



This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the special measure in favour of Yemen for "resilience" for year 2018 part 1 and for year 2019 part 1

Action Document for

Supporting Resilient Livelihoods for Food and Nutrition Security in Yemen

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Supporting Resilient Livelihoods for Food and Nutrition Security in Yemen CRIS N° MIDEAST/2018/40734 & MIDEAST/2019/41456	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Middle East, Republic of Yemen. Resilience interventions will indicatively target four governorates: Hodeida, Hajjah, Lahj and Abyan. The selected districts for resilience interventions will be specified at a later stage according to vulnerability, poverty, food insecurity, donor coordination and accessibility. The Food and Nutrition Security Information System will cover all governorates.	
3. Programming document	No programming document / Special measure	
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Resilience Food and Nutrition Security	DEV. Aid: YES
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 41,800,000.00 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 41,000,000.00. The contribution is for an amount of EUR 6,000,000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2018 and for an amount of EUR 35,000,000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2019, subject to the availability of appropriations following the adoption of the relevant budget. This action is co-financed in joint co-financing by the four Participating UN organisations for an indicative amount of USD 1,000,000.00	
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation	Project modality	

modality(ies)	Indirect management Delegation agreement with international organisations			
7 a) DAC code(s)	Main DAC codes: 43040 Rural development; 52010 Food security; 12240 Basic nutrition (Household food security)			
b) Main Delivery Channel	41000 Delegation agreements with United Nations agencies (UNDP - 41114, FAO - 41301, WFP - 41140, ILO - 41302)			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Aid to environment	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	Human social economic development, Food and nutrition.		
10. SDGs	Main SDG Goal: Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Secondary SDG Goal: Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.			

SUMMARY

The main objective of the proposed programme "*Supporting Resilient Livelihoods for Food and Nutrition Security in Yemen*" is to contribute to sustained improvements in food and nutrition security, reduced vulnerability and strengthened resilience capacity of crisis-affected communities in Yemen through creation of sustainable livelihoods and access to basic services.

The specific objective of the programme are (i) to increase the capacity of crisis-affected communities to manage local risks and shocks and improve their resilience, and (ii) to consolidate the national Food Security Information System. The programme will be implemented in four vulnerable governorates Hajjah, Hodeida, Lahji and Abyan regarding

resilience interventions. The Food and Nutrition Security and Information System component will cover the whole country (with upscaling of eight additional governorates: Amran, Rhaimah, Al-Mahweet; Marib, Al-jawf, Al-Mahra, Soqatra and Sana'a Governorate)

The following results are expected to be achieved: (1) Community livelihoods and productive assets are improved to strengthen resilience; (2) Vulnerable communities benefit from solar energy for sustainable livelihoods opportunities and enhanced social service delivery; (3) Communities and local authorities have enhanced capacities to respond to conflict and gender sensitive community priority needs; (4) The Food and Nutrition Security Information System is consolidated and national technical and institutional capacities strengthened.

The programme interventions on resilience will target the most vulnerable crisis-affected groups such as women, the unemployed, youth, the Muhamasheen, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and stressed host communities, using inclusive, participatory and conflict-sensitive tools to mobilise and engage them in the proposed activities. Active partnerships with local authorities, the private sector, communities, the Social Fund for Development (SFD) and NGOs will be sought for the successful implementation of the programme. Regarding the Food and Nutrition Security Information System (FNSIS), the data collection at governorate level is designed to improve analysis and better understanding of key food insecurity and malnutrition drivers as well as better coordinated multi-partner's interventions in Yemen.

1. CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

The on-going conflict in Yemen continues to claim lives, destroy livelihood opportunities, heighten social and economic insecurity and endanger the already vulnerable in society, including women and young people. It is also having serious impacts on food imports, transportation networks and market supply, and consequently on the price of imported and locally-produced food commodities.

Today, Yemen is facing an unprecedented humanitarian, political and development crisis which stems from consistent instability and conflict. As of 15 October 2017, health facilities reported 8,757 conflict related deaths and over 50,610 injuries and over 3 million displaced. As assessed by the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for 2018, published in December 2017, Yemen now suffers from the world's largest man-made food security crisis. An estimated 22.2 million people in Yemen need some kind of humanitarian and/or protection assistance, including 11.3 million who are in acute need – an increase of more than one million people since June 2017. An estimated 17.8 million are food insecure, and 16.4 million lack access to adequate healthcare. Around 16 million people lack access to safe water and sanitation, resulting in 1.8 million children and 1.1 million pregnant and lactating women being acutely malnourished. 400,000 children under five face heightened risk of mortality due to being severely acutely malnourished and there are currently 900,000 suspected cases of cholera (40 % being children) As the HNO puts it 'Millions of Yemenis are at great risk of death, as they face the threat of conflict, famine, cholera and economic decline'.. It is estimated that, of these, 7 million in 7 governorates are understood to be severely food insecure (IPC-4 Classification).

The economy has been collapsing since the conflict escalated. Imports (frequently blocked in ports) and internal movement of goods have become more difficult and costlier. Private companies have significantly reduced their operations, which resulted in layoffs of around 55 % of the workforce. “The agriculture and fishery sectors, which employed more than 54 % of the rural workforce and was the main source of income for 73 % of the population prior to the escalation of conflict has been severely impacted. Consequently, the livelihoods of 1.7 million rural households engaged in crop and livestock production has been seriously compromised. An estimated 8.4 million affected people require livelihood assistance.” (Source: HNO 2018)

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

The proposed programme interventions are aligned with the policy of the Government of Yemen and the EU framework on resilience building of the vulnerable communities. The Government of Yemen had placed resilience and food security very high on its agenda with a number of appropriate policies and strategies in place (National Agriculture Sector Strategy, National Food Security Strategy, National Strategy for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency). The lack of resources and collapse of institutions due to the conflict have prevented any progress in their implementation.

EU Policy Framework

Resilience: in June 2017, the EU published, a **Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: A Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's external action**¹. It recognises the need to move away from crisis containment to a more structural, long-term, non-linear approach to vulnerabilities, with an emphasis on anticipation, prevention and preparedness. The EU's resilience approach expands to address state, societal and community resilience. As underscored by Commissioner Mimica in his address to the Scaling Up Nutrition Lead Group meeting at UN General Assembly (September 2017), the EU's strategic focus on resilience necessitates "a more joined up and nutrition sensitive approach to development and humanitarian assistance" with "nutrition as the engine that will drive our success across the entire Sustainable Development Agenda".

Humanitarian-Development nexus: In May 2016 the World Humanitarian Summit established a clear consensus that responses to crises of such magnitude require highly effective cooperation between humanitarian and development actors. As recently highlighted by the EU Director General for International Cooperation and Development, "Strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus is critical in the fragile context". This is one key aspect 'of the broader concept of resilience that the EU is set to promote in 2017 through the joint COM/HR Communication'². Yemen is specifically highlighted as presenting a context where LRRD⁴ is paramount since "there is a need to address short, medium and long term needs in a jointly analysed and planned manner followed by well-coordinated and conflict / post conflict delivery in the field". Commission services, namely the Directorate-General for

¹ JOIN(2017) 21 of 7.6.2017.

² 20 January 2017, Note from the Director-General on the 'New Approach to Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD)

International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) will increase cooperation in Yemen in line with the Council Conclusions on “Operationalising the Humanitarian-Development Nexus”³ of 19 May 2017. Efforts will be made in particular in conducting joint analysis to select the districts/areas of intervention and ensuring coordination between ECHO and DEVCO interventions while enhancing capacity of the national/local actors. This project will allow DEVCO and ECHO to develop a basis for humanitarian and development planning and programming, and explore the feasibility of a Joint Humanitarian and Development Framework (JHDF) including potential EU Member States.

The EU has adopted **Council Conclusions on Yemen in June 2018**⁴, which put particular emphasis on the situation of vulnerable groups, women and children particularly affected by the on-going hostilities and the humanitarian crisis. The Council Conclusions declare the willingness of the EU and Member States to step up development assistance to promote stability and prosperity in Yemen. While a peaceful political end to the current conflict is yet to be achieved, the EU is through its development cooperation is determined to sustain the resilience capacities of local communities to weather the crisis.

1.1.2 Stakeholders’ analysis

The key identified stakeholders of the initiative are:

Community Development Committees and Village Cooperative Councils: Community elected representatives and community level bodies.

Water Management Committees and Insider Mediators: Responsible for the management and the smooth running of water and sanitation services, and for mediating through peaceful conflicts resolution mechanisms at community level.

Community Women Groups: Promote women’s social inclusion in decision-making, economic activity, agriculture and livestock activities, access to services and human rights.

Marginalised Groups: Muhamasheen, returnees and Internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Village Agricultural Producers’ Groups (VAPG’s): Groups of small farmers establishing primary networks to act as a focal points to facilitate the different activities at village level.

Water Use Associations (WUAs): Group of farmers supervising the main activities related to water and irrigation at the community level.

NGOs: Implementing partners and facilitators of the programme.

Business Community: Local private sector can play a key role in the revitalisation and recovery of the local economy.

Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation: Will play an active role in monitoring and evaluation.

³ <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/24010/nexus-st09383en17.pdf>.

⁴ <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2018/06/25/yemen-council-adopts-conclusions/>.

Social Fund for Development (SFD): Mandated to achieve and align its programmes with the goals of national social and economic development plans for poverty reduction and has a nationwide presence to implement community-based cash-for-work programmes and support to community-based organisations (VCCs). SFD will be a project's partner to implement the support to the local authority and community-based institutions.

Local authorities: District councils and administrative units including the executive office at Governorate and district levels. They develop and implement **district economic and social development plans** that have a direct impact on the service delivery and social protection.

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation: Through the Agricultural Offices in the targeted governorates and Tehama Development Authority, the Ministry is responsible for agriculture development and improve the food security in the country. The Ministry has a large network of technicians and extension agents across the country.

Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Throughout its nation-wide network of vocational training centers, it can assist all training-related activities under the programme, namely the improvement of vocational skills and other life skills.

1.1.3 Problem Analysis

Conflict and vulnerability: Even before the conflict escalated in March 2015 the country faced enormous levels of humanitarian needs, with 15.9 million people requiring humanitarian or protection assistance in late 2014. These needs stemmed from years of poverty, under-development, environmental decline, intermittent conflict, and a weak rule of law – including widespread violations of human rights. Since the escalation of the conflict, government authorities estimate that gross domestic product (GDP) per capita has contracted by about 35 % and that inflation has risen by 30 %. The impact has squeezed the coping mechanisms of vulnerable families even further, leaving more people in need of humanitarian assistance.

Loss of livelihoods and increased unemployment rate: The widespread conflict has impacted both urban and rural livelihoods. Over 78 % of households are in a worse economic situation compared to the pre-crisis period: 2.5 million people have lost their income (IDPs, social welfare fund suspended in the last two years ago, folding of private companies), unpaid government salaries for delivery of key services (i.e. health, education, water etc.). An estimated 8 million Yemenis have lost their livelihoods.

Increased Food Insecurity and Malnutrition: An estimated 17 million people, which is equivalent to 60 % of the total Yemeni population, are food insecure. According to the latest available Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Report, cultivated area and production decreased by 38 % in 2016 compared to the pre-crisis period, affecting food availability and household stocks. Based on the results of the Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA-2017), up to 1.5 million households engaged in agriculture now lack access to critical agricultural inputs (including seeds, fertiliser, fuel for irrigation) and are in urgent need of emergency agricultural support. Similarly, the majority of fishermen lost

their fishing assets such as boats, nets and fishing gear and essential fishing infrastructure has been damaged⁵.

Higher Vulnerability of Women and Youth: Youth and women are disproportionately affected by the crisis. Many young men are joining armed groups to secure a source of income in the absence of employment. Women and girls – who, in normal times, bear the burden of running the households and are exposed to different forms of gender-based violence (GBV) – become more vulnerable during conflicts. They are more exposed to malnutrition due to limited access to resources, and are compelled to work extra to increase their income or improve their access to services.

High Internal Displacement: According to the Task Force on Population Movement's 16th report, since March 2015, a total of 3,052,116 individuals have experienced displacement due to either conflict or natural disasters in Yemen. An estimated 88.5 % of IDPs are now displaced for one year or more. This exerts a continued and a prolonged burden on hosting families and the wider community.

Collapse of Basic Services and the Capacity of Local Institutions: "Conflict, displacement, and economic decline are placing immense pressure on essential basic services and are accelerating the collapse of the institutions that provide them. The public budget deficit has led to a discontinuation of the provision of operating costs for basic social service facilities. There have been major irregularities and disruptions in payment of public sector salaries since August 2016" – HNO 2018. Only 50 % of health facilities are still functioning, and even these face severe shortages in medicines, equipment, and staff. "This sets a potentially problematic precedent by stretching scarce humanitarian resources beyond their mandate and into the public sector to compensate for the failing social services" (HNO 2018). Access to safe water has become a major challenge and the lack of proper sanitation has increased the risk of communicable diseases.

Lack of Access to Energy: The energy sector experienced damage levels of more than 50 % and in turn affected the health services, education, employment, water, solid waste management and private sectors as well as vulnerable households, women and the poor. Moreover, the rates of using fuelwood have increased rapidly causing negative environmental impacts. 80 % of households reported that the lack of sustainable energy is affecting home-run businesses. 50 % of the health facilities lack reliable energy sources, affecting health service delivery, especially vaccinations. In addition, 74 % of the education facilities lack energy sources. Without access to reliable energy sources, women and girls spend most of their day performing basic subsistence tasks which constrain them from accessing employment, educational and livelihood opportunities.

Lack of institutional capacity of the national Food and Nutrition Security System (FNSIS) in planning and coordination for a better prevention of food insecurity and response to food crisis. There is a need to assist the Government efforts to strengthen the national FNSIS in order to facilitate a decision-making process based on relevant analysis and allowing better planning, coordination and interventions.

⁵ Yemen Food Security Information (FSIS) March 2017.

1.1.4 Priority Areas for Support

As described, a complex set of drivers underpins food insecurity, loss of livelihoods, vulnerability to shocks and displacement in the targeted geographical areas. To contribute to address the above problems and vulnerabilities, the priority areas of the intervention are (i) strengthening community livelihoods and productive asset for resilience building (ii) improving access to solar energy for vulnerable households, basic services and communities' productive assets (iii) improving the capacity of community-based and local authorities for resilience building, (iv) consolidating the FNSIS for better action.

2. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Limited capacity, legitimacy and functionality at central level (Sana'a and Aden)	M	Use Direct Implementation Modality and work more closely with the local authorities at the district and community levels. Regularly communicate with the national authorities and maintain impartiality.
Ongoing protracted conflict, insecurity and sporadic restrictions of movements	H	Undertake regular security assessments and continuous monitoring of security conditions for remedial actions as needed. Capacity-building of local staff and Yemeni NGOs to ensure continuation of project implementation if no international staff allowed on the ground.
Corruption and fraud may affect some of the activities, at local level.	M	Increased monitoring by third party contracted by the EU. Ad-hoc field visits by EU local staff.
Lack of financial resources of local authorities and civil servants	L	Capacity development of local authorities to support local level resource mobilisation and in-kind contribution. Conduct implementation at the community level, managed and monitored by the community members with limited involvement of government authorities and financial resources
Hodeida port blockade	M	In the event of the closure of the Hodeida port, necessary equipment and materials will be shipped through any available southern port. Flexibility is embedded in the project to face increased operational costs, additional security measures and logistical challenges.
Economic and financial collapse, which may include currency	H	Assess feasibility of using alternative financial providers. Minimise financial requirements of the project to few weeks and prepare and implement proper projection of financial requirements; review feasibility of providing in-

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
devaluation, hyperinflation, diminishing of foreign reserves, rupture of imports and restrictions in the banking system.		kinds for the cash for work. Minimise heavy investments
Lack of access to critical agricultural inputs	H	Minimise the misuse of the inputs through the value-chain development. Build the capacity of farmers on the best agricultural practices and use of local and alternative resources
<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of the overall conflict does not worsen security extensively, therefore, the majority of the targeted areas remain accessible; • Community decision-making and implementation mechanisms are still operating; • The parties to the conflict are supportive of this project in both regions; • The current liquidity challenges and lack of salary for civil servants are improved or stayed at the manageable level. • The port of Hodeida remains open for supplied of basic livelihood needs of households by traders and imports of key solar equipment. 		

3. LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

3.1.1 Building up resilience of crisis affected communities

Based on the previous experience of the Enhancing Rural Resilience in Yemen project (ERRY), and in particular on consultations with the key stakeholders as well as the ERRY Mid-Term Review (MTR), the interventions under ERRY related to strengthening livelihoods opportunities and community assets and enhancing the local capacities are perceived as highly relevant and critical.

The proposed joint programme will be implemented on the one side by a consortium under the lead of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), including the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP), and by the FAO on a separate strand of activities. A comprehensive, integrated approach to address a broad range of interconnected issues will be ensured. The joint-delivery approach under the ERRY project already demonstrated that the programme’s results can be achieved within a short time, maximising impact and creating synergies. Key lessons from the MTR to enhance the synergies among agencies in the proposed programme are summarised as below:

- **Geographical areas:** While the needs may be equally pressing in many other governorates, it is important, as underlined by the MTR, for reasons of impact and sustainability, to retain the current geographical focus. All four ERRY covered

governorates are among the seven governorates out of the 22 in IPC phase 4 (emergency) food insecurity situation⁶. Most districts in these governorates also fall in the food insecurity emergency IPC phase 4. Currently, ERRY is only targeting a very small fraction of the target districts population (18 districts out of 83 in the 4 governorates and 63 000 indirect beneficiaries) population in food insecurity crisis or emergency situation. Expansion can include other districts in the same governorates, and/or new communities, or new beneficiaries.

ERRY has established good working relationships with the local authorities, communities, IPs, security apparatus that will be an added-value when the proposed programme expands its activities to other districts. Moreover, the four current governorates are relatively accessible in terms of infrastructure and security conditions compared to other governorates with similar needs.

- Increased synergy between implementing partners The four UN agencies will increase synergies within the technical components: the solar component provides services to dairy product processing groups of FAO's agriculture, UNDP and WFP's livelihoods components; ILO provides skills and entrepreneurship training provided to all livelihoods interventions; UNDP provides post cash for work support, and ILO support the creation of sustainable livelihoods opportunities.

The key to achieve community resilience is through strengthening VCCs capacities to prepare resilience plan, mobilise resources and implement self-help initiatives. All agencies' interventions will be implemented through VCC for synergies and contribute to the implementation of the community resilience plan and self-help initiatives

- Livelihood stabilisation and community assets rehabilitation for resilience building: Lessons learnt show that the conflict has an enormously destructive impact on individuals and communities' livelihoods. People cannot simply wait for humanitarian assistance for which there is no guarantee but adopt varied positive or negative livelihood strategies to survive. It is critical to find ways of supporting these strategies before households are depleted of their assets. Stabilisation of livelihoods is a prerequisite to resilience-building to guarantee immediate cash and income-generation opportunities and contribute to assets rehabilitation and building at the community level. This was confirmed by the ERRY MTR which showed that the programme's livelihoods and economic empowerment activities, especially those focused on rehabilitating communal assets, had the most notable impacts on household's and communities' capacity to manage the ongoing shock.

- Strengthening the capacity of Local and Community Institutions: The community coping and self-help mechanisms and social networks need to be strengthened to effectively respond and address shocks and risks. Communities and institutions need to be supported to be able to effectively identify the priority areas of support best suited to their needs and in the planning for the related responses leveraging the available local resources and identifying gaps. The MTR showed, indeed, that VCCs and their capacity-building constitute a power tool to leverage synergies, to effectively reach vulnerable groups and to optimise impacts.

⁶ IPC Report, March 2017.

- **Increased Women Participation and Economic Empowerment:** One of the key lessons learned is that women participation in social cohesion and conflict resolution as insider mediators have contributed significantly in addressing resource-based conflicts. In addition, skills development, dairy product processing and small business support provided to women groups have led to considerable improvements in food and nutrition security and income for households. Economic empowerment of vulnerable women and women-headed households enable women to have a constructive role in building the community and household resilience. Economically-empowered women are also less vulnerable to risks of violence, abuse and exploitation. The positive change in the gender roles will facilitate engagement of women in the establishment and management of micro-businesses in relevant business lines which were previously perceived as male-dominated.

3.1.2 Integrated Information Systems

The EU support to the FSIS began in 2013 with FAO as implementing partner, and was extended within a component of the " Enhancement of Food Security and Resilient Livelihoods Programme" (CRIS 382-388). Under the previous FNSIS support programme, FAO in conjunction with the Food Security Technical Secretariat of the Ministry of Planning developed a comprehensive inter-sectoral framework and system at national and targeted governorate level for assessing and mapping stakeholder's capacity in handling Food security and nutrition information.

A protracted crisis like Yemen imposes specific challenges due to lack of access to collect data, logistical constraints, active conflict to gather timely and updated data and lack of financial resources and trained personnel. Despite the prevailing challenges, the programme registered notable impact in promoting responsibility on the part of government staff, creating a sense of ownership of programme activities and results.

This new phase of support aims at laying a strong foundation for long-term solution, as it is vital to establish a coordinated information system under the partnership and leadership of the national and governorate level structures wherever possible to allow evidence-based humanitarian assistance as well as food security decision-making and policy formulation. The data collection at governorate level is designed to improve analysis and better understanding of key food insecurity drivers as well as better coordinated multi-partner's interventions in Yemen.

3.2 Complementarity, Synergy and Donor Coordination

The proposed joint-programme will complement the ongoing **UNDP and World Bank "Emergency Crisis Response Project (ECRP)** which is implemented by SFD and PWP (Public Works Programme) by coordinating the target areas for interventions. Both will complement each other to contribute to common objectives of livelihoods stabilisation, community assets rehabilitation and support to agriculture-based SMEs, including farmers, fishermen, and livestock producers, and strengthening local capacities for service delivery. The **present project** will closely coordinate with SFD on the implementation of the labour-intensive cash for work activities, to avoid any overlap in the targeting of beneficiaries and ensure that the interventions are spread out to benefit more people in needs.

The present Programme will complement **the EU-funded FAO project of “Enhancement of Food Security and Resilient Livelihoods Programme (EFRLP)”** through its short-term emergency employment cash for work interventions and small enterprise recovery which is not included in the FAO project. EFRLP is operating in 5 governorates (Shabwah, Abyan, Sa'ada, Sanaa and Hodeida). Both projects have agricultural value chain development components. Both projects will closely coordinate to avoid any overlap, especially in governorates where they intervene (Hodeida and Abyan).

It will also complement the **EU-funded Social Protection for Community Resilience Project of UNDP (SPCR)** which targets priority areas for both famine and cholera prevention. The health facilities' rehabilitation support under the SPCR will also complement and enhance the interventions under the proposed project, especially in facilitating access to critical health care necessary for the vulnerable population in the target areas

Commission services (DEVCO-ECHO) coordination: In addition to monthly coordination meetings, a reinforced mechanism is planned for the project implementation. In the first place the selection of areas as well as the targeting of the beneficiaries for resilience interventions will be done in close collaboration. ECHO will be associated with actions involving local authorities for the purpose of increasing coherence, as well as for regular monitoring. Moreover, ECHO will be a member of the Project Steering Committee and will participate to the strategic guidance of the project implementation.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

The following cross-cutting issues have been identified:

Social cohesion: Will be streamlined and strengthened through addressing conflict drivers at the community level, enhancing inclusion, fair community resource allocation and sense of belonging via participatory mechanisms of Community Development Committees and similar structures.

Gender Equality: Programme activities will ensure contribution to strengthening women empowerment and inclusion at all stages of implementation considering the social and cultural barriers women face in Yemen. The programme will promote women economic empowerment and develop a programme-specific Gender Strategy as per the MTR recommendation.

Optimal Nutrition Impact: While the proposed programme does not include nutrition specific components such as treatment of acute malnutrition, a focus on nutrition resilience and Humanitarian-Development nexus necessitates that a nutrition-sensitive approach be integrated across all components. In turn this will require a strategy to ensure optimal outcomes, as well as the incorporation of key SMART nutrition-related indicators.

Environment and Social: Any cash for work activity that would involve rehabilitation or construction of assets will entail an environmental and social impact assessment. Environmental and Social Safeguard guidelines will be prepared and implemented. The introduction and expansion of solar energy will also mitigate the negative impacts of the crisis on the environment given the high fuel dependency and the increased use of wood and charcoal by families. The different interventions of the

agricultural value-chain agriculture will be conceived to minimise the misuse of chemicals which will reduce the negative impacts on the environment. Moreover access to water being an important source of conflict in rural areas, any project activities will be identified through the local communities to positively contribute to social cohesion and resolve conflict around water.

Conflict Sensitivity: Measures will be taken to avoid aggravating the existing conflict or creating additional sources of tension. Insider Mediators will also provide advice on other conflict drivers at the community level.

Sustainability of Results: Resilience building aims to strengthen capacities and assets that enable communities, households and individuals to manage and sustain their livelihoods and developmental activities beyond the programme. By working with local and community institutions in civil society and private sector that can contribute to the objectives of the programme, it will strive to create a support network of institutions that communities can continue to access beyond the programme.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/Results

The overall objective of the programme is to improve food and nutrition security, reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience capacity of crisis-affected communities in Yemen

The specific objectives of the programme are (i) to strengthen management by crisis affected communities of local risks and shocks (ii) to consolidate the national FNSIS.

This programme is relevant for the Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily SDG Goal 2: End Hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. It promotes also progress towards Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. The expected results are:

Expected Result 1. Community livelihoods and productive assets are improved to strengthen resilience

Expected Result 2. Vulnerable communities benefit from solar energy for sustainable livelihoods opportunities and enhanced social service delivery.

Expected Result 3: Communities and local authorities have enhanced capacities to respond to conflict and gender sensitive priority needs

Expected Result 4. Early warning system established and Government technical capacity strengthened to enhance evidence-based decision making on food security.

4.2 Activities

Under expected Result 1. Community livelihoods and productive assets are improved to strengthen resilience. The main indicative activities are:

- Support of farmers and women headed households to improve sorghum, millet, tomato, dairy products and selected value chains.

- Provision of veterinary services, development of feed resources capacity building to farmers
- Training of farmers and farmer associations on entrepreneurship skills
- Provide training to women engaged in rural agriculture on business development services, marketing skills, saving schemes, diversification of livelihoods.
- Provide labour intensive emergency employment for vulnerable households and individuals.
- Design and implement labour intensive Cash for Work identifying key community assets and social services for rehabilitation and engage and select beneficiaries.
- Strengthen training for the trainers and train business advisors in agricultural businesses, and in the viable businesses identified through the local market assessments
- Provide life skills and business development and vocational training in identified viable businesses and support business development (top up grant) and recovery.
- Provide competency-based technical skills training to cash-for-work beneficiaries interested in wage employment.
- Develop the capacity of the private sector through training and follow up support on how to develop and implement participatory local economic Support establishment of local small and medium size enterprise (SME) networks and capacity-building.

Under expected Result 2. Vulnerable communities benefit from solar energy.

The main indicative activities are:

- Development of technical specifications and procurement of solar equipment
- Install solar energy systems for social services for improved services
- Install solar energy for vulnerable households
- Install solar energy systems for productive assets and community production facilities.
- Develop competency-based curricula based on the new and emerging youth and women-friendly solar technology occupations.
- Provide vocational solar skills training to technicians (women and youth)
- Promote solar micro business and business connection and networking among rural and urban dealers' communities.

Under expected Result 3: Communities and local authorities have enhanced capacities to respond to conflict and gender sensitive priority needs. The main indicative activities are:

- Establish or revive Water User Associations (WUA)

- Insider Mediators (IM) recruited and trained based on specific criteria and vetted.
- Production of conflict analysis and conflict scans.
- Establishment of community committees and facilitation of community dialogues around priority conflicts by IMs with participation of communities
- Capacity building of partners on gender, conflict sensitive approach and social cohesion
- Establish/operationalise Village Cooperative Councils (VCC) through training and technical support
- Develop community resilience plans based on conflict scans and prioritisation for gender and conflict sensitive community initiatives
- Provide block grant based on community compact for 248 priority community initiative identified under Community Resilience Plans
- Conduct public service damage assessment by citizen and a develop citizen monitoring system.
- (Re) activate District Management Teams to restore minimum public service delivery
- Provide necessary technical capacity building support to local authorities for planning and implementation of the recovery plans
- Develop conflict and gender sensitive district recovery plans with monitoring framework and implement priority interventions

Under expected Result 4. Early warning system established and Government technical capacity strengthened to enhance evidence-based decision making on food security. The main indicative activities are:

- Conduct an in-depth assessment (CNA) and organise validation workshop of the existing food security and nutrition-related institutions and policies
- Establish Governorate Focal Units (GFUs) and Food Security Committees (FSC) at newly selected governorates and develop coordination mechanisms with all stakeholders.
- Establish effective mechanisms to ensure the integration, linkages and coordination of food and nutrition security monitoring and reporting systems at all levels (national and governorate levels)
- Prepare (regular and ad-hoc) briefs, updates, and bulletins on market price, food and nutrition security, policy briefs documents including IPC analyses every six months.
- Conduct/participate in food security and nutrition assessments, surveys, studies and analyses to inform decision making
- Establish coordination and collaboration mechanisms among stakeholders related to collection, analysis and sharing of metrological data and strengthen the capacity of the EWS in the FSTS and related stakeholders institutions.
- Organise trainings to improve capacity within the sector ministries.

- Support different type of assessments to enhance evidence-based decision making in Animal Health Epidemiology Surveillance and forecasts for farmers, Livelihood profiling, Market assessment and mapping and National level Agriculture Production Assessment
- Strengthen relevant institutions capacity to plan, review, formulate, and monitor sector policies, strategies and activities.
- Conduct awareness campaigns and visibility action to keep stakeholders informed at national level, including donors, Non State actors and private sector.

4.3 Intervention logic

The basic hypothesis of the project is that providing livelihood opportunities at individual or community level and restoring access to basic services will enhance the resilience and self-reliance of the population. It should help to prevent vulnerable households from developing negative coping strategies and remaining dependant of humanitarian assistance. This will be done through the support to agricultural value chains, development of solar energy for community priorities, improvement of access to basic services, cash for work activities and promotion of water management among other. Globally, it will improve the food security and nutrition status of the targeted population. In addition, the consolidation of the FNSIS will enable all humanitarian and development partners as well as government and local authorities and institutions to better design food and nutrition policies as well as respond appropriately to the food and nutrition crisis.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is **60 months** from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3 Implementation modalities

Both in indirect and direct management, the Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures affecting the respective countries of operation⁷.

⁷ https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/restrictive_measures-2017-04-26-clean.pdf.

5.3.1 Indirect management with international organisations.

The present project will be implemented under two contracts with international organisations. The first component (Resilience component: Results 1, 2 and 3) will be implemented by a consortium with UNDP, WFP, FAO and ILO. The second component (Food and Nutrition Security Information System (FNSIS): Result 4) will be implemented by FAO only. One contract for both components is not possible as FAO, having unique expertise for the implementation of the FNSIS will take full charge of this component and requires the full 7 % of indirect costs.

5.3.1.1 Indirect management with UNDP

A part of this action (Expected Results 1, 2 and 3) may be implemented in indirect management with UNDP.

This implementation entails to increase the capacity of crisis affected communities to manage local risks and shocks and improve their resilience. This implementation is justified because of the specific technical expertise and implementing capacity (also in fragile context) of UNDP.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: to strengthen resilience by improving Community livelihoods and productive assets; to support vulnerable communities to benefit from solar energy for sustainable livelihoods opportunities and enhanced social service delivery; to enhance capacities of Communities and local authorities to respond to conflict and gender sensitive priorities needs.

The entrusted entity intends to sub-delegate to WFP, FAO and ILO as described under 4.2. Appropriate provisions will be included in the delegation agreement.

If negotiations with the above-mentioned entrusted entity fail, that part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with FAO. The implementation by this alternative entrusted entity would be justified because FAO has been a partner in ERRY since 2016 and has the overall knowledge of the programme, as well as being an implementing partner in major EU funded projects in Yemen in the field of resilience and food security. The tasks entrusted to FAO include the activities in the field of resilience included under Expected Results 1, 2 and 3.

5.3.1.2 Indirect management with FAO

A part of this action (Expected Result 4) may be implemented in indirect management with FAO.

This implementation entails to consolidate the national Food and Nutrition Security Information System. This implementation is justified because of FAO's specific technical expertise in supporting governments in building Food Information Security systems as well as their implementing capacity in Yemen.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: to consolidate an Inclusive Food Security and Nutrition Information system and strengthen government technical capacity to enhance evidence-based decision making on food security.

5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.5 Indicative budget

Module	EU contribution (EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, (USD)
5.3.1.1 Indirect management with UNDP (co-delegation with WFP, ILO and FAO), (including Communication and Visibility)	34,950,000	1,000,000
5.3.1.2 Indirect management with FAO (including Communication and Visibility)	5,900,000	
5.7 Monitoring	150,000	
Total	41,000,000	1,000,000

5.6 Organisational set up and responsibilities.

The Programme Steering Committee (PSC) is the programme oversight and advisory authority, representing the highest body for strategic guidance, fiduciary and management oversight/coordination. It will be responsible for the oversight of both components of this action. The PSC is co-chaired by a senior representative of the Ministry of Planning representing the Government of Yemen, the UN Resident Coordinator and a representative from the European Union. It will include all implementing agencies and representatives of ECHO-Yemen as members. Observers can be invited to attend the PSC on a regular or an ad hoc basis. The Programme Steering Committee will meet at least bi-annually. The Secretariat will be ensured by UNDP. During the inception phase technical working committees may be set up for each component of the overall programme if deemed necessary.

- Programme Component 1 (Expected Results 1, 2 and 3) implemented by UNDP, FAO, WFP and ILO

UNDP will establish a Programme Coordination Unit in Sana'a and will be responsible for coordinating programmatic aspects, and the Administrative Agent (UNDP's Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office) will be responsible for financial management, with each participating UN organisation having programmatic and financial responsibility for the funds entrusted to it. UNDP will be accountable for

coordination of programmatic activities and narrative reporting through the joint programme coordination unit.

The Joint Programme Coordination Unit will be led by the Joint Programme Manager, supported by the Communications Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Reporting Specialist, and Administrative and Finance Officer.

Sub-national level coordination, offices and logistics management

Sub-national Joint Programme Coordination will be led by FAO for Hajjah and Hodeidah Governorates (based in Hodeidah) and by UNDP for Abyan and Lahj Governorates (based in Aden). Sub-national coordinators will report to the Joint Programme Manager. The overall programme coordination among agencies and the national PSC will be achieved from Sana'a, but the operational coordination of activities across outputs and agencies will be initiated at the region (Hodeida and Aden) level which covers the four targeted governorates. Coordination of the programme interventions with/among the stakeholders (government partners and implementing partners) at the governorates levels are achieved through the sub national coordination. Governorates level coordination meeting will take place in a monthly bases among implementing partners and quarterly bases with government partners. All implementing agencies will have representative both at Aden and Hodeida shared office to ensure field level programmatic and operational coordination and synergies.

- Programme Component 2 (Expected Result 4) implemented by FAO

The new phase of support to the FNSIS (consolidation and scaling up phase) will follow the same organisational set up as per the previous EFRLP programme (Enhancement of Food Security and Resilient Livelihoods programme).

A Programme Support Unit (PSU) is established in FAO's premise in Saana's. At decentralised level, there will be Five Field Coordination Offices (FCOs) in charge of facilitation and implementation of the project coordinated from Aden, Hadramout, Hodeidah, Ibb and Saada.

The PSU manages the programme in close coordination and collaboration with the Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS), established within Ministry of Planning. FSTS is mandated to play joint coordination role in the implementation of the FSIS programme activities with FAO/PSU, as well as providing synthesised data and information for policy and programme development. At Governorate level the main coordination and programme management responsibilities rests up on the Field Coordination Office that will be established in five locations/hubs.

5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow

monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews). To complement the monitoring measures implemented internally and/or contracted by the UN, the Delegation of the EU to Yemen has put in place a third party monitoring to compensate for the Delegation's limited presence in country (only 2 EU operational local agents in Sana'a). This third party monitoring mechanism will ensure a regular monitoring throughout the whole duration of the project.

5.8 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a mid-term and a final evaluation may be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission, under the assumption that conditions on the ground will improve during the project life and will allow implementation of evaluation missions (and audits).

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for learning purposes, in particular with respect of up-scaling or replication perspective.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that further actions will be needed due to the level of vulnerabilities and state fragility.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 1 month in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and *inter alia* provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.9 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.10 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.4 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

In addition to the communication and visibility activities of the project, the EU Delegation has a full time Communication officer, who ensures enhanced communication and visibility of the EU Cooperation in Yemen.

ANNEX I. Supporting Resilient Livelihoods for Food and Nutrition Security in Yemen - Logframe Matrix

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. **Note that all indicators will be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.**

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	To improve food and nutrition security, reduce vulnerability and strengthened resilience capacity of crisis-affected communities in Yemen	# of Yemeni vulnerable population in need of livelihoods and food security support, including access to income opportunities and key essential services	Around 7 million people in need of livelihoods support, including access to income opportunities and key essential services – including 10.3 million in acute needs (2017) ⁸	Contribute to reduce vulnerability of 120,000 direct and 300,000 indirect beneficiaries of crisis affected communities through creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities.	Humanitarian Need Overview Dataset (OCHA)	
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	Specific Objective 1. Crisis affected communities are better able to manage local risks and shocks for increased resilience	Average targeted communities' level of resilience (disaggregated by district) Average level of livelihoods and food security in targeted communities (disaggregated by district)	1.8 (on a scale of 10) in 2016 0 in 2016	2.8 by 2019 (level before the start of the conflict) 20 % by 2020	FGDs, KIIs, Documents Review Annual reviews, mid-term reviews, evaluation, IPs and PUNOs progress reports	Communities' resilience and self-reliance capacity building is not disrupted by the armed conflict, the internal displacement and the collapse of the government structures

⁸

Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (OCHA, updated data, July 2017).

	Specific Objective 2. The National Food and Nutrition Security Information System is consolidated.	<p>% of rural communities with increased capacity to plan, coordinate, mitigate and prepared for better management of risks and shocks (disaggregated by district)</p> <p>Humanitarian response and action taken on time to address food security and nutrition crisis based on FSIS reports and timeframe recommendations.</p>	<p>16 % in 2016</p> <p>-</p> <p>3 in 2017</p>	<p>70 % by 2020</p> <p>6 in 2019</p>		
Outputs	SO1/Output 1. Community livelihoods and productive assets are improved to strengthen resilience	<p># of the men and women benefiting from improved skills to establish community-oriented social businesses for self-reliance</p> <p>% of the population benefiting from sustainable self-employment opportunities with the support of this Action</p> <p># of people benefiting directly and indirectly from technical and economic capacities built on agriculture value chains</p>	<p>1,664 (including 22.5 % women) in 2017 (base is ERRY)</p> <p>45 % in 2017 (base is ERRY)</p> <p>9,350 (including 30 %) in 2017 (id)</p> <p>2,226 HHs in 2017</p>	<p>3,000 (including 35 % women and 30 % IDPs), 21,000 indirectly</p> <p>50 % (including 35 % women and 30 % IDPs)</p> <p>10,650 (including 30 % women)</p> <p>2,910 HHs (including 30 % HHs headed by women)</p>	<p>Project monitoring reports and external monitoring reports</p> <p>Project monitoring reports and external monitoring reports</p> <p>Project monitoring reports and external monitoring reports</p> <p>1.1 PUNO Monitoring Data, IPs Progress Reports</p>	<p>Economic situation will not worsen impacting jobs creation</p> <p>Business counselling and coaching are effective I identifying market opportunities</p> <p>Agriculture inputs import and distribution are not disrupted by the conflict</p> <p>Households and individual beneficiaries use cash for work to improve their food security and develop saving and investment strategies</p>

	<p>(disaggregated by displacement status)</p> <p>1,922,930 USD in 2017</p> <p># of vulnerable and food, insecure HHs who benefit from short-term emergency employment (disaggregated by women, men, IDPs)</p> <p>198 in 2017</p> <p>220 in 2017</p> <p># of community-based assets restored and/or built by this Action (disaggregated by type)</p> <p>% of beneficiaries of cash for work who receive training/grants to support their self-employment and sustain their livelihood</p> <p>NB of households of participants of cash for work with increased income, assets and food</p>	<p>5,887,200.00 USD</p> <p>TBD (during inception phase)</p> <p>810 (including 30 % Wo)</p>		
SO1-Output 2. Vulnerable communities benefit from solar energy for sustainable livelihoods opportunities and enhanced social services	<p># of community productive assets improved through introduction of solar energy with support of this Action</p> <p>40 in 2018 (on the basis of ERRY results)</p> <p>42 in 2018 (on the basis of ERRY results)</p> <p># of social services improved through</p> <p>20 communities</p>	<p>63 by 2019</p> <p>187 by 2019</p> <p>150 by 2019</p>	<p>Project monitoring reports and external monitoring</p>	<p>Solar energy systems' supply and installation are not disrupted by the ongoing conflict</p> <p>Effective synergy exists</p>

	<p>introduction of solar energy with support of this Action</p> <p># of energy access for communities improved with the support of this Action through introduction of solar energy</p> <p># and total power of solar systems installed</p> <p># of women and youth trained & certified by this Action in solar systems installation and maintenance</p> <p># of solar micro-enterprises established with the support of this Action</p>	<p>in 2017 (on the basis of ERRY results)</p> <p>0 in 2018</p>	<p>TBD (during inception phase)</p> <p>200 by 2019 (30 % women)</p> <p>110 by 2019 (70 % by women)</p> <p>-</p>	<p>reports</p> <p>Project monitoring reports and external monitoring reports</p>	<p>with the UNDP solar energy unit and ILO & UNDP livelihoods unit to recruit and train young women and men beneficiaries</p> <p>A functional and effective solar market mix has been implemented as part of ERRY 1</p>
<p>SO1-Output 3. Communities and local authorities have enhanced capacities to respond to conflict and gender sensitive priorities and needs</p>	<p># Of communities where WUAs developed a mechanism with the support of this Action to facilitate dialogues for water resource management, agriculture production system, and crop production system</p>	<p>30 in 2018 (Base ERRY)</p>	<p>40 by 2020</p>	<p>IPs Progress Reports</p>	<p>The ongoing conflict and its political, economic and social consequences will not induce a sharp and unmanageable increase in local conflicts</p>

		# of insider mediators recruited and trained by this Action to facilitate peaceful conflict resolution	228 in 2017 (id)	120 by 2019 (30 % women)	Project monitoring reports and external monitoring reports	The social role of the insider mediators is accepted and acknowledged by the communities and the local authorities
		# of gender sensitive conflict analysis conducted with the support of this Action	0 in 2018	5 by 2020		
		# of community-based mechanisms established & facilitated by insider mediators with the support of this Action	0 in 2018	20 by 2020	Annual reviews, mid-term reviews, evaluation, IPs and PUNOs progress reports	VCCs establishment and their operations are not hindered by local or national authorities' interventions
		Number of beneficiaries of the small grant projects promoting peaceful resolution of local conflicts with funding from this Action (disaggregated by sex)".	0 in 2018	180 by 2020	PUNOs monitoring data, IPs Progress Reports	
		# of VCCs established with the support of this action	0 in 2018	250 by 2020	Project monitoring reports and external monitoring reports.	Capacity building of the authorities at the district level is not impacted by political factors and public servants' salaries being paid more regularly
		# of select priority interventions identified under the Community Resilience Plans which have been implemented with the support of this	0 in 2018	8 by 2020		

	Action					
	% of local authorities supported able to implement priority interventions to improve service delivery thanks to support of this Action					
SO2-Output 4: National and governorate level food security and nutrition Early Warning System Institution and partnership established/ strengthened to facilitate timely meteorology and other data collection, analysis and dissemination to end users;	# livelihood analysis and profiling carried out with the support of this Action in targeted governorates	0 in 2018	One Livelihood profiling map for all governorates 22 specific profiles within governorates	Livelihood assessment and analysis reports		
	# of national early warning system established and strengthened with the support of this Action	0 in 2018	1 Early warning system established and fully functional	Mid Term Review report Final evaluation report GFU periodic reports,	Ability of the government to take the lead in the different FSIS and early warning activities	
	# of agro metrological bulletin produced with the support of this Action	0 in 2018	At least 80 by the end of 2019	Mid Term Review report Final evaluation report GFU periodic reports,	Data collection access to remote areas secured by local authorities	
	# of animal disease surveillance conducted and report produced by this Action	0 in 2018	6 in 2019 GFU in collaboration with MAI	Mid Term Review report Final evaluation report GFU periodic reports,	Willingness by donors and partners to participate.	
	# of market information updates produced by this	0	By end of 2019 Market Price bulletins to be produced on monthly	Monthly market Bulletin Mid Term Review report Final evaluation report		

	Action		basis		
	# of food security analysis reports and updates produced by this Action	0 - food security Updates	Food security to be produced on quarterly basis by FSTS	Food security Update reports	
	# of Early Warning reports and updates produced by this Action	0 Early Warning reports in 2018	By 2019- Monthly Early warning reports produced at National level	Monitoring reports	
	# of IPC analysis workshops held and reports disseminated by this Action to decision makers	0 IPC analysis reports	By 2019- 12 IPC reports (2 IPC analysis to be carried out on yearly basis)	IPC training and analysis workshop proceedings	
	# of Post and Pre harvest assessment surveys conducted and reports produced with the support of this Action	0 in 2018	3 Post Harvest assessment reports available by the end of 2019.	Post-Harvest reports	
	# Annual agriculture statistics reports produced and disseminated with the support of this action	0 in 2018	4 by the end of 2019	Partners Letter of Agreement report Mid Term Review report Final evaluation report	
	# of Monthly Consumer Price Index and Inflation reports produced by this Action	0 in 2018	16 by the end of 2019	Partners Letter of Agreement report Mid Term Review report Final evaluation report	
	# of government officers trained by this Action in policy review,	0 in 2018	36 in 2019	Training consultant reports	Government staff and authorities at least continue supporting the FSIS

	formulation, implementation and monitoring processes			FSTS quarterly progress report	initiatives and committed to fulfilling their mandates
	# of sector ministries that prepared a sectoral action plan with the support of this Action based on the Thematic group reports	0 in 2018	3 in 2019	Sectoral thematic study team reports	Government and non-government actors will be committed for developing policies and strategies based on evidences.
	# of key food insecurity drivers study reports conducted and reports produced and disseminated with the support of this Action	0 in 2018	By 2010- Each year five thematic studies to be conducted and reports disseminated	Research study team and FSTS reports	