p> <p>Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report:</p> <p>Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: None</p>	

¹ Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Overall project progress to date

The current conflict in Yemen is a manifestation of complex political, socio-economic and historic dynamics rooted in Yemeni society, oftentimes connected to resource scarcity, water in particular. To support sustainable solutions to localized conflicts stemming from resource scarcity, the project sought to strengthen the role of women in peace building through natural resources management at the community level in Sana'a and Lahj in Yemen. In support of this objective, the project facilitated conflict resolution processes by empowering women to act as agents of peace, and supported Water User Associations (WUAs) and Women Water User Groups to resolve the conflicts and rehabilitate water infrastructure to improve access to water. Women assumed leading roles in these processes and in mobilizing community members in support of agreed resolutions to local water-based conflicts. Their voices were heard at the community and institutional levels for the first time. Through partnerships with the WUAs and efforts to strengthen the roles of women in local conflict resolution, the project successfully resolved 15 water conflicts in Sana'a and Lahj.

The project supported 1,083 beneficiaries through cash for work modalities, providing incomes to local farmer households whose livelihoods were affected by diminished agricultural production caused by the current conflict. Improved water infrastructure increased access to water for an estimated 27,165 farmers in Lahj and Sana'a, contributing to the improvement of their livelihoods.

Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be relevant and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country's sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required? (1500 character limit)

This project, focusing on resolution of local water-based conflicts in Yemen, is relevant to the current context. Yemen is considered one of the world's most severely water-stressed countries even before the war, with public water accessible to half of the overall urban, and to about 40 percent of the rural, population. Years of fighting further caused widespread destruction to Yemen's water infrastructure and exacerbated resource competition and conflict.

Despite a long history of community-based conflict resolution processes in Yemen, the current war has stretched existing traditional mechanisms and overwhelmed traditional non-formal actors, such as Sheikhs and community leaders. Likewise, the conflict significantly weakened local governance structures which in the past had a role in water resource regulation, such as the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, leaving farmers to regulate among themselves and resulting in overexploitation of water by some farmers and scarcity for others. Using localized approaches to conflict resolution, the project worked with WUAs, traditional leaders, youth and women leaders, to resolve disputes and leverage shared resources as sources of local peace and cooperation, rather than sources of conflict. Advocacy for the central role of women in project activities challenged harmful norms and provided a platform for female empowerment. Through this approach, the project contributed to setting a positive precedent for gender-sensitive conflict resolution approaches.

In a few sentences, summarize what is unique/ innovative/ interesting about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

While most interventions in Yemen focus on meeting short-term emergency needs, this project recognized the need for concurrent interventions to build local capacity to address needs in a sustainable manner and address factors that lead to instability such as resource competition and conflict. In this regard, the project:

- Implemented peacebuilding initiatives through a bottom up approach, empowering local stakeholders to be agents of peace in their own communities.
- Empowered women to be active decision-makers and peacebuilders in their communities through a culturally-sensitive approaches. . This was in a context where women face significant constraints in public participation, and as such has laid a foundation for inclusive, locally-based, gender-responsive peacebuilding.
- Implemented context-sensitive approaches to conflict resolution. In Sana'a, this involved working with local tribal structures to reach resolutions. In Lahj, where tribal systems are less prominent and influential, the project involved local officials from the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to facilitate support for the intervention. In both cases, the project worked through local WUAs and built their capacity to facilitate the resolution processes and sustain peacebuilding gains.
- Used shared water resources as a foundation for local, community level peacebuilding and instilling norms of cooperation and fairness. This approach countered the previous status quo of shared resources being sources of tensions and harmful competition.

Considering the project's implementation cycle, please rate this project's overall progress towards results to date:

on track with significant peacebuilding results

In a few sentences summarize major project peacebuilding progress/results (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

FAO and IOM, in partnership with local WUAs, effectively resolved 15 local conflicts over water in communities affected by resource scarcity and insecurity. The nature of the conflicts varied widely, including inter-community conflicts spanning centuries, conflicts spurred by poor infrastructure maintenance and design, unequal access to water, lack of regulation and resource overexploitation. In Sana'a, the project led to seven tribal decrees on the resolution of the conflicts and fair water distribution. This included a resolution to the over 200-year old conflict between villages of Raid (upstream) and Rod'am (downstream), over the wadi Ayban floodwater channel. In Lahj, where tribal systems are less prominent, the project engaged local officials and community leaders in the resolution of seven conflicts. This included nearly 40-year dispute between Al Faradha irrigation channel users and nearby farmers as a result of water scarcity. Each conflict was identified and analyzed under context-specific approaches at the start and throughout project implementation.

FAO and IOM set up and capacitated 14 Conflict Resolution Committees (CRCs), one in each WUA, thereby building local capacity to sustain peacebuilding gains and prevent future local conflict. Importantly, the project empowered women from the communities to take leading roles in conflict resolution by ensuring that they were equally represented in the CRCs, who were fully excluded from these processes in the past.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made real human impact, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

With much of Yemen experiencing severe food insecurity, Yemen is facing the largest food crisis in the world. Restricted water supply for irrigation is one of the factors affecting shrinking food production. Before the conflict, about 25% of all food was produced domestically. By 2017, that figure had decreased to less than 20%, with it being estimated to have dropped even further in 2018 (WFP, March 2019). Desperate to produce enough food for their families, the food crisis further intensifies competition over water.

By building conflict resolution capacity and rehabilitating communal water sources, the project increased access to irrigation water for an estimated 27,165 farmers. Likewise, the project provided immediate access to incomes for 1,083 beneficiaries (294 women; 789 men) from low-income, vulnerable households through cash for work. Through the increased availability of water and income generation through cash for work, the project contributed to improving local food production and increased economic prospects for vulnerable families at a time when the population faces severe food insecurity and loss of livelihoods. Wafa'a Nasser from the Baizag WUA commented, "I have learned a lot about community water management. This knowledge will help me and the rest of the water users' associations to resolve water conflicts in our community. Resolving conflict will create employment opportunities for our youth who in the past, left their farms to join militia."

If the project progress assessment is on-track, please explain what the key challenges (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

By virtue of their cultural and socio-economic position in Yemeni society, women and girls are exposed to specific protection problems and experience constraints in public participation. Hence, the project team faced initial pushback in engaging women in the project from male members of the WUAs. However, this challenge was overcome through advocacy and meetings to discuss the importance of women's inclusion in community decision-making and how women can contribute to localized peace.

Secondly, the inflow of IDPs in the targeted communities accentuated the competition among the IDPs and host communities – and between both groups - over participation in the cash for work activities. Thus, the project engaged both IDPs and host communities in cash for work as per needs-based selection criteria. To address other ongoing needs such as food insecurity, the project team conducted public meetings to direct the community members to other UN agencies such as WFP. The project team also alerted WFP of these communities' humanitarian needs such as basic food supplies.

Climatic conditions also caused a challenge in the targeted area, where rehabilitation activities were intermittently paused during seasonal rains in March – May 2019. To ensure activities were completed and repair damages caused by the rains, IOM and FAO extended cash for work activities for between two - four weeks.

If the assessment is off-track, please list main reasons/ challenges and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what measures have

been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

On Track

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

- 1- Project Success Stories in Sana'a and Lahj
- 2- FAO-Women Testimony.
- 3- Photo Album.
- 4- Copies of tribal decree
- 5- Video (Strengthening the Role of Women in Peace Building _ Ayban cases) (<https://www.dropbox.com/s/7mde1lgstmpbfne/Strengthening%20the%20Role%20of%20Women%20in%20Peace%20Building.mp4?dl=0>).
- 6- M&E Final Assessment (End line Assessment)
- 7- Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) flyer
- 8- Survey with beneficiaries in Lahj.
- 9- Decades-Old Conflict Over Water in Yemeni Village Comes to an End (Story Link). (<https://www.iom.int/news/decades-old-conflict-over-water-yemeni-village-comes-end>).

Purpose: provide more details on each conflict resolved by this project and its impact on communities.

Audience: UN PBF; other UN agencies and entities; other stakeholders in the peacebuilding field.

1.2 Result progress by project outcome

The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1: *Reducing conflict over water resources, should lead to the increase of water for irrigation, improving the communal livelihoods, that promote peacebuilding among the communities.*

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track with significant peacebuilding results

Progress summary: *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

Following a conflict assessment conducted during project inception, it was revealed that one of the root causes of local level conflicts in Sana'a and Lahj is water scarcity. In Sana'a, water sources are mainly dams shared between community members. Communities in locations distant from dams did not receive enough water. In Lahj, farmers dwelling in the vicinity of canals' headworks had the advantage and ability to control the stream of water. Some farmers blocked water from reaching other farmers downstream. This had created tensions between upstream and downstream farmers, who perceived this as a breach of their rights to access shared natural resources. In addition to poor water infrastructure, disputes over water sources had occurred due to unregulated water extraction, overexploitation, diversion, and hindered agricultural production. Some of the respondents reported that farmers had to relocate to other places and others reported that they had to change their occupation. The situation in Sana'a was further complicated by the entrenched nature of the conflicts, in which Sheikhs or other community leaders had released tribal decrees that forbid all conflicting parties from using the disputed water sources, measures that were introduced to prevent further escalation of conflict.

The project worked across two trajectories to address the conflicts, firstly by resuscitating the traditional mechanisms of resolving conflicts through community dialogue, and secondly by empowering women to take active roles in these processes.

FAO and IOM revived 14 WUAs in Sana'a and Lahj, which are community-based organizations for water management, comprised of a group of local water users, and built their capacity in project administration and conflict resolution. FAO established women water user groups (WWUGs) in each WUA in Sana'a, to ensure women's concerns are incorporated in all decision-making on water management. In Lahj, IOM ensured the inclusion of women in WUAs' sub-committees, including monitoring and planning committees. In Sana'a the project enabled 30% female participation in the Board of Directors, in Lahj, due to deeper cultural constraints, there was on average 14% percent female participation.

FAO and IOM also supported each WUA to establish Conflict Resolution Committees (CRCs), with equal female and male representation. The CRCs were supported in mapping conflict parties, reaching out to the actors to understand grievances and facilitate solutions. FAO and IOM held training sessions in Sana'a in December 2018 and in Aden in February 2019 to train WUAs on conflict resolution, gender responsive actions, and water rights. Subsequently, the WUAs facilitated resolutions to 15 local conflicts, and with the help of FAO and IOM engineers implemented solutions in the form of water infrastructure rehabilitation to increase sustainable access to water and enable fair distribution.

Following the intervention, the WUAs reported reduced conflict, increased access to irrigation water and an expected increase in local agricultural production.

Outcome 2: *Support gender-responsive community reform efforts to empower gender equality and equity*

Gender relations in Yemen are shaped by diverse religious, cultural, social and political traditions. They are complex and vary across the north and south of the country, between urban and rural areas, and between different tribes and generations. Historically, women in Yemen have had much less power in society than men. The escalation of the armed conflict in Yemen

since March 2015 has further deteriorated conditions for women and girls. As the conflict drags on, a general pattern of increased exclusion of women from the public sphere and community decision-making forums is becoming evident.

The gender assessment conducted by the project team during the inception phase revealed that, even before the war, women were largely excluded from participation in WUAs and had many restrictions in shaping the roles and responsibilities of the WUAs. Most of the decisions in WUAs were made during all-male sessions in which women were not allowed to join. In many cases, they could not even participate in official meetings. In Lahj, for instance, women participated only in meetings that were about issues directly related to them and were not included in the decision-making processes even then.

Following the gender assessment, the project team identified the roles of women in agricultural production (i.e. women commonly perform less physically intensive tasks such as sowing, harvesting vegetables, water harvesting, storing harvest, etc.), the nature of women's exclusion from WUA functions, and entry points for women empowerment. Working with the WUAs, FAO and IOM advocated for the inclusion of women in the WUA Board of Directors, sub-committees, and leadership of CRCs by women. As a result, 12 out of 14 WUAs elected women into their Board of Directors, and all 14 CRCs were led by women.

The project recognized and leveraged women's roles as mediators and messengers of peace within their communities. Due to their more neutral role in society (in part due to their historic exclusion from political or decision-making discourse), women have the advantage of being perceived as relatively neutral stakeholders. In the course of project implementation, women WUA members partook in project management, conflict resolution, community mobilization and awareness raising, which was key in facilitating support for the project from local community members, and final agreement on the nature of the conflict resolution and water infrastructure rehabilitation work.

Albeit with initial resistance from male members of the WUAs, women also took part in cash for work activities to rehabilitate the water infrastructure. The initial resistance was due to notions that women cannot partake in manual labour. The project team successfully challenged those notions by pointing out that constraints in physical capabilities can be overcome by delegating less physically intensive work to women. As a result, 33 % of cash for work beneficiaries in Lahj were women, and 21 % in Sana'a.

Outcome 3: *Enhance the community confidence building/social cohesion and increase economic returns and employment opportunities reducing the number of young men from joining the militia, and or terrorist groups.*

In Lahj and Sana'a, water scarcity and conflicts over water were resulting in resource competition and consequently negatively impacting social cohesion among local farmers. Particularly, conflicts were observed between upstream and downstream farmers due to unequal water allocation and resource exploitation by farmers upstream. This project successfully brought the parties to the dispute together and improved social cohesion through alleviating the conflicts. Moreover, the project built social cohesion through engaging diverse community members (who normally may not interact) including IDPs, local farmers, women and youth, to jointly implement irrigation channel rehabilitation activities.

Water scarcity and water conflict also has had adverse effects on the livelihoods of local

farmers and food production. As rural agriculture represents 80% of the employment for men and women, farmers that lost their livelihoods, males in particular, were forced to pursue alternative sources of income. Losses of livelihoods can lead to negative coping strategies, including engagement in armed groups and irregular migration.

To enhance local farmers' livelihoods, the project improved agricultural infrastructure in Sana'a and Lahj. This included rehabilitating 17 wadi banks protection infrastructure, 11 check dams, 1 old tank , 24 spate irrigation canals, 2 sites dam outlets and 8 shallow wells in addition to the construction of 2 distribution tanks, 1 harvesting tank, 331 L.m (Length meters) sewage network, and 11,800 L.m (4 sites) conveyance network.

Following the intervention, WUAs reported a reduction in conflict, increased water for irrigation and fair distribution of water, and consequently expected increase in local agricultural production. The WUAs and local community members engaged in the rehabilitation of the water infrastructure also gained essential skills through coaching and guidance of FAO and IOM engineers, which they can use to gain other employment opportunities as well as do regular maintenance on the water infrastructure after the project's end.

The project also provided income generation opportunities to target community members through cash for work in the course of the rehabilitation works. The cash for work beneficiaries were selected based on a vulnerability criterion, which included IDPs, female-headed households, youth, and local farmers that lost their livelihoods. Through sensitization and advocacy, the project team ensured the participation of women in this component. In total, 525 (112 female, 413 male) community members in Sana'a and 558 (182 female, 376 male) in Lahj benefited from immediate access to income through this project.

1.3 Cross-cutting issues

<p><u>National ownership:</u> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The national government endorsed the project through the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. FAO and IOM as project co-implementing partners kept the Ministry informed on the project progress through regular meetings with the deputy minister in Aden to update him on the project achievements and on the planned project activities. In Lahj, interventions were closely coordinated with the Lahj Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Representatives of the ministry took part in training activities and linkages between the WUAs and the Ministry were enabled by the project.</p>
---	--

Monitoring: Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?

Day-to-day supervision of project activities and monitoring of progress was carried out by project management and field staff, who followed up and provided back-up support to WUAs as necessary. FAO and IOM M&E teams monitored the project progress against the indicators on a regular basis. The project ensured effective “process documentation” to guarantee that standard project implementation procedures were well documented. This helped to identify good practices/processes as well as processes that may require some adjustments. Common monitoring methods and sources of evidence included regular field visits and observations, as well as focus group discussions and surveys with project stakeholders to document its progress and achievements.

To ensure accountability to affected populations, IOM rolled out the Communications with Communities (CwC) feedback mechanisms in Lahj, which consists of a hotline for beneficiaries and stakeholders to call to give feedback, and voice complaints. The hotline phone number was distributed among WUAs and beneficiaries to ensure additional oversight and accountability.

The FAO Yemen Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism includes a complaints hotline, WhatsApp and email. These were publicized in the awareness creation and sensitization meetings with elders, local representatives, and community members and communicated to the beneficiaries at the time of registration, works and payment.

<p>Evaluation: Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The FAO Office of Evaluation coordinates and conducts evaluations of FAO programmes and projects at the global, regional and national levels to ensure that interventions align strategically to the needs of the Organization and its stakeholders and produce the desired results. FAO conducts its evaluations with the involvement of relevant stakeholders to ensure that the evaluations are relevant and useful to the local communities and to strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders to conduct credible and result-oriented evaluations.</p> <p>FAO, with the support of the Senior Evaluation Officer, prepared a ToR and contracted an external Consultant to conduct the project evaluation for both FAO and IOM components of the project. The Consultant is working with another local Consultant who has already completed fieldwork in the project sites in Sana'a and Lahj, which included key informant interviews with relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries using assessment tools designed by the Consultant. The evaluation process is near completion at the time of writing this report.</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Based on the successes of this intervention, FAO has received supplementary funds from the Government of Japan (1,500,000 USD – 2020/2021) to expand interventions on conflict resolution around shared water sites and gender empowerment to Wadi Bana valley region, spanning Ibb, Albayda, Aldal'a, Lahj, and Abyan.</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (non-financial): Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Based on the achievements of ongoing PBF projects, FAO was requested by the Undersecretary General for Humanitarian Affairs, to write a policy paper on water scarcity and conflict that was discussed at the Undersecretary General Executive Committee on Water Scarcity and Conflict.</p>
<p>Exit strategy/ sustainability: What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The proposed project employed an exit strategy with strong consideration given to building the capacity of the WUAs to sustain operations and empowering them to continue coordination with local water authorities and community leaders to ensure fair water regulation. The project built the capacity of the WUAs in project administration, advocacy, and rehabilitation of the water sites. In Lahj, IOM procured welding generators for the WUAs to conduct regular maintenance of the water channel gates even after the end of the project, as this was a big concern for them. The project also established conflict resolution committees (CRCs) within the WUAs and capacitated them to mediate</p>

	conflicts and prevent future conflicts from arising.
<p>Risk taking: Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>There was initial resistance to the project by the male members of the WUAs in Lahj towards the participation of women in the WUAs and in cash for work activities, as these associations were previously formed without female membership. Thus, there was a risk that the achievement of the main project objective of women empowerment will be constrained.</p> <p>However, after sustained sensitization and information sharing on women's role in Al Malakah dam (a successful case of conflict resolution led by women in another FAO project), and the importance of women's participation, mindsets were changes, and women's engagement in project activities was supported – this included an acceptance of women's involvement in key decision-making roles, leading roles in conflict resolution, and in cash for work activities. Through consistent efforts, the project empowered women to be agents of peace.</p>
<p>Gender equality: In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>At the start of the project, consultation/information meetings and interviews with people in targeted areas in Lahj and Sana'a governorates were held to assess the communities' readiness to accept women as agents for change and key decision-makers. Following the assessment, FAO and IOM held meetings with each WUA to advocate for women's inclusion and leadership in the implementation of the project. Subsequently, FAO and IOM successfully advocated for women's inclusion in all project stages, including WUA leadership, conflict resolution, community awareness raising and cash for work.</p>

<p>Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>N/a</p>
---	------------

1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the **Project Results Framework** as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of **key indicators** at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
<p>Outcome 1 Reducing conflict over water resources, should lead to the increase of</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1 High awareness level among women, youth, and farmers and the communities on risks of land and water conflict</p>	<p>0 community contracts</p>	<p>14 community contracts</p>	<p>14 community contracts</p>		

water for irrigation, improving the communal livelihoods, that promote peace building among the communities	Indicator 1.2 WWUG's will be reactivated/created and have an active role in guiding their members through a process of change.	6 active WWUG's	14 active WWUG's	7 WWUG's formed	In Lahj, the project mainstreamed participation of women in all WUA sub-committees (i.e. CRCs, planning committees, monitoring committees, etc.), rather than forming separate WWUG. It was found that in the context of women marginalization in Lahj, separate WWUG may be sidelined in decision-making.	
	Indicator 1.3 Women and youth are represented in the Board of	0 % women in Board	30 % women in Board	7 WUAs in Sana'a have 30 % and 7 WUAs in Lahj have 14%	The project team encountered a more constraining context to women participation in Lahj, which is a more rural area than Sana'a and where	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Directors of the WUA/community organizations			women in the Boards of Directors	communities maintain more conservative/traditional practices and beliefs that can lead to the marginalization of women.	
Output 1.1 Land and water conflict in targeted areas are reduced	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of skilled WWUG's involved in conflict resolution	1	14 WWUG's involved in conflict resolution	7 WWUG's involved in conflict resolution	The project set up 14 Conflict Resolution Committees led by women in Sana'a and Lahj. In Lahj, separate WWUGs were not set up.	
	Indicator 1.1.2 Number of water conflicts resolved	1	15	15		
Output 1.2 Widening 'governance gap' between the state and customary regulation, collective responsibility and revenge norms in targeted areas is	Indicator 1.2.1 WWUG's are actively participate in finding and developing solutions	0	14 contract signed	14 signed contracts		
	Indicator 1.2.2 The supported WWUG's apply good governance practices	1 active WWUG	14 active WWUG's	7 active WWUG's	In Lahj, the project mainstreamed participation of women in all WUA sub-committees (i.e. CRCs, planning committees, monitoring committees, etc.), rather than forming separate WWUG. It was found that in the context of women marginalization in Lahj,	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
					separate WWUGs may be sidelined in decision-making.	
Output 1.3 Local Community Conflict Resolution bodies and mechanisms in targeted rural communities are strengthened	Indicator 1.3.1 WWUG's established	6 WWUG's	14 WWUG's established	7 WWUG's established	In Lahj, the project mainstreamed participation of women in all WUA sub-committees (i.e. CRCs, planning committees, monitoring committees, etc.), rather than forming separate WWUG. It was found that in the context of women marginalization in Lahj, separate WWUGs may be sidelined in decision-making.	
	Indicator 1.3.2 Percentage of WWUG's trained on conflict resolution mechanisms.	0	100 %	100%		
Outcome 2 Support gender-responsive community reform efforts to empower	Indicator 2.1 Women and youth are represented in the Board of Directors of the WUA /community organizations	n.a	30 percent women in Board	- In Sana'a 30 percent women in Board - In Lahj, 14 percent of women in Board of Directors	The project team encountered a more constraining context to women participation in Lahj, which is a more rural area than Sana'a and where communities maintain more conservative/traditional practices and beliefs that can lead to the marginalization of women.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
gender equality and equity;	Indicator 2.2 Women and youth participation is clearly reflected in the action plans of WUAs, community organizations, local councils and government Authorities	n.a	women and youth roles cross-cutting the 14 WUA activities	women and youth roles cross-cutting the 14 WUA activities		
	Indicator 2.3 Provides employment and skills development for out-of-work youth	100% unemployment	50% unemployment	While, recent statistics on unemployment rates are missing in Yemen, thus the project team considered the employment generated through field project activities.		

Output 2.1 WWGs are more confident in their abilities to resolve conflict over	Indicator 2.1.1 The role of women is clear through their participation in the water management	n.a	Women roles cross-cutting the 14 WUA activities	Women roles cross-cutting the 14 WUA activities		
	Indicator 2.1.2	n.a	30 % of	100% of services	The WUAs directly implemented all	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
water Resources.	The WUA (women sector) concept is effective and used		services delivered through WUAs	delivered through WUAs	water infrastructure rehabilitation and regulation activities, supported by FAO and IOM/	
Output 2.2 Communities are more acceptance to the role of women in taking lead in resolving conflict (Confidence in women is increased).	Indicator 2.2.1 The WUAs (women sector) introduce the women's sector as a conflict resolution counselors	1 case (the involvement of WWUG's in conflict resolution)	15 cases	15 cases		
	Indicator 2.2.2 Changes in the role of women and youth in targeted communities	7 % of projects lead by women	80% of projects lead by women	85 % of projects led by women		
Output 2.3 Increase economic returns and employment opportunities	Indicator 2.3.1 Projects implemented by local labor (men youth)	n.a	100% local labor	100% local labor		
	Indicator 2.3.2 Increase household	50 %	100 %	100%		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/Delay	Adjustment of target (if any)
	income					
Outcome 3 Enhance the community confidence building/social cohesion, and increase economic returns and employment opportunities reducing the number of young men from joining the militia, and or terrorist groups	Indicator 3.1 Utilizing previously neglected agriculture land	n.a	1000 ha	1767 ha	The project rehabilitated more irrigation canals than initially targeted, which covered a large rural area, particularly in Lahj. This increased the area of agricultural land that benefited from the project.	
	Indicator 3.2 Net farm income level increased	n.a	20 %	As the water site rehabilitation was completed in 2019, information on increase in net farm income will only be available in the next farming season in 2020. In Sana'a, the farmers already improved their income from free water made available through water site rehabilitation.	25 % is a finding based on a phone survey conducted with a sample of beneficiaries in Sana'a.	

	Indicator 3.3 Conflict over water bodies in targeted areas is reduced	0 case	14 cases	15 cases	While the project worked in 14 project sites with 14 WUAs, in Sana'a, two conflicts were resolved pertaining to one water user association's area of coverage.	
Output 3.1 Terraces, wadi banks protection and soil	Indicator 3.1.1 Terrace rehabilitated (m)	0	5300 m (Linear meters)		There were no terraces in the geography of the land covered by the project and It was replaced by the establishment of 11,800 Lm (4 sites) conveyance network.	There is a deviation between what has been proposed as interventions in the project document, to what has been carried
	Indicator 3.1.2 Number of wadi	0	15 Locations	17 locations	There was a greater number of locations where wadi bank	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
erosion control measures are improved	banks protection and check dam constructed				than initially targeted.	
Output 3.2 Traditional water harvesting systems (underground cisterns and open pits in wadi beds) are rehabilitated	Indicator 3.2.1 Number of Old Tanks rehabilitated	n.a	10	1	There was only one tank in need of rehabilitation across the water sites targeted by the project. Instead, a numbers of new water harvesting and distribution tanks and rehabilitating dams were constructed	There is a deviation between what has been proposed as interventions in the project document, to what has been carried out based on the stakeholder's consultations.
	Indicator 3.2.2 Number of underground pits constructed	0	18	0	There was no requirement for underground pits for the water infrastructure targeted by this project. Instead, the numbers of check dams were increased	There is a deviation between what has been proposed as interventions in the project document, to what has been carried out based on the stakeholder's
	Indicator 3.2.3 Covered/benefited area	n/a	458 ha	1859 ha	The project rehabilitated more irrigation	stakeholder's

Output 3.3 Availability of water in the targeted communities is increased, that leads in reducing the conflict over	Indicator 3.3.1 Spate irrigation canals, structures improved and rehabilitated	n.a	21 sites	24 sites	There was a greater number of spate irrigation canals in need of rehabilitation than initially targeted.	
	Indicator 3.3.2 Number of shallow wells rehabilitated	dry shallow wells	15 wells rehabilitated	8 shallow wells	There was no more requirement to rehabilitate shallow wells for the water infrastructure targeted by this project. and It was replaced by the establishment of 331 L.m sewage network .	There is a deviation between what has been proposed as interventions in the project document, to what has been carried out based on the stakeholder's consultations.

PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please see the attached financial report detailing financial expenditures. All funds under this project have been expended

Please fill out and attach Annex A on project financial progress **with detail on expenditures/ commitments to date using the original project budget table in Excel**, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.