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Strengthening Resilience of the Agriculture Sector through Sustainable Water "Resource Management

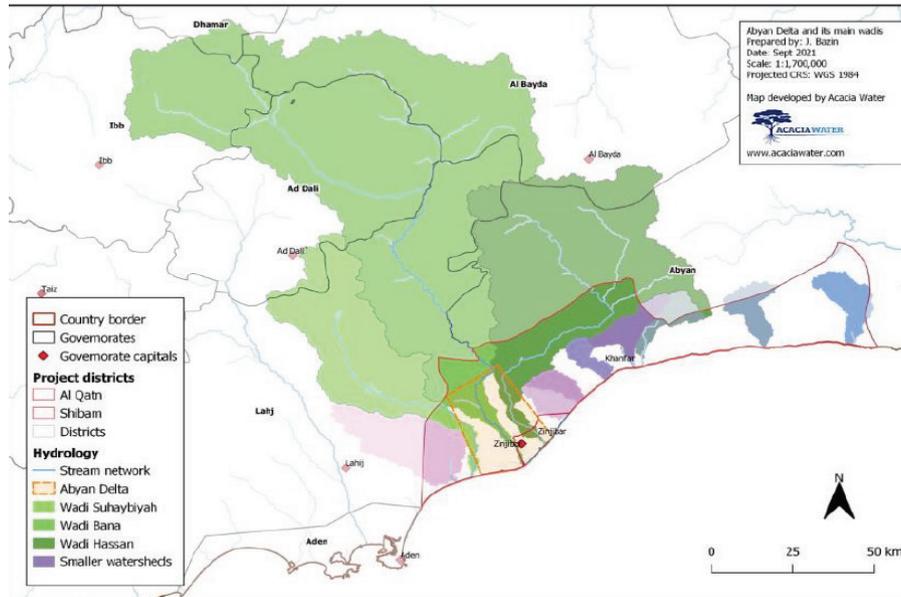
Khanfar and Zanjibar Districts Abyan Governorate

Integrated Solutions ... Innovative Interventions



Abyan Delta: Agricultural Potential and Sustainable Water Management Challenges

Abyan Governorate : Overview of Khanfar and Zanjibar Districts



Abyan Delta is a vital area for irrigation and water supply, ranked as one of the most promising areas for agricultural development.

Its average annual groundwater extraction is estimated at 86.4 MCM, while its average stockpile depletion is 15 MCM/year, threatening its sustainability.

Although there are water user associations and committees in Khanfar and Zanjibar, they suffer from a lack of capacity and funding, limiting their

ability to play an effective role in water management.

Water infrastructure suffers from significant deterioration due to lack of maintenance. The region's lack of modern canal infrastructure also makes it vulnerable to damage from heavy rainfall and climate change, resulting in expanding conflicts and societal disputes over water sources.

Despite their significant role in agricultural work, women's participation in decision-making within water user associations remains limited.

Tamdeen Youth Foundation (TYF), in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP Yemen), implemented

Resilience through Sustainable Water Resources Management" project in Khanfar and Zanjibar Districts, Abyan Governorate

This comes under "Strengthening Resilience of the Agriculture Sector Project", funded by KfW Development Bank, and implemented in Yemen by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

**During the period:
February 2022 to March 2024**

The project's interventions are designed to support integrated water resources management by reactivating water user associations and the role of community groups, including women and

youth, while enhancing community cohesion and the capacity of local communities to resolve water-based conflicts.

They also focused on introducing climate-smart agricultural practices, raising awareness and coordinating the early warning system, thereby allowing farmers to make rational decisions and enhancing their resilience to climate change.

Together, We Can Take Action on Water for Food and for a Better Life.

Innovative Interventions

- Reactivating 12 water user associations in Khanfar and Zanjibar.
- Building the capacity of water user associations' members in administrative and financial governance, formulating plans and policies, and resolving water-resource disputes.
- Establishing federations of irrigation water users associations in Abyan Governorate and Khanfar District, and electing their administrative body.
- Strengthening women's role in water resources management and involving 41 women in the admin-

- istrative bodies of 12 associations.
- Resolving water-based disputes among farmers and improving irrigation canal infrastructure.
- Establishing an early warning coordination and communication system, and promoting integration to cope with disasters and the impacts of climate change.
- Supporting the sustainability and continuity of 10 water user associations in mediation activities, and mitigating conflicts by funding 10 income-generating pioneering projects.



Reactivation of 12 Water User Associations in Khanfar and Zanjibar



Khanfar and Zanjibar have water user associations and committees that were seen as part of mitigating and resolving water disputes. However, these associations are not in service due to lack of capacity and funding. Their activities usually cease with the closure of the projects and programmes that provided support. Through "Enhancing Resilience through Sustainable Water Resource Management" project, 12 water user associations in Khanfar and Zanjibar were reactivated and supported to develop their capacities and enhance their role in water management. The support included training, tools, capacity building to resolve conflicts, promoting women's participation, and funding to establish income-generating projects for the financial sustainability of these associations.

There were 220 direct beneficiaries of associations' cadres, 20% of whom were women, and more than 4,000 indirect beneficiaries of farmers throughout Khanfar and Zanjibar districts.

- 1 | Al Taria Water User Association | Zanjibar
- 2 | Al Muhwasa Aslan Association | Zanjibar
- 3 | Al Qurayat Association | Zanjibar
- 4 | Al Darjaj Sad Hassan Association | Khanfar
- 5 | Al Mayouh Association | Khanfar
- 6 | Miklan Gul Al Sadah Association | Khanfar
- 7 | Amjablat Al Rahwi Association | Khanfar
- 8 | Al Lakida Association | Khanfar
- 9 | Albrut Barmada Association | Khanfar
- 10 | Jabal Lahboush Association | Khanfar
- 11 | Al Horor Association | Khanfar
- 12 | Al Sharqia Association | Khanfar

Establishment of Two Water Users Federations in Abyan Governorate and Khanfar District From 27 August 2023 to 31 March 2024



Preparatory Steps:

- Holding a coordination meeting with the General Manager of the Social Affairs and Labor Office to obtain approval and develop a joint working mechanism.
- Establishing a supervisory committee and a preparatory committee to facilitate the formation of a federation of water user associations.
- Holding an initial meeting to identify water user associations in the targeted districts and receive applications for accession (29 applications).
- Reviewing applications by the Supervisory Committee to ensure that associations meet the accession criteria.
- Developing an action plan that includes receiving a file from each association containing a renewed permit and disclosure of the public body.



First Meeting with Accepted Associations:

- Clarifying the importance, objectives and benefits of forming a federation.
- Receiving the files of associations.
- Preparing the objectives of the Federation, vision and mission.
- Reviewing the statutes and organisational structure of the Federation.

Electoral Conference:

- 29 applications were received to join the Federation.
- Applications were reviewed to ensure that they met the standards of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor.
- A document "Framework for Action" and "Terms of Reference" were prepared for the formation of the Federation of Associations.
- Head, members and committees of the Federation

were elected.

Saleh Mohammed Bahloul Head of the Federation
in the Governorate
Saleh Saeed Secretary General of
the Federation in the Governorate
Wajdi Mohammed Baoud Financial Officer
Nasser Abdullah Head of the Monitoring
and Inspection Committee in the Governorate
Badr Hussein Othman Rapporteur of the
Monitoring and Inspection Committee
Nouraddine Ahmed Barhout Member
Asrar Haydara Abdullah Member

Anwar Abdullah Khader Member

The Federation's Offices have been officially approved with local authorities and offices of agriculture and irrigation.

Outcomes:

- Enhancing water users' participation in water resources management.
- Improving water use efficiency.
- Promoting cooperation among water actors.
- Enabling water users to defend their rights and interests.

Strengthening the Capacities of Water Users Federations in Zanjibar and Khanfar, Abyan Governorate



Strengthening Governance:

To strengthen the Federation's internal policies and administrative and financial systems, consultants and professionals in governance were contracted to assist the Federation to:

- Create its internal policies.
- Govern its administrative and financial system.
- Complete the legal procedures in the Office of

Social Affairs and Labor from obtaining the permit, opening bank accounts (YER - USD), obtaining stamp and official books, and other procedures.

- Furnishing the Federation's offices, and providing them with essential materials to start work.
- Networking with other federations and cooperatives in the governorate.

Building the Capacity of WUAs in the Maintenance of Modern Irrigation Systems



From September 31 to October 11, 2023, training courses were conducted for 60 participants from 12 WUAs in the installation and maintenance of modern irrigation systems, thereby:

- Improving water use efficiency through modern irrigation systems.
- Increasing agricultural productivity.
- Strengthening water security in Abyan Governorate.

12 Kits for Installation and Maintenance of Drip Irrigation Networks



Tamdeen Youth Foundation distributed 12 integrated kits for the installation and maintenance of drip irrigation networks and greenhouses to improve water use efficiency and increase agricultural productivity.

Building the Capacity of WUAs in Preparing Feasibility Studies and Writing Small-Scale Project Proposals



In order to enable WUAs to plan and manage their projects effectively, Tamdeen Youth Foundation organized a training programme in preparing feasibility studies and writing small-scale project proposals. The programme courses targeted 36 participants from 12 WUAs in Zanjibar and Khanfar districts, 7 women and 29 men.

The courses included the topics of:

- Preparing feasibility studies: how to evaluate a project idea, collect and analyze data, identify risks and financial expectations.
- Preparing financial plans and estimated budgets required by the project's work (final plan).
- SME management: principles of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

- Financial management: how to manage the project's financial resources.
- Monitoring the progress of project implementation: how to monitor the project's progress and ensure the achievement of its objectives.

The courses are practically oriented to enable participants to apply what they have learned in reality. They were supervised by experienced trainers who assisted them in preparing feasibility studies for their SMEs.

Through these activities, we aim to improve the farmers' standard of living by increasing productivity and income, and enhancing community participation in local development.

Women's Empowerment in Sustainable Water Peace



Before the project:

- Absence of women's representation in administrative bodies and monitoring and inspection committees in water user associations.
- Lack of awareness of their roles and contributions to water resources management and water-related disputes resolution.

Positive Outcomes of (Enhancing Resilience through Sustainable Water Resource Management) Project:

- Equitable representation of women in the bodies and committees of WUAs in Zanjibar and Khanfar.
 - Effective participation in decision-making on water resources management.
- Providing the necessary knowledge and skills for women, and enhancing their participation in the activities of WUAs.
- Enabling them to contribute to the management of irrigation canals and the distribution of water to farmers.
- Contributing to community mediation activities and resolving water-resource disputes.
- Supporting them in the practice of income-generating agricultural and livestock activities.

Resolving Water-Based Conflicts Among Farmers and Improving Irrigation Canal Infrastructure



Tamdeen Youth Foundation, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), contributed to strengthening the capacity of WUAs in Zanjibar and Khanfar districts. The focus was on addressing water-related conflicts and supporting these associations in implementing conflict resolution initiatives throughout the targeted districts.

In order to effectively resolve water-resource disputes, a participatory approach has been adopted. This approach has proven effective in mitigating protracted conflicts, ensuring equitable distribution of water resources, promoting community cohesion, and developing sustainable resource management.

1-Salem Nassib Culvert Restoration Initiative



It includes restoring the main gate, 2.7 meters wide and 2.5 meters high, and maintaining the culvert and covering it with a 10 cm thick plain concrete protection layer.

Conflict Issue:

The degradation of the canals in Salem Nassib Culvert resulted in the accumulation of sediment and in the maximum operating lifetime of the ditch, which led to a conflict among farmers and land owners Prior to and after Salem Nassib Culvert. This conflict, which arose due to the lack of financial resources by local authorities and agricultural and irrigation offices for the maintenance of the canals and the culvert, prevented farmers' access to flood-water and made them feel aggrieved.

Conflict Site: Al Qurayat

Conflict Parties:

Farmers and land owners prior to and after Salem Nassib Culvert.

Intervention:

It requires restoring the main gate, 2.7 meters wide and 2.5 meters high, maintaining the culvert and covering it with a 10 cm thick plain concrete protection layer, and restoring the protection walls.

Beneficiaries:

500 Farmers



2-Restoration and Removal of Sedimentary Deposits of Ramla Bridge



It includes Maintaining Al Ramla ditch and removing sedimentary deposits from the waterway.

Conflict Issue:

This conflict arose among farmers on the south and north sides of Al Ramla ditch due to the diversion of water flow in only one direction caused by the deterioration of parts of the ditch. This degradation was exacerbated by recent climate changes and increased amounts of water accompanying strong winds that uprooted trees and destroyed the ditch.

Conflict Site:

Al Taria Village.

Conflict Parties:

Farmers on south and north sides of Al Ramla Ditch.



Intervention:

It requires Maintaining Al Ramla ditch, removing sedimentary deposits from the waterway, cleaning irrigation canals, restoring the ditch walls, constructing new concrete pillars and sidewalks, and maintaining the old gate's sidewalks.

Beneficiaries:

700 Farmers



3-Cleaning Al Mihwasah Sub-canal - Abr Bajadar



It includes cleaning Al Mihwasah sub-canal and removing sesbania trees in Abr Bajadar.

Conflict Issue:

This conflict arose as a result of the lack of inadequate access of floodwater to some farmers. This is due to some obstacles such as the spread of trees along the canal and the lack of financial support from local authorities and the offices of agriculture and irrigation to clean the main canals.

Conflict Site:

Al Mihwasah - Abr Bajadar

Conflict Parties:

Farmers on east and west sides of the canal.

Intervention:

It requires cleaning the irrigation canal in Bajdar, and removing sesbania trees and sediments accumulated over a length of 10 kilometers and a width of 9 meters. This was done by using a tractor to remove wastes and trees without affecting the canal's earthen structure. The waste was taken to the right places, improving and ensuring water flow in the canal properly.

Beneficiaries:

800 Farmers



4-Rehabilitation and Construction of Gates for Ditches No. 24+26



It includes restoring ditches No. 24 and 26, installing a 1.9-meter-wide and 2.5-meter-long iron gate, maintaining the protection wall, and cleaning the irrigation canal along 10 meters.

Conflict Issue:

The conflict arose as a result of partial and minimal access of water to some farmers in the main canal area. This is due to the lack of financial support to clean the main canals, and the spread of trees along the canal.

Conflict Site:

Miklan.



Conflict Parties:

Farmers on east and west sides of ditches No. 24 and 26.

Intervention:

It requires restoring bridges No. 24 and 26, installing a 1.9-meter-wide and 2.5-meter-long iron gate, maintaining the protection wall, and cleaning the irrigation canal along 10 meters.

Beneficiaries:

1400 Farmers



5-Maintenance of Kilo 5 Ditch Gates and-Cleaning of the Main Canal

It includes cleaning the main canal from sesbania trees and sediment deposits of Kilo 5 ditch with a length of 1 km and a width of 9 meters by using a tractor. It also includes installing 1.2-meter-long and 1.4-meter-wide iron gate for Kilo 5 ditch, and maintaining the other two gates of the ditch and painting them against erosion.

Conflict Issue:

The conflict arose as a result of partial and minimal access of water to some farmers in the main canal area. This is due to the lack of financial support to clean the main canals, and the spread of trees along the canal.

Conflict Site:

Al Hassus - Jabal Lahboush, Ja'ar.

Conflict Parties:

Farmers on north and south sides of the main canal of Kilo 5 ditch .

Intervention:

It requires cleaning the main canal from sesbania trees and sediment deposits of Kilo 5 ditch with a length of 1 km and a width of 9 meters by using a tractor. It also includes installing 1.2-meter-long and 1.4-meter-wide iron gate for Kilo 5 ditch, and maintaining the other two gates of the ditch and painting them against erosion.

Beneficiaries:

400 Farmers



6-Maintenance of Gates of Ditch No. 2 Arashan, and Ditches No. 3 and 5 – Al Barout, Barmada



It includes comprehensive maintenance of the iron gates of ditch No. 2 Arshan, and the gates of ditches No. 3 and 5, and removal of sediment deposits in front of the gates and the ditch and on both sides of the canal with a length of 500 meters, a width of 4 meters and a depth of 0.5 meters. It also includes restoration of the ditch using cement and stones, and removal of waste and trees on both sides of the canal with a length of 450 meters and a width of 3 meters and a depth of at least 15 cm.

Conflict Issue: The conflict arose as a result of the lack of access to floodwater for some farmers east and west of the ditch . This is due to the lack of financial support to clean the main canal and the destruction of the stone structure of the ditch and the iron gate of the culvert.

Conflict Site: Al Brout Baramada.

Conflict Parties: Farmers on east and west sides of the ditch.

Intervention: It requires comprehensive maintenance of the iron gates of ditch No. 2 Arshan, and the gates of ditches No. 3 and 5, and removal of sediment deposits in front of the gates and the ditch and on both sides of the canal with a length of 500 meters, a width of 4 meters and a depth of 0.5 meters. It also includes restoration of the ditch using cement and stones, and removal of waste and trees on both sides of the canal with a length of 450 meters and a width of 3 meters and a depth of at least 15 cm.

Beneficiaries:

1400 Farmers



7-Rehabilitation and Cleaning of Barmada-Ditch Canals – Al Brout Barmada



It includes cleaning the canal from sesbania trees and sediments, restoring the stone structure of the culvert, and maintaining the iron gates.

Conflict Issue:

The conflict arose as a result of the lack of water access to some farmers east and west of the culvert. This is due to as the lack of financial support for cleaning the main canals, the spread of trees along them, and the lack of maintenance of the iron gates of the culvert.

Conflict Site:

Al Brout Baramada.

Conflict Parties:

Farmers on east and west sides of the culvert.

Intervention:

It requires cleaning the canal from sesbania trees and sediments, restoring the stone structure of the culvert, and maintaining the iron gates.

Beneficiaries:

1400 Farmers



8-Restoration of Al Mizan Ditch and Cleaning of Sesbania Trees, Sediments and Dirt Mounds from the Main Canal



It includes constructing Al Mizan culvert, maintaining and restoring Al Mizan old ditch, and cleaning the irrigation canal from sesbania trees, sediments and dirt mounds.

Conflict Issue:

The conflict arose as a result of the lack of access to floodwater for some farmers north and south of the culvert. This is due to the lack of financial support for cleaning the main canals and the spread of trees along the main canal, as well as the absence of an iron gate for the culvert.

Conflict Site:

Al Darjaj

Conflict Parties:

Farmers on north and south sides of the culvert.

Intervention:

It requires constructing Al Mizan culvert, maintaining and restoring Al Mizan old ditch, and cleaning the irrigation canal from sesbania trees, sediments and dirt mounds.

Beneficiaries:

250 Farmers



9-Maintenance of the Main Gates of Al Lakadia Canal and Construction of Stone Culvert With Gabion Defenses



It includes constructing a stone culvert, maintaining 2 main gates of Al Lakida Canal and pouring reinforced concrete for the footpath.

Conflict Issue:

The conflict arose as a result of partial and minimal access to water for some farmers in specific areas north of the culvert, Al Bahr and west of it, and east of Lassar culvert and north of it. This is due to the lack of financial support for cleaning the main canals, the spread of trees on the water stream, and the absence of iron gates in some areas.

Conflict Site:

Al Lakida, Batis – Arashan.

Conflict Parties:

Farmers located prior to and after the gate.

Intervention:

It requires constructing a stone culvert, maintaining 2 main gates of Al Lakida Canal and pouring reinforced concrete for the footpath.

Beneficiaries:

400 Farmers



10-Cleaning of Sediments, Removal of Sesbania Trees for Four Canals in Amjablat Al Rahwi, and Construction of Sand Gabions - Amjablat Al Rahwi, Batis



It includes removing sesbania trees, and cleaning sediments and dirt mounds from four canals in Amjablat Al Rahwi in Batis, with a length of 1540 meters, a width of 2 meters and a depth of 0.15 meters, requiring an agricultural tractor. It also includes constructing 48 of one-meter high and 24 of fifty-centimeters high sand gabions next to the new culvert.

Conflict Issue:

The conflict arose as a result of partial and minimal water access to some farmers in the eastern region of the main canal due to the lack of financial support for cleaning the main canals, and the spread of trees on the waterway.

Conflict Site:

Amjablat Al Rahwi - Batis.

Conflict Parties:

Farmers on east and west sides of Amjablat Al Rahwi, Batis canal.

Intervention:

It requires removing sesbania trees, and cleaning sediments and dirt mounds from four canals in Amjablat Al Rahwi in Batis, with a length of 1540 meters, a width of 2 meters and a depth of 0.15 meters, requiring an agricultural tractor. It also includes constructing 48 of one-meter high and 24 of fifty-centimeters high sand gabions next to the new culvert.

Beneficiaries:

250 Farmers



Establishment of a Coordination and Communication System for Early Warning and Natural Disaster Risk Reduction



The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP-YEMEN), in partnership with Tamdeen Youth Foundation, held workshops for WUAs in Khanfar and Zanjibar, Abyan Governorate. These workshops are part of "Strengthening Resilience of the Agriculture Sector Project". They focused on disaster risk reduction and flood early warning system at the level of associations. Participants learned about the basic concepts and principles of disaster risk reduction and early warning. Each WUA has developed an annual implementation plan for disaster risk reduction and early warning (pre-disaster-in-disaster-post-disaster).

Support 10 WUAs to Establish Income-Generating Projects

To achieve sustainability after the end of the project, 10 WUAs were supported to establish income-generating projects. These projects are distributed as follows:

Green Plant Store for Selling Organic Seeds, Fertilizers and Pesticides

The project aims to establish a specialized store providing seeds, fertilizers, and organic pesticides services to farmers within the association and nearby areas. It also sells seeds and improved fertilizers to association members throughout the year until the harvest season. The project's profits will be allocated to 30% will go to the Farmers' Conflict Resolution Association, while the remaining 70% will be reinvested to expand the project sustainably.



Al Khair Farm for Raising and Fattening Calves

The project aims to buy calves aged 4 to 6 months, fatten them and then sell them at a higher price. The project's profits will be allocated to 30% will go to the Farmers' Conflict Resolution Association, while the remaining 70% will be reinvested to expand the project.



Miklan Mills for Grinding Henna and Sesbania Pods

It is a project of grinding henna and sesbania pods. Henna is sold in markets, while the sesbania pods grinding is sold to livestock breeders within the association and nearby villages. What distinguishes this project is its location adjacent to the site of IDPs' camps, who in turn raise livestock. The project's profits will be allocated to 30% will go to the Farmers' Conflict Resolution Association, while the remaining 70% will be reinvested to expand the project.



Battis Seedlings for Selling Seedlings

This project is dedicated for growing improved seedlings and selling them to farmers. Its profits will be allocated to 30% will go to the Farmers' Conflict Resolution Association, while the remaining 70% will be reinvested to expand the project.



Al Lakida Store for Buying and Selling Sesame

This project is focused on buying and selling sesame seeds. It operates as a store to buy sesame from farmers within the association at competitive prices and sell it at a higher price. Additionally, the project offers the sale of sesame seeds to farmers with debt, allowing them to pay back after harvest. Farmers then sell the sesame back to Al Lakida store. The project's profits will be allocated to 30% will go to the Farmers' Conflict Resolution Association, while the remaining 70% will be reinvested to expand the project.



Al Rahma Farm for Raising and Fattening Livestock

The project aims to buy lambs and goats aged 3 to 4 months and to fatten livestock. Its idea is to lend these livestock to the association's members to fatten, raise and breed them. The offspring resulting from breeding are divided between Al Rahma Farm and the one who was lent the livestock. The project's profits will be allocated to 30% will go to the Farmers' Conflict Resolution Association, while the remaining 70% will be reinvested to expand the project.



Jabal Lahboush Farm for Raising and Fattening Calves

This aims to buy calves aged 4 to 6 months, fatten them and then sell them at a higher price. The project's profits will be allocated to 30% will go to the Farmers' Conflict Resolution Association, while the remaining 70% will be reinvested to expand the project.



Al Hashemi Press for Selling Sesame Oil

This project aims to buy sesame from farmers within the association to benefit them. The sesame seeds are then pressed to extract sesame oil, which is subsequently sold. The project's profits will be allocated to 30% will go to the Farmers' Conflict Resolution Association, while the remaining 70% will be reinvested to expand the project.



Al Falah Store for Buying and Selling Seeds

This project is a warehouse aimed at buying seeds from farmers and sell them in markets. Additionally, agricultural seeds are sold to farmers with debt, then farmers resell the crop to Al Falah Store. The project's profits will be allocated to 30% will go to the Farmers' Conflict Resolution Association, while the remaining 70% will be reinvested to expand the project.



Water is the Pulse of Life for Providing Farmers with Water

This project aims to sell water to farmers to irrigate farmlands for a predetermined hourly fee, allowing member farmers of the association to irrigate their farmlands. The project's profits will be allocated to 30% will go to the Farmers' Conflict Resolution Association, while the remaining 70% will be reinvested to expand the project.



Najeeb Hanbalah, Manager of Miklan Mills Project: Sustainable Solar Energy Solutions

We thank Tamdeen Youth Foundation and the United Nations Development Programme for their support to Miklan WUA with 2 solar-powered mills as a clean and sustainable energy source for grain grinding. This will reduce dependence on fossil fuels and preserve the environment. The project's profits will contribute to the Association's support for improving effective and sustainable water management.

Raed Mohammed Abdullh, Manager of "Water is the Pulse of Life" Project, Al Sharqia Water Users Association

We thank Tamdeen Youth Foundation and the United Nations Development Programme for their support to Al Sharqia WUA through "Water is the Pulse of Life" project, a solar-powered water pump to preserve the environment. This project will contribute to resolving water-related conflicts among farmers, as the project's profits will be used to achieve this goal effectively and sustainably.

Abdullah Mohawel Tabeeq, Irrigation Unit Manager, Abyan Governorate: This Project Is a Successful Model for Achieving Sustainable Solutions to Water Challenges

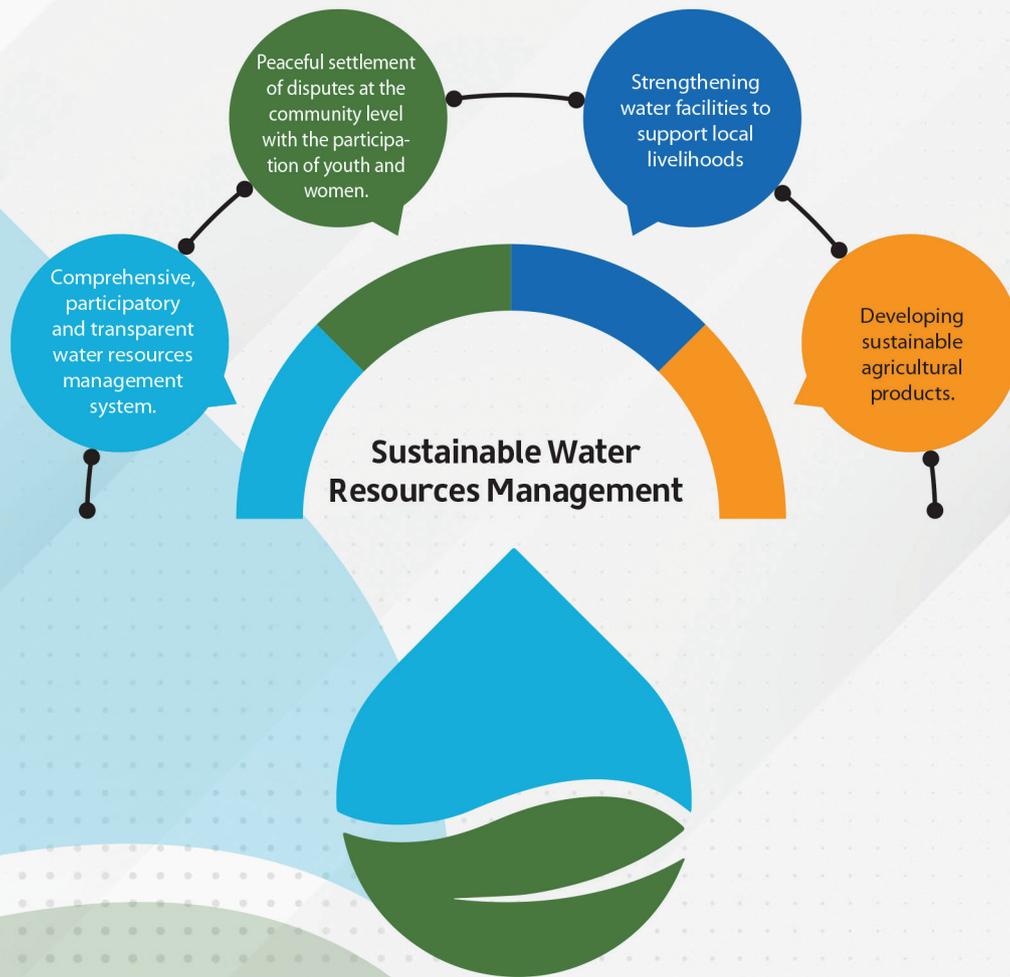
"Enhancing Resilience through Sustainable Water Resource Management" project, implemented by Tamdeen Youth Foundation, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme, has made significant achievements in resolving water-resource disputes and improving food security in Abyan Governorate.

"The project reactivated 12 WUAs in Zanjibar and Khanfar districts, strengthened the role of women in water resources management, contributed to improving the infrastructure of irrigation canals, and established a federation of irrigation water users in Abyan governorate, thereby enhancing the unity and cooperation of farmers."

Supporting Sesame Farmers in Al Darjaj WUA

Name: Raqeeb Aseeri
Title: Project Manager of
Al Hashemi Press

Al Darjaj WUA expresses its sincere thanks and appreciation to Tamdeen Youth Foundation and the United Nations Development Programme for their generous support to the association by establishing and installing a solar-powered sesame press, "Al Hashemi Press". This project will make a positive difference in the lives of sesame farmers and bring sustainability to the association."



UNDP Yemen

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has worked directly with the government and people of Yemen for more than 50 years. It is standing alongside Yemen, as it builds back better.

UNDP supports the rebuilding of infrastructure and implementation of services and lays the foundation for long-term development.

Tamdeen Youth Foundation (TYF)

TYF links relief and recovery to development, and focuses on strengthening national institutions and governance systems, to enable them to transition from humanitarian dependence to sustainable development and peace-building.