Revised ERRY JP Log frame

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| **Outcome 1: Communities are better able to manage local risks and shocks for increased economic self-reliance and enhanced social cohesion** | | | |
| **Intended Outputs** | **Key Performance Indicators by Feb 2019** | **Indicative Activities** | **Inputs** |
| **Output 1: Community livelihoods and productive assets are improved to strengthen resilience and economic self-reliance**  *Baseline*  No community resilience plans exist  Emergency employment and Income generation options to stabilize rural livelihoods are limited  Limited entrepreneurial pathways available in rural (remote) areas for affected/vulnerable groups  Lack of community institutions to support farmers with value chain development services  Technical and operational capacities of communities to engage in viable value chain opportunities are inadequate and there is no farmer field school (FFS) schemes  Farmers opportunities and access to agricultural inputs are limited  Frequent animal diseases with absence of regular vaccination programme  *Means of Verification*  Livelihood Market Assessment  Livelihood Impact and scan assessment of Micro businesses  Quarterly and Annual reports of PUNOs  Field Mission and Joint monitoring Reports  Distribution campaign for seeds  Communication materials  Extension manuals  Lists of training participants and signature of farmers. | Communities are better prepared and implemented small-scale mitigation and preparedness initiatives   * 300 small scale community-based initiatives will be implemented to improve basic services and benefited 47,750 individuals directly. | **1.1 Inclusive community-based governance system is strengthened to develop community resilience plan and identify community prioritized actions**  1.1.1 Establish and operationalize village cooperative Council (VCC) through training and technical support  1.1.2 Develop community resilience plans and community initiatives  1.1.3 Provide block grant based on community compact | Budget estimate:  USD 1,330,000.00 |
| 3,400 vulnerable and food insecure households (20,400 individuals) directly benefited from cash assistance for assets activities to improve food security  280 community assets built, restored and rehabilitated for resilience building and benefited about 60,000 individuals indirectly | **1.2 Livelihoods opportunities are provided through stabilized cash for work, focusing on community asset rehabilitation**  1.2.1 Validate target community criteria in coordination with target districts representative bodies, including district councils  1.2.2 Carry out screening and validating projects through environmental protection criteria  1.2.3 Prepare micro-project implementation plans including bill of quantities for the various assets identified, procurements plans for the required materials as well as labor allocation for the various micro-projects  1.2.4 Select of beneficiaries and monitoring implementation of physical activities ensuring quality standards of work/assets are met | Budget estimate:  USD 7,140,400.78 |
| 3000 individuals directly and 21,000 indirectly benefiting from improved skills to establish community-oriented social businesses for self-reliance | **1.3. Income-generating revenues are created through enterprise recovery (such as within the framework of 3x6 approach) targeting communities affected by the crisis**  1.3.1 Conduct market assessment in targeted governorates to identify viable social businesses matching demand  1.3.2 Select beneficiaries according to the vulnerability criteria agreed on with national counterparts / local communities and provide them with seed capital through community-based cash-for-work  1.3.3 Develop capacities of beneficiaries in life and business development skills, and coach them to develop their own social business plan  in line with market assessment  1.3.4 Complement beneficiaries seed capital with micro grants to enable the creation of social businesses  1.3.5 Oversee establishment of business venturing as per respective business plans, with a focus on collective endeavors, supporting linkages to markets/community service centers for the established businesses | Budget estimate:  USD 4,294,920.00 |
| 85 Village Agricultural Producers’ Groups (VAPG’s) grouping neighboring villages in project sited are established to empower and provide services to farmers  20,000 farmers, including 25% female, attended training sessions on livestock/crop value chain productivity including through 100 FFS established  14,000 food insecure HHs (84,000 individuals) benefited from agricultural inputs distributed  At least 590,000 sheep and goats vaccinated against diseases benefiting 24,000 of livestock farmers (144,000 individuals) | **1.4.** **Supporting improvement of agriculture / livestock value chain in a protracted crisis context that contributing to increasing resilient livelihoods and food security in targeted districts**  1.4.1 Identification of key agricultural value chain opportunities  1.4.2 Establish and operationalize village agriculture producers’ groups (VAPGs) through training and technical support  1.4.3 Provide inputs and assets to small producers to increase productivity of livestock and productivity for better income generation and food security.  1.4.4 Establishment of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in targeted locations  1.4.5 Develop Capacity of selected farmers & extension staff for agriculture /livestock value chain development | Budget estimate:  USD 5,169,442.00 |
| **Output 2: Communities benefit from solar energy for sustainable livelihoods opportunities**  *Baseline*   1. No programme framework to promote solar energy resilience building in Yemen is in place 2. Limited applications of solar energy for productive uses 3. No solar energy market mix in place for promotion of solar energy solutions   *Means of Verification*   1. Socio economic assessment of solar energy 2. Solar Market Mix Assessment 3. Lessons learned Compendium on solar programming with ERRY and outside 4. Operational Guideline on Solar Programming 5. Community and district level solar outlets report 6. Quarterly report 7. Annual report 8. Case stories 9. Field Mission report | Solar energy resilience building programming initiatives (households, public services, drinking water, irrigation, productive assets, markets, solar livelihood) formulated, implemented and benefited (around 50,675 individuals), HHs and communities   * 5600 individuals have access to portable solar lantern * 212 public service institutions have access to solar energy and benefited 50,675 individuals * 4 Drinking water system will have rehabilitated with solar energy * 4 irrigation facilities will have rehabilitated with solar energy   productive assets and market center have access to energy and improved their business hours  200 micro businesses through solar livelihood intervention  19 productive assets have access to solar energy  4 market centers are equipped with solar energy | **2.1. Expansion of solar energy applications programmed and operationalized to strengthen rural energy resilience, capacity building and recovery**  2.1.1 Map rural energy insecurity gaps in the targeted governorates   * Socio economic energy gap assessment   2.1.2 Develop and implement awareness raising programme and campaign focusing on decision makers, and general public at the local level   * Awareness raising and capacity building of local stakeholders and beneficiaries   2.1.3 Share best practices and experiences for scale-up and replication and encourage south-south cooperation on rural energy resilience building and business development   * Policy paper on south South cooperation. * Documentation of best practices of solar programming   2.1.4 Develop solar programme framework defining immediate, medium and long-term actions for resilience building   * Development of operational guideline for solar programming | Budget estimate:  USD 812,100.00 |
| **2.2. Decentralized solar energy services installed in public service centers to reinforce livelihood resilience of vulnerable rural communities**  2.2.1 Analyze and define the short-term, medium term and long term solar energy priorities with stakeholders for feasibility of communal solar energy (i.e. for public centers including health clinics, and schools)   * Provision of access to energy in public service institutions   2.2.2 Design a phased-out road map for technical installation of feasible communal solar energy services (i.e. solar lanterns, solar powered street lights, solar water pumps for communal places) to improve access to basic social services  2.2.3 Deliver and install the community solar energy systems   * Provision of household level portable energy   2.2.4 Train local cooperatives on installation and maintenance of the community solar energy systems | Budget estimate:  USD 1,955,363.00 |
| **2.3. Solar energy introduced to support enhancement of rural community energy resilience**  2.3.1 Determine through a prioritization process the critical immediate and future energy needs for improving the performance of the productive assets in rural communities  2.3.2 Identify the demonstration sites and define roles and responsibilities of stakeholders involved, particularly local institutions including cooperatives  2.3.3 Design, and install pilot solar energy systems applications for economic and productive assets such as rural power generation for electrification/micro businesses and integrated solar water pumping to demonstrate economically optimal and sustainable water use   * Provision of solar for drinking water and irrigation- Provision of solar to productive assets   2.3.4 Develop and implement capacity building programme for installation, maintenance and linkage with micro-businesses on solar energy initiative | Budget estimate:  USD 1,291,007.50 |
| **2.4. Marketing of micro-business development for solar energy supported**  2.4.1 Assess solar market potential to support business development in the solar energy sector, with special focus on micro businesses.   * Solar market mix assessment   2.4.2 Develop a strategic solar market mix programme (product/equipment, price, promotion and distribution) to encourage private sector engagement and support energy service demands through provision of solar energy  2.4.3 Support building partnership and networking between national solar dealers, local private sector and key stakeholders within the four targeted governorates  2.4.4 Support community resilience and solar business development through technical assistance and solar business development   * Promote solar livelihood initiatives- micro businesses, micro business associations and district solar outlets | Budget estimate:  USD 135,000.00 |
| **Output 3: Informal networks promote social cohesion through community dialogue and delivery of services**  *Baseline*   1. Water User Association (WUA) are either not existent or are not fully operational in the targeted governorates 2. 34 community-based dialogue mechanisms were established in Abyan but not in other governorates 3. No significant evidence of efforts to build consensus, dialogue or resolve disputes peacefully (based on a qualitative scoring and means of verification)   *Means of Verification*   1. Project progress report 2. Report from implementing partner, 3. Report from implementing partners, focused group meeting with target community members | 30 communities where WUA developed a mechanism to facilitate dialogues for water resource management, agriculture production system, and crop production system  Targeted communities have improved self-referral mechanism to resolve local level conflicts   * 60 community dialogues and small-scale initiatives implemented to resolve local level conflicts | **3.1. Water User Association (WUA) established**  3.1.1 In partnership with CDCs identify and build a relationship of trust with existing or create new WUA  3.1.2 Increase production and profitability through changes in crop production systems and improve on processing and marketing at the benefit of farmers.  3.1.3 Promote discussion on the potential for water marketing and valuation, including the possibility to consider a financial contribution from the urban population and the private sector as the investments made by farmers will secure their drinking water supply in future. | Budget estimate:  USD 306,558.00 |
| **3.2** **Insider Mediators are better able to prevent and resolve community level conflicts (including areas such as exclusion and natural resources based conflicts)**  3.2.1 Community level conflict and situation analysis conducted  3.2.2 Capacity development through mentoring and targeted trainings of insider mediators  3.2.3 Innovative approaches of Insider Mediators supported with small grants based on work plans | Budget estimate:  USD 1,083,200.00 |
| **Outcome 2: Institutions are responsive, accountable and effective to deliver services, build the social contract and meet community identified needs** | | | |
| **Output 1: Functions, financing and capacity of local authorities enabled to deliver improved basic services and respond to public priorities**  *Baseline*   1. No capacity of local authorities for planning, budgeting, and monitoring basic services delivery 2. No framework of private sector and citizen engagement in target governorates   *Means of Verification*   1. Local authorities’ development report, recovery plan 2. Project periodic report/ completion report 3. 8 target districts Local authorities’ district recovery plans 4. 8 basic services project monitoring report by citizen monitoring team 5. Quarterly report 6. Annual report 7. Field Mission Report | Targeted local authorities have improved their ability of recovery planning, budgeting and monitoring basic service delivery   * 8 districts recovery plan developed * 8 basic service deliver projects implemented by local authorities   8 Targeted governorates have developed citizen monitoring framework to monitor basic service delivery | **1.1 Local authorities are better able to plan, monitor, and coordinate aid and recovery**  1.1.1 (Re)activate DMT to facilitate district recovery planning process  1.1.2 Capacity building of DMTs and local authorities on recovery planning and citizen monitoring framework  1.1.3 Develop district recovery plans and citizen monitoring framework  1.1.4 Restoration of minimum basic services delivery. | Budget estimate:  USD 1,388,115.20 |
| **Output 2: Increased capacity of local actors and strengthened partnership of private sector to enhance economic recovery**  *Baseline*   1. Business development services and informal apprenticeship schemes have a limited outreach to the rural areas (TBD in the targeted areas) 2. Dependency on short term employment schemes is high with limited graduation strategies 3. Business associations/economic institutions have a limited technical and operational engagement in enterprise recovery   *Means of Verification*   1. Project periodic report 2. Project completion report/ evaluation 3. Project periodic report | 3000 community members indirectly and 500 directly benefit from informal upgrading apprenticeship schemes and business development services  80% of vulnerable youth/women that trained in upgraded informal apprenticeship engaged in sustainable (self-) employment at least 3 months after completion of the training  40% of cash-for-work beneficiaries receive post cash-for-work training support to ease their transition to long-term sustainable employment opportunities  At least two business a associations/economic institutions with governorate coverage have their capacity needs assessed and addressed for greater enterprise recovery engagement | **2.1 Strengthen capacity of local training providers to deliver market relevant skills and entrepreneurial training**  2.1.1 Conduct participatory value chain analysis and skills needs assessments of non-agricultural sectors, with high potential for job creation  2.1.2 Strengthen the capacity of local training and BDS service providers and employers to implement on-the-job training and entrepreneurship/enterprise development interventions in partnership with SMEPS  2.1.3 Design and implement private sector led apprenticeship schemes and business development services including coaching and financial literacy assistance for targeted youth (including upgrading of informal apprenticeship in informal economy)  2.1.4 Develop, test, and institutionalize post Cash for Work services pilot. | Budget estimate:  USD 1,075,419.00 |
| **2.2. Strengthen partnership with the private sector to accelerate early recovery and employment**  2.2.1 Map active and credible economic entities with networks in targeted governorates  2.2.2 Build capacities of business associations and economic institutions to encourage private sector-led employment creation | Budget estimate: USD 200,000.00 |

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| * 1. **Technical and management agency resources adequate to implement activities and reach results are in place/available**   FAO Budget estimate: USD 2,362,500 (+GMS: 558,508.08)  ILO Budget estimate: USD 1,325,811 (+GMS: 168,086.10)  UNDP Budget estimate: USD 2,347,521.36 (+GMS: 1,187,764.77)  WFP Budget estimate: USD 698,099.29 (+GMS: 548,695.00) |
| * 1. **Joint (inter-agency) programme coordination unit is operationalized for effective administration, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of results**   Convening Agency (UNDP) Budget estimate: USD 2,513,354.78 (additional USD 140,186.92 to FAO for the North sub-national coordination) |

Notes

* **Direct Beneficiaries**: individuals/households/families that are directly involved/participated/targeted and benefitted from the project interventions through receiving cash, trainings, grants, equipment and other supports.

**Examples:**

* + Participants of cash for work and their family members,
  + Participants of trainings of small business and received grants through 3x6 approaches and their family members.
  + Households and their family members supported through solar energy system, dairy equipment, agricultural inputs, etc
* **Indirect beneficiaries**: Individuals/households/families that are not directly involved or participated or targeted but indirectly benefited from the project interventions through improved services and economic activities.

**Examples:**

* + Households and their family members that are benefited from improved services of schools and clinics due to provided solar energy system.
  + Households and their family members that are benefitted from rehabilitated assets such as improved roads, water points, schools, latrines, irrigation canals, and other supports.