

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



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**

**COUNTRY:** Yemen

**TYPE OF REPORT:** SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL SEMI-ANNUAL

**DATE OF REPORT:** 15 June 2020

<b>Project Title:</b> Water for Peace in Yemen: Strengthening the role of women in water conflict resolution and climate change mitigation	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</b> 00113031 Yemen	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b> FAO and IOM
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b> UN FAO, UN IOM <b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> Government of the Republic of Yemen/Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation/ Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI) Office, Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), National Water Resources Authority, Hadramout. Women Water Users Groups (WWUG)/(CSO)	
<b>Project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> 12 November 2018 <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 18 months	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> FAO: \$ 1,000,000 IOM : \$ 500,000 : \$ : \$ Total: 1,500,000 <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>	
<b>How many tranches have been received so far:</b> 1	
<b>Report preparation:</b> Project report prepared by: Project report approved by: Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: None	

<sup>1</sup> Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

## **NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:**

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

## **PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS**

### **1.1 Overall project progress to date**

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):

FAO and IOM encountered significant constraints in starting the project in Wadi Rima due to ongoing active conflict in the close proximity of the target location and lack of approval from local authorities' to start the project. Thus FAO and IOM obtained PBF's approval in October 2019 to amend the project location to Wadi Thabi in Hadramout Governate. The current reporting period has, therefore, focused on initiating and completing preparatory activities, including the inception workshop, context and conflict analysis, technical analysis of the area targeted for rehabilitation, as well as the baseline report and gender analysis. Based on this preparatory work, the project team designed engineering solutions for the identified conflicts related to water access, drafted the Bill of Quantities and started the procurement process. FAO also partnered with an NGO to build the technical and administrative capacities of the water user associations (WUAs) that are engaged in the project.

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)

Resource-based conflicts claim thousands of lives each year according to the Interior Ministry of Yemen, demonstrating the dire need and prominent relevance of such peacebuilding projects in Yemen. Along with the ongoing political conflicts in Yemen, land and water-related conflicts further weaken and destabilize community cohesion. In Wadi Thabi, which is one of the major valleys of Yemen, water conflicts are the results of the long-standing and severe water scarcity induced by historical shifts in water management practices, various socio-economic factors, climate change, and access to and the availability of water. The war and its socioeconomic effects (i.e. damaged infrastructure, collapsed public systems, economic decline, etc.) further exacerbate the factors contributing to water scarcity, becoming drivers of community water tensions. During the baseline assessment, 28 out of 37 households that reported water conflicts also reported that agriculture and livelihoods have been impacted as a result.

Therefore, this project plays a prominent role in strengthening social cohesion by addressing conflict drivers at the community level, enhancing women's inclusion, as well as providing fair community resource allocation. The community-oriented and gender empowering approach taken by the project can contribute to setting a precedent for an inclusive peacebuilding process, considering that the current national peacebuilding process has largely excluded the civil society.

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).

With the ongoing war, more women are becoming their families' primary breadwinners, as men are either on the battlefields or have lost work opportunities due to the conflict. While taking on the role of breadwinners and household heads, women are still left out of decision-making processes regarding livelihood assets such as water and farmland.

The baseline survey conducted under this project confirmed that there is not a clear role for women and youth in solving water conflicts in the target locations. Sensitization sessions were held during the inception workshop to enhance the targeted communities' acceptance and appreciation of the role of women and youth in water management and water conflict resolution processes.

The project is working on empowering women to be decision makers and peacebuilders in their communities. Particularly in rural parts of Yemen such as Wadi Thabi, women face constraints in community participation and decision-making. Through advocating for more prominent roles for women in the project's implementation, the project is challenging harmful norms and provides a platform for female empowerment. Through this approach, the project aims to set a positive precedent for gender-sensitive peacebuilding processes in Yemen. To enable women to take part in the management of livelihood assets, the project is empowering women to have leadership roles in WUAs and in water conflict resolution processes.

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

on track

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):

In this reporting period, the project team conducted a conflict and context analysis and baseline assessment to identify conflict dynamics and conflict resolution opportunities, which highlighted the rehabilitation of shared irrigation infrastructure and improved access to water as one of the important ways to resolve conflicts related to resource scarcity in the target locations. The assessments highlighted challenges related to access to water, and how they ultimately fueled long-standing tensions and conflict.

Now, since the stakeholders have been brought together by FAO and IOM and agreed on the solutions (i.e. through water infrastructure rehabilitation) for resolving the conflicts, the communities are moving toward achieving communal peacebuilding and social cohesion. In the next reporting period, FAO and IOM will work on implementing these solutions in partnership with the WUAs led by the Women Water User Groups (WWUG's). The WWUG's will take the lead in mediating among the conflict parties to enable the sustainability of peacebuilding gains and reaching an agreement on the efficient and fair allocation of water resources.

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):

While project impacts can be assessed at a later stage in project implementation or at the end, the project already made headway in sensitizing project stakeholders on the importance of gender empowerment and in garnering inputs and agreement on the proposed solution to the conflict.

By virtue of their cultural and socio-economic position in Yemeni society, women and girls are exposed to specific protection concerns, rendering them less likely to participate in public life. To enable the participation of women in the project and empower them, FAO and IOM engaged both male and female community leaders from the start, including in the design of beneficiary selection criteria, which helps ensure that female headed households, women and girls are prioritized to benefit from the project. Through sensitization of local stakeholders during the inception workshop and initial meetings with local authorities, FAO and IOM garnered support for the gender empowerment objectives and activities under the project.

The water conflicts in Wadi Thabi are resulting in the breakdown of the social fabric and losses of livelihoods for local communities. Surveyed households reported that due to water disputes the farmers are hindered from cultivating their lands, resulting in food production shortages and lack of work. After assessing the conflict, FAO and IOM achieved agreement from all stakeholders, including parties to the conflict, on ways to resolve the conflict and improve access to water.

Through the formation of Conflict Resolution Committees (CRC) within each WUA, where women and men are equally represented, that enable women to participate in the WUA Board of Directors elections, which will be allowing for the peaceful sharing and equitable benefit of water resources.

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).

The project initially targeted Wadi Rima in the Hudaydah governorate, however, FAO and IOM encountered significant access constraints because of the volatile security situation in Hodeida and the inability to secure approval for the project from local authorities. Consequently, FAO and IOM requested for a project location change to Hadramout governorate, which was approved in October 2019.

The outbreak of the Coronavirus disease continues to spread in Yemen. While project activities have not yet been constrained, there is potential that some challenges may be encountered in the future due to increasing mitigation measures such as curfews, public office closures and movement restrictions. To mitigate these potential access constraints and cases of staff having to return home during a crisis period, the project recruited local staff from the Hadramout valley area. Implementing the project through local water user associations will further mitigate challenges with accessing and implementing in the area. To reduce risks of disease transmission, the project is increasing the number of meetings while reducing the number of attendees at each meeting, replacing large meetings with small group discussions. Also, personal protective equipment such as masks and gloves are provided during meetings.

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):  
 The assessment is 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.

**Annex I Context Analysis Report**

- Purpose: to provide an overview of the context and conflict dynamics in Wadi Thabi, and provide recommendations on conflict-sensitive project implementation.
- Audience: FAO, IOM, other project partners, and PBF.

**Annex II Baseline Analysis**

- Purpose: to set a baseline for the project in order to measure impact at the end.
- Audience: FAO, IOM, other project partners, and PBF.

**Annex III Gender Analysis**

- Purpose: to understand the gender dynamics in the context of the project, and provide recommendations on gender empowerment through the project.
- Audience: FAO, IOM, other project partners, and PBF.

**Annex IV Inception Workshop Report**

- Purpose: to outline the inception workshop proceedings and results
- Audience: FAO, IOM, other project partners, and PBF.

## 1.2 Result progress by project outcome

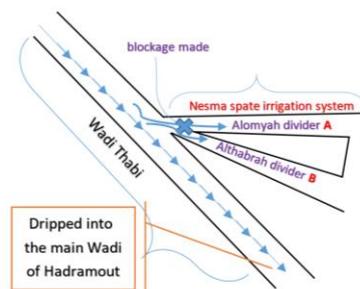
*The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** Reduced incidents of water-based conflicts/disputes within targeted communities due to the intervention

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track**

**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)?

The water flows through one of bigger Wadi Hadhramut tributaries which Wadi Thabi, where the water flows into a modern spate irrigation system called Nesma. In this system, the water flows through a divider called Al'ubuah into two sub-canals. The first sub-canal, called Althabrah, that irrigates agricultural areas estimated to be 60 ha. The second sub-canal, called Alomyah, that irrigates agricultural areas estimated to be 90 ha.



The partial collapse of the irrigation system in Nesma Wadi is the main reason for the conflict between the upstream and downstream farmers. Due to the flood, many irrigation facilities in Alomyah divider collapsed, while the Althabrah divider did not suffer similar damages.

The Nesma Wadi farmers became divided, with the first group wanting to irrigate their lands with the Althabrah divider (**A**) water, while the second group of farmers along the Alomyah divider (**B**) contest this because the flow of water would increase the rate of damage to their irrigation facilities and cause erosion of their agricultural lands. This matter created a hotspot of conflict between the farmers.

The project conducted context and conflict assessments and baseline analysis to further explore the causes of water conflicts and inform implementation. The aim was: a) to provide information on community dynamics around water conflicts and their resolution, and b) to present recommendations on the implementation of the project activities in a conflict-sensitive manner. A total of 373 households were surveyed for the baseline assessment, while the conflict and context analysis vested on consultations with local stakeholders and secondary sources of information.

37 households reported 42 water conflicts in Wadi Nesma. According to consultations with local stakeholders, the conflicts are rooted in a range of factors such as poor infrastructure, reduced interventions by local authorities to manage the water resources, overexploitation of water resources, and others which result in poor access to water and increased competition.

During the assessment, the feedback was collected on the most effective methods for conflict resolution, which included community-based negotiations, arbitration through community leaders, and judicial routes. Most respondents (25%) selected the rehabilitation of water canals as the most sustainable means of resolving water conflict. Others included drinking water provision, drilling new wells, ensuring water reaches farms and land protection. The project team incorporated the assessment findings in the conflict resolution processes through the planned conflict resolution training for WUAs, facilitation of community-based mediation, and rehabilitation of the Wadi Thabi canal. The project conducted one inception workshop and 10 sub-meetings to discuss solutions to the project and steps towards its implementation. Agreements have been reached on the solutions to resolve the conflicts, which will be implemented through the WUAs.

**Outcome 2:** Enhanced WWUG's and community-participation in the resolution of water-based conflicts

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track**

**Progress summary:** (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

FAO and IOM supported the recreation of 3 Water User Associations (WUAs), while also building their capacity in project administration and conflict resolution.

Furthermore, the project established 3 Conflict Resolution Committees (CRC) within each WUA, where women and men were equally represented. This enabled women to participate in the WUA Board of Directors elections. Furthermore, the gender assessment revealed the absence of women's participation in agricultural and other resource management organizations and overall limited participation in the public sphere. To promote the active participation of women in WUAs, the project is establishing Women Water User Groups (WWUGs) in each WUA. The WWUGs will document the needs of women water users and ensure that they are reflected in the

WUA decision making. WWUGs will also be engaged in community sensitization on the project objectives and beneficiary selection. WWUG members will take part on the Conflict Resolution Committees and will take lead in the conflict resolution processes.

From the start of the project, IOM and FAO held consultation meetings with local authorities and farmers to sensitize them about the project and its gender empowerment objective, and to better understand the nature of the conflicts. A project inception workshop was conducted in Wadi Thabi on 22 Jan 2020 which targeted 62 participants (15 female and 47 male). The participants included representatives from the Hadramout Ministry of Water and Environment, Office of the Governor, local civil society organizations and the farmers representative. The workshop aimed to create a common understanding of the project vision, goals, methodology, objectives and implementation plans as well as to exchange knowledge and experiences in Agricultural Water Management and Conflict Resolution practices, and to develop a shared vision of the broader opportunities and benefits emerging from the project. The main outcomes of the workshop were the shared understanding of the project by local stakeholders and their respective roles. The participants provided inputs on needs, challenges and recommendations which informed the project planning.

FAO partnered with a local non-governmental organization (NGO), Benevolence Coalition for Humanitarian Relief (BCHR) to build the capacity of the WUAs and support in setting up and empowering WWUGs in each WUA. Capacity building topics will include conflict resolution, negotiation and communication, awareness raising and gender empowerment, among others. Moreover, BCHR will guide the WWUGs on how to identify and verify the cash for work beneficiaries based on a pre-set criterion. These activities are currently underway. Following the establishment and capacity building of the WWUGs, FAO and IOM will support them in leading community mobilization and water conflict resolution interventions.

**Outcome 3:** Increased economic and livelihood opportunities contribute to strengthened social cohesion and peace.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

To mitigate conflict and violence, the Committee in Al Zahab Wadi in charge of dividing the water resources closed the main course of the Nesma Canal from Bagara Area which diverts all the water from the canal to the main course of Wadi Thabi and prevents the water from passing in the direction of the conflict prone area. In doing so, the Committee barred access to water for all parties to the conflict as a way of alleviating their resource competition. This situation has lasted for eight years and has had severe consequences on local livelihoods and relations between stakeholders. According to the baseline assessment findings, only 57 percent of surveyed households in the target areas had an acceptable food consumption score, 28 percent had a borderline score (28.5-42), and 14 percent of households had a poor (0-28) score. Furthermore, 67 percent of households reported that they did not have enough food during the past 30 days of the survey or money to buy food. Almost all female-headed households (83 percent) reported that they did not have enough food or money to buy food. The four most common livelihood-based coping strategies when faced

with a shortage of food were to: 1) spend savings (28%); 2) sell more animals (non-productive) than usual (24%); 3) borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives (20%); and 4) sell household assets (19%).

The project team, in coordination with the Engineers from the Hadramout Ministry of Water and Environment, conducted technical assessments of the Wadi Thabi irrigation canal and consulted local stakeholders to develop a plan for the rehabilitation of the canal to provide access to water for all water users along the canal and alleviate unequal distribution of water. The Bills of Quantities (BoQs) have been drafted and the procurement process has started. The improved access to water will enhance local livelihoods in the long run. By alleviating competition over resources, the project aims to improve social cohesion between communities in Wadi Thabi as competition over water and lack of equal access has been one of the key sources of tensions and conflict between farming communities in this area.

The project will also provide immediate access to income to local community members by engaging them in cash for work (CfW) activities on the rehabilitation of the water canal. The WUAs will be managing and monitoring the progress of the implementation with oversight by IOM and FAO engineers. The establishment of the WUAs and the selection of the CfW beneficiaries is ongoing. The CfW activities will target the most vulnerable community members including farmers that lost their livelihoods, internally displaced person (IDPs), returnees and host communities, ensuring the participation of women. The CfW beneficiaries will be selected by the WUAs and verified by FAO and IOM. The WUAs will also support in raising awareness on the selection criteria and process to ensure a transparent, community-owned process.

#### **Outcome 4:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

### **1.3 Cross-cutting issues**

<p><b><u>National ownership:</u></b> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>National ownership over project activities is integral for the sustainability of this initiative and for the transfer of knowledge gained through the project. The local government in Wadi Hadramout, including the Office of the Governor and district officials in Tarim have demonstrated interest and commitment to the project from the start. They have been engaged in the project development stage and have taken part in consultations and project assessments throughout the inception period.</p> <p>FAO and IOM are closely coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation on the technical supervision of rehabilitation work; the Ministry of Water and</p>
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	Environment on the WUA establishment; and the Agricultural Research Authority on implementing climate change impact mitigation activities.
<b>Monitoring:</b> 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)?	During the inception period, FAO and IOM visited the target area, and introduced the project to the local authorities, WUAs and other stakeholders to gain their support for the project and incorporate their inputs in project implementation. The M&E teams conducted the baseline assessment in the targeted locations to assess needs and determine the target beneficiaries. The baseline assessment also identified perceptions related to local water conflicts, number of local conflicts and their causes, which will be assessed again at the end of the project. The project activities will continue to be monitored regularly in the field through weekly progress reports, case studies, visual documentation of the work and regular feedback from project stakeholders. FAO and IOM will also roll out their beneficiary feedback mechanisms through a local hotline to allow beneficiaries to report concerns, complaints, or provide overall feedback on the project.
<b>Evaluation:</b> 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)	The evaluation of the project will be conducted by FAO in coordination with IOM. 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 has assigned senior evaluation officer to prepare for external evaluation upon the project completion as per the FAO evaluation rules and regulations. A ToR for an external evaluator will be prepared in due time and an external evaluator will be hired to conduct the project evaluation.
<b>Catalytic effects (financial):</b> 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)	As the project is still in inception stage, there have not been specific catalytic effects so far. Once implementation is underway, FAO and IOM will publish information on project achievements and will seek complementary donor funding to expand the project activities in other areas in Yemen as conflict over water resources is prevailing in many locations throughout the country.
<b>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</b> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)	As the project is still in inception stage, there have not been specific catalytic effects so far. Once implementation is underway, FAO and IOM will publish information on project achievements and share lessons learned and best practices with other UN agencies, I/NGOs and national stakeholders in Yemen to support the expansion of peacebuilding, women and youth empowerment interventions across Yemen.
<b>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</b> What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of	The project will employ an exit strategy with strong consideration given to sustain the efforts of the local stakeholders in Wadi Thabi (e.g. WUAs and WWUGs) to

<p>the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>enforce regulations and support equitable and fair water allocation and usage. FAO and IOM will continue providing comprehensive training to these stakeholders – including on topics such as management, conflict resolution mechanisms, communications, project identification and fund mobilization. The project will also build community awareness on gender empowerment, and the need to include women and youth in local decision-making and conflict resolution processes with the aim of enabling continued involvement and leadership of women and youth in these processes.</p>
<p><b>Risk taking:</b> 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. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>During the assessment, the project team noted the risk of the project being blocked by farmers that are currently in the position of advantage when it comes to access to water. To mitigate this risk, the project team consulted and engaged all local stakeholders, including farmers all across Wadi Thabi (those in a position of advantage and those that are marginalized) as well as government and civil society, to achieve an agreement on the rehabilitation work in a manner that benefits all water users.</p> <p>Another risk the project faces is resistance to the leadership of women in the WUAs and in conflict resolution processes, as society in Hadramout is highly conservative and women face numerous constraints to public participation. To mitigate this risk, FAO and IOM conducted sensitization sessions with project stakeholders during the inception workshop, and plan to roll out further sessions and women empowerment activities.</p>
<p><b>Gender equality:</b> In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women’s empowerment? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The project team conducted a gender assessment to understand gender roles in the target project area, as well as needs and opportunities for women’s empowerment through the project. The project team will draw on the assessment during project implementation through conducting sensitization sessions on gender empowerment with local communities, engaging female community leaders and building the capacities of WWUGs on identified topics, among other recommendations.</p> <p>IOM has recruited a Gender Assessment Consultant that conducted the project gender assessment and may be further engaged in gender empowerment awareness raising and training. FAO’s partner BCHR will also conduct gender sensitization with local authorities and communities ahead of establishing the WWUGs.</p>
<p><b>Other:</b> 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>None at this time</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)*

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b> Reduced incidents of water-based conflicts/disputes within targeted communities due to the intervention	Indicator 1.1 % of decrease in incidents of water-based disputes as result of WWUG's mediation	0%	50%	To be reported in the next reporting period	Due to the change in the project location approved in November 2019, the project activities and achievement of the targets would not be achieved in the planned period. FAO and IOM requested a 6 month no-cost extension of the project which was approved.	
	Indicator 1.2 % of documented water-based disputes that have been resolved through the WWUG's Mediation	0%	60%	To be reported in the next reporting period		
	Indicator 1.3 % of community members reporting communal peace building acknowledging the role of WWUG's	0%	80%	To be reported in the next reporting period		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
Output 1.1 Land and water conflicts in the targeted areas are identified and reduced	Indicator 1.1.1 Stakeholders meetings conducted	0	1	1		
	Indicator 1.1.2 #. of consultation meetings conducted to propose, discuss and formulate solutions, discussed and agreed on solution	0	7	5		The sub-meetings were held with local officials and community leaders. A greater number of meetings than initially anticipated were needed at the beginning because of the large number of stakeholders in Wadi Thabi.
	Indicator 1.1.3 # of agreements formulated	0	3	1 first agreement already reached		
Output 1.2 Reduction of the 'governance gap' between	Indicator 1.2.1 # of documented successful Community Understandings	0	3	To be reported in the next reporting period		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
the state and customary regulations, including collective responsibility	solutions					
	Indicator 1.2.2 # of WWUGs who apply good governance practices	0	3	To be reported in the next reporting period		The project will establish 3 WWUGs in line with re/establishing 3 WUAs . It was determined during the technical assessment that this is the optimal number of WUAs needed to manage the target areas as they are part of the same irrigation canal and more WUAs are not needed.
Output 1.3 Establishment of Local Community Conflict Resolution	Indicator 1.3.1 # of WWUGs established	0	3	3 WWUGs established		The project established 3 WWUGs in line with re/establishing 3 WUAs. It was

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
bodies and mechanisms in the targeted areas						determined during the technical assessment that this is the optimal number of WUAs needed to manage the target areas as they are part of the same irrigation canal and more WUAs are not needed.
	Indicator 1.3.2 # of Conflict Resolution Committees created	0	3	3 Conflict Resolution Committees created		The project support formation of 3 CRCs in line with establishing 3 WUAs. It was determined during the technical assessment that this is the optimal number of WUAs needed to manage the target areas as they are part of the

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
						same irrigation canal and more WUAs are not needed.
<b>Outcome 2</b> Enhanced WWUG's and community-participation in the resolution of water-based conflicts	Indicator 2.1 % increase of awareness level among women, youth and farmers on risks of land and water conflict	0	60%	individual and group meetings conducted, where exact percentage will be resulted in the KAP survey that will be reported in the next reporting period		
	Indicator 2.2 # WWUGs that have been reactivated/created and have an active role in guiding their members through a process of change.	0	3	3 WWUGs created		
	Indicator 2.3 # of Conflict resolution WWUG's	0	3	3 WWUGs created, where the training activities		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	led committees created and equipped with skills on how to resolve conflicts			will be reported in the next reporting period		
	Indicator 2.4 % of community members who perceive the project's Conflict Resolution Mechanism as effective	0 %	60 %	To be reported in the next reporting period		
	Indicator 2.5 % of community members who perceive the role of women and youth in conflict resolution as effective	0 %	60 %	To be reported in the next reporting period		
	Indicator 2.6 % of trained individuals (Women & Youth) who have	0 %	70 %	To be reported in the next reporting period		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	utilized acquired knowledge and skills in resolving disputes					
Output 2.1 Increased awareness among community members on the importance of women involvement in local conflict resolutions	Indicator 2.1.1 % of water-based conflicts resolved by women	0	3	To be reported in the next reporting period		
	Indicator 2.1.2 Awareness materials distributed	n/a	2 types	To be reported in the next reporting period		
Output 2.2 Women confidence in themselves as effective peace builders is	Indicator 2.2.1 No. of skilled women leaders	N/a	1 woman at each WUA	To be reported in the next reporting period		
	Indicator 2.2.2 Women training program conducted	N/a	1x3 specialized training	To be reported in the next reporting period		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
increased						
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
<b>Outcome 3</b> Increased economic and livelihood opportunities contribute to strengthened social cohesion and peace.	Indicator 3.1 # of hectares of land that have been rehabilitated for agricultural purposes	N/a	200	To be reported in the next reporting period		
	Indicator 3.2 Number of HH's benefiting of the intervention.	0	3100 HH	To be reported in the next reporting period		The project will engage 784 households in CfW as this is the number of people required to complete the rehabilitation as per the technical designs.
	Indicator 3.3 Women and youth are represented in the Board of Directors of the	N/a	30%	To be reported in the next reporting period		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	WUA /community organizations					
Output 3.1 Wadi Hadramout banks protection, and irrigation canals are rehabilitated	Indicator 3.1.1 No. of rehabilitated weirs	0	13	-Sites identified -Technical assessment conducted -Designs, BoQs, T.S prepared - Construction materials Tender published		due to project location change the indicators have been revised based what determined during the technical assessment
	Indicator 3.1.2 No. of constructed weirs	0	3	-Sites identified -Technical assessment conducted -Designs, BoQs, T.S prepared - Construction materials Tender published		
	Indicator 3.1.3 No. of Retaining walls constructed	0	3	-Sites identified -Technical assessment conducted -Designs, BoQs,		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
				T.S prepared - Construction materials Tender published		
	Indicator 3.1.4 Spate irrigation canals, structures improved	0	10 sites	-Sites identified -Technical assessment conducted -Designs, BoQs, T.S prepared - Construction materials Tender published		
Output 3.2 Climate change mitigation measures are locally identified and introduced	Indicator 3.2.1 No. of meeting of climate change mitigation measures	0	7	two meeting with AREA one meeting with EPA		
	Indicator 3.2.2 Covered Area	N/a	250Ha	To be reported in the next reporting period		
Output 3.3 Youth (female and	Indicator 3.3.1 Projects implemented by	N/a	1 LoA implemented successfully	To be reported in the next reporting period		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
male) have increased economic opportunities for female and male youth are increased, and understanding of sustainable water resource management is improved	local labor (women in supervision activities)					
	Indicator 3.3.2 No. of HH supported with cash for work activity	0	350	To be reported in the next reporting period	The project will engage 784 households in CfW as this is the number of people required to complete the rehabilitation as per the technical designs.	
<b>Outcome 4</b>	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					

## PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

### 2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *on track*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far (500 characters limit): One tranche received

The total Expenditure is USD 486,007 (49 % out of total budget and 69 % against the received tranche)

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding: July, 2020

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit):

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: USD 1,000,000

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.