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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX I

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the special measure in favour of Yemen for resilience, food security and early economic recovery for 2021

Action Document for Supporting resilient livelihoods, food security, and climate adaptation in Yemen

ANNUAL MEASURE

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation and action programme/measure in the sense of Article 23 of NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1. SYNOPSIS

1.1. Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Supporting resilient livelihoods, food security, and climate adaptation in Yemen CRIS number: NDICI ASIA/2021/043-205 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)/ Overseas Association Decision/European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation Regulation
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out in Yemen . The selected areas for interventions will be specified at a later stage.
4. Programming document	No programming document / Special Measure
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives/expected results	N/A
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Rural Development DAC Code: 430 Other Social Infrastructure & Services DAC Code: 160
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Goal 1</i>. End Poverty in all its forms everywhere Secondary SDGs:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Goal 2.</i> End Hunger, Achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. ▪ <i>Goal 5.</i> Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all women and Girls. ▪ <i>Goal 6.</i> Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. ▪ <i>Goal 7.</i> Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern Energy for all. ▪ <i>Goal 8.</i> Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. ▪ <i>Goal 13:</i> Take action to combat climate change and its impacts. 			
8 a) DAC code(s) ¹	Main DAC code – 43040 Rural development – 50% Sub-code 1 – 52010 Food security sector – 30 % Sub-code 2 – 23210 Energy generation, renewable sources – 20%			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel @	41000 Delegation agreements with international organisation			
9. Targets ²	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education ³ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance ⁴			
10. Markers ⁵ (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women’s and girl’s empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ DAC sectors (codes and descriptions) are indicated in the first and fourth columns of the tab ‘purpose codes’ in the following document: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/dacandcrscodlists.htm>

² Actual contribution to targets will be confirmed ex-post based on a standardised methodology.

³ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on “Social inclusion and Human Development” is also marked.

⁴ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

⁵ For guidance, see <https://www.oecd.org/development/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/> (go to “Data collection and resources for reporters”, select Addendum 2, annexes 18 (policy) and 19 (Rio) of the reporting directive).

If an action is marked in the DAC form as contributing to one of the general policy objectives or to RIO principles as a principal objective or a significant objective, then this should be reflected in the logframe matrix (in the results chain and/or indicators).

	Combat desertification @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11. Internal markers⁶ and Tags⁷:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Digitalisation @ Tags: digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship job creation digital skills/literacy digital services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Connectivity @ Tags: transport people2people energy digital connectivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line: Budget Line: BGUE-B2021-14.020130-C1-INTPA Total estimated cost: EUR 36 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 35 000 000 This action is co-financed in joint co-financing by: - the Kingdom of Sweden for an amount of EUR 1 000 000 (to be confirmed)			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing⁸	Indirect management with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)			

1.2. Summary of the Action

Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security, and climate adaptation in Yemen – phase III (or **ERRY III**) intends to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience of crisis-affected communities in Yemen.

The main sectors to achieve its objectives are:

1. *Social Strengthening – functional community institutions and social cohesion*. This action will create/re-activate structures that support communities (Sub-District Committees) and strengthen **community-based**

⁶ The internal markers have been created to report on the implementation of the Commission's own policy priorities in areas where no DAC reporting tool is available. For the sake of consistency and comparability, the methodology is equivalent to the DAC markers, with three possible positions (main target, significant target, not targeted)

⁷ Methodology for additional tagging providing granularity on internal markers is under development.

⁸ Art. 27 NDICI

resilience initiatives. It will further enhance the capacity of cooperatives to contribute to emergency crisis response, social cohesion and decent jobs creation for those living in vulnerable situations. Further, it will promote the role of women in **mediation** and sustainable intra-community conflict resolution.

2. *Sustainable Environment – clean energy and climate resilience.* Communities, particularly those living in vulnerable situations, will strengthen their knowledge on energy **programming strategies**. They will also increase their access to **sustainable** energy, as well as **income generation** opportunities, supported by interventions to promote local production. The action will support agriculture and non-agriculture activities and provide training on **solar installation** and maintenance. A *Gender Economic Empowerment* approach will support women and men to access affordable, clean energy, in line with the EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III's focus on the gender dimensions of the green transition. The action will support *Water Users' Associations* to ensure sustainable use of water resources. The *Food Assistance for Assets* will create healthier natural environments, undertaking activities for environmental response and protection, and ecosystem conservation during agricultural production.
3. *Sustainable Circular Economies⁹ – agriculture, employment, and economic productivity.* The action will work to **increase agriculture production** and productivity, and improve value chains in pre-production, productivity and marketing. This will ensure better access to and **availability of food** and promote appropriate agriculture production technologies through a **cash-for-work** approach. *Climate Sensitive Agriculture* practices will include the use of seeds adapted to local environment and microclimate for increased production. In line with the EU GAP III's priority area of economic and social rights, the action will support gender-sensitive emergency employment and enhance communities' acceptance of women's work.

ERRY III will build on the progress and lessons learnt from its first two phases by continuing to address acute and chronic vulnerability thanks to an integrated approach. The initiative will be implemented in up to seven governorates in North and south Yemen. The Human Rights Based Approach and gender mainstreaming will be applied throughout.

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Context

Yemen faces a complex crisis reflecting the triple nexus of humanitarian, development and peacebuilding needs. The Yemen civil war entered its seventh year on 22 March 2021: the country faces an unprecedented humanitarian crisis and the vulnerability trend is increasing. Yemen is ranked #4 on the OECD multi-dimensional fragility framework analysing economic, environmental, political, societal and security considerations. Conflict has caused displacement of around 12% of the population (3.6 million people) and 80% (24 million) require humanitarian assistance. Of those in need, 22% are women, 54% children and 15% people living with disability. The Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2021 identifies the severity of needs as 3.6m people having minimal need, 6.4 million face stress and 8.4 million severe need, 8.9 million extreme and 3.4 million face catastrophic needs. Vulnerability and Lack of Coping Capacity, score particularly highly: 10/10 for human and conflict hazards, and unprotected people, and 9/10 for food security. Development and Deprivation; Institutional Capacity; Disaster Risk Reduction; and Governance all score 8.5/10 or above.

The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened an already fragile state, in which medical facilities have been devastated by six years of war, and which were under-resourced at the outset. In addition to the coronavirus pandemic, which has a 29% case fatality record, Yemen suffered the largest cholera outbreak ever recorded in 2016, with over 2 million cases. COVID-19 has placed additional pressure on health facilities and resulted in under-use of health services, complicating the delivery of services to prevent other diseases. This compounds the effects of growing food insecurity and limited hygiene and sanitation services, particularly for women and children, on preventable disease and the long-term effects of malnutrition, which is projected to worsen in many areas in 2021. COVID-19 led to a sharp drop in remittances, the largest source of foreign currency and a lifeline for many families; as a result, millions more people cannot afford to meet basic needs.

⁹ The circular economy promotes the elimination of waste and the continual safe use of natural resources. It is based on three principles: 1) Design out waste and pollution; 2) Keep products and materials in use; 3) Regenerate natural systems.

Yemen was already the poorest country in the Middle East prior to the escalation of conflict. Between 40% and 60% of the population now has limited or no access to basic services. Yemen's economy has failed, with depreciation of the Riyal and widespread economic impact due to port closures and collapse of employment. The combined impact of economic devastation, conflict and climate has affected livelihoods and food security: Yemen is reliant on imports for 90% of its foodstuffs, as well as other basic commodities, creating a structural and systemic vulnerability to food insecurity. Research by the Conflict and Environment Observatory¹⁰ indicates 257,000 hectares of cropland is exhibiting signs of distress, approximately equivalent to the total cropland in Jordan or Lebanon, whilst the World Bank¹¹ estimated productivity decline on two-thirds of the total cropland between 2014-2017. Between January – June 2021, 16.2 million (54% of the population) were expected to experience acute levels of food insecurity: 11 million at crisis level (Integrated food security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3), 5 million at emergency level (IPC Phase 4) and 47,000 at catastrophic level, famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5). Over 2.25 million children and more than 1 million pregnant and lactating women are projected to suffer acute malnutrition in 2021, according to IPC. Among the most destructive conflicts since the end of the Cold War, the long-term impacts of conflict are vast: if the conflict were to end in 2022, human development would be set back 26 years—over one generation.

The *Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index*¹² ranks Yemen among the countries least prepared for climate shocks and among the most vulnerable to climate change. Between April and August 2020, heavy rains and flooding devastated communities, causing deaths and injuries, destroying infrastructure and livelihoods, and increasing the spread of deadly diseases. Tens of thousands of families were affected, many of them already displaced. Other natural hazards pose a threat, including desert locust infestations.

Yemen has the fourth highest level of internal displacement in the world. More than 4 million people have been displaced since 2015, including 172,000 who fled their homes in 2020. Most internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Yemen have been displaced for more than two years, and often multiple times, straining their resources, and exacerbating vulnerabilities. Moreover, the influx of large numbers of IDPs can put an additional burden on resources and infrastructure in hosting communities, often also conflict-affected and with significant humanitarian needs.

Women and young people become increasingly vulnerable as the conflict wears on. Some 76 percent of IDPs are women and children, and nearly 21 percent of IDP households are headed by women under the age of 18. UNDP's Gender Inequality Index (GII) scores Yemen a value of 0.795, ranking it 179 out of 189 countries in the 2020 index¹³. The World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index 2021¹⁴ ranks Yemen Lowest in region, and 2nd lowest in world rating 155 of 156. Yemen scores lowest political engagement, where there are no women ministers and only 0.3% of parliamentarians are female.

2.2. Problem Analysis

Short problem analysis: The main problems that this Action intends to address are:

1. *Local conflicts and lack of basic services*

Local conflicts in rural areas in Yemen are often driven by the **scarcity of resources** (water, land, food) and by the lack of community structures and institutions to encourage and facilitate consensual and peaceful resolution. This is further exacerbated by the conflict and the pressures it has brought on communities due to **internal displacement**. Conflict and economic ruin have significantly degraded the quality, quantity and accessibility of Yemen's public services, institutions and essential infrastructure. Local authorities and community-based institutions are naturally called on to fill the void and lead efforts to enable communities' resilience. Increased poverty, continued perception of corruption, a high inflation rate, and mounting fiscal pressure create discontent and increase vulnerability.

2. *Energy, environmental protection and climate adaptation*

Even before the conflict, Yemen was one of the world's **most energy insecure** countries, with 23% energy access rates in rural areas, where 75% of the national population lives. Access to reliable energy is a structural problem, due to a lack of adequate infrastructure of on-grid systems. Energy supply is limited due to weak generation capacity, **limited access**, high electricity losses from the grid, and growing demand. Increased fuel prices have affected and restricted access to power from generators run off the power-grid. In rural and isolated areas, this has an especially

¹⁰ [Yemen's agriculture in distress - CEOBS](#).

¹¹ [YemenUpdateDec.2019.pdf \(worldbank.org\)](#).

¹² [Rankings // Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative // University of Notre Dame \(nd.edu\)](#).

¹³ [YEM.pdf \(undp.org\)](#).

¹⁴ [WEF_GGGR_2021.pdf \(weforum.org\)](#).

devastating impact on the population's resilience, livelihoods and quality of life. The situation is aggravated due to port blockages, sporadic availability and **increased costs**.

Yemen is prone to **climate disasters** and exposed to frequent shocks, while it ranks among the countries least prepared for climate shocks and among the most vulnerable to climate change. Throughout 2020, already vulnerable communities in Yemen were subject to climactic shocks such as **flooding**, drought and desert **locusts**. Yemen is one of the world's most **water-scarce** countries, estimated to have the lowest water per capita availability globally. Deterioration and depletion of ground water system and over exploitation of ground water for *qat* production is a major challenge.

3. Food security and sustainable livelihoods

According to the IPC, nearly 16.2 million people (54% of the total population) are likely to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between January and June 2021: an increase of nearly 300,000 people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance vis-à-vis 2018/19 figures, when Yemen was declared the worst humanitarian crisis globally. The malnutrition situation deteriorated rapidly during the period August to December 2020 compared to the first half of 2020. Nationwide, over 325,000 **children** suffered from Severe Acute Malnutrition in 2020. This was in addition to an estimated 1,000,000 Pregnant and Lactating **women** suffering from acute malnutrition. Analysis estimates 11 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), five million in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 47,000 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5- famine).

The situation is exacerbated by the **depreciation** of the national currency, the Yemeni Rial. This and the growing **inflation** were key factors in driving up food prices in 2020. The price of food doubled between 2015 and 2019 and prices continued to rise throughout 2021.

Food security is also affected by desert locust infestation, which pose an unprecedented threat to agriculture-based livelihoods and food security. Water sources are slowly depleting and **desertification** brought on by agricultural pressures, recurrent drought and climate change is threatening availability of arable land and access to safe drinking water. Yemen also is witnessing a reduction of farming and breeding production. Business and other livelihood opportunities have reduced drastically, and unemployment has increased sharply due to conflicts. Loss of income and livelihoods, combined with higher food prices and food insecurity, will lead to increased malnutrition and associated mortality and other long-term irreversible effects on child growth and development.

4. Gender equality and women's (economic) empowerment

Across every sphere, from health to economy, security to social protection, the **combined impacts** of the war and COVID-19 are even greater for women and girls. Difficulties include gender-based violence; gender inequalities in income generation; lack of access to lifesaving reproductive maternal and new-born health services; and women's limited participation in peacebuilding and decision making.

The *World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index 2021*¹⁵ ranks Yemen lowest in region, and 2nd lowest in the world rating. The difference between men's and women's **participation in the labour market** is stark, as only 6.3% of women are in the labour force, with 7% of men's income – the largest income gap in the world.

The energy divide is also gendered: women in most areas experience **energy poverty** differently, and more severely, than men. They are often responsible for the majority of household chores and community services. Therefore, women and girls spend most of their day performing basic subsistence tasks, which further limits their opportunities to engage in decent wage employment, educational opportunities and livelihood enhancing options, as well as limits their options for social and political interaction outside the household.

COVID-19 has profoundly affected women's ability to maintain their livelihoods: quarantines significantly reduce economic and subsistence activities and disproportionately affect employment-generating sectors that are predominately female, such as care services and trade. In this context, the risks of social and domestic challenges that women and girls face increase exponentially. UNDP's study on "impact of COVID-19 on MSMEs (Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises)"¹⁶ identified that women who own MSMEs face particular challenges in sustaining their enterprises.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues to be covered by the action:

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 mediating peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms at community level.

¹⁵ [WEF GGGR 2021.pdf \(weforum.org\)](#).

¹⁶ [COVID-19 pandemic | UNDP in Yemen](#).

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

Rights-holders living in vulnerable situations: *Muhamasheen*, returnees and IDPs, people living with disabilities, women and children.

NGOs: Implementing partners and facilitators of the programme.

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 food security. The Ministry has a large network of technicians and extension agents across the country.

Ministry of Water Resources and Environment.

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

Business Community: Private sector has a key role in revitalisation and recovery of local economies.

Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Operates a nationwide network of vocational training centers; can assist training activities, including vocational and other life skills.

Ministry of Industry and Trade

Social Fund for Development: Mandated to achieve and align its programmes with the goals of national social and economic development plans for poverty reduction, it has a nationwide presence to implement community-based cash-for-work programmes and support to community-based organisations.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1. Objectives and Expected Outputs

The **Overall Objective** (Impact) of this action is to reduce vulnerability and strengthened resilience capacity of crisis-affected communities in Yemen through the creation of sustainable livelihoods, improved food security, economic recovery, access to basic services, climate risk reduction and community conflict mitigation.

The **Specific Objective** (Outcome) of this action is to prepare crisis affected communities to better manage local risks and shocks, including community-based conflict and climate change.

The **Outputs** to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objective (Outcome) are

- 1.1 Community institutions¹⁷ capacities are strengthened to carry out gender sensitive resilience planning, conflict resolution and social cohesion.
- 2.1 Communities living in vulnerable situations benefit from equal access to clean energy solutions, environmental protection and combating desertification and climate adaption strategies.
- 3.1 Sustainable livelihoods strengthened for women and men through improved productivity, food security and income opportunities.

3.2. Indicative Activities

Activities related to Output 1.1

- Capacity building of beneficiaries on community resilience plan, budgeting, planning, gender and local conflicts.
- Development of community resilience plans at sub-district level in consultation with communities, insider mediators, local leaders, and other stakeholders (Community women groups. NGOs, Village Cooperation Councils (VCCs) and development committees).
- Organisation of Training of Trainers on social cohesion, conflict mitigation and resolution and community engagement.
- Implementation of gender sensitive small-scale rehabilitation and conflict mitigation initiatives with the focus on gender equality and women's empowerment.

¹⁷ These include village development committees; farmer cooperative and groups; productive associations, Water management committees; sub-district committees.

- Strengthening the capacity of cooperatives in selected value chains.

Activities related to Output 2.1:

- Provision of solar systems including solar micro-grids for schools, health facilities, local administrations.
- Capacity building of public service representatives and cash-for-work beneficiaries on operation and maintenance of solar service provision.
- Development of sustainable solar mini-farms with women-owned enterprises and private sector engagement.
- Development of solar and wind energy business model to support small and medium markets and commercial centers and shops for women and young people in collaboration with the private sector.
- Support waste-to-energy and water desalination businesses.
- Establish Climate Smart Agriculture technology groups and upscale water efficient irrigation systems and high value crops production and marketing.
- Support small-scale farmers' access to high quality seeds (sorghum, millet, maize and cowpea) adapted to local conditions and climate variability.
- Strengthen existing and establish additional Water Users Associations for efficient water and land use management, considering ongoing desertification processes.

Activities related to Output 3.1:

- Select and train farmers, provide livestock health tools and production extension services.
- Support farmers to pilot micro-irrigation systems.
- Strengthen the management of small enterprises and farms in the agricultural sector.
- Train women on good agriculture practices in selected crop/livestock value chains.
- Provision of business skill-based training to those most in need, especially women, youth and people with disabilities.
- Link the beneficiaries to jobs through job placement opportunities in collaboration with the private sector, supporting sustainable approaches for the creation of new green jobs.
- Strengthening existing SMEs through capacity building on greener practices and linkage to micro finance institutions and facilitate new SMEs in various stages of agriculture value chains.

3.3. Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening

The EIA screening classified the action as Category B (not requiring an EIA, but for which environment aspects will be addressed during design). The action will specifically carry out studies for ensure the use of the most adapted technologies for water management, energy and agriculture. The type of needed studies will be determined in function of the entity of the investments. For example, in relation to the optimal use of water in irrigation and impacts on the environment, including e.g. risk of salinization, depauperating of water resources and needs of climate proofing of irrigation investments.

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening

CRA screening concluded that this action is at risk (climate risk will be addressed as part of an EIA). As an EIA is not expected to be carried out, climate risks will be taken in consideration as part specific studies accompanying investments in water, energy, agriculture and related value chains.

Any cash for work (CfW) activity that involves rehabilitation or construction will include an environmental and social impact assessment. *Environmental and Social Safeguard Guidelines (ESSG)* will be prepared and implemented. Implementing Partners will implement ESSG to ensure that all projects implemented by ERRY III undergo the necessary assessments to identify, evaluate and manage the associated environmental and social risks and impacts. The expansion of solar energy, as a form of renewable energy, will also mitigate the negative impact of the crisis on the environment, given the high fuel dependency and the increased use of wood and charcoal by families. Partners will carefully monitor that when solar-driven water pumps are introduced this does not cause environmental damage, such as degradation of the water table or depletion of underground waters. This will be done in combination with improved water irrigation systems and awareness raising to ensure sustainable use of available water resources. The different interventions of the value chains on agriculture will also minimise the misuse of chemicals, reducing the

negative impact on the environment. Water User Associations, Farmer Field Schools and Community Development Committees (CDCs)/VCC will increase local ownership and therefore sustainability. This will ensure the maintenance of CfW interventions around the rehabilitation of water and sanitation community infrastructure and awareness raising on the sustainable use of water.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This Action will contribute to strengthening women’s empowerment and inclusion of women at all stages of implementation – assessment, implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation – considering the social and cultural barriers rural women face in Yemen. The initiative will not only actively seek to address the specific needs and opportunities for women; we will ensure that activities provided for women are culturally acceptable and accessed by women. Women will play an integral role in the Village Councils and the Insider Mediators.

Human Rights

The Action adopts a human rights-based approach and it promotes the fulfilment of the human rights of youth, women, people with disabilities and IDPs. In particular all activities will be designed taking into account the *do-no-harm* principle.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that persons with disabilities are among the beneficiaries of this initiative. Particular attention will be dedicated to them when designing relevant activities in order to ensure their active participation in building the resilience of rural communities.

Democracy

The action will take into account the principles of good governance when designing activities for local actors. In particular, specific attention will be dedicate to local governance when planning activities with Local and Sub-district Councils. The programme will encourage an open participation of women and youth in the public discourse, thus promoting peacebuilding, conflict prevention and stabilisation.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

Community level interventions will be informed by conflict and situation analyses as a part of the Insider Mediators’ (IM) identification phase. This will facilitate conflict sensitivity across the activities. IMs will also provide advice on other conflict drivers at community level so that activities can better address them, and ensure remedial actions are taken during implementation. The project will streamline social cohesion by addressing conflict drivers, enhancing inclusion, especially of women, fair community resource allocation and a sense of belonging. Participatory mechanisms of Village Councils and similar structures will play a crucial role in ensuring this.

Disaster Risk Reduction

The Action will build the capacity of targeted communities and local institutions to prepare them for environmental risks and conflict-based shocks. The concept of disaster risk reduction will be mainstreamed throughout all the action’s interventions, based on the *Multidimensional Vulnerability Index*.

Health & Safety and Environmental Safeguards

The Action will analyse and address significant social, environmental and occupational health and safety risks through the *Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment* (revised SESA, 2021). Where a risk is determined to be Moderate to High, the Action will undertake a comprehensive environmental and social impact assessment, including the development of a social, environmental and occupational health and safety management plan. The plan will include steps for implementing protective and safety measures for the community members, contractors and labourers/workers. The project will also have a plan for stakeholders’ engagement and a grievance mechanism.

3.4. Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating measures
External Environment	Operational context: conflict risks	High	High	Security measures are in place to protect personnel, programming and assets; target low

	programme continuation.			conflict intensity areas; where necessary, use remote management.
External Environment	Limited capacity, legitimacy and functionality at central level.	High	Low	Continued coordination across all levels of government. Work more closely with the local authorities at the district and community levels.
External Environment	Economic and financial collapse.	High	Medium	Assess feasibility of using alternative financial providers such as micro-finance institutions, money changers/exchange offices.
External Environment	Operational Context: Stringent project clearance process and mobility approval by the authorities	High	High	Close coordination with national and local authorities, joint monitoring and supervisory visits.
Planning, Process & Systems	Participation by communities: - Access to and by communities - Availability of people to participate	Medium	High	Use local partners; ensure that project's design considers cultural, availability and access issues when developing activities; undertake conflict, gender and <i>do-no-harm</i> assessments and analysis. Promote gender mainstreaming and the inclusion and participation of youth and other groups living in vulnerable situations throughout.
External Environment	Access to inputs / functioning markets	Medium	Low	Minimize misuse of inputs through value-chain development. Strengthen private sector capacity to produce inputs.
External Environment	Climate variability/extreme events	Medium	Medium	Mitigating measures could include the Strengthening Evidence-Based Decision Making in Yemen through Improved Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods Information and Analysis as a source of information for decision making.
Legal & Regulatory	Restriction of imports of equipment necessary for operations.	Low	Medium	Identify equipment that can be procured locally or with minimal potential disruption to supply chains.
People & Organisation	Covid-19 impacts on programme delivery.	Medium	Low	Contingency plans are in place for remote working and safe access to communities.

Lessons Learnt:

This action is based on lessons learnt during two phases of the Enhancing Rural Resilience in Yemen (ERRY) project. Internal and external review and evaluation, and Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM), identified the following lessons: **Short-term assistance modalities need to be combined with longer-term strategies.** Combining these efforts to restore and support resilient livelihoods is critical for peace, sustainable development, and food security.

Institutional support at community level is a foundation for improvement and access to sustainable public services and livelihoods. This action will build synergies with EU funded SIERY programme, which targets district level governance interventions.

Programme focus should not be exclusively on food security but also to **support self-sustainability of beneficiaries' livelihoods** who have already received food/cash assistance to meet food security needs. Improving access, storage, capacities and energy of marketplace helped develop synergies and complemented activities of participating UN organisations. This also allowed to tackle livelihoods and economy beyond community asset rehabilitation.

Renewable energy **diversification** can promote environment protection and climate security through decentralised energy solution, green jobs and local economy as well as improving service deliver. Renewable energy has also demonstrated that it can create better linkages between humanitarian, development and peace interventions. Considering the dependency on oil derivative economy and the crisis that Yemen has gone through in the last six years, renewable energy through the green economy approach would support Yemenis to have alternatives to improve their lives and livelihoods.

Experience from ERRY II identified benefits of greater engagement with a range of **Business Development Support services, including financial institutions** like banks, micro-finance institutions and foundations as well the private sector enterprises and their value chains. Strengthening value chains needs specific interventions to create structural

linkages between MSMEs and relevant industries/enterprises in supply chains to meet each other's marketing and productivity related needs. Such engagement strengthens value chains, supporting expansion and sustainability of MSMEs by building collateral and e-commerce platforms for marketing and tele advisory services.

Credit Risk Protection is needed to support risk averse MSMEs, and supports sustainability of livelihoods opportunities through risk management and credit protection. Without this, there is a high likelihood of closure of MSMEs.

Food supply is unpredictable and undependable due to **reliance on imports** which represent a structural and systemic vulnerability. Livelihoods and income generation activities should focus on supporting a self-reliant, economic recovery to minimise reliance on imports and external inputs, enabling self-sustainability.

To address the triple **nexus**, the programme will ensure linkages of humanitarian interventions, livelihood, stabilisation, and community assets rehabilitation with resilience-building. These will be coupled with interventions to support community cohesion and conflict reduction, including through strengthening the capacity of local and community institutions.

Increased **synergy between implementing partners** will be coupled with integration and convergence of action. Implementing agencies will target the same districts and communities in order to maximise impact from diverse and integrated interventions from all participating organisations. Programming will be strengthened by joint planning, coordination, and reviewing progress and challenges faced during implementation. Implementing partners will further seek to ensure **complementarity** between INTPA funded activities and those currently supported by **DG ECHO** (e.g. through activities such as conditional cash for work or income generating activities to complement DG ECHO strategy and contribute to livelihoods restoration and diversification, as well as better resilience of crisis affected communities). In addition, where possible, implementing partners will seek synergies with NGOs currently partnering with DG ECHO to implement humanitarian assistance in Yemen.

Increased women's participation and economic empowerment will be matched by meaningful participation in local institutions and roles in peace building and social cohesion.

An **area-based approach** will avoid the programme spreading itself too thinly at field level and also maximise the benefits of integrated programming within communities by providing comprehensive services and holistically addressing need. The geo-coverage of the activities will also be coordinated with DG ECHO funded activities across Yemen to ensure complementarity and maximise impact.

An **increased focus on climate action** will develop resilience to climatic change and shocks and contribute to the Green Deal and SDG 7. This will also be supported through Green Economy, and sustainable livelihoods based on climate resilience and clean energy.

3.5. The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this Action is based on a theory of change structured around three work streams, each consisting of two pathways. If social strengthening via functional community institutions and social cohesion takes place within a sustainable environment and commitment to human rights and gender equality, coupled with support for sustainable food security, livelihoods and economies, then this will address the poverty and vulnerability of communities in Yemen.

Work stream A: Social Strengthening – functional community institutions and social cohesion form the foundation upon which the other work streams can succeed and community level preparedness and resilience can be built. Only through functional community institutions and social cohesion can the gains made in the other areas be realised, and sustained. More capable institutions (*pathway 1*) and stronger social cohesion (*pathway 2*) contribute to the peace component of the triple nexus, and promote the realisation of human rights and gender equality.

Work stream B: Sustainable Environment – clean energy and climate resilience. Just as strong institutions and societal cohesion are a foundation to community resilience and programme success, the risks connected to the physical and natural environments need to be addressed and become sustainable. By addressing structural barriers to energy access, especially for those living in vulnerable situations, and mitigating climate risk, communities can realise this potential in terms of self-reliance and capacity to be sustaining, through development of environmental resilience and climate adaptation. Access to clean energy (*pathway 3*) and addressing climate risks (*pathway 4*) contribute to the development part of the triple nexus.

Work stream C: Sustainable Circular Economies¹⁸ – agriculture, employment by way of decent work, and economic productivity. Economic recovery and development focussing on food security, nutrition and economic empowerment is the *chapeau* intervention to address the fundamental needs of conflict affected, marginalised and otherwise vulnerable communities. Both of the other work streams ultimately support the realisation of aims to develop sustainable circular economies, based on agriculture and meaningful employment to develop the economic resilience of communities. Improving food security (*pathway 5*), including emergency food needs, addresses humanitarian components of the triple nexus; food security, sustainable livelihoods and economic development contribute (*pathway 6*) to the development component of the triple nexus.

¹⁸ The circular economy, which promotes the elimination of waste and the continual safe use of natural resources, which the [World Economic Forum](#) indicates offers an alternative that can yield up to \$4.5 trillion in economic benefits to 2030. A circular economy aims to redefine growth, focusing on positive society-wide benefits. The [Ellen MacArthur Foundation](#) identify this entails gradually decoupling economic activity from the consumption of finite resources, and designing waste out of the system. Underpinned by a transition to renewable energy sources, the circular model builds economic, natural, and social capital. It is based on three principles: 1) Design out waste and pollution; 2) Keep products and materials in use; 3) Regenerate natural systems.

3.6. Logical Framework Matrix

PROJECT MODALITY

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results	Indicators (@):	Baselines Mostly ERRY II Baseline Study of 2021	Targets	Sources of data	Assumptions
Overall Impact Objective -	Crisis affected communities can better manage local risks and shocks, including community-based conflict and climate change.	<p>1. Average level of targeted communities' capacity of resilience (disaggregated by district)</p> <p>2. % of targeted communities reporting reduction in frequency of conflicts</p> <p>3. % of households with acceptable food consumption score</p>	<p>1. 3.8 (on a scale of 10) in 2021</p> <p>2. 56% in 2021</p> <p>3. 28% in 2021</p>	TBD	Baseline study, Final Evaluation, Mid-term reviews, Conflict Incident Log Report, Representative HH surveys.	<i>Not applicable</i>
Specific Outcome 1 Objective -	1. Communities and community institutions are stronger and more capable on gender sensitive resilience planning, conflict resolution and social cohesion.	<p>1.1 Number of community resilience plans operationalised at sub-district level</p> <p>1.2 Number of people benefitting from small-scale initiatives implemented under the CRP (by sex, disability, village and sub-district)</p> <p>1.3 # of direct beneficiaries of training on cooperatives (disaggregated by sex and disability where appropriate)</p> <p>1.4 Number of women playing an active role in mediation and intra-community conflict resolution</p> <p>1.5 Number of Sub-District Committees activated or re-activated with the support of the project which are operating sustainably</p>	<p>1.1 49 (2020)</p> <p>1.2 76,000 in 2021</p> <p>1.3 500 in 2021</p> <p>1.4 60 in 2021</p> <p>1.5 10 in 2021</p>	<p>1.1 80 (2023)</p> <p>1.2 150,000 (2024)</p> <p>1.3 1000 by 2024</p> <p>1.4 120 in 2024</p> <p>1.5 20 in 2024</p>	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 SDCs establishment TOR, SDCs members, CRP document, Monitoring/assessment report. 1.1.4 gender-sensitive Conflict scans/analysis reports, IPs quarterly reports, Quarterly output tracking reports, Reports from the committees. 1.1.5 Attendance list and training reports, Baseline, midline and end line assessment reports, IP reports, TPM reports. 1.1.6 Attendance list and training 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
Specific Outcome 2 Objective -	2. Communities living in vulnerable situations benefit from equal access to clean energy solutions, environmental protection, combating desertification and climate adaption strategies.	<p>2.1 # of people benefitting from public facilities (schools, health facilities, water, local admin offices)</p> <p>2.2 # of individuals benefitted from solar MSMEs established (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>2.3 Number of WUAs operating effectively to promote efficient water and land management</p> <p>2.4 Number of Climate Smart Agriculture technology groups established and sustainably operating (related to the list of activities)</p>	<p>2.1 100,000 in 2021</p> <p>2.2 28,000 (2021)</p> <p>2.3 30 (2021)</p> <p>2.4 0 in 2021</p>	<p>2.1 200,000 by 2025</p> <p>2.2 40,000 (2024)</p> <p>2.3 90 (2024)</p> <p>2.4 120 by 2024</p>	PUNOs monitoring data, IPs Progress Reports Database by IPs, quarterly supervision/inspection/monitoring reports, PDM reports, TPM reports. Training Attendance sheet/training reports, database of green jobs beneficiaries, Annual reviews, mid-term reviews, evaluation, IPs and PUNOs progress reports, TPM reports. LoAs signed	Solar energy systems' supply and installation are not disrupted by ongoing conflict. The imperative to find alternative energy sources to carbon fossils is acknowledged

					with the water user associations.	
Specific Objective - Outcome 3	3. Women and men have improved and increased sustainable livelihoods	3.1 # of beneficiaries benefitting from cash/food transfers 3.2 # of women farmers trained on entrepreneurship skills, marketing and financial literacy	3.1 50,000 in 2021 3.2 500 in 2021	3.1 100,000 by 2024 3.2 1000 by 2024	Distribution reports, distribution lists, Training reports	.
Output 1 of Outcome 1	<i>(Pathway 1 – Stronger institutions)</i> 1.1 Community institutions have enhanced capacities to develop conflict- and gender-sensitive community resilience plans reflecting priority community needs and actions	1.1.1 # of Sub-District Committees and Local Councils trained on Community Resilience Planning (CRP), gender and local conflicts 1.1.2 # of people attending workshops on CRP outcomes (by sex and disability status) 1.1.3 # of potential trainers trained on social cohesion, conflict mitigation and resolution (by sex and disability status)	1.1.1 500 (2021) 1.1.2 200 in 2021 1.1.3 5 in 2021	1.1.1 700 (2023) 1.1.2 800 by 2024 1.1.3 30 by 2024	Attendance sheets, training surveys	SDCs establishment and their operations are not hindered by local or national authorities'. Institutional acceptance and support.
Output 2 of Outcome 1	<i>(Pathway 2 – Social cohesion)</i> 1.2 Communities demonstrate more trust, inclusion and participation	1.2.1 # of intra- and inter-community dialogues held by village Insider Mediators 1.2.2 # of conflict resolution initiatives carried out	1.2.1 2 in 2021 1.2.2 30 in 2021	1.2.1 20 by 2024 1.2.2 60 by 2024	Conflict analysis, reports from the Insider Mediators	Local conflict will not sharpen. Social role of insider mediators is accepted by communities and authorities.
Output 1 of Outcome 2	<i>(Pathway 3 – Access to clean energy)</i> 2.1 Energy resilience of key basic services such as schools, health facilities, water and local administration offices is strengthened through improved access to reliable alternative sources of energy	2.1.1 Number of schools, health facilities and local administrations provided with solar systems 2.1.2 # of solar micro water shed and solar and wind energy systems installed 2.1.3 # of solar water desalination initiative implemented 2.1.4 # of waste to energy (WtE) plants established	2.1.1 40 in 2021 2.1.2 1 (2021) 2.1.3 1 (2021) 2.1.4 2 (2021)	2.1.1 100 by 2024 2.1.2 4 (2024) 2.1.3 2 (2024) 2.1.4 4 (2024)	Implementation reports, field visits, ROM reports	Solar energy systems' supply and installation are not disrupted by ongoing conflict. Private sector or other clean energy provision solutions are able to access technical inputs and supplies for installations.
Output 2 of Outcome 2	<i>(Pathway 3 – Access to clean energy)</i>	2.2.1 # of sustainable solar mini farms developed	2.2.1 30 in 2021	2.2.1 100 by 2024		

	2.2 Communities play an active role in the provision of solar energy in their communities through solar microenterprises	2.2.2 # of women and youth trained on decentralized renewable energy (disaggregated by gender) (ERRY II)	2.2.2 200 (2021)	2.2.2 400 (2024)	Implementation reports, field visits, ROM reports	
Output 3 of Outcome 2	<i>(Pathway 4 – Climate risks)</i> 2.3 Communities better cope with climate challenges.	2.3.1 # of Climate Smart Agriculture technology groups established 2.3.2 # of people trained on Climate Smart Agriculture 2.3.3 # of water desalinisation initiatives implemented	2.3.1 0 2.3.2 0 2.3.3 0	2.3.1 120 by 2024 2.3.2 50 (2024) 2.3.3 2 by 2024	Implementation reports, CSA attendance sheets, 3 rd party monitoring reports, ROM reports	Communities are willing to undertake climatic activities
Output 1 of Outcome 3	<i>(Pathway 5 – Food security)</i> 3.1 Skills developed, and food security improved for vulnerable farming households through agricultural value chain development	3.1.1 # of participants in Food/Cash Assistance for Assets interventions. 3.1.2 # of farmers benefitting from Farmers’ Field Schools	3.1.1 10,000 in 2021 3.1.2 2000 in 2021	3.1.1 30,000 by 2024 3.1.2 4000 by 2024	Observations and field visits, Distribution lists.	Agriculture inputs import and distribution are not disrupted by the conflict
Output 2 of Outcome 3	<i>(Pathway 6 – Economic development)</i> 3.2 Farmers and householders, especially women, are provided with skills and materials to improve their opportunities for sustainable livelihoods	3.2.1 # of farmers benefitted from Farmer Field Schools, FFS (disaggregated by gender) 3.2.2 # of Community Animal Health Workers trained and provided with veterinary kits (disaggregated by gender) 3.2.3 # of farmers provided with inputs to improve cereal, sorghum/millet value chains (disaggregated by gender) 3.2.4 # of farmers benefited from support with modern drip irrigation kits 3.2.5 # of farmers supported with high quality animal feeds (feed concentrates, feed blocks and molasses) to improve livestock productivity 3.2.6 # of rural farmers women trained on entrepreneurship skills, marketing, and financial literacy 3.2.7 # of post cash-for-work beneficiaries trained on good agriculture practices of selected crop/livestock value chains 3.2.8 # of SMEs in agriculture value chains capacitated and linked to MFIs	3.2.1 2,500 in 2021 3.2.2 80 in 2021 3.2.3 15,000 in 2021 3.2.4 0 3.2.5 10,000 in 2021 3.2.6 600 in 2021 3.2.7 0 3.2.8 40 in 2021	3.2.1 3,500 by 2024 3.2.2 130 by 2024 3.2.3 30,000 by 2024 3.2.4 50 by 2024 3.2.5 20,000 by 2024 3.2.6 1,200 by 2024 3.2.7 1,000 by 2024 3.2.8 100 by 2024	Training reports, output and beneficiary tracking reports. Attendance sheets List of associations, lists of members trained. Post Distribution Monitoring Reports, Progress Reports. Business owners lists, midterm and end line assessments. Monitoring field visits	Gender and culturally appropriate income generation activities are identified and accepted within beneficiary communities

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	Contribute to reduced vulnerability and strengthened resilience capacity of crisis-affected communities through creation of sustainable livelihoods, improved food security, economic recovery, access to basic services, climate risk and community conflict mitigation.	# of Yemeni vulnerable population in need of livelihoods and food security support, including access to income opportunities and key essential services	Around 20.7 m people in need of livelihoods support, including access to income opportunities and key essential services including 12.1 million in acute needs (2021) ¹⁹	TBD	Humanitarian Need Overview Dataset (OCHA)	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	Prepare crisis affected communities to better manage local risks and shocks, including community-based conflict and climate change.	1.1 Average level of targeted communities' capacity of resilience (disaggregated by district) 1.2 Average level of livelihoods in targeted communities (disaggregated by district) 1.3 % of targeted communities reporting reduction in frequency of conflicts 1.4 % of households with acceptable food consumption score 1.5 Average Reduced Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	1.1 3.8 (on a scale of 10) in 2021 ²⁰ 1.2 30% in 2021 ²¹ 1.3 56% in 2021 ²² 1.4 28% in 2021 ²³	TBD	Baseline study, Endline evaluation, Mid-term reviews, Conflict Incident Log Report, Representative HH surveys	Communities' resilience and self-reliance capacity building is not disrupted by the armed conflict, the internal displacement and the collapse of the government structures
Output 1 related to Outcome 1	1.1 Community institutions ²⁴ are strengthened and more capable on gender sensitive resilience planning, conflict resolution and social cohesion.	1.1.1 # of IPs, Sub-District Committees (SDC) and Local Councils trained on Community Resilience Planning, gender and local conflicts 1.1.2 # of community resilience plans developed (and operationalized) at sub-district level 1.1.3 # of workshops conducted on CRP outcomes conducted 1.1.4 # of ToTs organized on social cohesion, conflict mitigation and resolution 1.1.5 # of people benefitting from small-scale initiatives identified under the community resilience plans implemented (disaggregated by village and sub-district) 1.1.6 # of participants to the TOT that effectively implement training on cooperatives for direct beneficiaries	1.1.1 500 in 2021 1.1.2 49 in 2020 1.1.3 0 1.1.4 0 1.1.5 76,000 individuals in 2021 1.1.6 0	1.1.1 700 by 2023 1.1.2 80 by 2023 1.1.3 2 workshops 1.1.4 2 ToTs organized by 2023 1.1.5 150,000 individuals by 2024 1.1.6 5	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 SDCs establishment TOR, SDCs members, CRP document, Monitoring/assessment report. 1.1.4 gender-sensitive Conflict scans/analysis reports, IPs quarterly reports, Quarterly output tracking reports, Reports from the committees. 1.1.5 Attendance list and training reports, Baseline, midline and end line assessment reports, IP reports, TPM reports. 1.1.6 Attendance list and training reports.	SDCs establishment and their operations are not hindered by local or national authorities'. Local conflict will not sharpen; social role of the insider mediators is accepted and acknowledged by communities and authorities; Institutional acceptance and support
Output 2 related to Outcome 1	1.2 Vulnerable communities benefit from equal access to clean energy solutions, environmental protection and climate adaption strategies.	1.2.1 # of people benefitted from public facilities (schools, health facilities, water, local admin offices) and productive assets supported with solar energy (disaggregated by type)	1.2.1 100,000 in 2021	1.2.1 200,000 by 2025	PUNOs monitoring data, IPs Progress Reports	Solar energy systems' supply and installation are not disrupted

		<p>1.2.2 # of sustainable solar mini farms developed</p> <p>1.2.3 # of women and youth trained on decentralized renewable energy (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>1.2.4 # of individuals benefitted from solar MSMEs established (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>1.2.5 # of solar micro water shed and solar and wind energy systems installed</p> <p>1.2.6 # of solar water desalination initiative implemented</p> <p>1.2.7 # of waste to energy (WtE) plants established</p> <p>1.2.8 # of farmers supported with high quality landrace seeds</p> <p>1.2.9 # of WUAs supported to promote efficient water and land management</p> <p>1.2.10 # of irrigation blocks established and provided with appropriate technologies (solar systems, and drip irrigation)</p>	<p>1.2.2 1.2.3 200 in 2021</p> <p>1.2.4 28,000 in 2021</p> <p>1.2.5 1 in 2021</p> <p>1.2.6 1 in 2021</p> <p>1.2.7 2 in 2021</p> <p>1.2.8 0</p> <p>1.2.9 30 in 2021</p> <p>1.2.10 0</p>	<p>1.2.2 2 1.2.3 400 by 2024</p> <p>1.2.4 40,000 by 2024</p> <p>1.2.5 4 by 2024</p> <p>1.2.6 2 by 2024</p> <p>1.2.7 4 by 2024</p> <p>1.2.8 TBD</p> <p>1.2.9 90 by 2024</p> <p>1.2.10 30 by 2024</p>	<p>Database by IPs, quarterly supervision/ inspection/ monitoring reports, PDM reports, TPM reports. Training Attendance sheet/ training reports, database of green jobs beneficiaries, Annual reviews, mid-term reviews, evaluation, IPs and PUNOs progress reports, TPM reports. LoAs signed with the water user associations.</p>	<p>by ongoing conflict. Private sector or other clean energy provision solutions are able to access technical inputs and supplies for installations. Communities are willing to undertake climatic activities.</p>
<p>Output 3 related to Outcome 1</p>	<p>1.3 Sustainable livelihoods strengthened for women and men through improved productivity, food security and income opportunities.</p>	<p>1.3.1 # of farmers benefitted from Farmer Field Schools, FFS (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>1.3.2 # of Community Animal Health Workers trained and provided with veterinary kits (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>1.3.3 # of farmers provided with inputs to improve cereal, sorghum/millet value chains (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>1.3.4 # of farmers benefitted from support with modern drip irrigation kits</p> <p>1.3.5 # of farmers supported with high quality animal feeds (feed concentrates, feed blocks and molasses) to improve livestock productivity</p> <p>1.3.6 # of rural farmers women trained on entrepreneurship skills, marketing, and financial literacy</p> <p>1.3.7 # of post cash-for-work beneficiaries trained on good agriculture practices of selected crop/livestock value chains</p> <p>1.3.8 # of SMEs in agriculture value chains capacitated and linked to MFIs</p>	<p>1.3.1 2,500 in 2021</p> <p>1.3.2 80 in 2021</p> <p>1.3.3 15,000 in 2021</p> <p>1.3.4 0</p> <p>1.3.5 10,000 in 2021</p> <p>1.3.6 600 in 2021</p> <p>1.3.7 0</p> <p>1.3.8 40 in 2021</p>	<p>1.3.1 3,500 by 2024</p> <p>1.3.2 130 by 2024</p> <p>1.3.3 30,000 by 2024</p> <p>1.3.4 50 by 2024</p> <p>1.3.5 20,000 by 2024</p> <p>1.3.6 1,200 by 2024</p> <p>1.3.7 1,000 by 2024</p> <p>1.3.8 100 by 2024</p>	<p>Training reports, output and beneficiary tracking reports. Attendance sheets List of associations, lists of members trained. Post Distribution Monitoring Reports, Progress Reports. Business owners lists, midterm and end line assessments. Monitoring field visits.</p>	<p>Agriculture inputs import and distribution are not disrupted by the conflict. Gender and culturally appropriate income generation activities are identified and accepted within beneficiary communities</p>

¹⁹ [Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan \(OCHA, updated data, March 2021\)](#)

²⁰ ERRY II Baseline Study, 2021

²¹ ERRY II Baseline Study, 2021

²² ERRY II Baseline Study, 2021

²³ ERRY II Baseline Study, 2021

²⁴ These include village development committees; farmer cooperative and groups; productive associations, Water management committees; sub-district committees.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. Financing Agreement

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

4.2. Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is **72 months** from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3. Implementation Modalities

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 measures²⁵.

4.3.1. Indirect Management with an international organisation

This action may be implemented in indirect management with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The implementation by this entity entails the strengthening of community institutions on resilience planning, conflict resolution and social cohesion; granting equal access to clean energy solutions, environmental protection and climate adaptive capacity. The UNDP has been selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

- Significant presence in the country;
- Proven experience as EU implementing partner;
- Proven experience in the region;
- Relevant technical expertise in the sectors tackled by this Action;
- Previous experience in conflict affected countries.

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select a replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

4.4. 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 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

²⁵ www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

4.5. Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Third-party contribution, in currency identified (to be confirmed)
Specific Objective: Prepare crisis affected communities to better manage local risks and shocks community-based conflict and climate change , composed of	35 000 000	
Indirect management with UNDP	35 000 000	1 000 000
Evaluation – cf. 5.2 Audit – cf. 5.3	Will be covered by another Decision	
Totals	35 000 000	1 000 000

4.6. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, for each component of the Action, a **Steering Committee (SC)** will be established. The SC 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 this Action. The SC is co-chaired by a senior representative of the Government of Yemen, the implementing partner(s) and a representative of the European Union. Observers can be invited to attend the SC on a regular or an ad hoc basis. The Steering Committee will meet at least bi-annually. The Secretariat will be ensured by the implementing partner(s).

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action.

5. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1. 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 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 (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

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).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

- The implementing partners are responsible of collecting data
- The specific requirements in terms of information and data collection methods are defined by the implementing partners

The selection of monitoring tools should always be compatible with the competencies of the people in charge of data collection, analysis and reporting.

Indicators shall be disaggregated by sex, age and disability at a minimum and other relevant categories (when pertinent). All monitoring and reporting shall assess how the action is taking into account the human rights-based approach working principles (i.e. applying all human rights for all; meaningful and inclusive participation and access to decision-making; non-discrimination and equality; accountability and rule of law for all; and transparency and access to information supported by disaggregated data).

5.2. Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the Action, a mid-term and final evaluation(s) will be carried out for this Action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

A mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving, learning purposes, in particular with respect to the support to private sector and women's economic empowerment.

A 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 complementary actions will be needed due to the level of vulnerabilities and state fragility.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least one month in advance of the dates envisaged 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 following the best practice of evaluation dissemination²⁶. 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.

Evaluations shall assess to what extent the action is taking into account the human rights-based approach working principles (i.e. applying all human rights for all; meaningful and inclusive participation and access to decision-making; non-discrimination and equality; accountability and rule of law for all; and transparency and access to information supported by disaggregated data) as well as how it contributes to gender equality and women's empowerment. In this regard, expertise on human rights and gender equality will be ensured in the evaluation teams. The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

5.3. Audit and Verifications

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 audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6. STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

It will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

²⁶ See best [practice of evaluation dissemination](#)

APPENDIX 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention²⁷ (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

Primary Interventions are those contracts or groups of contracts bearing reportable results and respecting the following business rule: ‘a given contract can only contribute to one primary intervention and not more than one’. An individual contract that does not produce direct reportable results and cannot be logically grouped with other result reportable contracts is considered a ‘support entities’. The addition of all primary interventions and support entities is equivalent to the full development portfolio of the Institution.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention is defined in the related Action Document and it is revisable; it can be a(n) (group of) action(s) or a (group of) contract(s).

Tick in the left side column one of the three possible options for the level of definition of the Primary Intervention(s) identified in this action.

In the case of ‘Group of actions’ level, add references to the present action and other action concerning the same Primary Intervention.

In the case of ‘Contract level’, add the reference to the corresponding budgetary items in point 4.6, Indicative Budget.

Option 1: Action level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Option 2: Group of actions level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#): <Present action> <Other action>
Option 3: Contract level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 3	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 1> <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) #>

²⁷ [ARES \(2021\)4204912](#) - For the purpose of consistency between terms in OPSYS, DG INTPA, DG NEAR and FPI have harmonised 5 key terms, including ‘action’ and ‘Intervention’ where an ‘action’ is the content (or part of the content) of a Commission Financing Decision and ‘Intervention’ is a coherent set of activities and results which constitutes an effective level for the operational follow-up by the EC of its operations on the ground. See more on the [concept of intervention](#).