

ERRY II Log Frame

Overall Objective: Contribute to reduced vulnerability and strengthened resilience capacity of crisis-affected communities in Yemen through creation of sustainable livelihoods and access to basic services.

Intended Outcome / Output	Indicators	Baselines (incl. ref year)	Targets	Immediate Results & Indicative Activities	Sources and means of verification
Outcome: Crisis affected communities are better able to manage local risks and shocks for increased resilience	Resilience			All subsequent activities	
	Average targeted communities' level of resilience (disaggregated by district)	1.8 (on a scale of 10) in 2016 ¹	2.8 by 2022 (level before the start of the conflict)		
	Average level of targeted rural communities/HHs with improved absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacity to cope up with crisis	TBD when baseline is complete	Will be set after baseline assessment		
	% of targeted communities reporting reduction in frequency of conflicts	TBD	Will be set after baseline assessment		
	Livelihood & Food Security				
	Average level of improved livelihoods and income in targeted communities (disaggregated by district)	28% ²	TBD when baseline is completed		
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score - nutrition (FCS-N)	TBD when baseline is complete	80%		
	% of decrease of households' crisis coping strategies	TBD when baseline is completed	10%		

¹ ERRY Baseline Study, 2017. COBRA Resilience measurement framework applied to targeted districts.

² ERRY Baseline Study, 2017

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Output 1: Community livelihoods and productive assets are improved to strengthen resilience	# of farmers provided with inputs to improve sorghum/millet, tomato, and coffee value chains (disaggregated by gender)	10,000 in 2018	25,250 (19,000 sorghum/ millet; 5,900 tomato; 350 coffee) by 2022, (30% women)	1.1: Skills developed, and food security improved for vulnerable farming households (FAO and ILO) 1.1.1 Identification of key agricultural value chain opportunities through market assessment and participatory community validation (FAO) 1.1.2 Support to farmers to improve sorghum/millet value chain through provision of improved seeds and capacity building (FAO) 1.1.3 Support to farmers to improve tomato value chain development through provision of improved seeds, fertilizers, marketing and capacity building (FAO)	PUNOs Monitoring Data, IPs Progress Reports, field visit monitoring reports, distribution lists, during- and post-distribution monitoring
	# of farmers benefited from FFS (disaggregated by gender)	7,495 small holders in 2018	6,500 by 2022, (50% women)	1.1.4 Support to farmers to improve livestock productivity through provision and development of feed resources, fodders and capacity building (FAO) 1.1.5 Support to farmers to improve livestock productivity through provision of veterinary services and vaccination campaign (FAO)	
	# of dairy producers supported with inputs (disaggregated by gender)	2,206 in 2018	6,000 by 2022, (90% women)	1.1.6 Support to dairy smallholders to improve milk value chain production through provision of small dairy equipment, marketing and capacity building, including empowering women-headed households for processing and marketing of improved traditional dairy products (FAO) 1.1.7 Support to farmers to improve coffee value chain productivity and quality (FAO)	
	# of farmers trained on sorghum/millet, tomato, milk and coffee value chains, livestock fattening and health, dairy product processing and marketing (disaggregated by gender)	10,000 in 2018	25,000 by 2022, (50% women)	1.1.8 Empowering female-headed households' development of small-scale backyard sheep/ goat fattening businesses, through provision of small equipment, feeds, vaccines, drugs, marketing facilities and capacity building (FAO)	
	# of farmers trained on entrepreneurship skills and financial literacy		1,200	1.1.9 Empowerment of rural small-scale private entrepreneurs (SSEs) to have better access to markets (FAO) 1.1.10 Upgrading skills and knowledge of farmers/women through a comprehensive training programme, FFS, extension materials and demonstration to be developed side-by-side with project activities and with the delivery of inputs (FAO)	
	# of rural farmers associations providing training to upgrade members' technical and entrepreneurship skill		80	1.1.11 Train rural farmers and rural farmer associations on entrepreneurship skills, market information and financial literacy in selected value chains and related sectors to provide effective avenues to upgrade members' technical and entrepreneurship skills (ILO + FAO)	
	Proportion of the targeted beneficiaries reporting increase in their income due to agriculture value chain support		70%	1.1.12 Provide training to women engaged in rural agriculture on business development services, marketing skills, savings schemes, diversification of livelihoods based on ILO/FAO-developed GET Ahead for Women in Enterprise: Training Package and Resource Kit (ILO + FAO).	
	# of participants in Food/Cash for Assets interventions	2,800 individuals by 2018 through ERRY	12,950 (30% women)	1.2: Livelihoods are stabilized, and community assets rehabilitated through providing short-term income support for vulnerable households and individuals (WFP and UNDP) 1.2.1 Validate selection criteria, select vulnerable beneficiaries and community assets for rehabilitation in coordination with VCC, communities and targeted district representative bodies (WFP) 1.2.2 Conduct baseline surveys for target beneficiaries and community assets (WFP) 1.2.3 Implement Food for Asset activities and community asset rehabilitation (WFP)	
# of beneficiaries benefitting from FFA cash/food transfers	33,912 individuals by 2018 through ERRY	90,650 individuals by 20121			
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced	0	50%			

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Output 1: Community livelihoods and productive assets are improved to strengthen resilience	livelihood asset base through FFA using Asset Benefit Index				
	# of community-based assets restored and/or established (disaggregated by type)	371 assets by 2018	325	1.2.4 Carry out screening and validating of community asset rehabilitation projects through environmental protection criteria (WFP)	
	Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	USD 5,903,359 by 2018 through ERRY I	USD 6,992,500	1.2.5 Monitor community asset rehabilitation and cash delivery to ensure quality standards are met (WFP)	
	# of community Market assets restored through 3x6	0 in 2018	70 by 2020	1.2.6 Design and implement labour intensive CfW activities identifying key community market assets to be restored; engage and select beneficiaries in consultation with communities, VCC and local authorities (UNDP).	
	# of beneficiaries participating in CFW activities through 3x6	0 in 2018	9,550 individuals (35% women & marginalized)		
	# of beneficiaries who received business development and life skills training % of beneficiaries who are able to graduate to sustainable livelihoods as a result of post-CfW activities of self-employment and employability	2,693 in 2018	9,550 by 2021 70%	1.3: Sustainable livelihoods opportunities are created in the post-cash for work phase to support self-employment through entrepreneurship development for vulnerable households and individuals (UNDP, FAO and ILO) 1.3.1 Provide life skills, business development and vocational training for identified viable businesses (UNDP) 1.3.2 Provide post-cash for work technical training to farmers on promising crop/livestock value chains (FAO)	
	# of ToTs trained on business training packages (MFB & semiliterate)	53	125	1.3.3 Strengthen training of the trainers and train business advisors adapting ILO's Start and Improve Your Business (SiYB) for entrepreneurs in agricultural businesses and viable businesses identified through the local market assessments (ILO) 1.3.4 Finalize and institutionalize adapted MFB & semiliterate packages; at least five national master trainers are certified (ILO)	Annual reviews, mid-term reviews, evaluation, IPs and PUNO progress reports
	# of microbusinesses established and operational after 6 months	1,624 by 2018	4,974 (35% women, youth & marginalized) by 2021	1.3.5 Conduct market assessment (integrating gender- and conflict-sensitivity) to identify viable social business demands in a conflict context (UNDP) 1.3.6 Support business development and recovery with top up grants, generating multiple impacts and job opportunities (UNDP)	
# of targeted beneficiaries who have improved access to income, business competency and have improved their livelihoods (disaggregated by gender & age)	1,728 (70% of the targeted)	4,836 (90% of the targeted) by 2021			

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Output 1: Community livelihoods and productive assets are improved to strengthen resilience	# of trainees with improved employability skills through informal apprenticeship scheme	600 in 2018	2,000 trainees	1.4: Sustainable livelihoods opportunities area created in the post-Cash for Work phase to support employability through on-the-job training (ILO). 1.4.1 Develop a laddered capacity building package to link cash for work beneficiaries with sustainable economic opportunities 1.4.2 Provide competency-based technical skills training to cash-for-work beneficiaries interested in wage employment 1.4.3 Conduct competency-based assessment and certification of the beneficiaries 1.4.4 Link the beneficiaries to jobs through job placement opportunities in collaboration with private sector 1.4.5 Provide follow up mentorship training to beneficiaries	PUNO Monitoring Data, IPs Progress Reports
	% of vulnerable youth/women reporting improved income at least three months after completion of the training	60%	70%		
	# of individuals from private sector and government institutions at district and governorate level build their capacity to develop and implement participatory business continuity planning	0	90	1.5: Private sector capacity is strengthened to contribute to emergency crisis response and job creation (UNDP, ILO, FAO) 1.5.1 Develop the capacity of the private sector through training and follow up support on participatory business continuity planning at district and governorate levels based on ILO local economic recovery guidelines and global practice (ILO) 1.5.2 Rapid Business capacity assessment for micro and small business associations for Hajjah and Lahj (UNDP)	
	# of SME networks supported by the programme reporting improvement in their capacity	2 networks by 2018	4 networks by 2022	1.5.3 Support establishment of local SME networks and capacity building via Chambers of Commerce to share information and engage on coordination and planning at the local level (District Recovery and Resilience Plans) and identify diversification opportunities (UNDP)	
	# of households provided with small-scale productive assets and training on marketing	0 in 2018	1,000 by 2022, including 40% female-headed households	1.5.4 Reinforce and promote pilot rural small-scale entrepreneurs (SSEs) supported by the Programme (milk collectors; women-headed households producing home-processed healthy traditional dairy products, women-headed households with backyard sheep/goat fattening businesses, producers of feed and fodder, coffee producers and sorghum seed producers) with productive assets and training on marketing (FAO, ILO)	
Output2: Vulnerable communities benefit from solar energy solutions for sustainable livelihoods opportunities and enhanced social service delivery	# of public institution facilities (health, education and district offices) supported with solar systems % of targeted public institution facilities (health, schools and district offices) and systems (water) have resumed and improved critical services	210 by 2018 through ERRY I	182 by 2022 70% by 2022	2.1 Energy resilience of key basic services (schools, health facilities, water, local administration offices) strengthened through improved access to reliable alternative sources of energy (UNDP) 2.1.1 Mapping of solar energy gaps and priorities for social services (households, productive assets, health facilities, WASH, schools, and district offices), mainstreaming gender considerations (UNDP) 2.1.2 Install solar energy systems for social services to improve service delivery and reinforce livelihoods of vulnerable communities (UNDP)	PUNOs monitoring data, IP progress reports Annual reviews, mid-term reviews, evaluation, IPs and PUNO progress reports
	# of community productive assets (MSME) supported through introduction of solar energy	19 by 2018 through ERRY I	41 by 2022	2.1.4 Develop solar energy solutions for productive assets and community production facilities to reinforce livelihood resilience of vulnerable rural communities (UNDP)	
	# of HHs supported through introduction of solar energy (disaggregated by female-headed households)	5600 by 2018 through ERRY I	11,000 by 2022	2.1.3 Install solar energy for vulnerable households (UNDP)	

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	% of trained and certified women and youth in solar system installation who have adopted solar innovation		60% by 2022 (700 trainees)	2.1.5 Capacity building and awareness training of communities on solar applications and use of solar energy, and for engagement of youth and women in community and district (UNDP)	Annual reviews, mid-term reviews, evaluation, IPs and PUNO progress reports
	# of solar micro-enterprises established (disaggregated by gender)	200 micro businesses in 2018	400 micro business by 2022 (60% women, youth & marginalized)	2.2 Women and youth play an active role in the provision of solar energy in their communities through solar microenterprises (UNDP, ILO) 2.2.1 Promote solar microbusiness, business connection and networking among rural and urban dealers' communities, including youth and women (UNDP)	
	# of trainees reporting improvement in their employability skills in solar energy micro-enterprises	0 in 2018	250	2.2.2 Develop competency-based curricula based on the new and emerging youth- and women-friendly solar technology occupations (ILO) 2.2.3 Provide vocational solar skills training to technicians (women and youth) in order for them to play an active role in the provision of solar energy in their communities through solar microenterprises (ILO)	
	% of targeted MSME have benefitted through solar energy solutions	0 in 2018	70% by 2022	2.2.4 Enhance solar energy capacity building, including vocational training on solar energy application uses, specifications design, installation and maintenance through microbusiness associations and private sector (UNDP)	
	% of solar entrepreneurs who are able to access financial institutions and have expanded their businesses for profit	0 in 2018	20% by 2021		
Output 3: Communities and local authorities have enhanced capacities to respond to conflict and gender sensitive priorities needs	# of WUAs supported to promote efficient water and land management	15 in 2018	60 by 2022	3.1 Water User Associations (WUA) established (FAO) 3.1.1 Support 30 WUAs by strengthening the existing fifteen (15) WUAs established during ERRY Phase-I and creation / reactivation of 15 WUAs for efficient water and land management (FAO) 3.1.2 Out of total 30 WUAs, support 20 WUAs using wells with 20 water solar pumps and irrigation kits to promote efficient irrigation techniques for crops / vegetables and fodders (productive assets) (FAO + UNDP) 3.1.3 Establish 30 pilot irrigation within targeted WUAs under LoAs to implement activities aimed at the maintenance and rehabilitation of irrigation canals in order to demonstrate water saving technologies to farming communities (FAO)	IPs Progress Reports
	# of insider mediators recruited and trained to facilitate peaceful conflict resolution (disaggregated by gender) % of target communities with improved access to basic services due to conflict mitigating interventions	229 in 2018 60%	120 IMs by 2022 (30% women) 70%	3.2: Community-based organizations have enhanced capacities to develop conflict- and gender- sensitive community resilience plans reflecting community priority needs and actions (UNDP) 3.2.1 Insider mediators recruited and trained based on specific criteria and vetted by IPs, LC representatives and other community leaders and VCCs (UNDP) 3.2.2 Capacity building of partners (implementing partners, VCCs, LCs/DMTs and PUNOs) on gender, conflict sensitive approaches and social cohesion (UNDP)	PUNO monitoring data, IP progress reports Annual reviews, mid-term reviews, evaluation, IP
	# of gender-sensitive conflict analysis conducted	4 by 2018	7 by 2022	3.2.3 Conflict analysis and scans produced with engagement of DMTs, VCCs, IMs and community representatives, including four validation workshops (UNDP)	

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Output 3: Communities and local authorities have enhanced capacities to respond to conflict and gender sensitive priorities needs	# of selected priority interventions identified under the community resilience plans which have been implemented (disaggregated by village and sub-district) % target communities have enhanced service delivery support through participatory approach (LG)	0 60%	135 and 53 respectively 70%	3.2.4 Provide block grants based on community compact for priority community initiative identified under community resilience plans (UNDP)	and PUNO progress reports
	# of SDCs established and operational # of conflict-mitigating initiatives supported	0	49 31	3.2.5 Community committees established, and community dialogues facilitated by IMs around priority conflicts, with participation of community, VCC and LCs/DMTs to implement small-scale block grants (UNDP) 3.2.6 VCCs established and operational through training and technical support (UNDP)	
	# of community resilience plans developed (and operationalized) at sub-district level	0	49	3.2.7 Develop community resilience plans based on conflict scans, prioritizing gender- and conflict- sensitive community initiatives (UNDP)	
	# and % of targeted local authorities that are able to revitalize service delivery by implementing and operationalizing recovery plans	8 in 2018	8 in 2022	3.3: Local authorities are better able to plan, monitor and coordinate gender- and conflict-sensitive resilience and recovery priorities and respond at the district level through a participatory approach (UNDP) 3.3.1 Conduct public service damage assessment by citizen and a develop citizen monitoring systems in target districts (UNDP) 3.3.2 Organize meetings with communities and local authorities to showcase priority interventions on conflict-sensitive livelihoods, solar and self-help interventions (including those from conflict resolution) with all key stakeholders (UNDP) 3.3.3 Develop conflict- and gender-sensitive district recovery plans with monitoring framework and implement priority interventions (UNDP)	PUNO monitoring data, IP progress reports
	t# of DMTs reactivated to restore public service delivery	8 in 2018	8 in 2020	3.3.4 (Re)activate district management teams to restore minimum public service delivery (UNDP)	Annual reviews, mid-term reviews, evaluation, IP and PUNO progress reports
	# of local authority members trained on planning and development	80 in 2018	200 in 2020	3.3.5 Provide technical capacity building to local authorities to plan and implement recovery plans (UNDP)	