



United Nations
Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding Fund

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

<p>Project Title: Strengthening the role of Women in peace building through natural resources management at the community level in the rural areas of the governorates of Sana'a and Lahj in Yemen</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); & International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p>
<p>Project Contact: Dr. Walid Saleh Address: FAO-YEMEN Opposite Mr. Alwi Al Salami Residence Mr. Mohamed Thamer Bldg-Faj Attan Sana'a-Republic of Yemen Telephone: +967738395286 E-mail: walid.saleh@fao.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc): Women Water Users Groups (WWUG)-CSO; National Irrigation Program (NIP) Government</p> <p>Project Location: Sana'a and Lahaj Governorates-Yemen</p>
<p>Project Description: <i>One sentence describing the project's scope and focus.</i></p> <p>This project will help the rural communities to better manage the natural resources (land and water), strengthen the participation of women in conflict resolution mechanisms at the local communities' level, increase the economic self-reliance and enhance social cohesion.</p>	<p>¹Approved Peacebuilding Fund: \$2,000,000.00 allocated first tranche: \$ 1,400,000.00 Conditional second tranche: \$600,000.00</p> <p>Government contribution: 0</p> <p>Proposed Project Start Date: 1st Jan 2018 Proposed Project End Date: 30st of June 2019 Total duration (in months)²: 18</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score³: <u> 3 </u></p>	

¹ The overall approved budget and release of the second tranche is subject to PBSO's evaluation and decision process, and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF account.

² The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.





³ PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

Project Outcomes:
 Outcome 1: Reducing conflict over water resources, should lead to the increase of water for irrigation, improving the communal livelihoods, that promote peace building among the communities;
 Outcome 2: Support gender-responsive community reform efforts to empower gender equality and equity;
 Outcome 3: Enhance the community confidence building/social cohesion, and increase economic returns and employment opportunities reducing the number of young men from joining the militia, and or terrorist groups

PBF Focus Areas⁴ which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select one*):
 Priority 2: Building and/or strengthening national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict: Conflict Prevention/Management

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(for IRF-funded projects)

<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)⁵ <i>Name of Representative:</i> Dr. Salah El Hajj Hassan  <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency FAO</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p><i>Mr. DE BOECK Laurent</i>  <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency IOM</i> <i>Date & Seal</i> 15 NOV 2017</p> <p><small>(Usually SRSG for mission settings and RC for non-mission settings. If it is a joint project all the Heads of UN Entities/Agencies receiving funds should sign)</small></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities <i>Name of Government Counterpart:</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Title :</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative:</i>  <i>Signature</i> Peacebuilding Support Office, NY <i>Date & Seal</i> 2/12/2017</p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative:</i> Mr. Jamie McGoldrick  <i>Signature</i> RCO, <i>Date & Seal</i> 15/11/2017</p>

⁴ PBF Focus Areas are:
 1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):
 (1.1) SSR; (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):
 (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
 3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3):
 (3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
 4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4):
 (4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats)

⁵ Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

UNITED NATIONS

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT & HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
OF THE UN SYSTEM'S OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT
IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Dear Mr. Franche,

**Subject: FAO and IOM - Strengthening the role of Women in conflict resolution
through natural resources management at the community level in the
rural areas of the governorates of Sana'a and Lahaj in Yemen**

This is to certify that, and after consultation with the relevant authorities of the Government of Yemen, has agreed with the objectives and implementing partners of the project.

Kind Regards.

Yours sincerely,



Jamie McGoldrick



UN Resident Coordinator
Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen

Mr. Marc-Andre Franche
Chief Financing for Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)

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Length: Max. 15 pages

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Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)

Annex B: Project Results Framework

PROJECT COMPONENTS:

(N.B. 1: All the italicized text on the pages below is to be used as guidance for what should be provided. The actual submission does not need to contain the italicized text.)

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

- a) **Peacebuilding context:** *This section summarizes the key findings of the conflict analysis, including the major conflict issues and triggers and capacities for peace, as well as the critical current needs. It should also mention if there are any peacebuilding strategies in place and their focus.*

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

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

This project builds upon a successful pilot experience implemented in the Bani AlHarith of the Sana'a basin in Yemen. A dam built in 2002 soon after a major conflict over access to water between tribes living in area erupted. According to the tribal system, the dam was declared "prohibited waters" and nobody was allowed to utilize it. The conflict was ignited when a tribe was accused of illegally utilizing the water at night over their allocated share. Then the conflict escalated into armed clashes with several casualties. As a result the water had since been wasted to evaporation. Recently, the women sector (Women Water Users' Group, WWUG) of the Al Malaka Water Users Association (WUA) advocated for solutions to this conflict with members of WUA administrative body and the tribal leaders. They

reached an agreement to store the water into underground wells exclusively prepared to store the water from the dam. A pipe line was installed in the body of the dam to pump the water in to these wells without intervention by anybody. The FAO Sana'a Basin Project supported the WWUG with cash for work to realize the proposed intervention of digging wells to be connected to the dam through a pipe line. Whilst nobody is yet using the water directly from the dam (adhering to the tribal common law), the newly constructed wells are now recharging the other active groundwater wells, and dam water is now stored underground and saved from evaporation, increasing the water availability for irrigation, that resulted in improving the farmer's lively hoods, and increasing communal social cohesion.

Gender and conflict analysis in Yemen.

Gender relations in Yemen are shaped by diverse religious, cultural, social and political traditions. They are complex, and vary across the north and south of the country, between urban and rural areas, and between different tribes and generations. Historically, women in Yemen have had much less power in society than men. The escalation of the armed conflict in Yemen since March 2015 has created one of the biggest humanitarian crises worldwide. It is likely that the entire population of Yemen will be affected if conflict continues at the current trajectory. In particular, conditions for Yemeni women and girls are deteriorating as the conflict drags on. While the situation in Yemen is rapidly evolving, a general pattern is evident of deteriorating gender relations and the marginalization of women from participation and leadership in decision-making forums.

Due to deep-rooted socio-cultural and economic inequalities at home and in their wider community, conflicts affect men, women, girls, and boys differently. Men and boys make up the vast majority of direct victims of armed conflict, forced recruitment and arbitrary detention, while women and girls – who in normal times bear the burden of running the households and farming, and are exposed to different forms of gender-based violence (GBV). Women become more vulnerable during emergencies. They are more exposed to malnutrition because they have limited access to resources. They work extra time to increase their income or improve their access to services. Despite these challenges, humanitarian crises can provide opportunities for the promotion of gender equality and transformative gender relationships, because people's life circumstances change along with their gender roles. During the recent conflict, several examples have been documented of women's coping mechanisms, resilience and ability to carve out spaces of agency – hence contradicting the predominant portrayal of Yemeni women as passive victims. Women's increasing roles in distributing community-level humanitarian assistance, hygiene promotion, leading on GBV protection projects and facilitating women's access to services, need to be further nurtured to expand their resilience and peacebuilding potential.

Despite all the challenges facing Yemeni women, in 2011, Yemeni women successfully challenged a system that initially excluded them, to achieve representation in the National Dialogue Conference, the six-month peace talks that followed the uprising. Yemeni women acted as informal peacemakers and peacekeepers, even though they are often marginalized from national and international peace talks and lack the resources to maximize the positive impact of their role. Today, there are hundreds of women-led initiatives to address the effects of the conflict. Yemeni women taking on leadership roles and their associated risks.

But much more needs to be done, not only to increase the responsiveness of the humanitarian response to women, and youth (both girls, and boys), but also to ensure peacebuilding efforts are effective and represent all of Yemeni society. However, the participation of women in the peace process must be broadened at local, national and international levels – backed by

accessible financial, technical and political support that enhances the scale and effectiveness of their contributions. It must allow opportunities for women from a diverse range of backgrounds, and from beyond Sana'a, to voice their concerns and ideas for the future. Increasing women's participation by encouraging locally led initiatives will help develop a stronger collective voice on issues of common concern, not only those related to women, but the broader recovery and reconstruction process. There is growing global evidence highlighting the effectiveness of women's participation in supporting the peace processes, and the significant contributions they have made to peacemaking and the implementation of final agreements.

In the meantime, and as per The United Nations Security Council on Dec. 9th 2015 adopted a resolution calling on countries to engage young people in building peace and countering violent extremism. "Youth account for many of those adversely affected by armed conflict," states the resolution, adding, "Disruption of youth's access to education and economic opportunities has a dramatic impact on durable peace and reconciliation."

With regard to the issues that Yemen is currently facing, one of the major problems is that neither side is winning outright, so each group tries to claim partial victories by mobilizing communities and recruiting youth from small areas to fight. Yemeni youth believe they have no other options but to either stay home or join one of war and or terrorist groups because of their financial opportunities.

The opposing groups of the conflict are more comfortable with conflict than peace, and although they both have organizations working on the ground, they do not work to empower one another. It is therefore important to enable the youth to be independent from the influence of big players by articulating that civil society organizations need to take advantage of youth and their idealism, while also encouraging a shift from dependence to independence. While the Yemen's youth have been the fuel of the conflict because 70 percent of the population is under 30 and mostly uneducated. Even if they do not agree with the ideology, the youth feel they have no other choice but to enlist in order to survive.

It's therefore, important to recognize the role of Yemeni youth in strengthening peacebuilding since youth tend to be less entrenched in old ways of thinking and have more flexibility in reaching out to the local communities. Young people need to understand the sources of conflict and take an active role as agents in peace dialogues. Involvement of young people in the industry of peace in Yemen should not be a requirement or an order from the government and the political leadership, but a fundamental requirement of local and international organizations and donors. The situation in Yemen requires not only immunizing young people from extremism and violence, but also their participation in the industry of peace at the community level.

This project is aiming at support women's and youth's participation in peace building at the communal level using land and water conflict resolution as vehicle for peace building. The project will encourage through organizing debates and workshops with women and youth participation, and providing training and support to women's and youth's groups in the rural areas. The trainings will included lessons on cultural tolerance and promoting dialogue, as well as the need to reduce violence and realize human rights. Meanwhile, the project will create short-long term employment opportunities for physically capable Youth (men and women) by engaging them on Cash for Work and later in farming activities as the interventions will enhance the water availability for irrigation and agricultural activities. The project will identify partners in Sana'a and Lehaj governorates of Yemen, such as the current

Gender Peace and Security Programme, and Youth of Peace, in Yemen that focused on enhancing women's and Youth's participation in peacebuilding at a local level.

Peacebuilding strategies in place

Under the leadership of Special Envoy (SE) Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed, the UN has adopted an incremental and flexible strategy to seek confidence-building measures, secure credible agreements and their effective implementation, build consensus on the parameters for a comprehensive ceasefire, and return to political negotiations for the resumption of an orderly and peaceful political process. The main initiative objectives revolve around the attainment of agreements that help reduce violence, negotiate security measures, and builds confidence for the sustainable return to a peaceful political transition process with the continuous inclusion and participation of women, youth, and other groups.

The SE initiative also targets Structures for Informal Local Governance, whereby in the absence of government, localities have developed their own structure for security and some service delivery. While these present a significant risk, they demonstrate that localities have the capacities to support localized ceasefire and temporary governance arrangements. Also, the SE focuses on the tradition and culture of dialogue, mediation and non-violent conflict resolution. As in the Yemeni society there are a number of recognized and accepted systems for mediating dispute. Whilst these have been undermined in recent years, they remain a basis from which local agreements may be initiated and managed.

Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps: *This section summarizes the existing peacebuilding interventions by different actors (government, International Organizations, including the UN system, NGOs, civil society organizations, bilateral donors, etc.) and financial and programmatic 'gaps'. Please use the table below for the mapping. There should be a link between the identified gaps and the conflict analysis section above.*

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Project outcome	Source of funding (Government/ development partner)	Key Projects/ Activities	Duration of project/activities	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
<i>1. Attainment of agreements that progressively reduce violence, through geographically specific agreements, interim security arrangements, or comprehensive ceasefires and build confidence for the sustainable return to a peaceful political process.</i>	<i>PBF</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate consultations and talks aimed at reaching agreements for a reduction in violence, ceasefires, and an eventual return to a political process. - Provide technical advice to the mediation team and to the parties in the conflict. - Conduct consultations in order to ensure broad public input and support for ceasefire, disarmament and monitoring mechanisms 	<i>15 November 2015- 14 May 2017</i>	<i>USD 566,964</i>	<i>Funding Gap</i>

<p>2. Attainment of agreements on a return to an orderly and peaceful political transition which builds on the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference and ensures continued inclusive participation of women and youth and groups across Yemen's political spectrum</p>	<p>PBF</p>	<p>- Conduct activities which facilitate continued dialogue, in particular women and youth from across the political spectrum intended to keep the outcomes of the NDC alive as a point of national consensus - Conduct activities that will seek to facilitate public understanding and support of the political process underway and enhance public awareness and support to incremental agreements reached.</p>	<p>15 November 2015- 14 May 2017</p>	<p>USD 333,036</p>	<p>Funding Gap</p>
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b) Rationale for this IRF: *This section explains the rationale for the PBF intervention, referencing the above context and gaps. How can this project make a peace relevant difference? Why is now the right time? Why is PBF the right mechanism? What catalytic effects are envisaged? If there are other PBF projects in the country or if this IRF submission is being submitted with others, explain their coherence and vision. IRF packages should be accompanied by a joint results framework that clearly states how the individual projects contribute to common outcomes in an integrated fashion. Those submitting IRF packages should use the PRF results framework template for their submission.*

Rational:

The potential for a conflict over water is perhaps at its most serious in the Middle East where water supplies are extremely limited, political tensions traditionally run high, and water is just one of the issues that may divide countries and make cooperation difficult. Water conflict in Yemen can be a show case at the national level as conflict over land and water represents the second highest sources of casualties after military armed conflicts. It is widely agreed that the water issue has the potential to be the origin of either conflict or cooperation; one way to encourage the latter is through the identification of possible projects at the community level which can have synergetic effects for national water management and conservation. The fundamental question is how to reconcile all the parties' water priorities into a national vision. Transparency, confidence building and public awareness are all essential to the development and achievement of any national solution. To this end it is vital that any vision be formulated through the participation and ideas of as representative a group as possible from all parts of the community and the different stakeholder groups.

The UN SG Special Envoy efforts to broker a cease fire agreement among the parties in conflict have not been successful yet. There are several reasons hampering the peacebuilding process in Yemen. Some of the most crucial causes are the fragile economic situation, the humanitarian crisis (over 17 million people in the country are food insecure, with districts close to famine), the lack of livelihoods opportunities, and the tribal divides in Yemen that are being inflamed by the conflict. While most of the efforts of the international community and donors in Yemen are focused on the overall conflict, which at this stage shows little to no sign of resolution. Through a negotiated accord which is paramount to a lasting peace, deeper chronic conflicts continue to exacerbate the social fabric of the country at the communities' level, with little to no interest by the donors. Yet a stable country at the level of the rural communities can strongly contribute to lasting solution for a viable peace in a

country so divided and characterized by the tribal system. In this context, this project aims at contributing to the overall ongoing peacebuilding processes in Yemen, focusing on the conflict resolution mechanisms at the community level, proposing a new approach through land and water conflict resolution. SE indicated that “it remains highly possible that the parties to the conflict will not be able to reach a quick and comprehensive ceasefire in the coming months. And so far the peace negotiations with the elites did not produce any signs of peace building, it is important to build localized peace initiatives”. One of the major obstacles to peace is building trust and confidence. This proposal is concerned in building confidence through building cooperation among local communities through land and water by removing outstanding conflict over such resources. As the tribal system in Yemen is very influential a breakthrough within these communities can be a show case in confidence building and contribute to the overall SE initiative.

Despite these serious problems, however, Yemen is rich in social capital. Deep-seated traditions of mediation and conflict resolution have been effective restraints against the facile use of violence. The protection of women is a local norm, and women are rarely victims of assault or direct targets of violence. When religious extremists beat some vociferous women during the 2011 uprising, their act was severely condemned, even by members of their own party. During the same period when presidential hopeful Hamid al-Ahmar broadcast verbal attacks against women’s participation in street demonstrations, four women took him to court for slander. A political assassination in September 2013 sparked public outrage because two women and a child were among those killed. Even members of al-Qaeda, who severely restrict women’s mobility in the towns they control, have not assaulted women in Yemen. Nevertheless, Yemeni women, like men, suffer from escalating conflicts in the north and south, extreme poverty, and state corruption. Women have been hurt or killed in cross fire and when heavy artillery and bombs are used, and have been killed by drones. Women have also been harmed during recent uprisings when government forces shot at demonstrators.

Contrary to common stereotypes of “conservative tribal” societies, rural Yemeni women are not secluded; they participate actively in the local economy and the mediation of disputes. Urban women, in contrast, are secluded by tradition, although the extent of their seclusion differs by region, community, class and level of education. Women with the highest levels of education participate actively in the labor force and government, and the poorest women, who cannot afford to remain at home, have always worked for wages. In urban and rural communities Yemeni women are known to be agentive and assertive. In 2006, 42% of voters were women. It is not surprising that women led the demonstrations of 2011 against the corruption of the previous regime. In sum, traditional social capital empowers Yemeni women and facilitates their participation in nation-building. They are severely constrained, however, by humanitarian crises, externally funded warfare and government corruption.

By supporting the inclusion of women groups as recognized agents of change, such as women associations in the conflict-resolution mechanisms, and strengthening the traditional institutions in charge of dialogue and mediation, this project will decrease the potential for conflict in the rural areas, increasing the room for reaching local agreements, and increasing the space for innovative ideas from women groups to overcome radicalization in Yemen.

Since 2011 women have emerged as more empowered actors in Yemeni society, and through the products of the transition, such as the national Dialogue, their role has been proven institutionalized. The presence of independent women, youth, and civil society has been proven to provide potential for breaking party deadlock and strengthening the inclusivity and transparency of nation building processes. This proposal will build on this particular point

and engage women in conflict resolution of land and water disputes and the example at hand represents a breakthrough in land and water conflict resolution in Yemen. In fact what Al Malakha WWUG accomplished is considered the first case of peaceful conflict resolution over land and water in the recent Yemen history.

The results will be measured by 1) through the rehabilitation of needed flood protection and other water infrastructures that should lead to abundant availability of water for irrigation, will result in reducing conflict over water resources, and improving the communal livelihoods. 2) establishment of rehabilitation and/or reintegration program for women in land and water conflict to support gender-responsive community reform efforts to empower gender equality and equity; 3) implementing community level conflict resolution agreements will enhance the community confidence building/social cohesion, and increase economic returns and employment opportunities that result in reducing the number of young men from joining the militia (war parties) and or the terrorist groups.

The timing is crucial as most of the fighters of the two parties in the war are recruited among young unemployed men. As an expected outcome of this intervention is to create jobs for youth as agriculture workers whom currently make up much of the irregular fighters, simply because they lost their livelihood due to conflict.

The majority of these irregular fighters are agricultural workers who lost their livelihoods in the farms in the recent years. Having no other choice, they become fighters in order to earn some money to support their families. Additionally, some of them are recruited by terrorist organizations such Al Qaida, ISIS, and or joining militia resulting in refueling the war with fresh fighters. This particular point represents one of the significant conflict issue that SE initiative is considering.

As a consequence, through helping to restore terraces, irrigation systems, diversion canals, wadi protection infrastructure, damaged water infrastructures, providing much needed water for irrigation, this project will contribute to the communal peacebuilding through generating of much needed employment opportunities, and improve people's livelihoods. Coupled also with fostering improved NRM and conflict mitigations mechanisms, this project will reduce the potential for conflicts over natural resources as well as deter the young farmers from leaving their lands, and joining the parties in conflict. Meanwhile, the project will enhance the traditional mechanisms for dialogues, mediation and non-violent conflict resolution.

The catalytic effects envisaged in this proposal in supporting interventions of direct and immediate relevance to the communal peacebuilding component contribute towards addressing this critical gap in the SE initiative. Currently there is no particular funding mechanism available to address conflict over land and water. The use of the PBF is intended to have a catalytic effect by building on two important capacities for peace already identified by the SE initiative but not addressed effectively: These are by helping to create other, more sustained support mechanisms, such as longer-term engagements by development organizations and bilateral donors, and the mobilization of national stakeholders in support of peacebuilding. The support extended through the Peacebuilding Fund will have a direct and positive impact on the sustainability of the peacebuilding process

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

- a) **Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:** *For each of the outcomes identified above, this section provides an overview, including the following: (i) a clear Outcome Statement; (ii) a 'Theory of Change' explaining the underpinning logic and*

causal link chain for the change this outcome is seeking; (iii) expected content of the support, including the scope and scale of support, target groups, geographical scope, focus of support, envisaged modalities of support/ implementation approach, with a justification for the proposed approach.

The goal of this project is to reduce conflict over land and water and enhanced social cohesion through improving livelihoods and increasing the role of women and Youth in natural resource management and conflict resolution mechanisms

This project aims to support three outcomes:

Outcome 1: Reducing conflict over water resources, should lead to the increase of water for irrigation, improving the communal livelihoods that promote peace building among the communities: As Yemen is considered one of the most water scarce countries, the competition over water resources for irrigation is a major source of conflict. This outcome is designed to increase the water for irrigation availability in areas currently experiencing conflict over the limited water resources. By resolving the conflict over these resources will increase the availability of water, create employment opportunities for physically capable youth and women farmers.

Outcome 2: Support gender-responsive community reform efforts to empower gender equality and equity: As gender equality and equity is a problem facing the Yemeni women, giving the chance for the WWUG's to take the lead in negotiating with the community and tribal leaders to resolve conflict over water to demonstrate their abilities should give the women first the confidence in themselves abilities, and demonstrate their professionalism to their communities, that should lead to changing the mindset of the male and the stigma sounding women, and the trust of the community in the women as agent for change.

Outcome 3: Enhance the community confidence building/social cohesion, and increase economic returns and employment opportunities reducing the number of young men from joining the militia, and or terrorist groups: This outcome will be realized by constructing the necessary water infrastructures creating employment opportunities for unemployed physically capable youth whom otherwise have no option but to join the war parties or terrorist organizations. Improving the economic returns will reduce conflicts and enhance the community social cohesion.

Outputs:

Output 1.1 Land and water conflict in targeted areas is reduced;

Output 1.2 Widening 'governance gap' between the state and customary regulation, collective responsibility and revenge norms in targeted areas is reduced;

Output 1.3 Local Community Conflict Resolution bodies and mechanisms in targeted rural communities are strengthened;

Output 2.1: WWUGs are more confident in their abilities to resolve conflict over water Resources.

Output 2.2: Communities are more acceptance to the role of women in taking lead in resolving conflict.

Output 2.3: Communities confidence in women is increased.

Output 3.1 Terraces, wadi banks protection and soil erosion control measures are improved;

Output 3.2 Traditional water harvesting systems (underground cisterns and open pits in wadi beds) are rehabilitated;

Output 3.3 Availability of water in the targeted communities is increased, that leads in reducing the conflict over water;

List of activities:

1. Project Initiation and Inception
 - 1.1. Assigning and mobilization of national and international project staff
 - 1.2. Project Procurement and setting up logistics
 - 1.3. Stakeholder Meeting and Detailed Work Plan.
2. Reducing conflict over water resources,
 - 2.1. Data collection/meetings to define water infrastructural works: technically, financially, operations, etc
 - 2.2. Based upon discussion with farmers/beneficiaries, select the most suitable locations and modality to construct and rehabilitate the water structures.
 - 2.3. Detailed design, implementation via WUAs (community contracts/ cash for work).
 - 2.4. Water harvesting/recharge facilities created.
 - 2.5. On-going strengthening on WUA operational issue: natural resources manage, conflict resolution process, economic self-reliance and enhancing social cohesion
3. Support gender-responsive community reform efforts to empower gender equality and equity
 - 3.1. Consultation/information meetings and interviews with people in targeted areas.
 - 3.2. Assessment existing WUAs/women groups incl. SWOT analysis on financial, operational, organizational, and institutional
 - 3.3. Gender Assessment Report incl. level of operations, constraints, and challenges.
 - 3.4. Planning of new women groups and WUAs (number, areas, target groups, tasks, legal issues)
 - 3.5. WUAs Election Board of Directors
 - 3.6. WUA Legal, operational, organizational, and financial support
 - 3.7. Members of WUAs (women and youth) will be trained on how to resolve/reduce conflicts.
 - 3.8. Members of WUA will immediate start to educate the community on the risks of conflicts.
 - 3.9. On-going strengthening on legal, financial, good governance and gender issues.
4. Enhance the community confidence building/social cohesion, and increase economic returns and employment opportunities
 - 4.1. Key Informant Meetings on the importance of Women's and youth participation: to be held with the influential actors in each area.
 - 4.2. Conducting groups discussions with locals in the targeted villages to triangulate and more precise the identified issues, problems, challenges, needs...etc.
 - 4.3. Build the capacity of women and youth on conflict resolution skills.
 - 4.4. Through wide/group meetings introduce women as a conflict resolution counselors.

- 4.5. Supporting the effective operationalization of the women counselors in conflict resolution.
- 4.6. Implementing community level conflict resolution agreements.

Fig. (1) Provides illustrations for the activities implementations sequence.

Theory of change

Conflicts over water contribute to a vicious circle that both erodes cross-communal relations and creates barriers to farming that are compelling farmers into local militias and extremist groups for lack of livelihoods options, which further erodes communal relations/social cohesion. Reducing or removing these disputes, then, should enable farmers to maintain their livelihoods and bolster social cohesion.

Due to their more neutral role in society (derived in part because of their historic exclusion from political or decision-making power, thus not identifying them as a threat to male power), women are accepted as more honest brokers in local disputes and better able to negotiate small-scale settlements.

Target Groups: Women Associations, Youth, and the wider rural local communities

Expected Support: Both technical and financial support will be provided. Also capacity development in conflict resolution mechanisms will be carried out

Geographic Location: Sana'a and Lahaj Governorates

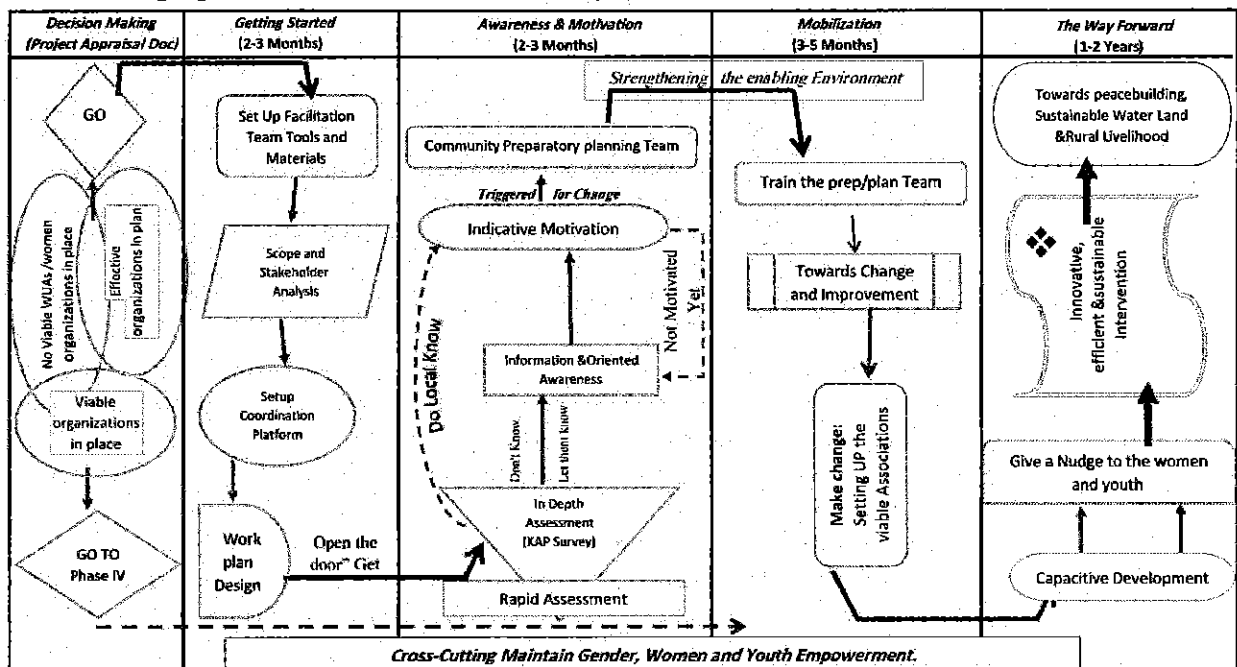


Fig (1): Schematic Diagram of Activities Implementation Sequence

- ❖ Implementing community level conflict resolution agreements through the constructing/rehabilitating water harvesting/recharge facilities such as Terraces, wadi banks protection, soil erosion control measures and underground cisterns, which leads to water availability

for irrigation/reducing conflict over water resources, improving the communal livelihoods that promote peace building among the communities.

Support modalities: Cash-for-Work (CFW) modality has proven highly effective in providing complementary support to infrastructural rehabilitation. The CFW modality has the following distinct advantages over direct or in-kind assistance:

- 1) Mobilizes local expertise and makes available to the community water and irrigation networks otherwise under-utilised (or not utilised at all);
- 2) Provides employment and skills development for out-of-work youth;
- 3) Promotes community cooperation and cohesion;
- 4) Supports local markets, with project funds spent locally, rather than bulk procurement from cities or international sources;
- 5) Reduced overheads, since no purchase, storage or transportation of goods is required.

There are multiple international actors in Yemen successfully utilizing Cash and/or Voucher-Based Transfers (CBTs) at scale in Yemen, demonstrating that sufficient capacity exists in financial service provision. FAO-IOM will use its in-house technical expertise to build on these structures, moving from exclusively humanitarian CBTs, utilising unconditional transfers, to recovery approach, utilising conditional cash transfers provided on the basis of completed works. FAO technical experts in agriculture and water networks will participate in project design and implementation, further strengthening technical quality and oversight. The project will also be implemented in coordination with the Yemen Cash and Markets Working Group, which brings together actors with solid CFW experience (UN and NGOs)

The WWUG's will receive the cash and will manage the work agreed upon between the parties. The WWUG's will engage the communities to provide an effective and participatory approach towards enhancing the social cohesion. Under the project, the selection of sites will be done in cooperation with the WWUG's of the Women Associations in partnership with local community. Once these sites have been identified, the project field teams will dispatch to the locations for more in-depth assessments of the sites. The purpose of these visits will be to gauge the suitability of the sites for intervention and to identify, through focus group discussions, specific works to be performed in line with the target communities' priority needs. In order for a community to take part in cash-for-work activities, it will have to meet the following criteria:

- The presence of community/public sites that can be supported to benefit the community when restored/rehabilitated (such as terraces, irrigation systems, canals, wadis, damaged water infrastructures..etc)
- The community has a sufficient number of laborers, including youth, to engage in the project;
- The community has the capacity to maintain the site post-intervention;
- Relevant local government authorities are supportive of the effort and, in cases works performed on public structures, can and will provide the necessary approvals.
- CFW will be directed to cases where conflict over land and water exist and possible solution is agreed upon by the stakeholders specially the triable leaders.

Assuming the over-arching criteria are met, the individual participant criteria will be shared with the Women Associations and local leaders, who will both nominate three focal points to form the Cash for Work selection committee. One female focal point would be nominated by the Women Associations, while 2 other focal points will be nominated by the community (one representing the tribe and another representing Youth).The Cash for Work Focal Points (CWFPs) will be responsible for leading the formation of Cash for Work Groups (CWGs)

made up of skilled and unskilled labor. Participants in the cash for work program will be self-selecting and thus should be able and willing both to participate in training activities and to engage in the work; the CWFs will conduct pre-screening to ensure that the participant criteria are met. The timing of the intervention should take into consideration seasonality and the beneficiaries' daily responsibilities in order to ensure a wide range of participants, including women.

This intervention aims to:

- Support the community members, including youth, by providing short-term employment opportunities, providing not only opportunities for an income so they can purchase daily necessary items and sustain their families, but they also gain work experiences. This way, community members will gain the sense of self-sufficiency and be able to contribute to the overall effort of maintaining peace and stability in their communities.
- In attempt to further build on the project efforts to resolve conflict over resources, the CFW activity contributes to engaging conflicting communities in working together side by side and in becoming instant stakeholders in sustaining the peace and rehabilitation of their communities.
- The activity also aims at bridging the gap of communities being drained of human resources who are subject to recruitment by warring parties. Therefore, injecting cash into the community under the intervention will have an important impact on moving these human resources (especially Youth) away from being part of terrorist and conflict groups and in being more active in building their communities.
- Recognizing the importance of youth engagement in the conflict management process, assisting young people with cash-for work projects simultaneously promotes community reconstruction and generates income. Given it would be mainly male Youth who will take part in the CFW activities, due to the nature of the works done that are not suitable for female youth, it's worth noting that female youth would be targeted through the project's capacity building initiatives that aim at empowering female participation in the decision making process and preparing females to become future community leaders.

Primary stages of the implementation mechanism will be as follows:

- 1) Community mobilization, working with local stakeholders to agree on specific works and activities.
- 2) Selection of partners, including:
 - a. Supervisory organizations (e.g. NGOs), responsible for oversight of activities / works and basic training to beneficiaries;
 - b. Financial service providers, responsible for disbursement of cash following satisfactory completion of works;
 - c. Third-party monitors, responsible for monitoring and certifying satisfactory completion of works;
- 3) Identification, selection and registration of beneficiaries, on the basis of defined eligibility/selection criteria;
- 4) Completion of works/activities;
- 5) Certification of works/activities;
- 6) Transfer of cash to beneficiaries by financial service providers;
- 7) Reconciliation of financial data.

Beneficiaries will comprise two distinct categories, both of which will be selected in coordination with local communities:

- 1) Workers – typically youth or persons from households facing greatest level of humanitarian need;
- 2) Farmers – typically smallholders whose productive capacity has been affected by reduced water availability.

Both categories will include women as participants to the schemes. CFW programmes are often dominated by men, particularly when the works take place in highly patriarchal communities and are labour-intensive. However, women can contribute to the less strenuous tasks. Arrangements will be made to allow women and men to work on the same sites at different times. Women can be also allowed to work on an hourly-basis (rather than daily-basis), to encourage their participation. A ratio of women/men participation will be determined in consultation with stakeholders and based on previous and current experiences, based on both principles of equity appropriateness.

FAO and IOM has extensive experience implementing this model of CFW in similar contexts, including Somalia, South Sudan, Iraq and other complex emergencies. Technical experts from field offices and FAO Headquarters will support delivery of this project in Yemen, to ensure technical quality and compliance with FAO rules and regulations. A scoping mission from HQ (Cash-based consultant) is scheduled for late 2017 or early 2018.

b) In preparing this section, teams should refer back to Section 3.4 of the PBF Guidelines on considerations regarding gender equality, including a gender analysis in the assessment and planning. Teams should also consider any Do No Harm issues in selecting specific target groups and geographic areas.

Women's political participation in Yemen's public sphere has been limited to selected members of the elite. It has been influenced by different historical legacies of state-building, competing nationalist and religious discourses, changing socio-economic conditions and urban-rural divides within Yemen.

Gender inequality and the specific barriers faced by Yemeni women and girls in achieving their full potential have long been recognized as both underlying and direct causes of food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty in Yemen. While the Yemen crisis is evolving rapidly, a general pattern of deteriorating gender relations and the marginalization of women from participation and leadership in decision-making forums appear evident. Advances made in recent years to address gender inequality in Yemen are at risk of being reversed. Such advances include recognition of the importance of including women in peace talks as a driver for peace and security in a country that has long been affected by multi-faceted conflicts. Secondly, there are reports of increasing marginalization of women as well as increasing levels of gender-based violence (GBV), and fears have been expressed that this will serve to further reinforce gender

Despite the emergence of women associations as empowered actors of the Yemeni society in the National Dialogue starting in 2013 and the institutionalization of their role as an agent of change in the political spectrum of the country, the current conflict has somehow paused their contribution in the political context. Their role at the community level is still limited, mostly in the rural areas. Women, given their neutral but active role (over 60% of the workforce in the agriculture sector is women) in managing the natural resources (land and water) for agriculture purposes within the tribes, have demonstrated their ability to build the trust necessary to bridge the gaps among the community tribal leaders and to reach consensus in disputes over natural resources. Therefore, this project aims at strengthening the participation of women associations in conflict resolution mechanisms over the vital natural

resources of land and water at the local community level in targeted rural areas of Yemen. Its meanwhile, worth mentioning that this project will not work in areas growing Qat.

Building upon a recent pilot projects in the Sana'a basin, where the Women Water Users Groups (WWUG's) played a role in bridging tribal divisions and acting as mediators to resolve a major water conflict that has been in standoff for years, this project contributes to expanding the application of the same concept of involving Women Associations in dealing with lands and waters as objects of tribal conflicts in different locations in Yemen, focusing on Sana'a and Lahaj governorates. The voices of these women groups were heard and respected in the decision making came about as a result of overall Sana'a basin project gender equality policy. While the focus of this project is on women empowerments, youth (both Young men and Young Women) will have the chance to benefit from the conflict resolution capacity development. The project will invite selected young men and women to participate in the capacity development program with the objective to build future leaders and to change the perceptions of communal participation in their wellbeing and to address conflict from a dialogue prospective rather than violence. It's important to build the culture of positive tolerance and to see the big picture of peaceful resolution of conflict.

Gender balance, women and youth participation will be firmly addressed and retained during the project initial set-up and alongside the facilitation process to enable the local women and youth communities freely voicing their perspectives; effectively engaging in the situation analysis and changes/improvements identification; and fully sharing the decision making platforms.

In order to better understand the Yemeni women potential in peace building, a gender analysis to understand changes in gender roles and relationships at household and community levels will be carried out. This will help to establish entry points for transformative gender-specific actions that will respond to inequality and injustice in the future.

The assessment will be built on gender assessment tools, and will use a combined methodology including a secondary data review, household interviews, focus group discussions, and in-depth interviews with 'key informants' – activists and leaders. The assessment will be supplemented by case studies/stories to be collected from participants and civil society to validate and exemplify the research findings. The geographical scope of the assessment includes the areas of Sana'a and Lahaj (the proposed project's sites) governorates in Yemen.

The thematic scope of the assessment will cover four gender-specific domains, including a) gender roles and relations, b) capacities and vulnerabilities, c) participation in decision making (at community and intra-household levels), and d) access to services and assistance. The study will strengthen gender equity and equality, and contributes to the long-term transformation of power imbalances between women and men. This will result to safeguard the progress on gender equality that was made prior to the emergency, continue advancing that progress, and lay the foundations for sustainable and gender-equitable recovery and reconstruction, and for the participation of women in peace talks and in the protection of their social and economic rights.

This project will engage youth to play role in strengthening communal peacebuilding since youth tend to be less entrenched in old ways of thinking and have more flexibility in reaching out to the local communities. The project will stress that young people need to understand the sources of water and land conflict and take an active role as agents in peace dialogues. As

more than 73 percent of working-age youth in Yemen is jobless. This project will support Youth Economic Empowerment to help thousands of young men and women find employment and participate in the water and land conflict resolution. As stated earlier these young men having no job opportunities they are fueling the war by joining the militia and other terrorist groups. By providing them with job opportunities it's the intention to deter them from joining the war parties.

FAO has developed guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessments which apply to all FAO field projects and activities. Following these guidelines, FAO distinguishes three categories of impact assessments (A- irreversible adverse impacts, B- impacts that can easily be prevented or mitigated, and C- minimal or no impacts). In this project, the procedures to follow are similar to those of existing World Bank-funded projects and thus well vested in the process of developing public funded activities.

Based on the nature of the outputs, as defined in the previous section, i.e

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

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

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

Hence project components have been considered to have an environmental scoring of Category C i.e. No Harm is expected.

The positive impacts of the Project can be taken into consideration in this process, notably an efficient use of scarce groundwater resources and reduction in the conflict over water resources, build social cohesion and empower women to participate in policy and peace building.

- a) **Budget:** Provide the envisaged project budget, using the two tables below: (1) activity by activity budget and (2) UN Categories budget. Provide any additional remarks on the scale of the budget and value-for-money, referring to the Value for Money checklist.

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RUNO	Amount allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1: Reducing conflict over water resources, should lead to the increase of water for irrigation, improving the communal livelihoods, that promote peace building among the communities;					
Output 1.1	Land and	240550	100%	1,4,5,6,7,8	

	water conflicts in targeted areas are reduced			1 (73,254.83) 4 (11,067.76) 5 (3,505.72) 6 (117,711.67) 7 (18,919.83) 8 (16,090.19)	
Output 1.2	Widening 'governance gap' between the state and customary regulation, collective responsibility and revenge norms in targeted areas is reduced	228522.5	100%	1,4,5,6,7,8 1 (69,592.10) 4 (10,514.36) 5 (3,330.44) 6 (111,826.08) 7 (17,973.84) 8 (15,285.68)	
Output 1.3	Local Community Conflict Resolution bodies and mechanisms in targeted rural communities are strengthened	240550	100%	1,4,5,6,7,8 1 (73,254.83) 4 (11,067.76) 5 (3,505.72) 6 (117,711.67) 7 (18,919.83) 8 (16,090.19)	
Outcome 2: Support gender-responsive community reform efforts to empower gender equality and equity.					
Output 2.1	WWGs are more confident in their abilities to resolve conflict over water Resources.	96220	100%	1,4,5,6,7,8 1 (29,301.94) 4 (4,427.10) 5 (1,402.29) 6 (47,084.67) 7 (7,567.93) 8 (6,436.07)	
Output 2.2	Communities are more acceptance to the role of women in taking lead in resolving conflict	112314.7	100%	1,3,4,5,6,7,8 1 (25,403.93) 3 (27,300.00) 4 (3,383.14) 5 (1,215.74) 6 (40,820.85) 7 (7,423.12) 8 (6,312.92)	

Output 2.3	Communities' confidence in women is increased.	107614.7	100%	1,2,4,5,6,7,8 1 (28,206.92) 2 (16,600) 4 (4,260.68) 5 (1,349.59) 6 (45,314.89) 7 (6,421.49) 8 (5,461.12)	
Outcome 3: Enhance the community confidence building/social cohesion, and increase economic returns and employment opportunities reducing the number of young men from joining the militia, and or terrorist groups					
Output 3.1	Terraces, wadi banks protection and soil erosion control measures are improved	432990.6	100%	1,4,5,6,7,8 1 (131,862.30) 4 (19,921.76) 5 (6,310.24) 6 (211,878.90) 7 (34,055.35) 8 (28,962.05)	As the project will be executed in cooperation with the women association 100% of the fund use is directed to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
Output 3.2	Traditional water harvesting systems (underground cisterns and open pits in wadi beds) are rehabilitated and used by the communities.	300687.5	100%	1,4,5,6,7,8 1 (91,568.57) 4 (13,834.68) 5 (4,382.15) 6 (154,056.93) 7 (23,649.78) 8 (20,112.73)	
Output 3.3	Availability of water in the targeted communities is increased, that leads in reducing the conflict of water	240550	100%	1,4,5,6,7,8 1 (73,254.83) 4 (11,067.76) 5 (3,505.72) 6 (117,711.67) 7 (18,919.83) 8 (16,090.19)	
Total		2000000			

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency FAO		Amount Recipient Agency IOM		TOTAL
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	
1. Staff and other personnel (CTA, Emergency Recovery Transition officer, Project Manager, Senior Resource Management Officer Finance Officer, Crisis Management Support Officer, Gender Expert, Conflict Resolution Expert, Social Mobilization Expert, Water Resources Expert, Secretary, Administrative, & drivers)	283,500.25	112,050	140,105	60,045	595,700.25
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	9,100	3,900	2,520	1,080	16,600
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	14,700	6,300	4,410	1,890	27,300
4. Contractual services (M&E)	30,000	60,000	0	0	90,000
5. Travel	17,360.35	5,746.8	3,780.6	1,619.8	28,507.61
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	204,750	51,750	490,490	210,210	957,200
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	94,795	40,627	12,900	5,529	153,851
Sub-Total Project Costs	654,205.6	280,373.8	654,205.6	280,373.8	1,869,158.86
8. Indirect Support Costs*	45794.4	19626.2	45794.4	19626.2	130841.14
TOTAL	700000	300000	700000	300000	2000000

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

b) **Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:** *This section should provide a brief description of the RUNO capacity in the Country, including the overall annual budget (regular and emergency) and the staff. It should include its peacebuilding expertise, its previous experience with joint programming and an outline of its strengths/ value-added, which will be put to use in the project implementation. It should also outline the M&E capacity. This section should also outline any additional implementing partners, including their role and experience and how the RUNO will provide quality assurance. Please use the following table for the RUNO budgeted and add rows if more than one RUNO.*

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has collaborated with the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) since 2009 to support activities and programmes that contribute to building lasting peace in countries emerging from conflict. To date, FAO has received US\$11.6 million in support from the PBF through 12 emergency projects, with more than 80 percent of them taking place in Africa. Beneficiary countries include Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyzstan, South Sudan, Uganda and Yemen. FAO's principal activities in these projects have centred on training, education, capacity building, and rehabilitation of infrastructure, distribution of seeds, agricultural kits and livestock. Given that FAO and the PBF share many common concerns, there is substantial opportunity for expanding this collaboration, particularly in the areas of food security, livelihood support, Ebola response and resilience. These linkages are best constructed at country level, between the FAO Representatives and the United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP) staff responsible for the PBF programme. A stable, peaceful environment is the foundation for lasting food security and sustainable livelihoods; therefore, peacebuilding is essential to the mission of FAO. The Organization has worked extensively to mainstream peacebuilding strategies into its programmes, particularly in the areas of food security, resilience and emergency response. Peace and food security are inextricably linked — we cannot achieve one without the other. By integrating food security and peacebuilding initiatives, we can work together to ensure that hunger is neither a cause nor a result of conflict

The FAO Representation in Sana'a has the capacity to provide overall guidance and administrative and procurement support to the Project and can make available the required office space for three to four Project Management Unit (PMU) staff within their premises which fulfil the UN criteria of security.

FAO's Regional Office for the Near East and Africa (RNE) in Cairo and FAO's Sub regional Office for the Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen (SNG) in Abu Dhabi, respectively, in addition to FAO headquarters will provide technical backstopping and training on Project-related subjects and will establish links with similar activities in other countries of the NENA region for training purpose and capacity building in general. The Lead Technical Officer (LTO) and the multidisciplinary team will provide the Technical Services Support (TSS). FAO Land and Water Division, based in FAO headquarters, will be the Lead Technical Unit of the project. It will support the project through technical advice and guidance.

	RUNO 1: NAME?	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations	UNOCAH EU USA		19,570,866
Current calendar year	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations	USA Sweden UNOCHA Belgium		3,278,000
Previous calendar year	IOM	USAID, PRM,OFDA,DFID, CERF, OCHA, SIDA, Japan, DEVCO, Germany	29,489,388.07	25,362,883.80
Current calendar year	IOM	Finland, Japan, SIDA,OFDA,DFID , ECHO, Korca, HPF, Cech Republic, Canada	69,324,381 USD	21,696,093 USD

III. Management and coordination

- a) **Project management:** *This section identifies the oversight structure or mechanism responsible for the effective implementation of the project and for the achievement of expected results. If there are other UN peacebuilding projects or other PBF funded projects, this section should also state how coordination/coherence between them will be ensured. If need be, an organogram can be included to help understand the structures.*

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will be responsible for the implementation of the Project which will be done in close partnership with IOM and MAI related departments. A small Project Management Unit (PMU), headed by Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) from FAO, will be created through which expertise can be contracted for specific inputs and as such providing on-the-job training for the women association and Government agencies' staff. FAO through the CTA will be responsible for the technical input of the project, such as design, bill of quantities, activities log frame, supervision, monitoring and reporting. PMU will receive the field log of activities, draft midterm and annual reports.

The PMU will provide a national expert on farmers' mobilization who will cooperate closely with the Women Association and the subject matter specialists. He/she will have to ensure the quality of this process (issues related to gender, good governance, in particular) and prepare an updated manual on the process and training topics conflict resolution and peace building with the Women Association which can be used in other areas not targeted in this project.

On-the-job training by the PMU experts will be the main training provided by the project. The specialisms proposed in this project document are based on the initial assessment but can be changed if other specialists are needed; this will be discussed between the PMU and the stakeholders. Specific training needs of staff will be assessed with the main stakeholders during the first year of the project and a training plan will be developed with each agency concerned and within the limits of the budget.

IOM Emergency, Recovery and Transition Project Manager will be responsible for the overall supervision of the activities under the IOM mandate, notably the cash for work, as well as the procurement of assets and items needed in order to accomplish the rehabilitation works identified by the conflict resolution bodies as well as by the women associations. In this role, the Project Manager will avail himself of the support the Emergency Recovery and transition officer, Cash assistance specialist, Gender specialist and of the IOM financial services and procurement and logistics support services, through a group of colleagues who will be dedicating an important of their time to the implementation of the administrative and financial processes of the activities.

- b) **Risk management:** *This section sets out the main risks that may jeopardize project implementation, their likelihood, severity, and risk management, including responsibility for risk management/ mitigation. Risks should include those of a political and external nature as well as those of programmatic nature. Use the table below for risk mapping.*

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
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<p>By virtue of their gender, cultural and socio-economic position in the Yemeri society, women and girls are exposed to specific protection problems rendering them less likely to enjoy or participate in communal activities, including peace events and/or exercise their rights i.e. to participation or association, and even earn a living through engagement in livelihoods ventures. Comparatively to boys and men who face significantly less constrictions, and will therefore be more empowered to participate in the project; unfairly.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Conduct of gender analysis at the beginning of the project with an aim of ensuring the project takes deliberate actions to better understand gender dynamics within the project area and can assess the level of exclusion and therefore design culture appropriate implementation approaches that ensure gender mainstreaming at all stages of programming.</p> <p>The project will engage both male and female local community leaders from the inception phase, particularly during the design of beneficiary selection criteria (targeting), which will ensure that female headed households, women and girls are prioritized to benefit from the project. Gender concerns will also be taken into account during planning, monitoring, reporting and during the conduct of accountability actions.</p> <p>Recruit both male and female project staff towards enhancing participation of both female and male community members in the project. Targeted training for women on their rights, policy formulation, negotiation, dialogue and peace.</p> <p>Targeted training for men in leadership positions on inclusion of gender concerns and voices in the development agenda.</p> <p>Dialogue with local authorities and leadership towards</p>
<p>Acceptance of the project by the local communities in the targeted areas</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Engagement of the local communities and tribal leaders from the inception phase (FAO/IOM/Local Authorities)</p>
<p>Further deterioration of the economic and social fabric in Yemen and in the targeted areas</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Targeted areas have been decided taking into consideration of the relative stability, FAO and IOM will continue monitoring the patterns of the conflict and the economic situation</p>
<p>Security situation deteriorates causing a halt in project operations in target locations/areas.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Alternative work modalities where staff are allowed to work remotely from home hubs, while coordinating closely (on a remote basis) with local associations to ensure the non-disruption of activities.</p>

			If the security situation in the target governorates/areas deteriorates, other governorates/locations, with more stable conditions (at the time), may be considered, upon coordinating with the donor.
Threats to staff and operations from state / non-state actors	High	Medium	Dialogue with actors posing threat to mitigate the risk through sharing information on IOM/FAO mandate and projects. Ensure compliance with MOSS for all IOM/FAO facilities, regular review of the physical security status and country security plans, enhance staff awareness on personal security while at work, and ensure movement of international staff is in armored vehicles.
Lack of humanitarian access due to violence, insecurity, lack of fuel and bureaucratic impediments	High	Medium	OCHA established an Access Monitoring Working Group to articulate access constraints and support negotiation processes. IOM and FAO are members of the AMWG and continuously negotiates with national and local leadership to have access and overcome bureaucratic impediments. Continue dialogue with local authorities to ensure access to beneficiaries and operationalization of the business continuity plan to maintain presence in country
Limitations on data collection impacts on the ability/availability of data for assistance.	High	Medium	Continue dialogue with local authorities and leadership to ensure access to locations.
Constrained ability to monitor and evaluate programming due to increased insecurity/violence.	High	Low	IOM/FAO will provide basic training for local associations and beneficiary representatives to support the project in remote monitoring in the event staff cannot access project areas.
Programming is not conflict-sensitive and causes unintended negative impact	Low	High	A conflict analysis to assess how significant changes can impact programme activity will be conducted before roll out of the project. A high level of flexibility will be maintained to ensure responsiveness of the project.
Post Intervention Monitoring (PIM) is hindered by lack of access to project areas	High	Low	IOM/FAO will provide basic training for local associations and beneficiary representatives to support the project in remote monitoring in the event staff cannot access project areas.
Collateral Damage	Medium	Medium	Moss compliance and sharing of IOM/FAO premises facilities with authorities for deconfliction - collateral

			damage.
Fraud and corruption	Low	Medium	Operationalize IOM and FAO's fraud and whistle blower policies.

- c) **Monitoring & evaluation:** *This section sets the M&E arrangements and responsibilities for the project, including the persons who will be responsible for the collection and analysis of data, the kind of means of verification envisaged and the budget being set aside for M&E.*

In addition, please use the table annexed to this template (Annex 2) to set out the Results Framework. For additional information on Results Frameworks, see Section 7 of the PBF Guidelines. Please attach a separate M&E Plan using Template 4. I ONLY if the project will have an evaluation (please see Section 7 of the Guidelines for information on when an independent evaluation is a requirement).

The project will involve an independent civil society group in the monitoring activities within the targeted areas. Civil society organizations in Yemen are doing all the work on the ground in Yemen, from distributing water and food to isolated villages to setting up remote clinics. The relationship that these organizations have with the people, commenting on the trust they have been able to establish. Additionally, these groups have the most access to each village throughout the country, are the strongest resource for information, and hold a unique role of making social change on the ground by improving education and empowering youth and women. The civil organization will conduct surveys required to collect perception data around community members' attitudes toward women's leadership or toward local tensions or to whom they would turn to help resolve such conflicts,

Meanwhile, the project will establish monitoring teams in each district. Each team will consist of 3 members headed by the monitoring/networks responsible member of the women association. The purpose of engaging the women associations in the monitoring process is to give them a chance to be more active in communal affairs in the future. Also to strengthen their confidence in social responsibilities and gain the community trust. The team will be responsible of collecting field data related to the project activities in the field but after completing the on-job training. It is expected that after completing the on-job training, the monitoring teams, , will be able to manage local networks located within their boundaries to establish a simple data base for documentary purposes for each of the monitored conflict resolution parameters, and to conduct simple data processing and analyzing for collected data in cooperation with FAO technical team. To achieve those objectives, the following conditions must be met:

- Selecting the members of the monitoring teams will be done according to specific selection criteria in line with the objective of monitoring the program. The number of team members may range between 3-5, which is greater than the required number just to ensure continuity, where selected members are being enthusiastic at the beginning and may lose their interest after a while. Hence, relying on limited number of member's increases the probability of monitoring interruption or stoppage, especially if the individuals have jobs outside the scope of their areas of living and forced to leave.

Training and qualifying the team on the following aspects:

1. Using and maintaining different monitoring methodologies.
2. Type of collected field data and how to be collected properly
3. Electronic and book recording documentation
4. Data summarizing and classifications.

5. Information simplifying and dissemination among beneficiaries within community.
6. Collecting and circulating real field data for long periods among beneficiaries. The collected data will assist in evaluating and understanding the conflict reduction rates, social cohesion building process, water situation changes and its impact in building peace within the targeted communities.

The project will be monitored by a continuous periodic reviewing of its progress against planned results, assessing its performance, learning and identifying needs to adapt to changing needs in order to achieve agreed results. Various reporting tools using both qualitative and quantitative data need to be prepared for these purposes.

Whenever possible, field visits by the PMU will be organized during project activities implementation. Participants at these field visits will be accompanied by representatives of the ministries of MAI, IOM, FAO Sana'a, and of the women association and implementing groups. During this field trip the Project developments can be assessed in consultation with the representatives of the main stakeholders and will provide an opportunity to talk with the stakeholders, being the main beneficiaries of this project. Farther, FAO-IOM project staff on the ground will be responsible to gather data on how community members feel about their leadership, and to rate the effectiveness of their leadership. Also, project staff will be able to measure whether the project was effective at stemming local men's participation in militias and/or terror groups. Project staff will be also evaluating the project activities progress on the ground according to monitoring criteria that is practiced by both FAO.

The Project will be subject to a final evaluation. The main topics of this evaluation will be firstly the effectiveness of the mobilization process including the involvement of the Government agencies, Women association, and other stakeholders and subject matter specialists. Secondly, the organizational quality of and the coordination between the different stakeholders directly linked with the women association: the so-called enabling environment. Other topics of the evaluation, but of less importance, will be effectiveness of FAO as implementing agency and the linkages created between the Project and related activities in other regions in Yemen.

This evaluation provides not only accountability on results, but also lessons learned and recommendations to improve the future performance of FAO and an evidence-base for decision-making. FAO's Regional Office will conduct and organize this evaluation.

d) **Administrative arrangements** (This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



United Nations
Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding Fund

**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ Strengthening the role of Women in peace building through natural resources management at the community level in the rural areas of the governorates of Sana'a and Lahj in Yemen	
Recipient UN Organization:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); & International Organization for Migration (IOM)	
Implementing Partner(s):	Women Water Users Groups (WWUG)-CSO; National Irrigation Program (NIP) Government;	
Location:	Sana'a and Lahaj Governorates	
Approved Project Budget:		
Duration:	Planned Start Date: Jan 1 st 2018	Planned Completion: June 30 th 2019
Project Description:	This project will help the rural communities to better manage the natural resources (land and water), strengthen the participation of women in conflict resolution mechanisms at the local communities' level, increase the economic self-reliance and enhance social cohesion.	
PBF Focus Area:	Priority 2: Building and/or strengthening national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict: Conflict Prevention/Management	
Project Outcome:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reducing conflict over water resources, should lead to the increase of water for irrigation, improving the communal livelihoods, that promote peace building among the communities; 2. Support gender-responsive community reform efforts to empower gender equality and equity; 3. Enhance the community confidence building/social cohesion, and increase economic returns and employment opportunities reducing the number of young men from joining the militia, and or terrorist groups 	
Key Project Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Initiation and Inception <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Assigning and mobilization of national and international project staff 1.2. Project Procurement and setting up logistics 1.3. Stakeholder Meeting and Detailed Work Plan. 	

	<p>2. Reducing conflict over water resources,</p> <p>2.1. Data collection/meetings to define water infrastructural works: technically, financially, operations, etc</p> <p>2.2. Based upon discussion with farmers/beneficiaries, select the most suitable locations and modality to construct and rehabilitate the water structures.</p> <p>2.3. Detailed design, implementation via WUAs (community contracts/ cash for work).</p> <p>2.4. Water harvesting/recharge facilities created.</p> <p>2.5. On-going strengthening on WUA operational issue: natural resources manage, conflict resolution process, economic self-reliance and enhancing social cohesion</p> <p>3. Support gender-responsive community reform efforts to empower gender equality and equity</p> <p>3.1. Consultation/information meetings and interviews with people in targeted areas.</p> <p>3.2. Assessment existing WUAs/women groups incl. SWOT analysis on financial, operational, organizational, and institutional</p> <p>3.3. Gender Assessment Report incl. level of operations, constraints, and challenges.</p> <p>3.4. Planning of new women groups and WUAs (number, areas, target groups, tasks, legal issues)</p> <p>3.5. WUAs Election Board of Directors</p> <p>3.6. WUA Legal, operational, organizational, and financial support</p> <p>3.7. Members of WUAs (women and youth) will be trained on how to resolve/reduce conflicts.</p> <p>3.8. Members of WUA will immediate start to educate the community on the risks of conflicts.</p> <p>3.9. On-going strengthening on legal, financial, good governance and gender issues.</p> <p>4. Enhance the community confidence building/social cohesion, and increase economic returns and employment opportunities.</p> <p>4.1. Key Informant Meetings on the importance of Women's and youth participation: to be held with the influential actors in each area.</p> <p>4.2. Conducting groups discussions with locals in the targeted villages to triangulate and more precise the identified issues, problems, challenges, needs... etc.</p> <p>4.3. Build the capacity of women and youth on conflict resolution skills.</p> <p>4.4. Through wide/group meetings introduce women as a conflict resolution counselors.</p> <p>4.5. Supporting the effective operationalization of the women counselors in conflict resolution.</p> <p>4.6. Implementing community level conflict resolution agreements.(Cash for work)</p>
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Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Country name: Yemen						
Project Effective Dates: 1st of Jan 2018						
PBF Focus Area: Priority 2: Building and/or strengthening national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict: Conflict Prevention/Management						
IRF Theory of Change:						
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1	Year 2	Milestones
Outcome 1: Reducing conflict over water resources, should lead to the increase of water for irrigation, improving the communal livelihoods, that promote peace building among the communities;		Outcome Indicator 1 a High awareness level among women, youth, and farmers and the communities on risks of land and water conflict Baseline: 0 Target: 14 community contracts	Number of successful contracts			
		Outcome Indicator 1 b WWUG's will be reactivated/created and have an active role in guiding their members through a process of change. Baseline: 6 WWUG's Target: 14 active WWUG's	No. of Conflicts resolved			
		Outcome Indicator 1 c Women and youth are represented in the Board of Directors of the WUA /community organizations Baseline: 0 % Target: 30 % women in Board	14 active WWUGs			
	Output 1.1 Land and water conflict in targeted areas are reduced	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of skilled WWUG's involved in conflict resolution Baseline: 1 Target: 14	Reports			

		Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of water conflicts resolved Baseline: 1 Target: 15	Assessment								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 by Mar 2019 - 15 by June 2019. 	
	Output 1.2 Widening 'governance gap' between the state and customary regulation, collective responsibility and revenge norms in targeted areas is reduced	Output Indicator 1.2.1 WWUG's are actively participate in finding and developing solutions Baseline: 0 Target: 14 contract signed	Progress Report								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 by May 2018 - 7 by Dec 2018 - 14 by Mar 2019. 	
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 The supported WWUG's apply good governance practices Baseline: 1 active WWUG's Target: 14 active WWUG's	Transparent and fair operations WUA									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 by Mar 2019 - 14 by June 2019
	Output 1.3 Local Community Conflict Resolution bodies and mechanisms in targeted rural communities are strengthened	Output Indicator 1.3.1 WWUG's established Baseline: 6 WWUG's Target: 14 WWUG's established	Report									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 WUAs by Apr 2018 - 14 WUAs by Aug 2018
		Output Indicator 1.3.2 Percentage of WWUG's trained on conflict resolution mechanisms. Baseline: 0 Target: 100 %	No. of participant on conflict resolution training									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% of WWUG's trained by June 2018. - 20 % of women & youth (female and male) farmers trained by Dec 2018.
Outcome 2: Support gender-responsive community reform efforts to empower gender equality and equity;		Outcome Indicator 2 a Women and youth are represented in the Board of Directors of the WUA /community organizations Baseline: n.a Target: 30 percent women in Board	report									
		Outcome Indicator 2 b Women and youth participation is clearly reflected in the action plans of WUAs, community	WUAs' plans including women and youth activities									

		organizations, local councils and government Authorities. Baseline: n.a Target: women and youth roles cross-cutting the WUA activities											
		Outcome Indicator 2 c Provides employment and skills development for out-of-work youth; Baseline: 100% unemployment Target: 50% unemployment	Field Survey										
	Output 2.1 WWUGs are more confident in their abilities to resolve conflict over water Resources.	Output Indicator 2.1.1 The role of women is clear through their participation in the water management Baseline: n.a Target: women roles cross-cutting the WUA activities	WUAs' activities reflects and endorsed by WWUG's										- 7 plans by Apr 2018 - 14 plans by Aug 2018
		Output Indicator 2.1.2 The WUA (women sector) concept is effective and used elsewhere. Baseline: n.a Target: 30 % of services delivered through WUAs	Objectives are realistic (services delivered through WUAs) End Report										- 10% of services delivered by Dec 2018 - 30% by July 2019
	Output 2.2 Communities are more acceptance to the role of women in taking lead in resolving conflict (Confidence in women is increased).	Output Indicator 2.2.1 The WUAs (women sector) introduce the women's sector as a conflict resolution counselors. Baseline: 1 Target: 15 cases (the involvement of WWUG's in conflict resolution)	Report										- 7 cases resolved by WWUG's by Dec 2018 - 15 resolved by WWUG's by June 2019
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 Changes in the role of women	Report										- 40 % of the projects

		and youth in targeted communities Baseline: 7 % of projects lead by women Target: 80% of projects lead by women									by Dec 2018 - 80% of the projects June 2019
	Output 2.3 Increase economic returns and employment opportunities	Output Indicator 2.3.1 Projects implemented by local labor (men youth) Baseline: N/A Target: 100% local labor	Assessment								- 7 projects by Dec 2018 - 14 projects by June 2019
		Output Indicator 2.3.2 Increase household income Baseline: 50% Target: 100 %	End Report								- 7 projects by Dec 2018 - 14 projects by June 2019
Outcome 3: Enhance the community confidence building/social cohesion, and increase economic returns and employment opportunities reducing the number of young men from joining the militia, and or terrorist groups		Outcome Indicator 3 a Utilizing previously neglected agriculture land Baseline: NA Target: 1000 ha	Field Assessment								
		Outcome Indicator 3 b Net farm income level increased Baseline: N/A Target: 20 %	Field Assessment								
		Outcome Indicator 3c Conflict over water bodies in targeted areas is reduced Baseline: 14 cases Target: 0 cases	End evaluation								
	Output 3.1 Terraces, wadi banks protection and soil erosion control measures are improved,	Output Indicator 3.1.1 Terrace rehabilitated (m) Baseline: 0 Target: 5300 m (Linear meters)	Field inspections and reports								

		Output indicator 3.1.2 Number of wadi banks protection and check dam constructed Baseline: 0 Target: 15 Locations	Field inspections and reports								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 locations by June 2018 - 10 locations by Dec 2018 - 15 locations by June 2019
Output 3.2 Traditional water harvesting systems (underground cisterns and open pits in wadi beds) are rehabilitated	Output Indicator 3.2.1 Number of Old Tanks rehabilitated Baseline: n.a Target: 10	Reports									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 units by June 2018 - 10 units by Mar 2019
	Output Indicator 3.2.2 Number of underground pits constructed Baseline: 0 Target: 18	Reports									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 units by Oct 2018 - 10 units by Mar 2019 - 18 units by July 2019
	Output Indicator 3.2.3 Covered/benefited area Baseline: n.a Target: 458 ha	Field survey+ Reports									
Output 3.3 Availability of water in the targeted communities is increased, that leads in reducing the conflict over water	Output Indicator 3.3.1 Spate irrigation canals, structures improved and rehabilitated Baseline: n.a. Target: 21 sites	Reports									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 sites by Dec 2018 - 21 sites by July 2019
	Output Indicator 3.3.2 Number of shallow wells rehabilitated Baseline: dry shallow wells Target: 15 wells	Reports Monitoring									