

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE



United Nations
Peacebuilding

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 MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): UNIP/YEM/039/PBF 00113031	
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:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): FAO and IOM. <u>UN</u> List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Government of the Republic of Yemen/Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation/ Agriculture and irrigation (MAI) office and Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), National Water Resources Authority, Hadramout, Women Water Users Groups (WWUG)/(CSO), Hhama Development Authority (HDA)/(Government), Women Water Users Groups (WWUG)/(CSO)	
Expected project commencement date¹: Jan-Nov 2018/9 Project duration in months:² 48/24 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Hadramout Governorate/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 XXXX: \$ XXXXXX Total: \$1,500,000 <small>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PRSO'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.</small>	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Contribution to staff costs from other	

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

projects Project <u>Wadi Rima</u>			
PBF 1st tranche: Recipient: \$ FAO: \$ 698,929,930 IOM: \$ 350,000 Total: \$ 1,048,930	PBF 2nd tranche*: XXXX: \$ FAO: \$ 301,070 IOM: \$ 150,000 Total: \$ 451,070	PBF 3rd tranche*: XXXX: \$ XXXXXX XXXX: \$ XXXXXX XXXX: \$ XXXXXX Total:	__ tranche XXXX: \$ XXXXXX XXXX: \$ XXXXXX XXXX: \$ XXXXXX Total:
Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/innovative:			
<p> This project will contribute to the mitigation of water-based conflicts that have affected agriculture in Wadi Hadramout Wadi-Rima in Hadramout Hadaidah Governorate. Farming communities (men, women, and youth) around Wadi Hadramout Wadi Rima 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 Hadramout Rima, which have experienced the greater impact of salinization. It is hoped that this project will work as a catalyst to address similar water allocation-based conflicts in wadis-other valleys 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 resorted 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> In addition, the 2008 Yemen flash floods, which were caused by the 2008 Yemen Cyclone, struck the governorates of Hadramout and Al-Mahra after 30 hours resulted in total rainfall of almost 91 mm caused destruction and damage of public infrastructures such as roads, electricity network, water supplies, and others. Wadi Hadramout region was the worst affected by the cyclone, which has sustained 67.5% of the total damage and losses (WB, et al., 2009). However, many tributary Wadis in Wadi Hadramout such as Wadi Idem, Wadi Doan, Wadi Alain, Wadi Sar, Wadi Shaheer etc, were damaged by their water diversion structures, lashing of agricultural lands and crops, uprooting of palm trees and damaged of public infrastructures such as roads, electricity network, water supplies and destroying of mud buildings. </p>			

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PRSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

A consultation process with Environment Protection Authority and National Water Resources Authority within the Ministry of Water and Environment and Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in Hadramout took place in September 2019 in order to develop the project's framework and ensure that it reflects the current situation on the ground.

This consultation revealed that due to water overexploitation and mismanagement, lands along Wadi Hadramout are becoming less fertile, while climate change creates more flooding and other natural disasters. The water catchment system in the valley is damaged and land plots suffer damage from the recurrent floods. Due to neglected water infrastructure, farmers resort to finding their own short-term solutions, such as digging their own wells, which in the long-run result in further water and land degradation as well as conflict. New wells often interfere with other existing wells causing tensions among water users. Villages also compete for water resources, with some villages diverting water and preventing other villages from accessing it. Along with these emergent conflicts, authorities also noted long-term, entrenched water conflicts rooted in history and tribal relations. Authorities also noted the lack of interventions to address these issues, as there is a limited number of humanitarian and development actors working in Hadramout compared to many other governorates in Yemen.

Authorities in Hadramout are very welcoming of an intervention to address water conflict and improve access to water and recognize the importance of a community-based approach. There is also a strong potential in Wadi Hadramout to build on past achievements. Through a World Bank-funded intervention in 2009, male and female water user associations were created in Wadi Hadramout to support local water and agriculture sector management. Due to lack of resources and capacity, the associations are not currently active, but there is local acceptance of this grassroots, participatory approach to water management. Furthermore, there is significant potential for women's empowerment activities, as women in Hadramout are active in local agriculture and have a large stake in reducing conflicts and improving access to water. In terms of risks, since the needs in Wadi Hadramout are high, the demand for interventions is likely higher than the project can support. Nonetheless, Wadi Hadramout offers a stable context where the project can make a sustainable impact on communities. 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 Rima-Hodaidah. These were conducted through field visits and consultations with local stakeholders. 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 Rima management has endorsed the project document and will take effective part in the project implementation.

Project Gender Marker score: 3³

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

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)

Project Risk Marker score: 2⁴

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 mitigation⁵

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:

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

That-through This project would contribute to the achievement of indicators 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size – 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status – 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.

Goal 6. Availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. That-through The project would contribute to the achievement of indicators 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time – 6.4.2 Level of water stress; freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. That-through Contribute The project would contribute to the achievement of Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. That-through The project would contribute to the achievement of target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters

If applicable, National Strategic Goal to which the project contributes:

Pillar 1 of the draft “Yemen Plan of Action for Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods (2018-2020)”:

Emergency support to the most vulnerable rural and peri-urban households.

CPF Priority Area No. 3: development and conservation of natural resources and their sustainable management and efficient utilization.

Gender-Equality, Sustainable Communities, Climate Action, Peace and Justice, Zero-Hunger

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>Type of submission:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): 6 months, 30 November 2020</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <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> <p><u>The location of implementation of the project needs to change for due to security and access reasons. Changing the location of implementation and that this affects also the timing of the project, therefore, for a 6-month extension is proposed, but that does not affect outcomes or budget. The project's overall outcomes and budget will remain the same.</u></p> <p><i>FAO and IOM propose to change the location of the Water for Peace project in Yemen: Strengthening the Role of Women in Water Conflict Resolution and Climate Change Mitigation project, due to security restrictions in the implementation of project activities in Wadi Remaa—the initially proposed site. These restrictions came to light during the process of obtaining approval from authorities to implement activities in Hudaydah, as well as during the detailed analyses (conducted during the project inception period).</i></p> <p><i>From the start of the project, the project team conducted a series of preparatory activities to ensure a context-specific intervention and understanding of all risks. These included conducting a site assessment in Wadi Remaa, conflict-sensitive context analysis, gender assessment as well as stakeholder sensitization and mobilization. The project team conducted a series of meetings with national and local officials, including the National Authority for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (NAMCHA) and the Tihama Development Authority (TDA), to introduce the project and gain their buy-in. This included an inception meeting, joint site assessment with the TDA and a facilitator's workshop for the TDA to build the agency's capacity as a key project partner. However, as per a directive from NAMCHA, the work could not start until NAMCHA authorized the project. The authorization, which was requested in January 2019, was</i></p>
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	<p><i>rejected in July 2019, because of the heightened security risks in Wadi Remaa area. The authorities requested FAO and IOM to move the project location.</i></p> <p><i>Wadi Remaa is located in the battle-torn Hudaydah governorate. The target project location is approximately 15 kilometers from the battle lines, which remain fluid and unpredictable. While the ceasefire agreement, signed on 13 December 2018, raised hopes for the relative peace in the area, it did not hold up to expectations. Conflict flared almost on a monthly basis in 2019. In addition to the authorities' restriction to implement the project in Wadi Remaa, the project context analysis noted serious risks associated with working in this area. According to the findings of the analysis, the conflict situation in Hudaydah, particularly in Wadi Remaa area, continues to be highly volatile and has the risk of directly affecting the project location through conflict spillover and access restrictions to militarily sensitive areas. Additionally, the operational context in Hudaydah, particularly Wadi Reema, is highly militarized and increased control over the area has been placed by security actors. Thus, the implementation of the project under these circumstances would interfere with the project approach of working through civilian and community-based networks.</i></p> <p><i>In view of the contextual similarities between the two locations, project activities will not be reprogrammed. However, due to the need to conduct new inception period activities (i.e. assessments, site selection, stakeholder mobilization, and community sensitization), FAO and IOM expect to formally request a no-cost extension for a period of six months. As a result of the challenges detailed above, the project has not progressed beyond inception period activities (the financial burn rate remains at 7 percent); therefore, while a project extension will be requested, no additional funding against this project will be required.</i></p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁶ <i>Name of Representative</i> Dr. Hussein Gaidan <i>Signature</i> [Redacted] <i>Name of Agency</i> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) <i>Date & Seal</i> [Redacted]</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> [Redacted] <i>Signature</i> [Redacted] <i>Name of Agency</i> International Organization for Migration (IOM) <i>Date & Seal</i> 28 Oct 14</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities <i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Title</i> <i>Date & Seal</i> [Redacted]</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team <i>Name of Representative</i> Lise Grande <i>Signature</i> <i>Title</i> The Resident Coordinator of the UN in Yemen (RC) <i>Date & Seal</i> [Redacted]</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) <i>Name of Representative</i> [Redacted] <i>Signature</i> <i>Title</i> Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office <i>Date & Seal</i> 20/11/2019</p>

⁶ 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.*

More than four years of armed conflict in Yemen has inflicted acute humanitarian needs on the civilian population. Over twenty million individuals (76% of total) are in need of humanitarian assistance, including 11 million children. At least 20 million individuals (80% of total) are food insecure, including over 2.1 million children suffering from severe acute malnutrition. Within this context, damage to Yemen's water infrastructure and, particularly, its agricultural sector has been immense. As of mid-2018, the total cost was estimated to exceed USD 26 billion or more than half of Yemen's pre-conflict GDP. Agricultural production, already constrained by climate changes, scarce water availability and economic underdevelopment, has declined rapidly, resulting in decreased food availability throughout the country. Widespread displacement, damage to livelihoods and increased food prices compound the limited food availability, leaving a majority of families unable to meet their minimum caloric and nutritional needs.

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.

While emergency humanitarian assistance continues to remain vital in responding to the population's food needs, so addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity will be impossible without direct support to Yemen's agriculture sector, which aims at improving the quantity and the quality of agriculture products. Rehabilitation of land, critical water infrastructure, improvement of seed quality and availability, as well as farmers' technical skills, will be critical to improving farmer's self-reliance.

The limited and poorly managed water resources, combined with climate change, limited availability of food and the necessity of increased agriculture production are resulting in an intensification of disputes between tribes and villages over the control of natural resources.

Conflicts and natural disasters severely constrain the agriculture income, driving farmers, particularly young men, to search for more remunerative sources of income. The war economy represents for many rural youths a profitable opportunity, and many fighters are recruited from among farmers and agricultural workers (daily workers) who lost their livelihoods or who are unable to earn sufficient income to sustain their families. In some cases, they are recruited by terrorist organizations such as Al Qaida and ISIS.

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 meet to resolve the conflict. If the conflict is simple both sheiks decide on the 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 the 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 is linked to water shortages and exacerbated by this underlying issue. The control, provision, and weaponization of water further enflame 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, Local Water Authorities) 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.

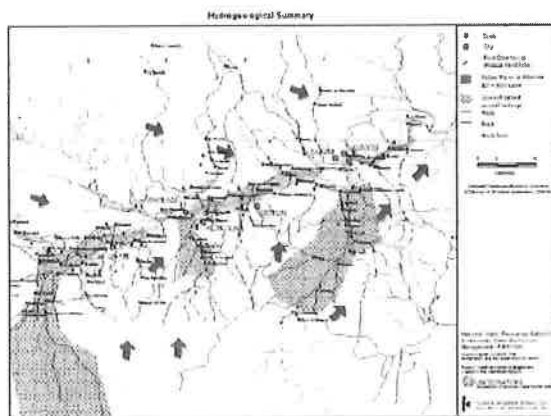
Wadi Hadramaut is a deep valley incised into the Jol Plateau in southern Yemen. The valley, which runs west-east for 100 km, is approximately 300 m deep and up to 5 km wide. A number of tributary wadis drain the plateau, most significantly from the wetter, southern side. The plateau varies in elevation from approximately 960 meters above sea level (masl) rising to 1500 m at the watershed between Wadi Hadramaut and the Indian Ocean.

The general geology of the Wadi Hadramaut region is a series of thick flat-lying sedimentary units that have been deeply eroded into a complex pattern of wadis and mesas. The tops of the mesas from the Jol Plateau.

The valley walls are formed by sub-vertical walls of Umm er Radhuma limestones above scree-covered steep walls of outcropping sandstone and presumably Sharwayn marl, although this has not been identified in the outcrops. In the valley, the layers above the Mukalla sandstone

have been removed by erosion, but the valley is backfilled by a limestone conglomerate, overlain by Quaternary alluvium.

The irrigation establishments are clearly visible and spread over an area of several square miles in the south Al-Mashha. They continue for several miles to the north. The remains appear in the form of hills covered by stones of different sizes spread on the wadi bed and include ruins of falls, openings of drains and remains of main and branch canals. All of these are above the present level of the surface by more than one meter. It is also noteworthy that there are works of clay linking the irrigation establishments.



Damoon and Khedoon are two main branched canals which get their water from Alhajjareen canal from Doan spate-major canal- those canals have damaged in the beginning part because their sides are earthy, so the spate turn back to spate bed, and it has caused death of palms trees since 2008 as farmers couldn't fix that damage which they called Almaksar. Image 1 After this catastrophe 431,8019 hectares became unfarmed since 2006.

Women and youth represent 60% of the agriculture workforce. 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 conflicts has increased the number of female-headed households.

Overall, lands are becoming less fertile, while climate change creates more flooding/natural disasters. Water becoming more and more saltier, less and less suitable for agriculture. Water system to catch water is now damaged.

As lands are becoming less fertile, people start neglecting their land. Landowners still asking the same amount of money from the farmers, but the work is becoming increasingly difficult. Farmers asking for more water points. Landowners lack funding and can't provide them.

Land plots damaged by floods – issues of demarcation.

Example of Tarim – water project in 1991 – providing clean water to irrigate crops. Land culture expanded, more connections to the water network, people started mixing clean water with wastewater. Eventually shortage of clean water – now 100% wastewater. By the time the government went into the picture, they were forcing people to continue using wastewater, as this was the only way to prevent overflow in the city. Later on, the study was done – water contaminated, too salty. People continue using wastewater, but a complaint. The representatives went last week and were threatened by the local authorities who didn't want them to raise awareness on this issue with farmers.

Originally there was an authority in charge of traditional water infrastructure, plus a lot of sub-structures. But after issues related to floods, etc..., authorities kind of gave up.

Lately, because no intervention – farmers find their own solution – farmers dig their own wells, which is an issue as this should be coordinated for communal solutions. New wells interfere with other existing wells. They're not dug deep which creates issues with the water table. Farmers don't have money to dig better wells. Sometimes one village has good access and is preventing others from accessing water.

Building on FAO's recent experience in resolving the 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-makers 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 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.

The project will collaborate with the following national partners: (i) national institutions for water and agriculture such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI) and Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) principally in the irrigation sector, extension services and water authorities; (ii) WUAs; and (iii) NGOs and the private sector. Capacity development is a strategic enabler of project and impact, ensuring that the communities will ultimately benefit from the tools developed across the project. The capacity development program will be through pilot demonstration sites that will generate lessons, good practices, and learning materials. Then, successful pilots will be replicated and out-scaled in other areas. These pilots will address both rain-fed and irrigated systems.

The following table presents a stakeholder analysis, which illustrates the power and influence that different stakeholders have on the project and the likely impact that the project will have on them. The intention is to elevate and empower those on whom the project will have the greatest impact whilst managing and engaging constructively with those of low impact but high levels of influence.

Table - Stakeholder Analysis and Management Matrix

<u>Stakeholder</u>	<u>Perspective and Influence</u>	<u>Impact/ Interest</u>	<u>Power/ Influence</u>	<u>What do we need from them?</u>	<u>Perceived Attitudes/Risks</u>	<u>Stakeholder Management Strategy</u>
Water User Associations + and Women Water User Groups (WUA and WWUG) + NGOs	Local associations working in integrated water resource management projects and who serve as community representatives in all water-related matters and implementation of the ten-year strategic plans of the societies and executive plans	High	High	<p>Commitment to support the implementation of project activities</p> <p>Maintaining a neutral and unbiased stance in beneficiaries selection</p> <p>They act as a link between the women of the neighborhood and the committee/women's advisor.</p> <p>They focus on solving issues concerning women, children, and vulnerable people, organizing traditional events, supervision of children and participating in the distribution of social support.</p> <p>Sustaining the project's activities</p> <p>Adhering to the project's guidelines</p>	<p>The 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>Inactivity of the association</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>

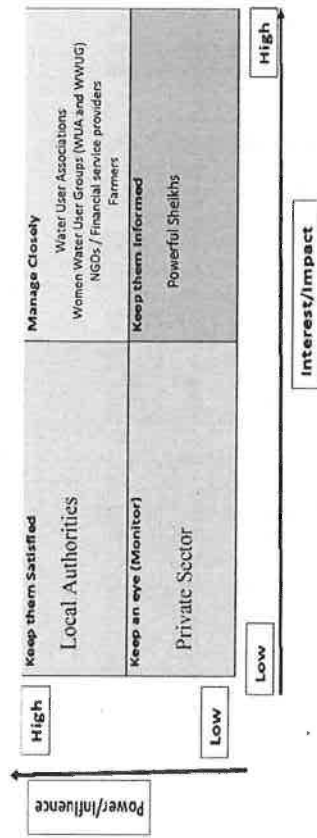
Stakeholder	Perspective and Influence	Impact/ Interest	Power/ Influence	What do we need from them?	Perceived Attitudes/Risks	Stakeholder Management Strategy
				Ensuring representation of women and youth Ensure sustainability after project activities		
Female WUA members	Women are the main actors in agriculture and are integral to the production side, though have been less involved in marketing and processing. The planned establishment of Water Users Associations (WUAs) with a women's quota, recognizes the higher number of FHH in the targeted area while affording a community role in the management of irrigation water. It is also acknowledged that women have a particular role in the resolution of local disputes. Indirectly, women have separate networks than men, discuss community issues and are able to access the wives of prominent decision-makers who are able to make a change and resolve disputes. Directly, women who are "literate and active in the community" could actively participate in WUA decision- making processes, making a	High	High	Play an influential role within integrated water resources management Facilitate dialogue between various partners Ensure sustainability after project activities Responsibilities of women regarding the water metering, tariffs and services will be stipulated in their contracts with the targeted areas. play a role in the Program by building the capacity of local women to monitor sub-project impacts.	Social barriers by some male members Cultural barriers and hesitation to participate in some of the activities Interest in livelihood and sources of income	Selling a specific ratio of WUA board members that must be comprised of women Hiring female field staff to engage actively with women Training targeted female beneficiaries on water management and improved agriculture practices Adapting project activities so as to respect cultural aspects within local communities Involved in informing women about official

<u>Stakeholder</u>	<u>Perspective and Influence</u>	<u>Impact/ Interest</u>	<u>Power/ Influence</u>	<u>What do we need from them?</u>	<u>Perceived Attitudes/Risks</u>	<u>Stakeholder Management Strategy</u>
	<p>change at the local institutional level.</p> <p>Women are culturally afforded protection from any physical violence or intimidation, which is also a contributing factor to their role in the project. This particular protection or status has not been undermined by the ongoing conflict.</p> <p>Pivotal beneficiaries and influential members within VUJAs. Influence and flexibility in the facilitation of the project's activities</p>					<p>notices and information.</p> <p>Senior women counselors/ female assistants to women's advisor. Senior women counselors are selected by the households of the territory together with the mahalla committee from those local women who are the most respected, active and educated.</p>

<u>Stakeholder</u>	<u>Perspective and Influence</u>	<u>Impact/ Interest</u>	<u>Power/ Influence</u>	<u>What do we need from them?</u>	<u>Perceived Attitudes/Risks</u>	<u>Stakeholder Management Strategy</u>
Youth WUA members	Youth have few economic or livelihood options beyond labor and local trading concerns that are family-owned. However, the absence of livelihood opportunities increases the likelihood of recruitment into armed groups. Traditionally outside patriarchal decision-making institutions, engaging youth in cash activities and in the management of water would likely reduce a sense of marginalization.	High	High	Take a leading role along with other WUA members to roll out the project's activities. Responsibilities of youth regarding the water metering, tariffs and services will be stimulated in their contracts with the targeted areas. play a role in the Program by building the capacity of local youth to monitor sub-project impacts.	Lack of interest in the project. Inability to be engaged due to suppression by older individuals within the community. Engagement in other activities such as engaging in armed conflict. They don't have sufficient experience in water resources management and monitoring.	Setting a specific ratio of WUA board members that must be comprised of youth. The training targeted youth beneficiaries on integrated water resources management and improved agriculture practices. Providing youth with livelihood support through hiring them as casual labor within the project and cash for work activities.
	Pivotal beneficiaries with the capacity and capability to set in motion the project's activities on the field.					
Farmers	Direct beneficiaries of the project through cash for work interventions and the rehabilitation of water infrastructure.	High	High	Commitment to follow through the project's activities. Adhering to the project's guidelines. Active participation within WUAs.	Lack of interest in the project by some farmers. The dominance of large-scale farmers and resistance to change. Lack of trust and	Active engagement in the project's activities. Appointing farmers in the board of the WUAs. Ensuring that both small- and large-scale farmers are part of the WUAs.

<u>Stakeholder</u>	<u>Perspective and Influence</u>	<u>Impact/ Interest</u>	<u>Power/ Influence</u>	<u>What do we need from them?</u>	<u>Perceived Attitudes/Risks</u>	<u>Stakeholder Management Strategy</u>
				Provision of feedback	confidence in WUAs Lack of commitment to operation and maintenance of water harvesting facilities after project completion	The training targeted farmers beneficiaries on integrated water resources management, improved agriculture practices and operation and maintenance of water harvesting facilities.
Powerful sheikhs	Believe that they have the right to control natural resources as part of their status (self-interest and afraid to lose power) Ignorance of technical solutions and believe that the current system is the only way Ignorance of technical solutions and believe that the current system is the only way	High	High	Play an influential role in water resources management Facilitate dialogue between various parties Take a leading role along with other WUA members to roll out the project's activities	Have control/influence over the local community Can halt project activities	Involve sheikhs in consultative committees. Empower WUAs from local communities. Engage local committees and higher authorities Provide the same benefits to sheikhs through the project through the provision of advanced technology in order to gain their acceptance/buy-in Raise awareness among sheikhs and other community members of the

<u>Stakeholder</u>	<u>Perspective and Influence</u>	<u>Impact/ Interest</u>	<u>Power/ Influence</u>	<u>What do we need from them?</u>	<u>Perceived Attitudes/Risks</u>	<u>Stakeholder Management Strategy</u>
						benefits of new technologies. Work with local leaders/sheikhs to explain the project to the communities
Private sector enterprises and businesses	In the project, there is a range of privately owned businesses that rely on a regular supply of good quality agriculture productions for their activities and products. The private sector will be positively impacted by the Program and improved water management will directly contribute to the growth and improved profitability of these businesses.	High	High	Provide facilities for farmers to purchase water-use upgrading methods (modern irrigation systems, solar power pumps) Play an influential role in water resources management	Provide poor quality materials Lack of interest in the project Lack of trust and confidence in WUAs	Raise awareness among private sector members of the benefits of new technologies. Regular meetings to ensure they are updated and well-informed of the project's activities



- 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.

To ensure local ownership, the FAO-IOM project team consulted stakeholders and the Environment Protection Authority and National Water Resources Authority within the Ministry of Water and Environment in Hadramout on the need for such initiative and discussed the location of most needed assistance. Based on this early consultation, Wadi Hadramout, 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. Environment Protection Authority and National Water Resources Authority within the Ministry of Water and Environment in Hadramout along with the stakeholders had made a commitment to cooperate with the project team to reach tangible results 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 a focus on the leadership of the WWUCs to have the right to exercise control over the water resources available and the benefits created.

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 a 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-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 (HDA) 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-salt~~-tolerant and drought-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-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 the 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 the 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 is 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 the 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 Hama 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~~ is based on an initial assessment, and will be modified as deemed necessary upon discussions between the PMU and the stakeholders.

~~Selection~~ The 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 the 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 a 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, stakeholders 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 ~~an~~ 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 ~~and in~~ facilitating ~~community-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 ~~local water authorities~~, 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. ~~local water authorities~~ ~~TTA~~ 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-cost~~ sharing mechanism. 30% of the budget will be needed as the project contribution. The rest of the staff costs will be charged to other current FAO projects. However, an early discussion with other funding agencies, have ~~showed~~ ~~shown~~ these agencies' interest to farther financially support the project. Should that materialize, some of the staff costs will be charged against the new funding sources.

One of the main duties of the PMU is ~~ensure~~ ~~ensuring~~ 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 ~~(TTA)~~, 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~~ ~~for~~ a WUA's. Staff members of ~~TTA~~ Local Water Authorities will be actively participating during the mobilization phase and in drafting the Plans.

The Projects' main co-implementers are the WWUG's and Local Water Authorities (LWA). Local Water Authorities (LWA) should be able to act as regulatory for the water resources management and to monitor this. Close coordination with the WUA as a local water manager is essential. Local Water Authorities (LWA) 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 UWAs 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 Local Water Authorities (LWA) and the WWUG's to strengthen the water governance.

Risk management matrix

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				Targeted training for men in leadership positions on the inclusion of gender concerns and voices in the development agenda. Dialogue with local authorities and leadership towards resolving the conflict (FAO/IOM)
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 stakeholder's 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: The 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 the dialogue with local authorities to ensure access to beneficiaries and operationalization of the business continuity plan to maintain a presence in the country.
Limitations on data collection impacts on the ability/availability of data for assistance.	High	Medium		Continue the 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 the responsiveness of the project to changing the 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 a party to any conflict as they are residents of Amanat-Al Asimah and are not affiliated to the tribal system in Wadi Hadramout Rima. SAM ORD are UN approved, and registered with OCHA list of civil society organizations in Yemen. Civil society organizations in Yemen are doing the 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 the 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 the 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 on 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~~ are 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 ~~the~~ 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 ~~us~~ for their membership to the WUA's will generate the funds. Providing comprehensive ~~trainings~~ pieces of training 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-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 close a project, each RUNO must refund the 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 2019 15 June 2020	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 2019	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	4 December N/A	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.

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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 2019 15 June 2020	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 2019	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	4 December N/A	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 project⁷
- 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 MPTFO for the PBF grant.

⁷ 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 the decrease in incidents of water-based disputes as a result of WWUG's mediation Baseline: 0% Target: 50%	Baseline Report Records of water-based disputes Dispute Database End-line Survey	Reported by Dec June 2019/2020
		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 June 2020/Dec 2019
		Outcome Indicator 1 c % of community members reporting communal peace building acknowledging the role of WWUG's Baseline: 0% Target: 80%	End-line Survey	Reported by June 2020/Dec 2019
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 June 2020/report By Dec 2019
		Outcome Indicator 2 b # WWUGs that have been reactivated/created and have an active role in guiding their	IPs evaluation report	- Mid-term report by June 2020/Dec 2019.

		members through a process of change. Baseline: 0 WWUG's Target: 7 active WWUG's		- Final The final report by June Nov 2020
		Outcome Indicator 2 c # of Conflict resolution WWUG's led committees created and equipped with skills on how to resolve conflicts Baseline: 0 Target: 7	Community facilitation process report	- Report by June 2020 July qa2019
		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 - June 2020 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 - June 2020 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:	Output Indicator 1.1.1 # of Stakeholders meetings conducted Baseline: 0 Target: 7	Stakeholders meetings Report	- by March 2019 2020

	<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 1.1.2 #. of consultation meetings conducted to propose, discuss and formulate solutions, discussed and agreed on the solution Baseline: 0 Target: 7	Identified conflicts and solution matrix	- 3 cases by June 20192020. - 7 cases by Aug 20192020
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 # of agreements formulated Baseline: 0 Target: 7	Agreements Docs	- 3 agreements by July 20192020. - 7 agreements by Sep 20192020
	Output 1.2 Reduction of the 'governance gap' between the state and customary regulations, including collective responsibility List of activities under this Output: <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. 	Output Indicator 1.2.1 # of documented successful Community Understandings solutions Baseline: 0 Target: 7 contracts signed	-Copies of Understandings	- 3 by June 2020Dec-2019 - 7 by June-Nov 2020
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of WWUGs who apply good governance practices Baseline: 0 active WWUG's Target: 7 active WWUG's	WWUG assessment	-3 WUAs by Mar 20192020 -7 by Jun 20192020
	Output 1.3 Establishment of Local Community Conflict Resolution bodies and mechanisms in targeted areas List of activities under this Output: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation/Reactivation of WUAs. 	Output Indicator 1.3.1 # of WWUGs established Baseline: 0 WWUGs Target: 7 WWUGs established	Project reports	-3 WWUGs by Mar 20192020 -7 by Jun 20192020
		Output Indicator 1.3.2	Community facilitation report	-3 WWUGs by Mar 20192020

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Formulating Conflict Resolution Committees (CRCs) 3. On-going strengthening on WUA operational issue: natural resources manage, conflict resolution process, economic self-reliance and enhancing social cohesion 	# of Conflict Resolution Committees created Baseline: 0 Target: 7		-7 by Jun 2019/2020
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 of women in Board	Project reports	
	Output 2.1 Capacities of WWUGs to resolve community community-level conflicts enhanced. And women represented in community conflict resolutions bodies List of activities under this Output: <ul 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 Baseline: 0 Target: 7	Per/post--post-training assessment report	- 3 WWUG's trained by Apr 2019/2020, - 7 by July 2019/2020

	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 <u>June 2020</u> - 7 by <u>June Nov 2020</u>
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 Awareness materials Distributed Baseline: NA Target: 2 types	Communication officer report	- The first batch by <u>June 2019</u> - The second batch by <u>Feb Sep 2020</u>
	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 <u>women-woman</u> at each WUA	Project progress <u>Progress Reports</u>	- By <u>July 2019</u>
		Output Indicator 2.3.2 Women- <u>The women</u> training program conducted Baseline: n.a Target: 1x7 specialized training	training program Report	<u>The training</u> program conducted by <u>July 2019</u>
	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 <u>Dec Jun 2019</u> - 200 Ha by <u>Jun Nov 2020</u>
		Outcome Indicator 4 b Number- <u>The number of</u> HH's benefiting <u>of-from</u> the intervention. Baseline: 0	Project Reports	- 150 HH by <u>Dec Jun 2019</u> - 350 HH by <u>Jun Nov 2020</u>

		Target: 350 HH		
	Output 3.1 Wadi Hadramout Rima banks protection and irrigation canals are rehabilitated List of activities under this Output: 1. Remove sediments and trees out of channels. 2. Rehabilitation of sub-channels' gates. 3. Rehabilitation of Main channels 4. Protecting the 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-Feb 2019/2020. - 9 by May 2020
		Output Indicator 3.1.2 No. of rehabilitated gates Baseline: 0 Target: 20	Field inspections and reports	- 10 by Dec-Jun 2019/2020. - 20 by Jan-Nov 2020
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 No. of Main channels rehabilitated Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Field inspections and reports	- 3 by Dec-Jun 2019/2020
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 Spate irrigation canals, structures improved and rehabilitated Baseline: 0 Target: 2 sites	Field inspections and reports	- 1 by Nov-Feb 2019/2020. - 2 by Jan-Nov 2020
	Output 3.2 Climate change mitigation measures are locally identified and introduced List of activities under this Output: 1. Focus group discussion to identify the most suitable mitigation measures. 2. Carry out mitigation measures such as Forestation and afforestation.	Output Indicator 3.2.1 No. of a meeting of climate change mitigation measures Baseline: 0 Target: 7	Meetings minutes	- 7 meeting by Aug-May 2019/2020
		Output Indicator 3.2.2 covered Area Baseline: NA Target: 100 Ha	Field inspections and reports	- 50 Ha by Dec-Jun 2019/2020 - 100 Ha by Jan-Nov 2020
	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: 1. Recruiting cash for work casual labor	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-Jun 2019/2020. - 7 by Jan-Nov 2020
		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-Jun 2019/2020. - 350 HH by Jan-Nov 2020

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Identify financial institutions for cash delivery 3. Increase household income through the distribution of cash 			
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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 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 I

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Request for Location Change of 'Water for Peace in Yemen: Strengthening the Role of Women in Water Conflict Resolution and Climate Change Mitigation' Project

FAO and IOM propose to change the location of the *Water for Peace in Yemen: Strengthening the Role of Women in Water Conflict Resolution and Climate Change Mitigation* project, due to security restrictions in the implementation of project activities in Wadi Remaa—the initially proposed site. These restrictions came to light during the process of obtaining approval from authorities to implement activities in Hudaydah, as well as during the detailed analyses (conducted during the project inception period).

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From the start of the project, the project team conducted a series of preparatory activities to ensure a context-specific intervention and understanding of all risks. These included conducting a site assessment in Wadi Remaa, conflict sensitive context analysis, gender assessment as well as stakeholder sensitization and mobilization. The project team conducted a series of meetings with national and local officials, including the National Authority for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (NAMCHA) and the Ihama Development Authority (IDA), to introduce the project and gain buy-in. This included an inception meeting, joint site assessment with the IDA and a facilitator's workshop for the IDA to build the agency's capacity as a key project partner. However, as per a directive from NAMCHA, the work could not start until NAMCHA authorized the project. The authorization, which was requested in January 2019, was rejected in July 2019, because of the heightened security risks in Wadi Remaa area. The authorities requested FAO and IOM to move the project location.

Wadi Remaa is located in the battle torn Hudaydah governorate. The target project location is approximately 15 kilometers from the battle lines, which remain fluid and unpredictable. While the ceasefire agreement, signed on 13 December 2018, raised hopes for relative peace in the area, it did not hold up to expectations. Conflict flared almost on a monthly basis in 2019. In addition to the authorities' restriction to implement the project in Wadi Remaa, the project context analysis noted serious risks associated with working in this area. According to the findings of the analysis, the conflict situation in Hudaydah, particularly in Wadi Remaa area, continues to be highly volatile and has the risk of directly affecting the project location through conflict spillover and access restrictions to militarily sensitive areas. Additionally, the operational context in Hudaydah, particularly Wadi Reema, is highly militarized and increased control over the area has been placed by security actors. Thus, the implementation of the project under these circumstances would interfere with the project approach of working through civilian and community-based networks.

To determine a new potential site for the project, FAO and IOM looked into needs along other major valleys in Yemen, to explore locations where there are high needs and where opportunities exist to work with local authorities and communities in support of the project objectives. FAO and IOM propose to change project locations to Wadi Hadhramout, which is similar in context to Wadi Remaa and where water infrastructure has been neglected as a result of the conflict, and resource and water conflict is on the rise. The security context in Wadi Hadhramout is comparatively stable and will enable an impactful intervention.

Consultations with the Environment Protection Authority and National Water Resources Authority within the Ministry of Water and Environment in Hadhramout revealed that due to water overexploitation and mismanagement, lands along Wadi Hadhramout are becoming less fertile, while climate change creates more flooding and other natural disasters. The water catchment system in the valley is damaged and land plots suffer damage from the recurrent floods. Due to neglected water infrastructure, farmers resort to finding their own short-term solutions, such as digging their own wells, which in the long-run result in further water and land degradation as well as conflict. New wells often interfere with other existing wells causing tensions among water users. Villages also compete for water resources, with some villages diverting water and preventing other villages from accessing it. Along with these emergent conflicts, authorities also noted long-term, entrenched water conflicts rooted in history and tribal relations. Authorities also noted the lack of interventions to address these issues, as there is a limited number of humanitarian and development actors working in Hadhramout compared to many other governorates in Yemen.

Authorities in Hadhramout are very welcoming of an intervention to address water conflict and improve access to water, and recognize the importance of a community-based approach. There is also a strong potential in Wadi Hadhramout to build on past achievements. Through a World Bank-funded intervention in 2009, male and female water user associations were created in Wadi Hadhramout to support local water and agriculture sector management. Due to lack of resources and capacity, the associations are not currently active, but there is local acceptance to this grassroots, participatory approach to water management. Further, there is significant potential for women empowerment activities, as women in Hadhramout are active in local agriculture, and have a large stake in reducing conflicts and improving access to water. In terms of risks, since the needs in Wadi Hadhramout are high, the demand for interventions is likely higher than the project can support. Nonetheless, Wadi Hadhramout offers a stable context where the project can make a sustainable impact on communities.

In view of the contextual similarities between the two locations, project activities will not be reprogrammed. However, due to the need to conduct new inception period activities (i.e. assessments, site selection, stakeholder mobilization and community sensitization), FAO and IOM expect to formally request a no-cost extension for a period of eight months. As a result of the challenges detailed above, the project has not progressed beyond inception period activities (the financial burn rate remains at 7 per cent); therefore, while a project extension will be requested, no additional funding against this project will be required.