



PEACE SUPPORT FACILITY FOR YEMEN

United Nations Development Programme Yemen

Annual Report

2022

CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS



PEACE SUPPORT FACILITY

2022 Annual Report

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ACRONYMS

CBM	Confidence Building Measures
CHM	Civilian Harm Mitigation
CIVIC	Center for Civilians in Conflict
CPGs	Community Protection Groups
EHOC	Evacuation and Humanitarian Operations Committee
GoE	Governorate Education Office
IHL	International Humanitarian law
IHRL	International Human Rights Law
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IRG	Internationally Recognized Government.
MoE	Ministry of Education
OM	Operations Manager
OSESGY	Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General for Yemen
PILPIG	Public International Law and Policy Group
POC	Protection of Civilians
PSF	Peace Support Facility
PDF	Political Development Forum
PWP	Public Works Project
RCC	Redeployment Coordination Committee
RCO	Resident Coordinator Office
RP s	Responsible Parties
RVO	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland
SE	Special Envoy
SCM	Steering Committee Meeting
SCMCHA	Supreme Council for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
STC	Southern Transitional Council
SY	Safer Yemen
ToT	Teaching of Trainers
UNMHA	United Nations Mission to Support the Hodeidah Agreement.
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
YRSPC	Yemen Red Sea Port Corporation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2022, significant political developments changed the conflict trajectory of Yemen. While the country continues to face widespread poverty, low human development, weak government institutions, high levels of food insecurity, and extensive need for humanitarian assistance, Yemen also experienced a negotiated truce and its extension from April to October 2022.

The truce resulted in significantly lower battle and aerial bombardment-related casualties, a decrease in displacement, as well as an increase in the movement of civilians. As civilians slowly returned to areas previously understood as safe, spikes in casualties from explosives ordnances (ExO) occurred.

The truce was not extended beyond October 2022, but no large-scale armed clashes occurred following its expiration. The previously high level of armed clashes were replaced with low-level clashes along with frontlines.

The extended conflict has resulted in a humanitarian and development crisis, leading to the reversal of Yemen's developmental trajectory and the erasure of incremental gains achieved prior to the conflict. As of 2022, approximately 4.5 million people are internally displaced, with over 75 percent women and children. In the fourth quarter of 2023, a staggering 17 million people faced crisis-level or worse acute food insecurity.

About 80 percent of the population struggles to access basic services, including food, drinking water, and healthcare. The conflict has severely impacted water infrastructure, with less than 5 percent operating efficiently.

The Peace Support Facility (PSF) reformulated strategic orientation in 2022 resulted in the launch of PSF's Phase II during the first quarter of 2023. However, in 2022 the PSF continued to deliver through its three initial implementation windows:

1. Initiatives emerging from high-level peace consultations or stemming from interactions with the parties.
2. Initiatives emerging from existing Track II dialogues.
3. Eventual interventions related to the transitional governance arrangement post-deal.

This annual report presents the PSF's key achievements, challenges faced, lessons learned, and a financial summary of the implementation period (1 January – 31 December 2022).

2022 Achievement Highlights

Window 1: The original mandate of the PSF to implement parts of the Stockholm Agreement, continues to be relevant as several procurement processes – based upon the 2019 Damage and Capacity Assessment¹ to the Port of Hodeidah – made significant progress. This includes :

- Shipment of 27 buoys to Djibouti, where they will remain until the Evacuation and Humanitarian Operations Committee (EHOC) clearance is granted. The buoys will mark the sailing lane into the Port of Hodeidah, making it safer for ships to enter.
- Delivery of spare parts for tugboats which will decrease their downtime.
- Initiation of a pilot boat with the Danish company Johs Gram-Hanssen Group (JGH Group). Pilots are currently transported on tugboats, posing a significant risk to the pilots and resulting in increased fuel consumption.
- Assessment methodology for Sana'a International (SAH) was completed, and authorization for entry to the airport for the recruited aviation experts is expected in 2023.
- Launched the salvage mission of the FSO Safer, avoiding a catastrophic environmental and humanitarian disaster.

peacebuilding interventions and dedicated a portion of its budget to standalone gender activities.

- Finalized the last three community safety projects, resulting in identifying community grievances toward security forces in Aden, Hadramout, Marib, Shabwa, and Taiz, as well as addressing key community needs in relation to overall safety.
- Initiated and continued support to a network of peacebuilders at Aden University's Women's Center for Research and Training. The network's members include graduates from the university's gender programme and will collectively improve the focus on gender in peacebuilding across Yemen.
- Placed two gender experts in Aden to support the implementation of the National Action Plan on the Women, Peace, and Security agenda.

¹ Engelberts, H. & Wormmeester, M., *Damage and Capacity Assessment: Port of Hodeidah, Salif and Ras Issa*, 2019. Report carried out by consultants from the Port of Rotterdam.

SITUATIONAL BACKGROUND

Despite the truce and decrease in battle-related casualties, Yemen remains one of the world's largest security, humanitarian, and developmental crises. In 2022, 6,714 fatalities directly related to conflict incidence were recorded. Although a third of recorded fatalities in 2021, intense battles continued primarily along with frontlines and more sporadically in the areas controlled by the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG).

Internally Displaced People (IDP) increased from 4.3 million in 2021 to 4.5 million by the end of 2022 with the majority located in Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Marib, and Ta'iz governorates – 75 percent of whom are women and children.

Even though the large need continues, humanitarian funding to Yemen dropped dramatically, and restrictions on humanitarian access continued in areas controlled by the De Facto Authorities (DFA).

Yemeni women and girls continue to endure the brunt of the conflict, facing displacement, limited access to essential goods and services, and gender-based violence. The 2021/22 Women, Peace and Security Index ranked Yemen third last out of 170 countries, highlighting the severe challenges they face. The crisis disproportionately affects them, exacerbating existing structural inequalities.

Discriminatory attitudes persist, with Yemen ranking last in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap index and in the bottom five for women's economic participation, political empowerment, and educational attainment.

Across Yemen, the fragile economy was felt and the continuing inability of the IRG to export oil resulted in difficulties in paying civil servant salaries. For women in DFA-controlled areas, the strict enforcement of the mahram has restricted movement, interrupted daily life, and made the operating environment for humanitarian and developmental agencies more difficult.

The Peace Support Facility

In 2022, the PSF contributed to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Yemen Country Programme Priority 3: "Support confidence-building measures and national and local peace processes"² 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.

2022 – like 2021 – saw progress in Window 1 difficult due to contextual obstacles. In mid-2022, a new Strategic Framework was adopted to re-orient the PSF to account for these See UNDP Yemen Country Strategic Note 2021-2024.

² See UNDP Yemen Country Strategic Note 2021-2024.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS:

PROGRESS TOWARD OUTPUTS

Key Results: Highlights

- PSF Phase II Strategic Framework (Completed)
- Strategic Planning Specialist recruitment (Completed)
- PSF Phase II Project Document (Partially completed)

Window 1 Initiatives

- Spare parts delivered, Port of Hodeidah (Completed)
- Slipway rehabilitation, Port of Hodeidah (Initiated)
- Berth assessments, Port of Hodeidah (Initiated)
- Sana'a International Airport assessment (Initiated)
- Salvage operation support, FSO Safer (Initiated)

Window 2 Initiatives

- Community safety initiatives (Completed)
- Gender Advisor recruited to support National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security implementation (Completed)
- Water infrastructure in Dhamar City and Maghreb Ans district assessments (Initiated)

PSF Phase II: Strategic Direction

The 2021 Steering Committee meeting in Berlin deemed that a PSF Phase II should be created. This led to an extensive consultative process with PSF stakeholders, including implementing

partners, donors, UN agencies, and academia concluding with the PSF Strategic Framework Phase II. The key elements of the new Strategic Framework, which were adopted at the Steering Committee meeting on 4 July, include a reorientation of the three implementation Windows, a new governance mechanism, and a new staffing structure.

In the second half of 2022, a project document reflecting the Strategic Framework was developed and will be presented for adoption at the first Steering Committee meeting in 2023.

The framework and the project document ensure increased inclusion of donors and closer alignment to OSESGY and RCO. The initiatives make the PSF more responsive to the developing context and strategic priorities of the RCO and OSESGY while maintaining the necessary staffing capacity to remain flexible and agile. Among the highlights is a small grant mechanism, and increased focus on subnational peacebuilding, and flexibility for implementation of confidence building initiatives.

OUTPUT 1

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STOCKHOLM AGREEMENT ARE SUPPORTED THROUGH THE INITIATIVE AGREED BY THE PARTIES.

Implementation of the Stockholm Agreement via rehabilitation of the Port of Hodeidah remained a critical component of PSF's 2022 work. The PSF will finalize its current engagement and commitments – as allowed by the current budget – to the Yemen Red Sea Port Corporation (YRSPC). The Steering Committee has determined that, at this time, no new initiatives will be started.

1.1 Rehabilitation of the Port of Hodeida, Salif, and Ras Issa

As originally envisaged, the PSF continued rehabilitation of the Red Sea Ports. Several items listed in the *Damage and Capacity Assessment* from 2019 were initiated in 2022. Most of the items will be completed in 2023, as they require significant timelines.

Spare parts delivered, Port of Hodeidah (Completed)

As outlined in the damage assessment, several spare parts are necessary to guarantee the continuous operationality of the port. In 2022, the spare parts were intended for the tugboats and the power generator due to their critical need – if not supplied there is a risk the entire port will come to a standstill.

Parts procured included the NGV tech spare parts (two air compressors); Caterpillar C9.3 ACERT Marine generator; and Caterpillar spare parts for the tugboat and power generators. The last spare part is expected to be delivered in 2023.

Slipway rehabilitation, Port of Hodeidah (Initiated)

The slipway and the accompanying winch room suffered considerable damage during the conflict and require rehabilitation for it to be used. The PSF therefore initiated the rehabilitation efforts necessary for their full usability. They include renovation of the winch room, a new wire rope, and a supporting rail to tow tugboats, pilots, etc. out of the water for maintenance.



Berth assessments, Port of Hodeidah (Initiated)

Hodeidah port has seven berths. Berths one through five are used for general cargo and fuel, and berths six and seven are container berths. Berth four was identified as a Priority 1 project in the Damage Assessment report, while oil berth one was identified as a Priority 3 project.

The PSF engaged a private company to carry out the assessment and the report is expected during the second quarter of 2023.

The final rehabilitation of the berths will significantly increase the capacity of the port and limited unsafe docking procedures currently taking place as alternatives are not available.



Sana'a International Airport assessment (Initiated)

Sana'a airport suffered significant damage during the conflict, decreasing the capacity of the airport. The PSF commissioned the organization, Safer Yemen, to assess the airport, allowing for resumption of commercial aviation.

The assessment consists of two critical components: (a) technical review and (b) upgrade recommendations. In the long term, the assessment will produce a list of recommendations for upgrades, for which the PSF will assist in mobilizing resources.

1.2. Salvage operation, FSO Safer (Initiated)

At the UN Principals meeting in December 2021, it was decided to discontinue the UNOPS project with the FSO Safer.

The UN Principals designated the UN Yemen Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator as the lead of the salvage operation, and UNDP to support the effort as the implementing agency.

In 2022, the PSF developed a project document, succeeded in significant resource mobilization, and recruited staff members for the team implementing the salvage project. The project is implemented in line with Result Area 3 of the Strategic Framework for PSF's Phase II.

Result Area 3 allows for projects to be developed by the PSF and for initial resources to be mobilized, for the project to recruit staff and develop its own reporting lines.

OUTPUT 2

DISCREET ACTIVITIES EMERGING OUT OF TRACK II INITIATIVES ARE IMPLEMENTED WITH THE GOAL OF CATALYZING THE POLITICAL PROCESS.

2.1 Community Safety Initiatives

The community safety initiatives were signed in October 2020 and began during the first quarter 2021. Two projects – the Safer School project and the Enhancing Community Safety project – were finalized in 2021. The last project was implemented by the Public International Law and Policy Group (PILPG), focused on supporting human-rights capacity building of local security forces in Aden, Hadramout, Marib, Shabwa and Taiz was finalized.

PILPG finalized the project in October 2022, after significant delays due to the deterioration of security in the southern governorates and increased influence of governmental authorities on approval of small-grant projects. In 2022, the project:

- **Increased legitimacy of government security institutions in Aden, Hadramout, Marib, Shabwa and Taiz.** PILPG hosted 120 local forums at district level with 1909 (40 per cent female and 60 per cent male) participants from local communities, local authorities, and security forces.
- **Addressed community safety needs and priorities through community-led initiatives.** 17 small grants submission were received in 2022, four of which were implemented by various Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) guided by PILPG and Resonate, the local partner.
- **Raised awareness for security issues.** More than 2 million Yemenis were reached through a national advocacy campaign focusing on six security issues:

1. The importance of women's police in enhancing community security.
2. The spread of drugs in society and their impact on security and safety.
3. Improving the detention facilities of women and juvenile detainees.
4. Enhancing the role of the local security forces in reducing crime.
5. Cyber blackmailing against women and girls.
6. Gun-carrying among young people and limiting the firing of gunshots.
7. Advanced women's empowerment and promoted women's role in peacebuilding. The project enabled women to be in decision-making roles as advocacy and communication efforts resulted in a decision to appoint six women as Assistant Heads of Police Stations (37.5% of positions are occupied by women) at the newly established Family Project department, located in eight directorates in Aden.

2.2 Addressing community conflict surrounding water infrastructure in Dhamar City and Maghreb Ans district

As outlined in the 2021 Annual Report, this initiative was tabled by the Berghof Foundation, emerging from their engagement with local stakeholder.

In 2021, the PSF entered into an agreement with Yemen's Public Works Project (PWP) to conduct the assessment of the water infrastructure. However, in early 2022, there was concern about their ability to assess and rehabilitate the infrastructure, resulting in an additional procurement process being launched to secure a company with the necessary capacity.

Following UNDP engineers' re-assessment of the sites in Dharmar and Maghreb Ans, a company was contracted during the third quarter 2022. The rehabilitation is expected to be finalized mid-2023.

2.4 Potential initiatives to be tabled from 2021

In the 2021 mid-term evaluation, the recommendation to recruit a Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist was highlighted and a Specialist was employed in October 2021.

In 2022, the Gender Specialist concluded the development of the PSF Gender Strategy, which has since been instrumental in directing the execution of various projects within the PSF portfolio. This strategy also highlighted the importance of gender-focused standalone initiatives, leading to the implementation of the GEN3 output under window 2 of the PSF. As a result, a project was launched in September 2022 to establish and provide support to the Peacebuilding Network at the Women Research and Training Center, Aden University

The project focuses on Gender Studies Programme graduates from the university, who joined the network and have a robust network in Yemen, collaborating with private, public, and non-profit organizations. The current phase extends until mid-2023, with the possibility of a second phase if the success achieved in 2022 persists in 2023.

In 2022, the project:

- Established the network of 100 Gender Studies Programme graduates (75% women, 25% men).
- Trained all network members how to implement the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda; creating advocacy and strategy; governance from a gender perspective; applying mechanisms of dialogue and negotiation; and integrating gender analysis into project and programme management.

- In the mid-term survey of the project, 75 per cent of the members expressed a high level of confidence in the skills they acquired from the network's training and their ability to implement them.



In 2021, the PSF deployed two WPS technical experts from the Norwegian Refugee Council's Norwegian Capacity (NORCAP) roster to support the Yemen National Action Plan's (NAP) national operational team on the WPS. The team is lead by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSAL) in partnership with eight ministries and 11 women-led CSOs. "The support focused on:

1. Preparing an implementation framework for the NAP.
2. Capacity development.
3. Partnership building and support to resource mobilization.

In 2022, the technical experts' support led to the following key achievements:

- Finalized the institutional structure of the NAP by establishing the Aden Local Working Group (ALWG). The ALWG was authorized by the governor of Aden to be the operational entity to implement the NAP at the local level.
- Built strong relationship with policy and decision makers across ministries. The international WPS expert held several meetings with women in leadership positions in the President's Office, the Presidential Leadership Council's (PLC) Consultation and Reconciliation Committee, and different political parties (Southern Transitional Council (STC), General People's Congress (GPC), Islah, and the Socialist Party).
- Helped guide the WPS to establish priorities in the justice sector. In collaboration with MOSAL and CSOs, the WPS expert team drafted an options Concept Note with suggestions to improve women's access to justice.
- The Concept Note was presented at a consultation meeting for the head of the Supreme Judicial Council (SJC), the Public Prosecutor, and the head of the Judicial Investigation. The SJC members showed a commitment to cooperate with the NAP team to improve women's access to justice.
- Integrated the NAP objectives into the economic sector by conducting workshops with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Tax Department. The workshops identified security issues faced by women business owners, along with solutions for the ministries to implement.



Workshop on prioritizing the NAP 4 pillars from Females Leaders in the Security Sector, May 2022.

OUTPUT 3

TRANSITIONAL GOVERNANCE AND POST-PEACE AGREEMENT ARRANGEMENTS ARE SUPPORTED AS AND WHEN THE PARTIES AGREE.

Window 3 was initially designed to be a placeholder for initiatives supporting the potential transitional government arrangements. The continuation of the conflict and the current stalemate has, however, not allowed any initiative to be identified and the Window will be re-aligned for Phase II of the PSF.

Result Area 3 will replace Window 3 once the PSF's Phase II is initiated. Result Area 3 will accommodate special initiatives that will promote broader, more coherent, and inclusive support of the international community to the peace process, and to a peace agreement once concluded.

OUTPUT 4

THE PSF'S PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT IS SET UP AND OPERATIONAL.

In 2022, the PSF hired a Strategic Planning Specialist and the Financial Specialist. The two recruitments allow for a more flexible and strategically oriented PSF, able to respond quicker to the priorities identified by the Special Envoy and the Resident Coordinator.



PSF Water Rehabilitation Project in Dhamar

CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Like previous years, the PSF faced challenges both internally and externally which have been largely mitigated by the development of PSF Phase II.

- **Programmatic challenges.** The initial project document does not allow for the required flexibility to implement emerging priorities of the Special Envoy. Its theory of change is also not fully adequate to address contextual new challenges.
- **Authorization, clearance, and approvals.** Obtaining clearances and authorizations have caused delays across all interventions on the Port of Hodeidah.
- **Lack of substantial peace progress.** Window 3 activities are yet to be initiated as they are contingent on the signing of a peace agreement.
- **Delays in formulating PSF's Phase II.** The formulation of Phase II took longer than anticipated due to the extensive consultations required in going forward.

Mitigating measures

The challenges outlined above, and in previous annual reports, have been incorporated in the PSF Phase II Strategic Framework and its Project Document.

- **New governance structure and implementation Windows.** In PSF's Strategic Framework and Project Document 2.0, three new Windows of implementation have been identified,

which will provide the PSF with the necessary flexibility and agility. The new governance structure will furthermore allow the PSF to work closer with the Special Envoy and the Resident Coordinator.

- **Extensive timeline.** When establishing deadlines with implementing partners, the PSF includes ample time for contextually caused delays.
- **Changing delivery routes.** When possible and necessary, delivery routes were changed to avoid the extensive and often impossible authorization processes from the beneficiaries of the opposing party.
- **Direct contracting.** When needed the PSF has made direct contracting to Yemeni organizations and companies on behalf of the responsible parties (RPs).
- **Direct communication.** When RPs have faced challenges in obtaining authorization, UNDP contacts the relevant institution directly, or encourages the Resident Coordinator or Special Envoy to do so.
- **Extension of project.** To accommodate the delays in formulating PSF's Phase II, the project was extended for two months until 1 March 2023. This will accommodate the Phase II formulation period.

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Indicator	Accumulated Target	Progress	Status
Project Output 1: The implementation of the Stockholm Agreement or any other future agreement are supported through initiatives agreed by the parties			
1.1 Number of confidence-building initiatives.	2	2	Achieved. Rehabilitation of the Port of Hodeidah is ongoing, while an assessment of Sana'a International Airport has been initiated.
1.2 Number of infrastructure rehabilitated	2	2	Fully achieved in 2021: Rehabilitation of the generator shelter and workshop.
Project Output 2: Discreet activities emerging out of Track II initiatives are implemented with the goal of catalyzing the political process.			
2.1 Number of recommendations emerged from Track II dialogues implemented	3	3	All three initiatives recommended have been implemented. In addition, one Gender Stand-alone project was initiated.
2.2 Number of locations targeted by PSF peace-related interventions	7	7	Fully achieved by end of 2022.
2.3 Number of people benefiting from improved services and living conditions	2000	52,232	Over-achieved by end of 2022. The implementation of the community safety initiative has reached more than 50,000 direct beneficiaries.
Project Output 3: Transitional governance arrangements are supported as and when the parties agree.			
3.1 Number of transitional mechanisms supported by PSF	0	0	Not achieved. This indicator was introduced after the revision of the project document following the Steering Committee's decision in September 2019. This output has been realigned for the second phase of the PSF.
3.2 Number of core institutions assisted	0	0	Not achieved. This indicator was introduced only after revision of the project document following the Steering Committee's decision in September 2019. This output has been realigned for the second phase of the PSF.
Project Output 4: The Project Management Unit of the Peace Support Facility is set up and operational			
4.1 Number of PSF project staff recruited	9	10	Partially achieved. 80 per cent of the total staff deployed. The recruitment of the Finance Specialist and the Strategic Planning Specialist was finalized in 2022.

CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Gender Mainstreaming

The development of the Gender Strategy by the Gender and Social Inclusion Specialists provided the PSF with a framework to gender mainstreaming across all projects and implement standalone projects. This is an important step for the PSF to adhere to the UNDP policy of Gender Mainstreaming.

The PSF is increasingly developing working relationships with other UN agencies, including UN Women, CSOs, and women-led organizations, which increases the focus on gender mainstreaming. This focus will continue during the PSF's Phase II, where it is particularly important for subnational peacebuilding under Result Area 2.

Conflict Sensitivity

PSF implementation 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 outlines the potential risks with risk rating, impact, and mitigation measures. The framework also ensures a conflict sensitivity analysis.

Once done, the framework will be reviewed by 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.

The PSF, throughout its implementation, has developed five risk frameworks, one for each initiative. The Programme Manager regularly monitors and updates the risk log.

focus on building peace at the local level between local communities and security authorities. They contribute to enabling an environment conducive to enhancing peace at local level.

Coordination

Three levels have been established to ensure effective coordination of the PSF:

- **The PSF Tripartite:** Consisting of UNDP, the RCO, and the OSESGY. The group coordinates the PSF's activities and ensures their alignment to the priorities identified by the Special Envoy and the Resident Coordinator. In PSF's Phase II, this group will have increased significance as it will also identify new initiatives.
- **Technical Committee:** In 2022 the initial steps to establishing the committee were made. It will consist of the tripartite and two donor representatives who will decide on new PSF initiatives to be implemented.
- **PSF Steering Committee:** Co-chaired by the UN Special Envoy and the Resident Coordinator. UN Mission to Support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA) and UN Women co-chair the Committee, and all contributing donors have voting power. Potential donors are invited as observers.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Description	Type	Impact / Probability	Countermeasures
Security conditions impede staff deployment, mobility, and face to face consultations with stakeholders.	Security	I = 4 P = 3	Continuous monitoring of political and security developments was done in close coordination with RCO and OSESGY.
The residual risk of project implementation is assessed as too high.	Political / Strategic	I = 5 P = 3	Through UN senior management's engagement with the parties, it was ensured that parties recognized that implementation is predicated by the need for robust independent risk assessment.
Perception by the parties of partiality and unfairness of project activities.	Political / Strategic	I: 4 P: 2	Close and regular coordination between the Special Envoy, the Resident Coordinator, and the UNDP RR took place to ensure equity of PSF interventions and gauge parties' acceptance, including a conflict sensitive approach.
Lack of resources and capacity undermines project implementation.	Operational	I = 5 P = 3	Regular coordination with donors took place to ensure needed resources were in place.
Local ownership by Yemeni partners is limited by lack of confidence in peace and the UN	Strategic/ Operational	I = 4 P = 4	Through engagement of UN senior management with the parties, agreement from authorities at all levels was secured. UNDP established a National Steering Committee for the port project to ensure stronger buy-in and address bottlenecks in implementation.

LESSONS LEARNED

The lessons learned by PSF in 2022 are largely incorporated into the PSF's Phase II Project Document.

- **Enhanced coordination.** The PSF, OSESGY, RCO, and UNDP must focus on coordination to enable a more robust identification of new initiatives and to draw lessons from ongoing initiatives, ensuring better project design in going forward. To this end, the Tripartite Technical Committee has been formed and will ensure better links between the strategic level and the project level.
- **Flexibility.** The UNDP policy and regulations must be facilitated to allow the PSF to remain flexible and able to fulfil the needs of the Special Envoy and the Resident Coordinator.

- **Agility.** A window of opportunity became available during the truce, and while the PSF was oriented to implement, funding was not available. Going forward it is important for the PSF to have available unearmarked funding to use toward similar emerging opportunities.

Women engagement. PSF faces challenges in achieving equal representation of women and men in community dialogues and security staff training. To address this, they implemented a 30-50% quota, resulting in increased female representation in training and greater respect for female facilitators. While the achieved percentage is below the quota, it has positively influenced local communities' trust in female intermediaries conveying their messages to decision-makers.



PSF and Halo Trust Mine Action project in Tai'z to be carried out under PSF Phase II

CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

Building up on the results and lessons learned of phase 1 the second phase of the PSF, will commence in 2023. The project will continue its support to the pursuit of the UN Special Envoy and the UN Resident Coordinator to reinstate Yemen's political process. The PSF will provide an efficient and agile mechanism that facilitates the quick implementation of initiatives with short-term impact, as well as longer-term initiatives delivering tangible, lasting improvements to the lives of Yemeni men and women while reinforcing and building public support for peace.

The initial period of 2023, will focus on the implementation of PSF Phase II by readjusting the existing governance structures and mechanisms, ensuring they are fit for purpose. The military de-escalation of the conflict offers multiple plausible trajectories, which requires the PSF to remain agile and develop the flexibility required to be responsive to emerging needs. Practically, the increased responsiveness is achieved by closer collaboration with OSESGY and the RCO.

The second phase will also re-orient the PSF away from the rehabilitation efforts on the Port of Hodeidah. While finalizing the current commitments to the YRSPC, the project will not initiate new port related rehabilitation projects with the current funding. Instead, the PSF will identify new funding sources dedicated to new port project.

While the second phase is still being defined, a key initiative for the PSF is the Small Grant Mechanism (SGM), supporting Yemeni NGOs and CSOs to address local conflicts, developing local capacities. The scope of the SGM is envisioned to be broad to allow local solutions to local issues. Other initiatives already agreed to is support to a ceasefire monitoring mechanism and support to mine action in and around Taiz.



PSF Water Rehabilitation Project in Dhamar

Annex 1 – FINANCIAL REPORT

PSF received additional funding in 2022 from Canada (CAD 1.5 million) and NORCAP (US\$ 81,595). Canada made US\$ \$1,251,364 additional funding available for PSF's Window 1 and 2, and NORCAP contributed to the implementation of the NAP WPS.

Financial Status

In 2022, US\$ 7,020,815 was disbursed for the implementation of the PSF Window 1 and 2. The amount includes the contractual

commitments of US\$ 3,062,421 for PSF Window 1, and operational expenditure of US\$ 430,526 allocated for the FSO Safer Salvage Operation Project (SSOP) until its project document was approved and the project formally commenced.

The table below summarizes the contributions received by the PSF

Summary of PSF Resource Mobilization

Donor Contribution	Amount in US\$	Donor Contribution	Amount in US\$
Germany	\$5,116,868	Swiss Development Corporation (SDC)	\$1,016,260
Canada	\$2,693,799	European Union	\$1,118,900
Denmark	\$2,104,947	UNDP	\$377,904
United Kingdom	\$2,094,241	Netherland	\$2,246,966
France	\$1,098,901	Italy	\$1,405,499
Norway	\$1,072,464	NORCAP	\$195,675
Sweden	\$1,077,702		
Total Contribution Received for PSF			\$21,620,127

Safer Tanker Contribution with disbursement details

The contributions listed below reflect donor contributions to the SSOP during the period prior to the existence of a formal project document in June 2022. The list does therefore not reflect all contributions made directly to the SSOP after June 2022.

Donor	Contribution Received Amount in US\$	Disbursement ¹ Amount in US\$	Balance Amount in US\$
Germany ²	\$2,202,746	\$145,658	\$2,057,088
France ²	\$295,988	\$21,600	\$274,388
Sweden ³	\$2,649,607	\$63,852	\$2,585,755 ³
Norway ²	\$1,344,348	\$1,066,963	\$277,385
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	\$175,591	\$175,591	0
Total	\$6,668,280	\$1,473,664 ¹	\$5,194,616

¹\$1,473,664 disbursed under PSF Project 2020-2022 which includes the FSO Tanker damage assessment with light repairing expenditure via UNOPS.

²Residual Balance \$2,608,861 transferred to SSOP Project in June2022 – Germany \$2,057,088, France\$274,388 and Norway \$277,385

³ Refund to Sweden \$2,585,755 based on donor request.

Donors	Net Contribution in US\$	Expenditure 2019 - 2022 in US\$	Contractual Commitments in US\$	Total Fund Utilized in US\$	Balance Resource in US\$	Utilizations Percentage
	A	B	C	D(B+C)	E(A-D)	F(D/A)
Canada	2,693,799	1,655,814	58,491	1,714,305	979,494	64%
Denmark	2,104,947	971,167	871,734	1,842,901	262,046	88%
European Union	1,118,900	1,118,900	0	1,118,900	0	100%
France	1,120,501	1,119,770	0	1,119,770	731	100%
Germany	5,262,526	4,433,336	319,512	4,752,847	509,679	90%
IMO	175,591	175,591	0	175,591	0	100%
Italy	1,405,499	397,505	863,598	1,261,102	144,396	90%
Netherlands	2,246,966	2,216,326	0	2,216,326	30,640	99%
NORCAP	195,675	194,253	0	194,253	1,422	99%
Norway	2,139,427	1,588,842	318,187	1,907,029	232,398	89%
Sweden	1,141,554	633,152	219,410	852,562	288,993	75%
Swiss Dev Corp(SDC)	1,016,260	633,216	262,140	895,356	120,904	88%
UNDP	377,904	377,904	0	377,904	0	100%
United Kingdom	2,094,241	1,684,095	149,350	1,833,445	260,796	88%
Grand Total	23,093,791	17,199,869	3,062,421	20,262,291	2,831,500	88%



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