



Co-funded by
the European Union



Sweden
Sverige



Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen – Joint Programme (ERRY II)

Final Narrative Report

Table of Contents

Acronyms	3
1. Background	4
1.1 Programme Description:.....	4
1.2 Context of the Action.....	6
2. Progress towards Results	9
2.1 Programme Contributions towards the Outcome	9
2.2 Progress of Implementation towards Outputs.....	18
3. Coordination and Synergies among UN agencies	86
4. Other Activities Carried out during ERRY II:	88
5. Cross cutting issues	89
5.1 Gender results.....	89
5.2 Partnerships	90
5.3 Environmental Considerations	90
6. Visibility & Communication	92
7. Monitoring & Evaluation	94
8. Lessons Learned	101
9. Opportunities and follow up actions for ERRY III	102
10. Key Challenges	104
11. Annexes:	107
Annex I: Risk management.....	107
Annex III: ERRY II Implementing.....	109
Annex IV: Inventory List of ERRY JP	110

Acronyms

CBT	Competency-Based Training
CFW	Cash for Work
DMTs	District Management Teams
EU	European Union
EFD	Enjaz Foundation for Development
FAF	For All Foundation
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organization
FFS	Farmers' Field School
FFA	Food assistance For Assets
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labor Organization
IP	Implementing Partner
IRY	Islamic Relief Yemen
IRG	Internationally Recognized Government of Yemen
JCU	Joint-Coordination Unit
MDF	Millennium Development Foundation
MFD	Mayar Foundation for Development
MFB	My First Business
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation
NAS	Needs Assessment Survey
OCHA	(UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PUNO	Partnering United Nations Organizations
RI	Relief International
SBA	Sana'a Based Authorities
SCMCHA	Supreme Council for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and International Cooperation
SFCD	Steps Foundation for Civil Development
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SDF	Social Fund for Development
SDCs	Sub-district level Committees
SFD	Sustainable Development Foundation
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SCI	Save the Children International
STC	The Southern Transitional Council
TEVT	Technical Education and Vocational Training
ToT	Training of Trainers
TYF	Tamdeen Youth Foundation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VAPGs	Village Agricultural Producer Groups
VCC	Village Cooperation Council
WFP	World Food Programme
WUA	Water-Users Association

YLDF Youth Leadership Development Foundation
 YADE Yemeni Association for Development and Environment

1. Background

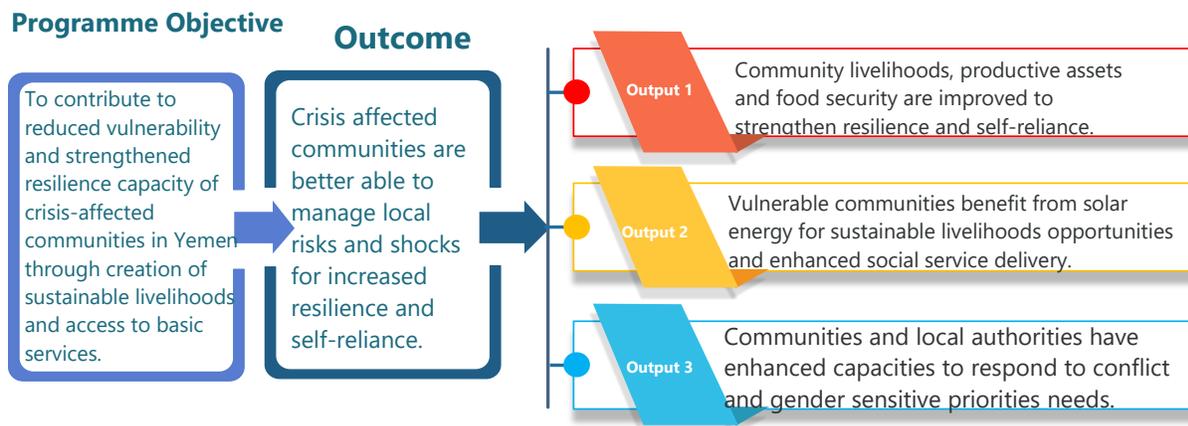
1.1 Programme Description:

Programme Title	Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen - Joint Programme (ERRY II)
Contract No.	MIDEAST/2019/405-606
Implementation Period	March 2019 - February 2022
Total Contracted amount	USD 51,853,858
Donors	EU & Sida
Participating UN Organization (PUNO)	FAO, ILO, UNDP, WFP
Administrative Agent (AA)	Multi Partners Trust Fund Office (MPTFO)
Convening Agent	UNDP
Implementing Partners	See Annex III

The Joint Programme “Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen (ERRY II)” was implemented and led by UNDP under indirect management, in consortium with International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

ERRY II Joint Programme was designed whilst taking into consideration the lessons learned from its predecessor, ERRY I. The project was specifically designed to address problems of the Yemeni population related to conflict and increased vulnerability, increasing food insecurity, loss of livelihoods and increased unemployment rate, higher vulnerability of youth and women, high internal displacement, collapse of basic services and capacity of local institutions, land lack of access to energy. The design of ERRY II was also based on the findings of ERRY I Mid-Term Review and Final Evaluation, where interventions related to strengthening livelihoods opportunities and community assets and enhancing the local capacities had been perceived as highly relevant and critical.

The overall objective of ERRY II Joint Programme was to contribute to reducing vulnerability and strengthening the resilience capacity of crisis-affected communities in Yemen through the creation of sustainable livelihoods and improving access to basic services. The joint programme aimed at achieving the following results, presented in the following figure, over its implementation timeframe.

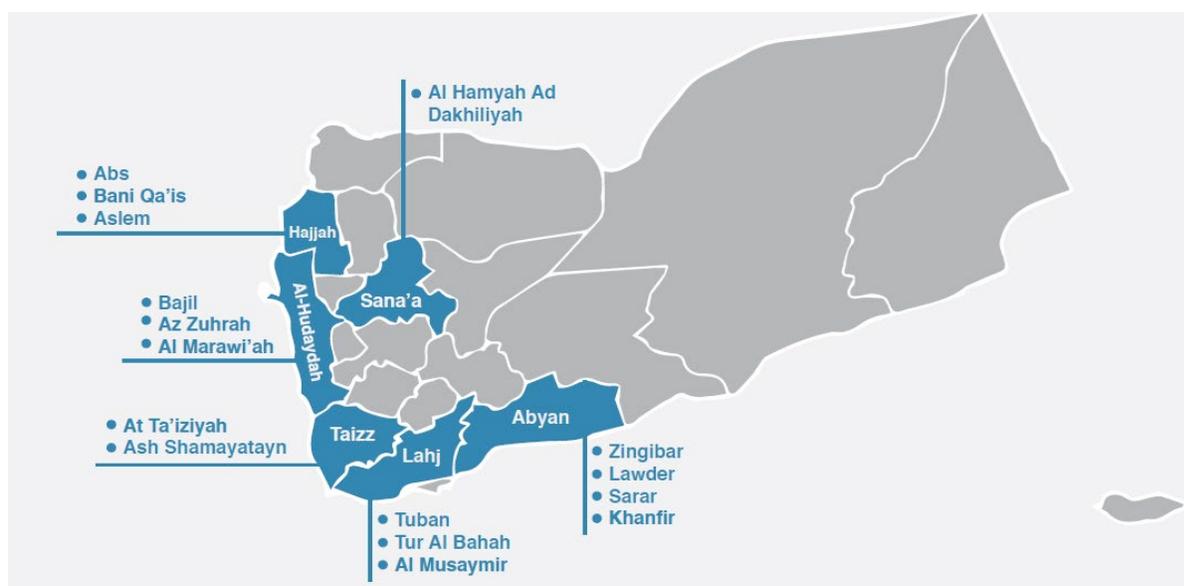


The programme consists of six components:

1. Livelihood Component
2. Solar Component
3. Food Assistance for Assets Component
4. Agricultural Value Chain Component
5. Social Cohesion and Local Governance Component
6. Skills and Entrepreneurship Employment Component

The programme targeted the most vulnerable groups, notably unemployed, youth, women, socially excluded and other marginalized groups, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and stressed host communities, households with highest levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, women-headed households, as well as people with disabilities and minority groups. The programme was implemented six governorates across Yemen namely Hajjah, Hodeida, Lahj, Abyan, Taiz and Sana'a targeting sixteen vulnerable districts that have been selected based on accessibility, levels of food insecurity, potential for agriculture and presence of partner agencies.

ERRY II Targeted Governorates and Districts



1.2 Context of the Action

Yemen has experienced a catastrophic civil war and one of the worst humanitarian crises the world encountered. After the transitional process was halted by the armed Ansar Allah (Houthis) group, which forcefully seized control of the capital, Sana'a in September 2014. Situation worsened in March 2015 when a military coalition led by Saudi Arabia intervened in Yemen. More than 20.7 million people, or 66 percent of the population require humanitarian aid. In 2021, reports revealed that 12.1 million of the population are in critical needs for assistances and are suffering because of the ongoing conflict across the county.¹

The continuation of the conflict has crippled the governmental sector and the private sector had also been devastated. By the end of 2015, 50% of the private sector companies had downsized number of workers or decreased salaries of the remaining staff.² Since then, the economy has decreased by 50%, and more than 80% of Yemenis are now considered to be living under poverty line. Therefore, loss of income, the depreciation of the Yemeni Rial, a decrease in government revenue, limits on commercial imports, and increased commodity prices are the most visible effects of that collapse. More than 40% of Yemeni households lost their primary source of income.³ Even before the conflict, unemployment rates were poor and job opportunities were unavailable, however the was make it worse.⁴

Besides the economy deterioration since the start of the war, in 2020 The COVID-19 pandemic had significant negative implications on Yemen's economy.⁵ Remittances which are primary source of foreign currency and a lifeline for many families in countries where 80% of the population lives under the poverty line, have a dramatically declined as a result of the worldwide COVID-19 turndown. Additionally, as the economy and currency continued to deteriorate, the Yemeni Governments either in the north represented by the Sana'a Based Authorities (SBA) or in the south represented by Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) were unable to subsidize food and other commodities. In addition, 90% of Yemen's food and commodities are imported.

Between Poverty and Unemployment

Yemen suffered from severe poverty over that past decades. In 2016 poverty rates was estimated to be 76.9 percent and increased in 2017 to 77.9 percent and jumped to 78.8 percent in 2018. Reports stated if the situation deterioration continues, the economy increasingly declines and people suffer from excessively poor humanitarian conditions, it is likely that poverty rates exceed 80 percent by 2020.⁶

¹OCHA. (2021). Humanitarian Needs Overview: Yemen. Page 6. Available at:

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Yemen_HNO_2021_Final.pdf

² Bertelsmann Stiftung, *BTI 2020 Country Report — Yemen*. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2020.

³ OCHA, *Humanitarian Needs Overview-Yemen*, Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2021, Issued February 2021

⁴ Semnani. S., (2019), *Yemen Urban Displacement in a Rural Society*, USAID, October 2019

⁵ Semnani. S., (2019), *Yemen Urban Displacement in a Rural Society*, USAID, October 2019

⁶ Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation Economic Studies & Forecasting Sector. (2020). *Yemen 2020 Socio-Economic, Issue (51) August 2020*. Page 4

Less than half of the total population in Yemen have a sustainable source for livelihoods.⁷ People rank the reasons for livelihoods opportunities limitations a) lack of economic opportunities, b) Suspension of salaries and c) currency inflation. The absence of economic opportunities specially for youth who estimated to be (60 percent of the total population) created the needs to promote for livelihoods as crucial issues.⁸ High unemployment rates and low job opportunities for youth including educated youth are among the major challenges facing the economy and development. Unemployment rates have escalated since 2015, from 22.1 percent in 2015 to 32 percent in 2019 and further to 34 percent in 2020.

Reports show that the unemployment rate among young people remains very high, above 40 percent.⁹ Likewise, unemployment trends suggest that the rate will go up to 60 percent in 2019 and 2020, citing limited economic growth to create new jobs and absorb new entrants to the labour market. For the last 10 years, since 2013, there is over 24% unemployment rates in the 15-24 age demographic. Youth unemployment rates are more than three times higher than those of adults, and significant gender discrepancies exist, as the unemployment rate is three times higher for young women. UNFPA indicates that around 57% of boys are in secondary education; whereas only 40% of girls. This drops to 14% and 6% respectively for tertiary education. This contributes to a generation of Yemenis lacking the requisite skills to seek employment opportunities as they may arise.¹⁰

Water Scarcity and Energy Dilemma

Like other counties, Yemen suffers from natural disasters and climatic predicament and hazards. It experiences unusually high rainfall in the months of May, June, and July with some parts of the country hit with flash floods resulting in destruction of roads and irrigation infrastructures as well as flooding of farmland and rangelands. As a result, approximately 18 million people in Yemen are left with a need for water source supply. Numerous communities lack consistent access to the water because of years of violence, an economic crisis, and existing water scarcity.¹¹

For a long time, Yemen has been considered one of the world's most water-poor countries, estimated to have the lowest water per capita availability globally. Water scarcity is partly due to dry weather conditions, exacerbated by recent climate change, as well as rapid population growth. Additionally, more and more groundwater is used for agriculture through rapid extraction (among other methods) for more water intensive crops such as qat. The result is that groundwater is now being depleted far quicker than it can be replenished.¹²

⁷OCHA et al, (IOM, UNHCR), *MCLA Comprehensive Report 2018*, January 2019. See Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation Economic Studies & Forecasting Sector. (2020). *Yemen 2020 Socio-Economic, Issue(51) August 2020*. Page 6

⁸ibid

⁹FAO, Technical Secretariat for Food Security, Latest Developments in Food Security in Yemen Report 2015. See Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation Economic Studies & Forecasting Sector. (2020). *Yemen 2020 Socio-Economic, Issue (51) August 2020*. Page 13

¹⁰UNFPA, <https://www.unfpa.org/data/demographic-dividend/YE>

¹¹UNICEF Yemen. 19 May 2020. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/yemen/stories/water-essential-lifeline> [Accessed 12 June 2021].

¹²OCHA. 2021. *Humanitarian Needs Overview: Yemen*. Page 45. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Yemen_HNO_2021_Final.pdf [Accessed 12 June 2021].

Yemen always encountered power problems and cuts, earlier than the war. When the war began the national power station went out of the services.¹³ Reportedly, diesel scarcity, war damage to major ports such as Al-Hudaydah, and a strict trade blockade caused fuel imports to drop to one percent of the monthly needed supply in September 2016.¹⁴ The fuel shortage resulted into long electricity blackouts. The struggle with the diesel market instability Yemen has started to embrace solar energy. Solar Energy System markets increased in Yemen to cover the needs of the households. Solar energy has now spread to the health, education, and agriculture sector.¹⁵

Political Power Volatility:

In addition to all that mentioned challenges, the political power division between northern and southern of Yemen between Sana'a Based Authorities (SBA) in Sana'a and Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) in Aden where each has different governance systems and visions that have contributed to creating more challenges for humanitarian and development operations in Yemen. For example, SBA requires all donor-funded projects/programme to be reviewed by the Supreme Council for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and International Coordination (SCMCHA) and permits to be granted before start of implementation. Often time, permits take long to be issued to allow implementation to commence. Such delays cause several repercussions on programme delivery. With respect to ERRY II programme, especially the FAO component suffered several impediments with regards to permits to FAO and FAO's IPs. More IP's had to secure clearances for every activity which often took time to be issued, causing many delays. All the deliverable reported in succeeding section of this report under FAO component have mainly been achieved in the IRG controlled areas where no significant delays experienced in securing implementation permits.

¹³Conflict and Environment Observatory. April 2021. *Report: Groundwater Depletion Clouds Yemen's Solar Energy Revolution*. Available at: <https://ceobs.org/groundwater-depletion-clouds-yemens-solar-energy-revolution/> [Accessed 12 June 2021].

¹⁴MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. 2020. Conflict Resilience of Water and Energy Supply *Infrastructure: Insights from Yemen*. Page 13. https://res.mdpi.com/d_attachment/water/water-12-03269/article_deploy/water-12-03269-v2.pdf [Accessed 12 June 2021].

¹⁵Conflict and Environment Observatory. April 2021. *Report: Groundwater Depletion Clouds Yemen's SolarEnergy Revolution*

2. Progress towards Results

2.1 Programme Contributions towards the Outcome

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress against targets		Remarks
			Achievement	%	
Outcome: Crisis affected communities are better able to manage local risks and shocks for increased resilience					
Average targeted communities' level of resilience (disaggregated by district)	3.0 (on a scale of 10) in 2021	2.8 by 2022 (level before the start of the conflict)	4.0	143%	
Average level of targeted rural communities/HHs with improved absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacity to cope up with crisis	3.0 (on a scale of 10) in 2021	4.0	4.0	100%	Absorptive: 3.1 Adaptive: 5.5 Transformative: 3.5
% of targeted communities reporting reduction in frequency of conflicts	56%	63%	68%	108%	
Average level of improved livelihoods and income in targeted communities (disaggregated by district)	28%	32%	43%	134%	
% of households with acceptable food consumption score - nutrition (FCS-N)	28%	80%	53%	66%	
% of decrease of households' crisis coping strategies	38%	10%	43%	50%	

The various evaluations and assessments of the programme showed the significance contribution that ERRY II has made towards achieving its intended objectives and outcomes, which include enhancing the resilience and capacity of the targeted communities, households and individuals through creation of sustainable livelihoods and access to basic services. Furthermore, the programme contributed to unlocking and employment opportunities for the vulnerable targeted beneficiaries. It also fueled the inclusivity by amplifying diverse voices of the most vulnerable groups, including youth, women, and socially excluded groups.

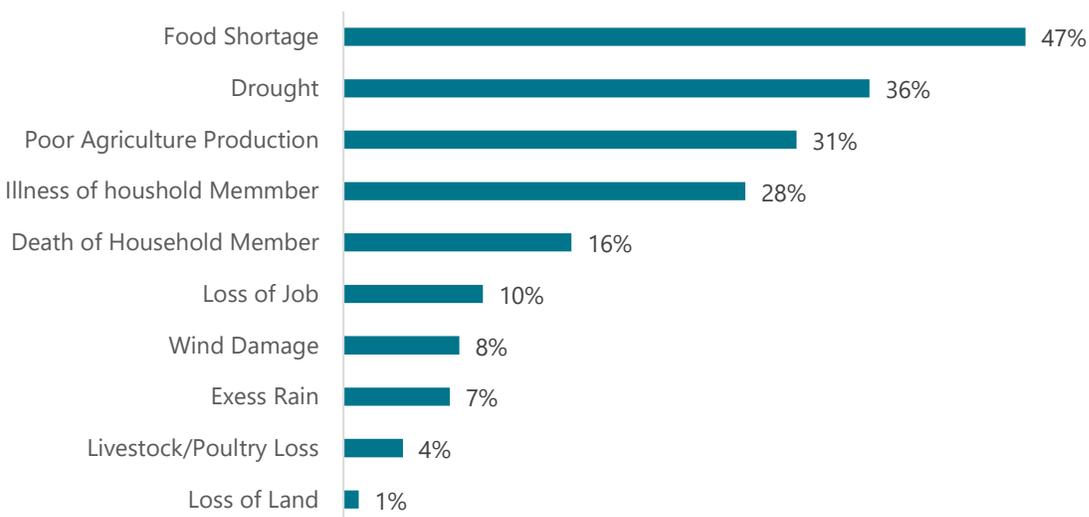
The major achievements of the programme and the contributions made to the outcome statement were identified based on the conducted evaluations as well as against objectively verifiable indicators of the logframe as shown in the summary table above. The outcome level indicators include the level of communities' resilience capacity, level of improved livelihoods and income, Food Consumption Score (FCS), and the Coping Strategies Index (rCSI), which have been measured by the Impact Assessment as detailed below.

Community Resilience Capacity

The programme perceives resilience as a set of capacities, namely absorptive, adoptive, and transformative, that enables households and communities to absorb

change, seize opportunity to improve living standards, and transform livelihood systems while sustaining the natural resource base. Thus, measuring the exposure of HHs to shocks is important for understanding resilience. According to the Impact Assessment findings, HHs in targeted areas have faced various shocks including conflict-related shocks and economic shocks. The most frequent shock faced by the respondents in the targeted districts is food shortage, followed by drought and then poor agriculture as shown in the figure below.

The most common shocks faced by households in all districts



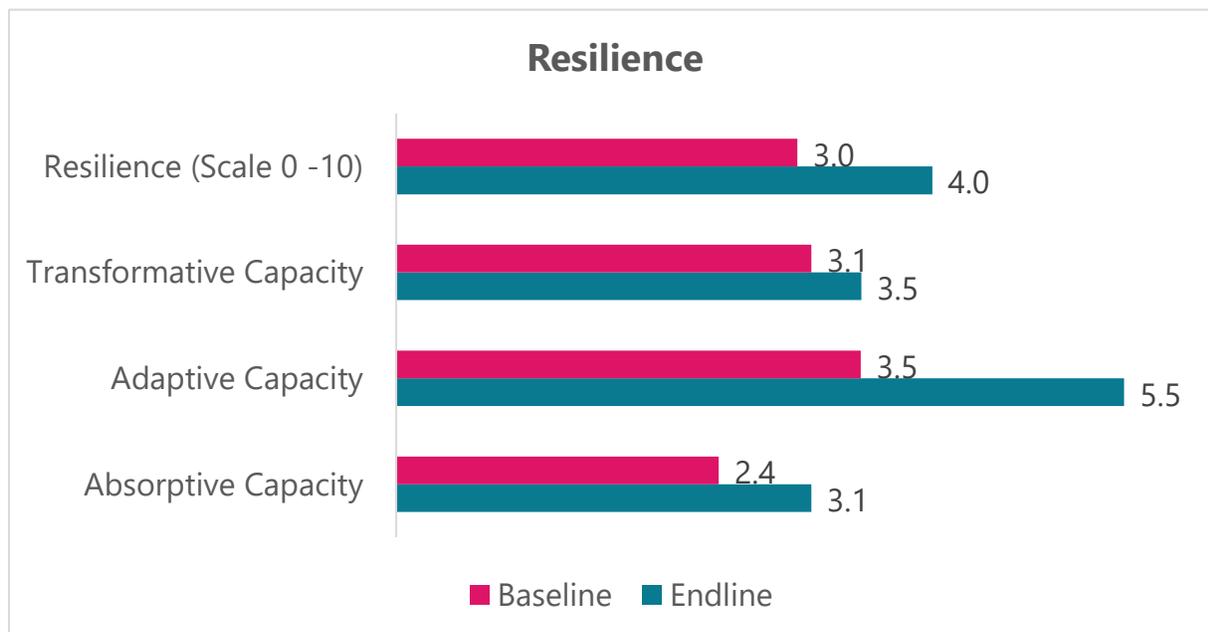
This is indicating again that food shortage is still the worst shock respondents are suffering from, and it tells that this food shortage is due to the lack of sufficient income for the families that allows them to provide for their needs. ERY II various interventions, therefore, supported the creation of sustainable livelihood and income generation opportunities for the targeted vulnerable communities.

The community resilience index was measured by calculating the average level of targeted communities with improved absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities to cope up with crisis. Absorptive capacity is the ability to minimize exposure to shocks and stresses where possible and to recover quickly when exposed through improved disaster risk management. Strengthening absorptive capacity at the community and household levels help them to reduce disaster risk and absorb the impacts of shocks without suffering permanent, negative impacts on their longer-term livelihood security. Adaptive capacity involves making proactive and informed choices about alternative livelihood strategies based on changing conditions. Interventions to improve adaptive capacity is aimed at improving the flexibility of HHs and communities to respond to longer-term social, economic, and environmental change. While, transformative capacity relates to

governance mechanisms, policies/regulations, infrastructure, community networks, and formal safety nets that are part of the wider system in which HHs and communities are embedded. Transformative capacity refers to system-level changes that enable more lasting resilience. Contextually relevant factors for each capacity were adapted based on the Yemeni context.

The Impact Assessment results showed that the overall endline resilience index was 4.0 (on a scale of 10), whereas the overall baseline resilience index of the comparable was 3.0 (on a scale of 10). The level of resilience capacities for targeted communities was 3.1, 5.5, and 3.5 for absorptive capacity, adaptive capacity, and transformative capacity respectively¹⁶. Whereas, in the baseline assessment, the average of surveyed groups with improved capacities was 2.4, 3.5, and 3.1 for absorptive capacity, adaptive capacity and transformative capacity respectively as depicted in the below figure. This shows immense improvement in the resilience index. Clearly, the endline results indicate enhanced disaster management, flexibility of HHs to changes, and access to basic services in the community. Superior development is especially seen in the adaptive capacity from 3.5 in the baseline report to 5.5 in the endline report.

The absorptive capacity of the households and communities in targeted districts is 3.1, which equals 31%. This means that the targeted communities were unable to absorb the shocks they were facing. This poor absorptive capacity is caused by factors such as the low regular income due to conflict, collapse of the economy at



Resilience Index with respect to Absorptive Capacity, Transformative Capacity, and Adaptive Capacity (Scale 0-10)

¹⁶ To perform the calculations conveniently, three critical values were used to represent different degrees: 0.33, 0.66 and 1 which were used to replace Poor, Average and Good, respectively.

large, and the suspension of salary payments. ERRY II played a vital role to enhance the absorptive resilience capacity of the communities by improving access to employment opportunities and access to income through the different components. For example, under the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) component, 19,499 participants in community assets rehabilitation received monthly cash transfers, benefiting over 136,493 direct beneficiaries to improve their access to food and immediate basic needs. Moreover, compared to the baseline assessment, a significant improvement in the household monthly income is observed, where the average of the household monthly income among beneficiaries is between 48,958 to 95,738 Yemeni Riyals.

The level of adaptive capacity of the targeted communities was around 5.5 which equals 55%, which has significantly increased compared to the baseline, which was 3.5. The poor adaptive capacity in the targeted communities was related to the human and physical capitals available in the communities. ERRY II has implemented various interventions that have impacted the adaptive capacity score of target populations. For instance, the project improved the livelihood and food security of 6,855 women and youth by participating in CfW activities, among whom over 5,000 were supported with grants to help them establish their own micro-businesses, benefitting over 28,000 indirect beneficiaries. Moreover, up to 3,500 individual beneficiaries benefited from the apprenticeship intervention and trained by ILO trainers through ILO's business training packages (MFB and I own a small business). Moreover, the physical capital was also considered when measuring the adaptive capacity, and it measures the different types of assets owned by the respondents in the targeted districts. The results on the physical capital shows that the group of beneficiaries seem to be better than non-beneficiaries in terms of owning assets such as houses, lands, productive assets, and livestock, which has also impacted the adaptive capacity score.

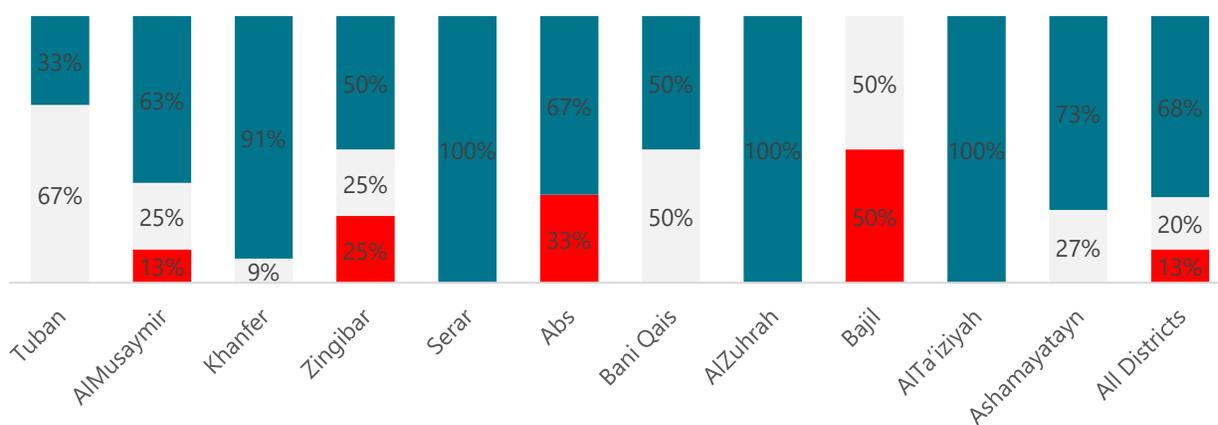
The overall transformative capacity for beneficiaries is around 3.5 which equals 35%, suggesting that the transformative capacity in the targeted areas is poor. This poor transformative capacity is related to poor access to markets where both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries could get crops, livestock, and other non-agricultural goods. As evidenced during the impact assessment process, ERRY II programme was able to move the needle in the transformative capacity pillar towards its improvement through the interventions the improved access to markets, basic services, and improved local governance and social cohesion. More specifically, 262 community/market assets were built and rehabilitated, 150 initiatives at the village level, 68 at the subdistrict level, and 8 at the district level were implemented to improve access to basic services and community

infrastructure. Also, 192 public facilities were solarized to resume the critical functions in schools, health centres and public offices.

Reduction In Frequency of Conflicts

According to the Impact Assessment findings, 68% of the respondents reported a decrease in the frequency of conflicts over shared services and natural resources such as water, lands, roads, markets, schools, and health centers. The figure below shows the percentage of target communities reporting reduction in frequency of conflicts in each district. Even though the attribute of these positive changes cannot be directly correlated with ERRY II, the scope and nature of the programme activities, where four conflict sensitivity scans were carried out, along with capacity building of 140 mediators to facilitate peaceful conflict resolution and gender sensitive priority needs as well as on the Do No Harm principle, 22 community dialogues supported by the programme and implemented 29 conflict-resolution initiatives, all indicate that there is a high probability that the programme directly have contributed to the reduction of the frequency of the conflict.

% of Target Communities Reporting Reduction in Frequency of Conflicts by District



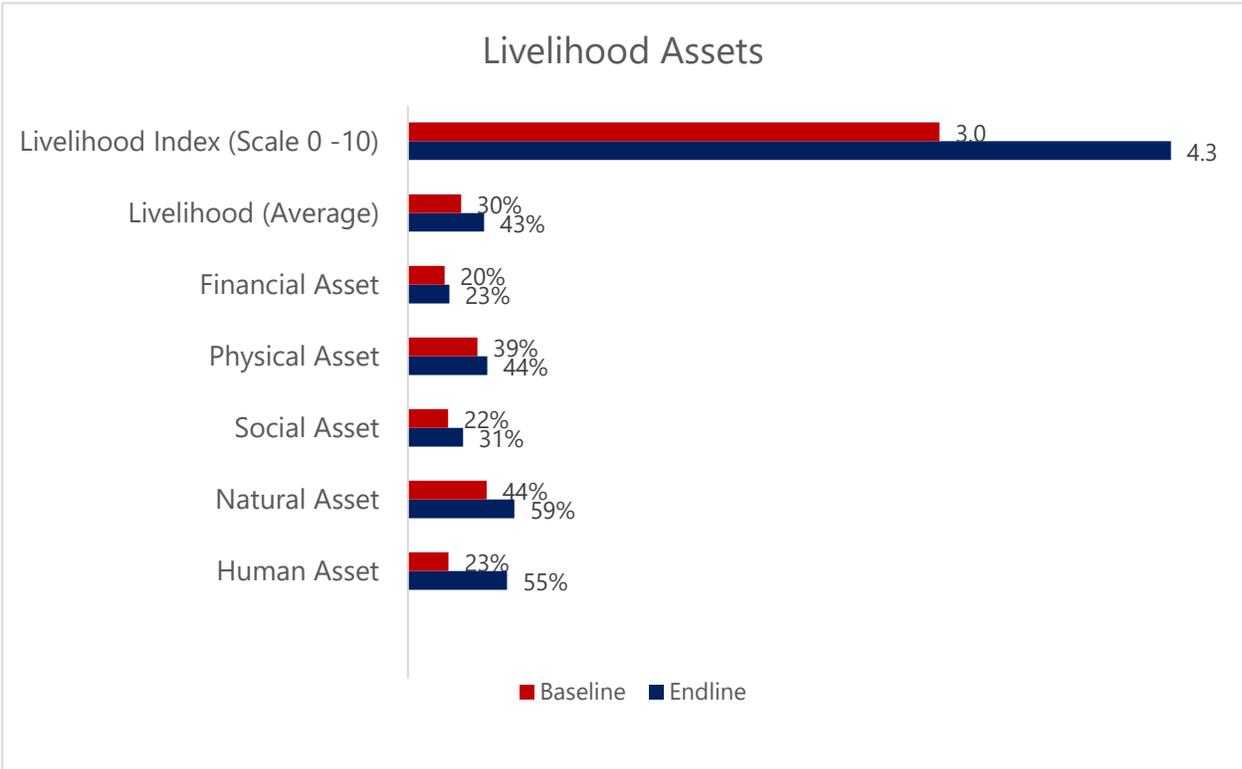
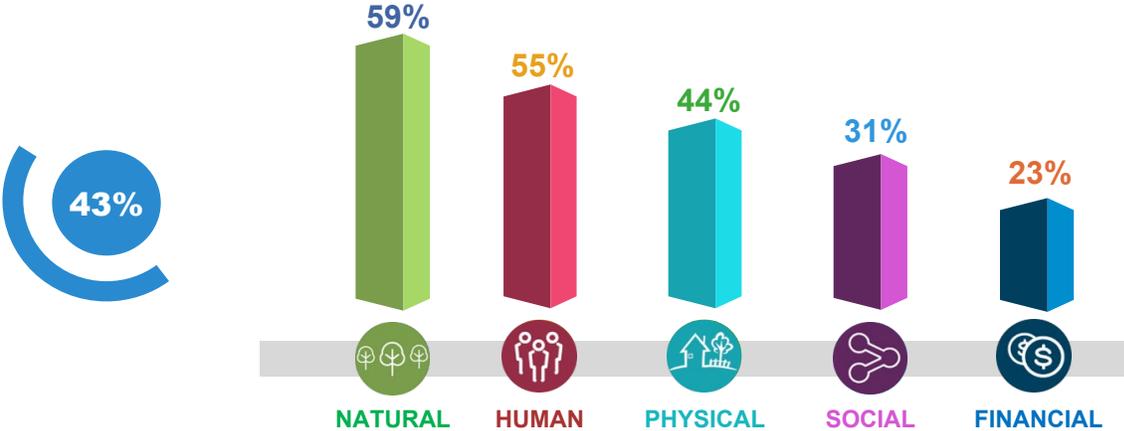
% of targeted communities reporting reduction in frequency of conflicts

Level of improved livelihoods and income in targeted households

The level of HHs' livelihood was measured through the Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF), an approach that tackles the issues that occurred with definite assets related to people's livelihood, namely 1) Social Assets, 2) Human Assets, 3) Natural Assets, 4) Physical Assets, and 5) Financial Assets. Different factors were adapted based on the Yemeni context to measure these five assets. The Impact Assessment results show that the average level of sustainable livelihoods for the targeted beneficiaries is 43%, which is not the best livelihood sustainability. However, it is an improvement from the baseline livelihood of 30%. There has been improvement in the different assets from baseline to endline. 59 % for natural assets

which is an increase from 44% in baseline. The least is 23% in financial assets which was 20% in the baseline analysis.

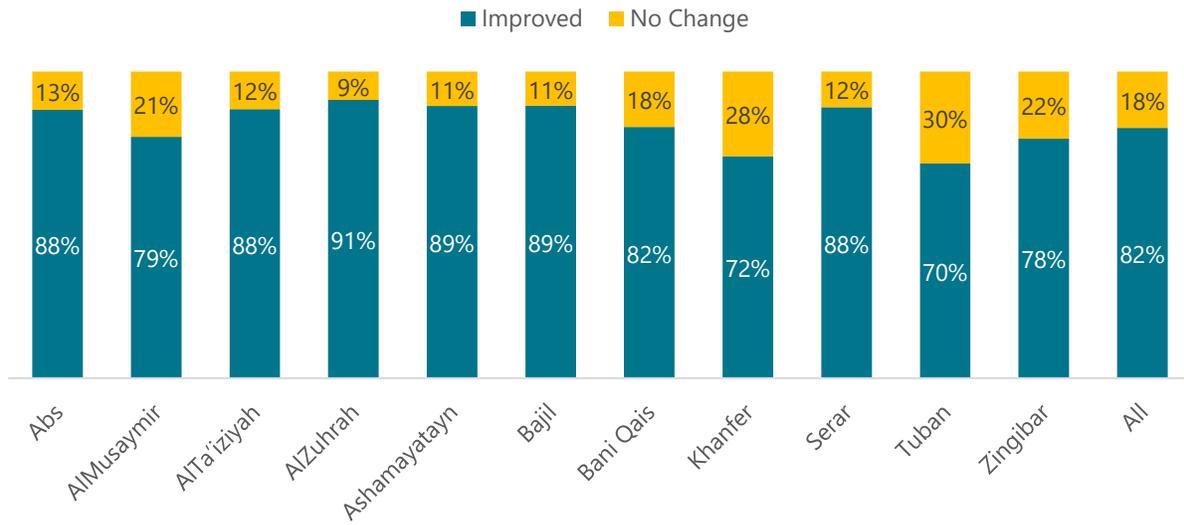
Average level of sustainable livelihoods-endline



Average level of livelihoods capital assets in targeted households

It is significant that 82% of survey respondents indicated that their income has improved after engagement in ERRY II activities compared to before joining the programme.

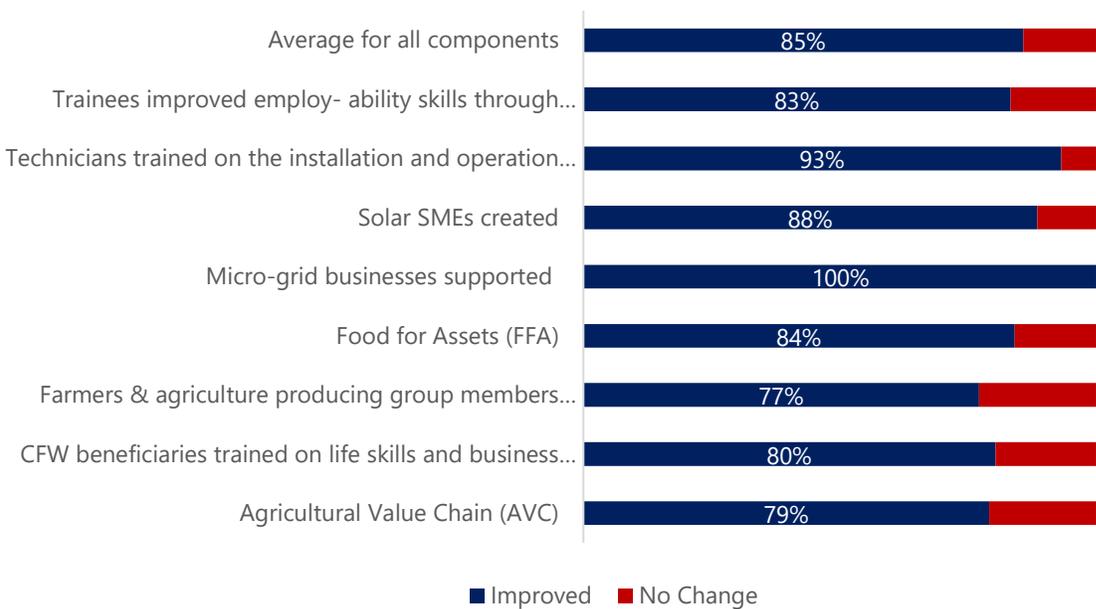
% of income improvement level compared to income before ERRY II



% of income improvement level compared to income before ERRY II

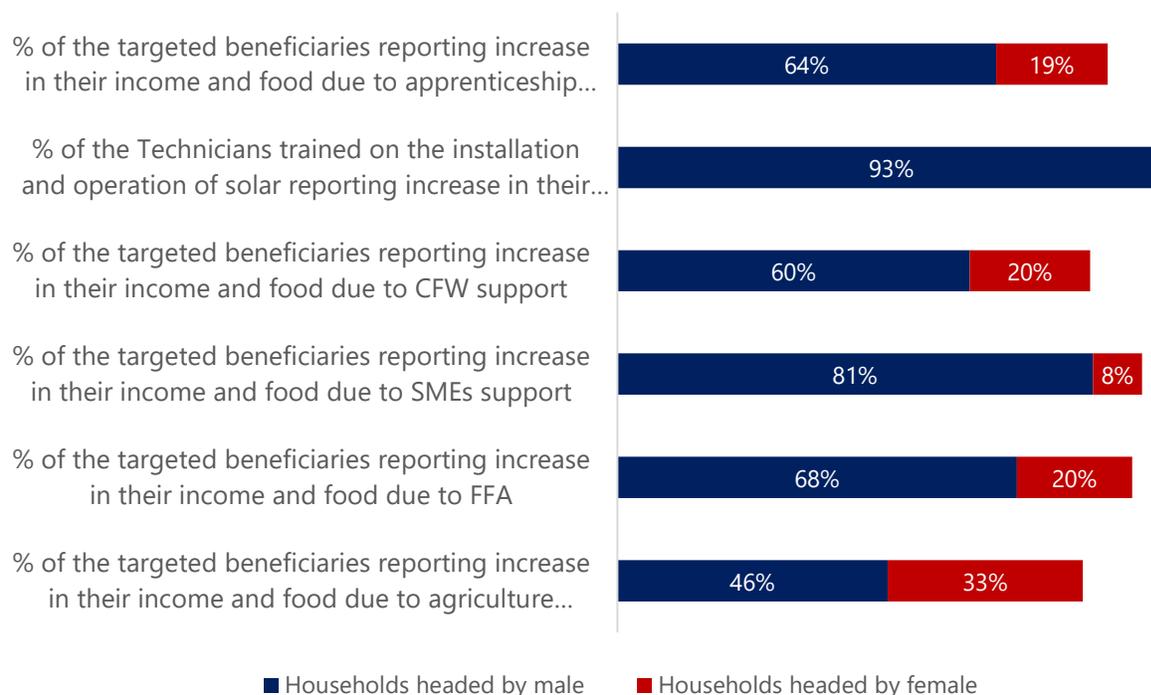
The impact assessment also reviewed the change in monthly income level per ERRY II component and it is significant, that the highest percentage increase in income was evidenced among the technicians, who have been supported with micro-grid businesses (100%), followed by technicians trained on the installation and operation of solar. Generally, all component beneficiaries reported increase in income.

Improvement in income



Noteworthy, that there is a difference in increase in income based on the gender of the household head. For instance, the highest share of female headed households reported improvement in their income was evidenced in Agricultural Value Chain component, while the SME support scheme least influenced on income level of female headed households.

Increase in Income per Component

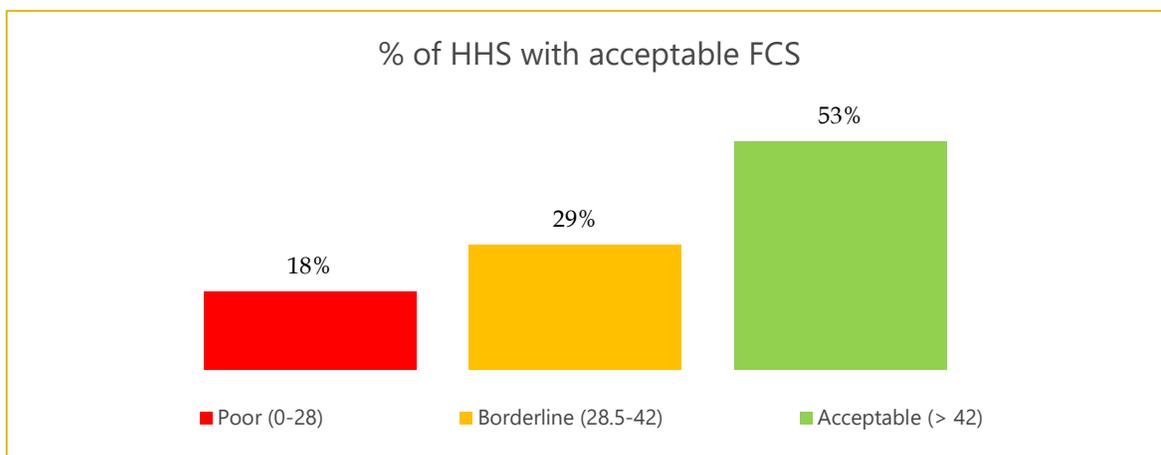


Food Security Level:

Food Consumption Score (FCS)¹⁷

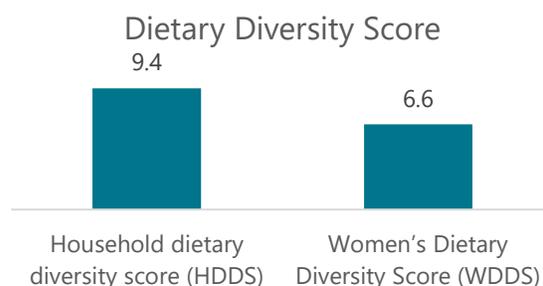
The FCS is used as proxy indicator to determine the status of food security in the targeted community, and it tells whether the food security in the community is acceptable (< 42), borderline (28.5-42), or poor (0-28). Overall, 53% of the targeted households reported an acceptable food consumption score, 29% at borderline and 18% poor food consumption score. Comparing the food consumption score against a proxy pre-assistance baseline, households across the targeted governorates reported consistently higher acceptable FCS at the endline than the pre-assistance baseline.

¹⁷ The FCS aggregates household-level data on the diversity and frequency of food groups consumed over the previous seven days, which is then weighted according to the relative nutritional value of the consumed food groups. For instance, food groups containing nutritionally-dense foods, such as animal products, are given greater weight than those containing less nutritionally dense foods, such as tubers. Based on this score, a household’s food consumption can be further classified into one of three categories: Poor (0-28), Borderline (28.5-42), Acceptable (>42).



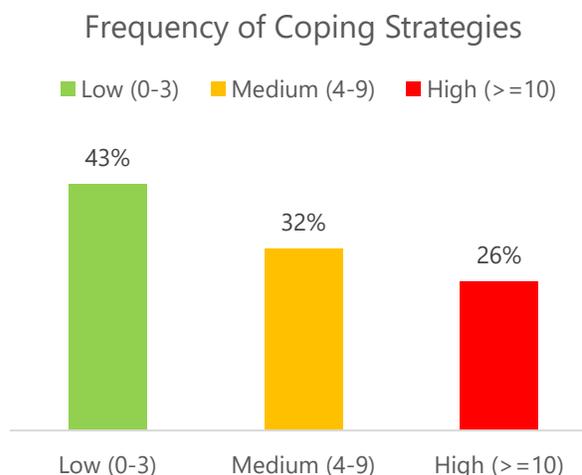
Moreover, the household dietary diversity score (HDDS), which reflects the economic ability of a household to access a variety of foods, was 9.4 while the women’s dietary diversity score (WDDS) is 6.6.

Noteworthy, that there was a minor difference in Dietary Diversity Score based on the gender of household head, where it was 9.38 for male-headed households and 9.31 for female headed households.



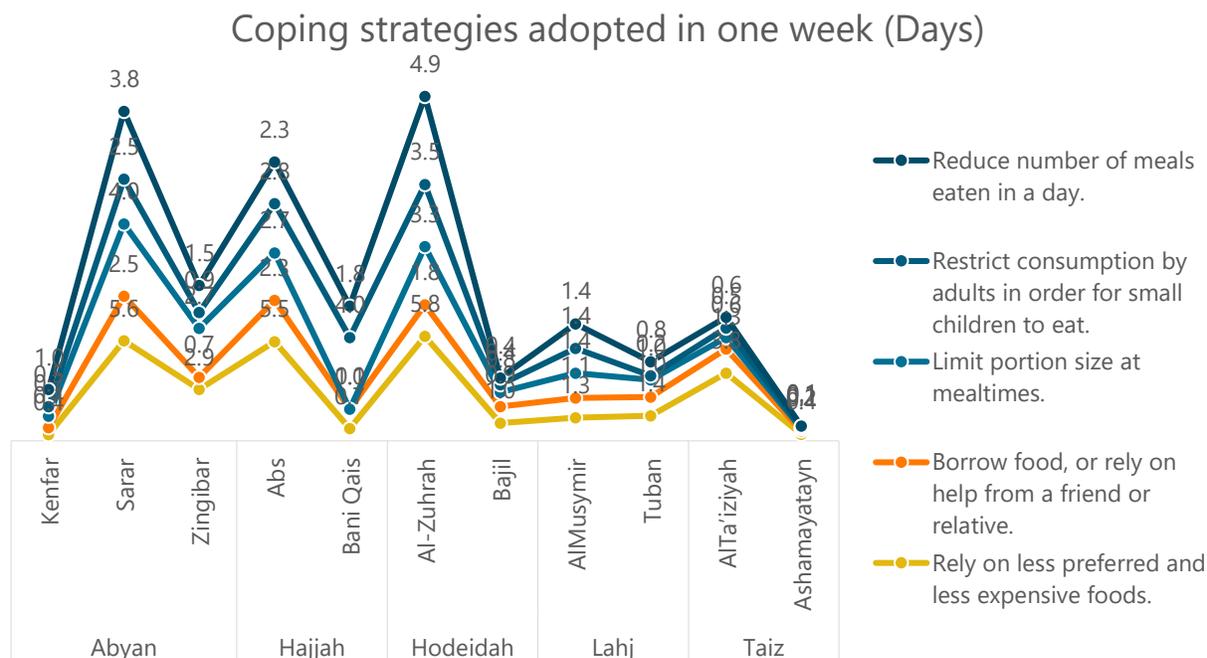
Households’ Coping Strategies Index

The Coping Strategies Index (CSI) is a tool that measures what people do when they cannot access enough food. The CSI tells whether the level of stress faced by a household due to a food shortage is low (0-3), medium (4-9) or high (>=10). Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries HHS were asked about how often they used that five short-term food-based coping strategies in situations in which they did not have enough food, or money to buy food, during the one-week period prior to the interview. 43% of households reported using crisis coping strategies. Results show that the frequency and severity of the food consumption-based strategies was high among 26% of HHS of the beneficiaries and medium among 32% households.



Moreover, when it comes to the coping strategies choices to adopt during food shortage, reducing the number of meals eaten in a day was found to be the first choice for targeted HHS. The next coping strategy is restricting consumption by adults for small children to eat, then limiting portion size at mealtimes, borrowing food, or relying on help from a friend or

relative, limiting portion size at mealtime, and relying on less preferred and less expensive foods. However, the percentage of HHs reported to have adopted coping strategies is higher in Hajjah and Al Hodeidah. These are the governorates among the targeted governorates most affected by the ongoing conflicts. As the intervention is in an emergency context, it is well-understood that the programme may not be able to boost this index highly.



Coping strategies adopted in one week

2.2 Progress of Implementation towards Outputs

Notwithstanding the crisis and challenges faced during the reporting period, ERY II joint programme has managed to support targeted communities and households to improve their resilience, food security, livelihoods, and economic empowerment. The programme, in cooperation with its implementing partners and counterpart institutions, delivered several important achievements as highlighted in the subsequent sections. The activities and results reported in this section were achieved in the implementation period March 2019 to February 2022. It's worth mentioning that SBA required all donor-funded projects/programme to be reviewed by the Supreme Council for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and International Coordination (SCMCHA), and permits needed to be issued in all stages of programme implementation, including for travel to project sites by the programme team, and activities implemented by IPs and Service Providers including selection, registration and training of beneficiaries and distribution of inputs and other activities.

Output 1: Community livelihoods, productive assets and food security are improved to strengthen resilience and self-reliance

Under this output, several income generation activities have been implemented to increase resilience and reduce food insecurity of crisis affected beneficiaries in the assisted communities. Vulnerable farming households improved their self-employment and access to income through the agriculture value chain. Short-term employment opportunities have been created by rehabilitating key community assets through the implementation of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities. The output has also contributed to improving access to income and markets for individuals who met their emergency needs and gained alternative livelihoods business skills. Beneficiaries were able to select businesses that

Summary of Key Achievements under Output1:

- 10,100 smallholder farmers provided with sorghum, millet and cowpeas seeds to produce staple cereal grains and livestock fodder.
- 3,052 farmers supported with tomato seeds, fertilizers, drip irrigation systems, and capacity building on tomato crop production and marketing.
- 500 coffee farmers were supported with inputs (coffee beans and coffee dryers) and FFS for coffee enterprise established.
- 25,740 livestock producers provided with livestock feeds (wheat bran, feed blocks, and molasses) and training to improve livestock productivity.
- 3,829 dairy producers, 90% of whom are women, supported with small assorted dairy equipment and capacity development.
- The skills and knowledge of 16,500 farmers upgraded through a comprehensive training programme on good agriculture practices, livestock fattening and health, and dairy products processing and marketing.
- 19,499 participants in Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities received monthly cash transfers benefiting 136,493 (18 percent of whom were women) direct beneficiaries to improve their access to food and immediate basic needs.
- 370 rural women farmers were trained on entrepreneurship skills
- 224 community-based assets were restored and/or established through FFA interventions improving targeted HHs and communities' access to basic services such as health centers, schools, and markets.
- Created emergency employment for 6,798 individuals through cash-for-work activities, rehabilitating 38 community/market assets, the CfW BNFs generated a combined income of around USD 407,880.
- 6,855 individuals received business and skill development training to established microbusinesses, out of whom 5,136 individuals have established microbusinesses and improved access to income \$100/month.
- 68 ToTs trained on the ILO's "I own a small business," targeting semiliterate beneficiaries.
- Up to 3,500 individuals benefited from Cash-for-Work activities – through trainings by ILO trainers on ILO business training packages (My First Business and I own a small business).
- 35 local trainers trained on ILO cooperative training package (THINK COOP & START COOP)
- 207 farmers & agriculture producing group members were trained on cooperatives; 35 local trainers trained on ILO cooperative training package (THINK COOP & START COOP).
- 15 participants were trained online on "business continuity planning and resilience".

suited their interests and capabilities while taking into account local market realities. The key achievements and results under output 1 are highlighted in the above summary.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress against targets		Remarks
			Achievement	%	
Output 1: Community livelihoods and productive assets are improved to strengthen resilience					
1.1: Skills developed, and food security improved for vulnerable farming households					
# of farmers provided with inputs to improve coffee value chain (disaggregated by gender)	10,000 in 2018	350	500	143%	Number of target beneficiaries was revised upwards in accordance with findings and recommendation of the agriculture value chain assessment conducted in 2019
# of farmers provided with inputs to improve cereal (sorghum, millet and legumes) chain (disaggregated by gender)		19,000	10,100	52%	No cereal (sorghum, millet, and legume) seeds distributed in northern Yemen. Community seed banks identified as alternative intervention to distribution of seeds. Construction of the seed banks not done because permits to undertake the activity was not granted by the authorities.
# of farmers provided with inputs to improve tomato chain (disaggregated by gender)		5,900	3,052	52%	Beneficiaries provided with tomato kits (seed, NPK fertilizer, neem oil and traps) in southern districts. No distribution to beneficiaries of NPK fertilizer, neem oil and traps in northern governorates. Tomato seeds not distributed due to ban of distribution of seeds and the other inputs not delivered by suppliers.
# of farmers benefited from FFS (disaggregated by gender)	7,495 small holders in 2018	6,500	4,284	66%	The target was not fully achieved due to slow beneficiaries' registration in southern Yemen and some activities not delivered in northern Yemen. No cereal FFS established in the northern governorates, About 60% members of FFS comprised of women
# of farmers supported to improve livestock productivity		25,000	25,740	103%	BNFs provided with animal feeds (wheat bran, feed blocks and molasses) 50% women
# of dairy producers supported with inputs (disaggregated by gender)	2206 in 2018	6,000	3,829	64%	Reported progress is for southern governorates only. Implementation in northern governorates were not completed. The inputs procured have been transferred to ERRYIII and will be distributed to ERRYII beneficiaries. 90% beneficiaries supported are women.
# of farmers trained on sorghum/millet, tomato, milk and coffee value chains, livestock fattening and health, dairy product processing and marketing (disaggregated by gender)	10,00 in 2018	25,000	16,500	66%	Number of women farmers trained estimated at 60%.
# of farmers trained on entrepreneurship skills and financial literacy	0	1,200	800	67%	Completed the training on ILO Entrepreneurship training package "I own a small business and My first business" and ILO cooperatives Think /stat Coops Reported progress is only for southern governorates.
# of rural farmers associations providing training to upgrade members' technical and entrepreneurship skill	0	80	100	125%	208 members of producing groups have been trained on ILO Cooperative's training package (THINK and Star COOPS).
Proportion of the targeted beneficiaries reporting increase in their income due to agriculture value chain support	0	70%	78%	111%	Average improved income due to agriculture value chain was found to be 78% (ERRY II Impact Assessment Report).
1.2: Livelihoods are stabilized, and community assets rehabilitated through providing short-term income support for vulnerable households and individuals (WFP and UNDP)					
# of participants in Food/Cash for Assets interventions	3,426 by 2018 through ERRY I	12,950	19,499	151%	

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress against targets		Remarks
			Achievement	%	
# of beneficiaries benefitting from FFA cash/food transfers	33,912 individuals by 2018 through ERRY I	90,650	136,493	151%	(18 percent of whom were women)
# of community-based assets restored and/or established (disaggregated by type)	371 assets by 2018 through ERRY I	325	224	69%	
Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	\$ 5,903,359 by 2018 through ERRY I	\$ 6,992,500	\$ 7,614,051	109%	More cashed transferred to beneficiaries with saved money from other operational activities
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base through FFA using Asset Benefit Index	0%	50 %	67%	134%	
# of community Market assets restored through 3x6	0 in 2018	70 by 2020	38	54%	Partially achieved due to limited markets identified for rehabilitation
# of beneficiaries participating in CFW activities through 3x6	0 in 2018	9,550	6,757	72%	
1.3: Sustainable livelihoods opportunities are created in the post-cash for work phase to support self-employment through entrepreneurship development for vulnerable households and individuals (UNDP, FAO and ILO)					
# of beneficiaries who received business development and life skills training	2,693 in 2018	9,550 by 2021	6757	71%	
# of ToTs trained on business training packages (MFB & semiliterate)	53	125	68	54%	
# of microbusinesses established and operational after 6 months	1,624 by 2018	4,974 (35% women, youth)	5136	103%	
# of targeted beneficiaries who have improved access to income, business competency and have improved their livelihoods (disaggregated by gender & age)	1,728 (70% of the targeted)	4,836 (90% of the targeted) by 2021	5136	106%	
% of beneficiaries who are able to graduate to sustainable livelihoods as a result of post-CfW activities of self-employment and employability		70%	69%	99%	ERRY II Impact Assessment Report
1.4: Sustainable livelihoods opportunities area created in the post-Cash for Work phase to support employability through on-the-job training (ILO).					
# of trainees with improved employability skills through informal apprenticeship scheme	600 in 2018	2,000	1,822	91%	
% of vulnerable youth/women reporting improved income at least three months after completion of the training	60%	70%	83%	119%	Average improved income due to agriculture value chain was found to be 83% (ERRY II Impact Assessment Report).
1.5: Private sector capacity is strengthened to contribute to emergency crisis response and job creation (UNDP, ILO, FAO)					
# of individuals from private sector and government institutions at district and governorate level build their capacity to develop and	0	90	15	17%	

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress against targets		Remarks
			Achievement	%	
implement participatory business continuity planning					
# of households provided with small-scale productive assets and training on marketing	0 in 2018	1,000 by 2022	1,200	120%	

Activity Result 1.1: Skills developed, and food security improved for vulnerable farming households through agricultural value chain development (FAO).

FAO contributed to the achievement of Result 1.1. through support to agricultural value chains. Activities conducted included:

- Supporting small-scale backyard sheep/goat fattening business (women constituted about 60% of target beneficiaries).
- Improving small-scale milk production, home processing and milk hygiene standards by supporting women, dairy producers & milk collectors (women constituting about 90% of beneficiaries).
- Promoting cereal production (sorghum, millet, and legumes) for enhanced food security.
- Improving production and marketing of tomatoes.
- Improving coffee production of selected smallholder coffee producers (pilot activities)
- Promoting sustainable water resource use in agriculture production.



The overarching strategy adopted for developing the agricultural value chains included:

- (1) provision of agriculture inputs and assets to smallholder beneficiary farmers (individuals or groups) included coffee processing, irrigation and dairy equipment, animal feeds, crop seeds (millet, sorghum, cowpea, tomato) and materials for biological control of pests in tomato crops.
- (2) training/awareness raising on good agriculture production (crop and livestock) practices, improved processing of milk and milk products and marketing techniques.

FAO applied the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) approach and built the capacity of farmers in adopting good agriculture practices increasing production and productivity. In the FFSs, small-holder producers tested, validated, and adopted good agriculture production and marketing practices resulting in increased production and livelihoods improvements for the direct beneficiaries.



The agriculture value chain activities were carried out in cooperation with several implementing partners, including government departments and NGOs. The government departments included the Directorate General of Animal Health and Veterinary Quarantines (DGAVQ), the Directorate General of Animal Extension and Media (DGAEM) and the Directorate General of Rural Women in Development (DGRWD). The NGO IPs included Steps Foundation for Civil Development (Steps), Bena Charity for Human Development (BCFHD), Tamdeen Youth Foundation (TYF), Assistance for Response and Development (ARD), Charitable Social and Developmental Foundation (MOZN), SADA Foundation for Building and Development, SARA Foundation for Sustainable Development and Yemen Association for Development and Environment (YADE).

Action 1.1.1: Identification of key agricultural value chain opportunities through market assessment and participatory community validation (FAO)

- A needs assessment of agriculture value chains was conducted in Abyan, Taizz and Lahj governorates in southern Yemen, which identified beneficiaries in subdistricts/villages of target districts.
- Target villages in same neighborhood were grouped for purpose of creating Village Agricultural Producer Groups (VAPGs).
- 22 VAPGs were formed in six districts in three governorates in southern Yemen.
- An agriculture value chain assessment report was produced and shared with key stakeholders

Action 1.1.2: Support farmers to improve the sorghum/millet value chain through provision of improved seeds and capacity building (FAO)

Sorghum, millet, and legumes are staple foods on which most food-insecure people depend. The actions taken to support cereal/legume production included provision of quality seeds (20 kg of sorghum, 20 kg of millet seed and 8 kg of legume) to each beneficiary farmer in Abyan and Lahj and 5 kg of legume seeds to beneficiary farmers in Ash Shamaytaan/Taiz.

The grains produced are consumed as food at household level and the stover (sorghum leaves and stalks left in the field after harvesting the grains) are collected and used/sold as feed/fodder for livestock. In the six districts of southern Yemen (Khanfir, Lawder, Zinjibar, Tuban, Tur Al Bahah and Ash Shaymaytyn) 7,750 beneficiaries received cereal and legume seeds as summarized in Table 1. Awareness on good cereal production practices was also provided to 10,100 beneficiary farmers during distribution of the inputs and follow-up on the use of the inputs.



In the northern districts of Al Mraweah, Az Zuhra, Bajil, Abs, Bani Qais and Attaiziah, no cereal seeds were distributed because of a ban by the Sana'a-based Authority (SBA) on distribution of any form of crop seeds by the humanitarian/development agencies to farmers.

Table 1: Number of farmers reached, and quantity of cereal kits distributed

Gov.	District	Cereal (sorghum, millet & legumes)		
		# BNFs		Seed (MT)
		Targeted	Reached	
Abyan	Khanfir	2,000	2,000	47.0
	Lawder	1,100	1,100	27.6
	Zingibar	1,000	1,000	27.0
Lahj	Tuban	1,500	1,500	55.6
	Tur Al Bahah	1,000	1,000	30.2
Taizz	Ash Shammaytayn	1,000	1,150	24.0
Total		7,600	7,750	211.4

The alternative intervention to cereal seed distribution agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI) in Sanaa and authorities in Hodeida governorate was the

Shoaiya, a beneficiary from Abs district testified, "We were suffering from many agricultural problems, old agricultural habits, some of which are wrong or very expensive, in addition to other natural factors that greatly affected agriculture in the Abs area, Hajjah governorate." She added that "the interventions of the Agricultural Value Chain Program have contributed to improving our living conditions, and we are now benefiting from the abundant production of farms in food, sale, access to money, and health and education services." (ERRY II Impact Assessment Report).

establishment of community seed banks. The community seedbanks were planned to enable farmers store/preserve seeds of local varieties adapted to the agro-ecological system/microclimates, thereby contributing to the conservation of local agrobiodiversity. However, due to the fact that permits were not issued in time for implementation of the activities and that the design of the seed banks, their technical approval by FAO and the procurement of a contractor to build the seed banks took longer than expected the construction of the planned seed banks and training of farmers and extension agents in the operation of the seed banks and seed production were not achieved.

Action 1.1.3: Support farmers to improve tomato value chains through provision of improved seeds, fertilizers, marketing, and capacity building (FAO)

This action addressed the critical issues of low production/productivity of tomato crops, losses due to pests and diseases (e.g., Tuta absoluta) and low skills and knowledge in increasing tomato productivity. The support provided included provision of tomato seeds, NPK fertilizer, neem oil for biological and pheromone traps for control of tomato pests and awareness training in tomato production. The following were delivered during the reporting period.



Southern target governorates (Abyan, Lahj and Taiz- AshShaymatyn district):

- A total of 2,492 beneficiaries in six districts (Khanfir, Lawder and Zingibar districts in Abyan governorate; Tuban and Tur Al Baha districts in Lahj governorate; and Ash-Shaymatyn district in Taiz governorate) were supported.
- 2,450 beneficiaries were provided with tomato seeds (100 BNFs in Ash Shamayatayn, 1,200 BNFs in Abyan and 1,150 BNFs in Tur al Bahaa), 2,000 beneficiaries were supported with neem oil and 1000 beneficiaries with pheromone traps.
- Drip irrigation systems were distributed to 40 contact farmers in the six southern districts and 60 were distributed in the northern districts to support pilot demonstrations on the use of drip irrigation for sustainable use of water for production and capitalize success in future expansion of the intervention.
- Awareness training on good agriculture practices on tomato production reached 2,492 tomatoes farmers.in Abyan, Lahj and Taiz (Ash Shamayatayn district) governorates.

Northern governorates (Al Hudaydah, Hajjah and Taiz-Al Ta'iziya district):

- Tomato kits (seed, fertilizer, traps, and neem oils were not delivered to beneficiaries in the ERRY II districts. The action was not delivered because of the ban on seed distribution and non-delivery of fertilizer and other inputs by FAO suppliers. The PO for this fertilizer has been transferred/moved to ERRY III. It will be distributed to beneficiaries of ERRY III.
- 60 contact farmers were provided with drip irrigation systems. The contact farmers will be the focal points for training/demonstration of drip irrigation system on sustainable water use for crop production to other farmers in the area.

Gov.	District	Tomato Kits					
		# BNFs Targeted	# BNFs Reached	Seed (can)	Fertilizer (MT)	Drip irrigation(kit)	Neem/ Pheromone (kit)
Abyan	Khanfir	800	800	800	28	10	300
	Lawder	200	200	200	7	5	100
	Zingibar	200	200	200	7	5	100
Lahj	Tuban	1000	1010	952	35	10	300
	Tur Al Bahah	150	150	150	5.25	5	100
Taizz	Ash Shammaytayn	100	100	100	3.5	5	100
Total		2,450	2,460	2402	85.75	40	1000

A total of 30 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) for tomato enterprises were established with the involvement of 700 tomato farmers in both northern and southern governorates. A total of 360 sessions on learning and knowledge sharing on appropriate tomato production practices, post-harvest handling and marketing were conducted.

Assia, a local farmer, confirms that the lack of support for farmers and the high prices have affected them greatly in recent years. The intervention has had a significant impact on improving agriculture production through correct methods of cultivating the land and selecting seeds, and the use of locally made and natural fertilizers. She said, "The program in which I participated and learned modern methods of farming positively impacted on production on my small farm, now providing me with sufficient food, and I sell the surplus to the local market."

Assia learned the skills of making natural fertilizers from the local environment and using it in a proper way for crops, which helped save money and protected the land and created a safe environment for agriculture.

Action 1.1.4: Support farmers to improve livestock productivity through provision and development of feed resources, fodder, and capacity building (FAO)

To deliver on the action, the activities planned included distribution of fodder choppers, fodder seeds and training on fodder production and processing. These were not delivered for the following reasons:

- Fodder seeds (Alfalfa and Rhode grass): due on ban of distribution of seeds in SBA controlled areas, fodder seeds were not distributed in northern districts. The plan to move the consignment of fodder seeds to the IRG areas and distribute the seeds in Tuban and Tur Al Baha districts was not implemented because SBA delayed issuing the movement permit and the seed expired when still in the store. No new procurement of fodder seeds for the southern districts was made.
- Choppers: Since the cost of each unit of choppers was more than USD 1500, FAO rules required the item to be categorized under assets which, in turn, required a budget revision. The budget revision was not cleared by FAO HQ and EU, so the activity could not be carried out.



The implemented activities contributed to increasing livestock productivity manifested in increased milk production, weight gain and improved survival and flock size. In addition, the action addressed problems of poor livestock feeding due to shortage poor quality through training and high prices feeds (concentrates and fodders).

Action 1.1.5: Support farmers to improve livestock productivity through provision of veterinary services and a vaccination campaign.

Pestes des petits ruminant (PPR) and sheep/goat pox (SGP) are diseases that affect sheep and goats and are endemic in Yemen. Outbreak of these diseases cause massive disruption to the livestock subsector with serious socio-economic consequences due to high morbidity and mortalities resulting in production losses and reduced livestock market value. Disease outbreak situations result in increased food insecurity and nutrition vulnerability of livestock-dependent families.



The situation was handled through organizing and conducting vaccination campaigns aimed at prevention and control of PPR and SGP, combined with treatment of sheep and goats against internal and external parasites. The campaigns were conducted in three governorates (Abyan, Lahj and Taiz). In the campaigns, total of 509,254 sheep/goats were

vaccinated and dewormed and 33,464 households reached with animal health services (vaccination and treatment).

Serum samples for Laboratory analysis were collected during the vaccination campaigns for later analysis to determine effectiveness of the vaccination campaigns in terms of level of protection against PPR reached after the vaccination exercise. The serum samples were collected and stored in cold rooms pending analysis. At the time of writing this report the sample was not yet analysed due to the fact that there was a delay in obtaining the clearance on procurement of the reagents from the MAI which would have been used to analyse the samples.

Action 1.1.6: Support smallholder dairy farmers to improve milk production through provision of small dairy equipment and capacity development, including empowering female-headed households to process and market improved traditional dairy products (FAO)

The intervention enabled beneficiaries (over 90% females) engage in dairy value chain activities. The categories of beneficiaries supported included individual women dairy farmers, small women dairy groups (100% women), pioneer women groups and milk processing centres (mixed groups).

Assorted dairy equipment provided to the different categories of beneficiaries. In addition, individual beneficiaries under different categories of beneficiaries (individuals, small women dairy groups and pioneer dairy groups) were provided with animal feeds (wheat bran, feed blocks and molasses) which supported increased milk production. Beneficiaries were also trained in appropriate dairy practices namely, animal feeding, milking techniques, milk hygiene and handling, milk processing and marketing milk and dairy products. 5,662 beneficiaries were reached with various support and engaged in dairy value chain development (see Table 1).



PPR and SGP vaccination exercise in Abyan governorate



Table 3: Dairy value chains: type of inputs provided and number of BNF categories reached per district (Pioneer Women Groups (PWGs), Small Women Groups (SWGs), Individuals, and Dairy Milk Centres)

Parameter	At Ta'iziyah	Ash Shamayatayn	Abs	Bani Qays	Khanfir	Lawdar	Zingibar	Tuban	Tur AlBahah	Grand Total
Total Qty distributed	14,616	1,678	14,040	14,130	2,137	1,147	2,579	4,429	1,392	56,148
# Sub-districts targeted	5	3	7	5	1	3	1	3	5	33
# Villages targeted	11	65	68	68	27	6	17	26	10	298
# targeted individuals	335	162	340	321	220	200	250	200	254	2,282
# targeted Pioneer Women Groups (PWGs)	1	2	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	10
# targeted PWGs BNFs	10	20	0	0	20	0	20	60	0	130
# targeted Small Women Groups (SWGs)	20	20	20	20	30	5	30	98	5	248
# targeted SWGs BNFs	60	60	60	79	90	15	90	294	15	763
# targeted centers	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	0	9
# BNFs benefited from targeted centers	409	322	400	406	420	295	465	753	359	3,829

Success Story – dairy value chain

We are 15 members, all women of Saber Milk Center in Lahj. We are closely knit group operating the centre which has flourished because of close cooperation of the members. With support of FAO which provided dairy equipment (packaging bottles, milk cans, solar-powered air conditioners to save operating expenses, and linkage to central market) and training, we have been able to grow and expand.

We started with a small capital raised through initial members’ own contributions through an established saving fund by a member paying monthly contributions. We started by buying milk from local farmers or member’s own farms and processing milk into various by-products and marketing small quantities of milk and dairy products. We have expanded the milk processing and diversified by setting up grocery stores as outlets for marketing milk and other products from the centre. We are making daily profit of about 12,000 Yemeni riyals per day from the sale of milk and milk products processed through the Saber Milk Centre.

As the results of hard work and working together, members of Saber Milk Centre have improved. The standard of living of respective member’s household have improved. Most importantly, nutrition of our children has improved even in midst of current economic challenges our country is going through.

Our plan is to establish new grocery stores in Al-Houta district of Aden governorate to increase sale and profit margins of the centre. The expansion will require a means of transportation for the product (Tuk Tuk), solar energy and solar-powered air conditioners to improve working conditions, maintain products, increase productivity, and thus obtain more profit. – this is our drive for scaling up.

Action 1.1.7: Empower female-headed households to develop small-scale backyard sheep/goat fattening businesses by providing small equipment, feed, vaccines, drugs, marketing facilities and capacity building (FAO)

The action targeted mainly women involved in fattening small ruminants (sheep/goats) for the market and fetch good price. The support involved provision of animal feeds (wheat bran, feed blocks and molasses). Sheep/goats are an important source of income for rural and peri-urban smallholder farmers enabling them to meet immediate family needs mainly food and other household expenditures. Most of the beneficiaries supported were women, who contributed to their economic empowerment. In all, 11,192 female BNFs in 12 districts were provided with wheat bran, feed blocks and molasses. Table 5 elaborates the level of achievements.

Table 4: Fattening value chains: type of inputs provided and number of BNFs reached

Number of BNF Farmers supported with livestock feeds			
<i>Wheat bran</i>	<i>Feed block</i>	<i>Molasses</i>	<i>Training</i>
21,315	22,815	22,115	21,143

Livestock improvement from FFS intervention

Smallholder livestock owners may fail to grow their herd or increase productivity (milk production and/or fattening) because of limited knowledge of effective animal husbandry practices. The life of Hajja Ali Yahya Suleiman aged 30, from Al-Hajar village in Zingibar district, Abyan Governorate, represents the situation of many smallholder livestock owners in Yemen. There was no benefit from keeping livestock as her livestock did not produce much milk and the little produced was not of high quality.

Hajja, a mother of three, enrolled as a member of Farmer Field School (FFS) on livestock feeding. She testified thus, "I discovered recently that my livestock did not produce much milk because I was not feeding them in the right way. That was the reason my cows gave little milk and of quality". She further said, "I did not give that matter much attention but now I have learned the good practices of raising livestock and making dairy products."

Hajja said there are knowledge gaps, reason farmers continue to use methods which do not bring good results. "I realized that lack of experience and knowledge of livestock rearing methods were the obstacles holding back my business", said Hajja. Thanks to her participation in the FFS, during which she acquired knowledge and skills improved animals' feeding, cleaning the barns and milking the cows in the right way and time. As a result, her milk production has improved.

Hajja now benefits from her diary business. She uses the products she makes to feed her

Action 1.1.8: Support farmers to improve coffee value chain productivity and quality (FAO)

Assessment of water infrastructures for coffee production was conducted in Al Haymah Ad Dakhlyia. Five water structures used by farmers for coffee production were identified for rehabilitation. However, the rehabilitation work was not done due to some disagreement on the wells identified for rehabilitation. Moreover, the local authority demanded that more wells than planned should be rehabilitated. This request could not be accommodated as the available budget could not cover the extra costs. This resulted in the blocking of the rehabilitation of the identified wells by the authorities.

Inputs for targeted coffee farmers, coffee dryers and coffee beans sorting machines were identified in consultation with the farmers. A total of 250 coffee dryers distributed to target farmers – one coffee dryer shared between two farmers. 500 coffee farmers provided with neem oil for control of coffee diseases/pests. In addition, 10 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) for coffee established and sessions on analysis of coffee production from the farmers' perspective, set up a business enterprise, and learning use of equipment to improve coffee quality were conducted.

A proposed in-depth study of coffee value chain aimed at identifying opportunities, requirements for value chain development including value addition and marketing was not carried out the long procurement process was completed in time before end of the project. Moreover, issue with the MAI on who to conduct the study was unresolved to allow the study to be conducted.

Action 1.1.10: Upgrade skills and knowledge of farmers/women through comprehensive programme of training, farmer field schools and extension materials and demonstrations (FAO)

The action aimed to organize 6500 farmers (women and men) into 200 FFSs groups and facilitate learning and knowledge sharing on good agriculture practices on cereal (sorghum, millet, and legumes) and tomato production; good animal husbandry practices focusing on milk production, milking practices, milk hygiene, processing of traditional dairy products and marketing; and livestock fattening, animal health, farm management and fodder production (for male farmers).



171 FFS established with average of 25 farmers per FFS. Total of 4,284 farmers enrolled and participated in learning and knowledge sharing through FFS session. The number of FFS established and number of smallholder farmers involved represented 86% and 66% achievement, respectively. Women constituted 60 percent of members of the FFS groups. The number of FFS established and smallholder farmers involved, and type of enterprises are detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Farmer Field Schools: Number of FFS established and number of smallholder farmers engaged in different agricultural enterprises

Gov	District	FFS Fattening		FFS Dairy		FFS Tomato		FFS Cereal		FFS Coffee	
		# FFS	# BNFs	# FFS	# BNFs	# FFS	# BNFs	# FFS	# BNFs	# FFS	# BNFs
Ta'iz	At Ta'iziyah	3	74	4	106	2	52	2	43	0	0
Ta'iz	Ash Shamayatayn	2	50	5	125	3	75	3	75	0	0
Hajjah	Abs	3	75	4	100	2	50	2	50	0	0
Hajjah	Bani Qays	4	100	6	150	4	100	4	100	0	0
Al Hodeidah	Az Zuhrah	4	100	8	200	2	50	6	150	0	0
Sana'a	Al Haymah Ad Dakhiliyah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	250
Abyan	Khanfir	4	100	2	50	4	100	4	100	0	0
Abyan	Lawdar	2	50	2	50	3	75	3	75	0	0
Abyan	Zingibar	2	50	3	75	3	75	3	75	0	0
Lahj	Tuban	4	100	10	250	4	100	4	100	0	0
Lahj	Tur Al Bahah	2	50	2	50	3	75	3	75	0	0
Al Hodeidah	Al Marawi'ah	8	194	13	340	0	0	0	0	0	0
		38	943	59	1,496	30	752	34	843	10	250

CALLS FOR INCREASED SUPPORT TO YEMEN’S AGRICULTURE SECTOR AS FAO MARKS WORLD FOOD DAY IN YEMEN

Under ERRY II Joint Programme, The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) joined the Ministry of Agriculture in Yemen to celebrate World Food Day at a colorful event held at the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences in Lahj Governorate. The event, commemorated under the theme «Our actions are our future - better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life», was graced by the Governor of Lahj & the deputy minister for Agriculture and Production Development Sector, among other government officials from the governorate.



The exhibition pavilions featured success stories of improved agriculture value chains from interventions implemented by FAO under ERRY II Joint Programme.

Under the programme, FAO supported dairy producers, mainly women, with modern dairy processing equipment, provided in tandem with training in food standards and hygiene and in how to make a wider variety of dairy products such as baladi cheese – a popular white cheese commonly used in Yemeni dishes but previously imported. The World Food Day celebrations gave these women a chance to tell the success stories of their thriving dairy businesses, as well as to promote the various dairy products that they are now producing.



Human Interest Story of Women Empowerment

Women Empowerment – Pivotal for economic recovery. The ordinary Yemeni bears the brunt of the conflict which broke out in 2014. Yemenis struggle to eke out a living with limited opportunities and resources. The conflict has dimmed prospects for gainful employment for most of the people. Private businesses, which would have been safety nets for those failing to secure gainful employment, have not been spared either as the harsh environment has seen entrepreneurs closing shop.

This goes to show how fragile the situation is, and has a bearing on livelihoods, in a country where an estimated 15.6 million people live in extreme poverty. Many more, particularly those living in rural areas,



face the risk of famine. These were the conditions that Hajja Ali Yahya Suleiman, 30 years old, faced. She hails from Al-Hajar village in Zingibar, Abyan Governorate.

Hajja says that the situation was untenable as, despite working hard on a rented piece of land together with her husband, they faced a plethora of challenges. “We could not afford diesel or provide fertilizers for crops. Besides, the farm rent was increasing constantly,” she says. She adds that in some cases, they ended up selling their livestock to meet immediate family needs.

Besides the unrewarding field activities, Hajja says she also tried her hand at dairy processing, something she saw her mother doing when she was growing up. “I used to milk my livestock to feed my children and give what was left to the calves,” Hajja says. For five years she was producing a variety of dairy products including Laban, ghee, yogurt and cheese but the returns were not pleasing. No one was buying and she ended up giving these for free.

"I never thought I would be able to sell my products and make profit out of them. I had never imagined it could have improved our livelihood," she adds.

Things took a turn for the better, thanks to Hajja's participation in the 'eye opening' Farmer Field School (FFS) under programme funded by the European Union (EU) and Swedish International Development Assistance (SIDA) called '*Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen*' (ERRY II).



"I discovered (after participating in the FFS) that my livestock did not produce much milk because I was not feeding them in the right way. That was the reason my cattle gave little milk that was not of good quality," Hajja said.

"I did not give that matter much attention but now I have learned the good practices of raising livestock and making dairy products."

Hajja said there were knowledge gaps and that is the reason why farmers continued to use methods which do

not bring good results. "I realized that lack of experience and knowledge of livestock breeding methods were the obstacles holding back my business," said Hajja. Thanks to her participation in the FFS, Hajja improved how she fed the animals, cleaning the barns and milking the cows in the right way. Resultantly, her milk production has improved.



Hajja now benefits from her dairy business.

She uses the products she makes to feed her children, and she also helps her husband provide for the family and meet its needs. "I am now dependent on dairy processing as a source of income," she says. "I feel so satisfied because I reaped the benefits of my hard work; my life has significantly improved because of it."

Under the ERRYII project, FAO supported female dairy producers, improving their livelihoods, productive assets, and food security to achieve sustainable development.

Action 1.1.11: Rural farmers and rural farmers' associations have been trained on entrepreneurship skills, market information and financial literacy in selected value chains and related sectors so that they can provide opportunities for members to upgrade technical and entrepreneurship skills.

Action 1.1.12: Provide training to women engaged in rural agriculture on business development services, marketing skills, savings schemes, diversification of livelihoods. (ILO & FAO)

Needs assessment:

In collaboration with FAO, the ILO conducted a needs assessment of cooperative enterprises and other similar producer organizations, as well as cooperative support organizations (i.e. cooperative business development service providers) operating in the project's target governorates. The needs assessment examined the ability of these informal producer organizations to form cooperative enterprises. A special focus was placed on agricultural crop value chains (coffee, sorghum/millet, and tomato); livestock value chains; and dairy products derived from sheep and goat. As per the assessment recommendations, ensuring the sustainability and institutionalization of cooperative work was seriously considered from the beginning of the project implementation process.

The assessment recommended that should implement two type of training package based on the needs and type of the beneficiaries as follow: 1- The Producing groups which formed by FAO in the selected value chains could be trained in how to improve and sustain their work through coalescing or transforming into former cooperatives. The training materials would focus on ILO Think.COOP and Start.COOP. 2- individual rural women farmers could improve their knowledge on entrepreneurship and marketing skills so they can open and manage their own businesses and ensure sustainable income. The entrepreneurship training package could be "I Own a Small Business" and "My First Business" according to beneficiaries' education level.

Selection and adaptation of the training packages:

➤ For cooperatives training:

It was necessary to develop and adapt training manuals, as well as to increase the number and capacity of national trainers who could deliver the courses. The project achievements under this output are listed below.

- The project adapted the ILO's Think.coop and Start.COOP training manuals to better fit the Yemeni context. Think.COOP and Start.COOP have been developed as low-cost, user-friendly training tools for those interested in establishing and launching a cooperative. The manual incorporated technical content from various ILO cooperative training tools as well as peer-to-peer, activity-based learning methodology from the ILO's Community-Based Enterprise Development (C-BED) program. Think.COOP offers basic knowledge about cooperatives. The Start.COOP modules focused on the decisions that must be made at each stage to increase the chances of success.
- The selection of national trainers successfully completed. The selection criteria considered how well the project and training objectives match, as well as how to ensure access to qualified trainers who can assist producers' groups in forming cooperatives

in the targeted governorates in a way that integrates with ILO and FAO field activities. The trainers were identified in collaboration with national cooperative organizations such as Agricultural Cooperatives Unions (ACU), Ministry of Agriculture offices, and agriculture institutes in the target governorates in question.

- Two ToTs (Training of Trainers) of eight days each have been completed. Thirty-five (35) national trainers were trained in two groups (one in Sanaa and one in Aden). To carry out the learning activities in accordance with the ILO-approved training manual, the lead trainer and national facilitator employed a variety of interactive tools, facilitation techniques, and training aids.

➤ **For entrepreneurship training**

- Based on an analysis of the target group, the project chose to use the "I own a small business" training packages rather than the proposed "Get Ahead" training packages. The "I own a small business" training program aims to equip women who engaged in agriculture about business development services, marketing practices and product promotion, saving schemes, and livelihood diversification, among other things.
- The ILO held a TOT workshop for 68 trainers to increase the number of trainers qualified to deliver the "I Own a Small Business", training package which intended for semiliterate people. To move forward with activity implementation during COVID-19, the ILO managed to hold the TOT workshops in a hybrid format, combining pre-recorded sessions, online / live sessions, and working sessions with local trainers.

Training for direct beneficiaries:

➤ **Selection of the beneficiaries:**

- ILO contracted with SMEPS to implement and deliver the training for direct beneficiaries in target governorates (Lahj , Abyan and Taiz) for 600 individual rural women in entrepreneurship training packages and at least 45 producer's groups (200 members) to be trained in cooperatives training packages.
- ILO in coordination with FAO developed selection criteria which helped in selection both type of beneficiaries (individual rural farmer women and agricultural producing groups members).
- FAO provided ILO with list of 949 rural women and framers members participated in dairy, fattening and tomato production was submitted to ILO to be trained in cooperatives and entrepreneurship training training packages. The list included members of 100 producer's groups formed by FAO and individual rural women and farmers have been selected for the training
- Based on verification of list provided by FAO, it was noticed that some beneficiaries

are not comply with provided criteria to benefit from the training and some other information should be corrected. So , number of versions for the lists of beneficiaries between FAO and ILO and FAO IPs has been made to improve quality of lists. Due to time constraint and limited number beneficiaries in the target governorates (Lahj , Abyan and Taiz) so IL accept the list of 600 individual women and 200 members of producing groups with consideration further field verification by ILO IP (SMEPS) will also filter the final list .

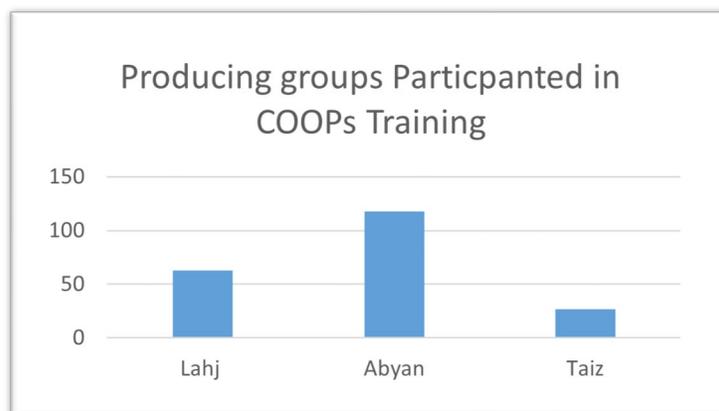
- ILO through SMEPS, conducted field verification and assessed the list in the target governorates. The final verified list which includes only 393 individual women and 223 members of producing groups approved by ILO to be trained.

➤ **Delivering the training**

Think.Coop and Start.Coop:

The programme completed training of 208 Participants selected from agricultural producer groups on the adapted training tools “Think.Coop and Start.Coop”. The training conducted by ILO trainers for 12 working days. The training focused on providing the participants with required knowledge which help them to improve their work through establishing and launching a cooperative. At the end of the 12days, the participants are expected to know:

- what a cooperative is (values and principles, differences from other forms of organizations and enterprises etc.) ,
- the specific benefits and challenges related to cooperative model compared to other types of enterprises or economic organizations; and
- Be able to make an informed and conscious decision of whether a cooperative might be a suitable business option for the participant.
- Identify the core members of the cooperative
- Define cooperative business idea
- Research the feasibility of cooperative business idea
- Prepare cooperative business plan
- Decide on the organizational set-up of cooperative



Based on the training, the participants worked in groups to develop ideas for their potential cooperatives, Research the feasibility of business idea and drafted business plan.

Entrepreneurship training:

The programme completed training of 370 of 600 Participants selected from individual rural women and farmers on the ILO training entrepreneurship “I Own a Small Business” and “My First Business”.



Note: As third installment has been delayed so implementation undertaken only in south governorates considering that the implementation in the north it will take more time in getting permits from SCMCHA. In addition, FAO’s implementation delayed in the north and the intervention relay on FAO BNFs.

Activity Result 1.2: Livelihoods are stabilized, and community assets rehabilitated through labour intensive emergency employment for vulnerable households and individuals. (WFP and UNDP)

WFP's activities were designed and implemented to mainly contribute to the first output of the joint programme – **Community livelihoods, productive assets and food security are improved to strengthen resilience and self-reliance**. For that, the interventions aimed at enhancing food security and livelihood status of the targeted households and communities by investing in creating/rehabilitating productive assets and skill development trainings. All asset creation/rehabilitation activities and skill/income generation trainings were implemented through WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food Assistance for Trainings (FFT).

FFA seeks to provide a household transfer to cover the food consumption gap of moderately food insecure households, while improving access to and use of functional natural and physical assets by targeted food-insecure communities, including women, youth, and vulnerable groups. Assets aim at restoring food systems, increasing agricultural production, increasing protection against natural shocks, and strengthening access to markets and social services. FFT seeks to build and strengthen human capital, especially women and youth through vocational/skill trainings such as crafts (sewing & tailoring), literacy and managerial courses, and incense production and hair dressing.

WFP implemented its activities, in partnership with their IPs, in thirteen districts across five governorates. Approximately 136,493 people (18 percent of whom were women) participated in the construction and rehabilitation of 224 assets. As a result, more than 160,000 people indirectly benefitted from the assets created and rehabilitated. Approximately USD 6.9 Million was transferred to the targeted beneficiaries with the aim of supporting their immediate food security needs.



More specifically below are the key achievements made by WFP during the implementation of its resilience and livelihoods activities under ERRY II:

- Supported the construction and rehabilitation of 88 water harvesting schemes which includes the construction and rehabilitation of dams, water channels, ponds, water tanks, wells and cisterns etc. The completion of these projects has increased more than 74,000 people's access and availability to water for drinking and irrigation purposes.
- supported the construction and rehabilitation of 102 road projects with the total

length of more than 170 km. The completion of the road projects has increased access to markets, water sources, schools, hospitals, and other basic services for more than 18,700 people.

- 31 school buildings were constructed and rehabilitated. The construction of new classrooms has accommodated more students in better building facilities. This has also contributed to increasing new enrolment in the schools.
- Implemented 11 sanitation projects related to the construction of public latrines as well as sewage system rehabilitation to promote the health of target communities and to prevent contamination of the environment. More than 10,000 people have benefited from the sanitation projects.
- Implemented 9 land reclamation/preparation projects to support agricultural sector and to contribute to protecting environment.
- Constructed 10 Shelters benefiting more than 8,000 IDPs.
- Rehabilitated 3 Health facilities so that these health facilities can continue serving people through clean and usable buildings.



WFP implemented its FFA and FFT activities, in a close coordination with the authorities and the participating UN agencies, in 13 districts across five governorates of the country. Below is the table reflecting WFP’s coverage for ERRY II implementation.

Table 6: WFP Target Districts

Governorate	Districts
Al-Hudaydah	Bajel, Az Zuhrah, and Al Marawi’ah
Hajjah	Bani Qais, Abs, and Aslem
Abyan	Khanfar, Zingibar, and Lawder
Lahj	Tur Al-Bahah, Tuban, and Almusimeer
Taiz	Ash Shamayatayn

WFP implemented its FFA and FFT activities with six implementing partners (IP) namely Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY) in Bajel, Al-Hudaydah governorate, CARE International in Abyan and Lahj governorates, Relief International (RI) in Hajjah, Save the Children (SCI) in Ash Shamayatayn, Taiz governorate, and in Az Zuhrah, Al-Hudaydah governorate, and Field Medical Foundation (FMF) in Almusaimeer, Lahj governorate, Building Foundation for Development (BFD) in Al Marawi’ah, Al-Hudaydah governorate. WFP provided training sessions to the mentioned partners on environmental and social safeguards (ESS) to build the implementing partners’ capacity to manage different environmental and social

safeguards while implementing the FFA activities.

Targeting

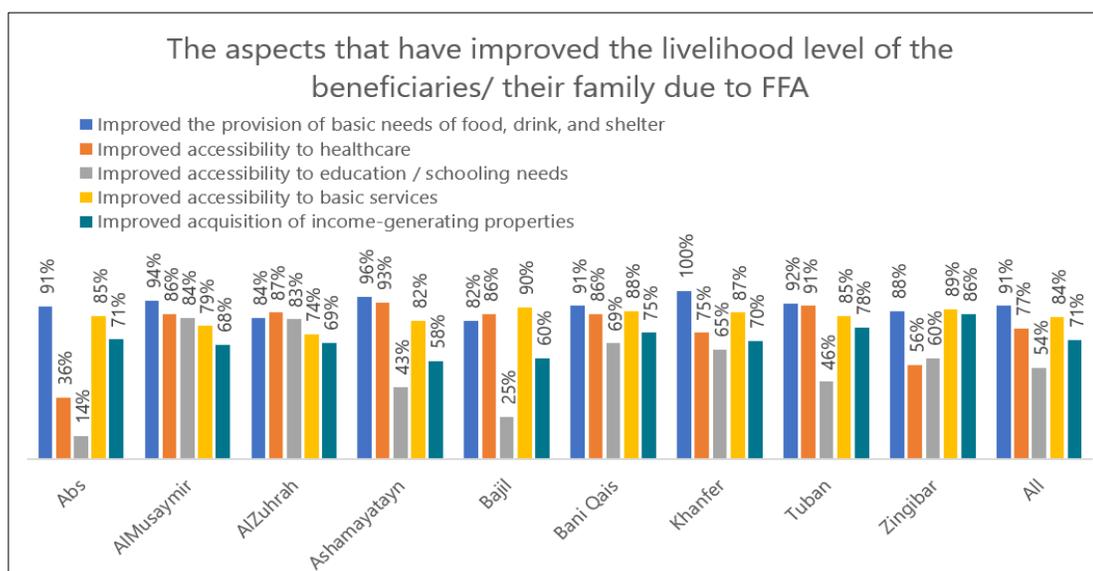
Through support from the IPs, WFP used the Community Resilience Plans, developed by UNDP under ERRY II, as an entry point to all of the FFA/FFT activities. However, as part of the standard targeting criteria, community consultations were conducted in the targeted districts to select participants and the community assets. The community assets for construction and rehabilitation were selected based on their needs while the participants were targeted using the vulnerability indicators mainly related to food security. Similarly, the participants for trainings were also selected using standard food security vulnerability indicators.

Cash transfer

WFP distributed more than USD 6.99 Million to 19,499 participants during the period of the ERRY II. WFP used Al Kuraimi Bank to distribute cash to the beneficiaries. In addition to the bank’s branches, cash distribution outlets were also established by the bank for the beneficiaries to receive their cash entitlements from the designated distribution outlets. Protection challenges were considered while identifying the distribution outlets to ensure that the outlets are secured and easily accessible to the beneficiaries.

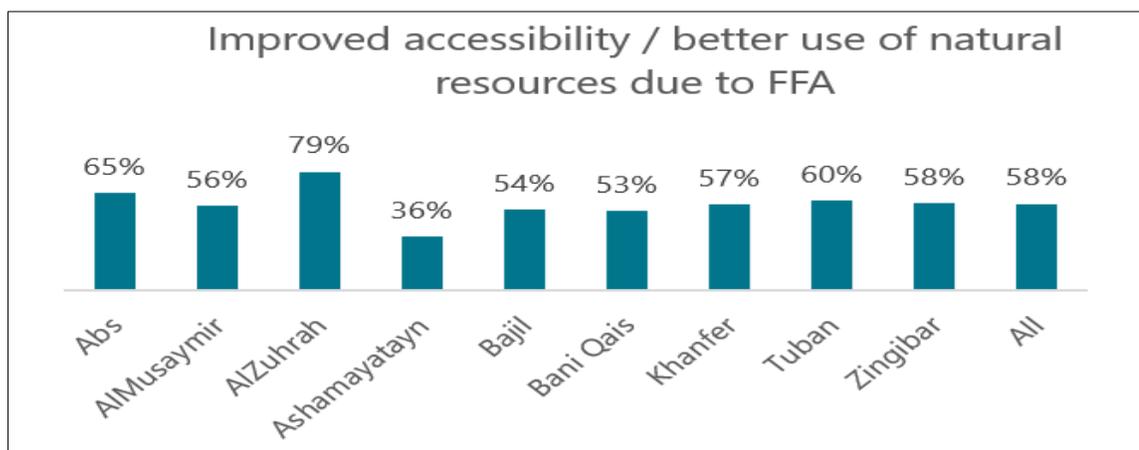
Immediate Impact of WFP’s interventions

- WFP’s intervention addressed the acute food needs of the targeted households with the monthly cash transfer. According to ERRY II Impact Assessment, 94% of the surveyed households in targeted communities reported that the amounts received from FFA improved their livelihoods level, and the highest aspect that have improved due to the programme support is provision of basic needs of food, drink, and shelter with 91% as depicted in the below figure.



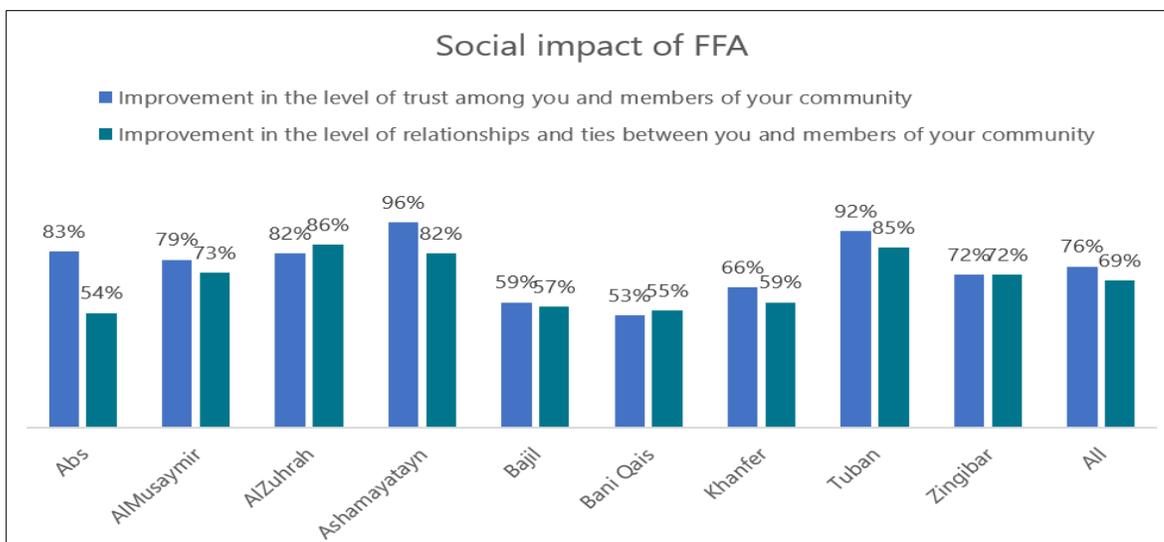
The aspects that have improved the livelihood level of the beneficiaries/ their family due to FFA

- In addition to increasing access to food, FFA activities increased targeted households'/communities' access to basic services such as health centres, schools, and markets through the construction and rehabilitation of community assets.
- The programme contributed to increasing agricultural production by constructing/rehabilitating productive assets in agricultural sector resulting to increased water availability.
- The constructed/rehabilitated assets improved targeted households' and communities' access and use of natural resources as reported by the Impact Assessment that 58% of all districts have improved accessibility to natural resources.



Improved accessibility / better use of natural resources due to FFA

- The trainings enhanced/developed skills of the targeted youth and women. These trainings are expected to increase income generation opportunities for the FFT targeted youth and women.
- The project contributed to social cohesion through the implementation of participatory approach in selecting assets for the project. 76% of the beneficiaries see improvement in the level of trust among members of community while 69% see improvement in the level of relationships and ties between them and members of their community.
- The cash injected into the communities has also broadly stimulated the recovery of local economy.
- Transfer of skills from skilled labours to unskilled labours, as the latter are the main beneficiaries in the projects.



Social impact of FFA

Thanks to her participation in the FFA programme, Sawsan was able to work and save money to buy a sewing machine to start her own business. She confirmed that she has overcome the challenge of being a woman who does not have the right to work and is not fit to work outside the home, according to some people. She transformed her poor family's condition into a better situation and became involved in providing the largest share of her family's needs for food, clothing, medicine, and education.

"I used to live in an unknown world in a remote village in Sarar district, Abyan, where society does not allow women to work, and considers it a shame, in addition to the difficult economic conditions of the country and the crisis has affected our lives greatly, which brought us to a stage where we cannot feed our children, and we depend on others to provide our food." Sawsan said.

"Now the community sees me as an active and successful woman who has the ability to be self-reliant." She added. ERRY II Impact Assessment Report.

Under output 1, activity result 1.2, UNDP's focus was to support targeted communities, mainly women and youths, to improve access to income through emergency employment and market rehabilitation. The project has managed to rehabilitate 38 local markets and associated infrastructure through emergency employment activities. The improvement in the market conditions has been critical and managed to reach more than 100,000 individuals including vendors, traders, suppliers, and communities. For example, in Bajil (north), the Bajil Market was handed over to the community and local authority. The market has benefitted villages and traders and has improved the storage capacities as well. There are 5000 individuals connected with this market and live in nearby areas.

The rehabilitation of community and market assets has brought many economic, health, and environmental benefits. For instance, Ja'ar dilapidated market, which became a dumping



Part of road rehabilitation in Lahj to ease communities access to markets, 2021

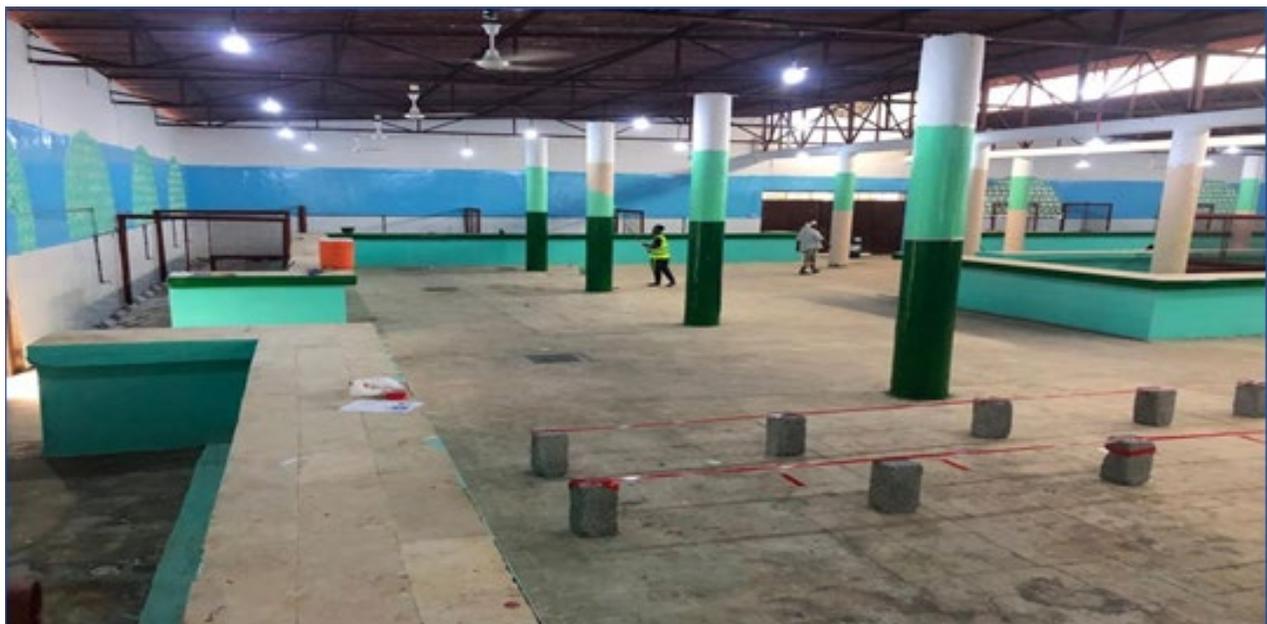
ground, has raised the concern of a potential disease outbreak. As the only market available in a highly populated area, the market has been rehabilitated, where internal and external cleaning works took place, 20 tons of waste removed, internal and external sewerage networks rehabilitated, and a water grid was extended. These resulted in allowing wholesalers to return to the market and achieving up to 30% increase in sales. From an environment perspective, the monitored rehabilitation activities didn't have any adverse impacts on the environment, on the contrary, some of the noticed positive impacts were protecting agricultural lands from erosion through the construction of Gabions.

Also, the emergency employment aimed to provide immediate income to meet humanitarian needs. The emergency employment modality was labour-intensive cash for work (C4W) designed to maintain and preserve market assets through rehabilitation works, which will, in turn, contribute to preserving and returning assets into service and cover community demands.



UNDP and its partners adopted a community-based participatory approach for beneficiary's identification, registration, assets selection, and ensured full engagement with the local community and local authorities.

As per the overall target of cash for work and markets rehabilitation, 6756 were engaged in emergency employment with an average of ten working days with a wage rate of 6 USD /day, generating a combined income over 400,000 USD. The cash-for-work activities were tailored to suit women nature and their physical capabilities, considering the societal



customs and traditions that do not allow women to engage in all the works performed by men.

The emergency employment activities prioritized the prevention measures due to COVID-19. Also, the implementing partners ensured that beneficiaries have the safety gear (boot, helmet, eyeglass, and gloves) to mitigate the occupational health and safety risks.

As an example, Aqabt Gawden is the main road linking three villages along the valley of Al Musaymir, Lahj governorate. During the rainy season, this road is usually closed due to floods preventing the community's access to the main market, knowing that road roughness and poor conditions had a direct impact on the cost of food and transportation. Nevertheless, the project interventions minimized the risk of the road by paving and constructing protection walls to prevent floods and any associated damages during the rainy season. This has further led to a controlled and affordable cost of food and transportation.



Part of road rehabilitation in Lahj to ease communities access to markets, 2021

Activity Result 1.3: Sustainable livelihoods opportunities are created in the post Cash-for-Work phase to support self-employment through entrepreneurship development for vulnerable households and individuals (UNDP, FAO, ILO).

Under the above result, the focus was to support targeted communities building alternative livelihood business and life skills. UNDP has followed 3x6 approach, where all Cash-for-Work beneficiaries received capacity building and skills enhancement to help them establish their micro businesses.

UNDP beneficiaries acquired seven days of training. In total, 6,757 individuals have been trained on life skills and business management. The training focused on enhancing the cash management, marketing strategy, value chain and financial risks. Different training methods included online/ digital-platform sessions, self-study methodology with modules developed by the ILO trainers intended for participants who had no access to online learning, and class training through ILO trainers with small size groups to ensure social distancing. Also, other protective measures (PPE, Hand washing facilities, etc.) were also in place.

In the first three days, an average of two hours of training was conducted with 30 participants,



whereas the remaining four days focused on developing business proposals. The participants were advised to develop their proposals in seven sectors: food processing, beekeeping, handicrafts, solar energy, pottery, fisheries, and meat and poultry. Participants were also requested to choose the sectors from the above and beyond as per their choice too. The trainers also conducted the pre-and post-training evaluation to assess the training methodology and content and reception among participants.

A total of 6,757 developed business proposals were reviewed by ILO trainers who provided technical assistance and knowledge on assessing the feasibility of the business plans in the local context as well as cost-benefit analysis together with the applicant. After that, the evaluation/vetting committee which consists of four ILO trainers and staff of the implementing partner selected and prioritized the applications based on participants' training results, business type, location, gender, and social benefit. The full selection process was in coordination with UNDP livelihood project staff.

Soon after the training, the project supported the creation of entrepreneurship, primarily in seven sectors. In total 5,136 businesses were created. The recent TPM report highlighted that more than 95% of the microenterprises are functional and generating profits. As per the report, the interviewed beneficiaries reported that the financial support (capital) received by them ranged from YER 338,000 to YER 341,000 each, which is equivalent to USD 563 to USD 568. The interviewed beneficiaries stated that the current capital of their established microenterprises had reached (YER 1,200,000) which is equivalent to USD 2,000 and that indicates that their capital had increased by 239 percent. In total, UNDP invested 3,081,600 USD as start-up grants for business creation, benefiting indirectly over than 35,952 people.

A longitudinal study was conducted to measure the progress achieved through enterprise creation toward building resilience, livelihood, gender equality, and women empowerment, as well as to map the activities of the businesses in terms of their mobility, contraction, challenges, opportunities, and how each of them is being tackled.

Results of studies reveal that there was an increase in the average capital of businesses across three rounds over one year period. The reported average capital was 430,193 YER in the first round, whereas the average capital increased slightly in the third round to 445,941 YER, noting that the average capital in the solar sector is the highest with 2,3 million YER, compared to around 336,000 YER in the fishery sector, which is the lowest. This trend indicated that the average capital of businesses seems to have increased by 4% in the third round, despite the poor economic conditions e.g., high inflation rates, shortage of fuel, and fluctuations in the local

currency.

When it comes to Business Income and change over time, there was an increase in average business income; the reported average business income was 83,134 YER, which increased again in the third round by 38% to be 104,031 YER. Most beneficiaries attributed the improvement of their business incomes to the seed grants they received that helped them facilitate and improve their business by providing equipment, merchandise, and raw materials and helped them provide better quality services to their clients. For Business Expense, report findings indicated that the average monthly expenses were less than the average monthly income, which means businesses could cover their expenses and make a net profit. Around half of the beneficiaries reported that their businesses are making a profit over time, mainly among men and the food industry, handloom & textile, and fishery sectors. In the first round, the reported average business profit was 39,054 YER, which continued to increase in the second and third rounds to 47,228 YER and 59,120 YER (21% and 25%) respectively. The solar and fishery businesses were more profitable. In contrast, businesses in meat & poultry sectors were less profitable, due primarily to the fact that most of them operate from home, limitation of production, and lack of marketing skills and innovation.



It is worth mentioning that all established micro businesses created employment opportunities not only for business owners but also community members. On average, 1.3 workers are employed by each micro-businesses across the targeted districts and sectors. Among gender, 55% of the owners and employees are women while 45% are men, and this is a good indication to women economic empowerment, knowing that, as indicated by micronarrative report, women have ambition to take on greater economic roles, but gender attitudes still hinder them significantly. Nevertheless, a change has been observed in the roles played by both men and women in the context of the crisis. Women have a greater role at the level of the home and society. Their participation in the ERY II project and the establishment of their businesses contributed to more involvement in household decision-making and made them more independent. The change seems to be caused by the fact that they have a source of income and

contribute to household income and expenses.

Overall, ERRY II programme was expected and found to help the beneficiaries and households to establish their micro-businesses, thus improving and sustaining their livelihoods which was obvious in the percentage of beneficiaries' households who considered the revenues from micro-business increased over time to 62%, compared to 36% in the first round and only 11% in the baseline. As a result, there is a decrease in reliance on non-sustainable sources of income such as casual jobs/daily wage, aid from NGOs, and public sector jobs. This trend suggests that the ERRY II programme may have positively impacted the sources of income from non-sustainable sources to sustainable ones.



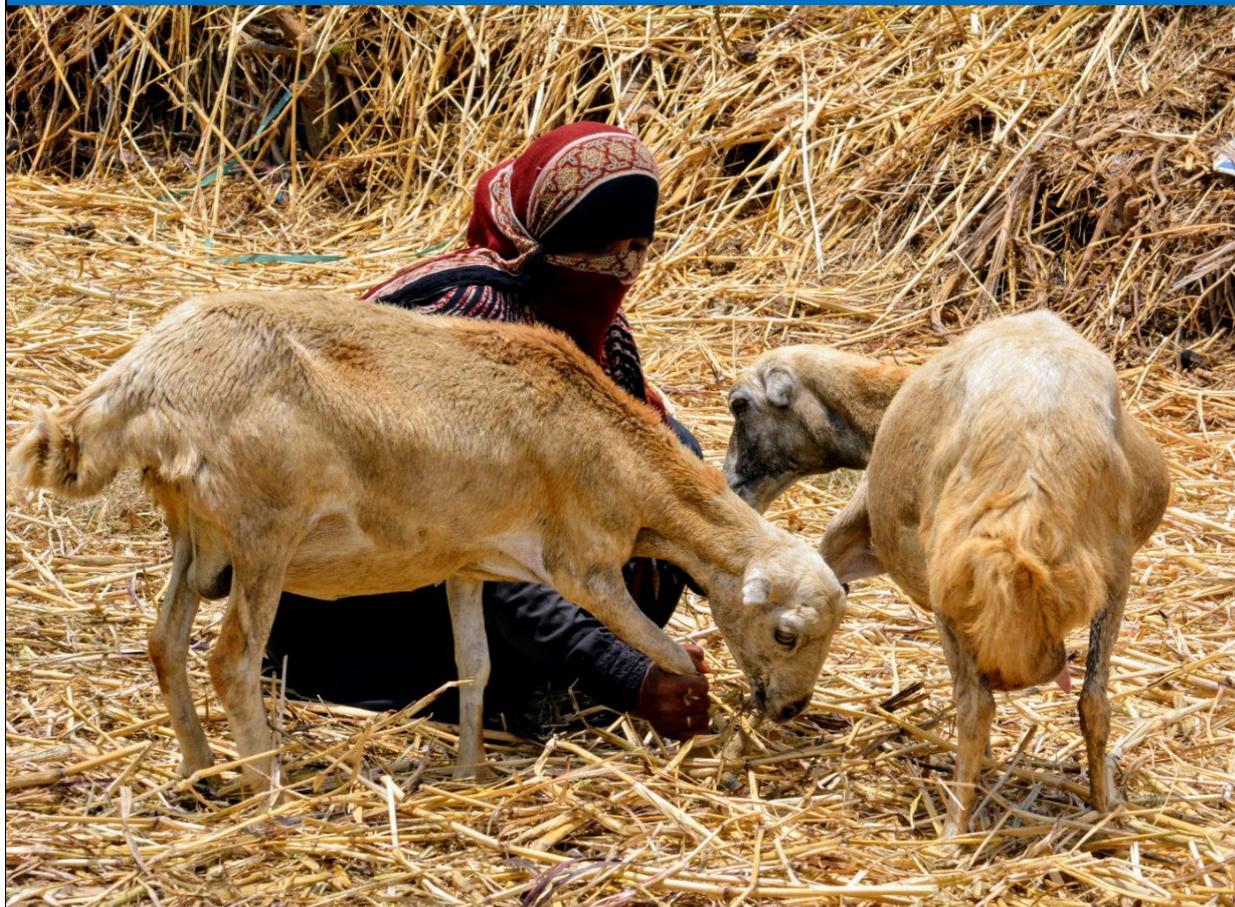
There was an increase in average households' income over time by 66%, from 62,031 YER in the first round to 93,437 YER in the third round. The average income was slightly higher for the males compared to the females over time.

To sum up, there are remarkable benefits of enterprise establishment in terms of improving living conditions of target communities, with 56% stated productivity of their businesses as well as generating income and making profits and develop a better ability to cover their household cost of living expenses over time.

However, there are several challenges Yemeni businesses face, including lack of finance, access to markets, high transportation cost, and low purchasing power of the community. All together hindered business growing and expansion. Therefore, it is recommended to link micro

businesses with Micro Finance Institutions to get funding and ensure sustainability.

CASE STUDY: "I Bought More Sheep!"



Haila Saleh, Al Haror village, Khanfar District, Abyan

Haila feels independent after her divorce. The success of her livestock raising business which is funded by the ERRY II project empowered her economically, especially after she started to make a good income to cover her living expenses.

Haila said, "the number of sheep doubled, and I make a profit of 100,000 YER (equivalent to USD 180) per month.

I allocate half of the amount to buy fodder and spend the remaining amount for my child's education and household expenses."

my business revenues helped renovate my house and construct an extension – "I have a better place to live".

Haila works hard and hard and diligently to grow her business by saving a portion of the money to buy more sheep and fodder that she needs over the year. She said, "I bought more sheep, and the herd grew, but they need more attention and pasturing".

Haila confirmed she would continue to work on her sheep breeding project as the only source of income with which she could face life challenges. Haila dreams of building her own house for herself and her little children to feel more independent, as she said.

Story Highlight - Small Machines, Big Ambitions



Sewing machines, are the first thing that catches the eye as the visitors walk into Asrar and Fatma's work studio. Located in Sarar, Abyan governorate, heavy scratches on the sewing machines show years of work and persistence. Asrar, a mother of three children, has been the breadwinner for her family for years. She started learning sewing seven years ago to support herself and her children after Yemen's conflict erupted in 2015.

"We started from scratch," she says. "We had nothing but hopeful wishes to be able to support ourselves."

Sitting at her studio for long hours, hypnotized by the whirr of the machine, made the difference between abject poverty and survival. The black and gold machine has provided her with both joy and a steady income to support her children during their time of need. Funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the small sewing enterprise liberated Asrar and allowed her to gain independence despite deteriorating conditions. "It was godsent," she said. Living far away from Yemen's big cities and towns, Fatima and Asrar serve as role models for other women. They have proven that – despite economic and social challenges – Yemeni women have great potential to start, grow, and operate small businesses that serve their communities. The noise from their machines and the smell of heat on the fabric marked great new beginnings.

The path forward was not straight as they were surrounded by many obstacles. Women in rural Yemen often suffer from a lack of necessities, bearing the burden of being off from access to transportation, education, and health facilities. But these things did not defer Asrar and Fatima who were able to grow their business quickly as more people began to hear about their services and request their work.

"We design dresses, shirts, and pants. People love our work, and we are becoming popular," Fatima declared!

The leadership and fighting spirit that many Yemeni women maintain, enabled Asrar and Fatima to overcome the devastating circumstances of the conflict that has increased the burden on rural women. Despite household difficulties, poor infrastructure, social constraints, limited transport and energy resources, and even stereotypes – rural women like Asrar and Fatima embrace existing opportunities and sometimes create new ones, making significant contributions to their families and communities.

"In a few years, I want us to go big and beautiful," Fatima explains. The ambitious women, Fatima and Asrar, dream to grow their business and, no matter what happens, they will keep working hard to fulfil their goals.

Story Highlight - BASSIMA'S PASSION



"I realized, nothing is impossible," Bassima declares. "Not only did this project economically empowered me, but also gave me a leading role in my household. Now, I can say that I am a decision-maker. I can study whenever I want, I work out of the house late at night if necessary, and most importantly, I plan for my future independently," she announces happily".

Bassima was working as a volunteer midwife in one of the village clinics, a half hour walks from her home. after she successfully completed a three-year diploma in midwifery, Bassima struggle to equip her maternity clinic and start her career, but she never gave up hope. Bassima joined a 10-day training course on business management, and then received a US\$ 600 seed grant to purchase equipment for her clinic. Now, she helps deliver 10 babies per month, charging only what the family can afford unconditional fee.

The programme has developed and piloted the first business to business (B2B) and business to customer (B2C) online platform for MSMEs to improve access to the market. The platform aimed at integrating the informal markets and MSMEs in creating a broader network to buy and sell local products. Vibrafone, the private sector, has agreed to run the platform. To complete the B2B process, financial service providers (wallet) and logistics companies have also joined the platform to support the business. The platform is expected to connect more than 7000 MSMEs and would be able to provide opportunities for others to use the platform. Due to the connectivity challenges, the platform would initially connect

MSMEs located in semi-urban places.

The platform has business advisory services, and MSMEs located in rural areas would receive support from the advisors to connect to the platform. This platform provides virtual market solution that would help Yemeni businesses to recover and enhance their capacity to expand and grow. The project in collaboration with UNDP Bangladesh, has taken the initiative forward to scale up the platform to another level. The collaboration with UNDP Bangladesh would result into connecting transboundary markets such as in Bangladesh, United Kingdom, Djibouti, Somalia, and Ethiopia. It would be for the first time where the market would make an outreach to international level. A virtual launch took place in May 2022 with the presence of RRs of UNDP Yemen and Bangladesh Country Offices, MFIs, NGOs, and private sector. A lot has been discussed about the local opportunities and challenges in digital livelihoods.

Unique in Yemen, Yemeni Dükkan is expected to help micro, small, and medium entrepreneurs overcome challenges of accessing local markets which would help build their livelihoods and income and strengthen their resilience to shocks and crises; develop e-commerce awareness focusing on rural and urban areas; sell rural/urban small and medium entrepreneurs' products in e-commerce and alternative selling channels; make one million products available at the doorstep of citizens; creating micro merchant level entrepreneurs; and create village-level home delivery of the product.

➤ **Business Development Services**

ILO has updated and finalized the content of "I own a small business" training package based on the feedback received from the trainers and the partner institutions in the field. ILO developed an operational manual for the training programme to ensure standardization and to facilitate the institutionalization process to ensure the sustainability of the programme.

The updated training materials of "I Own a Small Business" aims at providing basic business management skills to low-income vulnerable youth and women with limited literacy include pertinent topics such as life skills, basic financial management skills, conflict management and critical thinking. To this end, ILO has printed out up to 50 copies of the final Arabic version of the "I own a Small Business" training package to be used in coming training. The package includes two books (trainer guide and implementation guide) with colorful high vision Training boards and tables. All training materials are packing in A2 Bag.

To expand the number of trainers on "I Own a Small Business", ILO in coordination with UNDP and implementation partners selected up to 85 potential trainers then ILO international consultant has conducted online interviews and selected the final list, which

included 52 participants from target governorates.

ILO conducted two TOT workshops on “I Own a Small Business” for 52 Trainers in Sana’a and Aden. To move forward with the implementation of activities amidst COVID-19, the ILO conducted those two TOT workshops in a mixed training format, combining pre-recorded sessions, live sessions and working sessions with local trainers’ support. The international consultant delivered the two workshops virtually with support of two ILO national trainers to assist him locally in each location.

This to ensure the quality of the online events, given that the two ILO national trainers are very familiar with the material and the package, and can provide a lot of on the ground support. ILO followed up and provide continues guidance to the trainers on “My First Business Training Package “MFB” to ensure quality of provided training within the project.

As result, up to 5,136 beneficiaries, engaged in Cash-for-Work activities and apprenticeship interventions, were trained by ILO trainers through ILO business training packages (MFB and I own a small business).



One of the prentices while having on job training – Hajjah, Bani Qais



Technical training at TEVET institute – Taiz Al Shamayateen

Activity Result 1.4: Sustainable livelihoods opportunities area created in the post-Cash for Work phase to support employability through on-the-job training (ILO).

Under this activity, ILO applied indirect implementation modality through national implementing partners, who have been selected based on a competitive procurement process. The three selected partners are: 1) Mayar Foundation for Development (MFD), 2) Ghadaq for Development. 3) Youth Leadership development Foundation (YLDF).

For **first batch** of apprenticeship with 640 apprentices MFD has been selected for implementation of the apprenticeship program in Lahj and Abyan, while Ghadaq has been selected to implement in Hajja, Hodieda and Taiz. The assignment for MFD was to increase

access to apprenticeship program by 320 vulnerable youth in Lahj and Abyan while building the capacity of 160 Master Craftspersons in market demand-driven sectors so as to enhance and facilitate meaningful and sustainable employment opportunities. Similarly, the assignment for Ghadaq was to increase access to apprenticeship program by 320 vulnerable youth in Hajja, Hodieda and Taiz while building capacity of 160 Master Craftsperson.

For the **second batch** of apprenticeship program implementation for 1270 apprentices, Ghadaq has been selected for implementation of the apprenticeship program in Lahj, Abyan and Taiz, while YLDF has been selected to implement in Hajja and Hodieda.



ERRY II tool kits distribution - Tuban - Lahj Governorate

The assignment for Ghadaq was to increase access to apprenticeship program by 870 vulnerable youth in Lahj, Abyan and Taiz while building the capacity of 435 Master Craftspersons in market demand-driven sectors so as to enhance and facilitate meaningful and sustainable employment opportunities. Similarly, the assignment for YLDF was to increase access to apprenticeship program by 400 vulnerable youth in Hajja and Hodieda while building capacity of 200 Master Craftsperson.

In both batch implementation and as a mitigation to the closure of TEVET institutions due to COVID-19 outbreak, both Ips were requested to propose a response plan for implementation in line with COVID 19 directions.

The ILO Ips coordinated with WFP Ips to get the list of beneficiaries who will be involved in the post cash for work and FFA activities. This is to select Up to 50 % of the beneficiaries for the apprenticeship program from WFP lists under Food for Asset (FFA) components. However, the remaining have been selected from vulnerable youth and women in coordination with local authorities in the targeted areas.

The Craftsperson’s training materials on learner-centered pedagogy, competency-based training, and assessment (CBT/A), and OSH have been updated and translated into English language. Accordingly, 970 Master craftsperson have been trained on learning methodologies, CBT/A and OSH under the apprenticeship scheme.



ERRY II master craft person providing guidance to apprentice – Al Taizeeh, Taiz Governorate

Although the occupations were selected because of a consultation with stakeholders in the field, the selected IP’s conducted market assessments to validate the identified occupations in targeted areas before the implementation starts.

Then, under apprenticeship program, ten priority occupations have been identified that have higher chances of creating job opportunities. Accordingly, the project has been developed Competency-based Training (CBT) curricula materials for the ten occupations. The developed curricula are in the following occupations: 1- Solar system installation and maintenance (three training programs in: small / home systems, advance and commercial systems, and solar systems for water pumps) 2- Handcrafts production including three sub-occupations: crochet, palm products, and handloom fabrication “Maawiz”. 3- Air conditions maintenance, Photography, home appliances maintenance and Beekeeping and honey production. The development of CBT materials has been done in consultation with the private sector as well as in coordination with TEVET ministry and Yemeni federation for chamber of commerce FYCCI.



ERRY II sewing and clothes design practical training session – Al Shamayatayn, Taiz Governorate

1822 apprentices completed class-based training for up to 120 Hours in the target governorates that include life skills, financial literacy, and theoretical training in the selected occupations. All Covid-19 related precautions and protocols are being followed to ensure safe environments for all beneficiaries during activities.

On-the-job training at workplaces has completed (up to 300 training hours in target governorates. exceptionally on Hodeida due to security situation and based on authorities request the on-job training conducted in TVET institutes with participation of their craftsperson.



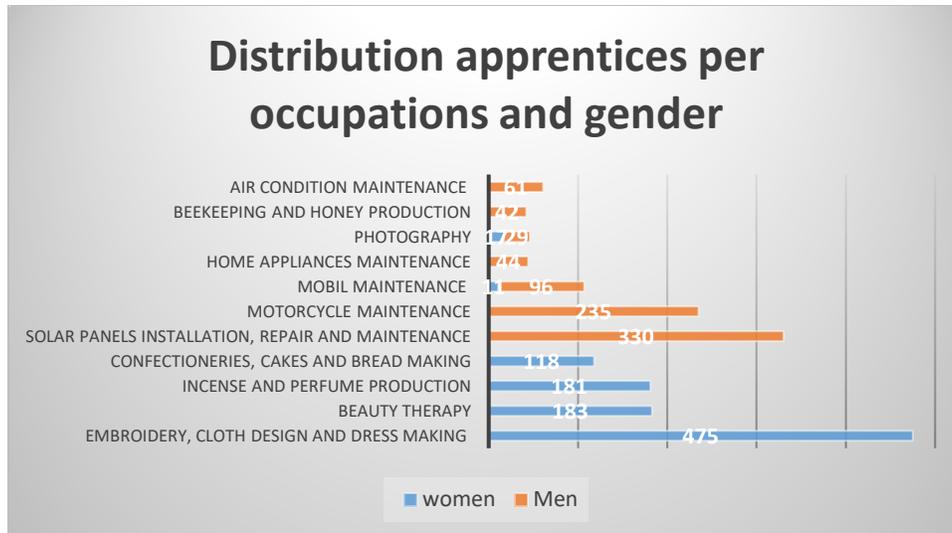
Apprentices on job- training – Lahj, Tuban governorate

330 out of 1822 individuals have been trained to improve their employability skills in solar energy micro-enterprises as part of apprenticeship program implementation.

Both the first and the second batches of apprentices have been completed their apprenticeship programme and acquiring the required knowledge that help them to start and improve their own businesses. The graduates’ apprentices got their certificates which are accredited by TVET. 50% of graduated apprentices from first batch and 100% of graduated apprentices from second batch got the toolkits, which could help them in doing their businesses in the market and earning a sustainable income.



Apprentices on solar job- training –Zingibar, Abyan governorate



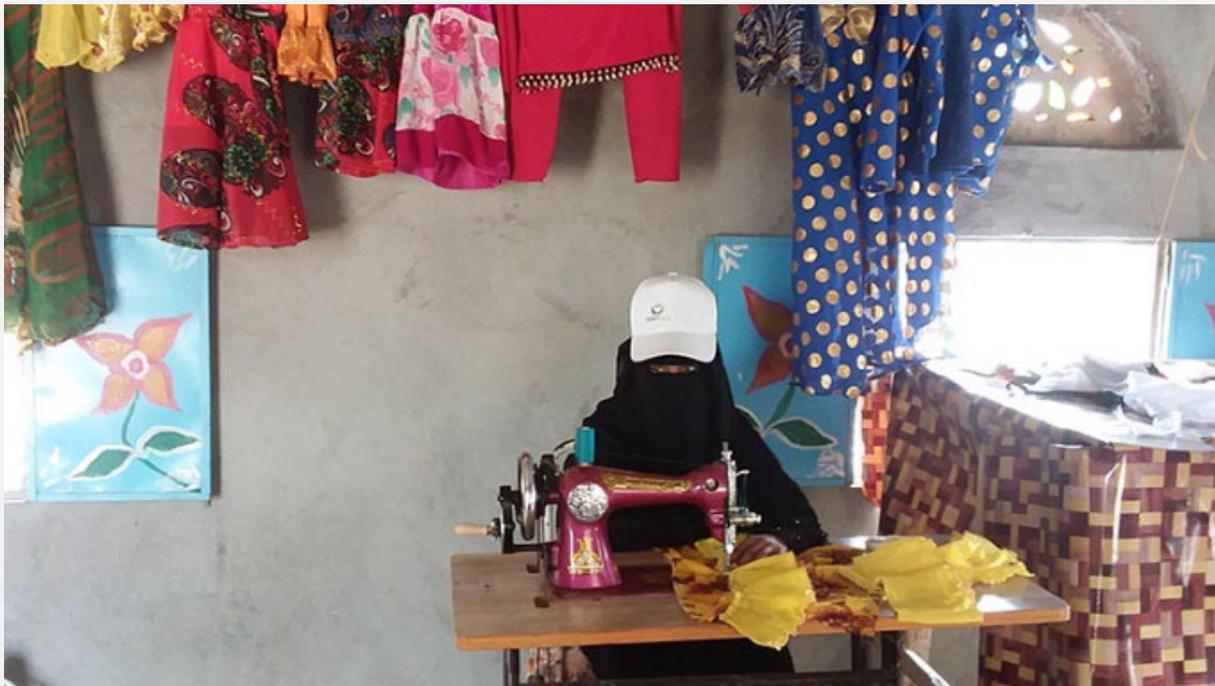
As a result, 1822 apprentices have been completed the program (41 % are women), the drop out from the program were less than 5 %.

Many of stories among the participant showed significant improvement in their skills and ability to work in the trained occupation. some of apprentices started working in the workplaces that they were train in, and they earn daily or monthly allowances. While some others have started their own small businesses.



Apprentices presenting their products on ERRY II festival- Shamayatayn – Taiz Governorate

Our impact, their voices: Missed schooling opportunities spur Iman to reach new learning milestones



Iman running her own business at home– Bani Quis Hajjah

Iman Mohammed comes from a family of 11 in the village of Bani Quis in the north-western Yemeni governorate of Hajjah. The family is financially supported by the father, a daily wage labourer and a motorcycle delivery man.

Iman dropped out of school at an early age because she lacked the means to reach her school some six kilometres away from her village. Now 18 and only semi-literate, she wishes she had had the chance to learn at school.

“I remember I was an excellent primary school student, but sadly I can’t read or write like many other girls my age who have now finished high school,” said Iman Mohammad.

Having decided to pursue other learning options to obtain practical vocational skills, Iman joined an apprenticeship scheme – the Skills and Entrepreneurship component of the Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen Joint Programme (ERRYJP II). The programme is funded by the European Union and SIDA, and the scheme is implemented by the ILO in partnership with the Yemeni Ghadaq Foundation.

“Although this training takes place in the village of Kashir, which is six kilometres away from my village, there was no way I was going to miss this chance to learn something new in my life,” Iman said.

Iman’s determination to make the most of the new training opportunity was obvious to Ahlam Ali Hussein, a theoretical instructor from the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training (MTEVT), who specializes in tailoring, dressmaking and fashion design.

“Although Iman is semi-literate, she demonstrated a great deal of interest and quite easily managed to master the basics of dressmaking and sewing,” said Ahlam Hussein.

In addition to theoretical instruction, Iman gained useful sewing skills from the practical training she received at the Kashir Sewing Lab from her master crafts person, Ashwaq Darweesh.



Iman receiving her training certificate – Bani Quis Hajjah

“Iman did not know much about sewing and dressmaking, yet she was quick to learn and produce well-tailored clothes,” Ashwaq Darweesh said.

Iman has now begun sewing dresses at home, and she hopes this will turn into a thriving business that will provide her with a sustainable source of income.

“Usually, an average piece of clothing requires 2,000 Yemeni rials (approx. USD \$8) to make, taking into consideration the cost of collars, thread and fabric,” Iman explained. “When I sell the final piece, it goes for at least 3,000 rials, giving me a profit of some 1,000 rials,” said Iman.

“During the Eid holiday season, I was able to make a good profit,” Iman said, reflecting on the results of the skills she achieved during the training phase. “I made around 12 traditional women’s dresses, two regular dresses and three pairs of trousers”.

Iman is one of 1822 apprentices who received theoretical, life skills and financial literacy training, followed by on-the-job training provided 955 master crafts persons (MCPs). The scheme had previously provided the MCPs with training on learning methodologies, competency-based training and assessment (CBT/A) and occupational safety and health (OSH). This equipped the MCPs to train the apprentices and help them improve their working conditions.

“I realized, nothing is impossible,” Bassima declares. “Not only did this project economically empowered me, but also gave me a leading role in my household. Now, I can say that I am a decision-maker. I can study whenever I want, I work out of the house late at night if necessary, and most importantly, I plan for my future independently,” she announces happily”.

Bassima was working as a volunteer midwife in one of the village clinics, a half hour walks from her home. after she successfully completed a three-year diploma in midwifery, Bassima struggle to equip her maternity clinic and start her career, but she never gave up hope. Bassima joined a 10-day training course on business management, and then received a US\$ 600 seed grant to purchase equipment for her clinic. Now, she helps deliver 10 babies per month, charging only what the family can afford unconditional fee.

Our impact, their voices: Missed schooling opportunities spur Iman to reach new learning milestones

A Yemeni young woman defies disability and creates her own project in license and perfume production. Apprenticeship /Hodeidah

Asma'a Yahya Abdo Husain is one of the women of the most harmful families as well as one of hundreds of unemployed women in Al-Marrwieah\ Hodiedah governorate. Asmaa said that "the apprenticeship training program implemented by YLDF was a glimmer of hope for me and other colleagues in Al-Marrawieah district where we can earn craft and empower ourselves economically. Asmaa was selected to enroll in the apprenticeship program based on the beneficiary's selection criteria. She was very exciting during the theoretical and practical training program and acquired theoretical knowledge and practical skills which enabled her to take decision and start her own business as well as to introduce her products into the local market in a good way.

She started to connect with many clients to fulfill their needs, which contributed of generating income source for Asma'a to support and meet the necessary requirements of her family as well as to grow her own business.



Asmaa overcoming all challenges to run her own business and generate a sustainable income – Marawiah – Hudaydah Governorate

There is no handicap in your amputated leg!

Mohammed one of the apprentices from altaizziah district – Taiz who joined in apprenticeship program that implemented by ILO in a partnership with Ghadaq the program that the employers can develop and prepare their future workforce. He suffers from a disability due to the war that led to the amputation of his foot, and he joined the program to inflict a heavy defeat due to the negative effects that were likely to affect him and hinder his life, as a result of that severe injury.

Now he joined the Motorcycle maintenance program and completed the training competences with the craftsman Yasser. Mohammed had limited experience in maintaining motorcycles before joining the program, and he said it was an experience he derived from his frequent repairs to his motorcycle, He rides on one leg to earn a living). Currently, many customers call me who need to repair their motorcycle, and I often succeed in fixing them." He said in his talk about the experience and skills that he achieved by joining the apprenticeship program, which made a difference in his life. Now he started working in labor market and receiving business requests from clients in and doing his work perfectly.



Abdullah on his new workplace maintaining motorcycle – Ta'iziyah, Taiz Governorate

Activity Result 1.5: Private sector capacity is strengthened to contribute to emergency crisis response and job creation (UNDP, ILO, FAO)

Under this result, ILO conducted training for 15 Participants from private sector on “Business Continuity Planning and Resilience” to help entrepreneurs/SME owners and managers anticipate, identify, assess, and prepare responses to crisis that threaten not only their financial status but also the sustainability and survival of their businesses. The training was conducted in coordination with Chambers of Commerce in the targeted governorates including Sana’a and Aden.

In addition, rural small-scale entrepreneurs created by the project (including milk collectors, women-headed households and women’s groups producing home-processed healthy traditional dairy products, women-headed households with backyard sheep / goat fattening and producers of feeds and fodders) were supported with productive assets and training on marketing.

FAO has referred the individual women and women’s groups engaged in dairy and livestock fattening activities to ILO to be trained on business development services, marketing skills, savings schemes and diversification of livelihoods based on the ILO/FAO training and resource kit. A total of 1,200 nominated beneficiaries were trained by ILO. The trainings were conducted in southern governorates by a number of trainers who were trained on ILO training models as follows:

- 600 individuals were trained based on the ILO “Business training” model.
- 40 Productive Groups, each comprised of 5 members (200 trainees) were trained using ILO “Cooperative Training” model.

Output 2: Vulnerable communities benefit from solar energy solutions for sustainable livelihoods opportunities and enhanced social service delivery

The output has contributed to resuming access to energy and enhancing delivery of social services for vulnerable communities by solarizing public facilities and establishing solar enterprises which all together have set the platform for decentralized access to energy.

UNDP and its partners conducted energy gap assessments to identify priorities for social services and local authorities, vulnerable households (IDPs/returnees/host communities) and productive associations prior to solar systems installation.

Summary of Achievements under Output 2:

- 72 solar-powered vaccine refrigerators installed in health centres, benefiting 60,000 individuals
- 111 health facilities, schools and local offices supported with solar systems.
- 9 solar microgrid established.
- 22 dairy productive groups received solar systems.
- 4 solar water irrigation systems established supporting 4 Water User Associations.
- 1 solar water desalination plant established.
- 3 solar drinking water pumping systems established under synergy with LG and SC components.
- 1 Waste-to-Energy plant established in Lahj benefiting 10,000 individuals
- 1 waste to energy plant under installation stage in Hodiedah governorate.
- 543 solar micro-enterprises established
- 713 women and youth received vocational training in solar system installation.
- 7,566 HHs supported with solar household solutions
- 1 online platform has been launched to support mapping on solar energy intervention at national working group
- 1 local assembly initiative launched to produce SHS and PICO solutions.
- 1 local assembly initiative launched to produce solar Tuk Tuks from local resources.
- 23 need assessment & hybrid designs for solar energy solutions at COVID-19 isolations centres.
- 330 apprentices have been trained to improve their employability skills in solar energy micro-enterprises as part of apprenticeship program implementation.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress against targets		Remarks
			Achievement	%	
Output 2: Vulnerable communities benefit from solar energy solutions for sustainable livelihoods opportunities and enhanced social service delivery					
2.1 Energy resilience of key basic services (schools, health facilities, water, local administration offices) strengthened through improved access to reliable alternative sources of energy (UNDP)					
# of public institution facilities (health, education and district offices) supported with solar systems	210 by 2018 through ERRY I	182	196	108%	

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress against targets		Remarks
			Achievement	%	
# of community productive assets (MSME) supported through introduction of solar energy	19 by 2018 through ERRY I	41	26	63%	FAO was unable to have nominations for 19 productive associations on time due to access limitation.
# of HHs supported through introduction of solar energy (disaggregated by female-headed households)	5600 by 2018 through ERRY I	11,000	7,566	69%	Limitation in Access
% of targeted public institution facilities (health, schools and district offices) and systems (water) have resumed and improved critical services		70%	90%	129%	
% of trained and certified women and youth in solar system installation who have adopted solar innovation		60% (700 trainees)	713	102%	
2.2 Women and youth play an active role in the provision of solar energy in their communities through solar microenterprises (UNDP, ILO)					
# of solar micro-enterprises established (disaggregated by gender)	200 micro businesses in 2018	400	543	136%	
# of trainees reporting improvement in their employability skills in solar energy micro-enterprises	0 in 2018	250	330	132%	completed as part of the apprenticeship program
% of targeted MSME have benefitted through solar energy solutions	0 in 2018	70%	72%	103%	

Activity Result 2.1 Energy resilience of key basic services (schools, health facilities, water, local administration offices) strengthened through improved access to reliable alternative sources of energy (UNDP)

Under the above result, there are major activities supported by EU & Sida:

- Install solar energy systems for improved social basic services delivery such as schools, health facilities, water, and local administration offices of vulnerable communities.
- Install solar energy systems for vulnerable households (Solar lanterns).
- Develop solar energy solutions for productive assets and community production facilities to reinforce livelihood resilience of vulnerable rural communities.
- Capacity building and awareness raising of communities on solar applications and use of solar energy, and for engagement of youth and women at district and community levels.

Under this activity, critical basic service facilities have been provided with 196 off-grid solar systems, solar vaccine refrigerators, and solar-powered water pumps to build their energy resilience. Prior to distribution/ installation of solar systems, Energy Need Assessment was conducted for all selected facilities by local authorities, working agencies, and health and education offices at the district and governorate levels with reference to the Community Resilience Plan (CRP). Followed by several field visits and technical assessments to verify the availability of other sources of electricity, define actual needs, and assess the geographical and technical conditions of the selected facilities, 195 healthcare units have been identified and provided with solar energy solutions.

To ensure fulfilment of compliance requirements, the project IPs conducted post-installation inspection by solar engineers to verify the compliance with quality standards, technical specifications, safety norms, and take-over from suppliers to the end-user using handover forms signed by facilities that have received the solar systems and approved by respective local authorities at the different administrative levels.

The Third-Party Monitoring report stated an improvement in the operation of public facilities provided with solar systems as the generated power is efficient and covered the facility needs of electricity for lighting, ventilation and cooling, and operating equipment and lab. For instance, more services were provided at health facilities, including the provision of vaccines daily instead of weekly or monthly, insulin for diabetics, and family planning drugs, besides operating labs, doing medical examinations, and providing antenatal care. Likewise, education institutions benefited from the installed solar systems to print exams papers, operate fans, and improve students' attendance in the summer season.



During the COVID-19 pandemic, as part of the emergency response, a rapid energy gap assessment for COVID-19 isolation units was conducted to identify energy requirements so that health units maintain providing services to patients, medical doctors, paramedics, and staff. The wash cluster identified 38 COVID-19 isolation units across Yemen. It was expected that, due to issues related to the availability of diesel, the impact to be huge on the facilities, and disruption in critical services could be problematic. Therefore, UNDP Yemen under the COVID-19 response has decided to conduct a rapid energy gap analysis for isolation units. The energy gap identification would provide opportunities for many energy stakeholders to support and fill the gap by providing sustainable solutions. UNDP completed the collection of energy gap assessment information in all identified 38 isolation centres within 17 governorates (Ta'iz, Marib, Al-Dhalee, Hadramawt, Soctraa, Aden, Al-Mahrah, Shabwah, Sana'a, Ibb, Al-Hodeidah, Dhamar, Amran, Hajjah, Al-Jawf, Al-Mahwit, Al-Bydha. Based on the outcomes of the energy need assessment, UNDP developed full designs for solar and hybrid PV-Diesel systems for 23 isolation centres and shared the designs with all related stakeholders, health clusters, and UN agencies to facilitate the installation of proposed

energy solutions at isolation centres.

The mapping activity of solar interventions aimed to support humanitarian and development organizations to prioritize the resources effectively and address the energy gap. Through UNDP's partner, Musanadah Foundation for Development (MFD), solar-related data was collected in 10 governorates (Sana'a, Hajjah, Hodeidah, Ta'iz, Abyan, Lahj, Aden, Ibb, Dhamar, Amran), resulting in developing an online platform that has been shared with relevant clusters and their partners for better information sharing and management. Data of 695 interventions were entered into the platform and sought from different sources such as clusters, SWG, private sector, YMN, governmental entities as well as SCMCHA. This platform <https://solarinventar.info/> contributes to defining the energy gap required actions/interventions using available data to include them in current and future solar energy projects. It also facilitates data sharing with solar working groups and relevant partners for better information management.

During the project lifetime, 7566 solar household solutions were distributed to 7560 vulnerable households. Each solar solution consisted of a study lamp, torchlight, solar lantern, built-in battery, solar panel, three light bulbs with wires and switches, and mobile phone chargers. The solar solutions helped households get an appropriate source of lighting, reduced protection risks at night, and contributed to business continuity and study at night. In the districts of Bajil and Al-Marawi'ah of Hodeidah governorate, 150 young men and women were trained in solar systems installation and maintenance, and 20 of them were contracted and assigned the responsibility of assembling solar lanterns using environmentally friendly local resources, 10 in Bagel and 10 in Al-Marawi'ah. Within 5 days, technicians installed the solar systems before distributing them to the beneficiary families. A total of 2700 solar solutions were produced and distributed to 900 vulnerable HHs. Prior to distribution, raising awareness brochures and posters were distributed to residents to raise their awareness of the importance of solar energy as an alternative efficient source of power.

The reason for not achieving the target of 11,000 HHs was due to limitation in accessing several districts due to local authorities refusal to issue permits like in Bajil and Al-Marawi'ah districts, lack of access of implementing partners to Abs and At Taziyah districts, and the fact that suppliers were unable to import the solar materials due to the embargo implemented on import/export, therefore the suppliers provided limited quantity materials that they bought from local market.

As an example, the Water User Association in Lahj reported a saving YR15,000/day (equal to 12\$) that used to be spent on fuel costs., this savings that the PV system made will be utilized to plant new products thus increasing sales and enhancing community living conditions.



UNDP provided training and capacity building in solar PV operation and maintenance works. The training

focused on upgrading knowledge and improving MSMEs' skills in delivering the required operation and maintenance services of solar systems where 713 participants – 90% youth of which 80% are men and 20% are women were trained. The MSMEs provided services for more than 2000 customers and each service pays an average of \$10. Those trained human resources have contributed to the sustainability of solar solutions due to the availability of services at the village level instead of traveling to faraway stores in the district's centre. Moreover, those technicians run small solar shops where solar systems' spare parts are sold there.

Activity Result 2.2: Women and youth play an active role in the provision of solar energy in their communities through solar microenterprises (UNDP, ILO).

The result is focused on promoting solar microbusiness, business connection and network among rural and urban dealers, communities including youth and women. The result also enhanced solar energy capacity building, including vocational training on solar energy application uses, specifications design, installation and maintenance through microbusiness associations and private sector.

543 MSMEs received 10 days of structured training by ILO achieving 136% of the original targeted number of trainees (400) by ILO consultants. Women and youth were trained on solar systems installation, operation, maintenance, and innovation to increase their employability skills in addition to awareness raising activities on importance of solar energy solutions as efficient alternative source of power. Beneficiaries received 40-hour training sessions by technical experts who provided full theoretical and practical explanation about solar energy systems and related applications and benefits. The TPM reports indicated that seventy-nine percent of interviewed solar vocational trainees were satisfied with the training's overall quality saying it developed their skills given the fact that the trainers had very good technical skills, their teaching methods were understandable, and they gained new skills.

The training enhanced their experiences and skills on developing / establishing and managing solar enterprises. They also got start-up grants of 600 USD to establish their microbusinesses based on their plans which were prepared according to the market needs. The solar component of the programme adopted a new business model that creates employment opportunities for MSMSs who extend electricity for free to public service institutions and sell the surplus to residents and commercial shops. It is a unique business model for generating sustainable income and energy in environmentally friendly ways that limits emissions of greenhouse gases resulting from burning fuel or fumes emitted from kerosene lamps that many families in rural Yemen have resorted to as a main source of lighting.

In Sarar district of Abyan, a vivid example, over 20,000 people have limited access to electricity, knowing that the rural and urban divide in energy equity is very high with only 23 per cent of the rural population - accounting for 75 per cent of the total population - having access to electricity. Therefore, non-grid electrified rural households were using alternative lighting devices such as kerosene lamps (about 67 per cent) and liquefied petroleum gas (about 5 per cent) which have severe impacts on the environment.



But in March 2019, the solar interventions of ERRY's Programme helped improve rural communities access to energy sources through developing business models that enables income generation for rural Yemenis and promotes decentralized solar energy solutions in Yemen. To ensure sustainability of the business model, the micro-grid stations are linked directly to public service facilities that are in dire need to energy sources to operate daily services. The solar enterprise model in Sarar showcases the linkage between businesses and public facilities; the installation of solar micro-grid panels on the top roof of a school that benefited from a free and sustainable energy supply to improve service delivery whereas generated electricity surplus from the micro-grid system is further utilized when being sold to end-users in the market centre at an affordable price.

It's noticeable that the solar enterprises created income and improved the living standards of the target communities – a total of five hundred forty-three job opportunities created in the field of solar energy. The TPM indicated that 72% of grant beneficiaries reported an increase in their income after receiving the solar vocational training – YR 10,000 a day instead of YR2,000/day, resulting in an improvement in providing basic needs of food, drink, shelter, healthcare, and education.



Photo Credit: ERRY JP: Solar Lantern Assembly Activity, Hodeidah, 2021

Considering the lessons learned from ERRY I, the project developed a business model to promote local assembled solar solutions by building the capacity of MSMEs on the assembly of Pico solutions under the private sector engagement modality to roll out the initiative in the targeted areas of ERRY II. In this regard, UNDP collaborated with three private sector companies and a third-part consultancy firm to develop Low-Cost Model for the household solution which can be affordable by average Yemenis. UNDP developed the concept of the initiative and a business model which can address the above and create market demand to attract the private sector. MFD as a technical organization has provided the technical support, training, and capacity building to MSMEs and private sector on the assembly business model and technical skills. In total, 2700 solar solutions were assembled by the established MSMEs, sold to UNDP implementing partner who in turn distributed to 900 vulnerable HHs. The activity importance lies in having skilled and well-prepared human resources on the ground able to provide solar energy solutions and maintenance services in rural and remote areas of Yemen at affordable costs without the need for manpower from main cities with extra costs.

Story Highlight - A Yemeni Frontline Woman Inspires 163 Communities

Climate change affects everyone, but often increases gender inequality, particularly in rural areas where women are primarily responsible for providing the family's needs for water, cooking fuel, and energy. Women may not have ability to voice their views or talk about their resource or service needs that help them adapt to climate change.

But the gender-based business model applied by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as part of the Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen's (ERRY) solar activities helped remove the economic, social, and cultural barriers that hinder women's participation in climate change adaptation interventions .

Iman Hadi, a young woman living in a village located on the conflict lines, was able to break societal restrictions. As a woman living in the Yemeni countryside of Abs, it was not



easy for her to run her own business in solar energy. Her father, brothers and some from the community were opposed to the idea of Iman running a solar power plant .

Iman knew from the very beginning that having a career would be challenging, including the social constraints that created obstacles for many female entrepreneurs in Yemen just like her. However, her determination and persistence helped her overcome these hardships. Her success in business has helped to fundamentally change the beliefs of the rural community about women, their rights, capacity, and the important role they play in the context of conflicts and crises.

Iman has proven that women can and should be seen as active agents and promoters of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Iman not only succeeded in providing clean low-impact energy for residents in Abs, Hajjah Governorate but was recently announced as one of BBC's most influential women for leading positive change and making a difference during Yemen's turbulent times .

Since she started her business three years ago with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the European Union (EU), the number of customers has increased from 25 to 48 and the net profit has reached YER 2,210,000 (approximately US \$3,684) – a significant sum in rural Yemen .

Iman is an inspiring community influencer. Thanks to Iman, other women will be given the opportunity inside and outside Yemen to establish similar solar enterprises that will promote the use of green energy as an efficient alternative source of energy.

In total, UNDP and its partners the Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF), Care International, and For All Foundation (FAF) have installed 12 solar microgrids in four vulnerable governorates of Hajjah, Hodeidah, Abyan & Lahj, benefitting more than 44,000 people. 713 individuals were trained in solar power system installation, maintenance, and business management to help establish local solar power businesses and ensure the sustainability of renewable energy systems in Yemen.

Under result 2.2, ILO contributed to support youth to play an active role in the provision of solar energy in their communities through developing Solar system installation and maintenance curricula which covers small / home systems, advance and commercial systems, and solar systems for water pumps). In addition, 330 youth have been trained to improve their employability skills in solar energy micro-enterprises as part of apprenticeship program implementation.

Output 3: Communities and local authorities have enhanced capacities to respond to conflict and gender sensitive priorities needs

The output has contributed to mobilizing communities, key leaders and local authorities in addressing the basic services issues through participatory approach.

Summary of Achievements under Output 3:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 24 WUAs were supported in Abyan, Lahj and Taiz, of which 10 were existing WUAs and 14 new. ▪ 45 members of the WUAs and the Agricultural Cooperative Union were trained on good practices for water efficiency and new techniques of irrigation. ▪ 262 Village Cooperative Councils (VCCs) of 2,439 members (50% women) were reactivated, 46 of which newly formed. ▪ 57 sub-district development committees SDCs were established and built their capacity, and 57 Community Resilience Plans at subdistrict level were developed. ▪ 218 small-scale projects identified under the CRP implemented by the programme - 150 & 68 at village and sub-district levels respectively, benefiting around 286,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries. ▪ 591 self-help initiatives were identified and implemented under the community resilience plans. ▪ 29 conflict mitigation initiatives were implemented with the support of insider mediators. ▪ ▪ 68 subdistrict level block grants and 150 compact initiatives in village level were implemented to improve basic services and community infrastructure ▪ 8 district recovery plans were developed, and 8 district-level block grants were implemented to improve access to services. 	

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress against targets		Remarks
			Achievement	%	
Output 3: Communities and local authorities have enhanced capacities to respond to conflict and gender sensitive priorities needs					
3.1 Water User Associations (WUA) established					
# of WUAs supported to promote efficient water and land management.	15 in 2018	60	24	40%	WUAs established and trained in southern governorates. No WUAs established in northern governorates.
3.2: Community-based organizations have enhanced capacities to develop conflict- and gender- sensitive community resilience plans reflecting community priority needs and actions (UNDP)					
# of gender-sensitive conflict analysis conducted	4 by 2018	7 by 2022	7	100%	

Indicators	Baseline	Target	Progress against targets		Remarks
			Achievement	%	
# of insider mediators recruited and trained to facilitate peaceful conflict resolution (disaggregated by gender)	229 in 2018	120 IMs by 2022 (30% women)	92	77%	
# of conflict-mitigating initiatives supported	0	31	29	94%	
% of target communities with improved access to basic services due to conflict mitigating interventions	60%	70%	100%	143%	Interventions in the villages and subdistricts/ centres located in the eight districts improved access to basic service
# of SDCs established and operational	0	49	57	116%	
# of community resilience plans developed (and operationalized) at sub-district level	0	49	57	116%	
# of selected priority interventions identified under the community resilience plans which have been implemented (disaggregated by village and sub-district).	0	135 and 53 respectively	218	118%	At the village level: 150 At the Sub district level: 68
% target communities have enhanced service delivery support through participatory approach (LG)	60%	70%	100%	143%	
3.2: Community-based organizations have enhanced capacities to develop conflict- and gender- sensitive community resilience plans reflecting community priority needs and actions (UNDP)					
# and % of targeted local authorities that are able to revitalize service delivery by implementing and operationalizing recovery plans	8 in 2018	8 in 2022	8	100	8 district recovery plans developed, and 8 districts Recovery projects have been implemented with ERRY funding.
# of DMTs reactivated to restore public service delivery	8 in 2018	8 in 2020	8	100%	
# of local authority members trained on planning and development	80 in 2018	200 in 2020	204	102%	

Activity Result 3.1: Water User Associations (WUA) established (FAO)

Action 3.1.1: Strengthening the existing fifteen (15) water user associations (WUAs) established during ERRY phase one and creation / reactivation of 15 WUAs for efficient water and land management.

Twenty-four WUAs were supported in Abyan, Lahj and Taiz (Ash Shyamyteen), of which 10 were existing WUAs established under ERRY I, through the provision of additional training to reinforce the roles of WUAs in sustainable water management for agriculture production. Fourteen new WUAs were created under ERRY II. In northern governorates, namely Hodeida, Hajjah and At Taiziyah in governorates, no WUAs supported or created due to issues of implementation permits that were not granted in time for the action to be implemented.

Water User Association (WUA)s were trained on good practices for water efficiency and new irrigation techniques. In addition, WUAs are carrying out maintenance and rehabilitation of irrigation canals, such as clearing and maintenance of gates. WUAs double up as Farmer Field Schools and provided sessions on water management, analysis of water supply for

production and agriculture practices. WUAs also act as forum for resolving community conflict related to water and land disputes. WUAs are comprised of men and women. Key role played by women are peace animators ensuring equitable access to water and land resources for production.

The Programme empowered the WUAs through training on negotiating sustainable groundwater management, social cohesion and conflict resolution mechanism ensuring equitable access to water resources for production and farmers better served. Changes in water availability, particularly water scarcity, increase competition between water users, making conflict more likely. The WUAs were platforms that played important role in resolving disputes/conflicts occasioned but increasingly scarce water and land resources.

Action 3.1.2: Support to twenty WUAs and farmer' association with 20 equipment of 20 wells with solar pumps for irrigation as well as with irrigation kits for promoting efficient techniques for irrigation of crops / vegetables and fodders.

Assessments on water resources for production were conducted in Sana'a, Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Taiz, Abyan and Lahj governorates. The criteria for the selection of sites and beneficiaries were identified and discussed with the local authorities and communities. In cooperation with the MAIF and based on the agreed selection criteria, 100 sites (with approximate area of 25 Hectares of land for production) were selected (40 sites in southern and 60 in northern programme areas). The number of smallholder farmers were identified, and registered totalled 5 900 targeted for support with drip irrigation system. The drip irrigation kits were delivered and installed in all locations.

Regarding the rehabilitation of the irrigation infrastructures, the assessment identified and recommended the Batais dam for rehabilitation. The Batais dam was prioritized because it is the main irrigation facility in Wadi Bana exposed to serious flooding in 2020 resulting in the destruction of several spate irrigation infrastructures in the wadi - an important agricultural area. The most serious damages were on Batais dam. Batais dame controlled all floods flow in the upstream wadi areas. The dam controls all irrigation structures in Wadi Bana with estimated 40,000 hectares of agricultural land irrigated by the annual floods over all the wadis.

The catchment of Wadi Bana is located between longitude 43⁰38.6'E to 45⁰14.7' E and latitude 13⁰25.6'N to 15⁰53.2'N. The length of the wadi is about 240 km with a catchment area of 7400 km². The wadi originates from the high western mountains of Yemen at an altitude of 3400 m, where it receives maximum rainfall. Terrace cultivation is practiced at the higher elevation. However, in the lower, at Abyan Delta, the irrigation is provided to the command area of the project through the various structures constructed on wadi at several reaches. The Wadi Bana covers two districts of Abyan, namely Khanfar and Zinjibar.

The rehabilitation of the Batais dam was completed which involved the repair and changing of the steel tension ropes (slings) for all gates, desilting removing sediment layers in gates and channels, compacting channels, construction of protection wall on left sides of dam banks using the gabion baskets, for a length of 30 meters. The rehabilitation of the Batais dam which covers approximate 33,000 has or arable land has increased potential for food production for the indigenes of the two districts in Abyan the dam covers.



Site photo the sedimentation layers in Batais dam

Sedimaneted Bantis dam before intervention



Downstream Batais dam after reconstruction of the gates, desilting and compacting



Completed work on Batais dam showing desilted channels and reconstructed gate

With respect to the rehabilitation of water structures in the AlHaymah AlKharejiah district in Sana'a Governorate, technical assessments were carried out, and designs, BOQs and technical specification for materials required for rehabilitation work were prepared. However, rehabilitation work was not carried out due to two key factors: dispute between communities and local authorities on siting of wells for rehabilitation. Efforts were made at resolving the disagreement between the stakeholders (local authorities versus communities) through mediation of community leaders and Islamic clerics in the area, Although the disagreement was eventually resolved on sites of wells to be rehabilitated, due to time overrun/constraint, the project terminated before rehabilitation of the wells commencing.

The water assessment further identified 25 sites for installation of solar pump systems to support irrigation in Abyan, Lahj, Taiz and Al Hudaydah. The sites for the water pumps were selected in cooperation with the MAI, local authorities, and communities in the sites. Technical data for each location which included type of well, total depth, dynamic water level, static water level, discharge of the well, crops irrigated by the well, type of irrigation system, irrigated area by the well, number of beneficiaries and the water requirement for each crop were. The data and information fed into the design of the sites and development of technical specifications for solar pump systems, Bill of Quantities (BOQs) and installation requirements. The procurement process was initiated, and suppliers selected through competitive bidding process. However, time overrun due to delayed clearance for the assessments, orders for the solar pumps which were to be sourced from outside Yemen and would take about six months to be delivered were cancelled. However, the preparation for procurement and installation of solar water pumps and beneficiaries' training on operation of the pumps was at advanced stage. The clearances/approval will be used in any FAO follow up programme with similar activities.

[Action 3.1.3: Provide technical training to WUAs on good practices good practices of water efficiency and new techniques of irrigation.](#)

The water assessment conducted assessed the status of WUAs established under ERY I and recommended new WUAs to be revitalized and established. Twelve WUAs were reactivated/established in southern governorates in Abyan (6), Lahj (4) and Taiz/Ash Shaymayateen (2). In addition, a total of 45 people were trained on good practices for water efficiency and new techniques of irrigation. Participants included members of the 12 WUAs, members of the Agricultural Cooperative Union (ACU), one technical specialist from each of the Agriculture Offices of the three governorates, representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries (MAIF) in Aden and districts authorities. The training, which was conducted over two days, achieved the following:

- 12 WUAs reactivated and their roles in water management and food security increased.
- Knowledge and understanding irrigation practices, ground water information and solutions to challenges faced by farmers in irrigation practices outlined.

- WUAs awareness on use of drip irrigation systems at households' level practically demonstrated.
- Understanding of the importance of data and information about the water resources, irrigation practices and ground water information and the problems facing farmers in term of water management and irrigation practices strengthened.
- Strengthened the relationship between the WUAs and Local Authorities as well as the related Entities from the Government officials, and the importance of working together and completing each other to have better water resources management.

The planned training for WUAs in the northern governorates was not conducted because of some challenges encountered with the authorities.

Activity Result 3.2: Community-based organizations have enhanced capacities to develop conflict- and gender- sensitive community resilience plans reflecting community priority needs and actions (UNDP)

This output is a bottom-up approach that starts at the village level and moves to sub-district and district levels. It contributed to bridging the gap between those levels through participatory planning, community and resource mobilization and social accountability to achieve an inclusive institutional development through block grants to enhance infrastructure and delivery of services in key sectors like health, education, water & sanitation, and roads. This was made possible with financial and technical support by the UNDP and SFD teams and remarkable contribution and ownership by the target communities. Notably, the project has made significant achievements in fostering the concepts of participatory planning and mobilization of resources to strengthen resilience at the community level.

Community and Resource Mobilizations and Institutional Development.

To better define and meet the needs of target communities, 262 Village Cooperative Councils (VCCs) of 2,439 members (50% women) were reactivated, 46 of which newly formed. The sub-district development committees (SDCs) which consist of five to ten VCC members were established/reactivated at the sub-district level – a total of 57 SDCs with 285 members (51 women) were trained on needs assessment, plans development, and community mobilization for nine days by the Social Fund for Development (SFD) technical teams. This resulted in 57 plans developed (CRPs) to enhance the resilience of communities, exceeding the project target by 16%. Having similar roles, both VCCs & SDCs identified and prioritized the needs of their communities, strengthened community engagement, mobilization of resources, and institutional development.

The Community Resilience Plans (CRPs) reflects community needs, priorities, and solutions. Prepared in participatory manner, the CRP assesses the status of public services, infrastructure, livelihood opportunities and the effects of the current crisis on them, as well as coping mechanisms – both negative and positive – adopted to survive and overcome the ongoing crises. Within the CRP, community-led initiatives are prioritized to improve access to public services and provide space for humanitarian and development partners to scale

up small-scale rehabilitation and recovery efforts. Financial grants were provided, resulting in 218 small-scale projects implemented – one-hundred-fifty & sixty-eight at village and sub-district levels respectively. The projects aimed at enhancing the service delivery, considering the weakness of local structures caused by the protracted conflict.

It is noticeable that the community priorities and needs are many and varied at the village, sub-district, and district levels, but did not go beyond the scope of infrastructure development, livelihoods improvement, and delivery of basic services.

The education sector had the largest share in the number of interventions at the societal level (villages and sub-districts) represented by building additional classrooms to reduce student overcrowding and pressure on education services because of population density and high displacement rates, especially in the districts of Ash Shamayatayn , At Ta'iziyah, Az Zuhrah , Abs and Al Musaymir, and provide an appropriate educational environment by rehabilitating bathrooms, sewage networks, water reservoirs, and furnishing classrooms, especially in girls' schools to facilitate their education enrolment and decrease dropout rates. Communities' adoption of these initiatives and mobilizing resources eased the implementation of these activities.

Health interventions ranked second among the priorities at the sub-district level. They came in response to limiting the spread of Covid 19 and facilitating community access to health services in accessible facilities, reducing the burden of movement on citizens to faraway health utilities. In the districts of Abs, Bani Qais and Az Zuhrah, community and local authority priorities centered on health where three projects were implemented, serving most of the districts' population. An expansion was built in the rural hospital of Az Zuhrah for maternity and childcare. In Bani Qais, an additional expansion was constructed as a therapeutic feeding centre, also the second floor of Abs Hospital was built to treat fevers and relieve pressure on the available health facilities.

The mountainous nature of rural areas and long distances to markets in the district centre, where most essential services exist, are key reasons for road paving and construction as a top priority of the target community. In the districts of Ash Shamayatayn, Al-Ta'aziah, and Al Musaymir people harnessed a lot of resources to improve road conditions, especially with the availability of stones used in paving and manpower, easing the movement of passers-by and shoppers, who suffered the poor road conditions, especially during rainy seasons.

Access to water has been so challenging for people in rural and urban areas because of fuel skyrocketing prices, the deterioration and obsolescence of water pumps and networks, and the inability of water project departments to provide necessary expenses to pump water and/or replace fuel-powered water pumps with solar-powered ones, which deprived many vulnerable families of access to water. However, the project achieved tangible impact that was maximized through the integrative and synergistic work between the components of the project. The solar component, for example, supported three water projects with solar panels, whereas the internal network was installed and expanded under the social cohesion activities, resulting in more families having access to water supplies.

The local governance activities were designed based on community participation with available human, natural and local resources to enhance community ownership of community assets and implemented initiatives to maintain the service delivery. Astonishingly, 591 self-help initiatives were identified and implemented under the community resilience plans in eight districts of five target governorates with an estimated cost of YR 85,000,000 (equivalent to USD 141,000) using locally available resources and skilled and unskilled labour of both genders. On the other hand, the project helped the community implement another type of financially funded initiative considering the community lacking resources to implement while ensuring in-kind participation from the community at a few neighboring villages with societal homogeneity and common needs. That resulted in strengthening the social cohesion as it brings most community members to work together to achieve common objectives.

The local authority represents the official body and the governmental institutional framework concerned with providing services to communities. However, the official institutional frameworks, despite the institutional, administrative, operational, and financial challenges encountered before the crisis, were subjected to major shocks during the ongoing conflict and were no longer able to provide services and resume business and jobs entrusted to them.

In total, UNDP through the Social Fund for Development (SFD) invested USD 2,348,511 in institutional development through block grants in eight vulnerable communities at the village, sub-district, and district levels of five governorates of Ta'iz, Hodeidah, Hajjah, Lahj, and Abyan, resulting in either rehabilitation or construction of infrastructure, benefiting around 286,000 host communities, IDPs, returnees, and marginalized of both genders.

Below is the breakdown of interventions per sector at the district level:

Table 7: Health sector interventions in the village, SD, and district levels

Governorate	District	Total health sector interventions	Health Facilities constructed or rehabilitated	comments
Lahj	Al Musaymir	2	n/a	Building 1 mini unit and equipping and furnishing another
Abyan	Sarar	3	1	I unit built at the centre level
	Khanfar	6	5	5 health units' extension and furnishing as well
Ta'iz	Ash Shamayatayn	n/a	n/a	
	At Ta'iziyah	1	1	Completion the health unit at village level
Hodeidah	Az Zuhrah	3	3	One in village and extension one in SD and extension the rural hospital in the district level
Hajjah	Abs	8	6	Extension section for febrile treatment in the district level and the rest are expanding and rehabilitation for health centres in SD.
	Bani Qays	2	2	One at SD level and another is expanding for nutrition and dietetics at district

18 health facilities rehabilitated, extended, or constructed, 50 villages benefited, and around 60,000 beneficiaries.

Table 8: Education sector interventions in the village, subdistrict, and district levels

Governorate	District	No. of Interventions	Rehabilitated / furnished classrooms	Rehabilitated latrines	Rehabilitated water reservoirs
Lahj	Al Musaymir	7	15	4	n/a
Abyan	Sarar	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Khanfar	6	4	2	n/a
Taizz	Ash Shamayatayn	21	19	9	1
	At Ta'iziyah	13	12	10	3
Hodiedah	Az Zuhrah	12	35	n/a	n/a
Hajjah	Abs	9	25	n/a	n/a
	Bani Qays	4	6	n/a	n/a

116 classrooms rehabilitated, 13 of which equipped, 25 schools' bathrooms rehabilitated, 4 schools' water reservoirs rehabilitated, 2 solar systems provided in two schools, benefiting more than 6,500 students (45% girls).

Table 9: Water and sanitations sector interventions in the village, subdistrict and district levels

Governorate	District	No. of intervention	Rehabilitated water reservoirs	Solar pumping	Water network	Sewage network	comments
Lahj	Al Musaymir	3	1	2	3	n/a	In some intervention there were more than one component in the same interventions
Abyan	Sarar	1	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	
	Khanfar	5	1		1	2	
Taizz	Ash Shamayatayn	4	1	1	3	n/a	
	At Ta'iziyah	7	3	3	2	n/a	
Hodiedah	Az Zuhrah	7	3	2	4	n/a	
Hajjah	Abs	1	n/a	1	1	n/a	
	Bani Qays	3	1	1	1	n/a	

5 water reservoirs rehabilitated, and other water plastic reservoirs provided, 10 solar water pumps provided and installed, 2 sewerage networks repaired, 12,800 meters water networks installed/rehabilitated, and 230 meters sewerage network installed, benefiting around 60,000 beneficiaries.

Table 10: Roads sector interventions in the village, subdistrict, and district levels

Governorate	District	No. of interventions	Roads interventions in m
Lahj	Al Musaymir	3	700
Abyan	Sarar	2	500
	Khanfar	0	n/a
Taizz	Ash Shamayatayn	20	2960
	At Ta'iziyah	15	1800
Hodiedah	Az Zuhrah	1	5
Hajjah	Abs	1	n/a
	Bani Qays	1	n/a

Overall, ERRY II has accomplished great results in service delivery improvement in key vital sectors like health, water, education, and road, reaching around 286,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries. The investment of time, training and resources will develop the governance capacity of the VCCs, SDCs, and local structures and maximize the impact of the grant/financial support in enhancing rural livelihoods and resilience to shocks, noting that the inclusive resilience planning process increased transparency in decision-making and could potentially enhance the participation of the whole community.

Overall, these findings indicated that all assessed social community networks (community committees, parents' councils, village councils, CSOs/NGOs, and social figures) still are considered important for the targeted local communities to resolve their issues and plan for their needs, while more organized social networks, particularly the community committees and village councils are becoming more available. Moreover, the availability of social community organizations in all targeted districts, sub-districts, and villages is a perfect opportunity to enhance the abilities of the community to plan for their needs and implement their resilience plans, as well as monitor and evaluate the current projects, intervention, or initiatives in their communities. These results also confirmed that there is a momentum related to people's tendency to organize themselves to improve their resilience, culture of solidarity, and indigenous informal organization practices. ERRY II programme contributed to establishing and reactivating around 262 village cooperative councils (VCCs), and the total number of elected community members for the VCCs leadership reached 2,439 in the targeted districts, and 50% were women.

During the FGDs, more than half of the participants reported that the social community networks are more available, which the ERRY II programme contributed to forming or reactivating the community committees in the village, sub-districts, and districts levels, which significantly contributed to the strength of social cohesion, service delivery, and social participation.

CASE STUDY: Community Hives!

Ash Shamayatayn District, Taizz Governorate

The ERRY-II revived the spirit of popular initiatives and community-based contributions to development and project implementation through 23 community initiatives in the district and across Ozlas and villages. 12 Ozlas out of 33 had extensive and effective community participation through implementing roads and water harvest tanks, building extra classrooms and rehabilitated KGs and school bathrooms, and building a bridge to connect two villages on the rough road.

Mrs. Ilham Al Madhaji, the media in charge, said, "Four village councils have been established and a development committee under which such villages committees are and all of them were selected by locals."

She said, "These committees contributed largely to facilitating the Project and provided the required materials at the local market, such as providing ten thousand rocks to pave a 4.2k-road. The community-based committees implemented the design and field studies, in which a group of engineers from the area participated."

Al-Madhaji confirms that the Project has revived the cooperatives among people who used to exist in the past due to the suspense of government projects. She added, "We learned how to process tenders, how tender envelopes are opened and make presentations, meetings, and reporting. The activities of such committees are continuing. Its committee members are elected. We have been working and proposing new projects to different agencies at the private sector."



For the projects, Ilham Al Madhaji said, 12 projects, along with road pavement projects in Al-Turbah village, were implemented. Many roads in sub-districts were paved, and extra classrooms were built for a number of schools in Ash Shamayatayn villages. 300 workers from the area and some experts and skilled people participated. Women participated actively by transporting and spraying water along the road, and their participation was noticeable in different community committees.

The end-line study found that the level of collaboration among villages and local communities to overcome problems and challenges is improved as a result of establishing or reactivating sub-district development committees (SDCs), supporting them to develop Community Resilience Plans, and building their capacity. It provided block grants to implement sub-projects that were priorities and selected from SDCs resilience plans.

During the interviews with the Social Fund for Development (SFD), they stated that to meet the service needs and overcome problems of communities, the VCCs were grouped (between five to ten VCCs) into sub-district development committees that have similar roles to the VCCs but at the sub-district level whereas the VCCs are at the village level. 35 SDCs were formed or reactivated in the selected districts and supported to develop of the SDCs' resilience plans that focused on service delivery, social cohesion, basic services, and livelihoods recovery, as well as offered an opportunity for more extensive resilience's planning, with identified priorities addressed through sub-project implementation impacting a more significant number of beneficiaries in a wider geographical area. During the ERRY II period,

"We receive a lot of support from the neighbouring communities in terms of in-kind assistance or even through providing the psychological support needed for traumatized individuals."

Community Leader, Khanfar District, Abyan



57 established SDCs implemented 68 sub-projects selected from their Community Resilience Plans, using community contracting methods with community contribution and support by the program and supervision of the district local authorities for learning by doing activities. The implemented sub-projects were in four primary basic social services, including health, WASH education, and rural roads, which benefited 83,886 individuals in the selected districts.

Community Engagement.

Based on the analysis of the end-line results, 24% of respondents were participating in various social groups (e.g., village community councils, community committees, and CSOs), compared to 9% in the baseline. It can be seen that there has been a significant improvement in community member participation in social groups.



There is a significant difference across gender over time. 21% of females in the end-line reported that they participated in social groups, compared to only 3% in the baseline, and the participation of males also increased from 11% in the baseline to 27% in the end-line. This trend suggests that the ERRY II programme may have positively impacted community engagement, mainly among women.

The ERRY II programme, mainly the Local Governance component, is the core of the resilience strategy of the programme, which enables the communities to have an active engagement to plan and deliver services. The ERRY II through SFD has assisted the target communities in establishing or reactivating 262 VCCs in all targeted districts, the total number of elected VCCs members reaching 2,439, 50% of them are women. This rate of participation of women is considered a best practice for building a reasonable leadership level for VCCs and will contribute significantly to identifying and tackling basic service needs, mainly for women, and local conflicts concerning access to resources.

In the end-line, around 43% of respondents who are members of social groups reported that they have a very strong or strong level of participation in these social groups, and 49% have moderate participation, which is almost the same percentage as the baseline line, 42%, and 47% respectively.

The strong level of participation is higher among males at 52% in the end-line compared to 43% in the baseline, while it is slightly less among females at 28% in the end-line compared to 30% in the baseline. This finding indicated that the level of women's participation and influence in the community groups and the support within their community is still limited due to community norms and traditions, high illiteracy among women in rural areas,

negative attitudes toward men, as well as women's mobility may be restricted compared with men.

The end-line study found that 38% of respondents reported that they had been invited to participate in the interventions in their community, compared to 19% in the baseline. There is a significant difference across gender. 29% of females in the end-line reported that they had been invited to participate in the interventions in their community, compared to only 4% in the baseline, and the engagement of males also increased from 23% in the baseline to 45% in the end-line.

Across districts, a significant improvement in community engagement was also observed. In the Al Musaymir district, 62% of respondents in the end-line were invited to participate in the interventions done in their local communities, compared to 48% in the baseline. The interventions included livelihood enhancement provided by UNDP and care, health care, education, cash for nutrition provided by SFD, construction and rehabilitation of the local assets (e.g., rural roads, schools, health facilities) provided by SFD, and conflict resolution provided by Search for Common Ground.

Among whom have been invited to participate in the interventions in their communities, 48% reported that they participated in the design and planning phase of the intervention, compared to 28% in the baseline. Whereas half of them participated in the implementation phase of the interventions in the end-line compared to 36% in the baseline, and 39% participated in the monitoring, which was higher than the baseline at 44%. In the end-line, their roles were divided between the local mediator, workers, need identification, coordinators, and supervisors, which were almost the same roles in the baseline, except for the need identification that no one in the baseline participated in identifying the needs of the local communities, compared to 18% in the end-line. Moreover, the satisfaction rate for this participation was positive and even improved in the end-line, according to 98% of those who participated in interventions, compared to 91% in the baseline.

Participation of women, and men in building local capacity, improving services, employment, productive assets, and capacities.

The women and men leadership role in the community to mobilize resources was improved and had a significant role in resources mobilization in the selected districts. Women and men's participation in social networks, social cohesion, conflict resolution, and local governance as community committees, SDCs, and VCC members and insider mediators have contributed significantly to developing the community resilience plan, identifying and tackling basic services needs and local conflicts concerning the access to resources, as well as mobilizing resources to implement interventions and initiatives to improve conditions of social services for their local communities.

According to the KIIs and FGDs, there are different roles of men and women in their community to mobilize resources and implement the community initiatives and interventions. In all selected districts, women and men play important roles in the local communities; they are representative and work together in the community committees, VCCs, and other social networks. They participate in preparing for and raising awareness

about any upcoming interventions and activities as they develop, supervise, and organize the process, as well as local conflict resolution.

According to the interview with SFD, the number of VCCs formed and reactivated is 262 in the targeted districts, with 2,439 VCCs members, of whom 50% are females. The communities implemented 591 self-help initiatives using locally available resources and identified and implemented under the community resilience plans that were developed and supported by the ERRY II programme. The total estimated cost of these initiatives was YER 85,800,000, which were fully funded and implemented by the communities mostly using locally available resources and expertise. These self-help initiatives aimed to improve conditions of social services for the local communities and cover different sectors, including rural roads, water and irrigation, education, health care, and training life-skills courses as well as illiteracy. Self-help increases social cohesion between community members because it brings most community residents to work together for a common goal. For instance, in Ash Shamayatayn and Sarar districts, the SDCs and VCCs were mobilized and implemented 62 self-help initiatives; some of the civil work initiatives are being implemented in both districts; in all the reached 24 VCCs and 6 SDCs 1,397 people, of which 478 are women, participated in implementing the initiatives with the total cost of around YER 3,690,500.

“There are so many women and men who contribute through providing great ideas and support for community development, such as setting up women’s labs for women’s training and qualifying them for work and also developing their skills. Young people also take initiatives to support youth skills development and solve relevant problems, mostly marriage difficulties.”

Male Interviewee, Bani Mohammed Al Batna village,

ERRY II programme through SFD provided 150 matching grants from small-scaled initiatives at the community level (education 53, water 18, feeder roads 27, health 2, and 50 life skills training), with the total cost of YER 380,000,000 of which the programme contributed only 49%, the remaining cost was the communities’ contribution. That grants-matching were implemented by VCCs with support from the SFD, with communities providing in-kind contributions. Moreover, ERRY II supported the financing of some of the resilience plans but also built the capacity of the VCCs to mobilize the resources needed for these plans.

The fact that it is a precondition in the ERRY II programme to involve women in VCCs, SDCs, and conflict resolution actions has opened opportunities for women to acquire diverse roles. Women having a role in the committees took on the analysis of needs and functioned as planners, resource mobilizers, raising awareness and community mobilizers, workers in initiatives, and facilitators of conflict resolution actions.

Many conflicts emerged in the local communities because of the deteriorated economic situation, lack of resources, and the inability public institutions to fulfil community needs.

The end-line findings indicated increased reliance on community dialogues by local communities to resolve local conflicts with 86%, compared to 81% in the baseline. In Ash Shamayatayn district, for instance, more people depend on the community committee to

resolve conflicts, as stated by 87% in the end-line compared to 36% in the baseline. The same trend is in Al Musaymir and Sarar districts.

ERRY II conflict resolution interventions that have been implemented to resolve the local conflict, selected and trained 92 Insider Mediators (IMs) from the selected districts (Ash Shamayatayn, Al Musaymir, Khanfar, and Sarar) on conflict analysis, mediation, dialogue design, and management. The IMs participated in conducting four conflict scan processes in the selected districts, which identified the community conflicts, their causes, and solutions. This helped in building consensus among displaced communities, returnees and host families over local conflict and promoted social cohesion and solidarity. The effort has reached all the communities which were assisted in developing the Community resilience plans (CRP). The Insider mediators act in collaboration with the Local Community Committees (LCC) to solve local conflicts. They have conducted 22 community dialogues on conflict resolution, 16 of which were provided with small grants to address challenges related to public services and contribute to conflict resolution. These conflicts concern the whole the community such as the access to basic assets and services (health, water, education, roads, etc.). The interventions were delivered through the cooperation of local councils, health offices, education offices, water foundations, and other related institutions. The ERRY II programme provided mentorship support to both insider mediators and LCCs, to lead the conflict resolution implementation with their ownership.

Overall, supporting community services projects through a conflict-sensitive approach was found to be a promising approach for building a replicable bottom-up peace-building process. In addition, social cohesion contributes to rebuilding social capital and provides a fundamental building block for sustainable and resilient livelihoods. This is even more important in situations of conflict where social capital is continually being eroded. ERRY II programme's contribution to social cohesion was through direct interventions of the Insider Mediators, Community Dialogues, and community projects supported by small grants.

Activity Result 3.3: Local authorities are better able to plan, monitor and coordinate gender- and conflict-sensitive resilience and recovery priorities and respond at the district level through a participatory approach

As one of the project's objectives is to strengthen the role of the local authority and help it resume its tasks and provide services to its communities, the project sought to provide institutional support through training and capacity building of local authority members, as well as the formation of 8 District Management Teams (DMTs) in eight targeted districts (20 members each, including local authority members, representatives of education, health, and finance sectors, local councils members, and CSOs) whose capacities were built in the public expenditure cycle, and planning which resulted in developing 8 District Recovery Plans (DRPs) which included an analysis of the district current status, gaps, needs, priorities, and proposed solutions, taking into account women's needs for basic services. In this context, the project provided financial grants, which resulted in the implementation of 8 recovery projects at the level of the eight targeted districts, three of which were in the

health, four in road paving especially those leading to markets, and another in education, benefiting about 83,000 people.

Below table presents supported interventions under the district recovery plan implementation.

Table 11: Implemented Interventions at the district level

Governorate	District	Sector	Projects Details
Abyan	Khanfir	Education	Rehabilitation of the District Education Office
	Sarar	Road	Rehabilitation and Paving of Rahwat Al-Falah - Hama Road
Lahj	Al Musaymir	Market	Pavement of Al-Musaymir city market and its street the main market in the district center
Taiz	As Shamayatayn	Road and Market	Pavement and Rehabilitation of some main streets and markets of Alturbah city in As Shamayatayn district
	At Ta'iziyah	Road and Market	Pavement of Saida Street Market Mawia junctions
Al-Hudaydah	Az Zhurhah	Health	expanding health center of Al maars
Hajjah	Abss	Health	build and furnish the Fevers Center (expansion section for febrile treatment)
	Bani Qa'is	Health	build and furnish the Nutrition and Dietetics Centre

3. Coordination and Synergies among UN agencies

On the spirit of the joint programme, the ERRY Joint-Coordination Unit (JCU) has been providing the necessary support to PUNOs to ensure synergies among their interventions to maximize impacts. Some of the synergies and collaborative effort demonstrated among agencies during phase I of ERRY Joint Programme were:

To maximize the impact of the programme interventions, the partner UN agencies have scaled up the synergy models implemented in ERRY I where the proposed interventions draw on the comparative advantage of each partnering UN organization. For instance, ILO provided the skills and competency-based capacity building support to post FFA (WFP), Emergency Employment activities (UNDP) and Cooperatives (FAO). Also, UNDP provided solar systems to infrastructures rehabilitated by PUNOs, schools, health centres, and productive assets.

To contribute to building synergies among the partner UN agencies, PUNOs benefitted from the Community Resilience Plan that was developed and prepared by UNDP in many of the target communities.

The following are some examples of areas of synergies among PUNOs and interventions:

- UNDP Local governance component works with all other agencies and interventions at community level by establishing Village Coordination Councils (VCCs), preparing community level resilience plan as a base for all interventions and coordinating all programme interventions of PUNOs at the community level.
- WFP used these Community Resilience Plans as an entry point to select the communal assets in the target communities. Moreover, WFP and its partners dealt with the VCC in the targeted communities, in where they exist/established, as an alternative to the community committees.
- WFP coordinated with ILO and referred its more than 2,500 FFA & FFT's beneficiaries to ILO's formal vocational trainings on maintenance of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, installation and operation of home solar power systems, maintenance of home appliances, etc. The selected beneficiaries received training sessions from ILO in the technical and management aspects in the TVET institution followed by on-the-job training in some selected occupations/workplaces. These beneficiaries, after completing their theoretical and practical trainings, they were assessed and certified and provided with toolkits to support the utilization of their skills.
- UNDP Livelihood component and ILO worked together on small business development for youth. Joint criteria development and trainees' selection have been completed. ILO developed a curriculum for the TOT and conducted TOT training using its trainers while UNDP conducted basic training of the beneficiaries and provided post-training technical support for the business development, including provision of grants and market linkages. ILO is also providing support to local institutions in the establishment of business development services. This joint operation is intended to enhance the quality of the provided training.

- UNDP Solar Energy component worked with FAO agricultural value chain development component on providing solar energy for agricultural irrigation/water pumping, and providing solar energy for dairy product processing centers in dairy value chain development.
- UNDP social cohesion component works with FAO water management component in strengthening the capacity of informal institutions to manage local conflicts and use of water resources and enhance local peace and development.
- FAO agricultural value chain development component supports UNDP beneficiaries who are interested in establishing agriculture/livestock-based small businesses by providing inputs, technical agricultural/livestock training and linkages to market.

Coordination Mechanism

The ERRY joint programme has adopted and established functioning and flexible coordination mechanisms among partners at all levels to ensure smooth implementation and deliver results. The coordination mechanism is divided into agencies technical level and sub national level coordination as illustrated in the coordination structure in annex 3.

The national level coordination includes:

1. **The Technical Coordination:** which takes place every month among the technical team of PUNOs to ensure proper information sharing, discuss field level challenges and find solutions, discuss progress and delivery, and discuss future plans. The technical coordination meetings were conducted on almost a monthly basis in order to strengthen working relation among agencies and to ensure smooth implementation
2. **Meeting of the Heads of PUNOs:** Heads are briefed every quarter on the progresses and challenges that the implementation is encountering to provide guidance. Head of agencies provided valuable guidance, particularly on issues related to dealing with the various authorities.
3. **Meetings with authorities:** Regular meetings with authorities were conducted both in Sana'a and Aden to maintain smooth relation as partners and provide regular updates on the implementation progress and challenges to be addressed at the national level.

The sub national coordination includes:

1. **The sub national technical coordination meeting:** Coordination at field level was facilitated and led by the programme subnational coordinators. Regular monthly meetings were conducted field level technical officers of PUNOs and IPs to discuss and coordinate field level implementation plans, address challenges together and improve synergies among the interventions of PUNOs. Some of the major challenges that were faced at the field level include: COVID-19 pandemic, the continuous devaluation of the Yemeni Rial against the US Dollar leading to increase in prices of

construction materials used in the interventions, security inaccessibility to some districts from time to time, delays from the local authorities in approving beneficiary lists and providing permits, etc.

2. **Quarterly coordination meetings:** with Governorate level authorities to provide regular updates on the programme's implementations and address field level implementation issues and challenges. Two governorate level coordination meetings were conducted in Year I in each governorate with the local authorities, improving the smooth implementation at the field level, restriction on movements and the process of getting travel permits for the implementation.

4. Other Activities Carried out during ERRY II:

Annual review workshop and stakeholders' consultation:

Given the COVID-19 measures, the Joint Coordination Unit (JCU) held the Annual Review Workshop virtually via Zoom on April 26, 2021. MoPIC and local authorities in the South attended the meeting, as well as the participating UN agencies and their IPs. The workshop main objective was to discuss the ERRY II achievements & challenges in 2020, which were summarized in a presentation made by the JCU team with the participation of the teams of the UN agencies. This presentation was followed by questions from local authorities and answers from the ERRY II team regarding what could be and could have been done better in the implementation of ERRY II interventions. This discussion was followed by a presentation of the 2021 AWP, in which JCU briefly presented the budget and activities planned for 2021. Also, in preparation for ERRY III proposal, the meeting incorporated consultation with the local authorities regarding the activities of ERRY II that they found to be the most beneficial and would like to be included in ERRY III. The local authorities expressively talked about the ERRY II interventions with great impacts on beneficiaries that they hope would be replicated in ERRY III.

Donors Field Mission

In November 2021, the European Union delegation, together with Development Counsellors from France, Germany and the Netherlands, visited the programme activities in Lahj Governorate. The main objective of the joint field mission was to assess needs and monitor ongoing development projects to gain a better understanding of ground realities and results achieved by projects focusing on livelihoods, food security, local governance, and economic development. They had fruitful discussions with ministries, governorate and district representatives, community councils, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, beneficiaries of projects, women's groups and youth representatives. The delegation concluded that long-term development cooperation in Yemen is an essential complement to ongoing humanitarian assistance, and also development initiatives directly contribute to stabilisation, capacity building, empowerment of women and youth, and the peaceful resolution of local disputes.

Design and Development of ERRY III

The programme management team has done several exercises to prepare for the scale-up of ERRY Joint Programme. The design of the new phase has been informed by the lessons learned and best practices captured from the first two phases of the programme. The participating agencies engaged their technical teams, IPs, beneficiaries, community committees and relevant stakeholders throughout their internal discussions and consultations in order to formulate impactful interventions based on the clear rationale of the programme. Moreover, joint and bilateral discussions among agencies took place to explore new areas of synergies and strengthen the existing ones. In addition to that, the programme involved local authorities and government partners in the consultation process during the annual review workshop which took place in April 2021. All the inputs provided by the programme various stakeholders contributed to the development of the project document for a new phase of the programme.

5. Cross cutting issues

5.1 Gender results

Gender and non-discrimination modality applied in all project components by actively ensuring women's maximum participation in the project's implementation and enabling women to take full advantage of training and services. Throughout the second phase, UNDP promoted women's full participation to ensure that their needs are addressed adequately at all stages of project implementation. UNDP seeks to gather information from women as well as men. The targeting among men and women was equal for all interventions. Particularly important considering the challenge that women's appearance in public is restricted, especially in Lahj and ensuring women and men's specific needs are properly addressed.

After the conflict, many households have lost their income source, and more challenges have occurred in providing basic daily needs. The gender roles in the target areas may differ in accepting women's participation and access to microbusiness work. Through the project, both men and women found space to engage in the project activities. Gender inequality and the specific barriers faced by Yemeni women and girls in achieving their full potential have long been recognized. Below are the gender inclusion measures that the project has applied to ensure it reaches the gender marker two benchmarks.

- ✚ **Targeting:** the project has targeted more than 40% of women in all of its components to ensure that both men and women get equal opportunities to receive the project's support. In the case of local governance, the targeting is close to 22%. Better targeting provides a level playing field for both genders.
- ✚ **Implementation design:** The project components' interventions are participatory and decided by women and men. For example, the cash assistance intervention is not designed typically for civil work but based on consensus. If any gender opposes the

idea of market rehabilitation, the alternative cash for work can be designed to suit both the gender.

- ✚ **Gender monitoring:** the programme data is featured with the gender-disaggregation classification. UNDP conducted the micronarrative where the gender impact is being monitored at three stages: baseline, midline, and end line. The micronarrative captures the effects of the project on women and men in terms of micro story. Longitudinal survey and KAP survey, and quarterly reports are the essential tools to do gender monitoring.
- ✚ **Knowledge management:** the project has created knowledge management products to document the project's impact on women and men. Baseline study, value chain analysis, community resilience plan, micronarrative baseline, longitudinal survey, and KAP survey are the key products. Besides, the project also produces stories every month to ensure process documentation and knowledge management.

5.2 Partnerships

The programme is implemented through IPs that are selected by PUNOs through a competitive process. The IPs are critical for delivery of the programme activities including beneficiaries' selection and registration according to agencies selection criteria, engagement with local authorities for smooth implementation of activities, receipt and distribution of inputs and training of beneficiaries – all done with technical support by PUNOs. While implementation of the programme is through IPs, FAO will continuously engage with MAI for quality assurance of inputs and technical backstopping to IPs during implementation, and ILO engages and works through TEVET.

There is also a range of collaboration with other UN agencies, INGOs, local NOGs and private sector. UNDP, for example, works closely with five key private sectors through the specialized agencies' support for the local production of solar prototype, waste to energy, and e-commerce. The activities of our partners and collaboration have a direct impact on our project results. The partnership supports the implementation of project activities in achieving the results. Implementing partners have required capacities to deliver the project; however, most of them, especially local and national organizations, need handholding support in financial and contract management.

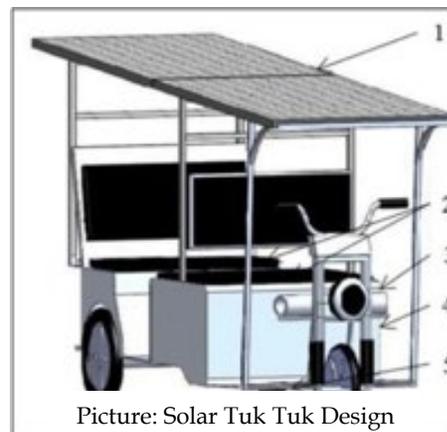
5.3 Environmental Considerations

The planning and implementation of the project has taken environmental considerations to protect and preserve in sustainable manner. Below are some of the examples and explanation.

- **Implementation design:** livelihoods, solar energy and local governance, and social cohesion components have been designed to preserve the natural and environmental

commercial application. Work and women are at the center of innovation and adaptation. Provision of income generation and empowering women has been the key focus of the above pilots.

- **Solar tuk-tuk solutions:** The mechatronic engineers are also working on developing local solar tuk-tuk. Transportation in Yemen has been the key challenge for vulnerable communities due to the lack of affordability and communication availability. The idea is to develop local tuk-tuk and engage the private sector to use the business model to produce vehicle at scale. The solar tuk-tuk has a range of consumers and clients; farmers, traders, local transport owners, hospital/health centres (for a local ambulance) etc. The solar tuk-tuk manufacturing and production can be done at scale once the engineers design the prototype. The business model is based on a similar solar lantern prototype where skilled and trained MSMEs can assemble the tuk-tuk, and the private sector can provide the raw material.



Picture: Solar Tuk Tuk Design

6. Visibility & Communication

Communication and visibility component of [ERRY II JP](#) is one of the program key priorities as it aims at creating awareness among local communities, implementing partners, donors, the media, beneficiaries, and the public about ERYR's impact on the ground, as well as ensuring the visibility of EU & Sida contribution to the wellbeing of the people of Yemen. The following activities were carried out during the reporting period as part of the program's communication & visibility strategy and annual communication plan. All listed activities were conducted for the purpose of promoting and communicating the results of the programme as well as ensuring visibility of EU, Sida and participating UN agencies.

- UNDP Yemen through ERYR II JP solar initiative funded by EU wins acclaimed [international Ashden Awards for Humanitarian Energy](#).
- 35 [stories](#) were published, one of which a story entitled "[Private Micro-Grid](#)" that was published on different international and local websites such as [Devex Website](#) and different [blogs](#). It drew the attention of global media outlets and agencies. Many stories also highlight [ERRYR II contribution to COVID19 epidemic response](#).
- [Iman Al Hadi \(solar microgrid beneficiary\)](#) was featured in top [100 BBC influential women list](#): Iman, a solar microgrid station in Abbs (Hajjah), was selected and featured in the BBC influential women list. Iman, an inspiring story for women in Yemen, has demonstrated how hardship can be turned into opportunities and life-changing events. She has been a true grassroots leader and managed to become a change agent for the

rest of the women in her community. The inclusion of Iman also presents testimony in the backdrop of the challenges, social and cultural barriers that women face in Yemen.

- Extensive coverage of the solar microgrid success stories in global medial and print outlets including: [BBC](#), [Aljazeera](#), [UNDP](#), [Youtube](#).
- [A factsheet](#) illustrating ERRY 1 components and ERRY II key achievements was produced, printed, published and disseminated to different stockholders..
- ERRYII progress brief [Issue I](#), [issue II](#), [Issue III](#), [Issue IV](#), [Issue V](#) were designed, published, and disseminated in English and Arabic. All produced progress breif highlight the Joint programme background ,key achievements, COVID-19 contribution, and challenges for each reporting period form as well as highpoint some success stories and best practices of all components.
- A market study on seven different sectors was produced and published as follows:
 - [Handloom and Textile Value Chain](#)
 - [Fishery Value Chain](#)
 - [Pottery Value Chain](#)
 - [Meat and Poultry Value Chain](#)
 - [Solar Energy Systems Value Chain](#)
 - [Food Industry Value Chain](#)
- 2020 calendar was designed printed and disminned to all stakehokders of the joint programme that includes implemeting partners and governmnet officials.
- Roll ups illustrating the programme bacgrounds were desngined , printed and distributed in both English and Arabic.
- A photography prodcution company was contracted to conduct a photography documentation to all joint programme intervensions in Abyan, Lahj, and Taiz. All [photography materials](#) were collected, orginizaed, captionized as well as shared with all paticipating UN agencies and donors. These photos were also used to produce various communication materials that include success stories and different social media content.
- [ERRYII JP webiste](#) was lanuced to further highlight the joint programme visibilituy , achievements, publications. The webiste was regularly updated with all revlavent materials.
- ERRYII JP [Social media platforms](#) were utilzied and updated using participating UN agencies platforms to reguarly posts and tweets related activities and achievements.
- Two [videos](#) were produced highliting ERRYII Joint programme solar energy components intervension to different health centers which has contributed to fighting COVID19 epidimc in the most valunerable communities targted by the programme.
- A vidoegrphy documentation mission were conducted in Lahj , Abyan , and Tai governorate covering 14 success stories for all components of the joint programme.
 - [Skills and Entrepreneurship Development](#)

- [Livelihood and Emergency Employment](#)
- [Solar Energy](#)
- [Agriculture Value Chain](#)
- [Local Governance](#)
- [Food Assistance for Assets](#)
- [Social Cohesion](#)
- Covid - 19 Awareness publications that includes 5 flashes were produced and broadcasted through local radio channels covering all governorates in Yemen.
- [A field visit](#) was conducted to Hodaidah and Hajjah for the purpose of collecting communication materials as well as ensuring EU, Sida and Partners visibility.
- Joint Capmagin Commemorating Rural women international day – 2021 was carried out by the four UN agencies under the title [Joint Effort to Build Rural Women’s Resilience in Yemen](#)
- 2 press releases [on WtE & WD initiatives](#) was shared for different external audiences including local and international media.
- 4 infographic designs were disseminated on different social media platforms including [Community Resilience Plan \(CRP\)](#) , ; [Local Governance Interventions](#) ; [Social Cohesion Interventions](#) ; [UNDP’s Waste to Energy Plant](#)
- 6 videos highlight livelihoods, solar energy, local governance, and social cohesion, 1 motion graphic video and 1 vlog on WtE, and 3 radio flashes on WtE and behavioral awareness.
- A successful launch event of the WtE plant project has taken place in Lahj with the presence of ERRY II stakeholders. The event was covered in many local social media channels and outlets:
- A web subpage was created for WtE Plant Project and that gives good space to share the project information, progress, achievements and related communication products with respective audience and donors [Waste-to-Energy Plant Project | UNDP in Yemen](#)
- Different long & short [videos](#) were produced for all components highlighting impact stories , , testimonies, and photos for different beneficiaries of the joint programme. These videos were published on participating UN agencies social media platforms and has achieved great impressions and interactions by internal and external audiences.

7. Monitoring & Evaluation

The programme has placed noteworthy emphasis on the implementation of ERRY II M&E system so as to consistently and effectively monitor implementation of the programme’s activities and evaluate its results. The following activities were carried out during this reporting period as per the M&E plan:

- A joint third party monitoring was conducted by a specialized TPM consulting company during quarter one and two of 2021. The TPM aims at providing an independent

perspective on the programme implementation and achieved results as well as extending the reach of the programme to the areas where the programme staff cannot access due to security constraints and COVID-19 imposed measures. The aspects of the assessment approach included three aspects: 1) Process monitoring, such as awareness of selection criteria and GRM awareness; 2) progress monitoring, such as quality of implementation and challenges faced; and 3) outcome monitoring, such as livelihood levels and social cohesion of targeted communities. The TPM company carried out assurance activities including quality validation of the implemented activities at their different stages, verification of data and reports on progress, fiduciary aspects of the implemented activities, accessibility and awareness of the feedback and complaint systems, and the emerging impact of implemented activities. Additionally, the TPM touched on gender and social related issues as well as application of COVID-19 preventive measure.

- The report of the first TPM cycle can be found in this link [TPM Report Cycle I](#).
 - The second cycle TPM report can be found in this link [TPM Report Cycle II](#).
- [The Baseline Assessment](#) was conducted for the purpose of providing benchmark data against which the programme can monitor and assess its progress and effectiveness, as well as to set the baseline values for all of the outcome indicators and the result indicators at the output level. Despite the various challenges faced, the consulting company has managed to accomplish the assignment, collecting first-hand data from households and communities across all the targeted governorates in the south and north. The main findings of the study were: the targeted communities suffer from many shocks including shortage of food, illness of household members, drought, wind damage and loss of jobs and lands where most HHs faced at least one of these shocks, the most frequent of which is shortage of food; the average level of resilience capacities (absorptive, adaptive and transformative) in targeted communities is poor; the overall food consumption score FCS for households is on the borderline level, the average level of sustainable livelihoods and income in targeted communities is poor, etc.
 - [ERRY II JP Midterm Review](#) was conducted in February 2021 by an external consultant contracted by ERY joint coordination unit. The purpose of the review was to assess the progress of the programme implementation towards its objectives and provide recommendations for the areas that require improvements and adjustments.
 - A result-oriented monitoring (ROM) review was conducted by EU in July 2020. The objective of the ROM review was to assess the status of the programme, to look at progress in terms of input provision, activities undertaken and results delivered (outputs, direct outcomes), and to assist the management team to deal with challenges

that have emerged, as well as to find solutions, revise approaches, and where relevant, to adapt to changing circumstances. The following aspects were examined during the ROM review mission i) Relevance, ii) Coordination, complementarity, EU added value, iii) Intervention logic, monitoring & learning, iv) Efficiency, v) Effectiveness, vi) Sustainability, vii) Cross cutting issues (gender, environment, climate change), and viii) Communication and visibility.

- **EU Evaluation:** ERRY II Final Evaluation was conducted by the European Commission through an independent international firm. The evaluation focused on the assessment of the programme achievements and on the quality and the results of Actions. It was based on a comprehensive analysis of programme implementation along the five OECD-DAC evaluation criteria **relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability**. The key findings of the evaluation are summarized as follows:

Relevance:

ERRY II, with its seven areas of intervention¹⁹, was found relevant as it addressed the needs to build resilience of vulnerable communities and households at local level and contributed to addressing the humanitarian needs in Yemen, aligned to national frameworks as well as to the policies and strategies of the EU on resilience. The ERRY II design, being based upon lessons learned from the preceding ERRY I, was found suitable to help people shift to resilience, so that they can meet their own food needs without relying on humanitarian aid. The found participating UN agencies had acknowledged the need to operate in a truly joint manner and strive for synergy. The increasing engagement of local NGOs and the SFD, with their long experience in community-based activities, was found beneficial to ensuring the most appropriate approaches were selected.

The programme had developed and used a well working targeting criteria, which had led to selecting the most vulnerable people at project level and the most suitable vulnerable people at components level. This was confirmed by half of the beneficiaries saying that their main challenge was being in financial difficulties and not being able to provide for the basic needs for their families. The approach was perceived as bottom-up, leading to beneficiaries being able to select their priority needs to be addressed.

Local authorities indicated that ERRY II has met a number of needs of the communities and made a positive change in living conditions. Nonetheless, since conditions are deteriorating for vulnerable people, notable for displaced people but also for the communities, the need for food assistance still persists. The allocated budget for ERRY II was perceived as insufficient in the face of existing and increasing needs.

Various types of assessments are used to inform ERRY II, even if some respondents observed that these were mainly smaller scale assessments, and that a comprehensive pre-

¹⁹ Cash for Work and Food for Assets; crops and livestock value chains; micro-businesses; solar energy; social cohesion; local governance and skills development

implementation assessment was lacking. Nonetheless, the assessments were reasonably participatory, with almost half of beneficiaries having participated. Even though gender is considered in the various assessment, there has not been a specific gender analysis.

Most respondents agreed that ERRY II had influenced conflict risks and dynamics. Training on conflict resolution is an important component of ERRY II and includes conflict analysis and finding solutions through the community. Also, ERRY II was perceived to have addressed lack of resources and services that is sometimes at the basis of conflicts, such as related to roads and water. The project solved disputes over water resources by working through Water Users Associations (WUAs).

Moreover, ERRY II adapted well to the changing context, firstly by adhering to conflict-sensitive programming, and secondly by developing and adhering to COVID-19 protocols, without having them affecting implementation severely. Also, the integrated response to conflict and gender sensitive priorities including formation of WUAs were good assets to the community and helped adapting to changes as well.

The project had developed and used a well working targeting criteria, which had led to selecting the most vulnerable people at project level and the most suitable vulnerable people at components level. Many respondents and Implementing Partners (IPs) stated that the ERRY II targeted those in need, including from remote geographical areas where no one had worked before, such as Sarar district in Abyan governorate. Even government respondents confirmed that ERRY II targets the most underserved regions and the communities most in need. A few KIs reported that IPs sometimes struggle, when the number of people in need in a certain location is larger than the numbers targeted by the PUNOs, which is the case in most locations.

Coherence:

Coherence was seen as reasonable, internally as well as external. Internally, the design the design of the components was found to complement each other to ensure maximum benefit for the beneficiaries. Collaboration and coordination among the PUNOs and IPs were found better than under ERRY I, as a result of the plan to achieve synergy. But even though a number of good examples were identified, most respondents found that this could be much further strengthened. Externally, it was found that the action is coherent with actions of others, including those funded by EU.

ERRY II uses INGOs as well as local NGOs for the same type of work, with the same quality outputs and results. Local NGOs on the other hand were seen as much stronger in their ability to identify and implement innovative and locally acceptable solutions. It was observed that if local NGOs appear to be able to do this work just as well, a good opportunity for gradual localisation was found to present itself.

A large part of the PUNOs' and IPs' work was found to be based on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, which aims to increase the coherence to address vulnerability before, during and after crises and ensure to increase the coordination to effectively meet

the needs of the most vulnerable people. ERRY II also works with staff from relevant ministries to ensure coherence of some components, like vocational training.

Efficiency:

Efficiency of ERRY II was found good. Most services were provided efficiently and in the quality that was expected, and often based on local solutions. The activities have not faced much delay, and if delay was faced, for instance on account of long SCMCHA approval procedures for the north and the COVID-19 related challenges, the implementers were flexible enough to find mitigation measures.

The project is seen as efficiently implemented in terms of cost and quality of human resources. The capacity and knowledge of project staff was rated high, by KIs as well as beneficiaries. PUNOs and IPs try to increase cost efficiency through the in-kind contribution from local communities, which reduces the cost and ensures ownership at the same time. Some KIs stated that services were provided best, where PUNOs implemented their activities in a complementary manner, targeting the same communities and beneficiaries. The monitoring system is of good quality and gender sensitive.

Effectiveness

The majority of KIs found that despite the earlier delays, the programme has achieved most planned objectives, outputs and outcomes, and in the expected quality. Nonetheless, there was a delay and blockage at time to implement some activities, such as distributing seeds, because of the permission from the authorities in the north. However, alternatives and budget reallocations had already been put in place to rectify this, including replacing the seed component with irrigation.

ERRY II is already perceived as demonstrating some forms of early impact, which include enhanced resilience, income and skills of beneficiaries, and demonstrated capacity and skills of communities. Beneficiaries themselves were reasonably positive as well, as 58% said they receive a better income because of ERRY II, and 71% find that the project has contributed to a decent life. The ability of the local communities to organize through local committees at different levels and develop resilience plans based on the current situation and prioritize their need is another sign of early impact. Cash for work projects were seen as providing the workers not only with cash, but also with long-term working skills. The programme has also empowered women as the women-led solar project is one the success stories of the project.

In general, results were perceived as being driven by the synergy approach, the capacity, experience and expertise of PUNOs and their partners. Also, the engagement of local NGOs to find locally owned solutions and the close work with local communities and authorities has contributed to driving results. Moreover, lessons learned from ERRY I have helped address challenges and include the best solutions from the onset. Hampering factors were authorities' lengthy approval procedures, especially in the north, and COVID-19 related challenges.

Most KIs found that the results were inclusive for all identified vulnerable groups. Local authorities confirmed that vulnerable groups benefited from district and village projects. Women benefited from water and health facilities projects, young men and women from cash for work and cash for assets and farmers from agriculture, irrigation and livestock interventions either directly or indirectly as the project targeted the whole community's resilience.

Sustainability:

It was found that sustainability had been well considered in the approach and activities of ERRY II. ERRY II was designed to enable beneficiaries to be independent and not rely on humanitarian assistance only. Capacity building of partners, communities and beneficiaries is seen as a strong contributor to sustainability. Maintenance mechanisms have been set up for local infrastructure and solar panels needs little investment but provide important savings. Nonetheless, there is no documented exit strategy.

Most of the respondents from all categories believed that beneficiaries would be able to continue implementing their acquired skills and knowledge even under the difficult situation as it is. The skills and knowledge will continue to be available to them and their businesses are based on local needs. Beneficiaries were positive about their chances to maintain the results obtained with 88% perceived to be able to do so. A minority cited the conflict, the climate and deteriorating economic conditions and personal risk of loss of income due to sickness or injury as potential threats to sustainability and lasting resilience.

When it comes to environmental sustainability and climate change, ERRY II has been very active in including measures and activities as well as piloting innovative solutions. Also, supported by ERRY II, solar panels already emerged in many communities and are foreseen in others.

Key recommendations:

- Assess the possibilities to fully pursue the intended synergy at the community level to ensure comparative advantages would be used to achieve the best results. the synergy should be monitored, and adaptations made, as soon as only one of the PUNOs and their IPs appear to be implementing an activity or component. A shared database of the beneficiaries accessible by all IPs, which includes essential information would help operationalise the synergies.
- Improve external and internal planning and coordination. Internal coordination can be enhanced through regular meetings with PUNOs and IPs to help promote the synergy. Externally, it is recommended that ERRY II explore potential ways to extend the reach of its work with focus on developing inter-partner local and national level coordination and relationships with those it has not yet engaged with and consider forming platforms for coordination that include all formal and informal partners.
- EU and the PUNOs to allow a stronger role for local NGOs and increase their proportion in the programme where possible. This needs to be coupled with

stronger coordination between IPs and capacity building, in line with the resilience framework that focuses on building local and rural capacities at the community level and enhancing structures that are accessible for local communities.

- The programme should re-engage agricultural extensionists in crop related activities. Engaging extensionists has the potential to increase sustainability, as extensionists can continue the work, including through Farmer Field Schools, after the programme phase out. Moreover, such approach presents an opportunity to help strengthen gender equality, by encouraging women to enroll into such training and engaging female extensionists for the programme.
 - It's recommended for the PUNOs to develop and document an exit strategy in a participatory manner. It should describe how sustainability will be ensured, what will be the handover strategy and what are the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders engaged in implementing the exit strategy and in implementing any post-finalisation support. The exit strategy should be gender, climate and conflict sensitive, and its implementation needs to be regularly monitored.
- Also, during the reporting period, the programme team conducted regular field visits to the programme sites and activities in the targeted districts to monitor and track implementation progress, verify the accuracy of data reported, and receive direct feedback from targeted beneficiaries and key stakeholders.
 - In addition to the joint monitoring activities managed by JCU and PUNOs, the Implementing Partners conducted frequent monitoring visits to the activity sites to ensure that the programme activities are implemented as planned and as per the guidelines.
 - As part of the programme accountability plans, PUNOs continuously recorded and reviewed the GRM complaints/feedback and addressed them on time. All PUNOs and IPs have a complaint mechanism, which includes toll free phone numbers, complaint boxes, and hotlines, which were made available at all project sites, including the cash distribution centers/points, to ensure that the beneficiaries have easy access to the programme accountability and grievance mechanisms. The GRM provides continuous information that helps the programme team to take corrective measures during projects implementation. Flyers leaflets have been disseminated to the beneficiaries in every distribution process. FAO distributed (52,000) GRM leaflets in all project districts in the target governorates during the project implementation period. The leaflets and awareness-raising activity increased BNFs' awareness about the GRM, the selection criteria and provided a clear guidance on reaching the agency with any complaint, feedback or request for information or suggestions through the GRM system. Some of

the complaints received were about timing and quantity of inputs (mainly for cereal seeds) and beneficiaries selection criteria. These complaints were received despite the beneficiaries being made aware of their entitlements from the project (types and quantities of inputs, beneficiaries selection criteria, timing of inputs, training and Beneficiaries' Feedback Mechanism). A few IPs had received complaints regarding the work of some contractors, and they had conducted comprehensive investigation including field visits to assess this. Most complaints go directly to a case manager and are treated as confidential. The community committees also receive complaints from citizens and discuss them with the local authority.

- There are other activities for tracking the progress of implementation, verifying compliance with technical and beneficiary targeting guidelines, and measuring the achievement of results as follows:
 - Verification of beneficiaries registered/targeted in all districts. This involved cross-validation of beneficiary registration records submitted by the implementing partners against set targets and eligibility criteria.
 - Baseline survey in all targeted districts in the southern & northern areas..
 - Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey as well as pre and post training tests.
 - Verification of delivery for each implemented activity in terms of beneficiary numbers, and input quantities and quality based on data submitted by the implementing partners (IPs) and validated by PUNOs.

8. Lessons Learned

Synergies among PUNOs: Although building synergies among the four participating UN organizations was achieved in some extent, the implementation of ERRY II lacked optimal synergies and complementarities. The UN agencies were not able to synergize their implementation to the expected level due several challenges including delays in implementation permission and starting activities at different times; however, agencies will consider this as a lesson learned to improve the programme complementarity approach in ERRY III.

Linking Humanitarian Interventions with Resilience-Building: Integrating a resilience-building approach within humanitarian context is a critical support to communities' livelihoods, food security, coping mechanisms, recovery and resilience systems. The food security and livelihoods need of the population are great and most of them are still unmet. Capitalizing on the gains and success from ERRY II, ERRY III will ensure more needy Yemeni people will be reached with resilience enhancing support next phase of the Joint Programme.

Integration, convergence of actions and targeting same geographical areas: The four UN agencies targeted the same districts and to some extent the same communities. The approach maximized complementarily and impact of the diverse and integrated

interventions. In ERRY II, 50% of the districts were targeted by all interventions; however, the programme will work on increasing the percentage of joint geographical targeting as well as synergies within the technical components.

Increased Women's Participation and Economic Empowerment: Through ERRY Programme, women's participation in agriculture value chain has contributed to improving households' food security and income. Skills development, micro-business establishment, dairy processing and small business support to women's groups require scaling up in order for more women/female-headed households to achieve improved households' livelihoods.

Coordination with Authorities: Efforts made to engage with authorities in SBA areas at HQ and local authority level which produced good results in some cases. Several meetings held with authorities in Hajjah helped to remove some impediments to implementation that existed earlier. Meetings were also held with TDA which resulted in the easing of restriction, albeit for a short time. The coordination note signed between ERRY II and SCMCHA is a good initiative which has improved working relation and coordination. Capitalizing on this initiative from the outset of the Programme new phase would help to avoid the encumbrances encountered in the implementation of ERRY II.

Use of Community Resilience Plans and SDC by all PUNOs: The key to achieving community resilience is strengthening the capacity of VCCs/SDCs to develop resilience plans, mobilize resources and implement self-help initiatives. As such, implementing interventions through developed joint plans by SDCs shall enhance team integration, efficiency, collaboration, and delivery as one Joint Programme.

Inception phase: Inception phase of ERRY II was not done due to several factors, mainly Covid-19 restrictions. The programme needs to dedicate time for an inception before the start of ERRY III implementation. The inception period is critical for the identification of beneficiary needs, obtaining consensus on the implementation approach, the geographical target areas and to develop a joint monitoring system.

Beneficiaries Feedback Mechanism: The programme recorded complaints/feedback from beneficiaries during implementation of ERRY II activities and responses to the complaints/feedback were appropriately provided by ERRY team. The GRM provides continuous information to help programme team to take correct measure during project implementation and to ensure accountability to target population and other stakeholders.

9. Opportunities and follow up actions for ERRY III

- As per EU's evaluation report, complementarity was reported inadequate. Therefore, having an extensive field presence, WFP could strengthen its coordination with other JP partners in strengthening complementarity and maximize impact from our FFA/FFT activities. In addition, a common data sharing platform was suggested; WFP could offer SCOPE for beneficiary management of all beneficiaries for the JP partners to strengthen complementarity and transfer management where relevant and applicable
- With the strengthened coordination in ERRY project, the areas targeted under ERRY III could be used for transitional programmes including interoperability. Stronger coordination among the

JP partners would offer better complementarity and integration maximizing impact; this could create enabling environment for beneficiary transition.

Coffee value-chain study:

The activity was not conducted under ERRY II and should be followed through in ERRY III. The survey will endeavour to get clear picture of potential coffee production areas, the farmer's needs, market opportunities, challenges/constraints in coffee production, issues of access to land and other production resources will be determined. The results of the survey will feed into planning support to coffee value chain activities in ERRY III and other future interventions.

Community seed banks:

The authorities in the north expressed concerns that the community seed banks were not established in the target areas. The circumstances that resulted in failure of establishment of the seed banks was explained and understood. The food production in Yemen continues to decline due to combination of factors like effect of climate change, limited access to production resources, include availability and access to good quality seeds and skills in good agriculture production practices. Support to establishment of seed banks remains essential part building communities' resilience to food security shocks and adaptation to climate changes.

The plan to support in establishing seed banks as envisaged under ERRY II should be continued in ERRY III target districts. The action will build on actions undertaken in ERRY II like seed centre design, technical clearance of the design, BoQ and criteria for selection of sites for the seed structures and selection of members of seed banks committees should be adapted in the implementation of this action in ERRYIII.

Equipment for dairy centres:

About 12 different equipment totaling 82 units procured under ERRY II to support dairy value chain in Al Marawi'ah, Az Zuhra and Bajil districts remain undelivered. The deliveries to beneficiaries were not achieved for the reasons already elaborated in the previous sections. Important to complete delivery of this action under ERRY III in the districts targeted by the new phase of the joint programme.

Farmer field schools (FFS):

The FFS approach is an overarching strategy in enhancing skills and knowledge on good agriculture production practices to increase productivity. FFS should continue as in promoting good agriculture practices as well as a mechanism to organize farmers to ease provision of support to agriculture value chains development.

Implementation permits:

To ensure ERRY III avoid the implementation challenges encountered in the ERRY phase being reported on, most importantly, late, or non-issuance of permits by authorities for implementation and personnel's movements to project sites, blocking activities like coffee survey, etc., it will be important to create space for continuous dialogue with the authorities

at central and decentralized level. Important to identify individuals/entities to would be called upon for support in dialogue with the authorities to ensure positive outcome for uninterrupted implementation of ERRY III without undermining the independence, impartiality, and integrity of the organization.

10. Key Challenges

The project has faced problems and challenges on various accounts and has managed to address those impediments in timely manner:

- Implementation permits and security clearances:** The complexity and lengthy process of obtaining implementation permits from national authorities in the north caused significant delays as projects started at least 7 months later than the planned dates. For FAO, it took almost two years to secure clearance for the FAO component. Even with permits granted to FAO by the authorities, Service Providers (SPs) were still required to secure clearance from local SCMCHA offices in areas of operation. This situation made it extremely difficult to deliver activities timely. The delays in securing permits and all impediments encountered by IPs during implementation of activities explain the low delivery in SBA controlled areas. As a result, work on synergies has been affected and delayed due to the different times of obtaining permits by IPs. After receiving the approvals, partners implemented the activities at full pace. The programme has exerted great effort to agree on a coordination mechanism with SCMCHA, which is expected to help expedite the delivery and maximize the synergy among PUNOs & IPs. The signed Coordination Note between ERRY II JP and SCMCHA shall ease restrictions on field activities, ease/speed up granting permits for movements of goods and personnel and delivery of services, as well as organize joint field monitoring visits with the participation of authorities.
- COVID-19:** The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Yemen adversely affected the implementation of ERRY II field activities and delivery of some of the program objectives. Movement and travelling were difficult and sometimes impossible. However, a business continuity plan was developed to continue the project implementation. Without changing the project design, the activities were re-focused to contribute to COVID-19 response, for example, under the local governance component, grants identified in the health and water sectors at the sub-district level. The programme applied careful safety and precautions measures including limiting the number of participants per work group, rotation of different groups during the day, stronger supervision to ensure physical distancing, staggering of cash distributions over a longer period of time, and other precautionary measures like distributing masks, sanitisers, jerry cans to promote handwashing and social distancing to ensure preventing the risk of infection from the virus.

Also, due to restrictions imposed by pandemic, the UN globally introduced working-from-home modality, which gave PUNOs the flexibility to continue operation,

although the structured interactions among team members have affected the pace and quality of deliveries. While measures were put in place to ensure limited number of personnel worked from office on rotation basis, it did not adequately resolve the challenges of remote programming.

- **Inflation and exchange rates difference in the regions:** The programme has also experienced inflation and substantial difference of exchange rates within northern and southern regions. Though UNROE continues to be based on northern exchange rates, it would be appropriate to re-look at inflation and exchange rates from macroeconomic indicator perspectives and not based on where most business transactions occur.
- **Shrinking humanitarian space.** The operating environment in Yemen, particularly in the north continued to shrink as the result of obstacles imposed by the actions of national and local authorities. While the local authorities at times aided programme delivery, often they also act as impediments through imposition of unnecessary demands and restrictions that resulted in slowed pace of programme delivery.
- **Movement constraints due to security situation:** The security situation in Yemen continues to be unstable, causing significant delays in the programme implementation. Movement constraints on UN teams hindered their field visits to monitor the activities in the field and to meet the beneficiaries face to face to learn their challenges and listen to their success stories in person.
- **Food securing and livelihood needs continue to soar:** The meltdown of Yemen economy due to the current crisis (conflict and Covid-19) has caused many more people to become food insecure. The support provided through the programme does not sufficiently meet the needs of vulnerable households and communities. In addition, the insufficient capacity for programme to implement bigger assets due to insufficient funding – required balance between type of assets and number of targeted participants.
- **Intransigence of counterpart institutions.** Ban of distribution of seeds (field crops, fodder and vegetable) has upended plans to provide seeds to target beneficiaries. FAO endeavored to convince the authority to lift the ban without success. This situation resulted in expiration of seeds in storage that require disposal. With the ban of distributing seeds firmly in place, FAO was compelled to negotiate with the authority (MAI, SCMCHA and TDA) for alternative interventions to provide seeds as envisaged in the project document.
- **Governance systems:** The divide between northern and southern Yemen controlled by the Sana’a Based Authorities (SBA) and Internationally Recognized Government

(IRG) respectively which have different governance systems and visions have created many challenges for humanitarian and development agencies in Yemen. Moreover, in the SBA controlled areas, there are other layers of authorities which have their own rules and requirements for programme implementation. The most important additional layer of authority is the Tihama Development Authority (TDA) which often did not accept permits issued by SCMCHA HQ, situations that often frustrated both FAO and its IPs and slowed the programme implementation.

The programme also faced some operational challenges as summarized below:

- The constant severe fuel shortage in both regions of the country, resulting in increase of the cost of transportation of goods and materials, as well as partners movements.
- The devaluation of Yemeni Rial and the substantial difference in the exchange rate between the North and South.
- Further restrictions imposed by local authorities in some districts created complications and difficulties to implement some activities, such as distribution of inputs to smallholder farmers.
- Difficulties in getting visas to Yemen for international consultants, trainers, and/or evaluators, which critically affect the efficiency and timeliness of deliverables.
- Poor internet connectivity created challenge for beneficiaries to receive training online.

- Lack of continuation after completion of the project period - this limits the capacity of the project to have longer term impact at the household and community level.
- Insufficient capacity for WFP to implement bigger assets due to insufficient funding – required balance between type of assets and number of targeted participants.

11. Annexes:

Annex I: Risk management

The programme experienced the below risks during the implementation period which were addressed through appropriate mitigation measures as highlighted below in the table.

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Increased tensions between warring parties of conflict in across the active frontlines in targeted governorates (Political)	Regular meetings with IPs on Programmatic Risk Assessment were conducted and ensured that those anticipated risks are being managed properly. Some IPs have been implementing project activities close to frontlines and frequent meetings have helped to assess the risks in advance and corrective measures were applied.
Tensions between communities (e.g. host communities and IDPs) (operational)	The targeting criteria was developed based on five capitals and applied to avoid exclusion. The project has also established feedback and compliant mechanism to ensure that both IDPs and host communities are targeted without any discrimination.
Local authority (SCMCHA) tightens the approval procedures for IPs leading to delay in implementation (operational)	Worked closely with JCU to facilitate the issuance of permits by SCMCHA. Coordinated with IPs to encourage them to engage with SCMCHA to get approval for sub-agreements Guided implementing partners to wait for the approval and stop charging salaries and consumable items including all direct, indirect and overhead costs.
Land mines and other explosives are prevalent in the southern governorates of Aden, Lahj and Abyan where heavy fighting has taken place (operational)	Implementing partner (FAF) coordinated with YEMAC team to organize MINE Awareness orientation in Serar.
Fuel prices further increase/lack of fuel availability leading to delays in implementation (operational)	Regular monitoring of fuel prices was done by the implementing partners. The operational costs of the implementation is in USD and therefore, there was no adverse impact on the implementation.
Despite peace agreement, the Hodeidah ways of working did not improve (political)	Regular meetings with implementing partners were organized to support them to adhere to the ways of working in Hodeidah.
Lack of understanding about ERRY's objectives and approach among stakeholders leading to the risks of	Regular interface with the stakeholders to present the progress of ERRY were conducted in northern and southern targeted districts.

unwarranted expectations for IPs to deliver through ERRY (operational)	Supported IPs for active engagement of stakeholders at all levels of ERRY implementation Facilitated IPs to share human interest stories, impact stories or case studies with the stakeholders Joint monitoring visits with the stakeholders were conducted.
Conflict of messaging from humanitarian and ERRY partners leading to a risk of lack of willingness of stakeholders to support IPs to implement ERRY's activities (operational)	Information/fact sheet sharing of ERRY on humanitarian response portal of Yemen were done
Utilization of resource support (seed capital) for humanitarian needs leading to risks of failure of micro businesses (operational)	Supported IPs to conduct awareness campaign on 3x6 approach Facilitated IPs to organize exposure visits of successful micro business Supported IPs to promote successful business owners as grass root mentors for their community

Annex III: ERRY II Implementing

PUNOs	IPs	Region
UNDP	Social Fund for Development (SFD)	North & South
	Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF)	North
	Enjaz Foundation for Development (EFD)	North
	Millennium Development Foundation (MDF)	North
	Youth Leadership Development foundation (YLDF)	North
	For All Foundation (FAF)	South
	Care International (Care Int'l)	South
	Oxfam International	South
	Search for Common Ground (SFCG)	North & South
	Musanada Foundation for Development (MFD)	North & South
WFP	Care International (Care Int'l)	South
	Relief International (RI)	North
	Islamic Relief (IRY)	North
	Save the Children (SCI)	North & South
	Field Medical Foundation (FMF)	North
FAO	Tamdeen Youth Foundation (TYF)	South
	Steps Foundation for Civil Development (SFCD)	South
	Bena Charity for Humanitarian Development (BCHD)	South
	SRA Foundation for Sustainable Development	North
	Yemeni Association for Development and Environment (YADE)	North
	MOZN Charitable Social and Developmental Foundation	North
	SADA Foundation for Building and Development	North
	Assistance for Response and development	North
ILO	Ghadaq for Development	North & South
	Mayar Foundation for Development (MFD)	South
	The Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Service (SMEPS)	South

Annex IV: Inventory List of ERRY JP

#	Agency	Item Description	Model Number	Condition/status
1	FAO	COMPUTER LATPOP LEOVO IdeaPad Yoga 900 Ultrabook	021129	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
2	FAO	COMPUTER LAPTOP Dell Latitude E7470	BN5LQ72	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
3	FAO	COMPUTER LAPTOP Dell Latitude E7470	JJWDQ72	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
4	FAO	COMPUTER LAPTOP Dell Latitude E7470	982FQ72	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
5	FAO	COMPUTER LAPTOP Dell Latitude E7470	BS4DQ72	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
6	FAO	COMPUTER LAPTOP Dell Latitude E7470	74VPQ72	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
7	FAO	COMPUTER LAPTOP Dell Latitude E7470	G1T0M4J	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
8	FAO	COMPUTER LAPTOP Dell Latitude E7470	53KLQ72	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
9	FAO	GENERATOR GENSET GSW45P; Perkins (1103A-33TGI)	058003	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
10	FAO	RADIO MOTOROLA DM4601E VHF	511TVH6692	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
11	FAO	RADIO CODAN ENVOY X2 with 3040 Antenna	0966615	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
12	FAO	GPS GARMIN DRIVE 50	56W296909	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
13	FAO	VEHICLE ARMOURED TOYOTA LANDCRUISER 200, PROTECTION LEVEL VR7	JTMHX01J5K509 8714	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
14	ILO	Color LaserJet Pro MFP M277 dw	M277DW	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
15	ILO	Color LaserJet Pro MFP M277 dw	M277DW	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
16	ILO	Wireless Speaker	SRS-XB30	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
17	ILO	Lenovo LCD E2323swa	E2323swa	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
18	ILO	Lenovo LCD E2323swa	E2323swa	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
19	ILO	Lenovo LCD E2323swa	E2323swa	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
20	ILO	Lenovo LCD E2323swa	E2323swa	Usable/transfer to ERRY III

#	Agency	Item Description	Model Number	Condition/status
21	ILO	Mobile 3G modem	MIFI4620LE	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
22	ILO	iPhone 8 – 256 GB	iPhone 8	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
23	ILO	DELL LAPTOP Latitude E7480	E7480	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
24	ILO	DELL LAPTOP Latitude E7480	E7480	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
25	ILO	DELL LAPTOP Latitude E7480	E7480	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
26	ILO	DELL LAPTOP Latitude E7480	E7480	not usable
27	UNDP	Lenovo Screen T24v-10	V9-03NR78	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
28	UNDP	Lenovo Screen T24v-10	V9-04K71H	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
29	UNDP	Lenovo Screen T24v-10	V9-03NRDD	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
30	UNDP	Lenovo Screen P27h-10	V303LVF2	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
31	UNDP	Lenovo Screen T24v-10	V9-04K706	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
32	UNDP	Lenovo Screen	V9-032WX0	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
33	UNDP	Lenovo Screen	V9-032WX9	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
34	UNDP	Lenovo Screen	V9-03N61G	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
35	UNDP	Lenovo Screen	V9-03L-627	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
36	UNDP	Lenovo Screen	V9-03B8H	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
37	UNDP	Lenovo Screen	V3037A5F	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
38	UNDP	Lenovo Laptops	MP-187N3P	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
39	UNDP	Lenovo Laptops	PF-MILYQBQ	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
40	UNDP	Lenovo Laptops	PF-KBVHS	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
41	UNDP	Lenovo Laptops	PF-1K80E3	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
42	UNDP	Lenovo Laptops	PF-1K35TK	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
43	UNDP	Canon Camera EOS 750D	015-0254	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
44	UNDP - JCU	Lenovo Laptop	PF-1K399K	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
45	UNDP - JCU	Lenovo Laptop	PF-1KBQCL	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
46	UNDP - JCU	Lenovo Laptop	PF-1K30QS	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
47	UNDP - JCU	Lenovo Laptop	PF-1K3970	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
48	UNDP - JCU	Lenovo Screen	V9-04 K6Z2	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
49	UNDP - JCU	Lenovo Screen	V9-032WXL	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
50	UNDP - JCU	Lenovo Screen	V9-04KHXCX	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
51	UNDP - JCU	Lenovo Screen	V9-03N60F	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
52	UNDP - JCU	Lenovo Screen	V9-04K6Z1	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
53	UNDP - JCU	Lenovo Screen	V303LZXH	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
54	UNDP - JCU	Lenovo Screen	V303LYDP	Usable/transfer to ERRY III
55	UNDP - JCU	Lenovo Screen	V303LWY3	Usable/transfer to ERRY III