

United Nations Development Programme

**Peace Support Facility Project
(PSF)
EU-UNDP Contribution Agreement
no. IcSP/2019/409-778**

Final Report

19 April 2019 – 31 December 2021



Project title	Peace Support Facility (PSF)
Project ID	00118265
Project start date / end date	19 April 2019 to 31 December 2022
Reporting period¹	19 April 2019 to 31 December 2021
Implementing Modality	Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)
Responsible Party	Safer Yemen, CIVIC, PILPG, and PWP
Donors	Multi-donor funded ²
Project Impact	Contribute to facilitating early economic revitalization and building the foundation for rapid return to sustainable development pathways.
Specific Objectives	1. Implement initiatives to build confidence between the parties and in the peace process through the implementation of the Stockholm agreement or any other future agreement. 2. Implement discreet activities emerging out of existing Track II initiatives catalyzing the political process. 3. Implement transitional governance arrangements in areas related to core government functions.
UNDP 2019-2021 Country Programme Document (CPD) outcome	Outcome 3: Yemenis contribute to and benefit from peacebuilding processes (UNDP YEMEN Country Programme Framework 2019-2022) - (for outputs 1 and 2) Outcome 1: Yemenis contribute to and benefit from inclusive, accountable and gender responsive governance at local and central levels (UNDP YEMEN Country Programme Framework 2019-2022) - (for output 3)
UNDP Strategic Plan Results and Resources Framework (RRF) outcome	UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome 3: Strengthen resilience to shock and crisis Output 3.1.1 Core government functions and inclusive basic services restored post-crisis for stabilization, durable solutions to displacement and return to sustainable development pathways within the framework of national policies and priorities SP Output indicators: a) Proportion of displaced populations benefitting from durable solutions, disaggregated by target groups b) Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex and other characteristics c) Percentage of crisis-affected countries where critical benchmarks for local economic revitalization (LER) are met
Budget	\$US 30,000,000
Donor contributions	\$US 27,092,160
Total Expenditure for the reporting period	\$ US 11,240,750³ 19 April 2019 to 31 December 2021

¹ Given that UNDP's PSF was set up as multi-donor project, UNDP has prepared one consolidated report for all donors, covering all of the activities of PSF project for the period 19 April 2019 until 31 December 2021, however, the period covered by the European Union contribution agreement was from 1st January 2020 until 30 June 2021 in accordance with article 2 of the Special Conditions. Accordingly, the EU's contribution of EUR 1,000,000 (equivalent to USD 1,118,900 as per EU's Info Euro rate of Jan 2020) was fully expended during the period from 1st January 2020 until 30 June 2021.

² Germany, Sida, Norway, Netherlands, European Union, SDC, France, UNDP, Italy, Canada, Denmark, and United Kingdom.

³ This amount represents the actual expenses and disbursements as of 31 December 2021, ongoing commitments are not included.

Total Expenditure during implementation period of the EU-UNDP agreement	\$US 4.796.134 1 January 2020 to 30 June 2021
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List of acronyms

PSF:	Peace Support Facility
OM:	Operations Manager
OSESGY:	Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General for Yemen
RCO:	Resident Coordinator Office
SCM:	Steering Committee Meeting
SY:	Safer Yemen
CIVIC:	Center for Civilians in Conflict
PILPIG:	Public International Law and Policy Group
MoE:	Ministry of Education
RCC:	Redeployment Coordination Committee.
UNMHA:	United Nations Mission to Support the Hodeidah Agreement.
SCMCHA:	Supreme Council for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
IRG:	Internationally Recognized Government.
UNOCHA:	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOPS:	United Nations Office for Project Services
IMO:	International Maritime Organization
CPGs:	Community Protection Groups
RP:	Responsible Parties
POC:	Protection of Civilians
CHM:	Civilian Harm Mitigation
GoE:	Governorate Education Office
STC:	Southern Transitional Council
EHOC	Evacuation and Humanitarian Operations Committee
IHL	International Humanitarian law
IHRL	International Human Rights Law
SDC:	Swiss Development Cooperation

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1. Background

Yemen remains the world's largest humanitarian crisis and aid operation. The crisis is the result of a brutal armed conflict that escalated six years ago. It has killed and injured tens of thousands of civilians, causing immense suffering for the Yemeni people. In 2020, the conflict intensified, the number of frontlines increased from 33 to 49, and 172,000 people were displaced, bringing the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to at least 4 million.

The economy and the currency continued to deteriorate as foreign reserves were depleted, and the government was unable to subsidize food and other commodities for which Yemen is 90 per cent import reliant. The situation was exacerbated by the global COVID-19 turndown which led to a sharp drop in remittances – the largest source of foreign currency and a lifeline for many families where 80 per cent of people live below the poverty line. As a result, millions more people cannot afford to meet their basic needs. A fuel crisis in the north, part of a dispute over the use of revenues, led to fuel shortages and price hikes. Government capacity to regularly pay salaries and pensions to public employees has been hindered and public services have been degraded.

The PSF has been created in April 2019 further to the December 2018 Stockholm negotiations led by the United Nations Secretary General's Special Envoy to Yemen. Parties to conflict agreed to redeploy forces in Hodeidah, exchange prisoners and move forward with initiatives in Taiz. After endorsing the Stockholm Agreement, the UN Security Council established a new special political mission, United Nations Mission for the support of the implementation of the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA), to monitor the parties' compliance with agreements reached in Stockholm. The PSF was designed - in extensive consultations with donors⁴ - to support the technical implementation of initiatives agreed by the parties, facilitated by the UN Special Envoy and the Resident Coordinator. It aims to build confidence in the peace process with flexible initiatives that deliver tangible and rapid improvements in the daily lives of people, incentivizing parties to deepen their engagement in the Special Envoy's peace process and reinforce public support for it.

The PSF Steering Committee – which is mandated to provide oversight authority on the overall work, priorities, and strategic directions of the Facility – agreed in September 2019 to restructure the PSF to reflect the current realities in Yemen and to further incentivize community-led reconciliation not only in Hodeidah but throughout Yemen. As a result, the Facility has established a 3-window structure, including:

- **Window 1:** Implementation of the Hodeidah agreement and new initiatives requested by the parties with a clear link to the Stockholm Agreement or any other future agreement between Yemeni parties under UN auspices. This Window remains as per original structure.

⁴ Germany, Canada, France, European Union, Norway, United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, and the Netherlands.

- **Window 2:** Delivery of discreet activities in Track II support with the goal of catalyzing the political process. This Window focuses exclusively on implementing activities that stem out from dialogues to build peace from the ground up. The PSF worked closely with the SSR unit of the OSESGY to develop the community safety package aiming to improve the lives of civilians through stronger safety mechanisms at the local level. Another initiative tabled by the Berghof foundation and sponsored by Germany focuses on dialogues to resolve conflicts around water management.
- **Window 3:** aims at supporting transitional governance arrangements as and when the parties agree. This is an additional Window, which may extend support - for instance - to the Presidency, Central Bank, security sector and other core government institutions. This Window may provide more flexibility for the PSF to play a role in case of positive developments and prospects for a peace agreement materialize themselves.

The PSF contributes to the Output 3 of the UNDP Country Programme Framework 2019-2021 namely: "Yemenis contribute to and benefit from peacebuilding processes". In addition, it is aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome 3: "strengthening resilience to shock and crises" and primarily linked to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 aimed at supporting peace, justice, and strong institutions.

In 2020, the PSF made some progress across the first and second Windows. However, the overall implementation was hindered by political and military developments in the country. First, the implementation of the Stockholm Agreement faced several challenges and was characterized by slow implementation. The understanding on Taiz did not crystallize into an agreement or tangible action; the prisoner exchange faced many obstacles to reach agreements between the parties on the details of its implementation. However, noticeable progress was made in October 2020 when over 1,000 prisoners were released from both parties to the conflict. The Special Envoy has called the swap the largest operation of its kind in the history of the conflict in Yemen. The Hodeidah agreement made some progress through different meetings of the Redeployment Coordination Committee (RCC), chaired, and facilitated by UNMHA. However, minimal progress has been witnessed on the ground and periods of relative de-escalation were counterbalanced by moments of escalated violence and clashes throughout the year. The unilateral redeployment of Ansar Allah from the Ports of Hodeidah, Salif, and Ras Issa in May 2019 was not met positively by the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) of Yemen, which caused a temporary stall in the talks and heightened tensions.

Second, formal negotiations towards a comprehensive peace agreement did not resume in 2020 and despite efforts by the OSESGY to work towards a de-escalation, this has not fully materialized. In addition, the Riyadh Agreement, signed in November 2019 between the IRG and the Southern Transitional Council (STC) with the aim to resolve the conflict in the south, faced several challenges due to disagreements over the implementation of the military and security part of the agreement, in addition to the lack of trust between the two parties. The Riyadh Agreement materialized towards the end of 2020 with the formation of a power-sharing government. However, despite

the Prime Minister and senior government officials returning to Aden end of December 2020, they failed so far to restore the situation.

The project has met challenges in getting bipartisan agreement around the proposed initiatives, the PSF Steering Committee has request the project to remove the bipartisan criteria to move forward with the implementation of ongoing initiatives.

Considering the above, and as further detailed in the following sections, the PSF main results in the reporting period were: progress towards the emergency rehabilitation of the Ports of Hodeidah, Salif, and Ras Issa through the rehabilitation, furnishing and equipping of the Hodeidah Port Training Center; rehabilitating the generator shelter and maintenance workshop; procurement of spare parts, buoys and pilot boat; Liebherr gantry crane assessment; and launching of community safety initiatives aimed at creating channels to armed groups and security forces to improve their awareness of, and respect for, civilian protection. The PSF has also made progress in identifying an implementing partner to undertake the assessment of the water infrastructure to support the dialogue around water management in Dhamar city and Maghreb Ans led by Berghof foundation.

2. Executive Summary

The UN considers Yemen's war the worst humanitarian crisis in the world. Prior to the conflict, Yemen was already the poorest in the Arab region suffering from weak human development outcomes compounded with a high population growth, repeated local unrest, chronic food insecurity and fragile political transition. An estimated 80 per cent of the population, 24 million people, requires some form of humanitarian or protection assistance, including 14.3 million who are in acute need. More than 20 million Yemenis are food insecure including 10 million who are one step away from famine. Of the 333 districts in the country, 230 are facing pre-famine conditions. At least 238,000 people in 45 districts are currently in catastrophic condition and more will fall into this category unless access is expanded, including through peace consultations. An estimated 3.3 million people remain displaced. As such the conflict, and the acute level of hunger and violence, has hit women and girls in Yemen the hardest. Yemen ranks last of 149 countries analyzed in the World Economic Forum's gender gap index and last of 160 countries in UNDP's gender equality index.

After more than six years into the conflict, and over two years since the last peace talks, the Stockholm agreement - brokered by the United Nations Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen on 14 December 2018 - represented a significant step towards a comprehensive peace agreement. Building on the momentum generated by the agreement, the international community came together in Berlin in January 2019 during the High-Level Strategic Dialogue on the Peace Process and Prospects for Stabilization in Yemen to bring the UN-led process forward. It was with this intent that the Peace Support Facility (PSF) was conceptualized in Berlin as an instrument to support the peace process, under the guidance and leadership of the UN Special Envoy for Yemen and the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator.

This final report covers the entire period of implementation of the EU-funded portion of the project. The project was originally designed to be implemented from 19 April 2019 to 31 December 2020 with a budget of \$ US 20 million. The implementation has met several challenges that led the steering Committee to expand the project scope to support initiatives emerging from TRACK II dialogue to build peace at community level and to have a longer-term outlook to support transitional governance once a comprehensive peace agreement is reached (SCM 13 September 2019). Furthermore, the SCM took the decision to remove the criteria of bipartisan agreement that has significantly delayed the implementation of initiatives because the parties perceived it as an opportunity to undermine each other rather than a means to reach agreement around CBM that strengthens peace negotiations. The 29 September 2020 SCM decided to (i) remove the bipartisan criteria, (ii) extend the project until 31 December 2022, (iii) increase the budget to \$ US 30 million to complete ongoing project activities, \$ US 10 million yet to mobilize.

Later in 2020, UNOCHA and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General for Yemen (OESGY) reached out to the PSF to help them mobilized resources to support the UNOPS project to salvage the FSO Safer tanker. We mobilized \$ US 6.4 million and signed an UN-to-UN agreement with UNOPS to support the assessment and light repairs of the FSO Safer Tanker. The

PSF has been used by donors as an instrument for funding and a forum for a harmonized international response to the Safer issue.

This report presents key project achievements, challenges faced, lessons learned, and financial summary.

Highlights of Achievements:

- A damage and capacity assessment of the Port of Hodeidah was completed and made recommendations on rehabilitating infrastructure and security and safety. The recommendations were phased on a priority basis for an estimated investment package of 48 million euros. Phase one was approved by the Steering Committee Meeting (SCM) in September 2019.
- The electricity assessment in the ports of Hodeidah and Ras Al-Issa was undertaken and made a recommendation to rehabilitate the Ras Al Katneb power plant to return it to pre-war capacity for an estimate investment package of \$ US 52 million.
- Three infrastructures were rehabilitated at the Port of Hodeidah to return it to pre-war capacity to support the flow of humanitarian aid and commercial goods to enhance food security.
- Delivered spare parts to restore generators, rolling equipment, pilot and tugboats to keep the port operational and enhance food security.
- Port of Hodeida Training Centre has been rehabilitated and equipped with computers and furnished.
- Procured 27 buoys critical for safety and security in the high seas that enhanced capacity of the Hodeidah port.
- Sixty community leaders benefited from a training on Advocacy and Communication Skills for Community Protection Groups (CPGs), 31 female and 29 male.
- Forty-three Security staff are trained on Civilian Harm Mitigation (CHM): 28 male and 15 female.
- Fifty-four participants are trained on women protection: 39 female and 15 male.
- 211 participants engaged in monthly community-security dialogues carried out by CPGs, including community members (64 male, 63 female), security representatives (32 male), and community leaders (38 male, 14 female).
- Forty-four participants engaged in civil-military dialogue, including community members (14 male, 11 female), security staff representatives (10 male), and community leaders (6 male, 3 female).
- 137 Security Staff are trained in CHM, including 125 male and 12 female.
- Seventy-two intermediaries/community facilitators (29 female, 43 male) are trained on Facilitation, Advocacy, and Conflict Resolution in Taiz, Aden, Shabwa, Marib, and Hadramout governorates.
- Fifteen local police members, (1 female, 14 male), are trained on International Humanitarian Law, Human Rights, and dealing with prisoners and detainees equivalent to 7% female and 93% male in Taiz, Aden, Shabwa, Marib, and Hadramout governorates.
- 127 community dialogues are conducted with local authorities in 15 districts of five target governorates. The community dialogues were attended by 1,151 participants (287 female,

863 male), equivalent to 25% female and 75% male representing local communities and local Police Departments, Ministry of Interior, and Ministry of Defense.

- Ten Community-led security initiatives have been funded by the program and are in progress of implementation in the targeted governorates of Aden, Taiz, Marib, Hadramout and Shabwa. Additionally, 7 community-led advocacy campaigns have been funded and are currently being implemented.
- Ninety-five teachers and Ministry of Education (MoE) officials (68 male, 27 female) are trained on Safer Schools Materials. The training covered five target governorates (Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Al-Mahweet, Shabowa), and the training topics were (i) Basic principles for the protection of schools, (ii) First aid, (iii) Fire extinguishing, and (iv) Emergency preparedness.
- Ninety-five teachers and MoE (68 male, 27 female) are trained on Response to Emergencies (evacuation and assembly, shelter-in-place, lockdown procedures, and early/safe release), Business Continuity and Recovery and School Safety and Security Management Plan.
- 714 teachers and schools' administration staff (363 male, 351 female) benefitted from cascade trainings on safer schools.
- Safer Schools Project outreached 39,726 Students (19,732 male, 19,994 female).
- The assessments of the water infrastructure rehabilitation in Dhamar City and Maghreb Ans have been concluded and will connect 12,880 inhabitants amongst the poorest to reliable clean water networks.

Challenges and mitigation measures:

During the implementation, the project has met numerous challenges:

- One of the Responsible Parties (RPs) implementing an initiative under window 2 has faced challenges obtaining authorization to operate in Aden, as a result, the initiative was delayed for nine months. The RP could overcome this challenge with the support of UNDP and the Office of the Special Envoy. UNDP Senior Management has sent a letter to the MoFA asking their support to facilitate the processing of the request and to resolve unnecessary demands related to the sub-renting of office, which according to the establishment requirement should not justify holding on the authorization. UNDP further followed up with the Ministry in Aden until the authorization was issued.
- Challenges to get parties to the conflict buy-in around initiatives. This resulted in extended delays of the rehabilitation of Marib Power Plant until the location became an active frontline. The initiative was cancelled in the end.
- The breakout of COVID 19 has impacted the implementation and delayed further ongoing initiatives because the team was scattered in different parts of the world. The field monitoring has been hindered for over a year due to office presence and travel restrictions. To overcome this challenge, UNDP deployed in Hodeida a dedicated team lead by a project Manager to oversee its work on all ports in Yemen, including the Port of Hodeida component of the PSF (Window 1). The PM is assisted by a Port Expert, a Civil Engineer, and a Project administrative Assistant. The team could physically monitor all infrastructure projects in the Port as well as keep continuous relationship with the Yemen Red Sea Port

Corporation (YRSPC). For the other window, the PSF Manager monitored initiatives under Window 2 through regular online meetings with Responsible Parties, quarterly progress reports and monthly meetings with all the RPs and the Office of Special Envoy.

- The rehabilitation of the port of Hodeidah involves high value procurement processes that have been affected by lack of capacity of local suppliers, while international suppliers have little incentive in working in the country due to a combination of factors, including Covid 19, the ongoing conflict, and national travel or trade restrictions.
- Some processes require additional authorisations/approval from IRG, EHOC or from the UN sanctions committee in addition to the ones required by UNDP rules and regulations that further extends the procurement timeline.
- Delivery of items may suffer months of delay due to clearance process related challenges.

UNDP has taken mitigation measures to resolve these challenges such as getting procurement items pre-approved by IRG and ECHOC prior to launching procurement processes and change of delivery routes depending on beneficiary to avoid clearance from the opposing party. These measures will be implemented from January 2022 onward.

Despite all these challenges, the PSF could successfully complete three rehabilitation projects and delivered spare parts critical to the operations in the port of Hodeidah. Initiatives implemented by Responsible Parties (RPs) under Window 2 have contributed to enhance security and safety of civilians through promoting dialogue and communication between local communities, security forces, and institutions.

Lessons Learned:

- The PSF should maintain the highest degree of flexibility with regards to possible interventions to be undertaken. To achieve this, it needs to maintain a flexible structure and draw on Country Office capacities where needed to be able to address the different nature of the proposed interventions; as well as revise regularly its theory of change to adapt to the changing political context.
- Considering that Track I political negotiations that have not yield significant results during the past year, there is a wealth of opportunities to build peace at the more local level. The PSF must further engage local authorities and communities within Window 2 that has produced quick wins in terms of enhancing the relationship between communities and local security forces which enhances the protection of civilians. This resulted in changes of check-points' procedure, relocation of check-points, and closure of others. In addition, it has contributed to regular dialogues between authorities and communities to discuss and address security issues and engage communities in the decision-making processes. The budget allocated to this window should be expanded considering the flexibility that can be achieved enhancing local level security and peace building. This also can contribute to building capacity of local NGOs to sustain peacebuilding at the local level.
- Considering the lack of gender sensitive programming during the initial phase of the PSF that may be related to the fact that the project was oriented toward infrastructure rehabilitation, gender inclusion should be prioritized and enhanced to contribute to

Women Peace and Security and women empowerment. This can be well captured if Window 2 is expanded and enhanced.

- Enhance the coordination between the PSF, OSESGY, and RCO for a more robust identification of new initiatives and jointly draw lessons from ongoing initiatives to enhance the implementation of the new ones.

Financial Summary

- The total cost of the action was estimated at \$ US 30,000,000. The total project expenditure during the reporting period was \$ US 11,240,750 which includes project result areas, project management and general operations costs. A detailed financial report is annexed to this narrative report.

3. Results achieved by the action

This section presents the project's results chain as outlined in the logical framework – impact, outcomes, and outputs with related activities. Each result level will be described after a tabular presentation of its achievements against original/revised target indicators.

The PSF aimed at the beginning to implement the Stockholm agreement. Due to challenges in the political process, it became clearer that it will be difficult to implement due to its direct ties with the political dialogue that did not yield positive results. The PSF SCM decided to widen its scope adding Window 2 to support TRACK II partners' initiatives in support of local dialogue and Window 3 to support transitional governance to allow the instrument to contribute to building peace ground-up to catalyze the peace process.

3.1 Progress towards project impact:

The PSF, despite various challenges, has contributed to the achievement of the project overall goal or impact, "Yemenis contribute to and benefit from peacebuilding processes". This has been achieved through the interventions that have been implemented within the various components of the project which will be described in detail in the following sections of this report.

In addition, the PSF has been able to engage and communicate with both parties to implement the recommendations of the Stockholm agreement. The PSF has maintained neutrality and could be perceived by both parties as a neutral and trustworthy and impartial partner.

Priority 1 projects were launched in the last quarter of 2019. This intervention is implemented by UNDP through Direct Implementation Modality (DIM).

The electricity assessment on the ports of Hodeidah and Ras Al-Issa was undertaken, and a recommendation made to rehabilitate the Ras Al Katneb power plant to return it to pre-war capacity for an estimate investment package of \$ US 52 million. 3 infrastructures were rehabilitated in the Port of Hodeidah to return it to pre-war capacity to support the flow of humanitarian aid and commercial goods to enhance food security. Spare parts were delivered to restore generators, rolling equipment, pilot, and tugboats to keep the port operational and

enhance food security. Procured a pilot boat to enhance surveillance capacity in the Port of Hodeidah to enhance security of the port. Procured 27 buoys critical for safety and security in the high seas that enhanced capacity of the Hodeidah port.

The rehabilitation of Hodeidah, Salif and Ras Issa ports initiative aims to build confidence between the parties and in the peace process through implementation of the Stockholm agreement or any other future agreement through restoring these ports.

3.2 Progress toward project outcomes:

3.2.1 Outcome 1: The implementation of the Stockholm agreement or any other future agreement are supported⁵

Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Summary achievement	Status
Number of operationalized local peace agreements	0	2 (Hodeidah and Taiz)	Operationalizing of the Stockholm Agreement was partially achieved. PSF's has completed the rehabilitation of three infrastructures and supply of spare parts critical to the operation of the port and to facilitate the entry of vital humanitarian aid. (i) Hodeidah Training Centre was rehabilitated, furnished, and equipped. (ii) Generator shelter and the maintenance workshop were rehabilitated. In addition, crucial spare parts were delivered. The PSF could not implement initiatives in Taiz as it became an active front line.	Partially Achieved

⁵ Given the complexity of the project and the evolving context, revisions of the indicators, baselines and targets have occurred during the project's implementation due to the nature of the PSF project which is dependent on the initiatives and priorities agreed upon by the parties in the conflict and appraised by the Steering Committee. As explained in the governance arrangement section of the Annex I-Description of the Actin to the EU-UDNP Agreement. All Changes on the initiatives and priorities are agreed upon and appraised by the Steering Committee., regular technical-level donor briefings were held to discuss and agree upon all the changes that occurred in between the official Steering Committee meetings.

Description of Results

The intervention contributed to the operationalizing of the Stockholm Agreement agreed upon between the parties to the conflict. A damage and capacity assessment of the Port of Hodeidah was completed and made recommendations on rehabilitating infrastructure and security and safety. The recommendations were phased on a priority basis for an estimated investment package of 48 million euros. In addition, the report outlined three priority areas: Priority 1 projects are a prerequisite for maintaining the current port operation and require immediate action. Priority 2 projects aim at re-establishing containerized cargo handling capacity by the port of Hodeidah. Priority 3 projects are necessary to restore or improve safety and sustainability of the port's operations and assets.

Accordingly, this report has, for the sake of clarity reported up to outcome, output, and result areas, including all the initiatives implemented by Responsible Parties under Window 2

3.2.2 Outcome 2: Discreet activities emerging out of Track II initiatives are implemented with the goal of catalyzing the political process.

Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Summary achievement	Status
# of recommendations emerged from Track II dialogues implemented	0	6	5 initiatives Five initiatives have been vetted emerging from track II dialogue, of which 4 are being implemented. The 5 th initiative targeted Taiz and could not be implemented because the location is an active frontline.	Partially Achieved
# of locations targeted by PSF peace-related interventions	0	6	7 Locations Three initiatives on community safety were implemented in 6 governorates: Taiz, Aden, Shabwa, Marib, Hadramout, and Sana'a. While the initiative on the dialogue on water-related conflict is implemented in the governorate of Dhamar. Overall, the PSF has implemented initiatives in 7 locations.	Over-achieved
# of people benefiting from improved services and living conditions	0	24,000	54,685	Over-achieved

Description of the result

Several community safety initiatives have been launched during 2020 in various Yemeni governorates. The interventions proposed by the OSESGY are implemented through three responsible parties. The activities in addition to security and safety contribute to OSESGY's efforts on transitional arrangements and nation-wide ceasefire. Another local-level initiative, emerging from Track II dialogue, is being implemented in Dhamar to rehabilitate water infrastructures that have been damaged due to local conflict to connect two of poorest and marginalized neighborhoods in Al-Jedded and Maghreb Ans to clean water. The initiative also aims to resume the dialogue to resolve the community conflict around the management of water as well as restore the credibility of the local Water Management Corporation. The last initiative was to support cleaning of mounts of garbage in Taiz. The initiative required a brokering of a local ceasefire because the implementation would require collocation and disposal of garbage across the two sides of the frontline in Taiz. The initiative could not be implemented because the implementing partner could not bring the parties to agree upon a temporary ceasefire.

The Community Safety Initiative aims to support the dialogue between local security forces and the communities to address communities' security and safety needs through three lines of interventions:

- a. **Enhancing Community Protection and Safety in Yemen** and this is achieved through building the capacity of security staff on Civilian Harm Mitigation (CHM) and Protection of Civilians (POC) as well as establishing CPGs and building their capacity to advocate for citizens' rights. The targeted locations of this intervention are the governorates of Aden, Mareb, and Taiz. It is implemented by the Center for Civilians in Conflict (CIVIC). This intervention has contributed to improved trust between civilians and security forces, as civilians see security forces taking meaningful steps to mitigate the impact of conflict on their daily lives. 207 local security staff have been trained in protection of civilians, civilian harm mitigation, and are engaged in monthly community security meetings in the three targeted governorates. Three Community Protection Groups (CPGs) were established, one in each target governorate, each is composed of 20 members with 60 members in total. The CPGs are trained in communication and advocacy to enhance their ability to dialogue, express their communities' security needs, and to advocate for the protection of civilians' rights. They benefitted from enhanced access to decision making forums. 211 Community members have been engaged in a range of activities ranking from the monthly security meetings to trainings along with security forces and in the civil-military dialogue. The implementation of this intervention contributed to improving the lives of civilians through stronger protection mechanisms at the local level, which contributes to support the peace process.
- b. **Supporting the resilience and emergency capacity of schools in Yemen** and this is achieved through the development and implementation of country-wide safety and emergency plans for schools in Yemen. This intervention is implemented through Safer Yemen (SY) with the objective of supporting the resilience and emergency capacity of schools in Yemen. The initiative targets five governorates, including Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Shabwa, and Al-Mahweet. The initiative is implemented in 50 schools in the North and South of Yemen and aims to contribute to a safer return of children and teachers to school through the training of MoE officials, teachers, and students on (i) Basic principles for the protection of schools, (ii) First aid, safety and security measures and use of fire extinguisher, (iii) Emergency preparedness and response to emergency.

Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Summary achievement	Status
# of target schools displaying greater capacity to follow the National Manual for Security and Safety in schools and their ability to develop their own safety school plans	0	50	10 schools in 5 governorates trained on the National Manual and 50 schools plans developed. In addition, 18 district plans developed in 6 governorates: Aden, Taiz (2 because of the political divide), Sana'a Shabowa and al Mahweet	Achieved

- c. Enhancing local security in Yemen** and this is achieved through improving the relationship between the security sector and local communities by creating safe spaces to understand safety issues, needs, and priorities and create an ongoing, and consistent dialogue between the security sector and the communities. This initiative, implemented by Public International Law and Policy Group (PILPG), aims to contribute to improving the relationship between the security sector and local communities by creating safe spaces to understand safety issues, needs, and priorities and create an ongoing, and consistent dialogue between the security sector and the communities they serve to contribute to (ii) Building trust between local security forces and the communities, (ii) Build capacity of security official in Human rights and the rights of detainees, (iii) Restore basic security services. This initiative is implemented in partnership with Resonate Yemen (Resonate) and the Civil Alliance for Peacebuilding (CAP), a coalition of 11 civil society organizations engaged in peacebuilding. It targets five governorates, including Taiz, Aden, Shabwa, Marib, and Hadramout. The initiative has enhanced skills of 72 community facilitators on facilitation, advocacy, and conflict resolution, 39% of beneficiaries are women. 15 local police officials trained on International Humanitarian Law, Human Rights Law, and dealing with prisoners and detainees; 7% are women. 127 community dialogues with local authorities were conducted engaging 1,151 participants including police officials and community members, 25% are women.

3.2.3 Outcome 3: Transitional governance and post-peace agreement arrangements are supported as and when the parties agree.

Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Summary achievement	Status
# of transitional mechanisms supported by PSF	0	1	No mechanism supported. This initiative is not launched yet. It is a long-term outlook, and the signature of a peace agreement is a prerequisite to its implementation.	Not Achieved
# of core institutions assisted	0	1	No mechanism supported. This initiative is not launched yet. It is a long-term outlook, and the signature of a peace agreement is a prerequisite to its implementation.	Not Achieved

Description of the result

This outcome has been created for eventual projects related to transitional governance arrangements post-deal. A comprehensive assessment could determine the main thematic entry points related to core government functions including the Presidency for action on the restoration of public authority, Central Bank on initiatives on revenue management, and security sector on monitoring of cease fire. Since no significant progress on the Track I dialogue toward a comprehensive agreement has been achieved, this initiative has not yet started.

3.3 Progress towards Results Areas

3.3.1 Result Area 1: Ports of Hodeidah, Salif, and Ras Issa rehabilitated

Performance Indicators	baseline	Target	Summary achievement	Status
1.1 # of confidence-building initiatives	0	3	The project carried out three assessments: (1) Damage and capacity assessment of the Ports of Hodeidah, Salif, and Ras Issa; (2) Electrical assessment at Hodeidah Port; (3) Liebherr gantry cranes.	Partially achieved
1.2 # of infrastructure rehabilitated	0	3	The project restored 3 infrastructures in Hodeidah Port: Training Centre, generator shelter and maintenance workshop. In addition, the Training Centre was furnished and equipped. Critical spare parts were supplied to the Port of Hodeidah.	Achieved

Description of results

Result Area 1: Ports of Hodeidah, Salif, and Ras Issa rehabilitated

Activity result 1: Infrastructure rehabilitated in the Ports of Hodeidah, Salif and Ras Issa

Indicator 1.1: of confidence-building initiatives

The project carried out three assessments: (1) Damage and capacity assessment of the Ports of Hodeidah, Salif, and Ras Issa; (2) Electrical assessment at Hodeidah Port; (3) Liebherr gantry cranes.
The project restored 3 infrastructures in Hodeidah Port: Training Centre, generator shelter and maintenance workshop. In addition, the Training Centre was furnished and equipped. Critical spare parts were supplied to the Port of Hodeidah.

Indicator 1.2: of infrastructure rehabilitated

During the reporting period, Training Centre of the Hodeidah Port was rehabilitated, furnished, and equipped. Restoration of the severely dilapidated training center to a fully functional one is a critical milestone for Hodeidah Port that supports building capacity of the Yemen Red Sea Ports Corporation (YRSPC) staff. The equipment and furniture albeit not part of the initial budget were considered necessary to make the center fully operational and hence accommodated on budget lines ICT and furniture under PMU output. The generator shelter was rehabilitated and equipped with an overhead crane and made operational. The maintenance generator that had been severely damaged has been rehabilitated. The Port of Hodeidah has benefitted tremendously through the restoration of these key infrastructures that support port restoration and to build operational capacity to help facilitate the entry of vital humanitarian aid and commercial shipments.

3.3.2 Result Area 2.a: Enhancing Community Protection and Safety in Yemen

Activity results	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Summary achievement	Status
Activity result 2.1: Priority, needs, lessons learnt, and impact of local security activities are identified through consultations between communities and local security forces.	Indicator 2.1.1: # of CPGs supported by civic	0	3	3	Achieved
	Indicator 2.1.2: # of civil-military dialogues	0	6	2	Partially achieved
	Indicator 2.1.3: # of attendees at dialogues (community-security actors) disaggregated by gender	0	120	47	Partially achieved
Activity result 2.2: Community safety needs and priorities are addressed through community-led initiatives	Indicator 2.2.1: # of CPG workshops on POC (disaggregated by gender)	0	3	3	Achieved
	Indicator 2.2.2: # of attendees at gender-inclusive CPG workshops on POC (disaggregated by gender).	0	60	60	Achieved
	Indicator 2.2.3: # of CPG meetings held	0	20	12	Partially achieved
Activity result 2.3: The capacity and commitment of the security sector to protect civilians is enhanced in accordance with international standards.	Indicator 2.3.1.: # of TOT participants disaggregated by gender.	0	20	28	Over-achieved
	Indicator 2.3.2.: # of Participants in Downstream training workshops	0	180	137	Partially achieved
	Indicator 2.3.3.: # of participants at CHM workshops	0	40	54	Over-achieved

Description of results

Result Area 2.a: Enhancing community safety and protection in Yemen.

Activity result 2.1: Priority, needs, lessons learnt, and impact of local security activities are identified through consultations between communities and local security forces

Indicator 2.1.1: *number of Community Protection Groups (CPGs) supported by CIVIC*

In coordination with community leaders and local Civil Society Organizations, three gender-inclusive CPGs were established in the target governorates of Taiz, Aden, and Marib, each group composed of 20 members with 52% of the members are women. The CPGs' members selection has been based on specific criteria, including:

- Being a resident of the target district.
- Has community acceptance and trust.
- Be a representative of all community groups.
- Is well-connected with security and government officials.
- Does not have any previous problems with security forces.
- Women must be represented by at least 30% of the participants.

Following the CPGs' establishment, their capacity has been developed aiming to empower locally trusted and active actors on POC concepts and develop their advocacy skills to engage with security forces on their protection concerns. The training topics have included an overview of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), International Human Rights Law (IHRL), and Islamic law principles on POC and CHM, and Advocacy and Communications skills. These sessions contributed to enhancing CPGs' capacity to identify and advocate on protection issues and prepare for CIVMIL dialogues. CPGs conducted meetings and consultations with both communities and security officials to address priorities, needs, lessons learned, and the impacts of local security activities. These dialogues aim at guiding decision-making forums with the goal of making concrete recommendations for changes to behaviors, processes, structures, and services that have an immediate, tangible benefit to communities. The CPGs have facilitated monthly consultations between communities and security actors to help hold security actors accountable to civilians and create a platform for communities to raise their protection and safety concern.

Indicator 2.1.2: *number of civil-military dialogues*

During the reporting period, CIVIC undertook three CIVMIL dialogues in Aden, Marib, and Taiz with security and military forces where CPGs raised concerns from the wider community on their protection and safety concerns. Some of the key issues raised by the CPGs included extortion at checkpoints, looting of private property, arbitrary detention, ground engagement resulting in civilian harm, use of heavy caliber weapons in populated areas, shelling, mines, raids, death and injuries of civilians, displacement, lack of complaint mechanisms, and lack of oversight of forces and accountability. A session was also convened to discuss gendered impact of the conflict and resulted in a set of recommendations. Through the engagement with security forces, progress has been made on several fronts. This includes:

- (i) Removal of 11 particularly checkpoints from residential areas in Aden and in one case where the security forces were misbehaving in Taiz.
- (ii) Release of persons arbitrarily detained by the Southern Transitional Council (STC) in Aden.
- (iii) Senior commander from Aden Security Directorate committing to inform CPGs of steps that have been taken against those accused of violations.

Two civil-military dialogues were held and attended by 44 participants. 25 of the participants are CPG members (44% women), ten participants from the local security forces, no women, and 6 community leaders (50% women).

The sessions created an enabling environment for both the security forces and the CPGs to hold constructive dialogue and be solution focused. For their part, the security and military forces are keen to show they are receptive. The public pressure generated on these forces on POC issues has motivated action and response to respond effectively. In the past these forces don't have much engagement with communities, who they are supposed to serve, but there is a shift in their approach during the CIVMIL dialogue. Security forces are keen to change image and they now say they are seeking to serve communities and not antagonize them. They also, however, ask CPGs to reflect on the security challenges they are facing. For their part, CPGs have acknowledged to security forces that the approach of the forces has improved when compared with past years.

Indicator 2.1.3: *number of attendees at dialogues (community-security actors) disaggregated by gender*

During the reporting period, monthly community security meetings were organized in Aden, Taiz and Marib. This has strengthened the engagement between communities and local security forces. 12 meetings were held and were attended by 211 participants. Of which 127 CPGs' members (49,6% women), 32 security forces representatives, no woman, and 52 community leaders (26% women).

Activity result 2.2: Community safety needs and priorities are addressed through community-led initiatives

The capacity building of CPGs on communication and advocacy in Aden, Marib, and Taiz has enhanced their ability to communicate with security authorities and they have been very active in discussing protection concerns and devising advocacy strategies to engage security forces. The engagement took the form of monthly meetings, and a series of reports by CPGs, who have submitted dozens of community reports from Marib, Aden, and Taiz highlighting community concerns.

Indicator 2.2.1: *number of CPG workshops on POC (disaggregated by gender)*

Three capacity building workshops were conducted for the CPGs on POC in Aden, Taiz, and Marib, which have enhanced their skills in Human rights, international humanitarian law, detainees' rights, and communication. The skills acquired contributed to enabling them to advocate for their communities' needs and hold discussions with local security decision makers to report incidents and violations of their rights.

Indicator 2.2.2: *number of attendees at gender-inclusive CPG workshops on POC (disaggregated by gender)*

The total number of participants in the three CPGs' capacity building workshops reached during the reporting period is 60 participants of whom 52% are female.

Indicator 2.3: *number of CPG meetings held*

During the reporting period, 12 security monthly meetings were held, convening 127 participants (49% women), 32 local security officials, no woman, and 52 community leaders (26% women).

Activity result 2.3: The capacity and commitment of the security sector to protect civilians is enhanced in accordance with international standards.

During this reporting period, the knowledge of dozens of security and military forces on protection of civilians and civilian harm mitigation have been enhanced through a series of workshops, ToTs, and downstream trainings in Aden, Marib and Taiz. The ToTs focused on providing basic training and presentation techniques, tools, interactive pedagogy, and the principles of CHM and POC. A one-day CHM workshop was held in Mareb and attended by 15 officers, Colonel, Brigadier, Captains, and Majors from different units of Marib Security, Ministry of Interior (MoI). After the implementation of the CHM workshop, the trained trainers have conducted downstream POC workshops to other security units.

Indicator 2.3.1: *number of TOT participants disaggregated by gender*

Two ToTs on CHM for security forces were implemented with the participation of 28 male officers, aiming to bring in the civilian protection lens for security operations and to enhance participants' skills and understanding on principles of IHL and relevant Yemeni laws and translate that into practice based on the Yemen context to prioritize civilian protection. The first ToT was held in Aden with the participation of trainers from Aden and Taiz military and security forces. CIVIC project team indicated that it was challenging to bring together security and military forces members from Aden and Taiz given the deep-rooted divide between north and south of the country, especially amongst armed actors. The training has allowed for an exchange of experiences between generations and officers from the governorates of Aden and Taiz.

Indicator 2.3.2: *number of Participants in Downstream training workshops*

The downstream training workshops highlighted the concepts and principles of IHL and IHRL. They also talked about Protections of Civilians Ethos & Law during operations, the principles of IHL, rules of the war, CHM Cycle, and the principles of protecting civilians that the military and security forces should apply to avoid or mitigate civilians' harm. Seven workshops were conducted with the participation of 137 local security forces' members of whom 6% were female. The trainings enhanced security officials' ability to deal with civilians in a more sensitive manner and have contributed to concrete responses to civilians' security demands such as change of procedure in checkpoints, relocation of checkpoints, and release from arbitrary detention. In addition, they have raised awareness of security forces on the need to change their image.

Indicator 2.3.3: *number of participants at CHM workshops*

Fifty-four security officers were trained on the CHM workshops which are strategic and high-level workshops with senior military and security commanders from Aden, Marib, and Taiz governorates

to ensure command-level commitment to POC. They aimed to promote awareness of the government forces knowledge and understanding of POC framework. The CHM workshops were useful in getting buy-in to POC trainings and their support in nominating the right trainees to join the POC trainings from their respective units.

The CHM workshops have also included a special session on gender mainstreaming aiming to promote awareness of the importance of involving women in the security forces, focusing on several considerations that require women participation in security and military operations. Grievance mechanisms are developed and are being used by civilians and CPGs, such as shelling, health, and sanitation issues in Marib, payment of fees at checkpoints, and closure of government offices in Taiz, etc.

3.3.3 Result Area 2.b: Supporting the resilience and emergency capacity of schools in Yemen

Activity results	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Summary achievement	Status
Activity result 2.1: Safer schools with resilient students, teachers and parents ensuring continued education in high-risk environments	Indicator 2.1.1: # of feedbacks on the National Manual.	0	1	Manual approved.	Achieved
	Indicator 2.1.2: # of printed posters, Teachers guides and visual safety brochures	0	255,500	All the manuals, guides and awareness materials have been distributed to MoE officials, teachers, students, and parents	Achieved
	Indicator 2.1.3: # of tailored security plans	0	50	All the 50 targeted schools have prepared and submitted their plans	Achieved
	Indicator 2.1.4: # of T.V and radio channels broadcasting messages as well as activists and Imams involved in conveying the messages	0	25	8 TV and 17 radio stations are currently broadcasting the awareness messages	Achieved
Activity result 2.2: Increased capacity of the MoE to develop and adapt the Manual at ministry, GEO and school levels	2.2.1: # of ToTs sessions	0	2	2 ToTs sessions completed	Achieved
	2.2.2: # of teachers and MoE officials trained/segregated by sex.	0	80	95	Achieved
	2.2.3: number of teachers reached by cascade trainings segregated by sex	0	1,000	2829 teachers and 317 MoE admin staff benefited from cascade trainings	overachieved

Description of results

Result Area 2.b: Supporting the resilience and emergency capacity of schools in Yemen

Activity result 2.1: Safer schools with resilient students, teachers and parents ensuring continued education in high-risk environments

To successfully implement the intervention, Safer Yemen has signed an MoU with the MoE in the North and the South and secured the Supreme Council for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (SCMCHA) authorization prior to engaging in any activity. The national manual has been prepared, reviewed by the MoE in Sana'a and Aden as well by UNDP and OSESGY. Following Safer Yemen's advice, the MoE in the north and the south have established gender-inclusive review committees to ensure female teachers and students specific needs are addressed. All the training material including the manual and guides for teachers are prepared and printed, including 5,000 guides, 500 banners, and 250,000 awareness material across the five governorates.

Indicator 2.1.1: *number of feedbacks on the National manual*

The national manual has been shared with the MoE both in south and north and with UN agencies supporting the initiative. All the three entities provided feedback that has been incorporated prior to its approval.

Indicator 2.1.2: *number of printed posters*

Following the approval of the manual, 500 banners have been designed, printed, and distributed in the five governorates. 5,000 teacher's guides have been prepared, printed, and distributed, as well as 250,000 awareness material printed and distributes to school students, parents, mosques, and communities in the five governorates.

Indicator 2.1.3: *number of tailored security plans*

Following the training of trainers and the cascade trainings in the governorates, all the 50 schools have developed a plan responding to their need to mitigate risks and have SoPs to implement to keep schools and students safe. The project has contributed to enhancing the ability of schools to keep premises and students safe to ensure continuity of education.

Indicator 2.1.4: *number of TV and radio channels broadcasting messages as well as activists and Imams involved in conveying the messages.*

17 Radio and 8 TV stations broadcast the awareness messages over 40 days. The awareness campaign has contributed to enhancing awareness on how to keep school safe and how to mitigate potential threats.

Activity result 2.2: Increased capacity of the MoE to develop, adapt the National Manual for Security and Safety in schools at Ministry, GEO, and school levels

Indicator 2.2.1: *number of ToTs sessions*

Safer Yemen conducted two training of trainers, one in Sana'a, one in Aden. The trainings were attended by a task force Governorate Office of Education (GoE) level from the 50 targeted schools

in the 5 governorates. This activity has enhanced the beneficiaries' capacities on (i) Basic principles for the protection of schools, (ii) First aid and Fire extinguishing, (iii) Safety measures and (iv) Emergency preparedness (Establishing Emergency team, Risk assessment, priority assessment, action plan, and familiarizations). They also contributed to building beneficiaries capacities on Response to Emergencies (evacuation and assembly, shelter-in-place, lockdown procedures, and early/ safe release). Drill sessions on (1) Artillery shelling and air bombardment, (ii) Small arms first and armed clashes in general, and (iii) Environmental hazards (including snakes). Participants have also been trained on business continuity and recovery. All the sessions have built teachers and MoE officials' capacity to prepare school safety and security management plans to contribute to more safer and sustainable schools in Yemen.

Indicator 2.2.2: *number of teachers and MoE officials trained/segregated by sex*

95 teachers and MoE officials trained (68 men, 27 women). The trainings have contributed to increase MoE capacity to develop, adapt, and implement Safer schools' plans.

Indicator 2.2.3: *number of teachers reached by cascade trainings segregated by sex*

The cascade training reached nearly 3,146 teachers and Schools Administration staff (teachers 1279 Male, 1550 Female. In addition, MoE administrative staff 172 male – 145 female).

Result Area 2.c: Enhancing local security in Yemen

Activity results	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Summary achievement	Status
Activity 2.1: Capacity building workshops for community facilitators in communication, advocacy, and community dialogue facilitation	Indicator 1.1: # of intermediaries trained disaggregated by sex	0	75	72*	Achieved
	Indicator 1.2.: # of capacity building trainings for intermediaries who will liaise between community members and local security forces	0	5	5	Achieved
	Indicator 1.3.: 85% of the trained intermediaries will be able to demonstrate increased knowledge and mastery of conducting community dialogues, and associated interviews and data collection disaggregated by sex.	0	85%	80%	Partially achieved
Activity 2.2: community safety needs are addressed through community initiatives	Indicator 2.1: #of community dialogues at the district level.	0	330	197	Partially achieved
	Indicator 2.2.: # of briefs and meetings held between communities' representatives and local security forces and safety officials.	0	317	135	Partially achieved
Activity 2.3: Grant scheme to support advocacy and raising awareness implemented	Indicator 3.1: # of implemented community-led advocacy/awareness campaigns	0	20	10	Partially achieved
Activity 2.4: Capacity building workshops on HR, international HR and protection of detainees	Indicator 4.1: # of capacity building trainings targeting local safety and security personnel.	0	15	1	Partially achieved
	Indicator 4.2: # of local safety and security personnel who have a better understanding of intentional and national laws and regulations. (The trainees will have prior knowledge on humanitarian law and human rights)	0	243	0	Not achieved

* Three trainees withdrew their participation mid-training, that is why we rated this achieved.

Description of results

Result Area 2.c: Enhancing local security in Yemen

Activity result area 2.1: Capacity building workshops for community facilitators in communication, advocacy, and community dialogue facilitation are implemented.

A series of five capacity-building workshops to build the capacity of the selected local intermediaries in the governorates of Taiz, Hadramaut, Aden, Shabwa and Marib. Each training was conducted over the period of 4 days for 8 hours a day. The objectives of the training were to: (1) introduce the fundamentals of advocacy and lobbying in the context of the local mediation, conflict resolution, and facilitation; (2) enhance the intermediaries' ability to draft and produce relevant communities' messages and plans; (3) improve the intermediaries' communication and negotiation skills; (4) provide an overview on conflict analysis and mapping; and (5) introduce the intermediaries' to program's M&E tools to monitor and evaluate the progress and engagement

Indicator 2.1.1: *number of intermediaries trained disaggregated by sex*

72 intermediaries/community facilitators (29 female, 43 male - %39 women) have been trained on Facilitation, Advocacy and Conflict Resolution Skills in Taiz, Aden, Shabwa, Marib, and Hadramout governorates. Three trainees withdrew their participation mid-training, that is why we rated this achieved. The workshops had contributed to building the facilitators capacity to lead local-level community forums and facilitate discussions with the local authorities during the community dialogues.

Indicator 2.1.2: *number of capacity building trainings for intermediaries who will liaise between community members and local security forces*

During this reporting period, 5 workshops in Taiz, Aden, Shabwa, Marib, and Hadramout governorates were conducted.

Indicator 2.1.3: *85% of the trained intermediaries will be able to demonstrate increased knowledge and mastery of conducting community dialogues, and associated interviews and data collection disaggregated by sex*

The trained community facilitators (intermediaries) answered a pre- and post-assessment to measure increases in knowledge and capacity. The results are as follows:

- 60 trainees (80% of 72 participants) felt either "prepared" or "completely prepared" to facilitate community dialogues and assume their responsibilities. The results did not meet the target indicator of 85% due to the absence of 3 participants from Aden, Shabwa, and Marib, who completed the pre-assessment only. However, based on practice and implementation, PILPG plans to reassess the intermediaries at the program's midline and end line to ensure that the target percentage is met.
- 52 trainees (69% of 72 participants) demonstrated increased knowledge about community mobilization, communication and negotiation skills, and advocacy in comparison with previous knowledge and experience. The results showed a higher increase than the target of 30% of participants. 72% of trainees described their understanding of the program's activities as either "know it well" or "know it very well". The results are lower than what was planned. However, PILPG and Resonate conducted an additional five remote orientation

workshops for 30 intermediaries/community facilitators (15 female and 15 male) to further explain the activities and prepare a corresponding action plan for conducting the local forums and community dialogues. The online orientation workshops provided the participants with full understanding of the program's activities, and tools needed to prepare for and conduct the local forums and community dialogues.

Activity area 2.2: Community safety needs and priorities are addressed through community-led initiatives

Indicator 2.2.1: *number of community dialogues at the district level*

197 local forums in 15 districts were carried out to identify and discuss communities' security and safety needs. 5,534 (2,251 female, 3,283 male) (41% women, 59% men) engaged in the local forums. This activity has contributed to enhancing capacities of local communities to express their security and safety needs. The forums were held in the five targeted governorates: Taiz, Aden, Marib, Hadramout, and Shabaw. This result is partially achieved because the project is not yet completed. The remaining activities will be carried out between December and the end of the first quarter 2022.

Indicator 2.2.2: *number of briefs and meetings held between communities' representatives and local security forces and safety officials*

135 community dialogues with local authorities in the 15 districts in the five targeted governorates have been held and attended by 1,151 participants (287 female, 863 male) (25% women, 75% men) representing the local communities and the local Police Departments, Ministry of Interior, and Ministry of Defence.

Eight governorate-level roundtables were held in the five targeted governorates to brief decision-makers and high-level officials at the governorate level and discuss districts security and safety needs and priorities. The governorate-level roundtables were attended by 169 participants (34 female, 135 male, 20% female, 80% male).

Activity area 2.3: Awareness of security forces and communities on safety and protection issues is increased

Indicator 3.1: *number of implemented community-led advocacy/awareness campaigns*

Ten Community-led security initiatives have been funded by the program and are being implemented in the targeted governorates. In addition, seven community-led advocacy campaigns have been funded and are currently being implemented.

Activity area 2.4: The capacity and commitment of the security sector to protect civilians is enhanced in accordance with international standards

Indicator 2.4.1: *number of capacity building trainings targeting local safety and security personnel*

The first of three capacity-building trainings for security forces in Taiz, Aden, Shabwa, Marib, and Hadramout governorates is currently being held in Hadramaut. The first training is attended by 15 (1 female, 14 male) (7% women, 93% men) government-appointed trainers under the local

Police Departments and Ministry of Interior. The first training focuses on IHL, IHRL, and dealing with prisoners and detainees.

3.3.4 Result Area 3: Transitional governance and post-peace agreement arrangements are supported as and when the parties agree.

Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Summary achievement	Status
# of transitional mechanisms supported by PSF	0	1	No mechanism supported. This initiative is not launched yet. It is a long-term outlook, and the signature of a peace agreement is a prerequisite to its implementation.	Not Achieved
# of core institutions assisted	0	1	No mechanism supported. This initiative is not launched yet. It is a long-term outlook, and the signature of a peace agreement is a prerequisite to its implementation.	Not Achieved

Description of results

Result Area 2.c: Enhancing local security in Yemen

This initiative has been created for eventual projects related to transitional governance arrangements post-deal, a comprehensive assessment could determine the main thematic entry points related to core government functions including the Presidency for action on the restoration of public authority. Since no significant progress on the Track I dialogue toward a comprehensive agreement has been achieved, this initiative has not yet started.

3.3.5 Result Area 4: Project Management Unit

Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Summary achievement	Status
# of project staff recruited	0	9	The entire team of nine staff members recruited and deployed.	Achieved

Description of results

Result Area 4: Project Management Unit

The staffing of the PSF has been approached at the initiation of the project on a phased approach. The team of 11 staff members⁶ that was planned under phase 1 has been achieved. The remaining vacant position is under recruitment at interview stage.

⁶ Some positions like the Hodeida Port Project Manager, the Port Expert and the Gender Specialist were meant to be recruited under the phase 2 of the staffing plan. Since UNDP opened a suboffice in Hodeida, the project could deploy those positions to

In addition, the PSF has deployed in 2020 a consultant to develop a gender strategy and in 2021 an Oil Spill contingency planning and preparedness expert to support the IRG and Defacto governments to prepare a contingency plan to respond to a potential oil spill from the FSO Safer tanker.

Activity results	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Summary achievement	Status
Activity 4.1: Recruitment of project's team	Indicator 4.1.1: # staff recruited	0	10	10	Achieved

Description of the result

Result Area 4: Project Management Unit

Activity result 1.: Recruitment of the project team

The PMU has been established to ensure effective, efficient, and swift delivery of the project. The team is composed of:

- **The Peace Support Facility Manager** who is responsible for the overall Management and coordination with donors and partners of the PSF as well as its timely implementation. The PSF Manager is accountable to UNDP and to the Steering Committee for the successful implementation of the project. The PSM Manager has been deployed in January 2020.
- **Operations Manager (International)** leads the Facility Operations Team and is responsible for all the operational aspects of the Facility, including financial and human resource management, efficient and fast procurement, and logistical and administrative services. The OM has been deployed in September 2020.
- **Port Project Manager (International)** is responsible for the effective, efficient, and timely implementation and delivery of the rehabilitation works and delivery of the priority packages of works in the Ports of Hodeidah, Ras Al-Issa and Salif, she is accountable to UNDP for the timely delivery of the Port component of the PSF. She's been deployed in January 2020.
- **Strategic Planning Specialist** provides advice and support to the timely and conflict-sensitive implementation of the work of the Facility and for the coordination with UN partner entities and donors, substantively contributing to resource mobilization efforts. This position is vacant due to resignation of the staff, the replacement is at interview stage.
- **Procurement Specialist (International)** is responsible for the effective, efficient, and timely delivery of all procurement services of the Facility. He provides solutions for complex procurement issues and develops related strategies. The staff has been deployed in March 2020.

support the implementation of the Port component earlier than planned. The Gender Specialist could be recruited because Sida has specially earmarked its contribution to fund this position.

- **Procurement Analyst (National)** manages the procurement processes of the projects. He manages and processes procurement contracts, rosters of suppliers and duly implements the internal control system. He has been deployed in September 2019.
- **Finance Assistant (National)** is responsible for effective and transparent utilization of financial resources and integrity of financial services. He processes payments, inventory and asset management and assists the operation manager in the management of project budget and proper control of accounts.
- **Administrative Assistant (National)** is based in Hodeidah and supports the port component of the PSF implementation processes (such as procurement, recruitment, travel, and payments), including administrative support.
- **Civil Engineer (National)** responsible for technical oversight and monitoring of any construction/rehabilitation work undertaken by the PSF. The person is deployed for the time being in Hodeidah to work on ongoing rehabilitation in the Port.
- **Port Technical Expert (National)** is responsible for assisting the Port PM in technical aspects of the management of the rehabilitation of the port of Hodeidah. He provides technical advice and expertise, assists in preparing specifications and ToRs for procurement processes and liaises with the Port on technical aspects. He contributes to the quality assurance of delivery of maritime material and goods. He has been deployed since May 2019.
- **Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist** is responsible for advising the PSF manager on gender aspects of the project. She is responsible for gender mainstreaming and gender sensitive programming and reporting. She also contributes to the capacity building of the PSF staff and responsible parties on gender aspects and for gender inclusion in the day-to-day implementation of the PSF. She has been deployed in October 2021. This position has been filled by a consultant in 2020 to contribute to the preparation of the strategy waiting for the position to be filled.
- The project has also recruited a consultant in June 2021 to prepare the Oil Spill contingency planning and preparedness. These additional positions incurred the budget increase on consultant budget line under PMU.
- **UNDP CO Support Staff:** UNDP country office dedicated staff has supported the implementation of the project that benefited from Management Support Unit services for assurance quality of annual work plans, progress reports, revision of project documents. MSU also has conducted HACT micro-assessment and spot check of responsible parties. They have advised, reviewed, and accompany the project throughout the process to select RPs. After the selection, they trained the RPs and cleared all the Responsible party agreement extensions and reviewed all their progress reports. They have also issued and cleared all the cash advances and reconciliation to RPs. They have also overseen the establishment and amendment of donor agreements. The Project Support Unit has ensured quality assurance of budget revisions, monitoring of financial dashboards and alerts project to take corrective actions on a timely manner. They have followed up on donors' contributions and applied them to the project cash books. PSU regularly monitored budget against expenditure to ensure accounting accuracy. The CO Procurement unit ensured quality assurance of the project's procurement processes,

organized procurement committee approval meetings as well as provide strategic advisory role in procurement related matters. It has also issued LTA to streamline procurement of goods and services recurrently needed by projects. Common services have managed and availed accommodation for project staff and consultant, transportation and Clinic services and security services. CS has ensured business continuity during the pick of COVID establishing a framework for teleworking ensuring adequate infrastructure is in place to process business as usual. Finance services have ensured payments to suppliers, project RPs and staff are processed on a timely manner. Last, the PSF has benefited from UNDP Senior Management Services to mobilize resources, orient strategically the project work, manage donor relations and coordination with UN senior leadership. Finally, transportation and travel cost increased during reporting period to cover armoured vehicle usage costs required for the oil spill preparedness missions in Yemen. The travel cost includes consultants' missions and travel tickets.

4. Communication and visibility

4.1 Project visibility

The project, from the outset, adopted a low-profile approach because it was tied to the peace process. UN leadership did not want the project to support discreetly the implementation of the Stockholm agreement, considering that the initiatives needed bipartisan agreement, the approach was to avoid any backlash that would affect the viability of the implementation⁷.

However, **the project has a dedicated web landing page** that is used to provide updates such as a project summary, objectives and achievements and donors' contributions. In addition, the project has issued two newsletters in 2020. Its publication has been discontinued due to shortage of human resources. Access the project webpage [HERE](#). The newsletters can be consulted [HERE](#).

Project two-pager: The project has developed a two-pager fact sheet that can be found on the web landing page to communicate on project progress and resources mobilized. Find the two-pager [HERE](#)

Social media posts⁸: The project has posted on social media both via **twitter and Facebook** while maintaining a low-profile approach. Some of the posts can be found in following links:

- In 2019, a campaign was launched in Hodeidah with the title "RamadhanCleanUp" and was supported by the PSF at [#RAMADANCLEANUP](#)
- On Peace Day [#PEACEDAY2020](#)
- In 2021 on Peace Day on the Safer school's project [#PEACEDAY 2021](#).

⁷ While UNDP has ensured communication on the project and acknowledgment of donors contribution via UNDP project landing webpage, the newsletter and the factsheet, UNDP has not undertaken any major media or social media campaign on the project's work and refrained from branding local communication products with donor logos during the first phase of the project due to the low-profile and conflict-sensitive approach in support of the peace process.

- **Safer School project's media forty-day radio and TV campaign:** The Safer school project has launched a media campaign on eleven radio frequencies and four TV channels. The broadcasted video can also be found on:
Youtube Channel:
<https://youtu.be/QEojdtN5mhg> and Facebook <https://fb.watch/9ICOQz-XD3/>
- The PSF is currently working on stories and testimonies by students who attended the Safer School trainings and communities in the locations where the water rehabilitation project will be implemented, and more broadly on communication material for more visibility on results achieved under Window 2 of the PSF.
- Success stories on PILPG Lead community dialogues and governorate level workshops can be found on links below
<https://www-web2.alayyam.info/news/8OTZHZ89-QWFKJQ-02A0>
<https://www-web2.alayyam.info/news/8PE4KBCN-4Q3NBO-B2A7>
<https://www-web2.alayyam.info/news/8NQ7PUMN-5OWAFA-C7CB>

5. Cross-cutting themes

5.1 Gender Mainstreaming

The project is marked GEN2 under the UN Gender Equality⁹. However, the initial project document has almost no mention of gender since it was focused on the implementation of the rehabilitation projects in the Ports of Hodeidah, Ras al-Issa and Saleef, and the requirement for marine civil works required specific skills that will be difficult to find on a gender-based approach, not to mention the lack of female employees in construction contractors' companies. However, with the activation of window 2, gender started to be mainstreamed in the activities of the project.

Under result area 2.1: Enhance Community Protection and Safety in Yemen and specially for women and children, 14 Women community leaders were engaged in community security meetings and the civil-military dialogue, and 60 community safety group members were trained (**52% women**) in communication and advocacy to enhance their ability to dialogue and express their own security needs and benefitted from enhanced access to decision making forums. Additionally, 2 Civil-military dialogue held with 44 participants (**45% women**) and 266 community members (**37% women**) are engaged in a range of activities ranking from the monthly security meetings to trainings along with security forces and in the civil-military dialogue. Three workshops are held on gender and protection issues: 54 trained – **72% women**.

Under result area 2.2: Support the resilience and emergency capacity of schools (including girls and mixed schools in Yemen), a national manual on Safer schools was developed (implemented in 14 girls' schools and 18 mixed gender schools). The project has built the capacity of 95 teachers and MoE officials (28% women) on Response to Emergencies, 14 women teachers are implementing the TOT training. Safer Schools Project cascade training reached nearly 351 women teachers and Schools Administration staff.

⁹ The DAC recommends that donors adopt a twin-track approach to gender equality across their development cooperation portfolio, combining dedicated/targeted interventions (usually score 2) with gender mainstreaming (usually score 1) For more information on Gender Equality Marker based on minimum criteria established on: [DAC gender equality policy marker - OECD](#)

Under result 2.3: Enhance local security in Yemen, the project contributed to improving the relationship between the security sector and local communities by creating **safe spaces** to understand safety issues, needs, and priorities and create an ongoing, and **consistent dialogue** between the security sector and the communities through enhancing the skills of 72 community facilitators (**39% women**) on facilitation, advocacy, and conflict resolution. 15 local police officials (**7% women**) are trained on International Humanitarian Law, International Human Right Law, and dealing with prisoners and detainees. **127** community dialogues with local authorities - 1,151 police officials and community members (**25% women**) engaged in the dialogue.

It is also important to highlight that **“The Peace Support Facility contributed to empowerment of 3 female facilitators to demonstrate additional leadership by traveling, organizing, and facilitating quarterly discussions with decision-makers at the governorate-level. The facilitators have been part of 29 female who participated in 5 workshops implemented in different governorates. The training focused on Facilitation, Advocacy, and Conflict Resolution Skills. The participants were trained to lead local-level community forums and facilitate discussions with the local authorities during the community dialogues using gender-sensitive questions and approaches. As a result, the local communities showed more respect to the female facilitators and entrusted them to convey their messages to decision makers.”**

Under result 3.4: Project Management Unit.

100% of managerial position - 80% of the international staff positions under PMU are filled by women and 40% of the overall PMU positions are held by women.

The Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist has been deployed in October 2021 and is already working on the gender strategic orientation, on gender mainstreaming under the PSF and on a gender mainstreaming guideline for responsible parties. In addition, she is preparing the project's gender sensitive capacity building training that will be implemented in 2021.

5.2 Environmental Considerations

The project document did not focus on environmental screening, however, the implementation of the rehabilitation of the port will include supply of renewable energy such as the installation of solar panels on the roof of the workshop for a sustainable and environmentally friendly reliable source of energy for the workshop.

Under Window 2, the water rehabilitation project will rely on solar energy to ensure 24/7 continuous supply of electricity for the wells and pumps.

5.3 Conflict sensitivity

Implementation of the PSF has been guided by the principles of conflict sensitivity and the “Do No Harm Approach”. For each initiative, as part of the vetting process, the PSF Manager prepares a risk framework that encompasses all the potential risks with status, risk rating, impact, and mitigation measures. The framework touches upon a conflict sensitivity analysis that outlines all the connectors and dividers and pass the framework to “The Operations and Compliance Unit” in

the Resident Coordinator's Office that further develops the analysis to determine the cost-benefit analysis of the initiative. Hence, the PSF, throughout its implementation, has developed five (05) risk frameworks, one for each initiative. The Manager of the Facility regularly monitors and updates the risk log.

In addition, the community safety initiatives are all focused on building peace at local level between local communities and security authorities. They contributed to enabling an environment for dialogue creating a climate for local peace agreements and resolution of local conflicts.

6. Challenges and mitigation

During the implementation, the project has met many challenges:

6.1 Challenges

- Challenges related to the relevance of the project theory of change to adapt to the shifting context of the conflict. The political situation and power dynamics in Yemen has changed from 2018, when the PSF was initiated. The PSF must be agile to adapt to it and start having an outlook toward strengthening its local peace component.
- It is challenging in terms of implementation to find a balance between the promise of agility and adaptability of the PSF and the UNDP result based management and oversight requirements that can sometimes affect its ability to adapt to the changing context, the expectation of fast tracking of initiatives and limited bureaucracy in comparison to regular development projects.
- Challenges to get political buy-in around initiatives. This resulted to extended delays of the rehabilitation of Marib power plant until the location became an active frontline – the initiative was cancelled in the end.
- The breakout of COVID 19 has impacted the implementation and delayed further ongoing initiatives because the team was scattered in different parts of the world – however, UNDP was able to deploy a team in Hodeida to monitor the port component of the project.
- The rehabilitation in the port of Hodeidah involves high value procurement processes that has been affected by lack of capacity of local suppliers, while international suppliers have little incentive in working in the country due to a combination of Covid 19, the ongoing conflict and national travel or trade restrictions. This has resulted in the cancellation and readvertisement of processes that further delayed the delivery of Priority 1 of the port rehabilitation.
- Another bottleneck are the layers of authorizations/approvals required from IRG, EHOC for example that adds to the procurement timeline.
- Delivery of items are delayed by warring parties if they are intending for the other party. We have items in the Aden port free zone waiting for clearance for ten months.
- Delayed implementation of initiatives by implementing partners that take months to secure authorization to operate in the South and SCMCHA's approval in the North. As a result, one of the initiatives suffered nine months of delay. UNDP has provided support to facilitate the authorization process from the relevant authorities.

6.2 Mitigation

- Regarding the adaptation and relevance challenge, the PSF has prepared a strategic orientation note laying out option for phase two. A consultant will be deployed in the first quarter 2022 to prepare the new strategic framework around the inclusion of more confidence building-type of approach, the expansion of window toward more support to track II initiatives, capacity building of community-based organizations, inclusion of more stabilization-like initiatives and North-South balanced approach to selecting initiatives. The new framework is expected to be tabled for approval in March 2022.
- To resolve the bottlenecks caused by the challenge to get parties political buy-in, the PSF Steering Committee has resolved this through a decision to lift the criterion of mutual political agreement around initiatives. Now initiatives are implemented on-demand from the SE or the RC, agreement with the parties is no longer required. The consultations are limited to the end beneficiary.
- To mitigate the challenges caused by COVID, the PSF, has, under the Country Office Business Continuity Plan framework, ensured all the national staff are supplied with working conditions at home (installation of connection and back up supply of energy). No field mission could take place under Window 2 due to the travel restrictions, but the project could continue the implementation without major issue.
- To mitigate against the authorizations and the retention of goods by parties to conflict, the project has consulted with WFP to deliver all goods intended for the Port of Hodeidah through the Port of Jeddah. In addition, the project will disclose the list of procurement items that require IRG's, EHOCS and the sanction committee's clearances at the beginning of every year to get early in the year all the required clearance to later streamline the delivery of goods.
- Regarding the challenges faced by responsible parties, the project envisages to facilitate the submission of request by sending note verbale to the authorizing entity requesting support to expedite the approval process.
- UNDP has taken mitigation measures to resolve these challenges such as getting procurement items pre-approved by IRG and ECHOCS prior to engaging the procurement process and change of delivery routes depending on beneficiary to avoid clearance from the opposing party. These measures will be implemented in 2022.

7. Procurement

The project is a multi-donor funded action, hence procurement under its framework is governed by UNDP rules and regulations for publication of information on contractors and grant beneficiaries as per Article 22.3 of the General Conditions.

Procurement awards are published on UNDP corporate website: https://procurement-notices.undp.org/view_awards.cfm

8. Equipment

The project has procured equipment to equip and furnish the Hodeidah port Training Centre and spare parts for the generators, for Damen forklifts, for the Ras Issa tugboat, for TEREX electrical

straddle carrier and for TEREX 40 Ton forklift as well as for various handling and rolling equipment in the port to contribute to maintaining the ports operations. The generator shelter has been equipped with a crane. 27 buoys have been purchased; they will be delivered in 2022.

9. Lessons learnt

9.1 Key lessons learnt

- The PSF should maintain the highest degree of flexibility with regards to possible interventions to be undertaken. To achieve this, it needs to maintain a flexible structure and draw on Country Office capacities where needed to be able to address the different nature of the proposed interventions; as well as revise regularly its theory of change to adapt to the changing political context.
- Considering that Track I political negotiations that has not yield significant results the past year, there are a wealth of opportunities to build peace at the more local level. The PSF must further engage local authorities and communities to the implementation of Window 2 that has produced quick wins in terms of enhancing the relationship between communities and local security forces which enhances the protection of civilian. This resulted in changes of check-point procedure, relocation of checkpoints and closure of others. In addition, it has contributed to regular dialogues between authorities and communities to consider their needs in decision-making processes. The budget allocated to this window should be expanded considering the flexibility that can be achieved enhancing local level security and peace building. This also can contribute to build the capacity of local organizations to strengthen their ability to access funding.
- Gender mainstreaming and inclusion should be prioritized and enhanced, particularly through Window 2, a step that the PSF has already started working on.
- More resource should be allocated to coordination between the PSF and the OSESGY and RCO to enhance the identification of new initiatives and jointly draw lessons from ongoing initiatives to enhance the implementation of the new ones and further enhance the facility support to the work of the offices of the Special Envoy and the Resident Coordinator.
- Coordination with different programmatic areas such as governance and rule of law and livelihood projects should be enhanced for a more effective use of resources since Window 2 initiatives overlaps with the mandates of these programme areas, the same apply between the port component of the PSF and the Maritime Governance project.
- Window 2 has a potential to grow and become the more important area of intervention of the PSF considering the different layers of the conflict in Yemen, a local approach to peace building could be more effective than the tentative to reach a bilateral comprehensive agreement.

9.2 Main recommendations

- It is recommended that the PSF takes necessary steps to engage in visibility actions to highlight the good results yield by the interventions carried out under Window 2 to attract more donors' funding to sustain the implementation of this window while building the capacities of local organizations.
- It is recommended that the PSF, forward looking, should embrace stabilization-like initiatives to create an environment that will enable economic recovery.

- It is recommended to work toward strengthening the local CSO network in Yemen and to build their capacity, mostly those active in support to women and marginalized groups to enhance their ability to access funding.
- It is recommended to diversify the framework of application for funding under Window 2 to attract small organizations that are doing a meaningful work at grassroots level and that cannot access funding from international bilateral/multilateral donors due to their lack of capacity to fulfil all the bureaucratic requirements.
- It is recommended looking forward that the PSF mainstreams systematically gender in all the incoming initiatives and adopts a more gender sensitive reporting.