



FAO COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK (CPF) REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

FAO-Yemen 2013- 2017

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1. Introduction

1.1 Preparation of CPF

During the past two years, Yemeni economy has been in crisis due to political and social instability in the country. At this point of time, stability in the country remains fragile. This situation, with the challenges that Yemen continues to face on the security, political, social, and economic fronts require proper understanding of the underlying causes and priority areas in the economic sectors, especially rural development, agriculture, fisheries, and other related sectors to help stabilize the country's economic and political landscape in the short and medium terms.

To facilitate the process of economic development in Yemen and to respond to the New Director General's demand on the importance of a country approach in the Organization's planning system to assure that the priorities respond to the real needs of the member countries FAO Yemen has undertaken the preparation of the Country Programming Framework 2013-2017 (CPF) reflecting on what FAO can provide in collaboration with other partners. The CPF is developed in line with the emerging priorities identified by the various related ministries with due regard to the recent challenges confronting the agricultural and fisheries sectors, as well as meeting the emergency and development requirements .

The CPF will serve as a basis for addressing the main priority areas and national strategic objectives agreed with the government and the development community and will also serve as the main framework that reflects FAO interventions in line with FAO's mandate as expressed in the corporate Strategic Objectives, Sub-regional and Regional Priorities and the priorities agreed by the UN Country Team (UNCT) and the government in the UNDAF and MDGs in order to restore the country's economy. The formulation process involved a review of documents, field visits to a number of selected governorates, national workshops for stakeholders consultation, and various discussions with concerned agencies and donors. This process assisted in coming up with inputs for the situation analysis and in defining the Country Programming Framework.

The preparation of the CPF involved a special task force, consisting of international, and national experts with focal points from the various related ministries in addition to the technical backstopping from RNE and SNG. The taskforce was chaired by an international team leader assigned for this purpose during the period 25 Nov- 20 Dec 2012.

1.2 Governance System and Stakeholders

In late-February 2012 presidential elections took place marking an important milestone in the political transition under a UN-mediated agreement designed to bring greater peace and stability to the country. Yemen faces a fragile state with an insurgency in its north, an independence movement in its south, deep poverty and an alarming expansion of Al-Qaeda within its borders. The Arab Spring, with its calls for sweeping political change, added a new layer of complexity to the country's long-running troubles. The international community was called on to "upscale" its level of support for Yemen's political, economic, humanitarian and security needs and the UN system — agencies, funds, programmes retooled its assistance with an eye toward supporting implementation of the transition plans. To create the conditions for economic growth over the medium and long terms and the alleviation of unemployment and poverty, the Transitional Program for Stability and Development 2013 -2014 was launched focusing on immediate priorities through a medium-term economic recovery program.

Donors Conferences were held in Riyadh and New York in September 2012. Total pledges at Riyadh and New York donor meetings reached \$7.9 billion, but it is unclear how much is for humanitarian response. The fourth Friends of Yemen meeting took place in New York on 27 September 2012, with

participants urging donors to provide additional funding to the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, which continues to face a US\$270 million funding shortfall. The New York meeting raised an additional \$1.5 billion, which together with the \$6.4 billion that was pledged in Riyadh earlier, brought total pledges for Yemen's longer-term development and transition plan to \$7.9 billion.

The CPF 2013-2017 was also designed to meet the priorities of the agriculture sector under the Transitional Programme for Stability and Development 2013-2014. The implementation plan set in details with a focus on the different stakeholders inter alia, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Fish Wealth, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, UN agencies (for joint programmes), INGOs, and NGOs.

2. Situation Analysis

2.1 Overview

Yemen is a low-income country with a population of 24.8 million (2011). GDP amounts to USD 33.76 billion while GDP per capita averages USD 1,361 in nominal terms (World Bank, 2011). Yemen has a human development index (HDI) of 0.462, and ranks 154th of 169 countries rated in 2011 (HDR, 2011). As the composite HDI of the Arab Nations region is currently 0.641, Yemen falls well below the average while being just above the global Low Human Development Index (0.456). The gender inequality index is 0.769 (HDR, 2011 against 0.835 in 2010), amongst the lowest in the world, indicating a worsening of already serious gender inequalities.¹

Yemen is attempting to emerge from a profound and complex political and economic crisis, stimulated by social unrest and the outbreak of violence in early 2011. Massive poverty and unemployment, food insecurity and malnutrition, political and social exclusion, institutional weaknesses, economic inequities and a power struggle are widely spread. Following conflict throughout 2011, in December a Gulf Cooperation Council-brokered (GCC) political agreement was implemented. The GCC Agreement envisages a transition period until 2014, divided into two phases, that will take the country to hold parliamentary elections.

The Joint United Nation Framework to Support the Transition in Yemen (JUNFSTY) 2012-2014² identifies the following main drivers of the crisis:

- Political and social exclusion: As highlighted by the waves of protests and demonstrations during 2011, feelings of political exclusion and dissatisfaction with the government are two of the most important drivers of conflict in Yemen. In essence, too few Yemenis are satisfied with their representation in government, and the performance of the government. This is compounded by problems which include: systems of discrimination and patronage which try to buy loyalty of tribal leaders to the state at the expense of the rights and needs of their people; limited participation of people in local government and development; lack of accountability of the government and of parliament; inadequate access to justice and a parallel tribal system that uses customary practices to seek justice and resolve disputes often violently; security and police services that do not uphold the rule of law and are not responsive to public needs; the proliferation of small arms in the country (with more than 8 million small arms estimated to be in private hands); exclusion of young people and minorities from many economic and political opportunities; severe gender inequalities and disparities which prevent women from fully participating in the economic, social and political life; marginalisation of certain groups (such as the Akhdam); and a poor human rights record.

¹ Incidence of the political and social violence of 2011/12 has not yet been integrated in these indicators but a worsening of the situation is highly predictable.

² The JUNFSTY bridges the gap between the Humanitarian Response Plan 2012 and the longer term UNDAF 2012-2015 formulated before the events of 2011

- Economic inequities: Oil exports account for around 20% of Yemen's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and up to 70% of the national budget, making the economy vulnerable to future declines in oil production or oil prices. Economic growth has failed to keep pace with population growth, which at 2.7% is one of the highest in the world. As a result, the number of people living in poverty has tended to increase, for example from 34.8% of the population in 2006 to 37.7% in 2008 and 42.8% in 2009. Unemployment cuts across urban and rural areas and is estimated to be 52.9% among the 15-24 age group and 44.4% among the 25-59 age group. Resources are also strained by the wide geographic dispersal of the population, with a majority (69.9% as of 2009) living in small rural settlements. Job creation opportunities are extremely limited especially among youth who account for approximately 60% of the total population. Those particularly affected by poverty include women, youth and children, small-scale farmers, sharecroppers, landless people, ethnic minorities, nomadic herders and artisanal fishers. With the exception of the capital and a few resource-rich districts, the authorities have consistently failed to provide sufficient basic services and development opportunities for most of the population. Failure to provide basic social services and their uneven distribution have compounded grievances and been a major factor contributing to conflict.
- Impunity and lack of accountability: Ineffective enforcement of the law, coupled with an inefficient and politically controlled judiciary, are sources of discontent in Yemen today and contribute to conflict. Public service delivery is also hampered by lack of public confidence in the judiciary and the security forces, public sector inefficiency, and widespread corruption. This is particularly problematic for the public judicial and security services, which suffer from weak capacity and geographic presence, lack of democratic oversight of the security forces, and weak enforcement mechanisms for judicial decisions. Furthermore, although the traditional justice system is superficially more efficient in settling conflicts, it does not provide adequate access or equal treatment for parts of the society, and the law is not applied systematically, impartially, or equally. State institutions of justice and security, including the police, public prosecution service, judiciary and prisons, do not meet the needs of the public for equitable and accountable governance and rule of law. According to the Global Integrity Report 2010, Yemen's performance in combating corruption in recent years has been very weak and has even deteriorated. Major challenges remain in promoting and developing a free media that can aggressively report on corruption; enforcing effective conflict of interest safeguards across all branches of government; and developing and protecting the independence of the civil service, the law enforcement agencies, and the judiciary.

Noticeably, such a critical situation comes on the top of chronic difficulties already present before the 2011 crisis (that also constitute the reasons that brought to the bursting of the crisis) and that are well highlighted in the the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2015 that identified the following (and still present) development challenges:

- High population growth and wide dispersion of the population;
- Weak human resource development;
- Aggravation of the crisis of water resources and environment;
- Inadequate infrastructure and lack of access to basic services;
- Weak institutional and administrative structures;
- Limited sources of funding to finance development;
- Economic diversification and employment generation.

In addition, the government also highlighted the following as development challenges:

- Poor security and stability;
- Climate change;
- Economic and financial shocks; and
- Food insecurity.

2.2 Economic, Policy, Governance and Institutional Issues

From 2000-2010, security concerns, a slowdown in economic reforms, reduced private sector investment and declining oil production have limited economic growth to around 3.7% p.a. with increase to 6.2% in 2010 due to increasing exports of LNG and favorable oil market conditions. However the 2011 crisis is estimated to have reduced GDP by 10.5% with a further drop of 0.9% projected for 2012 (IMF, 2012), resulting in the dramatic impacts on poverty and malnutrition further discussed below. Current account deficits are a persistent problem due to high government expenditures and low government revenues which are vulnerable to fluctuations in global oil prices.

Petroleum accounts for 27% of GDP, 90% of exports, and 80% of Government revenue but generates few jobs and has limited long term prospects; oil reserves are expected to be fully exhausted by 2022 making diversification and growth of non-oil sectors an urgent priority. After oil, agriculture and fisheries are the most important sectors of the economy, providing 6% of exports, 11.4% of GDP and more than 50% of employment.

2.3 Poverty and Food Security

Yemen is the poorest country in the Arabic Peninsula. While in 2008 about 40% of rural people were living below the national poverty line of USD 2 equivalent per day, the triple crises of recent years (food price crises, fuel price crisis, and global financial crisis) increased the incidence of rural poverty to 48% by end-2010. Following the political and social violence of 2011/12, it is now estimated that rural poverty has increased over 60% (early 2012), implying that around 10 million rural people live in poverty and food insecurity today. In addition, a large population segment living marginally above the poverty line remains highly vulnerable to economic and natural shocks.

Overall in Yemen, but particularly in rural areas, water insecurity, in the form of water shortages, is the main threat. [According to a recent study by the Center for Climate and Security](#) (CCS, 2011), these shortages are the result of a complex interplay of unsustainable water use (90% of the nation's water is used for agriculture, and a large portion of it for the highly water-intensive qat crop), climate change which is expected to increase droughts and floods, rapid population growth, and a fragile government running poorly enforced natural resources management and conservation policies. At just 90m³/capita/annum, Yemen's renewable freshwater resources are amongst the lowest in the world, and are rapidly depleting. Even before climate change is considered, due to declining water resources, some 750 000 agricultural jobs might be lost over the next decade, and agricultural output may fall by up to 40%. While the incidence of prolonged droughts has increased over the past 30 years, and rainfed agricultural areas are increasingly experiencing crop shortage, the incidence of flooding has also increased. Climate change is expected to amplify these phenomena.

Low agricultural productivity, water scarcity, climate change, insufficient off-farm economic and employment opportunities, high rural population growth together with high dependency ratios constitute critical negative factors affecting rural areas and worsening rural poverty.

Population pressure is making poverty reduction increasingly difficult. The annual population growth rate is 2.7%, among the highest in the world, and the population is very young, with a median age of 18.1 years. It is estimated that around 43.3% of all Yemenis are below the age of 15 and 78% are below the age of 30. The population is expected to reach almost 40 million by 2025 should fertility rates remain at their current levels (4.45 children per woman; 30th in the world; CIA World Factbook.)

Following the political and social violence of 2011, the Yemeni Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has reduced by 10.5% against an increase of 7.7% registered for 2010 and a further contraction by 0.9% is estimated for 2012. The crisis has exacerbated the trend of deteriorating economic fundamentals – declining oil production, increasing fiscal and current account deficits, rising inflation and severe unemployment – with a dramatic impact on malnutrition and poverty. Oil reserves will be fully

exhausted by 2022, making diversification and growth of non-oil sectors an urgent priority. Such a contraction of the GDP will have both short and long-term impact on poverty, employment and investments which are not yet translated in the above-mentioned data. Considering the existing disparity between rural and urban areas, the impact will be worse in rural areas.

Malnutrition levels are alarming: over 50% of children are chronically malnourished, and 60% are stunted. Global acute malnutrition levels of over 30% were recorded in 2011, and IFPRI’s Global Hunger Index ranked Yemen among the ten hungriest countries in the world (before the impact of the 2011 crisis was felt). Over 80% of food-insecure people are rural, and rural-urban disparity is increasing. People in the highland and mountainous areas are the most vulnerable as shown by the higher rates of malnutrition amongst children in the highlands compared with the other areas of the country. Limited resources and lack of access to basic services are major factors in the increase in migration from the rural areas with mountainous villages and settlements in particular being increasingly abandoned in the search for employment opportunities, and better education and health services in urban areas. Access to transport, health and education is significantly worse in smaller settlements (less than 1 000 inhabitants) and these are typically found in highland areas.

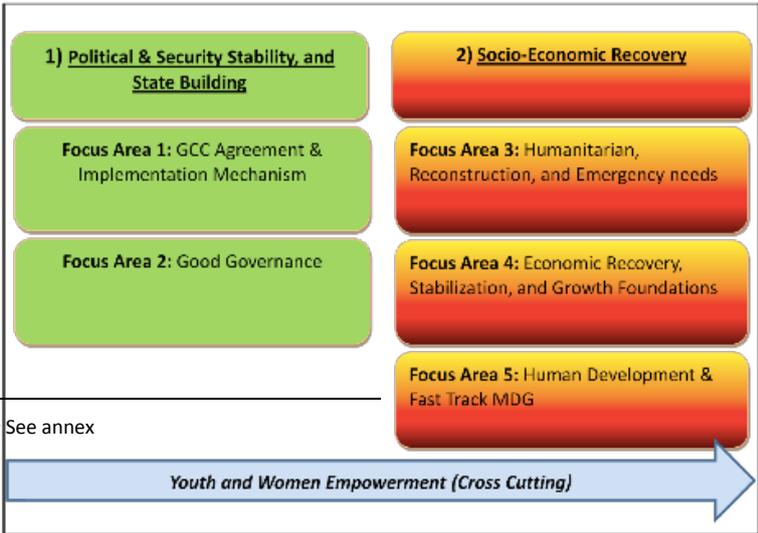
National food security is dependent on the Government’s ability to finance food imports to compensate for production shortfalls - Yemen imports 70% of all cereals, 90% of wheat and 100% of rice. The Government’s food import budget depends on Yemen’s balance of payments, exports and hard currency reserves. Yemen currently uses 25% of total export revenues to finance food imports, compared to a regional average of 11.5%. Declining oil revenues seriously threaten Yemen’s balance of payments, hence the capacity to finance food imports. Potential substantial increase in agricultural productivity through access to modern inputs and technologies are hampered by poorly-managed natural resources, qat cultivation and unstructured access to markets.

3. Analysis of Global, Regional and National Development Frameworks

3.1 Relevant Policies and Programmes

The GCC implementation mechanism supporting the transition called for a Government of National Reconciliation entrusted with formulating and implementing an initial program of economic stabilization and development that addresses the immediate needs of the population in all regions of Yemen.

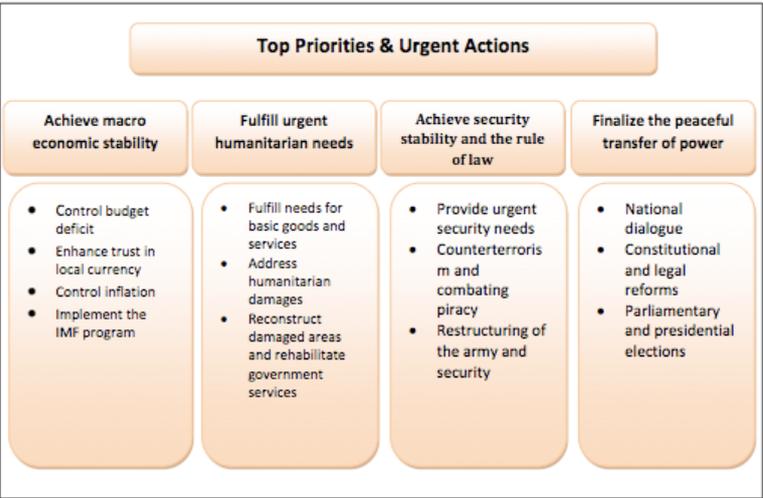
This program entitled “The Transitional Program for Stabilization and Development (TPSD) 2012-2014” carries the overarching goal of “Restoring political, security and economic stability and enhancing state building”.³ It is build around two major pillars that include 5 focus areas (FA) to be addressed during transition and beyond as shown in the diagram.



As 2 years is a very short time, the 5 FA provide a framework for further interventions that are needed even post the transition period. Certain aspects within these FA are identified and presented as priorities in regard to their importance, urgency and need to address as soon as possible.

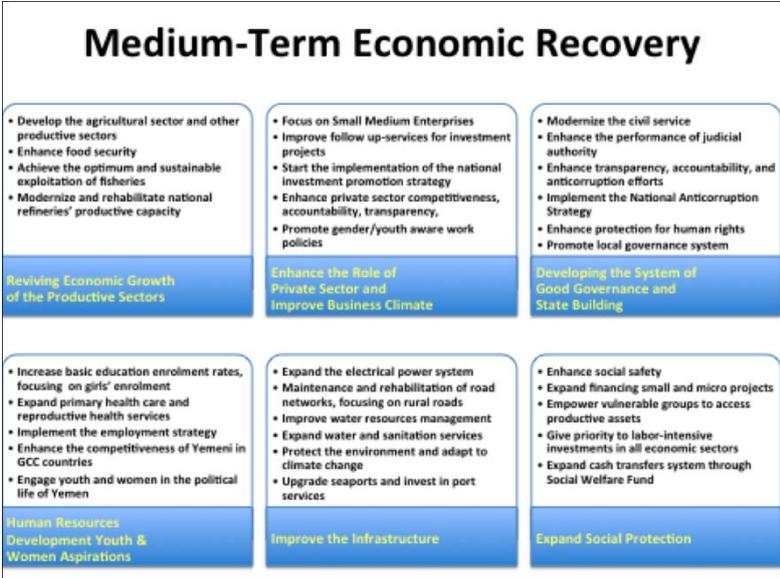
³ See annex

Due to the limited resources and the expanding needs and challenges, the government identified the top urgent priorities for the transitional phase. To overcome the negative consequences of the recent crisis, the government sets on top of its priorities the finalization of the peaceful transfer of power, the restoration of political and security stability, the fulfillment of urgent humanitarian needs and achieving economic stability.



This should not indicate that during transition top priorities are only those of a short-term nature.

Although the TPSD is to cover the coming 2 years, work by line ministries is to continue in their respective plans beyond this time frame. Harmonization of priorities among TPSD and Sectoral plans and strategies is an ongoing process and will continue throughout the entire planning and implementation phases. In fact, In some cases it will be difficult to classify which actions will have a recovery effect and which ones will have a long term effect. There is a strong relationship between the effects of short term actions and that of longer term ones. Whenever is possible the TPSD will work not only on sectoral interventions that can be accomplished in two years, but also those which can go beyond the 2 years to lay the foundation for longer term development.



Any immediate solutions shall remain deficient and require longer term policies and programs in order to promote economic growth at the medium and long term, reduce unemployment and alleviate poverty. Based on that, the TPSD 2012-2014 aims at bolstering the immediate priorities by a medium-term economic recovery program.

Furthermore the Programme recognises the existence of complex issues in need of dedicated attention, particularly the Qat dilemma, water depletion and population growth

The Joint UN Framework is the plan of the United Nations support for the political transition in Yemen and to end the deterioration in human security. The Joint UN Framework provides for an immediate, concerted and multi-dimensional response from the United Nations in Yemen, which will be consistent with and complement existing humanitarian and development plans.

A core assumption underlying the Joint UN Framework is that the ongoing efforts to bring about a political transition in Yemen constitute an historic opportunity for the people of Yemen to move towards a more inclusive and participatory system of democracy and development. In this context, supporting the human, material and institutional conditions needed for such a political transition is a priority for the United Nations in Yemen.

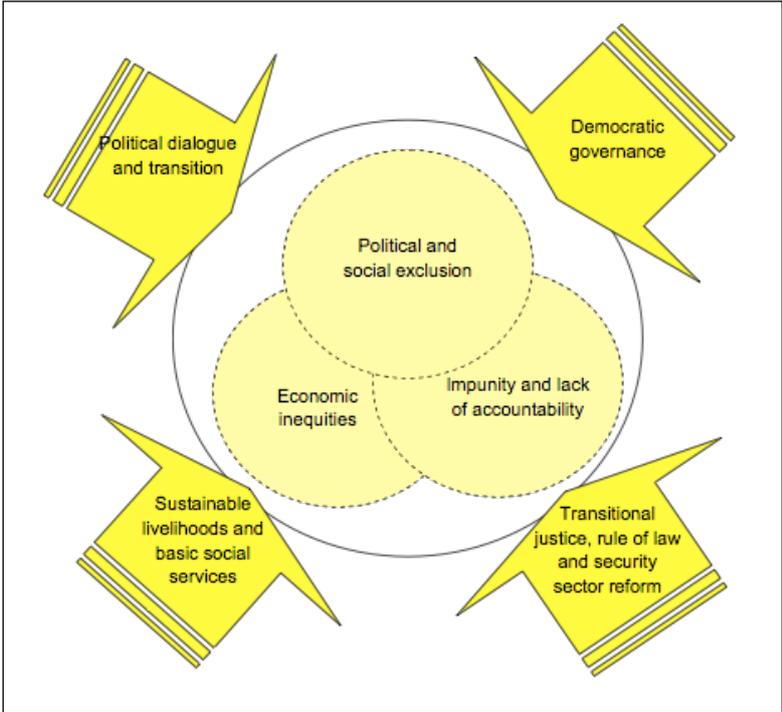
Based on the November 2011 transition agreement, the Joint UN Framework is a focused two-year plan of support, with two overall objectives:

1. To provide the national stakeholders in Yemen with the assistance required to successfully complete the political transition;
2. To contribute to the creation of an environment which is conducive to a transition to greater democracy and development in Yemen.

To support the steps outlined in the transition agreement and to address the above-mentioned drivers of crisis, the Joint UN Framework is organised around four core components:

1. Political dialogue and transition: helping national stakeholders to hold the Conference for National Dialogue, to build consensus and conflict resolution mechanisms, and to bring about an inclusive and non-violent transition.
2. Democratic governance: accelerating institutional reforms which are essential to support the electoral cycle, to empower democratic institutions, and to foster local governance.
3. Sustainable livelihoods and basic social services: accelerating pro-poor and inclusive economic growth, creating immediate jobs and income generating opportunities for groups at risk (youth, women and poorer segments of society), and re-establishing and boosting basic social services and other social protection mechanisms.
4. Transitional justice, rule of law, and security sector reform: supporting institutional reforms to fight impunity, empowering state and non-state actors to tackle abuses of power, enhancing the state’s accountability in justice and security, and supporting the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms.

The following diagram illustrates schematically the interaction of the four core components of the Joint UN Framework with key underlying causes or drivers of conflict and crisis in Yemen.



Noticeably, component 3 “Sustainable Livelihood and Basic Social Services” is the one of reference for FAO.

The transition agreement calls for “establishing and implementing an initial programme of economic stabilisation and development and addressing the immediate needs of the population in all regions of Yemen”. In response to this, the UN in Yemen will focus part of its assistance on improving basic social services and social protection mechanisms, and on increasing resilience and livelihood

opportunities. The assistance will aim to help overall economic recovery and in particular to increase growth and service delivery that benefits the poor and other disadvantaged sections of the population.

Component 3 embeds the following:

- **Sustainable local livelihoods:** The UN in Yemen will provide assistance to revive livelihoods that were disrupted by the events during 2011, and to increase productivity. Assistance will cover agriculture, fishing, industry, trade and other sectors. The UN will promote mechanisms and tools that can help economic reintegration in areas severely affected by the crisis, such as micro-finance, and community savings schemes. Support will be provided for technical education and vocational training institutes, and for skills training for youth and poorer segments of society, to increase their ability to find work domestically and abroad, within the GCC. Other assistance for livelihoods and income will include short-term labour intensive public works programmes and conditional cash transfer programmes.
- **Food security and livelihoods:** In view of the precarious food security situation of poor Yemeni households and the near-critical malnutrition rates, the UN will support recovery-oriented initiatives to improve the food and nutrition security of vulnerable households and individuals, as well as providing life-saving assistance under the Humanitarian Response Plan. Food security and livelihood activities targeting rural, food-insecure households will aim to build their self-reliance and provide incentives for households with girls attending school. At-risk children and women living in camp settings and conflict-affected areas will receive therapeutic and supplementary feeding, where needed. Other programmes will provide financial assistance to help vulnerable refugees become more self-reliant and resilient to future crises, for example through improved access to employment, skills training, and micro-credit.
- **Disaster risk reduction and management:** Given the vulnerability of many Yemenis to natural disasters, and the impact these can have on lives, livelihoods and politics, the UN will increase support for disaster risk reduction and management in strategy, policy and practice at the national and local levels. Reducing the vulnerability of communities and people to natural disasters such as flooding and droughts is integral to making livelihoods more stable and sustainable. Increasing resilience to events such as flooding and droughts can prevent them becoming catastrophes and can increase political and economic stability more widely.
- **Pro-poor and inclusive economic growth:** The transition provides an opportunity to adjust the policies and structures of key national economic institutions, so that they may better promote economic growth which is more inclusive and beneficial to the poor (rather than growth which widens inequalities), and which creates more jobs. Key departments for this are the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Fish Wealth, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, and the Ministry of Trade.
- **Policy and strategy for social services:** The provision of basic social services and protection was severely affected by the crisis, leaving parts of the population with few if any basic services, and of poor quality when available. It is therefore imperative to support government counterparts to revise or finalise key social service policies and strategies to bring about an improvement in the provision of social services and social protection.
- **Social service delivery:** In light of the deterioration in basic service delivery, the UN will provide support to build the capacity of government and civil society organisations (at governorate, district, and community level) to provide basic social services, for local populations and internally displaced persons and refugees.

3.2 Agricultural Development and Food Security Strategic Framework

Development of the agriculture and food sector in Yemen, as basis for enhancing food security and alleviating poverty is guided by the Transitional Program for Stabilization and Development (TPSD) 2012-2014; the National Food Security Strategy (NFSS) approved in 2011; the National Agriculture Sector Strategy (NASS) 2012-2016 updated in 2013 and the National Fisheries Strategy (NFS) 2012-2025.

The over arching goal of the TPSD is of “restoring political, security and economic stability and enhancing state building”, and is grounded on two main pillars and five focus areas described in detail in Section 3.1 of this document.

The NFSS was prepared in response to the food prices upsurge in 2007 and depended on existing strategies like the water strategy, national nutrition strategy, Aden Agenda, etc. Its main objectives comprise reducing food insecurity to one third by 2010; ensuring that 90% of the population are food secure by 2020; and reducing malnutrition among children by 0.5% annually. It also aims at integrating nutrition into all programs with delivery at community level, enhancing food security and nutrition through greater women’s participation and increasing female participation and access to assets and services. The strategy embraces eighteen priority areas within four main sectors, namely macro-economy, growth and income; trade and transportation; agriculture, water and fishery; and nutrition, health and education. The priority areas within the macro-economy sector include creating employment opportunities in economically promising sectors, fostering growth in rural areas, promoting non-oil exports and improving efficiency of social transfers to support the food insecure. The main programs within trade and transportation cover improving market access and infrastructure, improving technology in food/fish processing, strategizing cereals buffer stock, and fostering trade agreements. The priorities in the agriculture, water and fishery sector comprise improving productivity of rain-fed and irrigated agriculture, reducing Qatt cultivation and exploring alternatives, improving access to water and supporting its sustainable management, and improving fishery productivity. In the area of nutrition, health and education the strategy emphasized improving nutrition especially of women and children, improving medical services specially in rural areas, reducing population growth through family planning, fostering education for all - specially for girls, and strengthening linkages between nutrition, health and education. Arrangements are underway to prepare the action plan for the NFSS.

The NASS includes two main strategic objectives. The first objective revolves around increasing production, food security and climate resilience by raising productivity in both crop and livestock production; integrated management of land and water resources; and efficient use of water in both rain-fed and irrigated agriculture. The second objective articulates around fighting rural poverty and malnutrition by promoting employment-intensive and commercial agriculture and by encouraging community participation and the role of women and household dietary diversity. The strategy also provided the main programs and measures proposed to achieve these objectives. The action-oriented and investment plan for implementing the strategy are also under preparation.

The National Strategy for Fishery Development endorsed by the Government in 2012 was designed to increase fishery sector contribution to national economy, food security and employment

generation especially of women and youth while ensuring sustainability of marine resources. The strategy includes three investment programs: short-term program (2012-2015) costing US\$ 291.9 million; medium-term program (2016-2020) costing US\$ 460.95 million and long-term program (2021-2025) US\$ 64.2 million.

4. FAO Comparative Advantage and Priorities

In principle the comparative advantages of FAO are derived from its mandate as the lead UN Agency in agriculture, food and nutrition security. To accomplish its mandate effectively and efficiently, FAO has continuously been revising and adjusting its strategies, objectives, philosophy of management and approach to development. The latest in this series of revisions is the Strategic Framework 2010-2019 adopted in November 2009, which has clearly articulated FAO’s strategic objectives (SO), functional objectives (FO) and core functions (CF). Furthermore, FAO’s rich knowledge base is supported by pools of expertise available at HQs and the decentralized structures, which can quickly be tapped when required at country level. The recent establishment of the FAO Sub-Regional Office for the GCC States and Yemen and its support to the FAO Office in Sana’a to manage the country programme and enhance regional cooperation, adds to FAO comparative advantage in Yemen and testifies for the confidence and respect FAO earned of its partners in governments and among producers as well.

Since the date of Yemen membership 22 May 1990, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has been a strategic partner in the development of the food and agriculture sector in Yemen through providing assistance and implementing several projects which are supported at the Global, Regional, and National levels. FAO programme focus on different areas related to agriculture: food security, fisheries, environment, water, management of natural resources, nutrition, livestock, policies, enhancing capacity building, climate change, plant protection, and emergency response. Since the membership date 1990, the total number of implemented/in progress projects is 136 with a total budget of US\$ 59,211,268.

The CPF for Yemen defines, as illustrated in the following section on programming for results, five Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) that are aligned to the SO of FAO, making use of FAO comparative advantages reflected in its CFs. These SPAs are also consistent and aligned with FAO regional priorities for the Near East and for the GCC countries and Yemen sub-region as has been recognized by the FAO Regional Conference for the Near East in its 31st session (Rome, 14-18 May 2012); and are illustrated below:

FAO Strategic Objectives	Strategic Priorities for the Near East Region	Strategic Priorities for the GCC and Yemen Sub-region	Strategic Priorities for Yemen
Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition	Enhancing food security and nutrition	Food and nutrition	Policy development, strategic planning and strengthening agricultural information systems.
Increase production in agriculture, fisheries and	Fostering agricultural	Rural development and the role of	Improved efficiency of the agro-food sector and

forestry in an economic, social and environmentally sustainable manner	production and rural development for improved livelihoods	agriculture in food and nutrition security and poverty reduction	enhanced agricultural and fishery production and productivity, food safety and food and nutrition security.
Improve livelihood of rural populations, in particular women and youth, through enhanced employment opportunities and increased access to production resources	Sustainable management of natural resources	Natural resource management	Value addition, agro-processing, marketing and trade and promoting private sector role in these sphere.
Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national, regional and international levels	Responding to climate change impacts and developing adaptation strategies	4Climate Change	Development, conservation and sustainable management and efficient utilization of natural agricultural and marine resources.
Increase the resilience of rural livelihoods to threats and crises	Preparedness for, and response to, food and agriculture emergencies	Preparedness for, and response to emergencies	Sustainable livelihood and enhanced food and nutrition security for vulnerable farming, fishing and rural communities and improved disaster risk reduction and emergency management

UNDAF Yemen (2012-2015) Outcome: Capacities of government and partners at all levels including inter-sectoral linkage and coordination are strengthened to implement high impact, equitable, gender responsive and innovative nutrition and food security interventions, enhance nutrition friendly agricultural productivity especially at household level and promote crop and livestock diversification to improve nutrition outcomes (reduced stunting, acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies rates) amongst most vulnerable groups especially children and women.

5. Programming for Results

5.1 CPF Strategic Outcome, Objectives and Priority areas

5.1.1 CPF Strategic Outcome

FAO technical support in the implementation of the CPF for Yemen shall contribute to *“combating the food and nutrition insecurity through the establishment of an enabling development policy and strengthened regulatory framework for improved management and conservation of the natural resource base and its sustainable use to increase agricultural and fisheries production and productivity and to alleviate rural unemployment and poverty”*.

5.1.2 Strategic Objectives

In the pursuit of the above long-term outcome, the CPF articulates the following strategic objectives:

- Support strategic planning and design of enabling development policy and strengthening agricultural information systems.
- Increase agricultural and fishery production through effective agricultural research and extension programmes and facilitate utilization of improved inputs and practices that would contribute to raising productivity and increased self-reliance in basic food commodities.
- Support development, conservation, sustainable management and optimal use of the available natural agricultural and marine resources with due regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation to its impacts.
- Provide appropriate conditions for promoting value addition, agro-processing, marketing and trade and for enhancing and expanding sphere of activities of the private sector in agricultural development
- Support improved livelihood and enhanced food and nutrition security for vulnerable farming and rural communities through generation of rural employment and sustainable increase in rural households’ incomes and through disaster risk reduction and emergency management.

5.1.3. Strategic Priority Areas:

The achievement of these objectives in the medium term (2013-2017) will involve FAO collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI) and with other public institutions mandated with support to agriculture, fisheries, natural resources management, rural development and food and nutrition security as well as the development community, private sector and farmers and related associations in line with the following key priority areas which were identified through analysis and extensive consultations with stakeholders:

- Policy development, strategic planning and strengthening agricultural information systems.
- Improved efficiency of the agro-food sector and enhanced agricultural and fishery production and productivity, food safety and food and nutrition security.
- Development, conservation and sustainable management and efficient utilization of natural agricultural and marine resources.
- Value addition, agro-processing, marketing and trade and promoting private sector role in these sphere.

- Sustainable livelihood and enhanced food and nutrition security for vulnerable farming, fishing and rural communities and improved disaster risk reduction and emergency management

5.1.4 Proposed Interventions

The CPF results and types of interventions listed below have been identified by the stakeholders in line with government priorities as included in its Strategic Frameworks (particularly the Agriculture Vision 2000-2025, the National Agriculture Sector Strategy (NASS update 2013), the National Food Security Strategy (NFSS 2013), MAI Livestock Strategy 2010, MAI Policies 2005-2009, National Irrigation Strategy and the National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Programme 2005 updated in 2008), and with due regard to the UNDAF (2008-2015) and the Transitional Programme for Stability and Development (TPSD 2013-2014). It is also informed by FAO Strategic Framework for the period 2010-2019, and the regional (Near East - RNE) and sub-regional (GCC countries and Yemen - SNG) medium-term priority frameworks. The cross cutting issue of gender mainstreaming is retained throughout the CPF focus and is reflected in its outcomes, all of which contribute to building resilience, closing the gender gap and improving the linkage between food production and adequate nutrition.

To define the expected outcome that will be generated from the FAO priority areas and the anticipated output from the various related activities/interventions, along with their performance indicators and targets, a Result Matrix for the Yemen CPF 2013-2017 was developed (*Annex I*) using the results-based management approach.

5.2 First Strategic Priority Area: Policy Development, Strategic Planning and Strengthening Agriculture Information Systems

There is a growing recognition and concern in Yemen about the efficacy of coordinated and structured actions, enhanced programme management and robust evidence-based policies, capable of repositioning the agricultural and food sector to contribute effectively to economic development. However, the government capacity to design the required policy instruments and sector and sub-sector strategies and plans is strained by the inadequacy of its institutional and human resource capacity and by the weak information base. The multiplicity and lack of coordination among organs dealing with agricultural planning and policy analysis and the lack of involvement of the stakeholders in policy design in addition to the top-down approach in this respect are a cause of great concern and the resultant poor quality of their products emphasize the importance for these functions to converge under the umbrella of a single institution. On the other hand, the lack of investment in the personnel of the policy related organs such as MAI and MoPIC has also undermined their human resource capacities and impacted their capability to meet the needs of a renewed mandate in agriculture. Then again, the paucity of information and inconsistencies within available statistics, which are mostly out of date, has also been strongly underscored by development partners and practitioners and the importance of enhancing capacities in this domain was stressed. As a result, the agricultural policy and planning activities, including those impacting food and nutrition security in Yemen are fragmented and scattered among various organs and are often founded on crash programmes, and responses to the deep rooted problems of the agriculture sector and food and nutrition security are being ad-hoc, without rigorous analysis and henceforth failed to come out with concrete programmatic and policy actions.

FAO is already contributing to Government efforts in enhancing capacity building for evidence based policy analysis and informed decision-making and programme management, and towards coordinating and harmonizing strategic actions and policies among the line ministries and other public/private sector organs and associations and strengthening human resource capacities for policy design and implementation. FAO shall continue collaboration, throughout the cycle of this CPF, with the Government and other development partners with the aim of achieving the following outcome and related outputs.

Outcome 1: *National capacities enhanced in the design, analysis and monitoring implementation of evidence-based development policies, strategies and plans that would foster agriculture, fishery and rural-based livelihoods and improve food safety and food and nutrition security.*

Output 1.1: *Enhanced capacities of concerned public institutions, farmers, CSOs and the private sector to design agriculture and rural development policies, sector and project plans and food security programmes and to foster practical measures for their effective management and implementation.*

Interventions

- *Support MAI, MoICP and other related organs in the formulation of a project document defining the road map for advancing capacities in agricultural policy design and implementation through launching a national agriculture policy centre to establish the institutional base and mobilize national and international expertise to support conduct of studies needed for policy design and evaluation and to reinforce skills of core teams of policy analysts through organizing and implementing policy analysis training programmes as well as avail a forum for fostering policy dialogue among development partners.*
- *Support mobilization, sensitization and awareness raising of farming and fishers communities, private sector, traders, food processors and all value-chain actors on policies impacting agricultural and fishery development, agro-processing, value-addition and marketing of agricultural and fishery products and foster their engagement in policy processes (design, monitoring implementation and evaluation).*

Output 1.2: *Strengthened capacities of concerned Government institutions to develop and implement gender-responsive and evidence-based policies and investment programmes to enhance food and nutrition security*

Interventions

- *Support national policy and planning efforts to review, monitor and evaluate food and nutrition security (FNS) policies and investment programmes and to ensure their enshrine and high ranking in the national economic development agenda*
- *Support establishing the FAO Integrated Food Security Information System (IPC) to enable integrated food security analysis and undertaking informed evidence-based responses/decisions to address food insecurity and its ramifications*
- *Provide technical assistance and support government capacity to effectively manage food safety and quality through the development and application of standard methodologies, M&E and food security information tools and through building capacity to apply those tools in the context of the FNS programming.*

- *Support efforts to increase public consumers awareness and knowledge about the consumption of safe food, through appropriate Information, education and communication initiatives (IEC)*

Output 1.3: *Enhanced capacities of concerned Government institutions to strengthen the information base and statistics and to collect evidence for effective analysis and monitoring of progress in the agricultural and food sector.*

Interventions

- *Benefit from international experience and support planning and conduct of a comprehensive national agricultural census based on the recent UN guidelines⁴, and in the analysis, interpretation, documentation and dissemination of agricultural statistics and information to enhance the agricultural development process in Yemen and to improve sector planning and policy design capabilities.*
- *Support developing the technical and functional capacities of MAI and MoPIC to establish an electronic farm data base centered on physical and economic budgets and on PAMs for all crop and livestock enterprises differentiated by agro-ecological zones, production systems/technology to continually assess their production efficiency and comparative advantages and to provide foundation for continued result-based M&E system to enhance management of the agriculture and food sector.*
- *Support systems for the establishment and management of agricultural marketing information (MIS), data and knowledge including public-private sector partnerships and dissemination for use by interested public institutions, CSOs and individuals.*

5.3 Second Strategic Priority Area: Improve efficiency of the agro-food sector and enhance agricultural and fishery production and productivity, food safety and food and nutrition security.

The remarkable low productivity of the Yemeni agriculture (including fishery) is not commensurate with its fragile ecosystem and weak natural resource base nor with the burgeoning food insecurity and wide spread poverty. Conversely, ample potential and opportunities exist for the judicious use of improved inputs such as better yielding seeds and seedlings and resistant crop varieties, prudent fertilizers application as well as good cultural practices in form of improved irrigation techniques, crop protection and post-harvest handling methods, etc. The livestock sector, could also benefit considerably from upgraded breeding stock, improved feeds and animal husbandry practices as well as effective veterinary services and vaccination programmes. The fisheries sector could equally contribute significantly to the national economy through income and employment generation and enhancement of food security if the sector is properly developed and managed and the opportunities in value-addition and export are effectively tapped. Henceforth, the modernization of the sector and enhancement of its productivity and production to contribute effectively to the national economy and to the well-being and empowerment especially of the majority small and impoverished farming and fishery communities were accorded high priority. However, the Government capacity is generally weak to provide for innovative technologies in crop, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors and to facilitate interaction and to establish and strengthen linkages with research findings and producers demands and enhance their access to improved inputs and market and henceforth support transformation of the traditional agriculture into a more advanced and modernized farming sector.

⁴ *Guidelines of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics recommended by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) at its 40th Session in February 2000*

FAO has been the leading UN agency supporting Yemen efforts to boost agriculture and food security through mobilization of resources and technical assistance and the implementation of programmes and projects across the country mainly focusing on increasing agricultural production and productivity. The current CPF visualizes, as portrayed in the ensuing outcome and related output, the importance of FAO continued technical assistance to support the Government in creating an enabling environment for the generation of and farmer's access to and use of high technology production systems adaptable to local weather conditions and the extreme scarcity of water resources and through effective control of animal and plant pest and diseases, and upgrading human resources in these domains. In the fishery sector, the CPF envisages the importance of preserving the marine and coastal environment and the necessity of promoting capacities for aquaculture to increase food production and help preserving and building marine fishery stock. The revitalization of these and other production services, depicted in the subsequent interventions would provide for enhancing productivity of the agriculture and fishery sector and increasing production of safe food.

Outcome 2: *Capacity of public institutions, farmers and fisher communities and the private sector to achieve higher and sustainable agricultural and fisheries production and productivity and food and nutrition security, strengthened.*

Output 2.1: *Enhanced capacity of public institutions in providing essential services for increased and sustainable agricultural and fishery production and productivity.*

Interventions:

- *Rehabilitate and upgrade the technological basis of agriculture, livestock and fishery research facilities and laboratories and support programmes to strengthen their capacity to generate knowledge and to develop and supply relevant technological inputs such as improved seeds and seedling and good agricultural practices (GAP) to enhance productivity and competitiveness of crop, livestock and fishery production.*
- *Develop and rehabilitate a qualified broad-based pluralistic, demand driven, participatory and gender-sensitive extension system that creates strong linkages with research and producers organizations and enhances the dissemination of knowledge, skills and attitudinal changes essential to improve productivity and marketing of agriculture, livestock and fishery products and to improve quality of life of their producers.*
- *Provide support to strengthen research and extension institutions through establishing socio-economic research units (involving economics and extension researchers) to promote the value chain approach to agricultural commodity/agro-enterprise development in the various agro-ecological zones and to provide facility to strengthen links with extension services and producers for technology transfer and adoption.*
- *Reinforce national capacities to improve animal and plant protection services, integrated pest management (IPM) and management of pesticides as well as eradicate epidemic diseases (such as FMD and TB) and control other trans-boundary pests and diseases of major crops (such as Tuta absoluta, date palm red-weevil, etc.), livestock, poultry, and fisheries and strengthen plant and animal quarantine services and laboratories at entry points and enhance exchange of information especially with neighboring countries and concerned international agencies regarding spread of these menaces.*
- *Provide support to rural communities and farmers associations by launching pilot interventions aimed at introducing innovative productions, productivity gains, market expansion, and new business management capacities.*

- *Support regional collaborations in the management of shared fisheries stocks and in fisheries and aquaculture development.*

Output 2.1: *Capacity of farming communities and fisher folks for increased and sustainable production and productivity of agriculture and fishery, enhanced.*

Interventions

- *Increase agricultural and fisheries production via adoption of improved production systems and support capacity development of farmers, fishers and private sector to access the necessary technologies, production inputs and other facilities and services for increased modernization and commercialization of farming*
- *Provide support to improve fodder and feed crops production and conservation, develop integrated small-scale dairy production especially in Tihama, improve small ruminant production and support aquaculture development.*
- *Introduce Biosaline Agriculture technology to enhance capacity to manage seawater intrusion in the coastal areas and to use brackish water for agriculture production*
- *Support organizing and coordinating farmers and fisheries production and marketing cooperatives societies to enable overcome the small holding and land fragmentation constraints and to allow for better services and marketing returns from their products*
- *Provide support to encourage private sector investment and promote public-private sector partnership in the introduction of tissue culture, production of improved seeds and nurseries, introduction of green house production and of machine hire, establishing commercial veterinary services and surveillance networks, and other services such as processing and packaging, quality control and grading that would increase value addition specially in commercial horticulture.*

5.4 Third Strategic Priority Area: Development and Conservation of Natural Resources and their Sustainable Management and Efficient Utilization

Agriculture production in Yemen is severely constrained by the harsh climatic conditions, the limited natural resources and the potential threats of climate change. The limited cultivated land of 1.2 million hectares is dominated by about 1180 thousand small holdings scattered over a wide span and is subject to land degradation due to deterioration of the upper catchments and erosion of the indigenous age-old terrace and water harvesting systems, overgrazing and depletion of tree cover and sand dune encroachment. Soil salinity is also on the rise in many localities especially in coastal areas, impacting its productivity and accelerating desertification. The natural forests have severely deteriorated as a result of population pressure, urbanization, inability to enforce regulations to protect forests and wild-life specially on the privately owned land, lack of awareness about importance of forests, poverty and cutting wood as means for providing a living for some rural people, in addition to lack of funds to employ forests inspectors. The water situation in Yemen is more alarming with the deficit in annual water use (more than 84 percent of water is used by agriculture and one third of this amount is used by the Qat crop alone) is escalating and reached 1.40 billion m³ in 2012 ⁵ and per-capita water availability reduced to less than 125 m³ per annum. The precarious water situation is further aggravated by the inefficient irrigation system (irrigation efficiency of 45%) and the fluctuating rains and low investment in irrigation (\$30/ha). With respect to

⁵ Underground water constitutes the main source of water in Yemen with a total reserve of 10,370 billion m³ and an annual recharge of 1,525 billion m³. Total treated effluents reached 37 million m³ in 2012 of which 20 million m³ are used for agriculture, and 0.29 million m³ of desalinated water are produced in Aden. The gap between available water resources (2.5 billion m³) and the current water uses (estimated at 3.9 billion m³) has reached 1.40 billion m³ in 2012.

fishery, Yemen has a notable potential as a result of its long coasts which extend to about 2500 Km and is endowed with more than 160 islands harbouring diversified biology and good fish resources. Current fish reserves are estimated at 850 – 1200 thousand tons and the current annual landing of about 160 thousand tons could safely be increased to 380-420 thousand tons. The sector is challenged by the unknown fish reserves and by the low investment in the sector in addition to poor fishery research.

The CPF foresees the importance of FAO support in complementing efforts of other development partners to achieve the following outcome and related outputs geared to assist Yemen in building its capacities for the conservation and effective management of its natural resources and enhancing their productivity.

Outcome 3: *Capacity of public institutions, farming and fishers' communities and private sector for sustainable management and efficient use of the available natural resources enhanced.*

Output 3.1: *Upgraded national capacity to promote an improved sustainable management and development of the natural agricultural and marine resources.*

Interventions:

- *Provide assistance to enhance technical and institutional capacity of Government organs responsible for water, range, forest and watershed management in the creation of a policy and regulatory enabling environment that benefits from traditional and communal rights and international best practices, for the effective rehabilitation, protection and sustainable development of rangelands, forests and watersheds.*
- *Support capacities for research, analysis and interpretation of long term changes due to climate and emerging issues that increase vulnerabilities and risks of rural communities to respond to disasters and provide tools and mechanisms for mainstreaming natural resources, environment and climate change issues into sector and local government plans.*
- *Enhance farming, fishers and local communities' awareness and promote their capacities for effective participation in the preservation, sustainable management and utilization of natural resources and to be prepared and responsive to climate change shocks.*
- *Provide technical assistance for devising appropriate measures to enhance irrigation water demand management and improve productivity including, inter alia, introduction and enhancing capacities for use of modern irrigation and water savings technologies and support community- and gender-based water governance and management.*
- *Promote use of non-conventional water sources such as treated sewage effluents (TSE) to support environmental preservation activities and contribute to increased green areas and forests*
- *Provide technical support for the implementation of the National Strategy for Fishery Development to increase fishery sector contribution to national economy, food security and employment generation especially of women and youth while ensuring sustainability of marine resources.*

5.5 Fourth Strategic Priority Area: Value addition, Agro-processing and Marketing and Promoting Private Sector Role in these Spheres

Yemen has excellent potential to export some of its high quality fruits and vegetables if their competitiveness is enhanced through improving their value chain and alleviating constraints impacting agricultural marketing and trade. Some of these constraints include lack of infrastructure and suitable packaging which increase the cost of packing and transport, improper market organization and the low standard of local produce. The pressure on the agricultural sector beyond its supportive capacity and its low performance in recent years are also causing massive out-migration to urban areas and creating social problems. Fixing the rural population has thus become a daunting challenge to sustainable development and further calls for initiating and implementing labour-intensive activities to increase the sector's performance and create rural employment opportunities. On the other hand, despite Qat proven deleterious health, social and economic impacts, more of the limited agricultural resources (especially water), are diverted for its expanded production. Many agencies and organizations are working on several aspects of Qat with the intention of at least reducing its increased growth trend. FAO has the competitive edge in supporting activities not adequately covered by other organizations such as post-harvest handling, processing and improving value chain and increasing the value addition of several employment-intensive agricultural commodities that have potential for competing with qat and increasing farm incomes and rural employment.

Under this CPF Priority Area, FAO intervention is needed to respond to the call towards fostering value added sustainable livelihoods for economic growth in rural areas and devising effective marketing strategies and identifying market opportunities for farm and fishery products of high quality and safety standards and assurance and for employment generation and improving rural incomes and livelihood.

Outcome 4: *Capacity of public institutions, farmers, fishers, traders and the private sector in improving value chain of farm and fishery products, agro-processing and marketing developed.*

Output 4.1: *Capacities of public institutions and private sector to improve market competitiveness through standardization, quality assurance and value addition of farm and fishery products and strengthen partnerships and linkages to markets, enhanced.*

Interventions:

- *Provide technical assistance and develop institutional capacity for the setting and enforcement of grades and standards to produce farm and fishery products of high quality and safety assurance along the market chain for increased national, regional and international trade*
- *Provide technical assistance to improve the marketing system through increased organization and development of community level groups such as farmers and fishers' marketing associations and cooperatives and building their management capacities to improve quality, market share and incentives.*
- *Empower farming and fishers communities and associations, and the private sector with skills for improved post-harvest handling, reduce avoidable food losses and food wastes and promotion of more efficient agro-processing and develop their capacities to establish, strengthen and upgrade product of high quality safe food and assurance standards and provide them with needed market infrastructure establishment and rehabilitation to enhance sustainable livelihoods and economic growth in rural areas.*
- *Provide support to marketing management, and capacity for and value adding to diversified agricultural and fisheries production through integrated labour intensive small*

and medium-scale agro-industrial productions and enhance rural employment and income generation.

- *Support farmers, farmers associations and rural communities through improvement of value chain and introduction and increase in the value addition of several promising farm enterprises, notably coffee, olives, honey, grapes, pomegranates, almond, figs and prickly pears that could substitute, or at least reduce increased growth trend of Qat.*

5.6 Fifth Strategic Priority Area: Sustainable livelihood and enhanced food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable farming, fishing and rural communities and improved disaster risk reduction and emergency management

Yemen is suffering from natural hazards such as drought, flood, epidemics, pests and desertification which were amplified by the recent escalating political conflict and the global surge in food prices. Both small and large agricultural producers are subjected to these hazards and risks. However, due to increased vulnerability and weakened coping capacity of the affected communities⁶, particularly the rural poor, IDPs, returnees and non-displaced people in conflict affected areas, the hazards were converted into disasters and caused severe food insecurity and livelihood impoverishment. Under this CPF Priority Area, FAO seeks through the forthcoming interventions to protect livelihoods from shocks, to make food production systems more resilient and more capable of absorbing the impact of, and recovering from such disruptive events and to ensure the food security of vulnerable farming and fishing communities and other at-risk groups.

Outcome 5: Capacities of government and rural communities' organizations strengthened to design and implement disaster reduction measures in agriculture and fishery sectors and to improve livelihood and resilience of vulnerable population.

Output 5.1: Improved livelihood resilience of targeted vulnerable populations and reduced food insecurity and malnutrition levels

Interventions

- *Provide technical support to enhance disaster preparedness and promote capacity of line ministries, partners and community organizations for mapping risks to agricultural livelihoods, and conducting vulnerability and risk assessment and analysis and for undertaking effective response and recovery measures and ensure the integration of gender concerns in these disaster management aspects.*
- *Support targeted vulnerable communities to prepare and recover from shocks through training on disaster preparedness and contingency/resource use and increase viable livelihood options available to them to improve their households' food and nutrition insecurity status through alternative farm enterprises such as backyard farming, cottage industry, food processing, etc.,*
- *Protect and improve livelihood and resilience of IDPs, returnees and non-displaced people in conflict affected areas through the rehabilitation and improvement of their basic assets.*
- *Support development of an early warning system and improve national capacity to monitor and quickly communicate early warning and food security information, and to prepare and respond to agricultural threats and emergencies*

⁶ Due to the ongoing conflicts, there are around 430,000 IDPs between the North and the South of the Country, 105,000 returnees (this number is increasing in the South), and 62.000 vulnerable people who have been directly affected by the conflicts. The rural population not directly affected by the conflict is much higher.

6. Implementation Arrangements, Monitoring and Evaluation

6.1 Implementation Arrangements

The CPF is jointly owned by the Government of Yemen (GoY) and FAO. It will therefore be the framework within which GoY and FAO confirm their mutual commitment to undertake all possible endeavours to pursue shared goals on the basis of jointly agreed priorities. Accordingly the facilitation for the implementation of the CPF to achieve the main goal of combating food and nutrition insecurity must be undertaken in close consultation between GoY responsible institutions and FAOR in Yemen and in partnership with the development community and other concerned stakeholders.

The FAO Office in Yemen operates under the leadership of the FAO Representative, supported by programme and administrative units. The CPF is a programme activity implemented with the support of the administration units in operational matters. Because of political instability, recent conflict and worsening humanitarian situation, FAO has expanded its country office human resources in Yemen by the appointment of a Deputy FAOR who will primarily be engaged in disaster risk reduction and emergency management. To facilitate combat of the deteriorating food security situation, a FAO/WFP Coordinator for the food security cluster of the Humanitarian Response Plan has also been appointed.

A CPF Coordination and Implementation Team (CPF-CIT) would be set up to assist the FAOR in steering and monitoring the implementation of the CPF in all of its components, as well as provide for strategic planning, advice, advocacy and liaison with Government and resource partners. The team will include focal points from the main concerned government institutions, notably MAI, MoPIC, MFW and MEW.

The CPF-CIT will work closely under the leadership of the FAOR who will report to FAO sub-regional (SNG), regional (RNE) and HQ technical divisions, as required. The Government of Yemen at both central and governorates' levels shall implement the programme identified in the CPF, while FAO will provide the required technical assistance.

6.2. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

In line with the current global best practices as outlined in the FAO guidelines, an effective monitoring and evaluation system has been developed alongside the CPF preparation in order to enhance accountability and transparency and to ensure proper implementation and monitoring of the results through the continued provision of performance information for the defined CPF outcome and outputs.

The M&E mechanism for the Yemen CPF has multiple purposes so that FAO is accountable to a variety of stakeholders at the country level. These are:

- (a) The Government of Yemen;
- (b) All national stakeholders involved in or touched by FAO country level activities;
- (c) Other UN agencies that are members of the UN Country Team, in the context of the UNDAF processes, and in particular those with which FAO has established specific partnerships for the implementations of activities included in the CPF;
- (d) Resource partners whether bilateral donors, other multilateral organizations, or other entities that are going to provide financial support to activities programmed in this CPF; and
- (e) FAO's Member countries (particularly SNG and RNE member countries), to the extent that country level activities correspond to FAO's corporate Strategic Objectives articulated in FAO Strategic Framework and Medium-term Plan, and the sub-regional (SNG) and regional priorities endorsed by its Regional Conferences for the Near East.

The M&E system for the CPF herein specified is based on the assumption that results achieved by FAO in the implementation of this medium-term programming framework are closely related with the national priorities decided by the Government. As regards FAO's internal accountability regarding the CPF process, it is the responsibility of the FAO Representative to report to the FAO Sub regional Office for the GCC member states (SNG) and to the Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for the Near East Region, on progress achieved in the implementation of the CPF and comparison between country level results and regional priorities, so that these country level results can eventually inform regional results to be submitted at FAO Regional Conferences. The basic tool for the M&E mechanism embedded in this CPF process is the CPF Results Matrix Part A provided in *Annex I*, which includes performance indicators, with baselines and targets as well as specifications of the assumptions and risks on which the formulation of the CPF outcomes and outputs and their corresponding indicators are based, and the indication of the means of verification of the actual performance. The corresponding Monitoring Framework provided in *Annex III*, recapitulates the indicators, baseline, targets and means of verification and also includes the method, frequency and responsibility of monitoring and reporting.

Key elements of the CPF monitoring and evaluation mechanism will include:

- A comprehensive M&E calendar of activities and schedules.
- Annual progress review and planning will be instituted by the Country Office during the five years of implementation, involving stakeholders and all implementing partners.
- A mid-term review will be undertaken to assess progress in implementation of the CPF and its continuing relevance.
- Six months before the end of the programming cycle (2017), the CPF will be evaluated to assess its relevance and effectiveness in contributing to the country's development goals in the target sectors. In addition the evaluation will identify lessons learnt to inform the formulation and implementation of the next CPF.

Throughout the implementation of the CPF, reporting will be part and parcel of the M&E process. Reporting will take place at various levels. The first is within projects, ensuring that the goals and objectives of each project are contributing to the CPF outputs significantly and directly. Each project has its own M&E cycle defined by FAO's normative regulations and in line with agreements with donors. Project baseline data and indicators will correspond with targets and indicators of the CPF and will be incorporated directly into each project. At a second level, CPF outputs and indicators will be monitored on a six-month and an annual basis, and in line with the reporting on project logical frameworks.

6.3. Resource Requirements and Mobilization

The implementation of the CPF would require financial, human and material resources to be mobilized to carry out the activities and achieve the results. It is therefore important, from the outset, to brief stakeholders and potential resource partners about the magnitude of the work to be undertaken and provide them with a good idea of the resources needed to implement the CPF.

The CPF Result Matrix B in *Annex II* provides the budgetary requirements for the implementation of the CPF 2013-2017. The CPF budget is indicative cost which includes projections on approved budget for the on-going and the pipeline programme and projects whose cost estimates are based on provisional figures drawn from available documentation. The total financial requirements for the implementation of the CPF 2013-2017 is USD 58.5 million. Out of this amount, USD 26.8 million is

considered committed through on-going and active pipeline GCP, UTF, TCPs, global, regional and sub-regional projects. The balance of USD 31.7 million is expected to be sourced by FAO mainly from the Development partners and government budgetary allocations.

The responsibility of resource mobilization lies within the set CPF Coordination and Implementation Team (CPF-CIT) which would work under the leadership of the FAO and mobilize the resources required for the CPF 2013-2017. The Team's work will be supported by the FAO technical expertise available at SNG, RNE and HQ on Resource Mobilization. Accordingly, it is expected that the various Development partners and Donor organizations will be fully mobilized to finance programmes and projects under the CPF. It is important to note that a total of \$7.9 billion was pledged for Yemen at Riyadh and New York donor meetings in 2012. Though the division of this sum between the needs for humanitarian response vis-à-vis long-term development is not yet clear, a reasonable share is expected to be allocated to food and nutrition security and to agricultural development to assist in alleviating the miseries of the majority of the population who are nested in the rural areas. The current CPF being designed to meet the priorities of the agriculture sector under both the Transitional Programme for Stability and Development 2013-2014 and the medium-term 2013-2017, would qualify mobilizing a reasonable share of the pledged sum for its implementation. Nevertheless, it would also be important for the CPF-CIT to engage multiple resource partners in the resource mobilization process through presenting to them the CPF programmes and projects that match with their priorities and modes of operation.

6.4 CPF Action Plan

The CPF action plan outlining the provisional TSS requirements is provided in Annex IV. The TSS requirements in the plan are defined in terms of the type of expertise needed, the likely responsible technical unit and an indicative time-frame for the provision of the required TSS (in months per year) during the proposed CPF cycle (2013-2017).

CPF Results Matrix for 2013 – 2017

CPF (2013-2017) Strategic Outcome: combating the food and nutrition insecurity through the establishment of an enabling development policy and strengthened regulatory framework for improved management and conservation of the natural resource base and its sustainable use to increase agricultural and fisheries production and productivity and to alleviate rural unemployment and poverty

CPF First Priority Area: Policy development, Strategic Planning and Strengthening Agricultural Information Systems

Outcome 1: National capacities enhanced in the design, analysis and monitoring implementation of evidence-based development policies, strategies and plans that would foster agriculture, fishery and rural-based livelihoods and improve food safety and food and nutrition security.

CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
Output 1.1: Enhanced capacities of concerned public institutions, farmers, CSOs and the private sector to design agriculture and rural development policies, sector and project plans and food security programmes and to foster practical measures for their effective management and implementation.	Existence of a functioning and legally established Yemen Agricultural Policy Centre (YAPC)	Weak institutional capacity and Ad-hoc, fragmented and non-coordinated efforts for policy design and monitoring	Physically established and operating YAPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project document providing a clear road map for Centre establishment and functioning of the and the financial requirements for the first 3 years of operation - Report on structure, management & functioning of YAPC as an independent research, advisory and training institution - A suitable building hosting the YAPC including Library, offices, training auditoriums , etc. - A legal document or decree establishing the Centre 	Availability of financial resources from the Government and development community for the physical establishment, furniture and equipment of the centre, and for developing its library and financing running expenses.
	Existence of inclusive evidence based policies and strategies	Existence of a number of strategies and policy reports	Policies designed and strategies revised and updated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Policy briefs and monitoring documents and reports - Revised strategies - Formulated plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial resources by development community - FAO Technical assistance in formulating policies
	A core group of well-trained policy researchers and practitioners	Limited staff attended ad-hoc local and abroad training activities	Staff trained locally and abroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 200 staff well trained locally - Best 10 for graduate studies abroad - Training manuals, case studies and reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development community financial and technical assistance - Trained staff remain in country
	A bottom-up	No involvement	Policy groups initiated	- Policy groups established	Strong government commitment

	approach in policy design, analysis and monitoring	of stakeholders Top-down approach in all policy processes	at local level, sensitized and involved in policy processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy forums organized - Reports on groups activities and recommendations 	and desire to establish policy groups and their involvement in policy processes
Output 1.2: <i>Strengthened capacities of concerned Government institutions to develop and implement gender-responsive and evidence-based policies and investment programmes to enhance food and nutrition security</i>	Existence of Food and nutrition security (FNS) policies and investment programmes	Unimplemented food security investment programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviewed FNS policies and investment programs - Development policies adjusted and FNS policies preserved and high ranked - Capacities enhanced to M&E FNS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports on policy revisions - Time scheduled investment plans - Trained staff in M&E of FNS policies and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened coordination among organs concerned with FNS policy and programmes - FAO TA in reviewing investment pograms and organizing training funsctions
	Existence of standard methodologies, M&E and food security information tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor capacity to manage FNS programs - Lack and M&E methodology and for food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed systems and tools to M&E FNS programs - Trained staff to apply tools - Consumers aware about consumption of safe food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training reports - Numbers trained - M&E systems and tools - Consumer awareness campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government commitment to enhance food safety and quality - Development community to provide resources for developing M&E systems and training
	Existence of Integrated Food Security Information System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Week response to food insecurity ramifications for vulnerable populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established IPC and food security information system - Effective reponse to food insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IPC system and Action Plan - Survey results - Periodical reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security conditions allow access to vulnerable households - Commitment of Government and donor community
Output 1.3: Enhanced capacities of concerned Government institutions to strengthen the information base and statistics and to collect evidence for effective analysis and monitoring	Existence of an Action Plan for strengthening agricultural statistics	Not Available	Action plan for strengthening agricultural statistics, routine data systems	Plan Document	Commitment by government and donor finance to carry out the census and train technicians required for the job
	Existence of a policy analysis data base on main	Not available	Budgets and PAMs for main farm enterprises differentiated by agro-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well trained planning and policy practitioners - Electronic farm economics and policy analysis 	Government assigns sufficient priority to capacity development and donor community to fund

of progress in the agricultural and food sector.	farm enterprises		ecological zones	data base	training activities and field work to develop the data base
	Agricultural Marketing Information System (MIS)	Outdated market information, limited in scope, & access to users	MIS developed for one governorate on pilot basis	MIS in soft and hard format	Resources available for training and developing MIS

CPF Second Priority: Improve Efficiency of the Agro-food Sector and Enhance Agricultural and Fishery Production and Productivity, Food Safety and Food and Nutrition Security.

Outcome 2: Capacity of public institutions, farmers and fisher communities and the private sector to achieve higher and sustainable agricultural and fisheries production and productivity and food and nutrition security, strengthened.

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
Output 2.1: Enhanced capacity of public institutions in providing essential services for increased and sustainable agricultural and fishery production and productivity.	Upgraded technological basis of agricultural.	Inadequate research facilities at Centre and sub-stations	Modernized and well equipped research laboratories	Government reports	Strong government commitment and donors finance
	Well trained core team of crop, livestock and fishery researchers	Limited number of qualified researchers	Increased number and discipline coverage of qualified researchers	- Number of qualified researchers - Government reports	- Availability of finance and system of incentives to retain trained researchers
	Effective research programmes and relevant adapted technologies	- Narrow research programmes and linkages - Weak socio-economic research	- Increased and diversified research output - Improved local and regional research linkages - Socio-economic research unit	- Periodical review reports & scientific publications - Adapted technology generated and improved production - National and regional research forums organized and attended	Donors support and availability of finance to enhance research physical and human resource capacities and to develop agricultural research programmes
	Existence of a functioning and equipped extension service with broad rural out-reach	- Existence of a non-functioning extension service - Low extension reach in most governorates - Limited number of qualified extension officers	- Revamped crop, livestock and fisheries extension services - Significant increase in number of trained extension workers at head office and in governorates	- Number of qualified extension officers - Periodic review and M&E reports	- Government commitment to improve agricultural extension services - Donor funding and FAO technical support

	Broad-based participatory and gender-sensitive extension system with strong linkages with producers and service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Out-dated extension delivery methods - Non-involvement of service providers in extension activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New agricultural extension strategy & delivery methods - Arrangements in place to involve service providers in extension functions and their link with research and producers associations - Developed producers associations in major agricultural governorates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural extension strategy report - Number of producers associations in major agricultural governorates - Periodic review and M&E reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government commitment to improve agricultural extension services - A separate agricultural extension department founded with strong linkages with research - Donor funding and FAO technical support
	Expanded public-private sector partnership in the introduction of improved inputs and production techniques and provision of agricultural services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor public-private sector coordination for provision of improved inputs and production techniques such as tissue culture, seeds production and green house production - Limited investment in value adding and quality improvement services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public-private sector partnership in provision of seeds, seedlings, nurseries and machine hire, - Increased green house production - Established commercial veterinary services - Expanded processing and packaging, quality control and grading services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistics on farm production and inputs use - Periodic reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangements in place for encouraging public-private sector partnership

	Existence of effectively functioning crop and animal protection services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited crop protection and veterinary services at central and regional levels - Limited human resource capacities - No enforcement of pest and disease control regulations - Limited number of farmers Field Schools - No involvement of rural communities in animal health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensive spread of rehabilitated crop and animal protection services - Increased number of trained plant protection officers and veterinarians - Developed and enforced phytosanitary regulations - Established animal disease surveillance network - Farmers awareness raising programmes Increased number of FFS and Para-vets schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geographical spread of crop protection and veterinary services - Number of trained crop and animal protection staff - Number of Farmers trained - Periodic reports on animal disease surveillance - Number of Farmers Field Schools (FFS) - Number of trained para-vets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforced Crop protection regulations - Technical assistance and financial support provided - Staff motivated - Willing of farming community in establishment and maintenance of pilot fields - Cooperation of NGOs to awareness raising campaigns
	Presence of pest and disease inventories and effective pesticides management programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No pest and disease surveys conducted - Lack of sound pesticides management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plant and animal pests and diseases surveyed - Pesticides management strategy in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established inventory of plant and animal pests and diseases and obsolete pesticides - Pesticides management strategy Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security situation does not hinder field surveys - Development community technical and financial support

	Controlled trans-boundary pests and disease and eradicated epidemic and animal diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited and weak IPM programmes - Spread of trans-boundary plant pests and disease - Continued threat of desert locust invasion - Existence of epidemic animal diseases - Weak plant and animal quarantine services and laboratories at entry points - Limited cooperation with neighbouring countries regarding spread of plant and animal pests and diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanded IPM projects implemented (tuta absoluta and date palm red weevil - National monitoring system for Trans-boundary animal diseases and emergencies aligned with international standard - Desert locust centre rehabilitated - Revamped and strengthened quarantine services - A system in place to enhance exchange of information with regard to spread of crop and livestock menaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of IPM programmes and pilot fields - Periodical crop and animal protection reports - TA projects reports on tuta absoluta and date palm red weevil - Missions and periodic reports - Exchange of information regionally and globally 	Development community technical and financial support
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	Existence of regional collaborations in the quantification and management of shared marine resources and in fisheries and aquaculture development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited aquaculture production - Weak regional collaboration in management of shared marine resources - Weak infrastructure development - Lack of studies related to pre- and post-harvest fishery operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint projects to survey and quantify shared marine resources - Integrated landing centre management initiative - Improved boat yards & mobile maintenance facilities - Aquaculture pilot projects established and supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistics on marine resources and infrastructure facilities - Project reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration of GCC member states in conduct of surveys - Government commitment and financial support - FAO technical assistance in implementing surveys and establishing aquaculture pilot projects
<p>Output 2.2: Capacity of farming communities and fisher folks for increased and sustainable production and productivity of agriculture and fishery, enhanced.</p>	Sustained increase in agricultural and fisheries production via adoption of improved production systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low productivity in agriculture and fishery sectors - Limited use of improved inputs - Limited application of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) - Limited number of nurseries for production of high quality seedlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modern technology and practices adopted - 20% increase in crops productivity - Development capacity of famers supported - Access to necessary technology and inputs and application of GAP under rainfed and irrigated agriculture - Farming more modernized and commercialized 	Government reports Statistics	FAO and other UN agencies technical support

	Improved production of fodder and feed crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low productivity of fodder and feed crops - Limited use of baseline agriculture in coastal areas - Limited research on salinity resistant fodder crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15% increased fodder crops productivity - Increased area under fodder - Wells drilled to provide 803, 000 m3 of brackish water annually for use in Al-Ja'ar pilot area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farms using brackish water - Periodic reports - Farm production statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supported research and extension activities - FAO technical support
	Existence of integrated small-scale dairy project in Tihama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low milk production and dairy productivity - Lack of milk producers groups - Lack of milk collection centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased per cow, per lactation milk production - Established milk producers groups and collection centres - Increased quantity of marketed milk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly reports of project activities - Number of producers groups and milk collection centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers willing to participate in project - MAI commitment to project - FAO TA to formulate and implement project
	Improved small ruminant production in Lahj, Abyan and Taiz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low productivity of small ruminants - Lack of feeds for small ruminants production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved fodder production - Improved small ruminants husbandry and productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Productivity, marketing and disease incidence parameters - Farmers incomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO technical assistance - Support of the donor community
	Rehabilitated honey development and training centre in Taiz	Weak functional capacities of Taiz honey development training centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitated honey training centre - Trained farmers and officials in honey production activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of training sessions conducted and of officials & farmers trained - Periodic reports 	FAO technical support

	Improved fishery and aquaculture regulatory framework and production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outdated legislation and regulations - Limited fishery and aquaculture research activities - Lack of capacity in hatchery management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislations/regulations prepared and approved - 3 aquaculture community pilot projects developed - 3 hatcheries developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft legislation and regulations gazette - Baseline and end-line evaluation - Third party evaluation - Increased hatchery production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government commitment to fishery development - Development community technical and financial support
	Existence of and improved capacity of farmers and fisheries production and marketing cooperatives societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensive land fragmentation - Limited farmers and fishers cooperatives - Lack of support and capacity building for the cooperatives and users associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved legislation for cooperatives - Farmers and fishers production and marketing cooperatives organized and supported - Training and better extension and support services provided - Improved returns to farmers and fishers 	Government reports	FAO technical support

CPF Third Priority: Development, Conservation and Sustainable Management and Efficient Utilization of Natural Agricultural and Marine Resources.

Outcome 3: Capacity of public institutions, farming and fishers' communities and private sector for sustainable management and efficient use of the available natural resources enhanced.

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
Output 3.1: Upgraded national capacity to promote an improved sustainable management and development of the natural agricultural	Enhanced technical and institutional capacity in management of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak government capacity in management of natural resources - Weakly enforced regulatory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and capacity of staff, local organizations and water users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained staff in natural resource management - Number of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government commitment to improve and enforce natural resources regulatory

and marine resources.		<p>system for resource use and conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of integrating traditional and communal rights in rehabilitation and development of natural resources 	<p>associations improved in resource management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrangements in place to benefit from traditional community rights in conserving and using natural resources 	<p>local community and WUA,s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study reports 	<p>systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local communities willingness to establish desired associations
	Established National climate change strategy and integration into sector plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of projects dealing with climate change impacts - Weak capacities to assess and integrate climate change impacts into sector plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened research capacity - Climate impact studies on agriculture and natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numbers trained - MAI and MFW plans, policies and reports 	<p>FAO technical support to establish climate change strategy</p>
	Local communities aware and prepared to respond to climate change shocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less participation of local communities in management of natural resources - Weak capacity of local communities to respond to climate change shocks 	<p>Awareness programmes & training activities implemented</p>	<p>Progress reports</p>	<p>Willingness and involvement of local communities in programmes</p>
	Expanded and improved rangeland areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degraded rangelands and pastures - Weak rangelands data base - No rangelands management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepared rangeland management and action plan - 10% increase in area of rangelands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Periodic reports - Satellite imageries 	<p>Technical and financial support of the development community</p>

	Effective water demand management and improved irrigation efficiency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanding surface irrigation - Low irrigation efficiency (45%) - Burgeoning annual water deficit - Deteriorating water catchment - Less than 10% of irrigated areas benefit from localized irrigation techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced water productivity - Expanded use of modern irrigation & water saving technologies - Improved water governance and management. - Expanded water harvesting and spate irrigation structures and rehabilitation of abandoned terraces - Enhanced watershed reforestation of steep areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistics on areas covered by irrigation systems - Monitoring reports on ground water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment enabling policies - Farmers response and willingness to use modern irrigation techniques - Improved technical and managerial capacity of community based water uses associations
	TSE used for irrigation of forests and landscape and supporting environmental preservation activities	No use of TSE	Expanded use of TSE in forests irrigation	Statistics and reports on areas covered	FAO Technical assistance
	Arrangements made and resources provided for implementing fishery master/investment plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of fishery development strategy and investment programme - Lack of financial resources to implement investment plan Weak capacity of MOF in planning, monitoring and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacities established in MOF for implementing national strategy for fisheries - Increased fishery sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of training courses and trained personnel - Sector and national statistics - Improved investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO technical support in project planning, monitoring and evaluation - Donor support and increased public and private sector investment - Motivated staff

		evaluation	contribution to national economy and food security Employment generation especially of women and youth	encouragement acts	
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CPF Fourth Priority Area: Value Addition, Agro-processing, Marketing and Trade and Promoting Private Sector Role in These Spheres

Outcome 4: Capacity of public institutions, farmers, fishers, traders and the private sector in improving value chain of farm and fishery products, agro-processing and marketing, developed.

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
Output 4.1: Capacities of public institutions and private sector to improve market competitiveness through standardization, quality assurance and value addition of farm and fishery products and strengthen partnerships and linkages to markets, enhanced.	Existence of grades and standards for farm and fishery products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of grades and standards for farm and fishery products - Weak institutional capacity to set and enforce standards and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgraded institutional capacity for setting grades and standards - Established grades and standards for farm products and fishery - Production of farm and fishery products of high quality and safety assurance - Increased trade in farm and fishery products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of grades and standards - Volume of trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO technical assistance - Government capacity to enforce grades and standards
	Ensure food safety along the value chain of the main food commodities (farm to fork approach)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited budget for food safety and quality management - Lack of food safety and food control systems - Weak laboratories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actions and effective mechanisms in place to ensure food safety 4 laboratories offering services needed by exporters - Budget allocated to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Periodic reports - Reports of laboratories activities - Third party evaluation - Exporters feed- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> D- onor support and commitment - FAO technical assistance

		offering services needed by exporters	food safety and quality management activities	back	
	Improved handling and agro-processing of farm and fish products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High post-harvest losses and lack of infrastructure for upgrading and quality assurance of farm and fish products - Limited agro-processing facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved skills of farming and fishers communities in post-harvest handling - Enhanced capacities in agro-processing - Improved market infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value addition in farm and fishery products - Market statistics 	Existence of investment enabling environment and private sector participation
	Improved marketing systems and management of farm and fishery products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak marketing systems - Lack of food price monitoring system - Lack of community marketing groups and associations - Limited consumer protection activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community marketing associations developed and capacity improved - Diversified agricultural and fisheries products - Enhanced consumer awareness - Expanded integrated labour intensive small and medium-scale agro-industrial productions - Enhanced rural employment and income generation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of marketing cooperatives - Quantity of marketed agricultural and fishery products - Number and type of agro-processing facilities - Employment and income statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public-private sector partnership - Technical assistance
	Improved income generation through introduction and improved value chain of Qat substitute promising farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased Qat area and water use - Limited cultivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanded production and improved value chain of: Coffee, Grapes , figs 	Statistics on area under qat, and other promising crops	FAO technical assistance

	enterprises	of promising crops notably coffee and high-value horticultural crops	Olives, pomegranates almond, and prickly pears		Donor funding
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CPF Fifth Priority Area: Sustainable Livelihood and Enhanced Food and Nutrition Security for Vulnerable Farming, Fishing and Rural Communities and Improved Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management

Outcome 5: Capacities of government and rural communities' organizations strengthened to design and implement disaster reduction measures in agriculture and fishery sectors and to improve livelihood and resilience of vulnerable population.

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
Output 5.1: Improved livelihood resilience of targeted vulnerable populations and reduced food insecurity and malnutrition levels	Existence of food security national coordination organ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak capacity of line ministries, partners and community organizations for undertaking effective response to food insecurity and recovery measures - Weak gender integration in disaster management aspects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FNS institutional framework established - Trained decision makers - Conducted vulnerability and risk assessment - Gender integrated in disaster management 	Annual progress reports	Donors support to the establishment of the food security coordination organs
	Vulnerable communities supported to prepare and recover from shocks	200 Vulnerable Households (VHHS) supported through backyard farming –BYF (AFPPF, EU and GIZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained VHHs on disaster preparedness - 1000 VHHS supported through backyard farming, cottage industry, food processing, etc., 	Programme and projects progress reports	Security situation allows FAO access to vulnerable households

	Poor communities affected by conflict provided with essential inputs and tools for production	Resilience and livelihood of limited VHHS supported provision of basic assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of VHHS provided with essential inputs and tools for production - Improve livelihood of 120 fishers in Abyan and enabled return to fishing - 80 farmers in Sadaa provided with animals, seeds and honeybee hives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNHCR reports - Rapid Needs Assessment reports - FAO mission reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO mobilized necessary financial support from donors - UN programme support
	Protected and improved livelihood and resilience of IDPs, returnees and non-displaced people	Existence of around 430000 IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20% of IDPs protected and their livelihood improved - Basic assets of (number to be identified) of host communities protected and improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN reports - FAO mission reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security situation allows identifying and accessing target groups - Availability of financial resources
	Existence of a draft national strategy for early warning and emergency response for agriculture	No comprehensive strategy exists	- By 2017 a strategy is ready incorporating gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategy report - Progress reports - Number of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO technical assistance and donor financial support to establish food security networks and early warning system

			- Training to strengthen capacity to monitor and communicate early warning and food security information	training activities and trained personnel	
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Country Programming Framework 2013 – 2017
CPF Results Matrix (B)

CPF Priority Area and Results	Indicative Resource Requirements (US\$)					Partners	
	Estimate of total resources required	Available funding		Resource mobilization target (gap)		Responsible government institution	Other partners (donors, UN, CS=ector)
		TCP	Other Sources	TCP	Other Sources		
First CPF Priority Area: Policy development, Strategic Planning and Strengthening Agricultural Information Systems							
<i>Outcome 1: National capacities enhanced in the design, analysis and monitoring implementation of evidence-based development policies, strategies and plans that would foster agriculture, fishery and rural-based livelihoods and improve food safety and food and nutrition security.</i>	21,000,000	513,000	8,371,000	1,150,000	10,966,000	MAI & MoPIC	EU, UN, USDA, GCC
<i>Output 1.1: Enhanced capacities of concerned public institutions, farmers, CSOs and the private sector to design agriculture and rural development policies, sector and project plans and food security programmes and to foster practical measures for their effective management and implementation</i>	5,000,000	384,000	0.0	700,000	3,916,000	MAI, MoPIC, MFW	EU, UN, USDA, GCC
<i>Output 1.2: Strengthened capacities of concerned Government institutions to develop and implement gender-responsive and evidence-based policies and investment programmes to enhance food and nutrition security</i>	10,000,000	129,000	8,371,000	150,000	1,350,000	MAI MoPIC, MFW	EU, UN, USDA, GCC
<i>Output 1.3: Enhanced capacities of concerned Government institutions to strengthen the information base and statistics and to collect evidence for effective analysis and monitoring of progress in the agricultural and food sector.</i>	6,000,000	0.0	0.0	300,000	5,700,000	MAI MoPIC, MFW	EU, UN, USDA, Gcc
Second CPF Priority Area: Improve Efficiency of the Agro-food Sector and Enhance Agricultural and Fishery Production and Productivity, Food Safety and Food and Nutrition Security.							
<i>Outcome 2: Capacity of public institutions, farmers and fisher communities and the private sector to achieve higher and sustainable agricultural and fisheries production and productivity and food and</i>	20,500,000	570,000	9,749,000	1,058,000	10,123,00	MAI	EU, UN

<i>nutrition security, strengthened.</i>							
Output 2.1: <i>Enhanced capacity of public institutions in providing essential services for increased and sustainable agricultural and fishery production and productivity.</i>	5,500,000	450,000	427,000	500,000	4,123,000	MAI	Kuwait Fund, EU, UN
Output 2.2: <i>Capacity of farming communities and fisher folks for increased and sustainable production and productivity of agriculture and fishery, enhanced.</i>	15,000,000	120,000	9,322,000	558,000	6,000,000	MAI	EU, UN
Third CPF Priority Area: Development, Conservation and Sustainable Management and Efficient Utilization of Natural Agricultural and Marine Resources.							
Outcome 3: <i>Capacity of public institutions, farming and fishers' communities and private sector for sustainable management and efficient use of the available natural resources enhanced.</i>	7,000,000	622,000	4,310,000	700,000	1,368,000	MAI	EU, UN
Output 3.1: <i>Upgraded national capacity to promote an improved sustainable management and development of the natural agricultural and marine resources.</i>	7,000,000	622,000	4,310,000	700,000	1,368,000	MAI	EU, UN USDA
Fourth CPF Priority Area: Value Addition, Agro-processing, Marketing and Trade and Promoting Private Sector Role in These Spheres							
Outcome 4: <i>Capacity of public institutions, farmers, fishers, traders and the private sector in improving value chain of farm and fishery products, agro-processing and marketing developed.</i>	5,000,000	442,000	0.0	558,000	4,000,000	MAI	EU, UN
Output 4.1: <i>Capacities of public institutions and private sector to improve market competitiveness through standardization, quality assurance and value addition of farm and fishery products and strengthen partnerships and linkages to markets, enhanced.</i>	5,000,000	442,000	0.0	558,000	4,000,000	MAI	EU, UN
Fifth CPF Priority Area: Sustainable Livelihood and Enhanced Food and Nutrition Security for Vulnerable Farming, Fishing and Rural Communities and Improved Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management							
Outcome 5: <i>Capacities of government and rural communities' organizations strengthened to design and implement disaster reduction measures in agriculture and fishery sectors and to improve livelihood and resilience of vulnerable population.</i>	5,000,000	0.0	2,700,000	300,000	2,000,000	MAI, ...	Donors
Output 5.1: <i>Improved livelihood resilience of targeted vulnerable populations and reduced food insecurity and malnutrition levels</i>	5,000,000	0.0	2,700,000	300,000	2,000,000	MAI, ...	Donors
Total	58,500,000	2,147,000	24,130,000	3,766,000	28,457,000		

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Country Programming Framework 2013 – 2017
CPF Monitoring Framework

First CPF Priority Area: Policy development, Strategic Planning and Strengthening Agricultural Information Systems							
CPF Results	Indicators/baseline/targets	Means of Verification	Method/ frequency/ responsibility	Reporting			
				Progress and Challenges to date	G	Y	R
Output 1.1: <i>Enhanced capacities of concerned public institutions, farmers, CSOs and the private sector to design agriculture and rural development policies, sector and project plans and food security programmes and to foster practical measures for their effective management and implementation</i>	Indicator: Established legally functioning Yemen Agricultural Policy Centre Policy (YAPC) Baseline: Weak institutional capacity and ad-hoc, fragmented and non-coordinated efforts for policy design and monitoring Target: Physically established and operating YAPC	Project document Legal document establishing YAPC and Report on its structure, management and functioning	Inspection of Government provided building and FAO consultants reports				
	Indicator: Evidence based policies and strategies developed reflecting new emerging issues Baseline: Existence of a number of strategies and policy reports Target: Policies designed and strategies revised and updated	Policy briefs and monitoring documents and reports Revised strategies Formulated plans	Consultants to carry out studies and involve stakeholders				
	Indicator: Well-trained policy researchers and practitioners Baseline: Limited staff attended ad-hoc local and abroad training activities Target: Policy and planning staff trained locally and abroad	200 staff trained locally and best 10 for graduate studies Training manuals & case studies	Evaluation missions				
	Indicator: Bottom-up approach in policy design, analysis and monitoring Baseline: Top-down approach in all policy processes and no involvement of stakeholders Target: Policy groups initiated at governorates level, sensitized and involved in policy processes	Policy groups established and policy forums organized Reports on groups activities and recommendations	Field work involving concerned organs at Governorates level				
Output 1.2: <i>Strengthened capacities of concerned</i>	Indicator: Existence of Food and nutrition security (FNS) policies and investment programmes Baseline: Unimplemented food security investment programme Target: Capacities developed to review, monitor and evaluate FNS policies and programmes	Reports on policy revisions Scheduled investment plans Trained staff in M&E of FNS policies and programmes	Evaluation missions and training evaluation reports				

<i>Government institutions to develop and implement gender-responsive and evidence-based policies and investment programmes to enhance food and nutrition security</i>	Indicator: Existence of standard methodologies, M&E and food security information tools Baseline: Poor capacity to manage FNS programs and lack of M&E methodology and tools for food security Target: Systems and tools developed to M&E FNS programs and staff trained in their application	- Training reports - Numbers trained - M&E systems and tools	Technical experts to develop tools and conduct training				
	Indicator: Existence of the FAO IPC and Food Security Information System Baseline: Limited training on IPC and weak response to food insecurity ramifications for vulnerable populations Target: Established IPC and food security information system	IPC system and Action Plan Survey results Periodical reports	Evaluation of established systems				
Output 1.3: <i>Enhanced capacities of concerned Government institutions to strengthen the information base and statistics and to collect evidence for effective analysis and monitoring of progress in the agricultural and food sector.</i>	Indicator: Existence of an Action Plan for strengthening agricultural statistics Baseline: Action plan not Available Target: Action plan for strengthening agricultural statistics and routine data systems	Action Plan Document	Central statistics organization (CSO), MAI and FAO evaluation of Action Plan				
	Indicator: Existence of a policy analysis data base on main farm enterprises Baseline: Not available Target: Budgets and PAMs for main farm enterprises differentiated by agro-ecological zones	Well trained planning and policy practitioners Electronic farm economics and policy analysis data base	Collation of secondary data and its verification by research and extension				
	Indicator: Agricultural Marketing Information System (MIS) Baseline: Outdated market information, limited in scope, coverage and access to users Target: MIS developed for one governorate on pilot basis	MIS in soft and hard format	FAO support to DR Marketing and Trade, MAI				
Second CPF Priority Area: Improve Efficiency of the Agro-food Sector and Enhance Agricultural and Fishery Production and Productivity, Food Safety and Food and Nutrition Security.							
Output 2.1: <i>Enhanced capacity of public institutions in providing essential services for increased and</i>	Indicator: Upgraded technological basis of agricultural research Baseline: Inadequate research facilities Target: Modernized research stations	Government reports	Periodic M&E reports collected by Government				
	Indicator: Trained core team of researchers Baseline: Few qualified researchers Target: Increased number and discipline coverage of researchers	Number of qualified researchers Government reports	Needs assessment and follow-up reports				
	Indicator: Effective research programmes	Reports , scientific publications	Periodic				

<i>sustainable agricultural and fishery production and productivity.</i>	Baseline: Narrow research programmes Target: Increased diversified research output	and research forums organized	Evaluation				
	Indicator: Functioning extension service Baseline: Non-functioning extension service Target: Revamped extension services and trained staff at head office & in governorates	Number of qualified extension officers Periodic review and M&E reports	Periodic M&E reports provided by Extension authorities				
	Indicator: Improved extension methodology Baseline: Out-dated delivery methods Target: New agricultural extension strategy	Strategy report Periodic review and M&E reports	Evaluation mission				
	Indicator: Expanded public-private sector partnership in provision of agricultural services Baseline: Poor public- private sector coordination for provision of improved inputs and investment in value adding services Target: Public-private sector partnership in provision of inputs, and expanded processing, quality control and grading services	Statistics on farm production and inputs use Periodic reports	Surveys and evaluation missions				
	Indicator: Effectively functioning crop & animal protection services Baseline: Limited crop protection and veterinary services at central and regional levels Target: Extensive spread of rehabilitated crop and animal protection services and increased number of FFS and Para-vets schools	Number of trained staff and farmers Reports on animal disease surveillance Number of FFS and trained para-vets	Field surveys and evaluation missions				
	Indicator: Pest and disease inventories and effective pesticides management programmes Baseline: No pest and disease surveys conducted and lack of sound pesticides management Target: Plant and animal pests and diseases surveyed and pesticides management strategy in place	Established inventory of plant and animal pests and diseases and of obsolete pesticides Pesticide management strategy report	Missions and periodic M&E reports				

	<p>Indicator: Controlled trans-boundary pests and disease and eradicated epidemic and animal diseases</p> <p>Baseline: Limited and weak IPM programmes, spread of trans-boundary plant pests and disease, weak plant and animal quarantine services and limited cooperation with neighbouring countries with regard to spread of plant and animal pests and diseases</p> <p>Target: Expanded IPM use, and national monitoring system for trans-boundary animal diseases and emergencies aligned with international standard, rehabilitation of desert locust monitoring and control centre and revamped quarantine services</p>	<p>Number of IPM programmes and pilot fields</p> <p>Periodical crop and animal protection reports</p> <p>Missions and periodic reports</p> <p>Exchange of information regionally and globally</p>	<p>Surveys and evaluation missions</p>				
	<p>Indicator: Regional collaborations in the quantification and management of shared marine resources and aquaculture development</p> <p>Baseline: limited aquaculture production and weak regional collaboration in management of shared marine resources</p> <p>Target: Joint projects to survey and quantify shared marine resources and aquaculture pilot projects established and supported</p>	<p>Statistics on marine resources and infrastructure facilities</p> <p>Project reports</p>	<p>Surveys and evaluation missions for stock assessment of marine resources and aquaculture initiatives</p>				
<p>Output 2.1: <i>Capacity of farming communities and fisher folks for increased and sustainable production and productivity of agriculture and fishery, enhanced.</i></p>	<p>Indicator: Sustained increase in agricultural and fisheries production via adoption of improved production systems</p> <p>Baseline: Low productivity in agriculture and fishery sectors</p> <p>Target: Modern technology and practices adopted and development capacity of famers supported</p>	<p>Government reports</p> <p>Statistics</p>	<p>Evaluation by extension and review and evaluation of production statistics</p>				
	<p>Indicator: Improved production of fodder and feed crops</p> <p>Baseline: Low productivity of fodder and feed crops and limited use of bio-saline agriculture in coastal areas</p> <p>Target: Fodder and feed crops productivity increased by 15%</p>	<p>Farms using brackish water</p> <p>Reports and farm production statistics</p>					
	<p>Indicator: Existence of integrated small-scale dairy project in Tihama</p> <p>Baseline: Low milk production and dairy productivity, lack of milk producers groups and of milk collection centres</p> <p>Target: Increased quantity of marketed milk and established milk producers groups and collection centres</p>	<p>Monthly reports of project activities</p> <p>Number of producers groups and milk collection centres</p>	<p>Production and market surveys and statistics</p>				

	Indicator: Improved small ruminant production in Lahj, Abyan and Taiz Baseline: Lack of feeds and low productivity of small ruminants Target: Improved fodder production and small ruminants husbandry and productivity	Productivity, marketing and disease incidence parameters Farmers incomes	MAI periodic surveys and statistics				
	Indicator: Rehabilitated honey development and training centre in Taiz Baseline: Weak functional capacities of Taiz honey Centre Target: Rehabilitated honey training centre	Number of training sessions conducted and of officials & farmers trained Periodic reports	M&E of Centre activities				
	Indicator: Improved fishery and aquaculture regulatory framework and production Baseline: Outdated legislation and regulations, limited fishery and aquaculture research activities and lack of capacity in hatchery management Target: Legislations/regulations prepared and approved, 3 hatcheries developed and 3 aquaculture community pilot projects developed	Draft legislation and regulations gazette Baseline and end-line evaluation Third party evaluation Increased hatchery production	Evaluation missions				
	Indicator: Existence of and improved capacity of farmers and fisheries production and marketing cooperatives societies Baseline: Extensive land fragmentation, limited farmers and fishers cooperatives and lack of support and capacity building for the cooperatives and users associations Target: Improved legislation for organization of farmers and fishers production and marketing cooperatives and extension and support services provided	Government reports	Marketing surveys and evaluation of developed local production and marketing community organizations				
Third CPF Priority Area: Development, Conservation and Sustainable Management and Efficient Utilization of Natural Agricultural and Marine Resources.							
Output 3.1: <i>Upgraded national capacity to promote an improved sustainable management and development of the natural agricultural and marine</i>	Indicator: Enhanced technical and institutional capacity in management of natural resources Baseline: Weak government capacity in management of natural resources Target: Improved capacity of concerned institutions and local organizations in resource management	Trained staff in natural resource management Number of local community and WUAs Study reports	MAI evaluation of capacity of concerned institutions and level of resource management				
	Indicator: National climate change strategy Baseline: Weak capacities to assess and integrate climate change impacts into sector plans Target: Strengthened research capacity	Numbers trained MAI and MFW plans, policies and reports	Review of strategy and third party evaluation of research capacity				

<i>resources.</i>	Indicator: Local communities aware and prepared to respond to climate change shocks Baseline: Less participation of local communities in management of natural resources Target: Awareness programs & training activities implemented	Progress reports Awareness campaigns	Assessment of local community response to climate change				
	Indicator: Expanded and improved rangeland areas Baseline: Degraded rangelands and pastures Target: Prepared rangeland management and action plan and 10% increase in area of rangelands	Periodic reports Satellite imageries	MAI field surveys and satellite images				
	Indicator: Effective water demand management Baseline: Expanding surface irrigation and low irrigation efficiency (45%) Target: Enhanced water productivity and expanded use of modern irrigation & water saving technologies	Statistics on areas covered by irrigation systems Monitoring ground water levels	Reports on ground water levels and spread of localized and water saving technologies				
	Indicator: TSE used for irrigation of forests and Baseline: No use of TSE Target: Expanded use of TSE in forests irrigation	Statistics and reports on areas covered	MAI survey on use of TSE				
	Indicator: Arrangements to implement fishery investment plan Baseline: Existence of non-implemented fishery development strategy and investment programme Target: Capacities established in for implementing strategy for fisheries and employment generation especially of women and youth	Number of training courses and trained personnel Sector and national statistics Improved investment encouragement acts	Evaluation of fishery sector development and employment in the sector				
Fourth CPF Priority Area: Value Addition, Agro-processing, Marketing and Trade and Promoting Private Sector Role in These Spheres							
Output 4.1: <i>Capacities of public institutions and private sector to improve market competitiveness through standardization, quality assurance and value addition</i>	Indicator: Existence of grades and standards for farm and fishery products Baseline: Lack of grades and standards and weak institutional capacity to set and enforce standards and regulations Target: Upgraded institutional capacity for setting grades and standards and production of farm and fishery products of high quality and safety assurance	Presence of grades and standards Volume of trade	Market survey and assessment of grades and standards				
	Indicator: Ensured food safety along the value chain of the main food commodities Baseline: Lack of food safety and food control systems Target: Actions and effective mechanisms in place to ensure food safety	Periodic reports Reports of laboratories activities Exporters feed-back	Third party evaluation of food safety and quality				

<i>of farm and fishery products and strengthen partnerships and linkages to markets, enhanced.</i>	Indicator: Improved handling and agro-processing of farm and fish products Baseline: High post-harvest losses and limited agro-processing facilities Target: Improved skills of farming and fishers communities in post-harvest handling and agro-processing	Value addition in farm and fishery products Market statistics	Market surveys and extension evaluation				
	Indicator: Improved marketing systems and management of farm and fishery product Baseline: Weak marketing systems and lack of food price monitoring system and community marketing associations Target: Developed community marketing associations and improved capacity of marketing cooperative societies and expanded integrated labour intensive small and medium-scale agro-industrial productions	Number of marketing cooperatives Quantity of marketed agricultural and fishery products Number and type of agro-processing facilities	Evaluation of the marketing system and organization and functioning of cooperative societies				
	Indicator: Improved income generation through introduction and improved value chain of Qat substitute promising farm enterprises Baseline: Increased Qat area and water use and limited cultivation of promising crops (coffee and high-value horticultural crops) Target: Expanded production and improved value chain of promising crops	Statistics on area under qat, coffee, grapes, olives, figs, pomegranates almond and prickly pears	Extension reports and value chain analysis				
Fifth CPF Priority Area: Sustainable Livelihood and Enhanced Food and Nutrition Security for Vulnerable Farming, Fishing and Rural Communities and Improved Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management							
<i>Output 5.1: Improved livelihood resilience of targeted vulnerable populations and reduced food insecurity and malnutrition levels</i>	Indicator: Existence of food security national coordination organ Baseline: Weak capacity for undertaking effective response to food insecurity and recovery measures Target: Established food security institutional framework and conducted vulnerability and risk assessment	Progress reports	Assessment missions				
	Indicator: Vulnerable communities supported to prepare and recover from shocks Baseline: limited number of Vulnerable Households (VHHS) supported through back yard farming Target: VHHs trained on disaster preparedness & supported via backyard farming, cottage industry, food processing, etc.	Programme and projects progress reports	MAI and FAO Monitoring and evaluation missions				

	<p>Indicator: Poor communities affected by conflict provided with essential inputs and tools for production</p> <p>Baseline: Resilience and livelihood of limited VHHS supported through provision of basic assets</p> <p>Target: Increased number of VHHS in Abyan and Sadaa provided with essential inputs and tools for production</p>	<p>Quantities of production inputs and tools provided</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries in Abyan and Sada'a</p>	<p>UNHCR reports</p> <p>Rapid Needs Assessment reports</p> <p>FAO mission reports</p>				
	<p>Indicator: Protected and improved livelihood and resilience of IDPs, returnees and non-displaced people</p> <p>Baseline: Existence of around 430000 IDPs</p> <p>Target: 20% of IDPs protected and their livelihood improved and basic assets provided to host communities</p>	<p>UN reports</p> <p>FAO mission reports</p>	<p>UN reports</p> <p>FAO mission reports</p>				
	<p>Indicator: Existence of a draft national strategy for early warning and emergency response for agriculture</p> <p>Baseline: No comprehensive strategy exists</p> <p>Target: By 2017 a strategy is ready and capacity strengthened to monitor & communicate early warning & food security information</p>	<p>Strategy report</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Number of training activities and trained personnel</p>	<p>Periodic evaluation of progress in strategy preparation and capacity building</p>				

CPF Action Plan (TSS Requirements in months)

Results	Responsible and other concerned FAO unit/s	CPF programming cycle – Calendar				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
CPF Priority Area I: Policy development, Strategic Planning and Strengthening Agricultural Information Systems						
<i>Outcome 1: National capacities enhanced in the design, analysis and monitoring implementation of evidence-based development policies, strategies and plans that would foster agriculture, fishery and rural-based livelihoods and improve food safety and food and nutrition security.</i>						
Output 1.1	Policy Assistance	3	2	1	1	1
Output 1.2	Food Security and Nutrition	3	3	2	1	1
	Food Safety	2	2	2	1	1
Output 1.3	Agricultural statistics	1	3	1		
	Policy assistance		2			
	Agricultural marketing	1	2			
CPF Priority Area II: Improve Efficiency of the Agro-food Sector and Enhance Agricultural and Fishery Production and Productivity, Food Safety and Food and Nutrition Security						
<i>Outcome 2: Capacity of public institutions, farmers and fisher communities and the private sector to achieve higher and sustainable agricultural and fisheries production and productivity and food and nutrition security, strengthened.</i>						
Output 2.1	Agricultural institutions	1	1			
	Agricultural extension	2	2	1	1	1
	Crop production and protection	2	2	1	1	1
	Animal production and health	2	2	1	1	1
	Fishery	2	2	2	1	1
Output 2.2	Fishery	2	1	1	1	1
	Rangeland and Fodder production	1	2			
	Animal production	1	2			
	Apiculture and honey production	2	1			
	Cooperatives and farmers organizations	2	1			

CPF Priority Area III: Development, Conservation and Sustainable Management and Efficient Utilization of Natural Agricultural and Marine Resources						
<i>Outcome 3: Capacity of public institutions, farming and fishers' communities and private sector for sustainable management and efficient use of the available natural resources enhanced.</i>						
Output 3.1	Natural resource management	3	3	1	1	1
	Climate change	1	3	1		
	Rangelands	1	1	1	1	1
	Irrigation/ water demand management	3	3	3	1	1
	Fishery	1	3	2	1	1
	Forestry	1	1	1		
CPF Priority Area IV: Value Addition, Agro-processing, Marketing and Trade and Promoting Private Sector Role in These Spheres						
<i>Outcome 4: Capacity of public institutions, farmers, fishers, traders and the private sector in improving value chain of farm and fishery products, agro-processing and marketing developed</i>						
Output 4.1	Marketing	2	2	1		
	Food safety	2	1	1		
	Post harvest and agro-processing	3	2	1	1	1
	Rural development	3	1			
CPF Priority Area V: Sustainable Livelihood and Enhanced Food and Nutrition Security for Vulnerable Farming, Fishing and Rural Communities and Improved Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management						
<i>Outcome 5: Capacities of government and rural communities' organizations strengthened to design and implement disaster reduction measures in agriculture and fishery sectors and to improve livelihood and resilience of vulnerable population.</i>						
Output 5.1	Emergency	3	2	2	1	1
	Agricultural extension	1	1			
	Food security and nutrition	2	2	1	1	
	Early warning	2	2			