



Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen (ERRY)

Joint Programme Brief September 2017

Background

More than 30 months of conflict have exacerbated chronic vulnerabilities leaving an estimated 18.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance –a nearly 20 per cent increase since late 2014. The poverty rate in Yemen has doubled to 62 per cent during this period, and millions of people are now unable to meet their basic needs independently. Conflict, displacement, and economic decline are placing severe pressure on essential basic services and the institutions that provide them, pushing them towards total collapse. Salaries for health facility staff, teachers and other public sector workers go increasingly unpaid, leaving 1.25 million state employees and their 6.9 million dependents –or nearly 30 per cent of the population– without an income at a time of shortages and rising prices. As a direct consequence of the conflict, an estimated 8 million Yemenis have lost their livelihoods or are living in communities with minimal to no basic services. As a consequence, communities, especially these in rural areas, require support to strengthen their resilience.



Abdulrahman, WFP CASH FOR WORK Participant, working with others in constructing a road to their village.

About ERRY Joint Programme

Funded by the European Union, the **Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen** is a three-year joint programme implemented by four Participating UN Organizations, namely Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and World Food Programme (WFP). Since the Programme implementation in March 2016, the Programme prioritized its implementation on strengthening community resilience planning, livelihoods improvement, community productive assets rehabilitation, and access to solar energy.

Duration: March 2016 to Feb 2019.

Contribution from EU: US\$38 Million.

Targeted Governorates: Abyan, Hajjah, Hudaydah and Lahj.

Expected Outcomes:

1. Communities are better able to manage local risks and shocks for increased economic self-reliance and enhanced social cohesion;
2. Institutions are more responsive, accountable and effective to deliver services, build the social contract and meet community identified needs.

ERRY JP Activities Snapshot

March 2016 - September 2017

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

Resilience Building In Yemen

1. Bridging the gap between humanitarian response and development aid. While humanitarian aid is targeted at the most vulnerable which require short term and immediate food aid and resilience building are about the system, the short term and long term, building capacity and the greater good for the whole.

2. The Resilience based interventions are complement the humanitarian relief interventions by protecting livelihood assets and creating livelihood opportunities of crisis affected households that are not targeted by relief aid. It can reduce protracted humanitarian situation to be occurred by providing opportunities for the sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, resilience interventions build foundation for the post conflict recovery, return and to the sustainable development. Integrating a resilience-building approach within humanitarian operations is equally crucial to support community livelihood and recovery system.



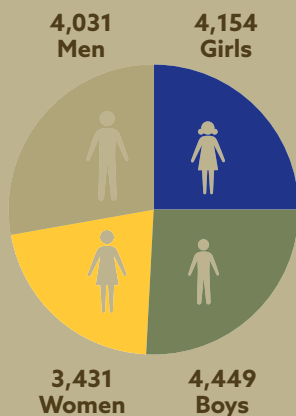
FAO through ERRY JP improves animal health and milk production in Yemen.

Livelihoods + Food Security Improvement

Agricultural Value Chain Development:

- **85** Village Agriculture Producers Groups VAPG are established in **569** villages;
- **117** Extension staff received four FFs trainings on various topics;
- knowledge and technical skills of smallholder farmers are improved on value chain development
 - ▶ **6599** smallholder farmers received Farmer Field School (FFS) trainings on cereal crops;
 - ▶ **4999** smallholder farmers received Farmer Field School (FFS) trainings on Animal Health;
- Small dairy equipment provided to **650** smallholder beneficiaries, including **200** women headed-households
 - ▶ Milk discarded has been reduced by **15%**;
 - ▶ The quantity of daily milk has been increased by **20%**;
 - ▶ Milk price at dairy plant gate increased from **185 YER** to **210 YER**, as result of improved quality;
- **2,500** livestock producers including **30%** women are supported with animal concentrate feed
 - ▶ Increased Animal appetite;
 - ▶ Increased milk production from half to one liters / day / cow (**5 to 10% increase**);
- **9,350** small holders farmers were supported with **661,200** tons of improved sorghum and millet seeds.

16,065 of vulnerable and food Insecure beneficiaries who received cash



Targeted Governorates



Emergency Employment and asset rehabilitation through cash for work:

- **16,065** Participants from **2,226** households benefited from Cash for Work interventions;
- **41** kms Roads connecting villages to market were maintained;
- **44** water networks were rehabilitated and **6** water gateways, and water harvesting tanks were built;
- **26** sites had Removing harmful bushes, building protective for the natural pastures, and rehabilitating of irrigation canals;
- **5** Sanitation Network were rehabilitated and five solid waste piles were cleaned.

Emergency Employment and Business Creation through 3x6 approaches:

- **945** youth have been engaged in community-based cash-for-work activities and Emergency employment generating more than **28,000** working days through CfW;
- The CfW has resulted into savings of **\$314,100**;
- **514** micro businesses worth of **\$614,100** were established and are generating income;
- **17,493** individuals indirectly benefited from the rehabilitation/repair of water dug wells, community roads, and irrigation channels.



Installing Solar systems to bring health centers back to life, serve communities and improve health basic services.

Access to solar energy:

- **800** Households solar energy applications in **20** rural communities and provided to households and improved access to energy.
- **21** Health Centers and **21** schools have improved access to energy and improved health and education system;
- **4** economically productive assets provided with solar energy systems and enhancing their production.
- **24** solar refrigerators were installed in **24** health centers.

Strengthening Community Resilience Planning:

- **186** Village Cooperative Councils were established composed of **1,907** members (**50% female**) to plan, implement and coordinate community level interventions and self-help initiatives;
- **186** Community Resilience Plans and **330** Community Self-help Initiatives were developed and implemented respectively to build community resilience;
- **101** supported community initiatives were implemented with **50%** contribution from the community.



Village Cooperative Council implementing one of the community self-help initiative in Habil Jabr District, Lahj Governorate.

Strengthening Social Cohesion + Local Administration

- **228** insider mediators (including **66** women) have been recruited and trained in the covered districts;
- **42** trainers (**13** of whom were women) had received ATOT on skills related to facilitation and conflict management;
- **60** of community-based conflict resolution mechanisms established & facilitated by insider Mediators.



*When I received the reward I felt empowered and like given trust and push to continue working in building peace in my home country and the world.
I would like to use the moment to request my society to cooperate and work together to make our community peaceful*

Nusaibah Siad

Small Business Skill development

- **27** Trainers were trained on My First Business (MFB) module and **26** trainers were trained on semi-literate package "I Too Have a Small Business";
- The trained trainers on MFB Packages delivered training to **427** beneficiaries in targeted districts.

People Voices



"Before the project, I used to get a petty cash of 1000 YER a day by working with one of the banana salesman. The money I used to get was not either enough to pay 800,000 debts I used for renovating my house nor was it enough to pay the basic needs of my family." Mohammed Explained.

ERRY, UNDP 3/6 Approach- Lawdar District, Abyan Governorate.

◀ Mohammed starting his morning with a hope for a good business day.



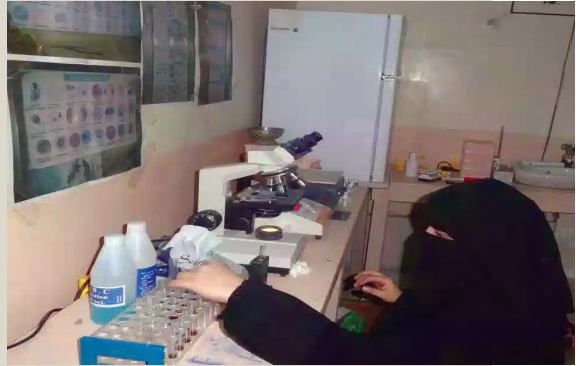
"Mona stated that "I was nominated by the local council to join the training to build the capacity of mediators on skills related to conflict management. I acquired valuable conflict resolution skills that I learnt to apply in my community."

Mona, ERRY social cohesion component, Zabeed District- Hodeida governorate

◀ Mona, a UNDP Insider Mediator.

"The laboratory in particular and the health unit in general are able to deliver better services to the public. We have better working environment now, we can carry out night-time diagnosis and care of mothers in labour, have regular vaccination schedule, and charge cell phones for communications on emergencies. Dr. Mona, a senior doctor in Ga'ar Health Unite, explained. More people from the rural communities can now visit the health unit and benefit from the health care services"

**Dr. Mona – ERRY Solar component-
Khanfar, Abyan Governorate Bait Alfaqih district,
Hodeida governorate**



Dr. Mona working while having a Refrigerator with cooler and freezer for vaccine storage provided by ERRY JP.

ERRY project has changed me positively. It helped me to re-build my self-confidence and to secure a stable income to support my family. I used to buy things on account, now I can pay back my loans and purchase the necessities my family needs. Besides all the suffering, I believe there is possibility to create a better life for my children. Now, I can feed them well and fulfil their needs.

**ERRY CASH FOR WORK – Bait Alfaqih
District, Hodeida Governorate**



ERRY JP supporting farmers create small businesses.

The Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen Programme (ERRY)

is a three-year joint programme implemented by FAO, ILO, UNDP, and WFP, to enhance the resilience and self-reliance of crisis-affected rural communities in four governorates of Yemen.

For more information about ERRY JP programme, you can visit our page using either the QR Code provided or the below link:

[Click here.](#)



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