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Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security, and Climate Adaptation in Yemen - Joint Programme (ERRY III)



Identification of needed projects through Community Resilience Plans in Hajjah, Ash-Shaghadira

Annual Narrative Report 2022

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Acronyms

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| AVC | Agriculture Value Chain |
| ARD | Assistance for Response and Development |
| AREA | Agriculture Research and Extension Authorities |
| BFD | Bena Foundation for Development |
| CAHWs | Community Animal Health Workers |
| CRP | Community Resilience Plan |
| CP | Cooperating Partner |
| ERRY III | Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security, and Climate Adaptation in Yemen- Joint Programme |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization |
| FFA | Food Assistance for Assets |
| FFT | Food Assistance for Training |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IP | Implementing Partner |
| IRG | Internationally recognized Government |
| LG | Local Governance Component |
| LOA | Letter of Agreement |
| LTA | Long Term Agreement |
| LV | Livelihood Component (3x6) |
| MFIs | Micro Finance Institutions |
| PUNOs | Participating United Nations Organizations |
| RE | Renewable Energy Component |
| RI | Relief International |
| SBA | Sana'a-based authorities |
| SC | Social Cohesion Component |
| SCMCHA | Supreme Council for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and International Cooperation |
| SDC | Sub-district Development Committee |
| SED | Skills & Entrepreneurship Development |
| SES | Social and Environmental Standards |
| SFD | Social Fund for Development |
| SMEPS | Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Service |
| TVET | Technical and Vocational Education and Training Ministry |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| VCC | Village Cooperative Council |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WUA | Water User Association |

Programme Summary

| | |
|--|---|
| Programme Name | Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security and Climate Adaptation in Yemen, Joint Programme (ERRY III) |
| Contract No. | NDICIASIA/2021/428-650 |
| Implementation Period | March 2022 – February 2025 |
| Total Contracted Amount | 49,378,000 USD |
| Donor | EU & Sweden |
| Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) | FAO, ILO, UNDP, WFP |
| Administrative Agent (AA) | Multi Partners Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) |
| Convening Agent | UNDP |
| Implementing Partners | See Annex 2 |

1. Executive Summary

During this reporting period the following have been accomplished:

- Internal joint and bilateral discussions among agencies were held to enhance synergies and strategize the joint implementation approach building on ERRY II lessons learnt, best practices, and recommendations from ERRY II Final Evaluation and Impact Assessment.
- The selection of geographical target areas for the programme has been finalized, ensuring increased overlapping between the participating agencies for greater synergies and impacts.
- PUNOs have finalized the selection of their Implementing Partners.
- IPs have completed the field level preparation for the implementation, including coordination for village level targeting, asset selection, beneficiary targeting, as well as implementation permits.
- Coordination meetings were held with local authorities in both Aden and Sana'a.
- The joint programme results logframe was revised and endorsed with close collaboration and consultation between PUNOs, donors, and an independent consultant from the EU.
- **244** Village Cooperative Councils (VCCs) are formed and activated.
- **36** Sub-District Development Committees (SDCs) are established.
- **603** SDCs members elected and trained and participated in Sub-district Planning (30% women).
- **244** resilience plans at the village level and **36** CRPs at the sub-district level have been developed.
- **101** Community Mobilizations Consultants trained to work as community facilitators.
- **25** consultants from community and sub-district communities were trained on conflict resolution.
- Prequalification of solar and energy suppliers responsible for the installation of renewable energy systems has been completed.
- Technical and engineering designs of Solar and Wind Energy business models were developed, and the invitation to bid (ITB) process was launched.
- A five-day training for the SFD team, collaborating businesses, and industries was conducted. The training aimed to familiarize the holistic approach to delivering quality apprenticeship, and to discuss implementation methodology, requirements, and deliverables in each step/stage of apprenticeship phases while taking the context into account.

- In addition, in collaboration with its implementing partner SFD, the ILO organized a project launch workshop in Aden. The purpose of the launching workshop was to introduce the ERY III programme ILO components, to build strong relationships with stakeholders, to share some experiences and lessons learned in the apprenticeship delivery in previous phases of the ERY joint programme, and to discuss and agree on the roles and responsibilities of each.
- As part of its apprenticeship programme, ILO is conducting a rapid market assessment to better understand the link between workers (supply) and employers (demand), including high-growth sectors and potential wage employment and self-employment opportunities for vulnerable youth. The assessment will map the labour market actors and institutions both in the formal and informal sectors in the Southern three target governorates of Lahj, Abyan, and Taiz.
- The ILO has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Social Fund for Development (SFD) and the Public Work Programme (PWP) to pilot the integration of the Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) into existing cash for work and Food for Assets (FFA) interventions. The international consultant hired is currently reviewing the various manuals used by these two organizations, which include Cash for Work, Community Contracting, Environmental and Social Safeguards, and Occupational Safety and Health Manuals. Furthermore, the consultant in collaboration with the WFP experts will review FFA manuals. Following the completion of the review process, the consultant will develop an EIIP Standard Operating Procedure and familiarize it with a pool of experts drawn from each agency.
- Training of Trainer was provided to 21 Agriculture extension staff from the Agricultural General Offices at the governorate and district levels on good agronomic practices, herd management practices, animal feeding practices, milk processing and hygiene, animal health management practices.
- Training on Farmer Field School approaches were provided to **36** Agriculture extension staff from the Agricultural General Offices at the governorate and district levels.
- LoA was signed with Yemeni Veterinary Medicine Association (YVMA) as a service provider to implement the community animal health workers (CAHWs) training and the first training course will start in Feb 2023 targeting 22 CAHWs, 35% of whom are women.
- Designs for the community seed banks were prepared in addition to the Bill of Quantity (BoQ).

- An induction workshop was held in November 2022 with IPs and agricultural authorities at the governorate and district levels in South.
- Capacity building workshop for water user associations (WUAs) representatives was conducted. 35 key people from the WUAs and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries (MAIF) were trained on the water harvesting, establishment of the WUAs, and role of the water user associations.
- Dairy equipment in Saber dairy processing centre was installed and beneficiaries trained to use the equipment effectively.
- An induction workshop was held in November 2022 with IPs and agricultural authorities at the governorate and district levels in the south.
- A market study is being conducted to better understand the potential self-employment and micro entrepreneurship opportunities, the training needs, and microbusiness sectors.
- Bilateral meetings with PUNOs took place to enhance gender mainstreaming and women empowerment within the project interventions.
- The Gender Working Group that includes a gender focal point from each UN agencies was formed and will have a regular bi-monthly meeting to follow up on gender mainstreaming with the respective agency.
- Gender Analysis ToR and contract were concluded. The Gender analysis assessment is being conducted to assess and analyse the challenges on women empowerment as well as to explore and analyse how to further enhance gender equality and women empowerment in the programme interventions.
- A Baseline Assessment is being conducted to establish baseline values of the programme indicators at the impact and outcome levels as well as to establish sustainability criteria and measurement against which the intervention can use in order to phase out from the targeted HHs, communities, and districts.
- ERRY II Impact Assessment was finalized and published.
- ERRY II Final Narrative and Financial Reports were prepared and finalized.

2. Background

Yemen was already the poorest country in the Middle East prior to the escalation of the current ongoing conflict. Recognized as the world's worst humanitarian crisis for the past half a decade, Yemen entered 2022 at high risk of descending into a deeper crisis.

The year 2022 marks the eighth year of the unprecedented humanitarian and developmental crisis causing increased trend of vulnerability. The country is facing a complex crisis reflecting the triple nexus of humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding need. Millions of people are suffering from the compounded effects of armed violence, ongoing economic crisis and disrupted public services. In 2023, two-thirds of the population of Yemen—21.6 million people—will need humanitarian assistance and protection services.¹ Communities are subject to ongoing conflict or live under fragile peace, in dire humanitarian need and subject to both the loss of development gains, and severe environmental and climatic risks.

Weak community institutions and local authority has eroded the social contract between them, whilst marginalisation of communities further limits access to services and threatens social cohesion. Communities are also subject to environmental shocks and threats, at a time when coping mechanisms, strategies and assets are significantly depleted. Exposure to environmental stressors, and COVID-19 pandemic exacerbates the existing precarious situation and requires risk reduction strategies to mitigate the potential for further disaster. The combination of these hardships not only leads to increasing vulnerability, but also weakens social cohesion and leads to inter-community conflict.

Moreover, the conflict has exacerbated pre-existing food insecurity, widespread humanitarian and development crises and resulted in significant damage to the economy, physical infrastructure, service provision, health, and education systems, as well as the social fabric. While many of these are the direct impacts of war, others are due to the conflict's indirect effects, including a lack of food supply and degraded living conditions. More than 4.3 million people have fled their homes since 2015, making this the fourth largest internal displacement crisis on the planet.

The protracted conflict in Yemen has not only caused widespread damage and displacement, but also significantly reduced livelihoods opportunities and food security. With the continued loss of livelihoods and income opportunities due to conflict and

¹ UNOCHA, Yemen, Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2023. Dec 2022. Available at: [link](#)

economic decline, the latest data shows food security effect in Yemen plateaued at very high levels in December 2021, with nearly half of households across Yemen reporting inadequate food consumption, significantly above the “very high” threshold of 40 per cent².

Weaknesses within community institutions and local authority has eroded the social contract between them, whilst marginalisation of communities’ further limits access to services and social cohesion. Local and community institutions are under resourced and under capacitated, limiting access to basic services. Communities are also subject to environmental shocks and threat at a time when coping mechanisms, strategies and assets are significantly depleted. Exposure to environmental stressors exacerbates the existing precarious situation and requires risk reduction strategies to mitigate the potential for further disaster.

With the conflict continuing in 2022, with two currencies of new bank notes in the southern governorates and old bank notes in the northern governorates. The value of the new bank notes Yemeni Riyal in the southern governorates continued to depreciate to new historic levels (USD 1 equivalent to YR 1,300), driving large increases in food prices and pushing more people into extreme poverty. While in the northern governorates the exchange rate remain stable at USD 1 equivalent to YR 580; however, prices of food commodities and medical doubled. The socioeconomic conditions deteriorated rapidly, further affected by declining remittances, trade disruptions, severe fuel supply shortages, and the disruption and declining humanitarian operations. The private sector, that drives economic growth faces enormous challenges due to a challenging business environment in Yemen³

Responding to the current Yemeni context, which requires tackling a whole range of risks and stress factors, as well as building on the achievements and lessons learned during the previous two phases of ERRY, the intervention has been scaled up for a third phase to be implemented over a period of three years from Mar 2022 to Feb 2025. The joint programme is co-financed by EU and Sweden and is jointly implemented by FAO, ILO, UNDP and WFP in seven vulnerable governorates in Yemen, namely Hajjah, Hudaydah, Al-Mahwit, Sada’a, Lahj, Abyan, and Taiz.

² <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2022%2001%20Yemen%20Country%20Brief.pdf>

³ The World Bank in Yemen

The ERRY III interventions are designed, with lessons learned from ERRY II, to support rural community resilience and contributes towards crisis affected communities' capacities to manage local risks and shocks for increased resilience and self-reliance.

The overall objective of the Joint Programme (Goal) is to strengthen resilience of the population in the most vulnerable governorates in Yemen.

The specific objective/outcome of the joint programme is improved management of local risks and shocks in crisis-affected communities of the most vulnerable governorates in Yemen.

The programme aims to achieve four intermediate outcomes:

- **Intermediate Outcome 1:** Increased local institutional resilience management and community social cohesion in crisis-affected communities.
- **Intermediate Outcome 2:** Broadened access of vulnerable population to sources of energy and job opportunities in the renewable energy sector.
- **Intermediate Outcome 3:** Increased sustainable production and productivity of crop and livestock in crisis-affected communities.
- **Intermediate Outcome 4:** Improved access of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups to food and income opportunities.

ERRY III Joint Programme targets the most vulnerable groups including youth, women, the unemployed, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and stressed host communities, and people with disabilities, using inclusive, participatory, and conflict-sensitive tools to mobilize and involve them in the programme activities. The programme will target 17 of the highly vulnerable districts within the above-mentioned seven governorates.

3. Progress towards Results

This reporting period marks the first year of the new phase of ERRY Joint Programme, during which joint efforts were made to identify the geographic target areas in order to ensure increased overlap between the participating agencies by targeting the same communities as much as possible for greater synergies and impacts. Additionally, during this reporting period, preparations for the implementation were completed, including coordination with authorities, selection and contracting of the Implementing Partners in the south and north, asset selection, CRPs development, Logframe revision, beneficiary targeting, as well as obtaining the implementation permits, which is a lengthy multilayer process that caused delay of actual implementation at the field level. Nevertheless, the delayed field implementation of activities will be compensated in the following year of 2023 through an agreed-upon acceleration plan.

3.1 Progress towards the Outputs:

Output 1.1:

Improved the capacity of community structures and local institutions to strengthen the resilience of the community.

| Indicator | Target | | Progress Against targets | | Status (On-track, Delayed, Achieved) |
|---|---------|--------|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| | Overall | Annual | Reporting period | Cumulative total | |
| Number of people who increased their knowledge on Community Resilience Plans (CRP) planning, gender and local conflicts and CRP outcomes (disaggregated by woman/man), with support of the intervention | 200 | 150 | 603 | 603 | Achieved |
| Number of Community Resilience Plans (CRP) developed at sub-district level, with support of the intervention | 40 | 25 | 36 | 36 | Achieved |
| Number of infrastructure facilities built or rehabilitated in the communities with support of the intervention (disaggregated by built/rehabilitated) | 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Delayed |

The outcomes of the local governance component are the basis for the interventions of other components of the programme, as the resilience plans will be the foundation for planning activities which will be developed at the community and subdistrict levels. The activities under this component are on the correct track.

UNDP developed the terms of reference (ToR) and shared with SFD early April 2022, who in their turn developed the proposal. After close engagement and discussions between UNDP and SFD the Letter of Agreement LOA between the two parties was signed on the first of August 2022 and UNDP disbursed the first tranche to SFD by mid-August with an amount of \$126,500.

Under this output, many activities were implemented, in close collaboration and engagement of PUNOs, stakeholders, and partners as follows:

- Participation and engagement in developing the criteria for selection of targeted districts with JCU and PUNOs and agreed on the targeted districts and proposed the subdistricts and centres.
- Participation and engagement in the consultation meeting in Aden with stakeholders from government institutions, Lahj and Abyan, as well as informal institutions represented by local NGOs for discussing ERRY III activities and proposed targeted areas.
- Participation and engagement in the coordination meetings with PUNOs that were led by JCU. In addition, bilateral meetings were conducted with WFP, ILO and FAO for

coordinating and synergizing the efforts of collaboration and discussing their inputs to Community Resilience Plan (CRP) framework.

- Jointly with SFD, the Community Resilience Plan framework template was updated to integrate PUNOs inputs/feedbacks, and to include SDC's members' knowledge in improving assessments in planning stages. assessment in planning. Pre and post training evaluation was developed which will be used before and after each of SDC's trainings.
- To establish the foundation for the joint programme interventions of all agencies, Social Fund for Development through UNDP local governance and social cohesion component has already developed **36** Sub-district Resilience Plan through electing **603 (300 women)** sub-district committee members.
- At the community level, the joint programme through SFD has also managed to develop **244** resilience plans via electing **2,191 (50% women)** members of village cooperative councils (VCCs) who were trained on community resilience planning, conflict resolution as well as project management skills.
- Communities and institutions need to be supported so that they can effectively identify priority areas that are best suited to their needs. Therefore, ERRY III joint programme's use of community resilience plans is a key to strengthening the capacity of both communities and local authorities to prepare resilience plans, mobilize resource and implement self-help initiatives.



Identification of needed projects through Resilience Plans in Hajjah, Ash-Shaghadira

| Indicators | Achievements |
|--|--------------|
| No of Districts reached | 10 |
| No. of Village Cooperative Councils (VCCs) formed and activated | 244 |
| No. of Development of community resilience plans established | 244 |
| VCCs members elected and trained (50% women) | 2,191 |
| No. of Self-help implemented by VCCs | 276 |
| Sub-district Level | |
| No. of Sub-District Development Committees (SDCs) formed | 36 |
| No of SDCs members elected, trained and participated in sub-district planning (30% women) | 603 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| No of Sub-district resilience's Plans prepared | 36 |
| Local Authority Members Trained | 193 |
| Community Mobilizations Consultants Trained and worked as community facilitators (40% women) | 101 |

Output 1.2:

Communities are equipped with gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate conflict resolution tools.

| Indicator | Target | | Progress Against targets | | Status (On-track, Delayed, Achieved) |
|---|---------|--------|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| | Overall | Annual | Reporting period | Cumulative total | |
| Number of community representatives who increase their knowledge on social cohesion, conflict mitigation and resolution (disaggregated by woman/man), with support of the intervention | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Delayed |
| Number of people engaged in the Community Dialogues for conflict resolution in the targeted communities (disaggregated by women/men), with support of the intervention | 200 | 100 | 0 | 0 | Delayed |
| Number of people from the cooperatives certified on Think Coops, Start Coops, and My Coops to improve their business (disaggregated by: women/men; active cooperatives/inactive cooperatives/informal self-help groups), with support of the intervention | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Delayed |

Activities under this output are intended to be linked with the outcomes of the CRPs, which are under development during this reporting report. However, UNDP is putting all efforts to expedite the implementation and ensure activities and targets are met as per the initial plan. The programme has trained **25** consultants from the target governorates, who will train the insider mediators from the community and sub-district communities on social cohesion and conflict resolution.

Output 2.1:**Increased opportunities for the communities to access clean and renewable energy solutions**

| Indicator | Target | | Progress Against targets | | Status (On-track, Delayed, Achieved) |
|---|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| | Overall | Annual | Reporting period | Cumulative total | |
| Number of public facilities and households provided with access to renewable energy solutions (disaggregated by facility /household, men/women-headed, sector, and location, women institutions/services), with support of the intervention | 500 HHs /100 Facilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | Planned for Year II |
| Number of public service representatives who increase their knowledge and skills on operation and maintenance (OM) of solar service provision (disaggregated by women/men), with support of the intervention | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Planned for Year II |

The interventions under the Renewable Energy Component depend on the outcomes of the Community Resilience Plans. However, for preparation and acceleration purposes, the prequalification of solar and energy suppliers has been completed to develop a new long-term agreement. A mapping platform is initially developed to bring online documentation of the renewable energy interventions for the relevant organizations.

Output 2.2:**Broadened the volume of skilled workforce in the sector of renewable energy**

| Indicator | Target | | Progress Against targets | | Status (On-track, Delayed, Achieved) |
|--|---------|--------|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| | Overall | Annual | Reporting period | Cumulative total | |
| Number of technicians certified in advanced vocational solar skills (disaggregated by women/men, age), with support of the intervention | 100 | 20 | 0 | 0 | Delayed |
| Number of Cash for Work (C4W) and Food/Cash Assistance for Assets (FFA) beneficiaries certified as solar energy technicians (disaggregated by women/ men, age), with support of the intervention | 200 | 100 | 0 | 0 | Delayed |
| Number of people who increase their knowledge and skills on decentralized renewable energy innovation and solutions (disaggregated by women/men, age), with support of the intervention | 500 | 500 | 0 | 0 | Delayed |
| Number of solar/wind energy mini-grids established in small and medium markets and commercial centres and shops, with support of the intervention | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Delayed |

Under the renewable energy component, the following activities were conducted during the reporting period:

- The prequalification of solar and energy suppliers responsible for the installation of solar and other renewable energy systems has been completed through the expressions of interest process to develop a new Long Term Agreement.
- A purchase order was raised for the supply of installation and operation testing tools. The testing tools will ensure the quality of the energy systems that will be installed.
- Hiring field engineers are under process to commence energy need assessment for the prioritized public service facilities under the community resilience plans.
- Developing a mapping platform is ongoing. The objective of this platform is to bring on-line documentation of the renewable energy interventions, which will help relevant organizations in mapping their interventions.
- Under the development of Solar and Wind Energy business models, technical and engineering designs were developed, and the Invitation to Bid (ITB) process was launched. The ITB process is currently under the technical and financial evaluation stage. The purchase order is expected to be raised in February 2023.
- Several meetings with FAO were held to address the provision of energy solutions for dairy production groups and centers as well as the use of energy-efficient equipment at the new dairy centers to save energy and reduce the upfront cost.

YEMENI CLIMATE HEROINE, IMAN HADI, GOES TO COP 27 FROM RURAL YEMEN TO A GLOBAL STAGE:

After a tiresome four-day journey from her village, Iman, ERY JP heroine, finally reached Sharm El Sheikh to participate as a panelist in the United Nations Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP27). A dream she would have never imagined four short years ago.

Over three sessions in three different pavilions, Iman inspired hundreds with her story. Through it all, she remained humble, thinking of her fellow Yemeni women and specifically about how her team challenge the deep-rooted conservative traditions and stereotypes about women around establishing and managing their own businesses.



Iman participating on climate change workshop held during COP 27

She spoke about the pioneering role of women in confronting climate change and inspired other young leaders working on climate resilience and environmental protection.

Seeing the bigger picture for a brighter future in Yemen, she noted that "Solar solutions could promote long-term adaptation in Yemen, generate sustainable energy, create livelihoods opportunities, and solve the climate risk issue."

Iman also participated in a session in UNDP's pavilion discussing how gender, innovation, and technology can address the risks of climate change. "I sincerely hope that I conveyed the voice of all Yemeni women, not only mine."

Despite economic, social, and environmental differences, Iman noted that one thing COP27 proved is that "we are all suffering from the same issues, especially the imminent risk of climate change. We must all take immediate action!"

Little did Iman Hadi know how much her world would change when she and nine other women presented a project plan to the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) component of the Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security (ERRY) Joint Programme.



Iman, EERRY JP microgrid entrepreneur participating in COP 27 in Sharm El Sheikh

Over the past four years, they have successfully built up the first-ever private solar micro-grid station to provide radically cheaper and clean electricity for 53 low-income households in their community. This decentralized solar solution improved access to energy and reduced the impact of energy production on the already fragile natural environment.

Output 3.1:

Improved capacities in climate smart agriculture (CSA) of farmers vulnerable to climate shocks

| Indicator | Target | | Progress Against targets | | Status (On-track, Delayed, Achieved) |
|---|--------------|--------|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| | Overall | Annual | Reporting period | Cumulative total | |
| Number of farmers who join the Climate Smart Agriculture technology groups set up with support of the intervention (disaggregated by women/men and age) | 120 farmers | 40 | 0 | 0 | Delayed |
| Number of farmers who receive high-quality landrace seeds adapted to climate shocks with support of the intervention (disaggregated by women/men and age) | 1000 farmers | 500 | 0 | 0 | Delayed |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----|---|---|----------------|
| Number of extension staff officers who increased their knowledge on climate smart agriculture and technologies with support of the intervention (disaggregated by women/men and age) | 50 extension staff officers | 25 | 0 | 0 | <i>Delayed</i> |
| Number of Water Users Associations (WUA) supported to promote efficient water and land management | 15 WUAs | 5 | 0 | 0 | <i>Delayed</i> |
| Number of irrigation blocks set up and provided with appropriate technologies (solar systems, and drip irrigation) in the communities with support of the intervention | 10 irrigation blocks | 5 | 0 | 0 | <i>Delayed</i> |
| Number of people reached by the awareness campaigns on watershed promotion (disaggregated by women/men) with support of the intervention | 210 men and 90 women | 100 | 0 | | <i>Delayed</i> |

During this reporting period, FAO has achieved and implemented some activities under this output as highlighted below:

- Several meetings were conducted with Agriculture Research and Extension Authorities (AREA) in North and South to agree on the Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) principles/practices and the implementation modality of the CSA study.
- Two IPs were selected in the south to conduct the beneficiaries' selection and formation of the CSA groups in coordination with the ARAE and the ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fishery in the south. The two IPs are Assistance for Response and Development (ARD) for activities in Taiz and Lahj governorates, and Steps Foundation for Civil Development (Steps) for activities in Abyan governorate.
- Technical specifications for community seed banks, designs, and bill of quantities (BoQs) have been prepared and under technical clearances from the FAO HQ.
- A meeting with the water user association's (WUA) members at the targeted governorates and districts was conducted on the 2nd of November 2022. The meeting was attended by 35 key people from the WUAs and the MAIF. An overview of ERRY III project was presented to the



Meeting with Water User Associations members

participants. During the meeting, elaborated discussion was on the water harvesting, irrigation activities, and the role of the WUAs in the project activities. Participants appreciated the detail and clarity provided on the activities, roles, and responsibilities.

Output 3.2:

Strengthened the capacity of vulnerable farming households to develop different agricultural value chains

| Indicator | Target | | Progress Against targets | | Status (On-track, Delayed, Achieved) |
|---|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| | Overall | Annual | Reporting period | Cumulative total | |
| Number of the formed crops, livestock, dairy farmer field Schools | 80 FFS | 30 | 0 | 0 | <i>Delayed</i> |
| Number of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) trained and provided with veterinary kits (disaggregated by women/men, and age), with support of the intervention | 50 new CAHWs | 20 | 0 | 0 | <i>Delayed</i> |
| Number of farmers provided with inputs (seeds, training, marketing support) to improve value chains [disaggregated by type of product (cereal, sorghum/millet, tomato, coffee) and women/men], with support of the intervention | 14,000 farmers (9,000 cereal 4,500 tomato 500 coffee) | 7,000 farmers (4,500 cereal, 2,250 tomato, 250 coffee) | 0 | 0 | <i>Delayed</i> |
| Number of farmers who receive high quality animal feeds (wheat bran, feed blocks and molasses) (disaggregated by women/men) with support of the intervention | 6,000 | 6000 | 0 | 0 | <i>Delayed</i> |
| Number of farmers provided with small ruminants (disaggregated by women/men) with support of the intervention | 1,000 | 500 | 0 | 0 | <i>Delayed</i> |
| Number of dairy producers supported with training and dairy equipment (disaggregated by women/men), with support of the intervention | 4,500 | 1500 | 0 | 0 | <i>Delayed</i> |
| Number of SMEs in agriculture value chains provided with training, link with markets and link with MFIs (disaggregated by the owner of SMEs women/men and age) | 100 SMEs in AVC | 50 | 0 | 0 | <i>Delayed</i> |

FAO has implemented the following activities under this output:

- Targeted districts and sub-districts were identified in coordination with other PUNOs to ensure the complementarity of the project activities.

- Two IPs have been selected in south to select the Agriculture Value Chain (AVC) beneficiaries and to conduct the distribution of inputs. One IP in north was selected to implement the activities in Sa'adah and Hajjah governorates while the IP of Al-Hodaidah and Al-Mahweet is under selection process.
- Yemeni Veterinary Medicine Association (YVMA) was selected as a service provider to implement the community animal health workers (CAHWs) training. LoA was signed with YVMA. The first training will start on 26 Feb 2023 and 22 CAHWs will be trained.
- An induction workshop was held on the 1st of November 2022 with IPs and stakeholders at the governorate and district levels in South. Project activities, outputs and outcomes were presented to the participants. Beneficiaries' selection criteria and activity implementation timeline were discussed and agreed.



Induction Workshop for agricultural authorities at the central and branches levels

- A four-day Training of Trainer Workshop was provided to 21 Agriculture extension staff from General directorate of Agricultural Training and Extension. The training took place from 12 to 15 December 2022. The trained staff will conduct agriculture value chain training for the targeted beneficiaries at established FFS. During the training, participants gained knowledge and skills on good agronomic practices for selected enterprises, good herd management practices, animal feeding practices, milk processing and hygiene practices.
- Procurement of inputs is on track and is progressing well.
- A five-day training on FFS approach was conducted in Aden and 36 participants' skills were improved to be able to conduct the FFSs to the selected beneficiaries.



Training of Trainers Workshop

- Dairy equipment in Saber dairy processing centre was installed and the work started effectively in the centre. Training on the equipment maintenance and hygiene practices was provided to the center's members.
- Designs for the community seed banks were prepared in addition to the Bill of Quantity (BoQ).



Installation of dairy equipment in Saber centre

Letter of Agreement:

1. LoA already signed with Steps Foundation for Civil Development - to implement activities in Khanfar, Lawder and Ahwar districts in Abyan governorate.
2. Assistance for Response and Development – ARD- the LoA is with FOA HQ for final review and delegation of authority to Yemen country office to sign the LoA. The IP will implement activities in Al-Ma'afer district, Taiz governorate and Al Maqatirah, AlMadaribah WaAlArah and Tuban district in Lahij governorate.
3. Sada Foundation for Building and Development (SfBD) – the LoA is under review by FAO Technical team – The IP will implement activities in Haydan district, Sa'adah governorate and Bani Al-awam, Najrah and Ash Shagadirah districts in Hajjah governorate.
4. IP selection process for Hodeidhaa and Al-Mahweet governorates is ongoing – to be concluded by mid-February 2023.
5. LoA with MAIF/MAI for FFS – in the final stages of preparation. Master training for agriculture extension staff on FFS approaches started in Aden from 29 Jan – 2nd Feb 2023.
6. LoA with AREA for CSA baseline study – in the final stages of preparation. Activity implementation will start in March 2023.

Output 4.1:**Gender-sensitive short-term income opportunities created for vulnerable individuals in the communities**

| Indicator | Target | | Progress Against targets | | Status (On-track, Delayed, Achieved) |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| | Overall | Annual | Reporting period | Cumulative total | |
| Number of people who receive Food/Cash Assistance for Assets (FFA) (disaggregated by women/men and age), with the support of the intervention | 8,135 | 2,700 | 0 | 0 | On Track |
| Number of people who receive Food/Cash Assistance for Training (FFT) (disaggregated by women/men and age), with the support of the intervention | 400 | 130 | 0 | 0 | On track |
| Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by women/men and age), with the support of the intervention | USD 5,377,050 | \$ 1,792,350 | 0 | 0 | Delayed |
| Number of beneficiaries who get recognized prior learning (RPL) through tests and certify their skills (disaggregated by women/men), with the support of the intervention | 200 | 50 | 0 | 0 | Delayed |
| Number of people provided with emergency employment through 3x6 approach (disaggregated by women/men), with the support of the intervention | 4,800 | 800 | 0 | 0 | Delayed |
| Number of community markets/assets restored through 3x6 emergency employment, with the support of the intervention | 24 | 10 | 0 | 0 | Delayed |

- WFP has completed the selection of its Cooperating Partners (CPs) to implement its ERRY III activities in both regions, south and north. Field Level Agreements with CARE and SMEPS have been signed to implement the FFA/FFT activities in the South, while BFD and RI in the North.
- CARE has started its field level preparation for the implementation as well as field level coordination for village level targeting, asset selection, and beneficiary targeting in Lahj and Abyan. However, field implementation in the North is on hold pending SCMCHA's sub-agreement clearances for RI and BFD.

- Under this output, UNDP has completed the selection of local partners for the Livelihood Component for all targeted geographical areas and will consequently expedite the implementation of activities related to emergency employment and market rehabilitation in 2023.
- UNDP developed the selection and evaluation guidelines to facilitate sound and harmonized implementation for the activities under Outcome 4. Guidelines are developed to ensure proper selection of women and youth. The guidelines also organize the followings:
 - Area criteria for Micro-business (districts scoping with market capacity for business establishment in subdistricts);
 - Short term employment (Cash for work) selections ;
 - Graduates for skill development and business training;
 - Evaluation of business plans and eligibility for financial support.
- The ILO has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Social Fund for Development (SFD) and the Public Work Programme (PWP) to pilot the integration of the Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) into existing cash for work and Food for Assets (FFA) interventions. The international consultant hired is currently reviewing the various manuals used by these two organizations, which include Cash for Work, Community Contracting, Environmental and Social Safeguards, and Occupational Safety and Health Manuals. Furthermore, the consultant in collaboration with the WFP experts will review FFA manuals. Following the completion of the review process, the consultant will develop an EIIP Standard Operating Procedure and familiarize it with a pool of experts drawn from each agency.

Output 4.2:**Increased capacities of vulnerable individuals to engage in gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate entrepreneurship opportunities**

| Indicator | Target | | Progress Against targets | | Status (On-track, Delayed, Achieved) |
|--|-------------|--------|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| | Overall | Annual | Reporting period | Cumulative total | |
| Number of trainers certified to use the Start and Improve your Business (SIYB) training packages (disaggregated by trainers/master trainers and by men/women), with the support of the intervention | 80 | 50 | 0 | 0 | On Track |
| Number of beneficiaries who increase their knowledge in business development and life skills (disaggregated by women/men), with the support of the intervention | 4000 | 1000 | 0 | 0 | Delayed |
| Number of post-cash for work beneficiaries who increase their knowledge on good agriculture practices (GAP) of selected crop/livestock value chains (disaggregated by women/men), with the support of the intervention | 1,000 women | 0 | 0 | 0 | On Track |
| Number of microbusinesses that receive training in business resilience, risk protection and decent job creation, and are formally linked to micro-finance institutions (MFIs), with the support of the intervention | 3000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | On Track |
| Number of people from private sector and government institutions at district and governorate levels who increased their knowledge on participatory business continuity planning (disaggregated by women/men), with the support of the intervention | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | On Track |

UNDP is currently conducting a market study to help better understand the training needs, microbusiness sectors, potential self-employment and micro entrepreneurship opportunities for women and youths in targeted rural communities. Moreover, the team had discussions with ILO specialists regarding learning and training materials for rural skill development and advisors to enhance synergies of interventions.

Terms of Reference for carrying out the adaptation and Entrepreneurship TOT have been completed and certified master trainers have been identified. In collaboration with UNDP,

ILO is currently identifying potential trainers in all seven ERRY target governorates, with a focus on both public and private institutions. To that end, consultative meetings with key project stakeholders have taken place. The actual training will occur in May and June 2023.

Reviewing the ERRY II Evaluation Report and recommendations, an internal discussion was held with the regional office to strategize the ERRY III implementation approach with the goal of incorporating the key recommendations. In accordance with this, and in order to begin implementing some of the recommendations, separate bilateral initial meetings have been held with each PUNOs to enhance synergies and complementarity.

To ensure coherence, complementarity, and synergy, the ILO and FAO have decided to coordinate their value chain assessments, with a focus on the five value chains of dairy, tomatoes, community seed multiplication, and fodder bank development. Both agencies believe that by coordinating assessments and developing a joined-up strategies and action plans based on their respective mandates, they can ensure that activities in the value chain and cooperative development complement one another and have a greater synergistic impact.

Output 4.3.

Increased capacities of vulnerable individuals to engage in gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate technical and vocational skills development opportunities (ILO)

| Indicator | Target | | Progress Against targets | | Status (On-track, Delayed, Achieved) |
|--|---------|--------|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| | Overall | Annual | Reporting period | Cumulative total | |
| 1.4.3.1. Number of beneficiaries of CfW and FFA certified in market-relevant technical skills, with the support of the intervention | 1,200 | 400 | 0 | 0 | On track |
| 1.4.3.2. Number of beneficiaries linked with job placement opportunities in collaboration with private sector (disaggregated by women/men), with the support of the intervention | 960 | 200 | 0 | 0 | On track |

Under this output, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has conducted the following activities:

- ILO has selected the Social Fund for Development (SFD) as its implementing partner in the South, covering three governorates, and has signed an implementation agreement. SFD has already begun implementation in the South. Similarly, the

implementing partner for the North has been selected and an agreement has been signed, however actual implementation will not begin until April 2023.

- ILO organized a five-day Apprenticeship Training workshop for the SFD team, collaborating businesses, and industries. The training aimed to familiarize the SFD project team with the ILO's holistic approach to delivering quality apprenticeship, as well as to provide an opportunity for the SFD team to discuss implementation methodology, requirements, and deliverables in each step/stage of apprenticeship phases while taking the context into account. Furthermore, lessons learned, successful practices, and some of the weaknesses / shortcomings identified in previous phases of ERRY implementation were discussed with the team to assist SFD in anticipating those challenges and devising mitigation strategies to ensure smooth and efficient implementation.
- ILO also organized a project launch workshop in Aden in collaboration with its implementing partner SFD. The purpose of the launching workshop was to introduce the ERRY III ILO component, to create a common understanding among key actors and to raise awareness of the ILO apprenticeship programme, to build strong relationships with stakeholders, to share some experiences and lessons learned in the apprenticeship programme delivery in previous phases of the ERRY joint programme, and to discuss and agree on the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder. Furthermore, formal introductions have been made with relevant government agencies such as the Ministry of TVET, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC), and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL).
- Because the ILO apprenticeship programme mainly targets the participants in the Food for Assets (FFA) activities by the World Food Programme (WFP), who have completed the six-month work and received cash assistance. WFP shared the FFA beneficiary lists, and ILO implementing partner SFD has already begun identifying eligible beneficiaries from the list through interviews and focus group discussions to determine their suitability, which could take some time until appropriate apprentices are identified and verified by community cooperative committees.

4. Other Activities

The programme has conducted several preparatory activities including the launching of ERRY III in both regions (south and north), coordination with authorities, selecting the target districts, selecting the implementing partners, procurement of the inputs of AVC activities, and conducting joint planning to ensure synergies among the different agencies in terms of geographical and thematic areas.

■ **ERRY III Lunching Workshops:**

The Joint Programme organized two workshops in the south and north to officially launch the third phase of ERRY. The launching workshops aimed at sharing the achievements, impacts, and lessons learned from ERRY II as well as to provide an overview of ERRY III and to present the proposed target districts, along with the predefined selection criteria, for inputs and endorsement.

In the south, the launching workshop was conducted on March 30th, 2022 in Aden with the participation of the programme relevant key stakeholders including MoPIC and the target governorates officials, local authorities, districts managers, PUNOs, and IPs. During the workshop, the participants expressed their satisfaction with the results of ERRY II and thanked EU and Sweden for



During ERRY III Joint Programme launching workshop in Aden -2022

funding the programme. They also endorsed all the selected districts in the three governorates except one in Abyan (Mudiyah) which was proposed to be replaced by (Ahwar) which is a more vulnerable district and has a higher agriculture potential. Below is the final list of the nine selected prioritized districts in the south, four in Abyan, four in Lahj, and one in Taizz:

| Gov. | Districts |
|--------------|---|
| Abyan | Khanfir, Lawdar, Sibah, Ahwar |
| Lahj | Tuban, Al Madaribah, Al Maqatirah, Radfan |
| Taizz | Al ma'afer |

In the north, the launching workshop was organized on April 10th 2022 in Sana'a. The workshop was attended by the programme relevant stakeholder from SCMCHA, local authorities, governorates officials, Taham Development Auththorities (TDA) in Hodeidah and the Participating UN agencies. The programme presented the key achievements, lessons learned, and major challenges that faced the programme and hindered the implementation of some activities, especially in Hodeidah governorate. Afterwards, the key points from the coordination mechanism that was agreed upon between SCMCHA and the programme were presented to the meeting participants in order to enhance smooth coordination and implementation of the programme.

■ **Coordination Activities:**

In addition to the launching workshops conducted with relevant stakeholders, the programme held several meetings with local authorities in the south and the north to ensure proper communication about commencing ERRY III activities as well as engaging them in the process of identifying the subdistricts and the most vulnerable communities.

The porgramme organized a coordinaiton meeting with local authorities in Aden in December 2022 with the participation of the programme relevant stakeholders including local authorities, PUNOs, and IPs that aimed at presenting the programme implementation progress, sharing lessons learned, and discussing and addressing implementation challenges.



During ERRY III JP coordination workshop with local authorities in Aden- 2022

In the north, a number of coordination meetings and discussion with SCMCHA, relevant ministries and agriculture committee have been going on and agreements have been reached on most of the issues.

Field level coordination also took place among the PUNOs field officers and IPs in order to facilitate joint planning, knowledge sharing, and implementation.

■ **Negotiations with SCMCHA**

In Sana'a, the programme conducted many follow up meetings with SCMCHA to address the challenges faced during ERRY II, including difficulties to implement some of the programme interventions in Hodeidah. SCMCHA promised to facilitate the implementation of the programme during the new phase and requested to involve the

Agriculture Technical Committee, formed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, in a discussion with FAO about the planned activities related to the Agriculture Value Chain component. Therefore, some bilateral discussions were conducted between FAO and the Agriculture Technical Committee and resulted in reaching an agreement about the activities.

With much effort and positive negotiations, all the programme activities have been cleared by SCMCHA and relevant ministries. Also, there were negotiations on the proposed target governorates and districts. Having explained the selection criteria of governorates and districts, an agreement was reached on the final list of target governorates and districts in the north (3 districts in Hodeidah, 2 districts in Hajjah, 2 districts in Al-Mahwit, and 1 district in Sada'a) as shown in the table below:

| Gov. | Districts |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Hodeidah | Bajil, Al-Qanawis |
| Hajjah | Najrah, Bani Al-Awam, Ash Shaghadirah |
| Al-Mahwit | Milhan, At Tawilah |
| Sada'a | Haydan |

▪ *Implementing Partners Selection for ERRY III:*

The partner selection process was initiated in the second quarter of 2022. All agencies have advanced in the process of selecting the IPs of their respective interventions. UNDP has contracted the **Social Fund for Development (SFD)** to implement the Local Governance and Social Cohesion Component. SFD has let early start of the consultation and community need identification processes and facilitate development of community resilience plans. An orientation to SFD with the participation of the four UN agencies was organized to ensure that PUNOs are engaged throughout the process of developing community resilience plans to ensure that agencies and their IPs collectively build interventions on the developed community resilience plans as much as relevant. This will enhance team integration, efficiency, collaboration, and delivery as one Joint Programme.

Also, a workshop is planned to be organized in Jan 2023 with SFD and all PUNOs and IPs, which aims at sharing the outcomes of the developed CRPs. UNDP has completed the selection of the Implementing Partners for the Livelihood Component both in the south and north and is expected to complete the process of contracting with the Renewable Energy suppliers by quarter one of 2023.

WFP finalized the IPs selection process, and sub-agreements have been signed with four IPs to implement the activities of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food Assistance for Training (FFT). **CARE & SMEPS** will implement the FFA/FFT activities in the southern

target districts of Lahj, Abyan and Taiz, while **Building founding for Development (BFD)** and **International Relief** will implement the activities in the northern districts of Sada'a, Al-Mahwit, and Hudaydah.

The selection of FAO Implementing Partners that will implement the Agriculture Value Chain related activities is finalized for both IPs in the south and one IP in the north while the process for selecting the second IP in the north is to be finalized. FAO, however, has already started the procurement process of purchasing inputs, equipment, and items, which are directly procured by FAO, to be transferred to the selected IPs for distribution. The TORs have been revised and cleared by the technical team in the regional office of ILO has completed the selection of the Implementing Partner in the north, which is SFD, while the process of selecting the IP in the north is still under process and is expected to be completed by the February 2023. The list of selected Implementing Partners for all PUNOs is attached in Annex 2.

▪ ***Recruitment for additional staff:***

During the preparatory period, additional staff have been recruited to support the programme in different capacities. The JCU has recruited a Gender Officer to ensure that the gender element is well integrated in the programme, as well as to support and engage with all PUNOs in ensuring gender mainstreaming in targeting, planning, and implementation. The JCU has also recruited a Field Coordinator for the north beside the current field coordinator for the south. The new Field Coordinator will be based in Hodeidah, to ensure field level coordination, joint planning, smooth implementation, good working relation with authorities, and synergies between various interventions of IPs and UN agencies. Moreover, some of the participating UN agencies have also recruited additional staff, for example, ILO hired a Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) began his new responsibilities in June 2022. Also, UNDP recruited a Data Analyst who assumed his responsibilities in Oct 2022.

▪ **Discussion on operationalizing synergies among PUNOs**

Building on the lessons learned from ERRY II as well as the recommendations by the donors and evaluations, the Joint Coordination Unit has conducted several meetings with the PUNOs technical team to discuss ways to enhance synergies among PUNOs. Both programmatic and thematic areas of synergy among PUNOs were addressed in order to maximize the impact of the joint programme. A joint



During community resilience plan workshop in Aden organized by SFD.

identification of the target areas was conducted in an effort to target the same geographical areas not only at the district level but also at the sub-district level as much as relevant. While some districts will be targeted by more than one agency, the programme ensured that the four agencies will be present in at least one district in each governorate in order to support and complement the interventions of each other. The table in annex 1 shows the mapping of districts and PUNOs presence.

Moreover, it was agreed that PUNOs would be part of the process of developing the Community Resilience Plans (CRP) led by UNDP and their partner SFD, and that the CRP would be the entry point and the basis on which PUNOs will plan their interventions in the targeted areas. SFD initiated the process of developing CRP with bilateral discussions with agencies to get their inputs and focus areas that are expected to be reflected in the resilience plans. SFD has engaged PUNOs and Ips throughout the process of developing community resilience plans to ensure joint identification of prioritized projects as well as ownership of the CRPs.

Agencies have also conducted bilateral discussions to identify and brainstorm areas of synergies to complement and support each other's interventions.

5. Cross Cutting Issues

5.1 Women Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming

To ensure that the gender element is well integrated and mainstreamed within the programme various activities, the programme recruited a Gender Officer under the JCU unit, who has initiated extensive discussions with agencies project teams and their gender specialists to review the project activities to ensure effective women inclusion and empowerment. A close coordination to ensure gender mainstreaming would be integrated in the project interventions. For that reason, several bilateral meetings took place with the participating UN agencies to discuss the gender assessment JCU planned to conduct by contracting a national expert and how each PUNO would participate and contribute during the process. Also, the appointment of a gender focal points from each PUNO has been agreed upon. The gender working group was formed and regular meetings on gender mainstreaming and women empowerment within ERRY III will take place with the Gender Working Group Team.

Moreover, a ToR for conducting the gender analysis was drafted and the contract with a National Expert was concluded. The gender analysis assessment aims at assessing and analysing the challenges on women participation/empowerment as well as to explore and analyse how to further enhance gender equality and women empowerment in the ERRY III programme interventions.

The programme has also set gender-specific targets for all relevant indicators as part of the M&E plan and ensured that disaggregated data will be maintained for gender-related analysis.

5.2 Climate Adaptation and Environmental Protection

UNDP is currently integrating social and environmental standards (SES) to all of its programs; the SES underpins our commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in the implemented projects. The objectives of the standards are to:

- Strengthen the quality of programming by ensuring a principled approach.
- Maximize social and environmental opportunities and benefits.
- Avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment.
- Minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible.
- Strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks; and
- Ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people.

5.3 Sustainability

Sustainability and ownership of the Programme will be ensured by the involvement of communities in the planning and design of interventions and by ensuring community contributions and investments in the Programme components' costs. Furthermore, an assessment of community environment and capacity to ensure local ownership, motivation, and incentives to maintain and operate resources and assets created with project support to identify and address strategic sustainability considerations.

6. Key Challenges & Risks

6.1 Challenges

- The restrictions toward getting security permissions in the northern targeted areas that is faced by the programme IPs.
- Restrictions in movement of ERRY team that prevent them from conducting field visits and travel.

6.2 Risk Management

| Risks | Mitigation Measures |
|--|---|
| <i>Operational context: conflict risks programme continuation and shrinking operational environment in the DFA controlled areas</i> | <i>Security measures are in place to protect personnel, programming and assets; Target low conflict intensity areas; use remote management.</i> |
| <i>Limited capacity, legitimacy and functionality at central level.</i> | <i>Continued coordination across all levels of government. Use Direct Implementation Modality and work more closely with the local authorities at the district and community levels.</i> |
| <i>The ineffective coordination with the PUNOs</i> | <i>The NEXUS-humanitarian-peacebuilding and development as well as donor coordination platforms are in place and continue to mitigate the risks.</i> |
| <i>Economic and financial collapse.</i> | <i>Assess feasibility of using alternative financial providers such as micro-finance institutions, money changers/exchange offices.</i> |
| <i>Participation by communities:</i> - Access to and by communities - Availability of people to participate - Appropriacy of activities | <i>Use local partners; Ensure project design considers cultural, availability and access issues when developing activities and interventions; undertake conflict, gender and do no harm assessments and analysis.</i> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Access to inputs / functioning markets</i> | <i>Minimize misuse of inputs through value-chain development. Strengthen private sector capacity to produce inputs.</i> |
| <i>Restriction of imports of equipment necessary for operations.</i> | <i>Identify equipment that can be procured locally or with minimal potential disruption to supply chains.</i> |
| <i>Covid-19</i> | <i>Contingency plans for remote working and safe access to communities.</i> |

7. Visibility, Communications, and M&E

7.1 Visibility and Communications Activities

- Communications plan for ERRY III (2022- 2025) has been drafted and shared with all participating UN agencies. The plan includes ERRY III communications objectives, audience, tools, outputs, activities & targets.
- A detailed communications annual plan for 2022 has been drafted and shared with joint programme participating UN agencies for inputs.
- After receiving all inputs/ comments, both ERRY III three – year plan and annual plan (2022) were presented to all participating UN agencies to ensure communications consistency within agencies and their partners.
- Promotional materials including (bags, notebooks, shirts, jackets, memory cards etc.) were produced and distributed to participating UN agencies. The distributed promotional materials reflect the name of the programme; logos of both donors and participating UN agencies to ensure visibility of the programme.
- ERRY II impact videos were produced highlighting the joint programme impact on enhancing the livelihoods, resilience, and food security of vulnerable people in Yemen. Five vides were produced for each component while a documentary consolidated video was compiled highlighting overall impact of the joint programme and utilizing outcomes of ERRY II impact assessment report.
- A press release on ERRY III joint programme new phase was written highlighting the new phase objectives and outcomes. The press release was disseminated to all internal and external audience utilizing participating UN agencies social media platforms to ensure maximum outreach.

- Using ERY JP and PUNOs Social media platforms, social media content were created and posted introducing ERY III joint programme and highlighting what has been achieved on second phase of the joint programme.
- ERY Joint programme [website](#) were transformed into UNDP new platform. The website was updated based with ERY III background information. The communications team is also working on establishing an Arabic version of the website.

7.2 M&E and Accountability

The programme has carried out the following M&E activities during this reporting period:

- **The M&E Plan** was jointly developed to guide the JCU, PUNOs, and IPs throughout the programme implementation process. The plan outlines the following key elements:
 - M&E framework and guidelines for the implementation of the various monitoring and evaluation activities.
 - Indicators' profiling, which includes their definitions, data collection methods, Means of Verification, sources of data, responsibility, etc.
 - Mechanisms for measuring the programme progress and data management.
 - Roles and responsibilities of the various actors in the M&E plan;
 - Indicators Tracking tool for tracking and collecting the indicators achievements,
 - The time schedule of implementing the M&E activities,
 - Guidelines and timeline of the programme result-based reporting.

An orientation and training session on the M&E system and plan was conducted in December 2022 in Aden to strengthen the capacities of the multiple M&E actors including PUNOs focal points, Implementing Partners and technical staff on the M&E components, strategies, and tools.

UNDP M&E tools were developed for data management (i.e., data bases) to ensure data are streamlined between different IPs. Once local IPs selection is finalized, they will be oriented on the tools and reporting templates.

- **Impact Assessment of ERY II**, which was conducted during the second quarter of 2022, was finalized and published. The Impact Assessment aimed at assessing and measuring the overall impact of the programme interventions on the life of the targeted households and beneficiaries as well as the extent of communities' resilience capacity improvement. The assessment indicated that the interventions implemented by the programme resulted in improving the livelihood and income of the targeted groups, including women, IDPs, host communities, and marginalized groups, as well

as enhancing their food security and access to basic services. It also showed that the programme contributed to unlocking employment opportunities for the targeted vulnerable beneficiaries. It also fueled the inclusivity by amplifying diverse voices of youth, women, IDPs, farmers, etc. The results also showed that ERRY II interventions contributed to reducing the incidence of local conflicts over shared services and resources.

▪ **Logframe Revision:**

- A revision for ERRY III Logframe was conducted by an expert contracted by the European Union Delegation. The revision included the results chain as well as the indicators and their respective elements. The revised version of Logframe can be referred to in annex 3.
- The revised logframe was encoded on the EU online portal and indicators' actual values will be updated in the system on a regular basis.
- The participating UN agencies have also revised some of the targets based on the allocated budgets for their activities; the revised targets have been reflected on the Logframe and Annual Work Plan.

▪ **ERRY II Final Narrative Report** has been consolidated and shared with MPTF, donors, and relevant stakeholder.

▪ **ERRY III Quarterly Progress Report** for quarters two and three was prepared and produced.

▪ **HHs Profiling** tool was developed and shared with PUNOs and IPs to collect data from sampled targeted HHs who are provided with or exposed to the programme interventions. The HHs profiling aims at tracking and objectively measuring change in the targeted HHs level of income, livelihoods, and food security. The same tool will be administered twice: before and after the programme interventions.

▪ **Baseline Assessment** was commissioned upon completion of the logframe revision. The baseline assessment aims at establishing baseline values of the indicators at the impact and main outcome levels through the collection of baseline data of the communities and households in the programme target areas in order to assess their current level of resilience and, food security, income level, and access to basic services and renewable energy. The assessment will also establish the parameters/criteria for local measurement of communities' and HHs' resilience according to the context in Yemen, as well as establishing sustainability criteria and measurement against which the intervention can use in order to phase out from the targeted HHs, communities, and districts. The baseline assessment is being conducted by a local firm with the support of an international expertise and is expected to be completed by March 2023.

8. Annexes:

Annex 1: Target Governorates, Districts, and Components Matrix

| Gov | # | District PUNOs/ Component | FAO | ILO | UNDP | | WFP | PUNOs in each District | Notes |
|-----------|----|---------------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | AVC | Skills & Entr Devt. | Local Gov & Social Cohesion | Renewable Energy | Livelihood (3x6) | | |
| Abyan | 1 | Khanfir | AVC | | | | | FAO | |
| | 2 | Lawdar | AVC | SED | LG/SC | | LV | FFA/FFT | FAO, ILO, UNDP, WFP |
| | 3 | Sibah | | | | | | FFA/FFT | WFP |
| | 4 | Ahwar | AVC | SED | LG/SC | RE | LV | FFA/FFT | FAO, ILO, UNDP, WFP |
| Lahj | 1 | Tuban | AVC | SED | LG/SC | | LV | FFA/FFT | FAO, ILO, UNDP, WFP |
| | 2 | Al Madaribah | AVC | | LG/SC | RE | LV | | FAO, UNDP |
| | 3 | Al Maqatirah | AVC | | LG/SC | RE | LV | FFA/FFT | FAO, UNDP, WFP |
| | 4 | Radfan | | SED | | | | FFA/FFT | ILO, WFP |
| Taizz | 1 | Al ma'afer | AVC | SED | LG/SC | RE | LV | FFA/FFT | FAO, ILO, UNDP, WFP |
| Hajjah | 1 | Najrah | AVC | SED | LG/SC | RE | LV | FFA/FFT | FAO, ILO, UNDP, WFP |
| | 2 | Bani al awam | AVC | | LG/SC | RE | LV | FFA/FFT | FAO, UNDP, WFP |
| | 3 | Ash Shaghadirah | AVC | | LG/SC | RE | LV | | FAO, UNDP |
| Hodeidah | 1 | Bajil | AVC | SED | LG | | LV | FFA/FFT | FAO, ILO, UNDP, WFP |
| | 2 | Al qanawis | AVC | | | | | | FAO, WFP |
| Al-Mahwit | 1 | At Tawilah | AVC | SED | LG/SC | RE | LV | | FAO, ILO, UNDP, WFP |
| | 2 | Milhan | | | | RE | | FFA/FFT | UNDP, WFP |
| Sada'a | 1 | Haydan | AVC | SED | | RE | | FFA/FFT | FAO, ILO, UNDP, WFP |
| Total: | 17 | | 14 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |

Annex 2: ERRY III Implementing Partners

| Agency | Implementing Partner | Gov. | Area of Intervention |
|--------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| WFP | Relief International (RI) | Hajjah | Food assistance For Assets (FFA) / Food assistance For Training (FFT) |
| | Building Foundation for Development (BFD) | Hudaydah Al-Mahweet Sa'ada | |
| | Care International | Lahj Abyan | |
| | Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Service (SMEPS) | Ta'iz | |
| UNDP | Social Fund for Development (SFD) | All Gov. | Local Governance / Social Cohesion |
| | Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF) | Hajjah | Livelihood |
| | Life Maker Meeting Place Organization (LMMPO) | Hudaydah, Al-Mahweet | |
| | Tamdeen Youth Foundation (TYF) | Abyan Ta'iz | |
| | For All Foundation | Lahj | |
| FAO | Sada Foundation for Building & Development | Hajjah Sa'ada | Agriculture Value Chain |
| | STEPS Foundation for Development | Abyan | |
| | Assistance for Response and Development (ARD) | Lahj Ta'iz | |
| | Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF) | Hudaydah, Al-Mahweet | |
| ILO | Social Fund for Development (SFD) | Abyan Lahj Ta'iz | Skills & Entrepreneurship Development |
| | Ghadaq for Development | Hajjah, Hudaydah Al-Mahweet | |

Annex 3: Revised Logframe

| <i>Results</i> | <i>Results chain</i> | <i>Indicator</i> | <i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i> | <i>Target (value & reference year)</i> | <i>Current value* (reference year)</i> | <i>Sources of data</i> | <i>Assumptions</i> |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| <i>Impact (Overall objective)</i> | To strengthen resilience of the population in the most vulnerable governorates in Yemen | 1. Number of Yemeni vulnerable population in need of livelihoods and food security support | 23.4 million (2021) | 22.5 million (2025) | | Humanitarian Needs Overview Dataset (OCHA) ⁴ | <i>Not applicable</i> |
| | | 2. Average level of targeted communities' capacity of resilience (disaggregated by district) ⁵ | TBD once baseline study is complete | 10% increase from the baseline value by end of 2024 | | Initial baseline study and Final Impact Assessment | |
| | | 3. Percentage of people in the targeted communities who report having a sustainable income (disaggregated by type of sector and men/women ⁶) | TBD once baseline study is complete | 10% increase from the baseline value by end of 2024 | | Initial baseline study and Final Impact Assessment | |
| | | 4. Percentage of households in targeted communities with acceptable food consumption score (disaggregated by the head of household's women/men and status) | TBD once baseline study is complete | 15% increase from the baseline by end of 2024 | | Representative household survey ⁷ | |
| | | 5. Average Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) | TBD once baseline study is complete | A decrease of 5 points in the rCSI by end of 2024 | | Representative household survey | |
| <i>Outcome</i> | Oc: Improved management of local risks and shocks in crisis-affected communities of the most vulnerable governorates in Yemen | 1.1. Number of targeted communities that report having sufficient access to critical services | TBD once baseline study is complete | 75 (60% of targeted communities) by 2024 | | Progress reports [focus groups with community representatives] | <i>Conflict remains at its current level of intensity</i> <i>Liquidity challenges remain manageable</i> |
| | | 1.2. Number of targeted communities that report a reduction in the frequency of conflicts | 0 | 15 (60% of targeted communities) by 2024 | | Progress reports [focus groups with community representatives] | |

⁴ [Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan \(OCHA, updated data, April 2022\)](#)

⁵ Impact indicator values will be monitored by the implementing partners, who will methodologically define "capacity of resilience" in the baseline study.

⁶ Additional disaggregation will be considered in the baseline study.

⁷ Impact indicator values will be monitored by the implementing partners, who will methodologically define "acceptable" according to FCS' level of HHs food security: Poor (0-28), Borderline (28.5-42), Acceptable (>42)

| <i>Results</i> | <i>Results chain</i> | <i>Indicator</i> | <i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i> | <i>Target (value & reference year)</i> | <i>Current value* (reference year)</i> | <i>Sources of data</i> | <i>Assumptions</i> |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | 1.3. Estimated number of people who use the infrastructure facilities rehabilitated (disaggregated by women/men) | 0 | 90,000 by end of 2024 | | Progress reports [calculation of active users based on population trends ⁸] | |
| | | 1.4. Number of people who report having found a job as a result of their involvement in the intervention (in all sectors; disaggregated by women/men and age) | 0 | 4,500 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [annual survey to the beneficiaries] | |
| | | 1.5. Estimated number of people with access to clean/solar energy (matching GEF 2.3) | TBD once baseline study is complete | 30,000 by end of 2024 | | Progress reports [calculation of active users based on population trends ⁹] | |
| <i>Intermediate Outcomes</i> | iOc 1: Increased local institutional resilience management and community social cohesion in crisis-affected communities | 1.1.1. Number of targeted community institutions that implement the Community Resilience Plans (CRP) | 0 | 40 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [community reports] | <p><i>The parties to the conflict support the programme in both regions</i></p> <p><i>Local shocks remain at manageable levels regardless of the evolutions of the ongoing national conflict and its political, economic, and social consequences</i></p> <p><i>The economic situation allows for the creation of jobs</i></p> |
| | | 1.1.2. Number of targeted informal self-help groups that become cooperatives | 80 through ERRY II | 50 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [cooperative statutes] | |
| | iOc2: Broadened access of vulnerable population to sources of energy and job opportunities in the renewable energy sector | 1.2.1. Number of solar energy systems installed in the communities by technicians from the communities through their micro-enterprises (matching GEF 2.4) | 0 | 100 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [technicians' registry of solar energy systems] | |
| | | 1.2.2. Number of targeted entrepreneurs (includes micro-enterprises) working in the solar energy sector disaggregated by women/men (matching GEF 2.6) | 0 | 500 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [annual survey to the beneficiaries] | |
| | | 1.2.3. Number of facilities with access to uninterrupted solar/clean energy (disaggregated by: public facility/household, district, sector and women facilities) | 0 | 100 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [IP reports and TPM reports] | |
| | | | | | | | |

⁸ If the facilities keep records of users (e.g. patients, students, etc.) a calculation based on these sources of verification will have priority

⁹ If the energy providers keep records of users, a calculation based on these sources of verification will have priority

| <i>Results</i> | <i>Results chain</i> | <i>Indicator</i> | <i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i> | <i>Target (value & reference year)</i> | <i>Current value* (reference year)</i> | <i>Sources of data</i> | <i>Assumptions</i> |
|----------------|--|---|--|---|--|--|--------------------|
| | iOc3: Increased sustainable production and productivity of crop and livestock in crisis-affected communities | 1.3.1. Number of targeted farmers producing seeds (disaggregated by women/men and age) | 0 | 400 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [annual survey to the beneficiaries] | |
| | | 1.3.2. Average quantity (kg) of key crops produced per hectare by targeted beneficiaries | TBD once baseline study is complete | 30% increase in yields of supported crops by 2024 | | Progress report [annual survey to the beneficiaries] | |
| | | 1.3.3. Area (ha) planted with each crop provided to the targeted beneficiaries | TBD once baseline study is complete | 7,750 ha for Sorghum, 1,222 ha for cowpea and 1,250 ha for millet by 2024 | | Progress report [annual survey to the beneficiaries] | |
| | | 1.3.4. Average quantity (l) of milk produced per animal from targeted beneficiaries | TBD once baseline study is complete | 30% increase in milk yields of supported goats and sheep by 2024 | | Progress report [annual survey to the beneficiaries] | |
| | | 1.3.5 Average number of livestock per targeted household | 2 to 3 | 5 live goats and sheep by 2024 | | Progress report [annual survey to the beneficiaries] | |
| | iOc4: Improved access of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups to food and income opportunities | 1.4.1. Number of community-based assets established ¹⁰ (disaggregated by type) | 0 | 314 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [List of assets sites] | |
| | | 1.4.2. Number of microbusinesses established by women, youth, and other vulnerable groups (disaggregated by women/men entrepreneurs and age) that receive credits/funding from micro-finance institutions (MFIs) (matching GERF 2.17) | 0 | 3,000 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [List of microbusinesses that receive credits/funding from MFIs] | |

¹⁰ Restored assets are also counted here

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|---------|--|--|-------------------|--------------------|--|--|---|
| Outputs | Op 1.1. Improved the capacity of community structures and local institutions to strengthen the resilience of the community | 1.1.1.1. Number of people who increased their knowledge on Community Resilience Plans (CRP) planning, gender and local conflicts and CRP outcomes ¹¹ (disaggregated by woman/man), with support of the intervention | 0 | 200 by end of 2023 | | Progress report [pre-post assessment] | Local or national authorities allow for the establishment of Social Development Committees (SDCs) and their operations The ongoing conflict allows for solar energy systems' supply and installation by the communities |
| | | 1.1.1.2. Number of Community Resilience Plans (CRP) developed at sub-district level, with support of the intervention | 0 | 40 by end of 2023 | | Progress report [CRPs] | |
| | | 1.1.1.3. Number of infrastructure facilities built or rehabilitated in the communities with support of the intervention (disaggregated by: built/rehabilitated) | 0 | 140 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [Community Committee report] | |
| | Op 1.2 Communities are equipped with gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate conflict resolution tools | 1.1.2.1. Number of community representatives who increase their knowledge on social cohesion, conflict mitigation and resolution (disaggregated by woman/man), with support of the intervention | 0 | 120 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [pre-post assessment] | Households and individual beneficiaries can use the cash from work received to improve their food security and develop saving and investment strategies Men accept the benefits of female income generation and the economic empowerment of women in the households, avoiding an increase in GBV |
| | | 1.1.2.2. Number of people engaged in the Community Dialogues for conflict resolution in the targeted communities (disaggregated by women/men), with support of the intervention | 0 | 500 by end of 2023 | | Progress report [attendance sheets of the Community Dialogues] | |
| | | 1.1.2.3. Number of people from the cooperatives certified on Think Coops, Start Coops, and My Coops to improve their business (disaggregated by: women/men; active cooperatives/inactive cooperatives/informal self-help groups), with support of the intervention | 16 through ERRYII | 30 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [certification] | |
| | Op 2.1 Increased opportunities for the communities to access clean and | 1.2.1.3. Number of public facilities and households provided with access to renewable energy solutions (disaggregated by facility/household, men/women-headed, sector, | 0 | 600 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [registry of facilities/HH reached] | |

¹¹ Activities 1.1.2. and 1.1.4.

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| | renewable energy solutions | and location, women institutions/services ¹²), with support of the intervention | | | | | |
| | | 1.2.1.4. Number of public service representatives who increase their knowledge and skills on operation and maintenance (OM) of solar service provision (disaggregated by women/men), with support of the intervention | 0 | 300 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [list of participants in the installation of solar service provision] | |
| | Op 2.2 Broadened the volume of skilled workforce in the sector of renewable energy | 1.2.2.1. Number of technicians certified in advanced vocational solar skills (disaggregated by: women/men, age) ¹³ , with support of the intervention | 0 | 100 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [Certificate from IP and accredited by the national TVET authority] | |
| | | 1.2.2.2. Number of Cash for Work (C4W) and Food/Cash Assistance for Assets (FFA) beneficiaries certified as solar energy technicians (disaggregated by: women/men, age) ¹⁴ , with support of the intervention | 0 | 200 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [Certificate from the national TVET authority] | |
| | | 1.2.2.3. Number of people who increase their knowledge and skills on decentralized renewable energy innovation and solutions (disaggregated by: women/men, age), with support of the intervention | 0 | 500 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [pre-post assessment] | |
| | | 1.2.2.4. Number of solar/wind energy mini-grids established in small and medium markets and commercial centres and shops, with support of the intervention | 0 | 2 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [list of mini-grids established] | |
| | Op 3.1. Improved capacities in climate smart agriculture (CSA) of farmers vulnerable to climate shocks | 1.3.1.1. Number of farmers who join the Climate Smart Agriculture technology groups set up with support of the intervention (disaggregated by women/men and age) | 0 | 120 farmers by end of 2024 | | Progress report [membership sheet] | |
| | | 1.3.1.2. Number of farmers who receive high-quality landrace seeds adapted to climate shocks with support of the intervention | 0 | 1000 farmers by end of 2024 | | Progress report [registry of seeds delivery] | |

¹² Institutions that benefit women and children such as paediatric, maternity, women MSMEs, girls schools, etc

¹³ Match with GEF indicator: Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU

¹⁴ Match with GEF indicator: Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU

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| | | 1.3.1.3. Number of extension staff officers who increased their knowledge on climate smart agriculture and technologies with support of the intervention | 0 | 50 extension staff officers by end of 2024 | | Progress report [pre-post assessment] | |
| | | 1.3.1.4. Number of Water Users Associations (WUA) supported to promote efficient water and land management | 0 | 15 WUAs by end of 2024 | | Progress report [membership sheet] | |
| | | 1.3.1.5. Number of irrigation blocks set up and provided with appropriate technologies (solar systems, and drip irrigation) in the communities with support of the intervention | 0 | 10 irrigation blocks by end of 2024 | | Progress report [lists of irrigation blocks] | |
| | | 1.3.1.6. Number of people reached by the awareness campaigns on watershed promotion (disaggregated by women/men) with support of the intervention | 0 | 210 men and 90 women by end of 2024 | | Progress report [list of participants to the awareness activities] | |
| | Op 3.2. Strengthened the capacity of vulnerable farming households to develop different agricultural value chains | 1.3.2.1. Number of the formed crops, livestock, dairy farmer field Schools | 0 | 80 FFS by end of 2024 | | Progress report [certifications] | |
| | | 1.3.2.2. Number of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) trained and provided with veterinary kits (disaggregated by women/men, and age), with support of the intervention | 0 | 50 new CAHWs | | Progress report [pre-post assessment] | |
| | | 1.3.2.3. Number of farmers provided with inputs (seeds, training, marketing support) to improve value chains [disaggregated by type of product (cereal, sorghum/millet, tomato, coffee) and women/men], with support of the intervention. | 0 | 14,000 farmers (9,000 cereal 4,500 tomato 500 coffee) by 2024 | | Progress report [registry of inputs delivery] | |
| | | 1.3.2.4. Number of farmers who receive high quality animal feeds (wheat bran, feed blocks and molasses) (disaggregated by women/men) with support of the intervention | 0 | 6,000 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [registry of inputs delivery] | |
| | | 1.3.2.5. Number of farmers provided with small ruminants (disaggregated by women/men) with support of the intervention ¹⁵ | 0 | 1,000 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [registry of inputs delivery] | |
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¹⁵ All of them will also receive feeds, therefore there is double counting with the previous indicator

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| | | 1.3.2.6. Number of dairy producers supported with training and dairy equipment (disaggregated by women/men), with support of the intervention | 0 | 4,500 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [registry of inputs delivery] | |
| | | 1.3.2.7. Number of SMEs in agriculture value chains provided with training, link with markets and link with MFIs (disaggregated by the owner of SMEs women/men and age) | 0 | 100 SMEs in AVC by end of 2024 | | Progress report [list of SMEs participants in the initiative] | |
| | Op 4.1. Gender-sensitive short-term income opportunities created for vulnerable individuals in the communities ¹⁶ | 1.4.1.1. Number of people who receive Food/Cash Assistance for Assets (FFA) (disaggregated by women/men and age), with the support of the intervention | 0 | 8,135 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [list of FFA beneficiaries] | |
| | | 1.4.1.2. Number of people who receive Food/Cash Assistance for Training (FFT) (disaggregated by women/men and age), with the support of the intervention | 0 | 400 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [list of FFT beneficiaries] | |
| | | 1.4.1.3. Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by women/men and age), with the support of the intervention | 0 | \$ 5,377,050 by end of 2024 | | Financial report | |
| | | 1.4.1.4. Number of beneficiaries who get recognized prior learning (RPL) through tests and certify their skills (disaggregated by women/men), with the support of the intervention | 0 | 200 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [certifications] | |
| | | 1.4.1.5. Number of people provided with emergency employment through 3x6 approach (disaggregated by women/men) ¹⁷ , with the support of the intervention | 0 | 4,800 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [list of CfW beneficiaries] | |
| | | 1.4.1.6. Number of community markets/ assets restored through 3x6 emergency employment, with the support of the intervention | 0 | 24 by end of 2024 | | Progress report lists of assets and market sites] | |

¹⁶ Cash for Work (CfW), Food for assets and food for trainings

¹⁷ Match with GERF indicator: Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU

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|--|---|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Op 4.2 Increased capacities of vulnerable individuals to engage in gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate entrepreneurship opportunities ¹⁸ | 1.4.2.1. Number of trainers certified to use the Start and Improve your Business (SIYB) training packages (disaggregated by trainers/master trainers and by men/women), with the support of the intervention | 0 | 80 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [certifications] | |
| | | 1.4.2.2. Number of beneficiaries who increase their knowledge in business development and life skills (disaggregated by women/men), with the support of the intervention | 0 | 4,000 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [pre-post assessment] | |
| | | 1.4.2.3. Number of post-cash for work beneficiaries who increase their knowledge on good agriculture practices (GAP) of selected crop/livestock value chains (disaggregated by women/men), with the support of the intervention | 0 | 1,000 women by end of 2024 | | Progress report [pre-post assessment] | |
| | | 1.4.2.4. Number of microbusinesses that receive training in business resilience, risk protection and decent job creation, and are formally linked to micro-finance institutions (MFIs) , with the support of the intervention | 1,818 through ERRY II | 3,000 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [list of enterprises linked to micro-finance institutions] | |
| | | 1.4.2.5. Number of people from private sector and government institutions at district and governorate levels who increased their knowledge on participatory business continuity planning (disaggregated by women/men), with the support of the intervention | 15 | 60 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [pre-post assessment] | |
| | Op 4.3. Increased capacities of vulnerable individuals to engage in gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate technical and vocational skills development opportunities | 1.4.3.1. Number of beneficiaries of CfW and FFA certified in market-relevant technical skills, with the support of the intervention | 308 through ERRYII | 1,200 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [certifications] | |
| | | 1.4.3.2. Number of beneficiaries linked with job placement opportunities in collaboration with private sector (disaggregated by women/men), with the support of the intervention | 0 | 960 by end of 2024 | | Progress report [list of individuals linked with job placements] | |

¹⁸ Non-Cash for Work (nCfW)