

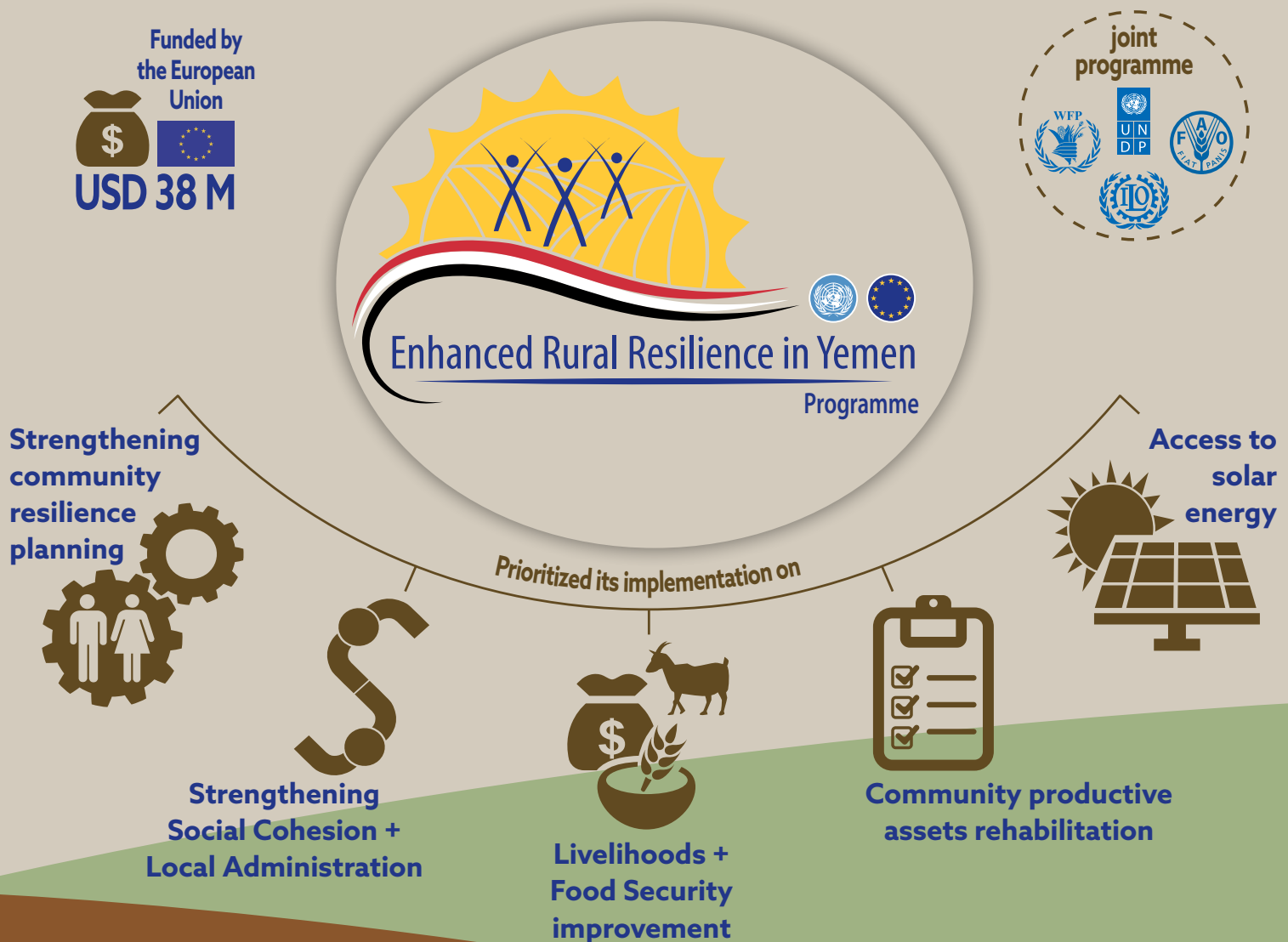


Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen (ERRY)

Progress Summary

Background

Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen (ERRY) Programme is a joint-initiative funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by FAO, ILO, UNDP and WFP in four governorates in Yemen (Hajjah, Hodeidah, Lahj and Abyan). The three-year joint programme aims to enhance the resilience and self-reliance of crisis-affected rural communities through support to livelihoods stabilization, food security, local governance, social cohesion and improved access to sustainable energy. To contribute to the achievement of the overall objective, the ERRY programme has two expected outcomes to contribute to: **Outcome 1:** Communities are better able to manage local risks and shocks for increased economic self-reliance and enhanced social cohesion; **Outcome 2:** Institutions are responsive, accountable and effective to deliver services, build the social contract and meet community identified needs.



ERRY Achievements 2016

Community Resilience Planning

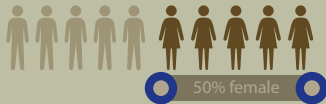
185

Village
Cooperative
Council



Established

Composed of
1,393 members



50% female

To plan, implement
and coordinate
community level
interventions and
self initiatives.

123

Community
Resilience
Plans



181

Community
Self-help
initiatives

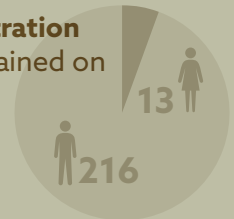
Were developed and implemented
respectively to build community resilience.

Local Administration

229
Members



**Local Administration
Sector Team** trained on
public services
restoration



4 Quarterly **Local Administration' Performance
Monitoring Assessment** completed

Livelihood and Emergency Employment

16,065
Participants



2,226
households
benefited from



Cash for
Work



Improved
Household
Food Security



Access
to Cash



98
Community
assets

Including roads, markets,
schools, water points
and canals.

1,699 Youth

equipped with
enhanced business
and life skills.

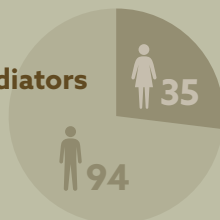
50% of them will start their
own business in 2017.



Social Cohesion



129 Insider Mediators
recruited



46 Trainers of dispute resolution
were recruited and trained to facilitate
social cohesion and address conflicts.

Erry Activities Snapshot

(March to December 2016)

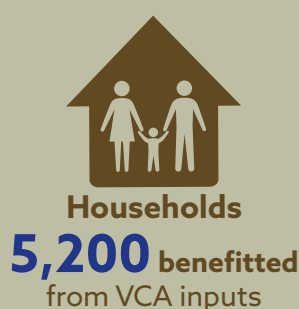
40,078 beneficiaries of **5,725** households reached/supported through resilience
enhancement activities conducted by **4** UN organizations and **12** Implementing Partners in **18**
rural districts across **4** ERRY jointly targeted governorates in Yemen.

Agricultural Value Chain

Value Chain Assessment (VCA)

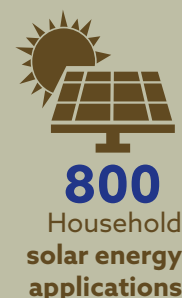


Conducted to identify potential crops and livestock (tomato, sorghum, dairy products and livestock feed) which provide economic and social opportunities to the livelihoods of smallholders in the targeted districts.



Solar Energy

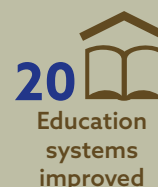
3 Solar energy resilience building programming initiatives formulated



procured for

20 rural communities

Enhanced energy resilience and access



4 economically productive assets provided with solar energy systems and enhanced their production.

Local Private Sectors



50 ToTs trained on **My First Business** (MFB) module and **semi-literate packages** to enhance entrepreneur skills of **youth** to start small business.



Resilience Building In Yemen

While Bridging the gap between humanitarian response and development, build the capacity to cope up with the shocks and crisis and enhance community resilience. While humanitarian aid is targeted at the most vulnerable groups for lifesaving through short term and immediate food and non-food aid, the resilience building are about the strengthening the system, both the short term and long term, building capacity and the greater good for the whole. Resilience building interventions (in the humanitarian context) was found to maximize the effectiveness of humanitarian aid and complement the humanitarian interventions by providing support to the groups that are not targeted by the lifesaving humanitarian interventions before they consumed all their asset and become beneficiary of the general food distribution. It creates and sustain livelihoods opportunities, rehabilitation of productive assets, enhance food security and strengthen local coping mechanisms of the vulnerable groups to overcome the crisis. Both Humanitarian and Resilience/ Early Recovery Interventions should be implemented together in an integrated manner from early onset of the crisis (to maximize synergies and complementarities) in order to contribute to address the current humanitarian and food insecurity crisis in Yemen.

Voice From The Field

Ayish joined the Cash for Work activity of ERRY Programme in Bait Alfageah District, Al-Hudaydah Governorate to rehabilitate road connected to his village in November 2016. Two years ago, Ayish lost his left hand due to an accident at the border. Since then, Ayish faces difficulties to look for any job opportunity in his area, 'some employers did not even give me a try', he said.

'It (Cash for work project) encouraged me to participate in community project and to work together with other members of my village. More importantly, I want to contribute more to my family and my father who has done a lot for my children,'

'Now, I can support my family and to work with my community just like others, to rehabilitate the road which allows vehicles to enter the village. In the past, cars can be parked only outside my village and it was not easy for someone to reach there when s/he was ill.'



Ayish shared his CfW experience with staff

<https://www.fb.com/UNDPYEMEN>



<https://twitter.com/UNDPYEMEN>



<https://www.youtube.com/user/UNDPYemen>



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Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.