

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(Length: Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): Yemen	
Project Title: Water for peace in Yemen: Strengthening the role of women in water conflict resolution and climate change mitigation Project Number from MPTEF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: FAO &IOM
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): FAO (UN) and IOM (UN) List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Tihama Development Authority (TDA)/(Government), Women Water Users Groups (WWUG)/(CSO)	
Expected project commencement date¹: Jan 2019 Project duration in months:² 18 Geographic zones for project implementation: Hodeida, Yemen	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNFAO: \$ 1,000,000 IOM: \$ 500,000 Total: \$1,500,000 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Contribution to staff costs from other projects	

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

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

PBF 1st tranche: FAO: \$ 698,930 IOM: \$ 350,000 Total: \$ 1,048,930	PBF 2nd tranche*: FAO: \$ 301,070 IOM: \$ 150,000 Total: \$ 451,070		
<p>Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/innovative:</p> <p>This project will contribute to the mitigation of water-based conflicts that have affected agriculture in Wadi Rimaa' in Hodaidah Governorate. Farming communities (men, women and youth) around Wadi Rimaá will be engaged to resolve local conflicts over upstream and downstream water allocation. The approach to be used will have multiple impacts, including strengthening the participation of women in conflict resolution mechanisms at the local community level; increasing economic self-reliance and improving livelihood opportunities; and enhancing social cohesion. Moreover, the project will introduce drought-tolerant as well as salt tolerant planting as a climate change mitigation measure, particularly in the downstream areas of Wadi Rima, which have experienced greater impact of salinization. It is hoped that this project will work as catalyst to address similar water allocation-based conflicts in wadis elsewhere in Yemen. The lack of regulation, increase in demand and the increased competition over water resources have all increased conflict over water resources. This has led to an increase in influence and control over water resources by prominent community members and farmers, leaving marginalized smallholder farmers and other community members with insufficient water for agriculture and basic needs. As a result, many farmers (especially those of young age) have abandoned agriculture in search of other livelihood practices. Others have resolved to other ways including getting involved in the armed conflict in Yemen. In rural areas of Yemen, the majority of women not only depend on agriculture as their main source of livelihood, but have a leading role in agriculture. Additionally, women are the main fetchers of water for household needs. Due to the competition and monopoly of water sources, women may be denied access to water sources. This, in Yemeni culture may elevate up to tribal clashes between various household members or group members.</p> <p>On the other hand, if adequately trained and engaged, women can play a major role in conflict-resolution in Yemen. As women are the heaviest users of water sources as well as key contributors to household decision-making, they can facilitate and mitigate these resource conflicts through household contributions.</p> <p>To add to the above, the population of Hodaidah are amongst the most economically-challenged and vulnerable populations in Yemen. The protracted armed conflict has already inflicted lots of damage to the public infrastructure including the power and water sectors. Moreover, as Hodaidah has become a current conflict hotspot, public services have almost collapsed, including the public water network. The above factors have all contributed to an even-more pressure on water resources at the community level, helping to further exacerbate existing and driving new local water-based conflicts.</p> <p>.</p>			
<p>Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:</p> <p>A consultation process with Tihama Development Authority (TDA) took place in April 2018 in order to develop the project's framework and ensure that it reflects the current situation on the ground. Rapid assessments were carried out to diagnose the conflict over water allocation along the Wadi Rimaá-Hodaidah. These were conducted through field visits and consultations with local stakeholders.</p>			

The major findings of the assessment found an increase in tension between local community members. Major farmers (mainly sheikhs) within the area had dominated and controlled water sources. The joint steering committee formed during the early consultation, including FAO, IOM, TDA & Women Groups are in ongoing discussions to ensure all parties agree on the project outcomes. TDA, in its capacity as the government agency responsible of wadi Rimaá management has endorsed the project document and will take effective part in the project implementation.

Project Gender Marker score: 3 ³

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 80% \$1,200,000

Project Risk Marker score: 1 ⁴

Select PBF Focus Area which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): (2.3)

Conflict prevention/management **Priority Area 2: Building and/or strengthening national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict: Natural resource management and climate change mitigation**⁵

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

Outcome 1: Critical state institutions, at central and local levels, maintain core functions and contribute to confidence building between the parties to the conflict.

Outcome 3: Communities are better managing external threats, local risks and shocks with increased economic self-reliance and enhanced social cohesion.

Outcome 4. Effective leadership, participation and engagement of women, youth and civil society are promoted to strengthen their contribution to peace and security in Yemen.

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goals** to which the project contributes: Gender Equality, Sustainable Communities, Climate Action, Peace and Justice, Zero Hunger

³ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

	<p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
--	--

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁶</p> <p>Name of Recipient Organization: [Redacted]</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Name of Recipient Organization: [Redacted]</p> <p>Date & Seal: 26/09/2018</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart: Dr. Sakaf Al Sakaf Tihama Development Authority (TDA)</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Title: Chairman</p> <p>Date & Seal: 26-09-2018</p>
<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁷</p> <p>Name of Recipient Organization: [Redacted]</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Name of Agency: International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p> <p>Date & Seal: 26 SEP 18</p>	<p>[Redacted]</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Name of Representative: [Redacted]</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Title: Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Date & Seal: 25/09/2018</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name of Representative: Osman Farooq Taranco</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Assistant Office: [Redacted] Support</p> <p>Date & Seal: 7 Nov 2018</p>

⁶ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

⁷ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) *A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.*

While the political situation in Yemen continues to be one of the most dominating factors in the armed conflict in Yemen, conflicts in the country have had a much longer history driven by other factors. Resource-based disputes are one of the most common factors leading to armed conflicts in the country. These disputes are mainly linked to water and land resources. The historical economic struggle in Yemen, environmental, state fragility and cultural factors in the country have all contributed to various resource-based conflicts.

Agriculture plays a major role in Yemen and is considered the main source of income for the majority of Yemenis. Competition over agricultural inputs and resources has reached unanticipated levels. To add to the above, internal displacement emerging from the current armed conflict has led to increased pressure on water sources. This is exacerbated by the fact that public services are on the verge of total collapse (if not already). Public services such as electricity and water are not provided to many parts of the country. This is especially true in rural areas like Wadi Rimaá in Hodaidah.

The absence/weakness of official governing bodies in many geographical locations has led to the absence of the rule of law. In many rural regions of the state, communities are either self-ruling or dependent on social/tribal structures to govern their matters. The tribal system works as follows; tribe delegates their sheik, and the sheiks meets to resolve the conflict. If the conflict is simple both sheiks decides on common acceptable resolution, which is binding to both tribes. However, when the conflict had bloodshed, in most of these cases highly unlikely a resolution is reached. With the weak to non-existent presence of local authorities in some remote locations, governance is left to the most influential individuals.

With all of the above, as well as other underlying factors, competition over resources has reached unanticipated levels. Based on figures from Yemen's ministry of interior statistics, water-conflicts claim up to 4 000 casualties per year. The major water conflict driver in Yemen is water scarcity. Yemen is considered the poorest country in the world in renewable water resources.

The limited water resources within the areas of intervention require adequate and fair allocation of water resources between community members. Dialogue between various parties and individuals that encourages fair allocation of resources is the only evident way at this current stage to achieve long-term and sustainable results. Only community members who are well-trained, organized, fairly selected and willing to take a leading role should take pivotal moderators, deciders and monitors. The project intends to address and promote equitable water allocation through the formulation of Women Water User Groups who can lead these efforts.

Water scarcity may not be the most apparent driver of conflict, yet in Yemen, the water crisis is an important factor that continues to affect the country. While the violence and political

turmoil in Yemen may seem more pressing, the conflict are linked to water shortages, and exacerbated by this underlying issue. The control, provision, and weaponization of water further enflames tribal and regional divides. Water scarcity, though, also offers a chance for cooperation between different groups, and provision of clean water is a path towards political legitimacy - by improving the governance capacity of local institutions (e.g. WWUAs, Tihama Development Authority) to provide basic services around water, the social contract should be improved, and trust toward local institutional structures increased.

Already a scarce commodity, the impacts of e.g. climate change, urbanization, poor water management and conflict are depleting the water supply in Yemen at an accelerated pace. For example, the estimated groundwater is around 1,000 million cubic metres (MCM), which makes the total renewable water resource sum 2500 MCM, while the total demand is estimated to be 3,400 MCM with a 900 MCM deficit, which is prior to the current conflict, Yemen's population underwent a sharp demographic shift from rural, coastal areas to urban centers. At the same time, Yemen's population growth rapidly increased from around eight million in 1980 to approximately twenty-seven million people today, straining its already fragile water reserves. Yemen's economy also witnessed a shift from sustainable subsistence farming to cash crop harvesting such as Qat, which required even greater amounts of water to sustain.

Wadi Rima is the fourth largest of the western wadis with a catchment of about 2500 km². During its course, other wadis including Mazhur, Mullus, Yaqa, Ghaybah and Jahr join with Wadi Rima. It originates from the central highlands west of Dhamar town and flows across the coastal plain of the Tihama towards the Red Sea. The watershed of Wadi Rima is bounded by the catchment of Wadi Siham in the North and Wadi Zabid to the South. The eastern border is marked by irregular highlands, which is about 2500m high that forms the western edge of central highland region of Yemen. The catchment area of Wadi Rima is fan shaped which is 90km long and 35km wide. In most of its length, Wadi Rima travels through a hilly region of elevation more than 1500m. The wadi comes to the plain near Mishrafah after which the wadi slope becomes milder up to the sea. Women and youth represent 54% of the agriculture work force. However, under the current conflict, the role of women and youth has increased in supporting the household needs and livelihoods for the typical Yemeni family. More women are becoming their family's primary earners, as men are working less due to the conflict, leading to increased income earning opportunities for women. In addition, the engagement of men in the conflicts has increased the number of female-headed households.

The nature of water conflict along the wadi is twofold. The first is that upstream influential farmers whom mainly grow mangos and bananas, have control in holding water flow for their sole benefit, depriving downstream farmers from their share of the water. The second cause of water conflict is that during heavy rainfall, upstream farmers tend to open the wadi control gates to release a flash flood that causes damage to the downstream farmers' land. The reason for the first conflict is that the carrying capacity of the canals are compromised due to the sediment accumulations and presence of a variety of obstructions and debris (e.g. trees, refuse etc.). This is due to lack of maintenance of these canals. Therefore, during the first rainy season (March to May) the upstream farmers depriving the downstream farmers from their fair share of water utilizing the amount of water in these canals. Meanwhile, this carrying capacity also the reason for the floods during the main rainy season (July to October) when the rainfall is intense, causing flooding also due to the reduced carrying capacity of the canals. Women and youth are both impacted by the conflict over water as

women and youth represents 54% of the agriculture workers. With no sufficient water, means the agriculture land will be reduced leading to a loss of agriculture-based employment opportunities. Unlike women, who have no other employment opportunities, youth are obliged to seek employment elsewhere. Many of them have joined the militia as they are usually unskilled labourers and have no chance to join other industries.

The water conflict in Wadi Rimaá has had devastating impact on the plains downstream of the wadi. Due to lack of the wadi flow to the Red Sea salt water intrusion is taking place causing salinization of the soil - as a result 40 percent of date trees are unproductive according to the statistics from TDA, compromising local livelihood opportunities. As a mitigation measure, the project will introduce trees that are both salt and drought tolerant. Climate change influences the rainfall pattern according to recent reports, in turn causing irregularities in seasonal rainfall. This has also contributed to the overall water scarcity driving farmers to compete over whatever water is available.

Building on FAO's recent experience in resolving conflict over water resources through FAO-established WWUGs, the proposed project focuses on resolving conflicts over water rights in irrigation canals and to identify and support climate change mitigation measures to enhance livelihood opportunities, especially for female and young farmers. From FAO's previous experience, women have a prominent and effective role in conflict-resolution on the community level. Women are major decision-maker within the household, the main collectors of water, as well as the main individuals working on farms. Whereas women are rarely a physical party in water-based conflicts, some may be a major driving factor and starting point for these conflicts. However, previous FAO surveys have shown that of the water based conflicts in which women have participated, in Sana'a and Lahj Governorates, they have managed to solve 78%.. This figure shows how effective women may be in the resolving conflicts before they escalate into armed conflicts.

Social tradition in Yemen prevents males from aggression against females (except in very rare cases). In tribal terms, it is considered a "dark shame" or (*ayb aswad*) for a male to transgress against women. That is why women are able to discuss and conduct dialogues and facilitate discussions between disputing parties. Whereas, on the other hand, males may at times escalate disputes immediately to armed conflicts. This is why the project perceives women as one of the most influential, effective and competent stakeholders that can lead conflict-mitigation of water-based conflicts.

Given the proven track record in resolving water-based conflicts in other governorates (Sana'a and Lahj), women will be supported to take the lead in the project. In line with previous successful structures supported by the FAO, that ensured coherent and effective efforts, WWUGs will be formed. These WWUGs will lead communal conflict resolution mechanisms, WWUGs have proven their effectiveness in resolving such conflicts. An example is the WWUGs at Al Malakh Dam. The early results of the ongoing FAO-IOM Peacebuilding Fund funded project WWUG's have demonstrated their ability to gain trust of all members of the community and create a positive atmosphere towards resolving the conflict over access and use of water. The WWUG approach has already resolved six key water conflict locations in both Sana'a and Lahaj governorates. Efforts are underway to sign six Letters of Agreement (LOAs) with the WWUG's to start the field implementation of the agreed upon interventions. The same approach will be implemented in Wadi Rimaá. Currently, there are 7 WUA's that exists along the wadi, however, these WUA are men dominated. Therefore, the first step, as it was the case in Lahaj, re-formation of these WUAs

would be carried out on the same basis of Sanaá WUAs. Women will be granted 30% membership on the board of director. The FAO's field experience in the establishment of WUAs has shown acceptance by local community members of women female members. Sana'a and Lahj governorates are some of the most conservative governorates in the country. With the targeted location being in Hodaidah where society is not as conservative as the previously mentioned locations, and women already playing an active role in agriculture and water resources management, the inclusion of women within WUAs should not be a challenge to the project. Should the FAO face any difficulty in that (which is unlikely), the FAO will ensure that its local partners enlighten and engage major stakeholders including men and community leaders in the process so as to mobilize local community members that would support the efforts of WUAs and ensure that they include women. Early discussions with these WUAs on the subject, and TDA they indicated that women participation will be welcomed as their ultimate objective is to resolve the water conflict.

The following table presents a stakeholder analysis which was undertaken in the planning phase for the proposed intervention. The stakeholder analysis presents different stakeholders in the project including the impact it will have on their circumstances and the power and influence they have, with the intention being to elevate and empower those on whom the project will have the greatest interest whilst managing and engaging constructively with those of low impact but high levels of influence.

Stakeholder	Stake in the Project	Impact/ Interest	Power/ Influence	What do we need from them?	Perceived attitudes/risks	Stakeholder Management Strategy	Responsibility
Local Authorities	Policy owner that reviews and facilitates interventions including administrative and technical aspects	Low	High	Facilitation of activities Technical support from experienced staff Commitment in supporting WUAs	Unstable structure and dynamic changes Cross-cutting authorities, roles and responsibilities between various government bodies Requesting to take over project activities and to lead them May not be very neutral in determination of beneficiaries	Sharing of project activities and plans prior to the intervention. Active engagement within the project's activities through local staff Regular meetings to ensure they are updated and well-informed of the project's activities	CTA

Water User Associations And Women Water User Groups (WUA and WWUG)	Local Associations working in integrated water resource management projects and who serve as community representatives in all water related matters.	High	High	<p>Commitment to support implementation of project activities</p> <p>Maintaining neutral and unbiased stance</p> <p>Sustaining the project's activities</p> <p>Adhering to the project's guidelines</p> <p>Ensure representation of women and youth</p>	<p>Willingness of some of the WUA members to implement the Association's decisions</p> <p>Community resistance to women's engagement in project activities</p> <p>Weak women representative participation</p>	<p>Monthly meetings with WUA members</p> <p>Technical and administrative capacity-building</p> <p>Appropriate registration and vetting of WUA members</p> <p>Conducting awareness sessions targeted towards community representatives on the importance of women participation throughout the project</p> <p>Empowering women representatives through specific capacity building efforts</p>	CTA
Female WUA Members	Pivotal beneficiaries and influential members within WUAs. Influence and flexibility in facilitation of the project's activities.	High	High	<p>Play an influential role within conflict-resolution efforts.</p> <p>Facilitate dialogue between various conflict-parties.</p>	<p>Social barriers by some male members</p> <p>Cultural barriers and hesitation to participate in some of the activities.</p> <p>Interest in livelihood and sources of income</p>	<p>Setting a specific ratio of WUA board members that must be comprised of women</p> <p>Hiring female field staff to engage actively with women.</p> <p>Training targeted female beneficiaries on conflict mitigation strategies and practices</p> <p>Adapting project activities so as to respect</p>	

						cultural aspects within local communities	
Youth WUA Members	Pivotal beneficiaries with the capacity and capability to set in motion the project's activities on the field.	High	High	Take a leading role along with other WUA members to roll out the project's activities.	<p>Lack of interest in the project</p> <p>Inability to be engaged due to suppression by older individuals within the community</p> <p>Engagement in other activities</p>	<p>Setting a specific ratio of WUA board members that must be comprised of Youth</p> <p>Training targeted youth beneficiaries on conflict mitigation strategies and practices</p> <p>Providing youth with livelihood support through hiring them as casual labor within the project</p>	
Skilled labor	Skilled beneficiaries who will support the implementation of project rehabilitation works	High	Low	Carry out rehabilitation works that require technical labour skills	<p>Availability of skilled labour market in target community</p> <p>Impact of absorbing skilled labor from the market</p>	<p>Relying on skilled labour from other areas who worked on previous projects/nearby villages</p> <p>Paying same/less rates to the skilled labor working under the project, in order to attract unemployed skilled labor</p>	Project Field Coordinator
Farmers	Direct beneficiaries of the project through cash for work	High	High	Commitment to follow through the project's activities	<p>Lack of interest in the project by some farmers</p> <p>The dominance</p>	<p>Active engagement within the project's activities</p>	Project Field Coordinator

	interventions and the rehabilitation of water infrastructure			Adhering to the project's guidelines	of large-scalefarmers and resistance to change	Appointing farmers within the board of WUAs	
				Active participation within WUAs	Lack of trust and confidence in Water User Associations	Ensuring that both small and large scale farmers are part of WUAs	
				Provision of feedback			
Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (National and Hudaydah sub-cluster)		Low	Low	The FSAC Cluster/sub-cluster would be informed and coordinated with on all project activities	N/A	N/A	CTA

Table 1- Stakeholder Analysis and Management Matrix

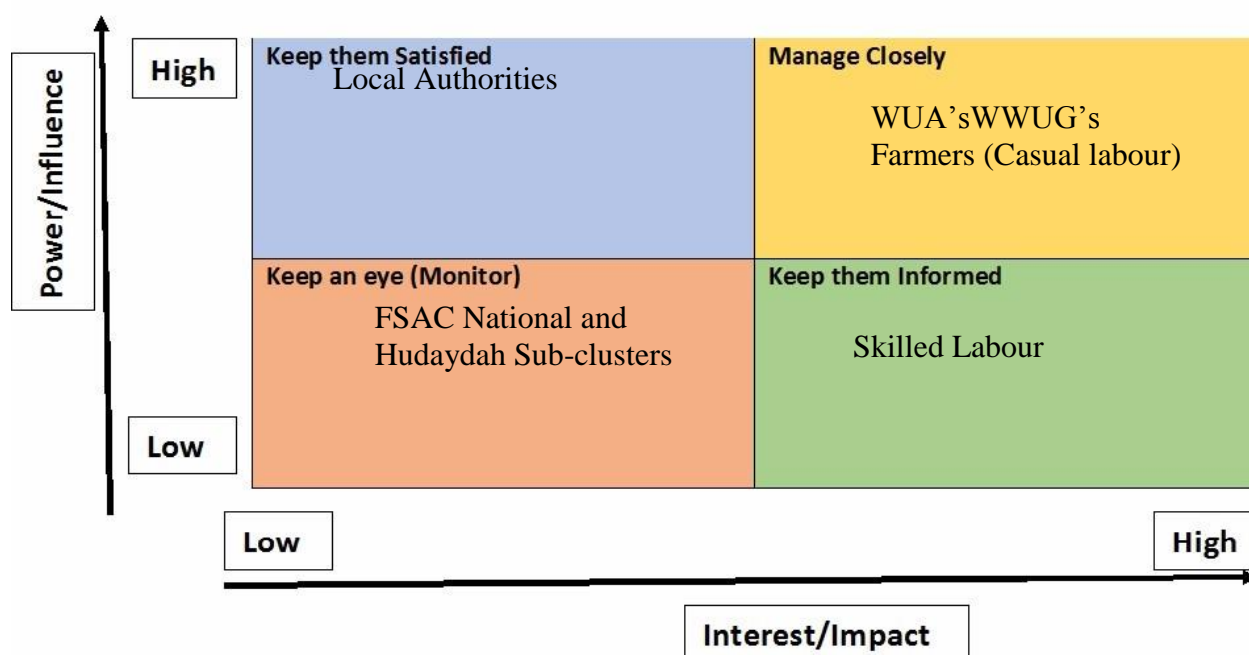


Table 2-Stakeholder Map

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN strategic frameworks, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project complements/

builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.

The situation in Yemen is complex, where the humanitarian, political and development impacts of UN interventions are closely interlinked and interdependent. The UN strategic framework for Yemen seeks to strengthen the UN's ability to address this issue by establishing a set of priorities around which Agencies, Funds and Programmes can coordinate, communicate and collaborate more effectively and efficiently. It seeks to demonstrate to partners the intent of the UN to focus on all aspects of the current crisis from promoting more sustainable solutions to the humanitarian needs of the country, to ensuring a robust recovery process once the circumstances allow.

The UN Strategic Framework for Yemen 2017-2019 seeks to contribute to confidence building between the parties to the conflict. Specific outcomes are for, (i) communities to better manage external threats, local risks and shocks with increased economic self-reliance and enhanced social cohesion; and for (ii) the effective leadership, participation and engagement of women, youth and civil society to be promoted to strengthen their contribution to peace and security in Yemen. The current project proposal is in line with these outcomes as the focus is to enhance communal peacebuilding through the engagement of women and youth.

During consultations with both men and women for the proposed interventions, it was clear, on one hand, that the former were open to the idea and expressed willingness to support and the latter had a proven track record as local peacebuilders, although they lacked confidence in their own capacities. However, the women became more comfortable and confident once they received comprehensive training.

Wadi Rima is one of the least developed of the four Hodaidah wadis. The last intervention in the wadi took place in 1978. In addition, the local authorities did not provide any funds to rehabilitate and maintain the wadi canal system. This caused the accumulation of sediments and tree debris, which reduced the canals water carrying capacity. This makes the selection of this wadi to be the subject of this project proposal unique, innovative, and new. While, this situation presents a challenge to the project team, however the success will play a catalyst for other wadis in Yemen experiencing long term neglect by the authorities and donor communities alike.

To ensure local ownership, the FAO-IOM project team consulted stakeholders and the TDA on the need of such initiative, and discussed the location of most needed assistance. Based on this early consultation, Wadi Rima, was selected. This wadi, though significant in terms of watershed area, experiencing water conflict that caused significant agriculture land loss and deprived people of their only sources of livelihood, which is agriculture. TDA along with the stakeholders had made a commitment to cooperate with the project team to reach tangible result leading to resolving the current conflict over the water allocation in the wadi. In addition, the project seeks to strengthen the Water Users' Associations (WUA) with focus on the leadership of the WWUGs to have the right to exercise control over the water resources available and the benefits created.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) *A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).*

The overall objectives of the proposed project are to empower women, youth and marginalized members to resolve re-emergent conflicts over water resources to reduce the degrading relations between community members and the re-emergence of conflicts over water resources. More specifically, the proposed project aims to achieve the following two objectives:

1. Reduce conflicts over water allocation between upstream and downstream water users; and
2. Introduce climate change mitigation measures among farmers to reduce water usage.

As a first step, it is recognized that the success of strategies and programmes in the targeted communities affected by conflict will depend on an up-to-date and more detailed understanding of the social, cultural and economic factors that affect conflict in these communities. Therefore, the project team will prioritize carrying out a “good enough” conflict analysis to refine the final the final design of (conflict-sensitive) programming. The conflict analysis will be undertaken through Key Informant Interview (KIIs), and Focus Group Discussion (FGDs), to:

- Identify conflicts, their causes and contemporary drivers;
- Evaluate the existence and functionality of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms
- Assess the economic drivers of conflict and peace (political economy) and more specifically the impact on agriculture, livelihoods and markets;
- Assess the motivations of actors, how they are incentivized, and their level of influence on the conflict and identify the issues that connect or divide them;
- Understand the potential interaction between conflict dynamics and FAO and IOM interventions, providing recommendations to minimize unintentional negative impacts, while identifying where programming could serve to bridge group divides and contribute towards a more longer-term peaceable environment;
- Inform programme design and decisions on principled and impartial access during implementation;
- Institutionalize an understanding of the operational context to inform intra-UN, partner and donor discussions and programme development;
- Recognize information gaps and where further data is required.

A key finding from the ongoing FAO-IOM PBF project, that the continuation of conflicts is because there is no third-party mediator, perceived as independent and not party to the conflict, to take the lead in conflict resolution. In Al Malakha dam, the third-party role was played successfully by the WWUG’s, as a driver for conflict resolution, and helped the FAO project team to understand the conflict dynamics in their community. This is necessary to improve the effectiveness of community conflict resolution strategy and programme formation. To acquire knowledge on the conflict escalators and de-escalators, the initial community conflict analysis exercises used different techniques such as desk research, inputs from experts, stakeholder’s workshops, specific studies, and fieldwork.

In the second stage of the project, a facilitated conflict analysis will be conducted. The conflict analysis during this later stage in the process is different from the preliminary

conflict assessment in that the mediators help the stakeholders to conduct their own analysis. The WWUG's under the supervision of the Project Conflict Resolution Officer will seek to support and advance the process of self-examination and self-discovery among the conflict stakeholders. In addition, this will involve communities' definition of indicators in terms of improvements in social cohesion. All stakeholders must be able to follow the process, understand the results and know how those results have been obtained. So the WWUG's main task is to explain and visualize each step of the process and all interim results.

Based on the communal conflict assessments and analysis, the project will identify all the drivers of conflict, of which it is already apparent that water scarcity is key. Once these are discussed with the stakeholders through the second stage of the project, the project will work together with the relevant authorities (TDA) and the WWUGs to address the issue of managing the amount of floodwater. This step will need to sign Letter of Agreements (LOA's) with the WWUG's to manage the work of the technical interventions to reduce the competition over water resources, by introducing mechanism of sharing the water and increasing the wadi capacity to capture the floodwater through the rehabilitation of the wadi banks, removing sediments by cleaning the irrigation canals. Second, as the amount of floodwater was blocked from reaching the downstream users and salt-water intrusion caused the salination of the soil affecting the palm trees, the project will provide the farmers with modified, salt tolerant and drought tolerant plants as one of the climate change mitigation measures. Local community conflict resolution bodies and mechanisms will be established and or enhanced. Cash for Work (CFW) will be used to pay the women and youth workers, women supervisors, and field engineers. To ensure community ownership all engaged in the project will be members of the communities under the supervision of FAO engineers.

- b) **Project result framework**, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.
Outcomes and outputs

Please see Annex B for details.

- c) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.

The project's overall goal is to reduce the degrading relations between community members and the re-emergence of conflicts over water-resources by enabling women and youth, and other marginalized members of conflict affected communities to play an important role in the facilitation of conflict-resolution in a peaceful and inclusive manner (PBF Priority Areas 2 & 3).

The project will focus on addressing the key conflict drivers, which are:

- Tribal and cultural practices that reinforce unfair and unjust distribution of resources
- Absence of safe spaces through which women and youth can collectively discuss, plan and engage in conflict-resolution
- The lack of trust between community members and community leaders or other decision-makers
- The absence of peace-building and social cohesion initiatives

In order for the project to reach this, it will require:

- Engaging community members and all key stakeholders within effective, open and peaceful dialogue
- The establishment of WWUGs that are inclusive of women and youth and are able to establish relations between community members and key stakeholders, facilitate the discussions among them, identify common interests and goals, and assist in the formulation of key water-based management resolutions
- Capacity-building of women and youth in conflict-resolution

Key Beneficiaries:

The project will directly engage community members, leaders, farmers, women and youth of different social status with a particular focus on women and youth.

Assumptions:

- An acceptable portion of the most significant community members (significant to the project's intervention), women, youth, major farmers, smallholders, tribal leaders, religious leaders, representatives of local authorities, and other community members participate in peaceful and positive dialogue.
- The armed conflict does not cause increased displacement within the locations of intervention.
- Conflicts arising from other resource-based competition do not re-emerge
- National Authorities facilitate and allow the project's activities
- The presence of women and youth who are willing to take a positive role and lead these efforts

Project's Theory of Change:

The project aims to create community-led efforts that engage various stakeholders in peaceful conflict-resolution of water-based disputes and to change attitudes and practices towards equitable access to natural resources.

The changes in knowledge and attitudes will lead to changes in practices and perceptions in terms of water-management, conflict-resolution, trust and acceptance of the rights of others. This should lead to changes in community relations since community members will be meeting and engaging in dialogue. The project will seek to establish regulations and understandings between various resource-based conflict parties, and will allow the community members to take a more organized, collective and strategic approach towards the resolution of water-based conflicts.

If water-management bodies (WUAs) that include key stakeholders are formulated and women and youth have a prominent role within those associations, then coherent and organized community-level bodies can play a vital role in the mitigation of a significant portion of the country's resource-based conflicts. If these bodies have an adequate and robust public outreach mechanism then they will play an influential role within their communities.

Moreover, if the capacity of these associations are well-established so as to sustain their presence, then peace-building efforts will be sustained within the areas of intervention. If peace-building efforts are sustained within the areas of intervention and resources are

equitably distributed, then livelihoods, safety and peace will be enhanced and sustained within the areas of intervention.

If water governance and management (irrigation) systems are improved and restored then the likelihood of water, based conflicts emerging will be reduced because livelihood assets will be more equitably shared across all community members and socio-economic groups. Through rehabilitation of water infrastructure via FAO-CFW approach, this builds on this stability to ensure families not only have cash, but also the inputs, assets, training to manage their natural resources, and support their needs to farm, herd, helping them to protect, recover, adapt and secure their livelihoods. This combination of cash and the increase of agriculture production enhances household's food security, nutrition, employment opportunities for women and youth, income generation potential and resilience, while simultaneously increasing social harmony and community peacebuilding. When complemented by community-level projects, community and household's resilience is further enhanced through i) the shared benefits of, and access to, community-managed natural water resource assets, and ii) contributions to social cohesion accrued through collective action, and reinforced community structures. By taking the lead in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, the role of women is strengthened, as agents for social cohesion and positive change.

(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

- d) **Project implementation strategy** – explain **how** the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will implement the proposed project in close partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Project activities will be carried out in close collaboration and coordination with relevant concerned local water authorities mainly Tihama Development Authority. WWUGs will lead the conflict resolution process under direct supervision from the conflict resolution specialist.

A Project Management Unit (PMU), headed by the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) from FAO, will manage the day-to-day operations of the project, with necessary technical expertise contracted externally for specific inputs and for providing on-the-job training to the women's association, water authorities, and other relevant members/staff. The PMU will be responsible for technical inputs to the project, including infrastructure design, bill of quantities, log frame of project activities, supervision, monitoring, and reporting, in close association with members of the field team.

The PMU will provide a national expert for mobilizing farmers. The national expert will cooperate closely with the Women's Association and other subject matter experts. He/she will ensure the quality of this process (issues related to gender and good governance, in particular) and update relevant existing standard operating procedures/manuals. He/she will

also identify training topics relevant to conflict resolution and peace building for the WWUGs.

On-the-job training provided to the WWUGs will be the main training provided by the project. Specific training needs of staff will be assessed with the main stakeholders during the first year of the project and a training plan will be developed within the limits of the budget. The technical expertise required in the project are based on an initial assessment, and will be modified as deemed necessary upon discussions between the PMU and the stakeholders.

Selection of beneficiaries will be done in coordination with WWUGs. Beneficiaries who are the most vulnerable (e.g. women and youth) will be given priority to participate in cash for work activities. As for beneficiaries who will benefit from the fieldwork itself, small farmers or land holders (between 1/3-1/5 acres) will be a priority to receive the services provided by the project in terms of rehabilitation of irrigation canals that service their agriculture water needs. Women and youth will also be a priority to be engaged in CFW modality.

Activities will be applied through bottom-up approach, that is first to carry out the conflict assessment and analysis, identify causes of conflict, stakeholder's self-conflict resolution, identify field intervention, execute the actual work, and all along training on conflict resolution and water governance should be carried out through the project phases. This to ensure time for the WWUG's, stakeholder to reflect on their knowledge gained through training and to ensure that these become societal habits.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) ***Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity.*

FAO will be the convening organization that will coordinate the project activities while IOM will be the international partner organization. FAO also will provide the technical expertise to be led by CTA, including all engineering work, field supervision, procurement, and the cash for work (CFW) modality.

IOM Emergency, Recovery and Transition Project Manager will be responsible for the overall supervision of the activities with IOM's comparative advantage and strength in facilitating community level dispute resolution and fostering social cohesion. In this role, the Project Manager will avail himself of the support the Emergency Recovery and transition officer, cash assistance specialist, gender specialist and of the IOM financial services and logistics support services, through a group of colleagues who will be dedicating an important portion of their time to the implementation of the administrative and financial processes of the activities.

FAO-IOM will carry out their activities in close coordination with the WWUG's and TDA as both are the national co-implementing project partners. Once properly training, their skills will be put to the test in managing the stakeholder meetings, conflict resolution assessments and analysis, and acting as conflict resolution officers. TDA is the government legal body, their role will be to issue the work licensing,

participate in the conflict resolution sessions, take part in the conflict resolution council, and to ensure the work continuity smoothly and remove any jurisdictions obstacles.

- b) ***Project management and coordination*** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**.

This Project will be implemented by the FAO Representation in Sana'a, in coordination with IOM, for which purpose it will establish a small Project Management Unit (PMU), consisting of an international CTA and a national project staff, whom will be assisted by a range of national full- and part-time experts for specific fields plus some general support staff. The cost of the staff will be in cost sharing mechanism. 30% of the budget will be needed as the project contribution. The rest of the staff cost will be charged to other current FAO projects. However, an early discussion with other funding agencies, have showed these agencies interest to farther financially support the project. Should that materialize, some of the staff cost will be charged against the new funding sources.

One of the main duties of the PMU is ensure an effective cooperation by and between the different actors. The FAO office in Sana'a will directly be responsible for procurement and financial administration and day-to-day supervision. The proposed pool of (inter) national experts will assist with the implementation of the Project activities mainly by conducting on-the-job training of the members of the WWUG's, the Government agencies (TDA), and NGO for the purpose of third party monitoring.

The Project will follow a two-way approach: (i) directed to the WWUG's, their mobilization/creation, their empowerment and involvement in negotiation processes, the introduction of the demonstrations, water infrastructure and sustainable, climate mitigation measures; and (ii) to strengthen the capacity of the regulator and services providers here namely TDA. IOM will organize the activities during the start-up phase of the WWUG's and for six months after registering of a WUA's. Staff members of TDA will be actively participating during the mobilization phase and in drafting the Plans.

The Projects' main co-implementers are the WWUG's and TDA. TDA should be able to act as regulatory for the water resources management and to monitor this. Close coordination with the WUA as local water manager is essential. TDA will be the technical secretariat for the wadi Water Management Committees while members of the WWUG's and the wider WUA's can be represented in this committee. Water balance monitoring and management tools will be introduced or further developed to strengthen the monitoring capacity of WUAs and the WWUG's.

The Project has included activities to strengthen the capacity of these institutions whenever considered necessary and the activities will be harmonized with any other existing support. The Project will assist the TDA and the WWUG's to strengthen the water governance.

- c) ***Risk management*** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the

approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
By virtue of their cultural and socio-economic position in the Yemeni society, women and girls are exposed to specific protection problems rendering them less likely to enjoy or participate in communal activities, including peace events and/or exercise their rights i.e. to participation or association, and even earn a living through engagement in livelihoods ventures. Comparatively to boys and men who face significantly less constrictions, and will therefore be more empowered to participate in the project; unfairly.	Medium	High	<p>Conduct of Gender Analysis Matrix at the beginning –and throughout - of the project with an aim of ensuring the project takes deliberate actions to better understand gender dynamics within the project area and can assess the level of exclusion and therefore design culture appropriate implementation approaches that ensure gender mainstreaming at all stages of programming. The gender analysis will be continued throughout the project duration to ensure that any gender dynamic changes are captured and addressed accordingly.</p> <p>The project will engage both male and female local community leaders from the inception phase, particularly during the design of beneficiary selection criteria (targeting), which will ensure that female headed households, women and girls are prioritized to benefit from the project. Gender concerns will also be taken into account during planning, monitoring, reporting and during the conduct of accountability actions.</p> <p>Recruit both male and female project staff towards enhancing participation of both female and male community members in the project. Targeted training for women on their rights, policy formulation, negotiation, dialogue and peace.</p> <p>Targeted training for men in leadership positions on inclusion of gender concerns and voices in the development agenda.</p> <p>Dialogue with local authorities and leadership towards resolving the conflict (FAO/IOM)</p>
Acceptance of the project by the local communities in the targeted areas	Low	High	Engagement of the local communities and tribal leaders from the inception phase in the stakeholders meetings, and

			administrative meetings, As part of the project communication and outreach plan the materials will be distributed among the communities members to make sure that they are well informed(FAO/IOM/Local Authorities)
Further deterioration of the economic and social fabric in Yemen and in the targeted areas	High	Medium	Targeted areas have been selected for this intervention taking into consideration of the relative stability, FAO and IOM will continue monitoring the patterns of the conflict and the economic situation
Security situation deteriorates causing a halt in project operations in target locations/areas.	High	High	Alternative work modalities where staff are allowed to work remotely from home hubs, while coordinating closely (on a remote basis) with local associations to ensure the non-disruption of activities. If the security situation in the target governorates/areas deteriorates, other governorates/locations, with more stable conditions (at the time), may be considered, upon discussion and agreement with the donor.
Threats to staff and operations from state / non-state actors	High	Medium	Dialogue with actors posing threat to mitigate the risk through sharing information on IOM/FAO mandate and projects. Ensure compliance with MOSS for all IOM/FAO facilities, regular review of the physical security status and country security plans, enhance staff awareness on personal security while at work, and ensure movement of international staff is in armored vehicles.
Lack of humanitarian access due to violence, insecurity, lack of fuel and bureaucratic impediments	High	Medium	OCHA established an Access Monitoring Working Group (AMWG) to articulate access constraints and support negotiation processes. IOM and FAO are members of the AMWG and continuously negotiates with national and local leadership to have access and overcome bureaucratic impediments. Continue dialogue with local authorities to ensure access to beneficiaries and operationalization of the business continuity plan to maintain presence in country
Limitations on data collection impacts on the ability/availability of data for assistance.	High	Medium	Continue dialogue with local authorities and leadership to ensure access to locations.
Constrained ability to monitor and evaluate programming due to increased insecurity/violence.	High	Low	IOM/FAO will provide basic training for local associations and beneficiary representatives to support the project in remote monitoring in the event staff

			cannot access project areas.
Programming is not conflict-sensitive and causes unintended negative impact (ensuring doing no harm)	Low	High	A conflict analysis to assess how significant changes can influence programme activity will be conducted before and throughout the project. A high level of flexibility will be maintained to ensure responsiveness of the project to changing local context.
Post Intervention Monitoring (PIM) is hindered by lack of access to project areas	High	Low	IOM/FAO will provide basic training for local associations and beneficiary representatives to support the project in remote monitoring in the event staff cannot access project areas.
Collateral damage	Medium	Medium	MOSS compliance and sharing of IOM/FAO premises facilities with authorities for deconfliction - collateral damage.
Fraud and corruption	Low	Medium	Compliant and feedback mechanism will be included.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

The project will involve an independent civil society group, SAM Organization for Rights and Development (SAM ORD), in the monitoring activities within the targeted areas. This organization was selected based on their experience in conflict resolution, mediation, and most importantly they are accepted by both authorities in Aden and Sana'a. In the past they mediated the release of war prisoners, especially children. As a civil society organization based in Sana'a, they are not party to any conflict as they are residents of Amanat-Al Asimah and are not affiliated to tribal system in Wadi Rima. SAM ORD are UN approved, and registered with OCHA list of civil society organization in Yemen. Civil society organizations in Yemen are doing majority of the work on the ground in Yemen, from distributing water and food to isolated villages to setting up remote clinics. The relationship that these organizations have with the people, commenting on the trust they have been able to establish. Additionally, as these groups have the most access to villages throughout the country, are the strongest resource for information, and hold a unique role of making social change on the ground by improving education and empowering youth and women. The civil organization will conduct surveys required to collect perception data at the project inception phase around community members' attitudes toward women's leadership, toward local tensions around water access and use, and to whom they would turn to help resolve such conflicts.

Meanwhile, the project will establish local monitoring teams in each district. Each team will consist of three members headed by the monitoring/networks responsible member of the WWUG's. The purpose of engaging the women associations in the monitoring process is to give them a chance to be more active in communal affairs in the future. This will also strengthen their confidence in social responsibilities and gain the community trust. The team will be responsible of collecting field data related to the project activities in the field but after completing the on-job training. It is expected that after completing the on-the-job training,

the monitoring teams, will be able to manage local networks located within their boundaries to establish a simple data base for documentary purposes for each of the monitored conflict resolution parameters, and to conduct simple data processing and analyzing for collected data in cooperation with FAO technical team. To achieve those objectives, the following conditions must be met:

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

Training and qualifying the team on the following aspects:

1. Using and maintaining different monitoring methodologies.
2. Type of collected field data and how to be collected properly
3. Electronic and book recording documentation
4. Data summarizing and classifications.
5. Information simplifying and dissemination among beneficiaries within community.
6. Collecting and circulating real field data for long periods among beneficiaries. The collected data will assist in evaluating and understanding the conflict reduction rates, social cohesion building process, water situation changes and its impact in building peace within the targeted communities.

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

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

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

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

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do to try to ensure this support from the start.

The proposed project will employ an exit strategy with strong consideration given to sustain the efforts of the WWUGs, empowering the local water authorities for enforcing regulations, and creating funds for the continual rehabilitation of the irrigation canals as and when necessary beyond the duration of the project. The fees farmers pay as for their membership to the WUA's will generate the funds. Providing comprehensive trainings to the members of these community structures – including on topics such as management, conflict resolution mechanisms, communications, projects identifications, and fund mobilization – will also support sustaining the results of the proposed project. Towards the second half of implementation, transfer of relevant responsibilities from the PMU to WWUGs and local water authorities will be initiated for a smooth transition.

IV. Project budget

Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

*Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.*

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

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

AA Functions

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by

		PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline:

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

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

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline:

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project⁶
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

⁶ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Overall Objective: to empower women, youth and marginalized members to resolve re-emergent conflicts over water resources to reduce the degrading relations between community members and the re-emergence of conflicts over water resources				
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Reduced incidents of water-based conflicts/disputes within targeted communities due to the intervention		Outcome Indicator 1 a % of decrease in incidents of water-based disputes as result of WWUG's mediation Baseline: 0% Target: 50%	-Baseline Report -Records of water-based disputes -Dispute Database -End-line Survey	-Reported by Dec 2019
		Outcome Indicator 1 b % of documented water-based disputes that have been resolved through the WWUG's Mediation Baseline: 0% Target: 60%	-Baseline Report -Records of water-based disputes -Dispute Database -End-line Survey	-Reported by Dec 2019
		Outcome Indicator 1 c % of community members reporting communal peace building acknowledging the	-End-line Survey	-Reported by Dec 2019

		role of WWUG's Baseline: 0% Target: 80%		
Outcome 2: Enhanced WWUG's and community-participation in the resolution of water-based conflicts		Outcome Indicator 2 a % increase of awareness level among women, youth and farmers on risks of land and water conflict Baseline: 0 Target: 60% awareness sessions	- KAP survey. - No. of awareness sessions conducted	- KAP survey report By Dec 2019
		Outcome Indicator 2 b # WWUGs that have been reactivated/created and have an active role in guiding their members through a process of change. Baseline: 0 WWUG's Target: 7 active WWUG's	IPs evaluation report	- Mid-term report by Dec 2019. - Final report by June 2020
		Outcome Indicator 2 c # of Conflict resolution WWUG's led committees created and equipped with skills on how to resolve conflicts	Community facilitation process report	- Report by July 2019

		Baseline: 0 Target: 7		
		Outcome Indicator 2d % of community members who perceive the project's Conflict Resolution Mechanism as effective Baseline: 0% Target: 60%	Baseline Survey End-line Survey	- 1-2 months into the project - Dec 2019
		Outcome Indicator 2 e % of community members who perceive the role of women and youth in conflict resolution as effective Baseline: 0% Target: 60%	Baseline Survey End-line Survey	- 1-2 months into the project - Dec 2019
		Outcome Indicator 2 f % of trained individuals (Women & Youth) who have utilized acquired knowledge and skills in resolving disputes Baseline: 0% Target: 70%	Post-training Survey (3-5 months after the training)	- 3-5 months after the trainings

	Output 1.1 Water conflicts in the targeted areas are identified and reduced List of activities under this Output: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholders meetings to identify conflicts history, consequences 2. In close cooperation with beneficiaries propose and discuss the proper solution, through individuals and group meetings. 3. Formulate the negotiated agreement with the community 	Output Indicator 1.1.1 # of Stakeholders meetings conducted Baseline: 0 Target: 7	Stakeholders meetings Report	- by March 2019
		Output Indicator 1.1.2 #. of consultation meetings conducted to propose, discuss and formulate solutions, discussed and agreed on solution Baseline: 0 Target: 7	Identified conflicts and solution matrix	- 3 cases by June 2019. - 7 cases by Aug 2019
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 # of agreements formulated Baseline: 0 Target: 7	Agreements Docs	- 3 agreements by July 2019. -7 agreements by Sep 2019
	Output 1.2 Reduction of the ‘governance gap’ between the state and customary regulations, including collective responsibility List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 1.2.1 # of documented successful Community Understandings solutions Baseline: 0 Target: 7 contracts signed	-Copies of Understandings	- 3 by Dec 2019 -7 by June 2020

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Downtown meetings on the impact of conflict over water bodies. 2. Key Informant Meetings on the importance of Women's and youth participation: to be held with the influential actors in each area. 3. Support WWUG's to apply good governance practices. 	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of WWUGs who apply good governance practices</p> <p>Baseline: 0 active WWUG's Target: 7 active WWUG's</p>	WWUG assessment	<p>-3 WUAs by Mar 2019 -7 by Jun 2019</p>
	<p>Output 1.3 Establishment of Local Community Conflict Resolution bodies and mechanisms in targeted areas List of activities under this Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation/Reactivation of WUAs. 2. Formulating Conflict Resolution Committees (CRCs) 3. On-going strengthening on WUA operational issue: natural resources manage, conflict resolution process, economic self-reliance 	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 # of WWUGs established Baseline: 0 WWUGs Target: 7 WWUGs established</p>	Project reports	<p>-3 WWUGs by Mar 2019 -7 by Jun 2019</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 # of Conflict Resolution Committees created Baseline: 0 Target: 7</p>	Community facilitation report	<p>-3 WWUGs by Mar 2019 -7 by Jun 2019</p>

	and enhancing social cohesion			
Outcome 3: Enhanced capacity of Women and Youth and engagement in Community-led resolutions		Outcome Indicator 3 b Women and youth are represented in the Board of Directors of the WUA /community organizations Baseline: n.a Target: 30 percent women in Board	Project reports	
	Output 2.1 Capacities of WWUGs to resolve community level conflicts enhanced. And women represented in community conflict resolutions bodies List of activities under this Output: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender analysis Report incl. level of operations, constraints, and challenges 2. Formulation/activation of WWUGs in each WUA 3. Build the capacity of Women on problem analysis and communication skills. 	Output Indicator 2.1.1 The role of women is clear through their participation in the water management Baseline: n.a Target: women roles cross-cutting the WUA activities	WUAs' activities reflects and endorsed by WWUG's	
		Output Indicator 2.1.2 The WUA (women sector) concept is effective and used elsewhere. Baseline: n.a Target: 30 % of WUAs' services delivered through	Objectives are realistic (services delivered through WUAs)	
		Output Indicator 2.1.3 Number of skilled WWUG's in conflict resolution	Per/post training assessment report	- 3 WWUG's trained by Apr 2019. - 7 by July 2019

		Baseline: 0 Target: 7		
	Output 2.2 Increased awareness among community members on the importance of women involvement in local conflict resolutions List of activities under this Output: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness campaign on women role in conflict resolution 2. Disruption of awareness materials. 3. On-going strengthening good governance and gender issues 	Output Indicator 2.2.1 % of water-based conflicts resolved by women Baseline: 0 Target: 7 cases (the involvement of WWUG's in conflict resolution)	Project Report	- 3 cases resolved by WWUG's by Dec 2019 - 7 by June 2020
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 Awareness materials Distributed Baseline: NA Target: 2 types	Communication officer report	- The first batch by June 2019 - The second batch by Feb 2020

	Output 2.3 Women confidence in themselves as effective peace builders is increased List of activities under this Output: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify women community leaders. 2. Conduct women accessibly and empowerment training program. 3. Provide pertaining consolation service through mobile, WhatsApp ... etc. 	Output Indicator 2.3.1 No. of skilled women leaders Baseline: NA Target: 1 women at each WUA	Project progress Reports	- By July 2019
		Output Indicator 2.3.2 Women training program conducted Baseline: n.a Target: 1x7 specialized training	training program Report	Training program conducted by July 2019
Outcome 4: Increased economic and livelihood opportunities contribute to strengthened social cohesion and peace.		Outcome Indicator 4 a # of hectares of land that have been rehabilitated for agricultural purposes Baseline: NA Target: 200 ha	Project Reports	- 100 Ha by Dec 2019 - 200 Ha by Jun 2020
		Outcome Indicator 4 b Number of HH's benefiting of the intervention. Baseline: 0 Target: 350 HH	Project Reports	- 150 HH by Dec 2019. - 350 HH by Jun 2020
				-

	Output 3.1 Wadi Rima banks protection, and irrigation canals are rehabilitated List of activities under this Output: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove sediments and trees out of channels. 2. Rehabilitation of sub-channels' gates. 3. Rehabilitation of Main channels 4. Protecting land from erosion and securing villages behind them by Gabion. 	Output Indicator 3.1.1 No. of cleaned channels Baseline: 0 Target: 9	Field inspections and reports	- 4 by Nov 2019. - 9 by May 2020
		Output Indicator 3.1.2 No. of rehabilitated gates Baseline: 0 Target: 20	Field inspections and reports	- 10 by Dec 2019. - 20 by Jun 2020
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 No. of Main channels rehabilitated Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Field inspections and reports	- 3 by Dec 2019
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 Spate irrigation canals, structures improved and rehabilitated Baseline: 0 Target: 2 sites	Field inspections and reports	- 1 by Nov 2019. - 2 by Jun 2020
	Output 3.2 Climate change mitigation measures are locally identified and introduced List of activities under this Output: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus group discussion to identify the most suitable mitigation measures. 2. Carry out mitigation 	Output Indicator 3.2.1 No. of meeting of climate change mitigation measures Baseline: 0 Target: 7	Meetings minutes	- 7 meeting by Aug 2019
		Output Indicator 3.2.2 covered Area Baseline: NA Target: 100 Ha	Field inspections and reports	- 50 Ha by Dec 2019 - 100 Ha by Jun 2020

	measures such as Forestation and afforestation.			
	Output 3.3 Youth (female and male) have increased economic opportunities for female and male youth are increased, and understanding of sustainable water resource management is improved List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 3.3.1 Projects implemented by local labor (women in supervision activities) Baseline:n.a Target: 7 LoA implemented successfully	-IPs reports. -Project reports	- 3 LoA by Dec 2019. - 7 by Jun 2020
	1. Recruiting cash for work casual labor 2. Identify financial institutions for cash delivery 3. Increase household income through distribution of cash	Output Indicator 3.3.2 No. of HH supported with cash for work activity Baseline: 0 Target: 350	Financial services provider reports	- 150 HH by Dec 2019. - 350 HH by Jun 2020

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	x		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	x		
3. Have project sites been identified?	x		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	x		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	x		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	x		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	x		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	x		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)

Annex D - PBF project budget

Gender Equality Budget	\$	1,296,729.15
% of Budget for Women Empowerment		86%

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

Table 1 - PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity

Budget by recipient organization in USD						
Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	FAO	IOM	Percent of budget for each output reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):	Level of expenditure/ commitments in USD (to provide at time of project progress reporting):	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high TA or travel costs)
OUTCOME 1: Increased irrigation water through reducing conflicts over water resources (lead by WWUGs) promoting peace building among the communities and leading to improved communal livelihoods						
Output 1.1:	Land and water conflicts in the targeted areas are identified and reduced					
Activity 1.1.1:	Led by WWUGs, Stakeholders meetings to identify conflicts history, consequences	5,000	7,500	85%		
Activity 1.1.2:	Led by WWUG's, In close cooperation with beneficiaries propose and discuss the proper solution, through individuals and group meetings.	7,500	-	85%		
Activity 1.1.3:	Led by the WWUG's, Formulate the negotiated agreement with the community	12,000	-	85%		
Output 1.2:	(Under the leadership of WWUG's) Widening 'governance gap' between the state and customary regulations, including collective responsibility and revenge norms, is reduced in the targeted areas					
Activity 1.2.1:	Led by WWUG's, Downtown meetings on the impact of conflict over water bodies.	3,500	-	85%		
Activity 1.2.2:	with WWUG's participations, Key Informant Meetings on the importance of Women's and youth participation	3,500	-	80%		
Activity 1.2.3:	Support WWUG's to apply good governance practices.	10,000	-	100%		
Output 1.3:	Local Community Conflict Resolution bodies and mechanisms in targeted rural communities will be established					
Activity 1.3.1:	Creation/Reactivation of WUAs to include women engagement in the boards of the WUA's.	25,000	-	100%		
Activity 1.3.2:	Formulating Conflict Resolution Committees (CRCs), Women are represented by 50%	3,500	-	100%		

Activity 1.3.3:	On-going strengthening on WUA operational issue: natural resources manage, conflict resolution process, economic self-reliance and enhancing social cohesion. WWUG's to take the lead.	42,350	-	100%	
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 1:		112,350	7,500		

OUTCOME 2: Strengthened gender equality and equity through promoting gender-responsive community reform efforts						
Output 2.1:	WWUGs' inclusion in community conflicts has increased and more women represented in community conflict resolutions					
Activity 2.1.1:	Gender analysis Report incl. level of operations, constraints, and challenges	2,500	2,500	100%		
Activity 2.1.2:	Formulation/activation of WWUGs in each WUA	7,000		100%		
Activity 2.1.3:	Build the capacity of Women on problem analysis and communication skills	17,500		100%		
Output 2.2:	Community awareness of the importance of women involved in local conflict resolutions is increased					
Activity 2.2.1:	Awareness campaign on women role in conflict resolution	5,000		100%		
Activity 2.2.2:	Distribution of awareness materials	20,000		100%		
Activity 2.2.3:	On-going strengthening good governance and gender issues	21,000		100%		
Output 2.3:	Women confidence in themselves as effective peace builders is increased					
Activity 2.3.1:	Identify women community leaders.	2,000		100%		
Activity 2.3.2:	Conduct women accessibly and empowerment training program	10,000		100%		
Activity 2.3.3:	Provide pertaining consolation service through mobile, WhatsApp ... etc.	1,000		100%		
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 2:		86,000	2,500			

OUTCOME 3: Enhanced community confidence promoting social cohesion and increased economic returns and employment opportunities reducing the number of youth considering joining militia/terrorist groups (led by WWUG's)						
Output 3.1:	Wadi banks protection, and irrigation canals are rehabilitated					
Activity 3.1.1:	Remove sediments and trees out of channels	75,000	75,000	100%		
Activity 3.1.2:	Rehabilitation of sub-channels' gates.	60,000		100%		
Activity 3.1.3:	Rehabilitation of Main channels	-	177,290	100%		
Activity 3.1.4:	Protecting land from erosion and securing villages behind them by Gabion	60,000		100%		
Output 3.2:	Climate change mitigation measures are locally identified and introduced (led by WWUG's)					
Activity 3.2.1:	Focus group discussion to identify the most suitable mitigation measures	3,000		100%		
Activity 3.2.2:	Carry out mitigation measures such as Forestation and afforestation	100,000		100%		
Output 3.3:	Youth (female and male) have increased economic opportunities for female and male youth are increased, and understanding of sustainable water resource management is improved					
Activity 3.3.1:	Recruiting cash casual labor	5,360		100%		
Activity 3.3.2:	Identify financial institutions for cash delivery	-		100%		
Activity 3.3.3:	Increase household income through distribution of cash	100,000	100,000	100%		
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 3:		403,360	352,290			
Project personnel costs if not included in activities above		250,000	100,000	75%		
Project operational costs if not included in activities above		12,869	5,000	35%		
Project M&E budget		70,000		100%		
SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		934,579	467,290			
Indirect support costs (7%):		65,421	32,710			
		1,000,000	500,000			
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		1,500,000				

Table 2 - PBF project budget by UN cost category

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency FAO		Amount Recipient Agency IOM		Total tranche 1	Total tranche 2	PROJECT TOTAL
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)			
1. Staff and other personnel	175,000	75,000	70,000	30,000	245,000	105,000	350,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	82,600	35,400	73,981	31,706	156,581	67,106	223,687
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	14,497	6,213	7,000	3,000	21,497	9,213	30,710
4. Contractual services	7,000	3,000	3,500	1,500	10,500	4,500	15,000
5. Travel	20,000	10,000	8,400	3,600	28,400	13,600	42,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	268,100	112,900	127,866	54,800	395,966	167,700	563,666
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	86,008	38,861	36,356	15,581	122,364	54,442	176,806
Sub-Total Project Costs	653,205	281,374	327,103	140,187	980,308	421,561	1,401,869
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	45,724	19,696	22,897	9,813	68,622	29,509	98,131
TOTAL	698,930	301,070	350,000	150,000	1,048,930	451,070	1,500,000