

MARCH 2022 — JUNE 2025

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

ERRY III JOINT PROGRAMME

**SUPPORTING RESILIENT
LIVELIHOODS, FOOD SECURITY
AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION IN
YEMEN / ERRY III JOINT
PROGRAMME**



Co-funded by
the European Union



Sweden
Sverige



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



International
Labour
Organization



World Food
Programme



Table of Contents

Acronyms	2
Programme Summary.....	3
1. Executive Summary.....	4
2. Background.....	6
2.1 Country Context.....	6
2.2 Programme Description.....	8
3. Progress towards Results.....	9
3.1 Programme Contributions towards the Impact and Outcome.....	9
3.2 Progress of Implementation towards Intermediate outcomes and Outputs	16
4. Cross Cutting Issues	110
4.1 Women Empowerment.....	110
4.2 Climate Adaptation and Environmental Considerations	113
4.3 Sustainability and Exit Measures.....	113
5. Coordination and Synergies among UN agencies	114
5.1 Synergies and Complementarity.....	114
5.2 Coordination	117
6. Monitoring & Evaluation.....	119
7. Visibility & Communications	125
8. Key Challenges	129
9. Lessons Learned	131
10. Annexes:.....	133
Annex I: Asset Inventory List of ERRY III Joint Programme	133
Annex II: Implementing Partners - ERRY III Joint Programme	136

Acronyms

ARD	Assistance for Response and Development
AVC	Agriculture Value Chain

AREA	Agriculture Research and Extension Authorities
BFD	Bena Foundation for Development
BOQS	Bill of Quantities
CAHWS	Community Animal Health Workers
CRP	Community Resilience Plan
CP	Cooperating Partner
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
ERRY III	Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security, and Climate Adaptation in Yemen- Joint Programme
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FFA	Food assistance For Assets
FFT	Food assistance For Training
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Implementing Partner
IRG	Internationally Recognized Government
LG	Local Governance Component
LOA	Letter of Agreement
LTA	Long Term Agreement
LV	Livelihood Component
MFIS	Micro Finance Institutions
MOAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
PUNOS	Participating United Nations Organizations
RE	Renewable Energy Component
RI	Relief International
SBA	Sana'a-based Authorities
SC	Social Cohesion Component
SCMCHA	Supreme Council for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and International Cooperation
SDC	Sub-district Development Committee
SED	Skills & Entrepreneurship Development
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SMEPS	Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Service
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training Ministry
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VCC	Village Cooperative Council
WFP	World Food Programme
WUA	Water User Association

Programme Summary

Programme Name	Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security and Climate Adaptation in Yemen, Joint Programme (ERRY III)
-----------------------	--

Contract No.	NDICIASIA/2021/428-650
Implementation Period	March 2022 – June 2025
Total Approved Budget amount	49,378,000 USD
Donors	EU & Sweden
Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs)	FAO, ILO, UNDP, WFP
Administrative Agent (AA)	Multi Partners Trust Fund Office (MPTFO)
Convening Agent	UNDP
Target Gov and districts	<u>South:</u> Abyan: Khanfir, Lawdar, Ahwar Lahj: Tuban, Al Madaribah, Al Maqatirah, Radfan Taizz: Al-Ma'afer <u>North:</u> Hajjah: Najrah, Bani al Awam, Ash Shaghadirah Hudaydah: Bajil, Al Qanawis, Al-Hali Al-Mahweet: At Tawilah, Milhan Sa'dah: Haydan, Sa'dah city
Implementing Partners	Refer to annex 2

1. Executive Summary

The ERRY III Joint Programme delivered substantial support in enhancing household and community resilience in Yemen despite operating in a fragile, conflict-affected context. The programme, implemented across 18 vulnerable districts, demonstrated measurable gains in livelihoods, food security, access to essential services, renewable energy adoption, agricultural productivity, and social cohesion.

Results and Impact

The ERRY III Joint Programme has had a transformative and multi-dimensional impact on the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable communities. Through integrated technical components—including Local Governance and Social Cohesion, Livelihoods, Skills and Employment Development, Food for Assets/Food for Training, and Agriculture Value Chains—the programme addressed both immediate needs and long-term development challenges. Key interventions included rehabilitation of roads, irrigation canals, and markets; installation of solar energy systems; support for microbusinesses; and provision of agricultural inputs and vocational training.

Quantitative and qualitative evidence from the final evaluation confirms significant improvements in income generation, reduced reliance on humanitarian aid, and stronger capacity to manage shocks. The proportion of targeted households with at least one sustainable income source rose from 23% at baseline to 64% at endline (versus 37.3% among non-beneficiaries). Women's economic participation reached 42%, while youth and other vulnerable groups established their own businesses.

In integrated livelihood support areas, households diversified incomes, transitioned from daily labour to micro-enterprise, and reported improved food security. Forty-eight percent reduced dependence on humanitarian aid, particularly where community asset rehabilitation enhanced local food systems. Social capital strengthened, with 52% of supported community structures remaining active post-support, enabling participatory planning and conflict resolution.

Resilience Gains

Using a multidimensional Resilience Index, household resilience improved from 3.3 to 4.1 (on a 10-point scale), with resilient households increasing from 33% to 41%. Gains were driven by better access to safety nets, diversified income, improved public services—especially solar energy and water—and stronger coping mechanisms. Food shortages, job loss, and illness incidences significantly decreased. Bundled assistance proved particularly effective, doubling the likelihood of stable incomes.

Livelihoods and Food Security

The programme supported the establishment of 3,000 microbusinesses (38% women-owned), 3,500 women-headed households in dairy/livestock production, and 1,528 apprentices with vocational training and toolkits for employment. Within three months, 72% of grant recipients maintained operational businesses. Food Consumption Scores improved from 26% to 53% (acceptable FCS), and the Reduced Coping Strategy Index showed lower reliance on harmful coping strategies.

Access to Essential Services

A total of 569 community assets—including roads, schools, water schemes, and health facilities—were constructed or rehabilitated, and 210 public service facilities equipped with solar power. Access to five or more basic services in targeted communities increased from 49% to 85%. Community Resilience Plans guided asset prioritization, ensuring alignment with locally identified needs.

Renewable Energy and Green Jobs

Renewable energy interventions equipped 179 public facilities and 36 productive assets with solar systems, benefiting 293,000 people. Training for 308 apprentices and 128 advanced solar technicians expanded the skilled workforce. Over 260 entrepreneurs were supported with training and grants to launch solar-related businesses, linking energy access with livelihood creation.

Agriculture and Climate-Smart Practices

Support to 8,125 farming households through seed distribution, irrigation improvements, and value chain development boosted productivity. Community seed banks, dairy processing centres, and agro-processing units were established. Training for 50 extension officers and 15 water user associations strengthened local agricultural systems.

Empowering Women, Youth, and Vulnerable Groups

Through short-term employment, skills training, and business grants, 14,550 households accessed food and income opportunities, with over USD 5 million injected into local economies. Over 6,000 people found a job as a result of their involvement in the intervention through the various components. Post-assessments showed that 80% of established microbusinesses remain operational.

Social Cohesion and Local Governance

The programme supported 326 Village Cooperative Councils (VCCs) and 50 Sub-District Committees (SDCs) to develop and implement gender-sensitive Community Resilience Plans. Training in conflict resolution for 346 mediators facilitated 27 community-led conflict interventions. Women's involvement

in governance structures expanded their roles in decision-making and community mobilization. 198 of the prioritized village and subdistrict projects were implemented by the programme.

Tangible Outcomes for Communities

These investments resulted in increased household income, enhanced food security, restored agricultural productivity, expanded access to clean water and education, and strengthened local institutions. Beneficiaries highlighted how launching microbusinesses enabled self-reliance, how Cash-for-Work and Food-for-Assets helped repay debts and avoid migration, and how solar-powered facilities became reliable hubs for training and education. Rehabilitation of communal infrastructure fostered pride, unity, and economic activity while reducing social tensions.

Conclusion

ERRY III has laid a strong foundation for longer-term resilience in Yemen by integrating livelihoods, services, governance, and social cohesion interventions. While resilience levels remain below the midpoint and vulnerabilities persist, the programme's multisectoral approach has generated tangible improvements in self-reliance, service access, and local institutional capacity—offering a replicable model for resilience building in fragile contexts.

2. Background

2.1 Country Context

Yemen has been embroiled in a worsening armed conflict for over ten years. It has been the world's worst humanitarian crisis for four consecutive years. Yemen ranks among the poorest countries globally. It was one of the poorest countries in the Middle East even before 2014, facing a wide range of development challenges.

After a decade of conflict, Yemeni people are still facing one of the world's worst humanitarian and development crises mainly driven by conflict, natural disasters, climate change, hunger and disease coupled with a collapse of the economy and public institutions. The situation has left over 21 million people, which accounts for two-thirds of the population, in desperate need of humanitarian assistance and protection services¹.

The economic situation continues to deteriorate, with 82% of the population estimated to live in multidimensional poverty². Yemen's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has significantly contracted GDP contracted by 54% between 2015 and 2023³. The conflict has also disrupted economic activities and hindered trade, leading to a decline in government revenues and foreign exchange reserves. The Yemeni Rial (YER) has depreciated significantly, reaching an all-time low of 2,052 YER to 1 USD by the end of 2024. Forecasts suggest the exchange rate may worsen to 2,400–2,500 YER per USD in 2025. Inflation, disruptions in trade, and liquidity constraints have rendered basic goods unaffordable for most families⁴. These economic challenges further erode the resilience of households and communities, as they struggle to meet their basic needs and sustain their livelihoods.

¹ [Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025 \(January 2025\) – OCHA Yemen](#)

² Multidimensional Poverty: The United Nations Development Programme and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative's (OPHI), 2024

³ World Bank. (2024, October 31). Yemen faces mounting economic challenges as conflict continues and regional tensions escalate.

⁴ World Bank. (2024, October 31). Yemen faces mounting economic challenges as conflict continues and regional tensions escalate.

This economic downturn has resulted in a rate of unemployment that is estimated to be around 42%, exacerbating poverty levels and limiting livelihood opportunities for many Yemenis. This reality is particularly acute for Yemen's most vulnerable and marginalized groups, including women and girls, persons with disabilities, the Muhamasheen, refugees, migrants and internally displaced people (IDPs).

Food insecurity remains alarmingly high at critically high levels, with a substantial proportion of the population experiencing severe food insecurity. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, approximately 20 million people lack regular access to sufficient and nutritious food. Malnutrition rates are alarmingly high, with nearly half of Yemeni children under the age of five suffering from stunted growth due to chronic malnutrition. Additionally, the Food Consumption Score (FCS) reveals that a significant portion of the population struggles to meet their dietary needs, further undermining their resilience.

Access to basic services, such as healthcare, education, and clean water, is severely constrained in Yemen. The conflict has resulted in extensive damage to infrastructure, including healthcare facilities, schools, and water and sanitation systems. The limited availability and quality of these essential services contribute to increased vulnerability and reduced resilience among the Yemeni population. The country's fragile healthcare system is overwhelmed, with 40% of health facilities partially or completely non-functional. Over 20 million people need urgent health assistance⁵. Simultaneously, water and sanitation systems are critically underdeveloped.

Moreover, the conflict has had a detrimental impact on social cohesion and community resilience. Displacement has disrupted social networks and strained community dynamics, leading to increased social tensions and divisions. An estimated 4.8 million people, most of whom are women and children, remain internally displaced, with repeated displacement trapping families in cycles of dependency on humanitarian assistance. IDPs residing in sites are one of the most vulnerable communities in Yemen. Around 1.6 million Yemenis are displaced across 2,290 sites. Around 3.3 million IDPs are living in family hosting arrangements and rental accommodation⁶.

More than 80% of the Yemeni people are farmers and animals' breeders who suffered severely from the ongoing conflict. In addition, farmers who were displaced from their districts to the neighboring district, lost their agriculture livelihoods and income generation sources, and ended up increasing the pressure on the public services in the areas they were displaced.

Although hostilities have decreased since the de facto continuation of the UN-brokered truce in 2022, localized violence, lawlessness, and landmine incidents continue to claim civilian lives and impede recovery efforts.

Ceasefire agreements in the Middle East in January 2025 had raised hopes for greater regional stability. However, renewed military tensions in the Red Sea since mid-March have undermined this fragile progress. In parallel, the U.S. designation of the Houthis movement as a Foreign Terrorist Organization

⁵ Country Cooperation Strategy for WHO and Yemen 2024–2025

⁶ Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2025- Issued January 2025

(FTO) has introduced new compliance requirements, which are already affecting Yemen's banking sector. These shifts risk deepening Yemen's already severe economic and social challenges⁷.

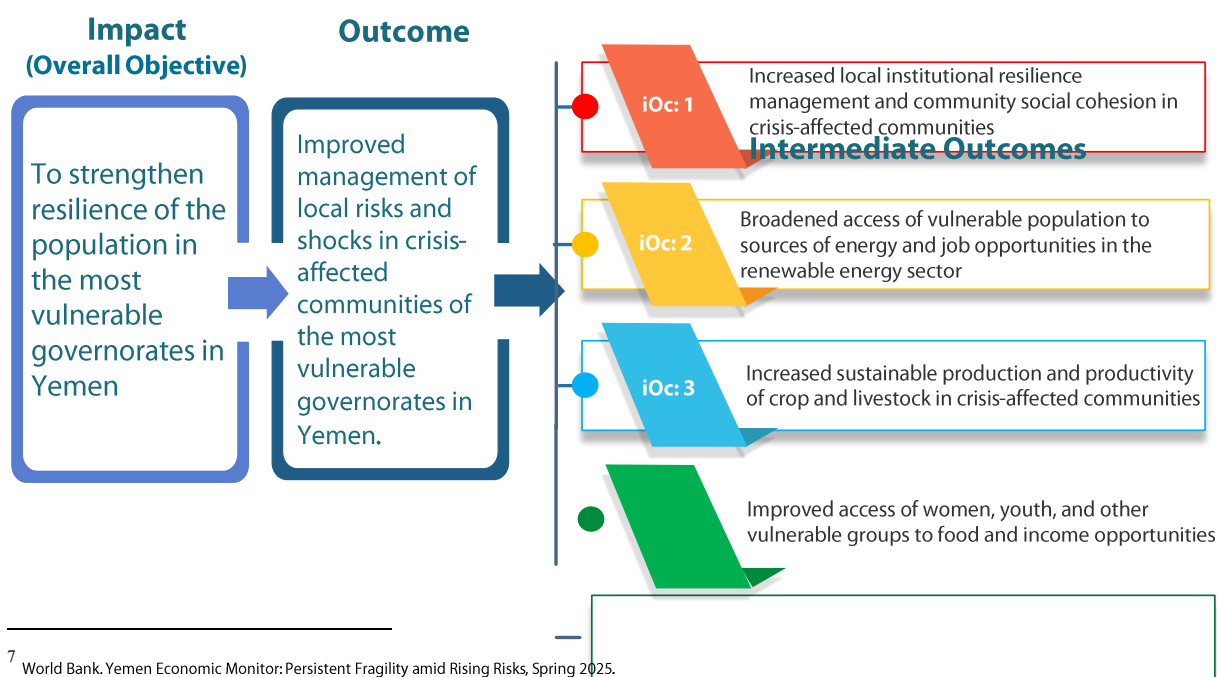
Yemen is among the lowest ranked countries in terms of gender equality, women's inclusion and security, and among the most vulnerable to climate change and least prepared for climate shocks⁸. Yemen ranks as the third most vulnerable country to climate change globally, driving displacement and disrupting livelihoods.

Although humanitarian efforts have been essential in saving lives and preserving human dignity over the past decade, these efforts alone are insufficient to alleviate the suffering of Yemeni people⁹, and the ongoing challenges highlight the urgent need for continued international support for Yemen's recovery¹⁰.

2.2 Programme Description

The Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security, and Climate Adaptation in Yemen (ERRY III) Joint programme interventions were designed, building on lessons learned and best practices from the previous two phases of the programme. The ERY III Joint Programme is co-funded by the European Union and the Government of Sweden, and jointly implemented through a strategic partnership among UNDP, FAO, WFP, and ILO.

The overall objective of ERY III Joint Programme was to contribute to strengthening resilience of the population in the most vulnerable governorates in Yemen. It also intends to enhance the management capacity of local risks and shocks in crisis-affected communities of the most vulnerable governorates in Yemen through the creation of sustainable livelihoods and improving access to basic services. The joint



⁷ World Bank. Yemen Economic Monitor: Persistent Fragility amid Rising Risks, Spring 2025.

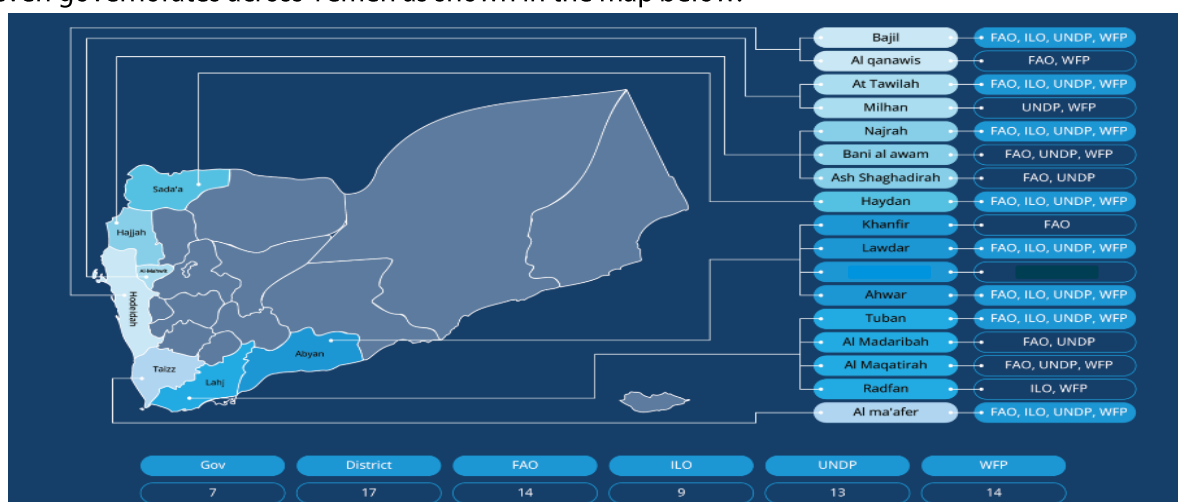
⁸ OCHA (2024) Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview 2024. <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

⁹ Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025 (January 2025) – OCHA Yemen

¹⁰ Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview 2024 (OCHA)

programme aimed at achieving the results presented in the below figure over its implementation timeframe.

ERRY III Joint Programme targets the most vulnerable groups including youth, women, the unemployed, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and stressed host communities, and people with disabilities, using inclusive, participatory, and conflict-sensitive tools to mobilize and involve them in the programme activities. The programme targets 17 of the highly vulnerable districts within the target seven governorates across Yemen as shown in the map below.



ERRY III Targeted Governorates and Districts

3. Progress towards Results

3.1 Programme Contributions towards the Impact and Outcome

Impact: To strengthen resilience of the population in the most vulnerable governorates in Yemen

The ERRY Joint Programme has contributed to strengthening the resilience of populations in Yemen's most vulnerable governorates, as evidenced by the significant improvements in key impact-level indicators. The evidence from household surveys confirms that the programme contributed to improved food consumption scores, decreased reliance on coping strategies, increased access to sustainable income, and enhanced access to public services and infrastructure. These quantitative outcomes were reinforced by strong narratives from beneficiaries who spoke of improved dignity, hope, and the ability to make plans for the future.

The following table presents the achieved values of the impact-level indicators as measured by ERRY III Final Evaluation conducted at the completion of the programme, demonstrating improvement in community resilience, food security, access to sustainable income across targeted communities.

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achieved	%
---------------	------------	----------	--------	----------	---

Impact: To strengthen resilience of the population in the most vulnerable governorates in Yemen	1. Number of Yemeni vulnerable population in need of livelihoods and food security support	23.4 million in 2021	22.5 million (2025)	19.5	115%
	2. Average level of targeted communities' capacity of resilience (disaggregated by district) ¹¹	3.3 (on a scale of 10) in 2022	3.6 (2025)	4.1	114%
	3. Percentage of people in the targeted communities who report having a sustainable income (disaggregated by type of sector and men/women) ¹²	23% in 2022	25.3% (2025)	64%	253%
	4. Percentage of households in targeted communities with acceptable food consumption score (disaggregated by the head of household's women/men and status)	26% in 2022	30% (2025)	53%	177%
	5. Average Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	11.8 in 2022	6.8 (2025)	10.74	63%

The ERRY III Joint Programme demonstrated positive impact on household and community resilience in Yemen, despite operating in a fragile, conflict-affected context. Quantitative and qualitative evidence indicated improvements in income generation, reduced dependency on humanitarian aid, and enhanced capacity to manage shocks.

According to the programme's Final Evaluation, the proportion of targeted households with at least one sustainable income source increased from 23% at baseline to 64% at endline, compared to 37.3% among non-beneficiaries. In areas with integrated livelihoods support, income diversification and transitions from informal daily labour to micro-enterprise were common. Endline data also showed that 48% of households reduced reliance on humanitarian aid, particularly in locations where community asset rehabilitation improved local food systems.

Social capital strengthened, with 52% of supported community structures—including local councils, producer groups, and women's associations—remaining active post-support, enabling bottom-up planning and collective problem-solving. Investments in renewable energy for public facilities benefited approximately 293,000 people, enabling improved education, health service delivery, and broader development outcomes.

Women's economic participation rose from 13% to 42%, with some reporting greater decision-making power in their households and communities. Youth engagement also advanced, with 41% of vocational training graduates under 30, many of whom established small businesses.

While geographic and security constraints—particularly in northern governorates—limited the depth of impact in some regions, ERRY III contributed to measurable improvements in livelihoods, services, skills, and local institutions, laying a foundation for longer-term resilience and social change.

¹¹ Impact indicator values will be monitored by the implementing partners, who will methodologically define "capacity of resilience" in the baseline study.

¹² Additional disaggregation will be considered in the baseline study.

Resilience Capacity

A multidimensional Resilience Index, adapted to Yemen's context, was used to measure households' absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities to withstand and recover from shocks across districts. The resilience index is measured across six dimensions: Stability, Social Safety Nets, Access to Public Services, Assets, Income and Food Access, and Adaptive Capacity. At baseline, the resilience index averaged 3.3 out of 10. On average, only 33% of households were considered resilient across the surveyed locations.

By the endline, the final evaluation reported that the average resilience index improved to 4.1, suggesting a moderate gain in household resilience. All surveyed districts scored 4.1 or higher. The percentage of resilient households also rose to 41%, indicating a positive shift in their ability to manage and recover from adverse events.

This improvement reflects enhanced capacities observed in the resilience dimensions, such as better access to social safety nets, more diversified income sources, and stronger coping mechanisms. Households reported increased income and more stable livelihood sources, wider access to social safety nets such as cash-for-work and vocational tools and improved public services—particularly solar energy and access to water. Additionally, better food consumption scores and expanded asset ownership contributed to stronger coping capacities.

While the endline still places many communities at the lower end of the resilience spectrum, the upward trend across all areas is an encouraging sign of progress.

However, while the overall trajectory is positive, resilience levels remain below the midpoint of the scale, indicating that households are still vulnerable to setbacks. Challenges such as limited government safety nets, persistent gender disparities in access to assets, and regional variations in service availability continue to constrain progress.

Livelihoods and Food Security

The ERRY III Joint Programme delivered significant improvements in household livelihoods and food security in targeted communities, contributing to increased income generation, improved dietary diversity, reduced reliance on harmful coping strategies, and enhanced self-reliance.

- **Access to Sustainable Income**

The ERRY III Joint Programme's income generation and agricultural production interventions strengthened households' livelihoods, increased access to sustainable incomes, improved food security, and reduced dependency on humanitarian aid. Final evaluation findings show that the proportion of households with at least one sustainable income source rose from 23% at baseline to 64% at endline, compared to 37.3% among non-beneficiaries.

The programme generated 8,800 job opportunities through a mix of entrepreneurship, skills development, and agricultural value-chain interventions. It supported the establishment of 3,000 microbusinesses (38% women) and empowered over 560 women with training, start-up kits, and grants to launch income-generating activities, with 72% of grant recipients sustaining businesses within three months. Through apprenticeship and skills development schemes, 1,528 individuals (44% women) graduated with toolkits, and 65% secured income-generating opportunities within three months. In the agricultural sector, 3,539 women-headed households benefited from livestock and dairy packages—including training, animal feed, and processing inputs—while 470 women’s groups received agro-processing equipment and training. Evaluation results showed that 68% of supported women-headed households reported new income streams within three months, highlighting the programme’s contribution to strengthening livelihoods and resilience.

Beneficiaries receiving bundled support—combining interventions such as training, asset provision, and business coaching—were twice as likely to report stable incomes compared to those with a single type of assistance. For example, a woman who participated in WFP’s Food for Training, then received livestock support from FAO and business coaching from ILO, reported moving from no income to regularly selling milk and cheese, enabling her to meet household food needs without. Survey data confirmed that 61% of households with two or more interventions reported increased monthly income, compared to 38% among those with only one form of assistance.

Despite these gains, 36.4% of beneficiaries still lacked sustainable income by endline, citing persistent barriers such as limited market access, high input costs, and insufficient capital.

- **Food Security**

The ERRY III Joint Programme contributed to enhancing household food security through a range of interventions, including skills development, micro-business establishment, dairy product processing, agricultural and livestock support, and short-term employment opportunities. Household food security was assessed using Food Consumption Scores (FCS) and the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI).

- **Food Consumption Score (FCS)**¹³: The percentage of households with an acceptable FCS increased from 26% at baseline to 53% at endline, indicating improved dietary diversity and food access. Male-headed households were more likely to have acceptable scores, though the gender gap narrowed over time. Female-headed households—particularly in Lahj and Taiz—continued to face structural barriers affecting dietary quality. Improvements are likely linked to interventions such as Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), Cash-for-Work (CfW), livelihood support, and agricultural input provision.

¹³ The household FCS is associated with household’s food access and is therefore used as a proxy for household food security to reflect the quantity and quality of people’s diets. The FCS is used to classify households into three groups: **Poor (0-28)**, **Borderline (28.5-42)**, **Acceptable (>42)**. These food consumption groups aggregate households with similar dietary patterns - in terms of frequency of consumption and diversity - and access to food.

- **Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)¹⁴:** At baseline, the average rCSI was 11.8 (high-to-medium coping range). By endline, most areas reported lower scores, reflecting reduced reliance on harmful coping behaviours. In Tuban and Al-Ma'afer, both male- and female-headed households recorded similar improvements, suggesting equitable progress.

Despite these improvements, 62.6% of households still reported anxiety about food shortages, 30.1% experienced a full day without eating in the prior month, 58.4% reduced meal frequency, and 48.5% borrowed food.

The final evaluation results found that households receiving bundled assistance—such as food combined with livelihoods or energy support—achieved better results. In Lahj, only 18% of such households reported food shortages, compared to 39% among those receiving only food assistance.

Outcome: Improved management of local risks and shocks in crisis-affected communities of the most vulnerable governorates in Yemen

The following table presents the key outcome-level results achieved under the ERRY III Joint Programme, which contributed to improving the management of local risks and shocks in crisis-affected communities across Yemen's most vulnerable governorates. These results reflect the programme's joint efforts to enhance access to critical services, clean energy, job creation, and the use of rehabilitated community infrastructure, as captured through final evaluation data and programme monitoring.

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achieved	%
Outcome: Improved management of local risks and shocks in crisis-affected communities of the most vulnerable governorates in Yemen	1.1. Number of targeted communities that report having sufficient access to critical services	49% in 2022	75 (60% of targeted communities) by 2024	85% ¹⁵	85%
	1.2. Number of targeted communities that report a reduction in the frequency of conflicts	0	15 (60% of targeted communities) by 2024	15	100%
	1.3. Estimated number of people who use the infrastructure facilities rehabilitated (disaggregated by women/men)	0	90,000 by end of 2024	343,000	381%
	1.4. Number of people who report having found a job as a result of their involvement in the intervention (in all	0	4,500 by end of 2024	6,125	136%

¹⁴ The Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the extent to which households' resort to negative food-related coping strategies during shortages, with lower scores indicating greater food security.

¹⁵ Composite data from the final evaluation indicate an increase from 1–2 districts at baseline to at least 4 out of 5 at endline, representing 85%.

	sectors; disaggregated by women/men and age)				
	1.5. Estimated number of people with access to clean/solar energy (matching GEF 2.3)	0	30,000 by end of 2024	41,779	139%

The ERRY III Joint Programme contributed to notable improvements in household stability and the capacity to manage shocks. According to the final evaluation, the proportion of households reporting no major shocks increased from 30% at baseline to 43% at endline. At the same time, exposure to severe shocks declined significantly: food shortages fell from 80% to 21%, job loss from 77% to 14%, and illness from 49% to 12%.

Coping strategies also shifted over the programme period. At baseline, households primarily relied on negative mechanisms such as reducing meals, cutting food quality, or selling assets. By endline, reliance on these harmful strategies had decreased, with more households turning to positive mechanisms, including savings, moderate expense reduction, or formal support through cash-for-work and vocational programmes. Nonetheless, informal coping mechanisms—particularly borrowing and small asset sales—remained common, especially among households that received only single-sector assistance. Evidence shows that households benefitting from bundled support were twice as likely to report stable income generation and greater confidence in managing shocks.

Confidence in households' ability to cope improved markedly, rising from 27% at baseline to 63% at endline. By the end of the programme, 49.7% of beneficiaries reported medium to high confidence in managing future shocks, though only 35.4% reported using savings for productive investments.

Gender differences were observed, though they varied by district and context. Men generally reported slightly higher confidence levels, while women more frequently adopted moderate coping strategies such as reducing expenses or food portions. In some districts, such as Lawder, women reported confidence levels equal to or higher than men.

In summary, the stability dimension showed measurable progress across the programme period. Households became less exposed to severe shocks, reduced their reliance on harmful coping strategies, and expressed stronger confidence in their ability to recover and adapt. While gender differences persisted, they were context-dependent, and overall trends point toward increasing resilience across surveyed communities

Access to Essential Services

The ERRY III Joint Programme significantly improved access to essential services for targeted households and communities by constructing and rehabilitating critical community infrastructure. These community-based assets included rural roads, health facilities, water harvesting schemes, wells, irrigation blocks, schools, agricultural facilities, and other forms of social infrastructure.

In total, **569 community-based assets** were established or rehabilitated through various programme components: 313 under the Food for Assets/Training (FFA/FFT) intervention, 41 through Cash for Work (CfW), 198 under Local Governance and Social Cohesion initiatives, and 17 through the AVC component. Additionally, 210 public service facilities and productive systems were equipped with solar power

systems, enhancing their ability to deliver more reliable and accessible services to both men and women in targeted communities.

Over 343,000 people in targeted communities benefited from assets created or rehabilitated under the programme. This includes 143,000 individuals benefitting the community assets rehabilitated through Food for Assets (FFA) and Cash-for-Work (CfW) activities, 6,344 farmers through the Agriculture Value Chain component, and 194,000 people through the Local Governance & Social Cohesion component.

In addition, the programme improved access to uninterrupted solar and clean energy by equipping 179 facilities—including public service institutions—with solar systems, thereby strengthening their capacity to deliver quality basic services. Support was also extended to 36 women-led dairy centers and agro-processing groups. Over 41,779 households—representing 292,459 individuals (51% women)—benefited from improved access to renewable energy solutions.

As shown in the chart below, community priorities for energy access were highest in the education sector, followed by health, with 108 health units and 56 schools receiving solar systems. Vocational training centers, local administration offices, and water services each

The selection and prioritization of these assets followed a participatory process, led by supported community committees (SDCs and VCCs) and guided by Community Resilience Plans. This approach ensured that the assets addressed locally identified needs and contributed directly to community priorities.

The rehabilitated and newly constructed assets have improved access to markets, water sources, education, health services, and other key basic services. Final evaluation findings indicate that the share of communities with sufficient access to a basic bundle of critical services—defined as at least 50% of households accessing five or more key services—increased from 49% at baseline to 85% at endline.

This progress reflects a substantial expansion of resilience-supporting infrastructure and public service coverage in the targeted areas, contributing to improved well-being and greater community resilience.

Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities

The programme supported the creation of 8,800 job opportunities through the various interventions as detailed below.

3,000 microbusinesses (38% women) were established through grants and entrepreneurship training. In addition, over 560 women were empowered through technical training, start-up kits, and grants under the FFT intervention to launch their own income-generating businesses.

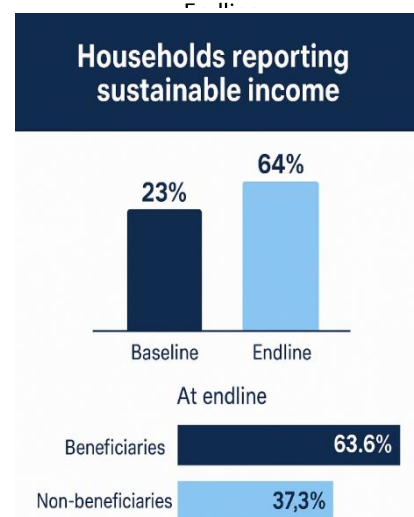
Follow-up monitoring confirmed that 72% of grant recipients sustained operational businesses within just three months, reflecting strong potential for long-term economic resilience.

Skills development and apprenticeship programmes trained and graduated 1,528 individuals (44% women), each receiving a toolkit to support employment. Follow-up support, including further training and grants, enabled 65% of graduates to engage in income-generating activities within three months.

Under the Agriculture Value Chain, a total of 3,539 women-headed households received livestock and dairy production packages, including animal feed, training in good husbandry practices, and dairy-processing inputs, to enhance the quality, safety, and hygiene of milk and dairy products. Furthermore, 470 women's groups were supported with agro-processing equipment and training on processing, packaging, storage, transportation, and marketing of agricultural products.

According to the final evaluation, among the women-headed households receiving livestock and dairy support packages, 68% reported new income streams within three months.

Households Reporting Sustainable Income Comparison of Baseline and Endline



3.2 Progress of Implementation towards Intermediate outcomes and Outputs

Intermediate outcome 1:

Increased local institutional resilience management and community social cohesion in crisis-affected communities.

The joint programme achieved visible results by improving the capacity of local institutions for resilience building and social cohesion in targeted communities. The targeted community-based institutions improved their ability to plan, coordinate, and carry out community initiatives that bolster social cohesion and community resilience.

Many community initiatives pertaining to roads, water, education, and health have been implemented. Fifty communities successfully operationalized their Community Resilience Plans (CRPs) to implement initiatives at the village and sub-district levels. These efforts have led to improved access to clean water, quality education, better healthcare services, and markets for targeted community members.

The programme also provided capacity building for community representatives strengthening their ability to facilitate conflict resolution within their communities through mediation and dialogue. These efforts have contributed to the successful implementation of locally driven conflict resolution interventions.

Summary of key achievements under intermediate outcome 1 and outputs 1.1 & 1.2:

- **326 Village Cooperative Councils (VCCs)** were formed and activated, comprising **3,129 members** (including **1,563 women**), all trained in community resilience planning.
- **50 Sub-District Development Committees (SDCs)** were established and activated, with **717 members (330 women)** trained in resilience planning, budgeting, and implementing self-help initiatives.
- **50 gender-sensitive Community Resilience Plans (CRPs)** were developed.
- Two **capacity-building workshops** were conducted with PUNOs and their implementing partners to review CRPs, share key findings, and present community priorities.
- **198 gender-responsive compact initiatives and subdistrict projects** identified in the CRPs were supported by the programme, benefiting **194,038 people (95,359 women)** with improved access to basic services such as education, water, health, and transportation.
- Through active community participation, communities effectively engaged Community Resilience Plans (CRPs) to implement **432 gender-responsive self-help initiatives**.
- **346 community mediators (33 women) and 700 SDC members (341 women)** received training in social cohesion, conflict scanning, and community dialogue.
- Trained community mediators developed **45 conflict scans** and facilitated 25 community dialogues through 110 sessions.
- **27 community priorities** for conflict resolution were identified and supported with grants for conflict-resolution interventions.
- **39 academics and local authority representatives** from Taiz, Abyan, Lahj, and Hajjah completed a five-day ToT in conflict management and mediation.
- Two Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) centres in Sana'a and Taiz were rehabilitated.
- **196 participants (69 women)** from community institutions and local authorities in nine targeted districts across Taiz, Abyan, Lahj, and Hajjah completed a two-phase training programme on conflict management and mediation.
- **106 producer groups** received capacity-building training.

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achieved	%
iOc 1: Increased local institutional resilience management and community social cohesion in crisis-	1.1.1. Number of targeted community institutions that implement the Community Resilience Plans (CRP)	0	40 by end of 2024	42	105%
	1.1.2. Number of targeted informal self-help groups that become cooperatives	80 through ERRY II	50 by end of 2024	106	212%

affected communities					
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--

These communities have effectively implemented the priorities outlined in their CRPs, leveraging the financial support provided by the ERRY III programme. This funding has facilitated the execution of initiatives at both village and sub-district levels, aimed at rehabilitating and constructing vital community infrastructure, thereby enhancing the delivery of basic services.

The outcomes of the local governance component provided the foundation for interventions across other programme components. Community resilience plans (CRPs) were developed under this component, serving as the basis for planning activities at the community and subdistrict levels. These plans have helped guide the implementation of various initiatives and interventions.

The project completed the rehabilitation and construction of several community infrastructure across key sectors such as transportation, water supply, healthcare, and education. The successful execution of these initiatives, which were identified and prioritized in the Community Resilience Plans (CRPs), highlights the effectiveness of the targeted community institutions in driving development and addressing local needs.

These community-driven efforts, guided by the CRPs, demonstrate the effectiveness of empowering local communities in addressing their own needs and fostering resilience. By actively engaging in planning and implementation of projects, communities are not only improving their infrastructure but also building their capacity for sustainable development and local resilience management. The programme efforts contribute to the overall objective of fostering community resilience and empowering local communities in Yemen, despite the challenging circumstances posed by the ongoing conflict.

In parallel, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has been actively engaged in strengthening the capacities of informal self-help and producer groups. To maximize the impact of interventions under the ERRY III Joint Programme, it has been essential to foster greater integration, synergy, and complementarity between the initiatives led by the ILO and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Initially, FAO was responsible for establishing producer groups along selected agricultural value chains and providing technical support, including infrastructure development and equipment provision. Building on this foundation, the ILO conducted a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) and developed a tailored capacity-building strategy focused on small business management and entrepreneurship. The Improve Your Business (IYB) training package was selected instead of the COOPs package, based on an assessment of the producing groups' immediate needs and the contextual challenges associated with establishing cooperative structures.

Following the formation of producer groups and the completion of the TNA, the ILO delivered customized training and coaching sessions to 106 participants all of whom are women from six FAO-supported producer groups/centres (4 in Lahj -Tuban and 1 in Taiz – Al-Ma'afer and one in Hajjah – Najrah). These sessions, based on the ILO's "Improve Your Business (IYB)" methodology, aimed to

On-job Training sessions

Key outcomes observed include:

- [illegible]

business structures and job Shaghdirah

labeling the products

- On the production side, there is a need to strengthen the milk supply chain by supporting local farmers with better feed—especially during dry seasons—and by establishing partnerships with external milk suppliers.

- In terms of administration and marketing, further training is needed in cost calculation and inventory control. Legal registration of the centres is also a priority to enable formal operations and market access. Additionally, documenting business assets is essential for sound financial planning and investment readiness.



- To support these improvements, timely and coordinated support from stakeholders is critical. Prompt delivery of financial and logistical assistance following training interventions will empower participants to apply their learning effectively.

Overall, these efforts contribute meaningfully to the broader goal of strengthening community resilience and empowering local populations in Yemen, even amid the ongoing challenges posed by conflict and instability.

Output 1.1:

Improved the capacity of community structures and local institutions to strengthen the resilience of the community.

The key objective of interventions under this output is to promote bottom-up governance at the lowest community structure, through enabling affected communities to participatorily identify their priorities and enable them to better prepare for future shocks and stresses.

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achieved	%
Output 1.1: Improved the capacity of community structures and local institutions to strengthen the resilience of the community	1.1.1.1 Number of people who increased their knowledge on Community Resilience Plans (CRP) planning, gender and local conflicts and CRP outcomes (disaggregated by woman/man), with support of the intervention	0	200	717	359%
	1.1.1.2 Number of Community Resilience Plans (CRP) developed at sub-district level, with support of the intervention	0	40	50	125%

1.1.1.3 Number of infrastructure facilities built or rehabilitated in the communities with support of the intervention (disaggregated by: built/rehabilitated)	0	140 ¹⁶	198	141%
--	---	-------------------	------------	-------------

This output is a bottom-up approach that starts at the village level and moves to the sub-district. It contributed to bridging the gap between those levels through participatory planning, community and resource mobilization and social accountability to achieve an institutional development through block grants to enhance and rehabilitate the community infrastructure and delivery of services in key sectors like health, education, water & sanitation, and roads. This was made possible with financial and technical support by the UNDP and SFD teams and remarkable contribution and ownership by the target communities. Notably, the project has made significant achievements in fostering the concepts of participatory planning and mobilization of resources to strengthen resilience at the community level.

Community-led initiatives are successfully prioritized to improve access to public services and provide space for humanitarian and development partners to scale up small-scale rehabilitation and recovery efforts. Financial grants were provided, resulting in 198 small-scale projects implemented (118 & 53 at village and sub-district levels respectively), and 27 conflicts resolved at small-scale interventions. The projects aimed at enhancing the service delivery, considering the weakness of local structures caused by the protracted conflict. The completion of these initiatives in the village and subdistrict levels projects showcases the communities' dedication and commitment to improving their own circumstances.

Table 1: Completed and achieved community infrastructure rehabilitation / construction:

Level of implementation	Total Target	Achievements	Percentage
Village level initiatives	75	118	156%
Subdistrict level projects	40	53	132%
Conflict resolution initiatives	25	27	112%
Total	140	198	

The supported community projects at the village level exceeded the target due to the increase of the targeted villages and large participation for local communities.

For enhancing basic service delivery and improving access for villagers, 198 community-prioritized initiatives from the community resilience plans across various sectors have been successfully completed.

Community and Resource Mobilizations and Institutional Development.

To better define and meet the needs of target communities, 326 Village Cooperative Councils (VCCs) of 3,129 members (50% women) were reactivated. The sub-district development committees (SDCs) which consist of at least five VCC members were established/reactivated at the sub-district level – a total of 50 SDCs with 717 members (330 women) were trained on needs assessment, plans development, and

¹⁶ The combined overall target is 140, which includes 115 projects through the Local Governance component and 25 projects through the Social Cohesion component.

community mobilization for seven days by the Social Fund for Development (SFD) technical teams. This resulted in 50 plans developed (CRPs) to enhance the resilience of communities, exceeding the project target by 25%. Having similar roles, both VCCs & SDCs identified and prioritized the needs of their communities, strengthened community engagement, mobilization of resources, and institutional development.

Women actively participated in the training programme and were able to address their problems and needs incorporating them in the plans.

The core focus of the capacity building interventions has been to enhance the capabilities of both communities and local authorities in preparing resilience plans, mobilizing resources, and implementing self-help initiatives. Members from local authorities actively participated in the process of SDCs establishment and CRP development.

During 2022 and 2023, SDCs members developed 50 CRPs in 50 targeted subdistricts and centres exceeding the initial target by 10 plans. The CRPs include the community needs assessment for the social services, infrastructures, resource mapping, livelihood, income/expenditure mapping, market analysis, stakeholder's analysis, problem prioritization and solution identification.



Identification of needed projects through Resilience Plans in Hajjah, Ash-Shaghadira

The CRPs were designed with a comprehensive and participatory approach that ensured the inclusion of key thematic areas such as food security, water security, education, health, and livelihood. In addition, the plans took into consideration the needs and intervention areas identified by (PUNOs), fostering greater alignment and synergy across various components of the ERRY III Joint Programme.

Community resilience plans serve as a crucial foundation for interventions and act as a tool for advocacy, mobilization, and community engagement. By supporting the development of community resilience plans, the ERRY III joint programme has helped to build the capacity of communities to effectively identify priority areas and address their needs which have been prioritized in a participatory approach and supported by grant provision for rehabilitating infrastructure facilities and deliver basic services.

A gender-sensitive approach was integrated throughout the planning process. The active engagement of women representatives was essential in ensuring that their specific needs, challenges, and priorities were incorporated into the CRPs. Women played a crucial role in decision-making processes to address their specific concerns and priorities within the CRPs. These plans were developed with a gender-sensitive approach, recognizing that women are often the most vulnerable group and require special attention.

The increase in the number of CRPs was a response to the request from local authorities to involve more subdistricts, aiming to maintain close-knit social relations within the communities. Additionally, community members expressed their desire for equal representation at the village level within the targeted subdistricts. As a result, the number of members in the Sub District Committees (SDCs) also increased as well as the number of targeted community infrastructure and basic services increased. This

expansion allowed for broader participation and representation within the CRP planning process. The increased number of SDC members contributed to the dissemination of knowledge regarding CRPs and their planning procedures within the communities.

Recognizing the significance of Community Resilience Plans (CRPs) as the cornerstone of all interventions by PUNOs and their Implementing Partners, UNDP and its partner, the Social Fund for Development (SFD), organized two workshops. A total of 58 participants from PUNOs, IPs, Local Authorities (LAs), and SDCs attended and actively participated in these workshops.

The two workshops were conducted in both regions to ensure broad participation and engagement. The first workshop took place in Aden and brought together representatives from Local Authorities, Implementing Partners, and community representatives from targeted districts in Lahj, Taiz, and Abyan. The second workshop was held in Hajjah and included participants from LAs, IPs, and community representatives from targeted districts in Hajjah, Hudaydah, and Mahweet.

These workshops specifically focused on the Community Resilience Plan framework and the outcomes it seeks to achieve. The primary objective of the workshops was to present the developed Community Resilience Plans (CRPs) and share their key results with all stakeholders engaged in the ERRY III joint programme including PUNOs, IPs, local authorities, and communities.

Prior to the workshops, preparatory meetings were held between community representatives, LA members, and SFD consultants. These meetings were facilitated by the Planning Officer from UNDP and SFD. The discussions in these meetings centered around the workshop agenda, facilitation of workshop discussions, presentation of CRP samples, and the designation of roles and responsibilities among the district teams.

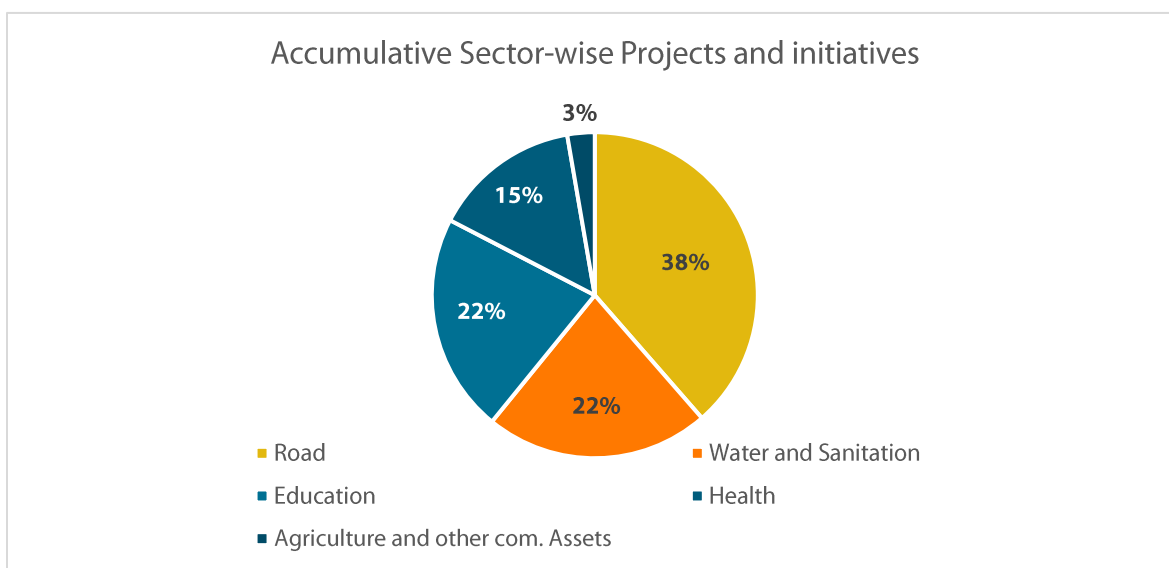
Based on the needs and priorities identified in the developed Community Resilience Plans (CRPs), a total of 198 initiatives and projects were supported at both the subdistrict and village levels. Additionally, 432 self-help initiatives were implemented by the Village Cooperation Councils (VCCs) in the targeted districts.

During the initial stage of community mobilization and capacity building, the communities were engaged through their representatives from VCCs to implement self-help initiatives that would strengthen the communities' self-reliance and foster a sense of ownership. By 2023, a significant achievement was made, with a total of 432 self-help initiatives successfully implemented at the village level, far exceeding the target of 131 for the year.

Supported community projects.

The community played a crucial role in planning and identifying their needs, which greatly enhanced their ownership of implemented interventions. Within the LG and SC component, the programme has provided support for the rehabilitation/construction of 198 community infrastructure initiatives that have been identified and prioritized in the CRPs. The community infrastructure initiatives address the communities' critical needs across various key sectors including road, water & sanitation, health, and education.

The below graph illustrates the distribution of projects and initiatives across these sectors, highlighting that the largest share is in the Road sector (38%), followed by Water and Sanitation (22%), Education (22%), Health (15%), and Agriculture and other community assets (3%).



Based on self-identified priorities, the road sector emerged as a key area of focus, with the project supporting 72 interventions in road pavement, predominantly at the village level. Due to the high costs and serious challenges associated with transportation—challenges that in some cases tragically resulted in the loss of lives, such as delays in accessing emergency medical care or the inability to transport essential goods—communities, in consultation with local authorities, prioritized road improvements. As a result, 38% of the interventions were allocated to road pavement. The mountainous districts of Bani Al-Awam, Najrah, Ash-Shaghadirah, Al-Maqatirah, and Al-Tawilah, characterized by their rough and often impassable rural roads, were among the main target areas of these road initiatives.

Through the road interventions, more than 140 villages have benefited from improved infrastructure, supporting approximately 50,700 individuals, with nearly half of them being women.

Following the road sector, the education and water and sanitation sectors were identified as important community needs, with 40 and 41 interventions, respectively, representing 22% of the community needs. Health sector initiatives followed closely, with 20 interventions primarily at the sub-district level, addressing 15% of the community's needs.

Analytical Insights and highlights of the accumulative achievements on community priorities implementation:

Rehabilitation of community assets and infrastructure is crucial for restoring vital rural services. These assets, including roads, water networks, markets, classrooms, health facilities, and irrigation canal systems, serve the essential needs of vulnerable local communities.

By end of ERRY III, 198 initiatives were completed, including 27 related conflict resolutions.

The implemented initiatives have significantly impacted the targeted communities across various sectors as detailed below.

- **Roads:**

The global World Bank Flagship Survey identifies roads as one of the most effective mechanisms for making a significant impact across diverse community contexts. This concept is reflected in the CRPs, which prioritized roads as public assets, reducing the communities' burden of transpiration and cost. The roads link isolated communities and central communities. Roads act as vital connectors in regions where impoverished populations reside, linking remote rural areas to the outside world and facilitating interactions between small farmers and traders.

The Road sector had the largest share in the number of interventions (72) at the societal level (villages and sub-districts) represented by constructing and paving the rural roads. The mountainous nature of rural areas and long distances to markets in the district centre, where most essential services exist, are key reasons for road paving and construction as a top priority of the target community. In the districts of Najrah, Ash-Shaghdirah, Bani Al-Awam and Al-Maqtirah people harnessed a lot of resources to improve road conditions, easing the movement of passers-by and shoppers, who suffered the poor road conditions, especially during rainy seasons.

Table 2: Roads sector interventions in the village, and subdistrict levels:

Governorate	District	No. of interventions	Road interventions in meter	
Hajjah	Bani Al-Awam	17	2,570	65 m3 Retaining wall (X1)
	Najrah	17	1,330	227 m3 Retaining wall
	Ash-Shaghdirah	12	622	300 m3 Retaining wall (X2)
Ta'iz	Al Ma'afer	4	830	
Lahj	Al-Meqatira	10	2,000	270 m3 Retaining wall (X1)
	Tuban	0		
	Al-Medharibah	2	390	
Abyan	Lawder	0		
	Ahwar	0		
Mahweet	At-Tawilah	10	2,946	
Total		72		

Road sector interventions account for 38% of all interventions, a high percentage attributed to the availability of road paving materials, the presence of skilled and unskilled labourers within communities, and the relative ease with which communities can provide in-kind contributions for road projects.

Hajjah has been prioritized for road interventions due to its three



Road pavement in Ash-Shaghdirah, Hajjah Governorate



Pavement of the Women Market in Ahwar district.



Road pavement in Al-Maqatirah, Lahj Governorate

mountainous districts. Al-Mahweet and Lahj follow, each with two mountainous districts, where community members, especially women, face significant challenges in accessing essential services such as healthcare and markets. To address these challenges, over 10,000 meters of rural roads have been paved. The covered area expanded from 30,000 m². Additionally, more than 1400 m³ of road protection retaining walls have been constructed. These improvements have benefited over 145 villages in 22 sub-districts, encompassing more than 7,000 households and approximately 60,000 individuals. The enhanced road infrastructure facilitates transportation and connectivity in rural areas, enabling smoother movement of people, goods, and services.

• **Water and Sanitation:**

Access to water ranks second in the number of interventions (48), representing 22% of the implemented priorities, at the societal level (villages and sub-districts). It has been so challenging for people in rural and urban areas because of fuel skyrocketing prices, the deterioration and obsolescence of water pumps and networks, and the inability of water project departments to provide necessary expenses to pump water and/or replace fuel-powered water pumps with solar-powered ones, which deprived many vulnerable families of access to water.

The project achieved tangible impact that was maximized through the integrative and synergistic work between the components of the project. The solar component, for example, supported many water projects with solar panels, whereas the internal network was installed and expanded under the local governance and social cohesion activities, resulting in more families having access to water supplies. This suggests a strong emphasis on addressing water-related challenges and improving access to clean and safe water sources for vulnerable communities

Table 3: Water and sanitations sector interventions in the village, subdistrict and district levels:

Governorate	District	No. of interventions	Constructed/ Rehabilitated water reservoirs	Solar pumping/ system		Water network	Sewage network
				installation	Solar capacity	Length of Water network	
Hodeidah	Bajil	3	0	2	9 kw	3000	
Hajjah	Bani Al-Awam	1	2 with capacity 120 m3				
	Najrah	1	1 with capacity 25 m3				
	Ash-Shaghdirah	4		1	24 kw	15000	
Ta'iz	Al Ma'afer	5	1 with capacity 50 m3	1	13 kw	4000	
Lahj	AlMekatira	5	1	1	9 kw	4100	
	Tuban	6	2 with capacity 30 m3			2750	
	AlMedarebah	5	2 with capacity 100 m3	12	33 kw	1000	
Abyan	Lawder	4	2 with capacity 175 m3	1	24 kw	1650	
	Ahwar	5	2 with capacity 120 m3	2	20 kw	1500	
Mahweet	At-Tawilah	5	1	2		1000	1
Total		48					

Water-related interventions have primarily focused on improving the provision and supply of drinking water. This includes the installation and rehabilitation of a round 32,000 meters of water piping grids. Sixteen water reservoirs with a total capacity of 520m³ and thirteen solar systems with a capacity of 150kw for water pumps were installed, benefiting more than 65,000 individuals. Additionally, 200 water metering systems were implemented, benefiting over 300 households. These initiatives have alleviated the burden on women and children from more than 120 villages across 22 subdistricts, who previously had to travel long distances to fetch water. They have also improved access to clean water, leading to better hygiene practices and overall health.

An example of a supported water-related project is the one in Sinah subdistrict, Al-Ma'afer district, Taiz. The programme provided support for the construction of a water tank and the installation of a large solar-powered pumping system. This substantial intervention improved water access for 3,500 households and significantly reduced operating costs, saving approximately USD 4,000 per month in fuel expenses. The project is managed by the established district cooperative council and has received high appreciation from all stakeholders.



Water Tank Construction in Al-Ma'afer district.

The priority given to water-related interventions varied across the governorates. Lahj and Hajjah placed the highest priority, followed by Al-Mahwit and

then Taiz. Because of the mountainous nature of the targeted districts in Hajjah, Al-Mahwit, and Lahj (Almaqatirah), people suffered from water shortages. In other locations, the reason for the water shortage was the deterioration of the public delivery system and the higher cost of fuel.

- **Education:**

The education sector ranked third in the number of interventions (42), accounting for 22% of all interventions, at the societal level (villages and sub-districts). Interventions focused on building additional classrooms to reduce student overcrowding and pressure on education services due to population density and high displacement rates. They focused also on developing appropriate educational environments by rehabilitating bathrooms, sewage networks, water reservoirs, and furnishing classrooms, especially in girls' schools, to protect their privacy and dignity and encourage more enrollment of girls. Communities' adoption of these initiatives and mobilizing resources eased the implementation of these activities.

Education prioritized in the governorates of Hajjah, Hudaydah, Taiz, and Lahj. These interventions address the acute shortage of schools and facilities, particularly in rural areas. The programme allocates resources to tackle these specific challenges and improve access to education in these regions.

Table 4: Education sector interventions in the village, and subdistrict levels:

Governorate	District	No. of Interventions	Constructed/ rehabilitated classrooms	Rehabilitated water reservoirs
Hodeidah	Bajil	7	15	
Hajjah	Bani Al-Awam	0	0	
	Najrah	3	0	1 water reservoir 21 m3 and 2 retaining wall 163 m3
	Ash-Shaghdirah	5	11	1 water reservoir 21 m3 and 1 retaining wall 35 m3
Ta'iz	Al Ma'afer	9	13	3 Rehabilitated latrines
Lahj	AlMekatira	4	5	1 water reservoir 27 m3 and 1 school fence
	Tuban	1	2	
	Al-Medharibah	3	6	1 school fence
Abyan	Lawder	7	11	1 school fence and 2 Rehabilitated latrines
	Ahwar	3	4	1 school fence
Mahweet	At-Tawilah	1	4	
Total		42	71	

Key efforts include the rehabilitation of schools and the construction of additional classrooms. A total of 71 classrooms had been constructed or rehabilitated, 20 of which were furnished. These initiatives have benefited over 3500 school students, both girls and boys. Additionally, 200 cubic meters of protective retaining walls were built alongside school construction; three water tanks with a capacity of

69 cubic meters were installed for rainwater harvesting, and four schools were protected by building fences.

- **Health:**

Health interventions rank fourth with 31 interventions among the priorities, 15% of the implemented priorities, at the sub-district level. They came in response to facilitating community access to health services, reducing the burden of movement on citizens to faraway health utilities.

The lower percentage in this sector can be attributed to the high costs associated with healthcare infrastructure facilities, which often require shared services among multiple villages and specialized staff to operate effectively.

Table 5: Health sector interventions in the village, and subdistrict levels:

Governorate	District	No. of Interventions	Health Facilities constructed / rehabilitated	Notes
Hodeidah	Bajil	3	2	Building 1 emergency delivery unit, equipping and furnishing it and building 1 mini health unit,
Hajjah	Bani Al-Awam	5	2	Building and extension two health unit and equipping and furnishing them
	Najrah	7	3	Building and completing construction of 3 health unit, equipping and furnishing it
	Ash-Shaghdurah	4	2	Building 2 health unit and equipping and furnishing it
Ta'iz	Al Ma'afer	3	1	Building 1 mini health unit, furnishing another and building fence for third health unit
Lahj	Al-Meqatira	5	2	Building 2 health units, building fence for another
	Tuban	1	1	Building 1 health unit
	Al-Medarebah	0	0	Extension section for febrile treatment in the district level and the rest are expanding and rehabilitation for health centres in SD.
Abyan	Lawder	1	1	Building one health unit
	Ahwar	2	2	Rehabilitating 2 health units (one is mini health unit)
Mahweet	At-Tawilah	0	0	
Total		31	14	11 health unit, 3 mini health unit

Fourteen subdistrict health units and three village-level health units have been constructed or rehabilitated, significantly improving healthcare services for over 47,000 individuals. Some of these units had partially completed construction using public funds, but the outbreak of the 2015 war halted progress due to budget shortages. UNDP provided critical support to complete these projects, enabling the establishment of one emergency delivery center, the fencing of two health units, and the construction of two additional mini-health units at the village level.

These initiatives have been instrumental in enhancing healthcare accessibility and service delivery in the targeted areas.

The establishment of the Emergency Delivery Center is particularly noteworthy as it is expected to benefit approximately 400 women by providing critical support and care during childbirth. This will ultimately lead to safer deliveries and contribute to reducing maternal and infant mortality rates. The provision of these essential healthcare services is a significant step towards improving the overall well-being of the communities affected by the crisis.



Building Health unit - Kalat Humaid SD, Ash-Shaghdirah

- **Agriculture and other community infrastructure:**

Agriculture-related interventions have the lowest number, with two projects: one to rehabilitate the canal used for rain flash flood distribution between farms during the rainy season, and another involving the installation of gabions to protect farms houses from flash floods.

The programme's support for rehabilitating the irrigation canal in Bayt Eyad subdistrict, Tuban district, Lahj, played a key role in resolving a long-standing conflict between the community and farmers. The dispute had arisen after flash floods destroyed the canal gates and walls, coupled with years of poor maintenance and blockages. As a result, floods threatened homes and submerged the local cemetery. In response, villagers redirected the water to farmland, triggering tensions with farmers. Community mediators, including two women, facilitated multiple dialogue sessions to resolve the dispute. With programme support, the canal was rehabilitated, benefiting 460 farmers and irrigating approximately 100 acres of farmland.



Rehabilitation of Irrigation Canal no. 16,
Bait Eyad Center, Tuban



Rehabilitation of Irrigation Canal no.
16, Bait Eyad Center, Tuban

The intervention restored the normal redistribution of floodwater to beneficiary farms, preventing the sweeping away and erosion of agricultural land, as had occurred during the previous rainy season before the canal's rehabilitation.

Output 1.2:

Communities are equipped with gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate conflict resolution tools.

As part of the programme design, activities under this output are linked with the outcomes of the CRPs development and implementing the community needs priorities to be implemented in synergy wise. UNDP and its implementing partner SFD, put a lot of efforts into expediting the activities' implementation. These activities included building the capacity of community representatives to support their communities in resolving conflicts through mediation, community dialogue, conducting conflict scans, and implementing targeted conflict resolution interventions.

Result Chain	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Achieved	%
Output 1.2: Communities are equipped with gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate conflict resolution tools	1.1.2.1 Number of community representatives who increase their knowledge on social cohesion, conflict mitigation and resolution (disaggregated by woman/man), with support of the intervention	120	37	346	288 %
	1.1.2.2 Number of people engaged in the Community Dialogues for conflict resolution in the targeted communities (disaggregated by women/men), with support of the intervention	500	50	748	150%
	1.1.2.3. Number of people from the cooperatives certified on Think Coops, Start Coops, and My Coops to improve their business (disaggregated by: women/men; active cooperatives/inactive cooperatives/informal self-help groups), with support of the intervention	30	30	30¹⁷	100%

Under this output, 346 community mediators (including 33 women) and 700 members of SDC (341 women) participated in a five-day training on conflict resolution, mediation, conflict scanning, and community dialogue. The training aimed to strengthen their capacity to support communities in resolving disputes through mediation, dialogue, and the implementation of conflict resolution interventions. The experienced mediators were selected in consultation with communities and local authorities.

¹⁷ Based on the needs of agricultural producer groups, SIYB trainers were developed as an alternative to cooperatives (COOPs).

In a collaborative manner, following their selection and training in conflict resolution and mediation, community mediators and SDCs representatives jointly developed conflict scans analyzing disputes related to local services and resources. Together, they successfully developed 45 conflict scans for 45 subdistricts and centers.

These conflict scans thoroughly examined and identified existing conflicts, providing background information on the causes of conflicts, relevant actors involved, the dynamics of conflicts, driving factors, geographical scope, and socio-economic impact. Additionally, they explored the traditional mechanisms used to resolve these conflicts and how communities have adapted and coped with the impacts and results of these conflicts.



A group of community mediators trained on conflict resolution, Lahj governorate.

This activity served as a platform for community mediators, SDC community representatives, and LA members to come together, engage in discussions, and learn how to promote social cohesion. It also facilitated the analysis of local conflicts pertaining to services and resources, ultimately empowering the culture of peacebuilding, and fostering a sense of ownership over conflicts.

As a result of the capacity-building efforts, community members have shown a willingness to volunteer in addressing community issues, particularly those pertaining to community assets and service delivery.

25 community dialogues have been conducted. These Community Dialogues aimed at resolving conflicts in targeted communities. These dialogues took place in specific subdistricts and centres and were facilitated by community mediators with the support of SDC members and consultants. These activities brought the total of 748 individuals (190 women) participated in the total of 110 sessions. Women have actively participated in these community mobilization efforts, with 18 separate sessions held in subdistricts and centers.

It is important to note that these sessions resulted in consensus-based conflict resolutions. 30 conflicts were successfully resolved by mediators and community members as self-efforts.

As a result of CRPs and conflict scans, community dialogues were conducted in 2023 and 2024. This helped implement twenty-seven resolved conflict interventions.

To equip communities with gender-sensitive and appropriate conflict resolution tools, implementation focused on building the capacity of representatives from academia, think-tanks, and local authorities in the governorates of Taiz, Lahj, Abyan and Hajjah. A five-day TOT was conducted for 39 participants (including 10 women), comprising 32 academics and 7 local authority representatives. The TOT targeted both the southern region and Hajjah in the north. Following the training, these trainers conducted two rounds of capacity building for community institution representatives in the target districts: the first round consisting of three days and the second of two days. In total, 196 participants (69 women) benefited from these sessions.



Two Technical and Vocational Education Training TVET centers have been rehabilitated in Sana'a and Taiz. These TVET centers will play a key role in supporting community institutions, enhancing their capacity to contribute to conflict resolution initiatives. The interventions aim to strengthen government training centers through the renovation of two TVET facilities. This support will foster stronger connections between academic institutions and TVET centers, enabling them to provide more holistic assistance, including theoretical training within TVET facilities. Additionally, the support includes practical training, with supervision and mentoring provided by the academic and legal affairs departments at the district level.

The programme also supported the rehabilitation of the Orphan Technical Institution's halls, benefiting 282 students, including 17 females, 6 students with disabilities, and 36 internally displaced persons (IDPs). The renovations include the upgrading of training halls, bathrooms, and lab rooms, all aimed at improving the educational environment for both boys and girls.

After the collaborative efforts of community mediators and members, the ERRY project has allocated grants to support the outcomes of community dialogues for conflict resolution, particularly those addressing community assets and service issues. Based on the community dialogues, twenty-seven conflict resolution interventions have been identified and prioritized. These projects have been implemented in different sectors including Education, Health, Road, Water, and Agriculture. The challenges and conflicts in society are influenced by the nature and difficulties of rural life. The priority for conflict resolution lies in the water sector, followed by road and health sectors.



Rehabilitation of the Orphan Technical Industrial Institution halls

Out of the twenty-seven identified conflict resolution interventions, eighteen have been completed implementation by 2024 and 9 by the 1st quarter 2025. These interventions are supported through the ERRY Social Cohesion grants and are implemented during the year 2024 and the first quarter of 2025, except for three interventions that started implementation by the end of 2023 and were completed by 2024.

ERRY III support to implement infrastructure facilities based on community priorities at the village and subdistrict levels demonstrate the programme's commitment to enhancing local governance, social cohesion, and community resilience within the targeted areas. Targeted communities have been involved in the decision-making and implementation processes to ensure that projects and activities effectively meet the needs of the communities and contribute to their overall development and resilience.

Overall, ERRY III has accomplished great results in service delivery improvement in key vital sectors like health, water, education, and road, reaching around 194,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries. The investment of time, training and resources would develop the governance capacity of the VCCs, SDCs, and local structures and maximize the impact of the grant/ financial support in enhancing rural livelihoods and resilience to shocks, noting that the inclusive resilience planning process increased transparency in decision-making and could potentially enhance the participation of the whole community.

The fact that it is a precondition in the ERRY programme to involve women in VCCs, SDCs, and conflict resolution actions has opened opportunities for women to acquire diverse roles. Women having a role in the committees took on the analysis of needs and functioned as planners, resource mobilizers, raising awareness and community mobilizers, workers in initiatives, and facilitators of conflict resolution actions.

Supporting community services projects through a conflict-sensitive approach was found to be a promising approach for building a replicable bottom-up peace-building process. In addition, social cohesion contributes to rebuilding social capital and provides a fundamental building block for sustainable and resilient livelihoods. This is even more important in situations of conflict where social capital is continually being eroded. ERRY programme's contribution to social cohesion was through

direct interventions of the Insider Mediators, Community Dialogues, and community projects supported by small grants.

Under output 1.2, the International Labor Organization (ILO) has supported building the capacity of FAO-established producer groups or self-help groups. The ILO refined its approach to prioritize capacity-building activities focused on enhancing small business management skills. Recognizing that these producer groups were in their early stages, the ILO shifted from the COOP packages to providing business mentorship and coaching. The original training through ILO's "Our.COOP" tools/packages, namely Think.Coop, Start.Coop, and My.Coop, was found to be less relevant to their immediate needs.

Capacity-building training and handholding support, including coaching and mentoring, are being provided to 106 women in FAO-established producer groups or self-help groups in three target governorates (Lahj, Taiz and Hajjah). This aims to enhance their business management skills using the "Improve Your Business" module.

As a result of training and mentoring sessions provided to producing groups. They introduced new products tailored to market demand and adopted modern marketing strategies including social media promotion and local advertising. Pricing strategies were refined based on cost analysis, and new distribution channels were established, reaching markets beyond their immediate communities.

The producing groups implemented robust record-keeping systems for the first time. They began tracking sales, expenses, and profits using structured accounting tools, which enabled better decision-making and transparency. Business planning also improved, with the development of quarterly and annual plans that addressed sales targets, cost control, and risk management.



On the organizational level, the women established clear roles and responsibilities, introduced attendance and incentive systems, and improved workplace safety and efficiency. These changes led to increased productivity, stronger team cohesion, and a more professional work environment.

Importantly, steps were taken toward formalizing the businesses. Some groups such as Dar Almanasrah and Almekhshaba obtained official stamps and began the process of legal registration, positioning them for future growth and sustainability.

In summary, the programme not only equipped the women with essential business skills but also empowered them to take ownership of their enterprises, improve livelihoods, and contribute positively to their communities.



Intermediate outcome 2:

Broadened access of vulnerable population to sources of energy and job opportunities in the renewable energy sector

The renewable energy interventions contributed to promoting renewable energy adoption, improving access to clean energy solutions, and empowering individuals and communities through capacity building and income generation opportunities. The ERRY III Joint Programme has provided uninterrupted clean energy to various public service facilities such as schools, health centres, local administration offices, and productive assets. Capacity building training has been conducted for duty bearers responsible for operating and maintaining the provided solar systems. Additionally, the programme has supported income generation opportunities by equipping vulnerable individuals with essential skills and toolkits.

Summary of the key achievements under Intermediate Outcome 2 and Outputs 2.1 & 2.2:

- **179 public service facilities** were equipped with solar energy systems, enhancing their capacity to deliver improved basic services. In addition, **36 dairy centers, agro-processing groups, and TVET institutes**, were provided with solar systems in synergy with FAO.
- **657 public representatives** received training on the operation and maintenance of installed solar systems to ensure their long-term sustainability.
- **A hybrid mini-grid system** was established in Ash-Shamaytayn district, providing sustainable and reliable energy access to the targeted community and local market.
- **A water desalination plant** was established and made operational.

- **500 beneficiaries** were trained in business development and life skills in the renewable energy sector. Of these, **160 received financial grants** to launch income-generating and green energy activities.
- **308 apprentices**, specializing in the installation and maintenance of small solar systems, were supported through the apprenticeship programme,
- **128 technicians** completed advanced solar training, focusing on the installation and maintenance of solar-powered water pumping systems.
- **A Solar Online Platform** was developed to map solar energy interventions by all actors across the country.

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achieved	%
iOc2: Broadened access of vulnerable population to sources of energy and job opportunities in the renewable energy sector	1.2.1. Number of solar energy systems installed in the communities by technicians from the communities through their micro-enterprises (matching GERF 2.4)	0	100 by end of 2024	130	130%
	1.2.2. Number of targeted entrepreneurs (includes micro-enterprises) working in the solar energy sector disaggregated by women/men (matching GERF 2.6)	0	250 by end of 2024	260	104%
	1.2.3. Number of facilities with access to uninterrupted solar/clean energy (disaggregated by: public facility/household, district, sector and women facilities)	0	140 by end of 2024	179	127%

Under iOc 2, the programme significantly broadened access to sustainable energy and expanded job opportunities in the renewable energy sector for vulnerable communities. At least 130 solar energy systems have been installed in targeted communities by locally trained technicians operating through their own micro-businesses.

The programme also supported the growth of the renewable energy market by enabling 260 entrepreneurs (micro-enterprise owners), including both women and men, to work in the solar energy sector. In addition, 500 beneficiaries were trained in business development and life skills in the renewable energy field, of whom 160 received financial grants to launch income-generating and green energy activities. To strengthen the sector's technical capacity, 308 apprentices specializing in the installation and maintenance of small solar systems were supported through the apprenticeship programme, while 128 technicians completed advanced solar training focused on the installation and maintenance of solar-powered water pumping systems.

In addition, access to uninterrupted solar/clean energy was provided to 179 facilities, including public institutions, women's facilities, and other critical service units.

These achievements reflect the programme's success in combining energy access with livelihood creation, contributing to both community resilience and local economic growth.

Output 2.1:

Increased opportunities for the communities to access clean and renewable energy solutions.

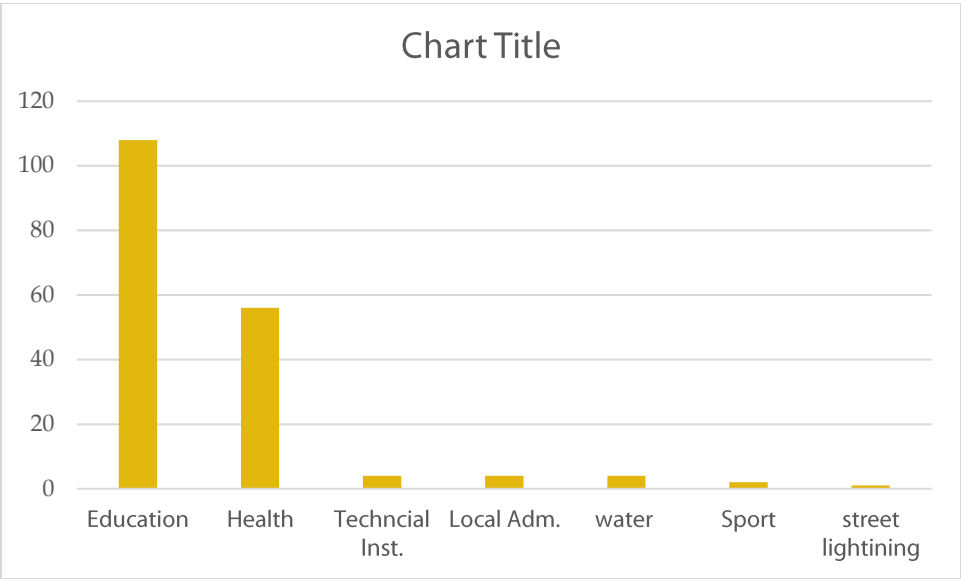
Result Chain	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Achieved	%
Output 2.1: Communities are equipped with gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate conflict resolution tools	1.2.1.1. Number of public facilities and households provided with access to renewable energy solutions (disaggregated by facility, sector, and location, women institutions/services ¹⁸), with support of the intervention	0	140	219	156%
	1.2.1.2. Number of public service representatives who increase their knowledge and skills on operation and maintenance (OM) of solar service provision (disaggregated by women/men), with support of the intervention	0	420	657	156%

The programme has played a significant role in addressing climate change challenges associated with heavy reliance on diesel for essential services, which contributed to increased carbon emissions. By introducing solar systems and providing training on their operation and maintenance, the programme supported public facilities and local initiatives in transitioning to sustainable energy solutions.

Guided by the developed Community Resilience Plans (CRPs) and in coordination with local authorities, 179 facilities were equipped with renewable energy solutions, followed by training to 657 individuals, working for the supported facilities, in the operation and maintenance of the provided solar systems to ensure their sustainability.

As shown in the chart below, community priorities for energy access were highest in the education sector, followed by health, with 108 health units and 56 schools receiving solar systems. Vocational training centers, local administration offices, and water services each received 4 solar systems. To support youth engagement and peacebuilding, 2 sports clubs were solarized, promoting sports and social activities for youth. Lastly, one project in Al-Ma'afer district, Taiz was equipped with solar streetlights, improving community infrastructure.

¹⁸ Institutions that benefit women and children such as paediatric, maternity, women MSMEs, girls schools, etc.



Communities and authorities expressed significant satisfactory with the energy expansion, which benefit 292,459 individuals, including 148,744 women.



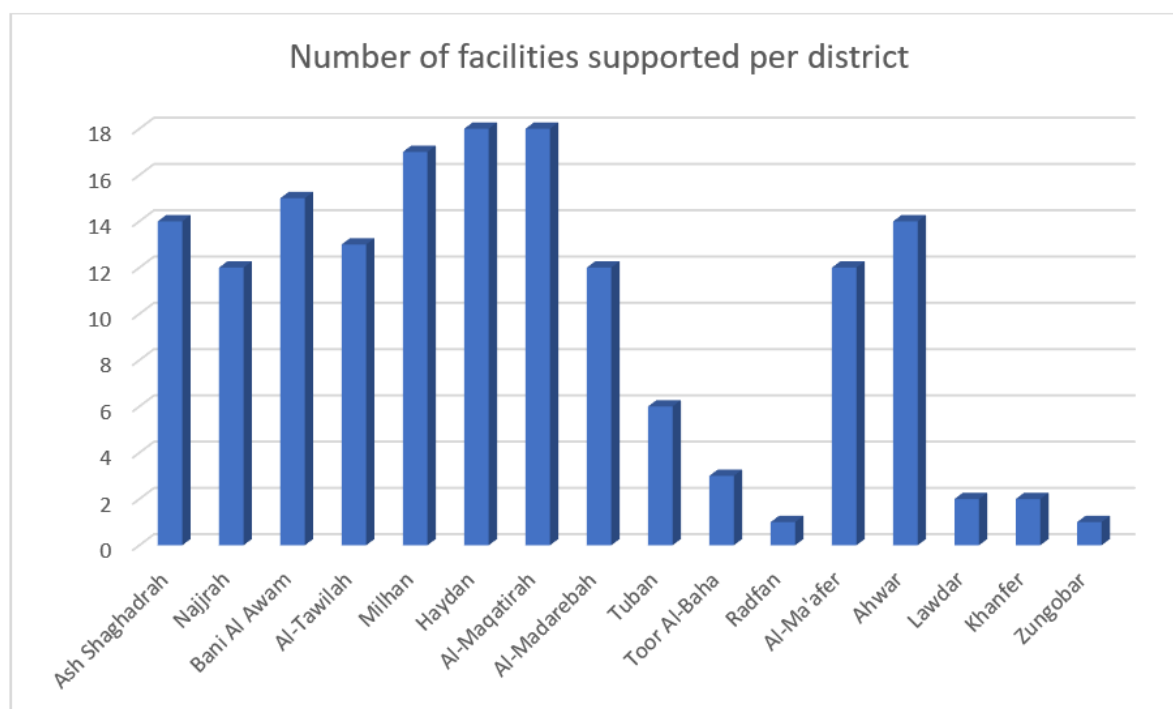
A lady from a health unit conducts regular check



One of the supported Tech institutes

Several sources such as field visits of authorities, final evaluation, and ERRY closure workshop confirm the remarkable impact of renewable energy interventions. The attendance of school and health and market conditions have improved. Access to public services has improved also.

The graph below illustrates the districts where the 179 operational solar systems have been installed in public service facilities.



The ERRY III Programme emphasized synergy among the PUNOs. In response to agency needs, UNDP provided solar systems to enable them to deliver a full package of services. FAO established 36 dairy production groups and 4 production centers, which were equipped by UNDP with solar systems to ensure proper processing and storage of products. Additionally, UNDP supported two technical institutes, and one sports club based on needs identified by ILO and WFP, respectively.

Additionally, UNDP developed the Solar Online Platform (Solar Inventar) to map solar system interventions across the country. As a centralized and coordinated hub, it allows stakeholders to input and share information about solar projects. To date, over 2,000 interventions have been recorded, enabling users to track, analyze, and manage solar system data, while supporting informed decision-making and the planning of new renewable energy initiatives.

Output 2.2:

Broadened the volume of skilled workforce in the sector of renewable energy.

Result Chain	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Achieved	%
Output 2.1: Broadened the volume of skilled workforce in the	1.2.2.1. Number of technicians certified in advanced vocational solar skills (disaggregated by women/men, age) ¹⁹ , with support of the intervention	0	100 by end of 2024	128	128%
	1.2.2.2. Number of Cash for Work (C4W) and Food/Cash Assistance for Assets (FFA)	0	200	308	154%

¹⁹ Match with GERF indicator: Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU

sector of renewable energy	beneficiaries certified as solar energy technicians (disaggregated by women/men, age) ²⁰ , with support of the intervention		by end of 2024		
	1.2.2.3. Number of people who increase their knowledge and skills on decentralized renewable energy innovation and solutions (disaggregated by women/men, age), with support of the intervention	0	500 (training) 250 (grants)	500 260	100% 104%
	1.2.2.4. Number of solar/wind energy mini grids established in small and medium markets and commercial centres and shops, with support of the intervention	0	1 by end of 2024	1	100%

The ILO has incorporated renewable energy training into its apprenticeship programme, training 308 beneficiaries with marketable skills in solar energy design, installation, and maintenance. The intervention has resulted in the certification of 185 apprentices across the southern districts (Tuban, Radfan, Ahwar, Lawdar, and Al-Ma'afer) and 123 beneficiaries in districts in the North (Najrah, At-Tawilah, Al-Hali, Bajil, Haydan, and Sa'ada city). Furthermore, these graduates received high-quality toolkits, facilitating a smoother transition into the labour market.

Beyond providing training, the ILO is committed to ensuring the sustainability of its interventions. Graduated solar apprentices have provided crucial support in maintaining and ensuring the continuous operation of public facilities utilizing solar technologies in the targeted areas. This includes systems installed through the ERRY interventions, as well as other existing facilities.

Recognizing the importance of enhanced collaboration and strengthening synergy, the ILO has partnered with UNDP to maximize opportunities for graduates. The ILO provided a list of solar installation and maintenance apprentices to UNDP, enabling them to provide business training using ILO curricula. Qualified apprentices, based on viable business plans, received a USD 1,000 grant to establish their own businesses in the solar sector.

Rapid post-training assessment and regular monitoring visits, as well as follow-up conversations with graduates, have consistently demonstrated the programme's positive impact on employment prospects. Solar apprentices are readily securing job opportunities, launching their own ventures, and being retained by crafts persons and business owners due to high market demand for their services. Moreover, solar training has equipped apprentices with complementary skills, particularly in electrical wiring design and implementation for buildings, enhancing their employability and facilitating additional business opportunities.

The ILO, in collaboration with the General Federation of Yemeni Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FYCCI), have concluded an advanced training programme in solar energy for 128 technicians from target governorates. This programme, focused on the design, installation, and maintenance of solar-

²⁰ Match with GERF indicator: Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace-based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU

powered water pumping systems, represents a significant step toward building local expertise in renewable energy solutions.

The programme did not only provide hands-on training but also contributed to developing cadres of qualified technicians in the solar energy sector. By equipping technicians with advanced skills, the programme is expected to create a conducive environment for increased collaboration between private renewable energy companies, small enterprises and the growing pool of skilled technicians. The graduated technicians were equipped with the required toolkits that can help them to facilitate their work. The training included theoretical and practical training in the workplace and in the field.

This ILO advanced solar training targeted graduates who have already completed foundational solar energy training but also experienced craftspeople who mentored apprentices through work-based learning and on-the-job training. In addition, technicians who were nominated by private companies working in this field or/ and university graduates from electronic and electrical domains. The intervention provided a good example for coordination and cooperation between specialized companies working in the field of renewable energy to build capacity of cadres in the renewable energy sector.

"This programme is not just about training technicians," stated Mr. Muhammad Salah, Vice President of FYCCI, during the closing ceremony. "It's about empowering Yemenis to build a resilient, greener, and sustainable future. While humanitarian aid remains vital, the ILO's focus on the private sector development and support for the renewable energy sector, particularly in light of climate change impact and the flourishing solar market, is highly commendable."

Grants for Renewable Energy Startups

Under this output, UNDP has partnered with YLDF to implement the solar microbusiness activity. Below are the key achievements:

Grants were successfully disbursed to 260 beneficiaries across nine districts in five governorates. Despite challenges encountered in northern governorates, the project successfully completed all activities, including grant disbursement and microbusiness establishment.

The project exceeded its initial target of 250 grantees by reaching 260 individuals. This increase resulted from cost savings following the removal of Haydan district in Sa'dah due to authorities' restrictions. Each beneficiary received a USD 1,000 grant to support the establishment and growth of their microbusinesses based on previously developed business plans.

Notably, 32% of the total beneficiaries were women across all nine targeted districts.



Renewable Energy Vocational Training

The vocational training activity was successfully implemented across the five targeted governorates.

The training equipped beneficiaries with essential skills in renewable energy needs, development, and material utilization. Participants also learned how to establish income-generating activities based on renewable energy technologies.



A total of 500 beneficiaries participated in the training programme. While the training progressed smoothly in southern areas, significant delays were encountered in northern locations; however, the training was eventually delivered as per the project modality agreed on with the donors.

Business Management Skills Training

All targeted beneficiaries received training in business management, a prerequisite for the business plan development phase and subsequent grant eligibility. The training incorporated inclusive skills in life and business management, utilizing ILO curriculums.

Twenty-five training groups were formed by 500 trainees. All groups received a standard 4-day training programme. However, trainees in Milhan received an additional 12-day training course due to their lack of prior exposure to the 12-day training programme conducted under the Livelihoods component.



While training progressed smoothly in southern areas, significant delays were encountered in northern locations; however, the training was eventually delivered as per the project modality agreed on with the donors.

Workshop on Business Plan Development

To complement the business management skills training, a supplementary workshop on business plan development was conducted. This workshop was necessary due to the time gap between the completion of the vocational training and the need for participants to prepare comprehensive business plans. The workshop aimed to bridge this gap and equip participants with the skills required to develop effective business plans.

Business Plan Assessments

Starting in September, assessments were conducted on 500 business plans developed by trainees in southern and northern governorates. From these, 260 plans with the most promising startup ideas were selected and recommended for grant financing.

Market assessment

The implementing partner submitted the final version of the rapid market assessment focused on renewable energy in Abyan, Lahj, and Taiz governorates, utilizing real assessment data. Due to denied permits for field data collection in Al Mahwit and Hajjah, the assessment relied on desk research for these locations.

Beneficiaries RE Startups

ERRY III has empowered aspiring entrepreneurs across rural communities by providing comprehensive training in entrepreneurship and renewable energy, along with financial grants of USD 1,000 each. These interventions aim to foster sustainable livelihoods, promote innovation, and strengthen local economies through microbusiness development.

The following five stories represent the most impactful and inspiring examples of how this support has transformed lives. Each story highlights the resilience, creativity, and determination of individuals who turned opportunity into lasting change for themselves and their communities.

"A Bright Future for Renewable Energy in Saham's Hands"

Siham, a woman from Al-Ma'afar District, successfully launched a business selling solar energy supplies with support from the ERRY Rural Resilience Programme. Her shop offers a variety of products, including



solar panels, batteries, electrical accessories, and essential supplies that locals need to rely on renewable energy.

Siham personally manages her store, handling sales herself and assisting customers in selecting the right solar energy solutions for their needs. This venture has proven to be highly successful, providing a stable source of income for her family and significantly improving their standard of living. By offering sustainable energy solutions at

affordable prices, Siham has expanded her business and strengthened her position as a successful female entrepreneur in her community.

"Safwan Turns His Passion for Solar Energy into a Successful Project"



Safwan has successfully launched his own solar energy shop in his community. He provides services in recycling damaged batteries and selling solar energy equipment such as solar panels and batteries, in addition to offering consultations on solar energy issues to residents. This project has proven to be highly successful, enabling him to steadily improve his income and achieve financial stability. It has also positively contributed to improving his family's quality of life and meeting the needs of the community, in addition to his role in environmental preservation through battery recycling.

Dunya Thabit: A Solar Energy Pioneer in Her Village



Dunya Thabit, from the Al-Maqatrah district in Lahj, used to work in other people's fields after the death of her husband. Her life changed when she was selected for a solar energy training programme, which enabled her to start a farm that relies on solar-powered irrigation. Her project became a source of pride and provided affordable produce to families in her village. Dunya also became an inspiration for women in her community, teaching them how to use solar systems. Her story represents strength and determination to create change through

opportunities.

First Sesame Oil Press Powered by Solar Energy in Abyan

Mohammad Baharoun is one of the young participants in entrepreneurship and renewable energy training in the Ahwar district of Abyan Governorate. Growing up in difficult circumstances due to war and poverty, he gained new skills through training, which helped him think creatively about new opportunities. He invented a sesame oil press powered by solar energy, which reduced costs and increased efficiency, leading to a steady income.



Mohammad has become an inspiration in his community, where he helps neighbors use renewable energy for their own projects. His life has transformed from challenges to successes, thanks to the training and opportunities that changed his way of thinking and improved his reality.

A Young Woman from Ahwar Achieves Success with Solar Energy

Ikhlas, a young woman from the Ahwar district, did not complete her education and had no stable source of income in the past. However, after receiving an opportunity through a renewable energy and entrepreneurship support project, she decided to open a small grocery store in her home, equipped with a solar-powered refrigerator. This project became a source of sustainable income, allowing her to face life's challenges .

The benefits of this project went beyond improving her financial situation. Ikhlas became a symbol of women's empowerment in her community, changing the concept of entrepreneurship and proving that women can rely on themselves to provide for their families. Today, she is an inspiring role model in making the most of available opportunities and achieving success, inspiring many women in her community.



Changing the Path and Opening the First Solar Equipment Store

In the Malhan district of Al-Mahwit Governorate, Ali Jaber opened the first solar equipment store in his remote area after benefiting from training in entrepreneurship and renewable energy. The training helped him change the course of his life and start his own business, providing solar equipment to his community, thus saving them the trouble of traveling long distances to purchase these supplies. Thanks to this initiative, Ali's income improved by 90%, becoming a model of creativity and entrepreneurship in his community.



From Miscellaneous Work to Solar Energy Entrepreneurship



Yahya Al-Muwafiq, a man in his forties from the Al-Tawila area, had worked in various odd jobs throughout his life. However, thanks to the support he received from the Project, he was able to open a store selling solar energy supplies. Not only that, but he also began installing solar systems for local shops, as well as repairing and maintaining these systems and selling them from his store, which is the only one of its kind in the area.

This project provided Yahya with a stable and sustainable income, which helped improve his financial situation and made him a significant source of service to his community. Thanks to this initiative,

Yahya became well-known in his area and was able to offer innovative solutions to the energy problems that the people in his region were facing.

A Solar-Powered Cooling Project Fulfills the Needs of Najra

Zaidan, a young man from the Najra district in Hajjah Governorate, was able to realize his dream by launching the first cooling and refrigeration project in his remote area. With the support of the Third Rural Resilience Project, Zaidan was able to purchase refrigerators powered by solar energy, enabling him to provide a much-needed service in the region.



The project fulfilled the growing cooling and refrigeration needs of the local community, bringing substantial benefits and a sustainable source of income for Zaidan. Thanks to this initiative, his project has become an essential part of meeting the needs of his community.

Abdullah's Story: Powering Taiz with Solar Dreams

In the quiet village of Al-Huger in AL-Ma'afer District, 27-year-old Abdullah Abdul Wahid Shamsan Qassem Al-Jebzi had an interest in solar energy but lacked equipment and legal status.

Before ERRY III, he worked as a freelance solar technician but couldn't sustain a stable business or cover family responsibilities.

Through the programme, Abdullah gained technical training in solar installation, maintenance, and entrepreneurship. Receiving the grant enabled him and two partners to launch "Renewable Energy Pioneers Office", a hybrid training and engineering center.



Today, the center offers local jobs, raises awareness on clean energy, and serves on-site solar needs. Though inflation and business formalization are ongoing challenges, they're addressing these via supply-chain links, finance training, and advocacy for formal status. Long-term, they aim to establish a renewable-energy incubator.

"The grant made our vision tangible. We're proud, but we need more support to formalize and expand."

- **Solar Water Deciliation:**

The water desalination initiative in Al-Hudaydah city, Al-Hali district, was launched under the UNDP procurement competitive process. The supplier has successfully completed the installation and commissioning of the plant.



Water desalination plant installed in Hodiedah governorate.

- **Hybrid solar-wind mini-grid:**

The mini-grid system was initiated in ERRY II and continued to be supported during ERRY III to ensure that it is operational. The mini-grid system aims to provide sustainable and reliable energy access to targeted communities. The construction of a solar/wind energy mini grid is completed. This project is governed by a



committee composed of the community to ensure the sustainability of the project through allocating savings of purchasing energy to the nearest market to maintain the project. This innovation is highly appreciated by the community and authorities as well as the traders who receive energy at a lower cost.

Lighting the Path to Recovery with Renewable Energy in Yemen

For nearly a decade, Yemen has faced an escalating energy crisis, with most households struggling with power outages. The high cost of diesel has made electricity unaffordable, disrupting hospitals, schools, businesses, and water systems.

To combat this, the ERRY III Joint Programme, funded by the EU and Sweden, has brought solar energy to 179 public service facilities, benefiting over 290,000 people. These off-grid solar systems have revived schools, vocational institutes, and healthcare centres, ensuring essential services continue despite ongoing challenges.

Transforming Education & Healthcare

Solar power now supports 98 schools, providing lighting, ventilation, and technology access.

"Before the solar system, our students suffered through the hot summer months," says Mr. Ali, a school principal. "Now, learning conditions have improved, and dropout rates have decreased."

In healthcare, 54 facilities can now store medicines and operate vital medical equipment. Ms. Hayat, director of a rural health unit, states, "With reliable power, we can dream of expanding our services to save more lives."

Sustainable Solutions for Yemen's Future

The installation of hybrid mini grids in Taiz, combining solar and wind power, is further reducing CO2 emissions while powering local markets and remote areas. Fawzia, a community leader, shares, "Using natural resources like sun and wind keeps our environment clean and benefits everyone."

The ERRY III Joint Programme is paving the way for a greener, more resilient Yemen, proving that renewable energy is not just a solution to the crisis—but a path to a sustainable future.



Clean energy solution: The wind and solar mini grid in Ash Shamayatayn District, Taiz, supported through ERRY III Joint Programme

Under the renewable energy component, the ILO has integrated renewable energy training into its apprenticeship program, training 308 beneficiaries in solar energy maintenance, installation, and operations where 185 apprentices have been certified in the Southern districts (Tuban, Radfan, Ahwar,

Lawdar, and Al-Ma'afer) and 123 beneficiaries in Northern governorates (Hajjah, Al Mahweet, Hodeida and Sada). Moreover, apprentice graduates received high-quality toolkits to ease their transition to work.

Overall, these efforts by the joint programme contributed to promoting renewable energy adoption, improving access to clean energy solutions, and empowering individuals and communities through capacity building and income generation opportunities.

Intermediate outcome 3:

Increased sustainable production and productivity of crop and livestock in crisis-affected communities.

The programme contributed to improving agricultural production and farmers livelihoods by providing high-quality sorghum and millet seeds to farmers, establishing Community Seed Banks for proper seed storage, and supporting livestock fattening with nutritious animal feed. Additionally, beneficiaries were trained in forage preservation, and women's groups received inputs for dairy processing to enhance product quality and hygiene. These initiatives contributed to better yields, increased livestock production, and improved targeted households' livelihoods and food security.

Summary of Key Achievements under Intermediate outcome 3 and Outputs 3.1 and 3.2:

- Two studies for Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) in the north and south were conducted, and two workshops with the stakeholders were organized to validate the CSA study.
- **50 extension staff officers** from the Agriculture Research and Extension Authorities (AREA), including 10 females, have received training on climate-smart agriculture and related technologies.
- High quality certified **sorghum and millet seeds were distributed to 9,000 farmers**. About **9,000 hectares** of land were planted with the distributed seeds (8,150 hectares were planted with sorghum and 850 hectares planted with millet).
- **4 community seed banks** were constructed and equipped with assorted machines and tools for processing, sorting, packaging and storing of storage of quality crop seeds for supply to farmers during planting seasons.
- **13 water user associations** were **re-activated/established**. 64 key people from the Water User Associations (WUAs) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) were trained in water management, harvesting, irrigation, and other topics related to sustainable agriculture production.
- **300 beneficiaries** were **trained** in water resource management for sustainability.
- **100 drip irrigation kits** were distributed and installed in the farms of 100 BNFs to improve climate adaptation to vegetables production and reduce irrigated water consumption.
- **17 water irrigation infrastructures** (wadi bank protection activities, canal entrances, and harvesting rain and springs water tanks) were rehabilitated, improving access to water for agriculture and domestic use.

- **50 new Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs)**, 30% women, were trained to provide veterinary and extension services and support their communities.
- **1,000 farmers received high-quality landrace seeds** adapted to climate shocks.
- **3,500 beneficiaries were supported with tomato value chain inputs** through distribution of tomato seeds, fertilizers, and training; 975 hectares of land were planted.
- **6,000 vulnerable livestock farmers were supported with fattening value chain inputs** (wheat bran, molasses and feed blocks).
- **350 fodder production groups were established**, each group received manual fodder choppers, hand balers, and feed pelletizers to promote the technology of feed preservations, storage and utilisations, contributing to sustainable feed supply for better livestock productivity.
- **5 Agro-processing and marketing centers** were established to improve the agro-products manufacturing at the community level. Agro-processing centres were equipped with all required facilities, refrigerators, air conditioning, solar system, and shelves for storage and marketing.
- **6 dairy processing centers were established** and equipped with dairy production lines, cold chain facilities and refrigerated motor tricycles for sustainable processing and marketing of milk products. 3 dairy marketing centers have been established to enhance the dairy marketing value chain.
- **4 milk collection and dairy processing centers were established** to improve the dairy value chain.
- **3,539 female-headed households received dairy equipment** to improve the milk products quality and hygiene.
- **500 coffee farmers received comprehensive training** on improved techniques for planting, harvesting, processing, and marketing. To promote higher quality production, **250 coffee dryers were distributed** on a shared basis (one dryer for every two farmers) to ensure better drying and preservation of coffee beans.
- **Two coffee processing centres** were established and equipped with modern machinery for processing, roasting, grinding, and packaging to add value across the coffee value chain.

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achieved	%
iOc3: Increased sustainable production and productivity of crop and livestock in crisis-affected communities	1.3.1. Number of targeted farmers producing seeds (disaggregated by women/men and age)	0	400 by end of 2024	400 seed producer farmers	100%
	1.3.2. Average quantity (kg) of key crops produced per hectare by targeted beneficiaries	Millet: 320 kg/ha	30% increase in yields of supported crops by 2024	Millet: 519 kg/ha (62% increase)	207%
		Sorghum: 430 kg/ha		Sorghum: 640 kg/ha (49% increase)	163%
	1.3.3. Area (ha) planted with each crop provided to the targeted beneficiaries	Millet: 0.7 ha/HH	Millet: 1,250 ha	Millet: 1.4 ha/HH (equivalent to 1,750 ha by 1,250 farmers)	
		Sorghum: 0.9 ha/HH	Sorghum: 7,750 ha	Sorghum: 1.8 ha/HH (equivalent to	

				13,950 ha by 7,750 farmers)	
		Cowpea: 1.7 ha/HH	Cowpea: 1,222 ha	0²¹	
	1.3.4. Average quantity (l) of milk produced per animal from targeted beneficiaries	0.5 liters/sheep	30% increase in milk yields of supported goats and sheep by 2024	0.75 liters/sheep (50% increase)	
		0.7 liters/goat		1 liter/goat (43% increase)	
	1.3.5 Average number of livestock per targeted household	2 to 3	5 live goats and sheep by 2024	Minimum of 6 to 7 sheep per HH ²²	

The above outcomes have been achieved through deliveries in Output 3.1 and Output 3.2 as detailed below.

Output 3.1:

Improved capacities in climate smart agriculture (CSA) of farmers vulnerable to climate shocks.

Climate shocks such as prolonged droughts, irregular rainfall, rising temperatures, land degradation, and water scarcity are increasingly affecting Yemen food systems. The most affected are the smallholder farmers, who mainly depend on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods and food security. The programme interventions focused on strengthening the capacities of these farmers in Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) to enhance their resilience, improved productivity, and ensured sustainable food systems.

Result Chain	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Achieved	%
Output 3.1: Improved capacities in climate smart agriculture (CSA) of farmers vulnerable to climate shocks	1.3.1.1. Number of farmers who join the Climate Smart Agriculture technology groups set up with support of the intervention (disaggregated by women/men and age)	0	120 farmers by end of 2024	200²³	167%
	1.3.1.2. Number of farmers who receive high-quality landrace seeds adapted to climate shocks with support of the intervention	0	1000 farmers by end of 2024	1000 farmers	100%
	1.3.1.3. Number of extension staff officers who increased their knowledge on climate smart agriculture and technologies with support of the intervention	0	50 extension staff officers by end of 2024	50 extension staff officers	100%
	1.3.1.4. Number of Water Users Associations (WUA) supported to promote efficient water and land management	0	15 WUAs by end of 2024	13 WUAs²⁴	87%

²¹ Cowpea seeds were not available on the market and not distributed. Budget for cowpea seeds was used to buy more millet seeds as per demand from farmers.

²² 4 live animals were distributed per HH. Assumption is that all of them survived and even reproduced.

²³ The target was 60 seed producers per seedbank for 2 seedbanks, which increased to 100 producers per seedbank due to demand from the local leaders and farmers.

²⁴ Only 2/4 WUAs were reactivated in the 2 districts of Hodeida as per local authority instruction to have 1 instead of 2 per district.

	1.3.1.5. Number of irrigation blocks set up and provided with appropriate technologies (solar systems, and drip irrigation) in the communities with support of the intervention	0	5 irrigation blocks by end of 2024	17 irrigation blocks ²⁵	340%
	1.3.1.6. Number of people reached by the awareness campaigns on watershed promotion (disaggregated by women/men) with support of the intervention	0	210 men and 90 women by end of 2024	210 men and 90 women	100%

Stakeholders' capacity building:

Two training courses were conducted for 50 agriculture extension staff (35 men and 15 women) from Agriculture Research and Extensions Authority (AREA) to enhance their knowledge of Climate Change and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Activities. In the north 20 staff (15 men and 5 women) were trained and in the south 30 staff (20 men and 10 women) were trained. The key topics covered during the training included climate change events and impacts in Yemen, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and climate smart agriculture practices. This promoted scale up and dissemination of knowledge and technologies on climate-change, adaptation and CSA practices. This promoted scale up and disseminate of knowledge and technologies on climate-change, adaptation and CSA practices.



CSA training participants in Aden

Mapping and identifying Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices and technologies,

FAO signed a Letter of Agreement with Agriculture Extension Authority (AREA) in the north and south to implement CSA baseline study, establish CSA technology groups and deliver the CSA training. AREA developed and submitted to FAO for technical review and approval the CSA baseline assessment methodology including the tools and questionnaires. The methodology and tools were reviewed, validated, and approved by the technical committees /experts from MAI in the north and MAIF in the south. The survey was conducted through household interviews, FGD and KII. The two baseline assessments were implemented in the north and south to inform the best practices of crop and livestock climate smart farming practices in the targeted areas. Two assessments reports on CSA best practices were prepared, presented and discussed with relevant stakeholders at the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and fishery (MAIF). The recommendations from the assessment guided the establishment of six CSA technology groups to roll out the climate smart crop and livestock farming practices.

The establishment of CSA technology groups,

The project supported the establishment and capacity building of 5 CSA technology groups per governorate, each group of 20 beneficiaries, thus 100 farmers per governorate. The governorates are Hodeida, Al-Mahweet, Hajja, Taiz and Lahj. The capacity building focused on the following:

²⁵ Additional irrigation blocks rehabilitated based on available budget allocated for the activity.

- (i) climate smart crop farming technologies, especially on terracing, mulching, integrated pest management, drip irrigations, use of organic fertilizers and choices of drought tolerant and heat-resistant seeds,
- (ii) livestock farming technology best practices on rangeland and pastures management, improved feeds and feeding management, selection of breeds for drought /heat and diseases resistance manure and waste management, and
- (iii) environment and water conservation technology on agro-forestry, water use efficiencies methods, soil and water conservation practices, rainwater harvesting and storage systems. These have contributed to improving knowledge and skills in climate smart farming, which was demonstrated by increases in crop yields and livestock productivity.



Field training in Al-Mahweet to select good seeds

- **The support to small-scale farmers' access to high quality landrace seeds adapted to climate shocks.**

A total of 1,000 beneficiaries in 6 governorates (Lahj - 240, Abyan -360, Taiz - 80, Hajjah - 80, Al-Mahweet - 100 and Hudaydah – 140) were supported to engage in CSA activities based on predetermined criteria. The beneficiaries were supported with high-quality landrace cereal seeds tolerant to vagaries of climate change impact to become change-agents for climate change actions and promote CSA approach in agriculture production.

In addition, FAO supported the establishment of 2 Community Seed Banks (CSBs) in the high crop production areas to provide good storage of quality crop seeds adapted to the climate ensuring seed security. The seedbanks are in Baji district in Hodeida governorate, and Khanfar district in Abyan governorate.



Community seedbank in Hodeida governorate.

The seed banks are equipped with assorted machines and tools for processing, sorting, packaging and storing of the seeds for supply to farmers during planting seasons. FAO technically supported the agriculture office and beneficiaries to develop the operation manual of the seedbanks. The seedbanks are managed/operated by a committee consisting of 10 people selected by the farmers and local leaders with guidance from governorates and district agriculture officers working in the area. A total of 200 climate smart seed producers' technology groups (100 per seed bank) were established. Each seed producer received 25 kg of sorghum seed and or 25 kg of millet seed, each enough for planting 1

hectare of land. The seed producers also received training in good agronomic practices to produce quality seeds.

As per the operational manual, each seed producer returned to the seedbank 20 kg of seed they received, helping to stock seedbank with 2 tons of seeds per type per planting season, ensuring seed security.

- **Supported the establishment of new Water User Associations (WUA) for efficient water and land use, and establish irrigation blocks**

A total of 13 WUAs were identified and established in 5 governorates (Abyan - 3, Lahij - 4, Taiz - 2, Hudaydah -2 and Al-Mahweet – 2). The association was established to implement maintenance and rehabilitation of irrigation systems (canals, spate), demonstrating water saving technologies and sustainable water use to farming communities. The Water User Associations (WUAs) establishment improved community-based water resource management in the targeted governorates with specific focus on climate adaptation and sustainable water management through community engagement.

The original plan was established 15 WUAs c, however, in Hodeida only 2 WUAs instead of 4 were established based on approval from the local authorities, thus about 87% of the target achieved.

- **Provided capacity building to Water User Associations (WUA)**

A total of 64 key individuals from Water User Associations (WUAs) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAIF) were trained in water management, water harvesting, irrigation activities, and other topics related to sustainable agriculture production. The training promoted stronger campaigns on the benefits of WUAs to encourage greater participation of communities and strengthened coordination



Participant in the training of WUAs

with line ministries and local governments support for WUAs. In addition, a total of 300 beneficiaries were trained from 5 governorates (Lahj-80, Abyan-60, Taiz – 40, Hodeida – 80 and Al-Mahweet – 40). The training promoted community-led water resource management for sustainability, strengthened the capacity of WUAs in administrative water governance, conflict resolution, economic resilience, and social cohesion, helped in the selection of suitable WUAs and wells for the installation of solar-powered water systems, ensured gender inclusivity, with at least 30% of WUA positions allocated to women and established a structured conflict resolution mechanism for water resource disputes.

- **Rehabilitation of irrigation blocks set up with appropriate technologies (solar systems, and drip irrigation)**

The FAO technical team supported local government agriculture and water office to identify suitable irrigation blocks / wells for rehabilitation and solar system installation. The criteria used to select the irrigation blocks / wells included:

- Community Impact: Priority given to irrigation blocks / wells serving at least 75-350 families.

- Conflict-Free Status: Preference for irrigation blocks / wells without land disputes.
- Technical Viability: Wells with appropriate depth (25-37 meters) and structural integrity.
- Sustainability: Water accessibility for all beneficiaries and compliance with FAO water conservation policies.

In total 17 irrigation blocks from 4 governorates (Lahj – 5 blocks, Hajjah – 7 blocks, Almahweet – 3 blocks and Hodeida – 2 blocks) were rehabilitated. The rehabilitation work included Wadi bank protection, and Harvesting rain and springs water tanks establishment.



Water Harvesting Tank in Al-Taweelah – Al-Mahweet.



Gabion work in Bajil – Hodeida.

The rehabilitated irrigation blocks and water harvesting facilities have contributed to improved access to water for agriculture and domestic use.

The beneficiaries of the 3 water harvesting structures in Al-Mahweet governorate Al-Taweelah district is benefiting about 1,950 beneficiaries and irrigating about 17 Hectare of land.

Table 6: Established rainwater harvesting tank in Al-Mahweet.

Rehabilitated water harvesting structure	Location	Storage capacity (Cubic meters)	Agriculture patterns	Farmers (HH)	Agricultural land (Ha)
Rain and springs water harvesting tank	Ad Dula' Al Asfal - Tawilah District - Al-Mahweet Governate	290	Cereal crops & Garlic	1000	4
Rain and springs water harvesting tank	Radman village - Western Ad' Dula - Tawilah District - Al-Mahweet Governate	255	Coffee trees	500	8
Rain and springs water harvesting tank	Tank Al-Souri - Al-Dimna village - Ad Dula' Al Asfal - Tawilah District - Al-Mahweet Governate	255	Coffee trees	450	5
Total		800		1950	17

The flood control structures in Hudaydah governorate, Bajil district is providing flood water for irrigations of about 300 hectors of farmland benefiting about 1,020 households.

Table 7: Rehabilitated 2 irrigation blocks in Hodeida governorate.

Rehabilitated blocks	Location	Gabions wall length	Agriculture patterns	Farmers (HH)	Agricultural land (Ha)
Mazariq canal	Bajali District - Al-Hodiedah Governorate	38	Grain crops, vegetables and fruits	850	100
Al-Bariyyah & Faniyat Al-Busuli	Bajali District - Al-Hodiedah Governorate	20	Grain crops, vegetables and fruits	170	200
Total		58		1020	300

The rehabilitated 5 irrigation blocks in Tuban district, Lahj governorates have increased areas of cultivated land to 700 ha benefiting about 482 households. In addition, the established distribution systems ensured fair and controlled delivery of water across the blocks, helping communities in better management of seasonal variability and drought conditions, the improvement in drainage and canal structures reduce waterlogging and flood risks during heavy rains.



Rehabilitation of the irrigation blocks, Lahj governorate, Tuban district

Table 8: Rehabilitated 5 irrigation blocks in Lahj governorate

No	Rehabilitated blocks	Location	Agriculture patterns	Farmers (HH)	Agricultural land (Ha)
1	Obar Jadid	Tuban- Lahj	Grain crops and fruits	300	80
2	Al Makhshbah culvert	Tuban- Lahj	Grain crops and fruits	50	52
3	Al Saadeen Canal	Tuban- Lahj	Grain crops and fruits	80	350
4	p16 structure	Tuban- Lahj	Grain crops and fruits	20	87
5	p14 structure	Tuban- Lahj	Grain crops and fruits	32	131
	Total			482	700

Contribution of FAO focused on Training and awareness activities:

A total of Eight Hundred training and awareness sessions and campaigns were organized to increase the knowledge of 25,420 beneficiaries on the best agriculture practices in the different agricultural value chains. Two ToT training courses targeted 50 specialists from the MAIF and MAFWR. to strengthen skills on agriculture extension staff in the utilization of training guides and facilitation techniques in addition to providing the participants with the required knowledge to the project beneficiaries.

25,420 booklets, posters and brochures with content in good practices on Agriculture, livestock, dairy value chains were designed and distributed to extension workers, beneficiaries and other stakeholders for purpose of increasing knowledge and ensuring the outmost benefit from the inputs distributed. The training was conducted successfully through the agriculture staff in close coordination with local authorities, community leaders and target beneficiaries to make the stakeholders and beneficiaries aware of the project objectives and activities. In addition to that, feedback mechanism was established by FAO and FAO Yemen utilizes four different channels: toll-free phone line, SMS, WhatsApp and email. To provide the beneficiaries with any required information they might need.

Output 3.2:

Strengthened the capacity of vulnerable farming households to develop different agricultural value chains.

Result Chain	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Achieved	%
Output 3.2: Strengthened the capacity of vulnerable farming households to develop different agricultural value chains	1.3.2.1. Number of the formed crops, livestock, dairy farmer field Schools	0	80 FFS by end of 2024	80 FFS	100%
	1.3.2.2. Number of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) trained and provided with veterinary kits (disaggregated by women/men, and age), with support of the intervention	0	50 new CAHWs	50 new CAHWs (32% females)	100%
	1.3.2.3. Number of farmers provided with inputs (seeds, training, marketing support) to improve value chains [disaggregated by type of product (cereal, sorghum/millet, tomato, coffee) and women/men], with support of the intervention.	0	13,400 farmers (9,000 cereal 3,900 tomato 500 coffee) by 2024	13,000 farmers (9,000 cereal 3,500 tomato 500 coffee) by 2024	97%
	1.3.2.4. Number of farmers who receive high quality animal feeds (wheat bran, feed blocks and molasses) (disaggregated by women/men) with support of the intervention	0	6,000 by end of 2024	6,000	100%
	1.3.2.5. Number of farmers provided with small ruminants (disaggregated by women/men) with support of the intervention ²⁶	0	1,000 by end of 2024	1,000	100%
	1.3.2.6. Number of dairy producers supported with training and dairy equipment (disaggregated by women/men), with support of the intervention	0	3,500 by end of 2024	3,539	101%
	1.3.2.7. Number of SMEs in agriculture value chains provided with training, link with markets and link with MFIs (disaggregated by the owner of SMEs women/men and age)		47 SMEs in AVC by end of 2024	47	100%

The prolonged conflict, climate shocks, limited access to inputs and markets, and weak institutional support are major challenges to vulnerable farming households in Yemen. FAO interventions focused on strengthening the capacity of these vulnerable farming households to engage in and develop

²⁶ All of them will also receive feeds, therefore there is double counting with the previous indicator

agricultural value chains for enhanced livelihoods, food security, and economic resilience. The key activities undertaken are highlighted below.

- **Conduct assessment in new target areas to identify AVC priorities/ opportunities with focus on land use/land availability.**

The Agriculture Value Chain assessment was conducted in fourteen districts selected in coordination with the local authorities. Data collection was through individual household questionnaires, focus groups discussion and Key Informant Interviews.

A total of 779 value chains actors and stakeholders were interviewed, and 779 questionnaires were collected using data tools and uploaded into KoBo to assess the dairy, agriculture, and fattening value chains. Value chain assessment report developed to inform current and future programme.

From the report, five (5) priority agricultural value chains were identified in consultation with the local authorities and community committees in each district; crops value chain, dairy value chain, fattening value chain, forage value chain, and coffee value chain. The identification was done.

In addition, Irrigation sites that needed to be rehabilitated were identified such as the water harvesting tanks, gabions, and others, as well as the coffee watering wells.



Enumerators collecting value chain data in Lahj governorate

- **Establish new Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and provide required training and material support to enable FFS function.**

FAO technical staff supported the agriculture extension office to update and apply the FFS training curriculum, especially on practical sessions for Good Agriculture Practices tailored to the Yemen context. FAO provided training to 36 agriculture staff as Farmer Field School (FFS) Master Trainers, which played a crucial role in facilitating FFS groups establishment, promoting learning and knowledge sharing through regular visits in the targeted areas. Their expertise has contributed to building the capacity of farmers in implementing sustainable agricultural practices. Overall, 80 FFSs were formed comprising of 2,000 farmers (30% women), each FFS had 25 farmers. The 80 FFS received extensive training program, FFS extension materials, practical demonstrations, and input to practice the knowledge acquired.

- **Training and equipping of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), to effectively provide livestock production and health extension services.**

Livestock is a vital part of Yemen's rural economy and food system and over 70% of rural households rely on livestock (goats, sheep, cattle, camels, and poultry) for nutrition, income, draft power, and cultural value. However, the prolonged conflict, economic collapse, and climate shocks have severely

undermined the animal health sector. The situation is aggravated by a severe shortage of skilled veterinarians in rural and conflict-affected areas. Many trained veterinarians have left public service or emigrated. To fill the gap for basic animal health care services, FAO supported the ministry of agriculture irrigation and fisheries wealth (MAIFW) in Aden through the Veterinary department to train 50 new Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) from 3 governorates as per the table below.



Trained Community Animal Health Workers in Lahj Governorate

Table 9: The trained CAHWs per location

Governorate	District	Total CAHWs	Male	Females
Abyan	Ahwar	7	5	2
	Lawder	7	7	0
	Khanfer	7	7	3
Lahj	Al Madaribah W Al-Rah	7	7	0
	Tuban	7	7	0
	Al Maqatirah	8	4	4
Taiz	Al Ma'afer	7	0	7
Total		50	37	16

The 50 CAHWs were selected by the community based on agreed criteria to ensure they can participate in the training and return to the provide animal health care services to their community. The selected 50 individuals were trained and equipped with assorted tools and veterinary drugs qualified for community animal health workers (CAHWs). The CAHWs provided affordable animal health care services on a cost-recovery basis to their communities while also generating income through their other livelihood activities, ensuring sustainability.

The training consisted of topics related to good animal husbandry practices, animal nutrition and feeding practices, animal health care practices, vaccinations, animal diseases prevention and control.

Upon completion, trained CAHWs were provided with essential tools to support their activities, fostering a sustainable local animal health service delivery model. Feedback from livestock farmers and field veterinary staff indicates satisfaction with CAHWs. FAO implemented a follow up activity to the CAHWs.



The objectives of following up on the work of animal health workers was to ensure that they are performing their duties effectively, ethically, and in a way that promotes the health and welfare of animals, as well as public safety. This kind of follow-up is usually carried out by supervisors, veterinary officers, or animal health authorities. Here below are brief summaries of the results of the follow-up activities:

Main Challenges faced by the CAHWs:

The main challenges reported by the CAHWs are shortage of veterinary drugs in the local market close to them, Electricity cut that affects cold chain and spoil the medicine, High cost of the drugs and transportation, and Economical situation of the farmers and animals breeders that restrict the farmers from requesting the vet service or to pay the cost of the service although the provided services by the CAHWs is with low price. It was reported by the beneficiaries that 7 CAHWs have dropped out mainly due to inability to replenish their veterinary drugs and tools provided after the training.

Recommendations of the CAHWs:

The main recommendations from the CAHWs are to conduct a refresher course and support them with assorted veterinary drugs as some of them provided the services to farmers but didn't get the money from the breeders which limits their work and might stop their work in the future. In addition, coordinating with the DGAHVQ to involve them during implementing the vaccination and treatment campaigns. Facilitate transportation and movement among villages. Support them with solar panels and refrigerators to keep the vet drugs cold.

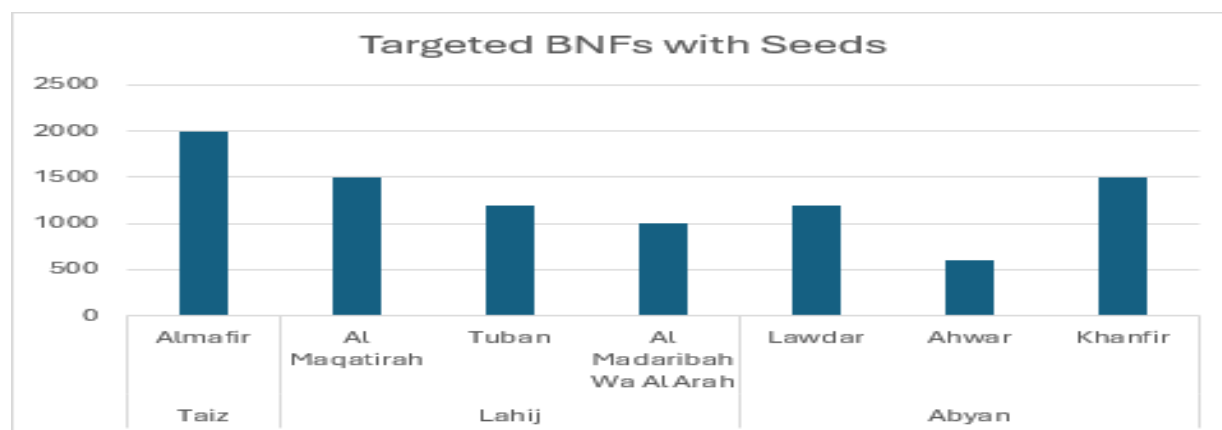
Provide improved sorghum/millet seeds and capacity building to farmers and establish community seed banks

Yemen's crop production sector holds potential for recovery and growth through climate-resilient farming practices, improved access to inputs and knowledge, and rehabilitation of essential infrastructures. Strategic interventions are needed to increase food self-sufficiency, improve livelihoods, and reduce humanitarian dependence. FAO intervention under this project aimed at provision of high-quality sorghum and millet seeds to boost own food production and ensure seed security by establishing community seedbanks. This was coupled with capacity building to farmers for sustainable agriculture practices.



One of the farms that has been planted with the supported sorghum seeds in Abyan governorate

The project distributed high quality certified sorghum and millet seeds to 9,000 farmers. About 9,000 hectares of land were planted with the distributed seeds out of which 8,150 hectares were planted with sorghum and 850 hectares planted with millet.



The training focus on enhancing the knowledge and skills of Yemeni farmers on sustainable and climate-smart agricultural practices that improve crop productivity, food safety, and environmental sustainability. The training was conducted by agriculture extension staff at the governorate and district levels with specific focus on enhancing knowledge on soil and water management, Selection of climate-resilient crop varieties (sorghum and millet), seed spacing, planting techniques, crop rotation, and intercropping, fertilizer application (organic and minimal chemical use) safe harvesting practices to reduce losses, sorting, grading, drying, and proper storage.

In addition, FAO supported the establishment of 2 Community Seed Banks (CSBs) in the high crop production areas to provide good storage of quality crop seeds adapted to the climate ensuring seed security. The seedbanks are in BaniAwam district in Hajjah governorate, and Al-Tawilaa district in Al-Mahweet governorate.

The seed banks are equipped with assorted machines and tools for processing, sorting, packaging and storing of the seeds for supply to farmers during planting seasons. FAO technically supported the agriculture office and beneficiaries to develop the operation manual of the seedbanks. The seedbanks are managed/operated by a committee consisting of 10 people selected by the farmers and local leaders with guidance from governorates and district agriculture officers working in the area. A total of 200 climate smart seed producers' technology groups (100 per seed bank) were established. Each seed producer received 25 kg of sorghum seed and or 25 kg of millet seed, each enough for planting 1 hectare of land.



Community seedbank in Hajjah governorate.

The seed producers also received training in good agronomic practices on soil and water management, selection of climate-resilient crop varieties (sorghum and millet), seed spacing, planting techniques, crop rotation, and intercropping, fertilizer application (organic and minimal chemical use) safe harvesting practices to reduce losses, sorting, grading, drying, and proper storage.

- **Support farmers to improve tomato production and processing through provision of high-quality tomato seeds, fertilizers, micro-irrigation system, processing equipment, marketing and capacity building.**

Tomatoes are a major cash crop and a vital source of vitamins and micronutrients for Yemeni households. They are widely consumed and marketed, supporting household income and nutrition. However, tomatoes are highly water-dependent, requiring consistent soil moisture throughout the growing season. Yemen has low and irregular rainfall, especially in key tomato-growing areas like Tihama and the highlands. Rainfed tomato farming is unreliable due to seasonal droughts and dry spells. Irrigation ensures stable water supply during critical growth stages (flowering, fruiting), improving productivity. FAO interventions focused on addressing these challenges through provision of improved tomato seeds, fertilizers, micro-irrigation systems, processing equipment for value additions, marketing and capacity building.



Tomato farmer in Taiz governorate

Tomatoes seeds and fertilizer: A total of 3,500 beneficiaries in 6 governorates were supported with the tomato value chain inputs through distribution of tomato seeds, fertilizers, and training. The 6 governorates are Lahj-600BNF, Abyan – 800BNF, Taiz – 400BNF, Hajjah – 550BNF, Hodeida -1000 BNF, and Al-Mahweet – 150BNF. A total of 975 hectares of land were planted under rainfed farming practices with quality seeds and good agriculture practices on water conservation methods and controlling tomato pests using

biological or low-cost organic methods.

Irrigation systems:

The initiatives focus on promoting effective and efficient irrigation systems through the introduction of solar water pumps which aim to build community energy resilience and Drip irrigation systems for efficient water use to decrease the groundwater extraction. The solar water irrigation pump is cost effective and enhances beneficiaries' income by using free of charge clean energy. Irrigation allows year-round or off-season cultivation, especially during dry months when market prices are higher. This increases farmer profits and fills supply gaps in local markets.

A total of 100 drip irrigation kits were distributed and installed in the farms of 100 beneficiaries to improve climate adaptation to vegetables production and reduce irrigated water consumption. Different types of vegetables and fruits were planted, and the farmers were able to benefit from their land during the drought season. In addition, this activity assisted in reducing the water consumption for irrigation, pest control and maximizing the benefit for the farmers.



One of the irrigation farms in Lahj



One of the irrigation farms in Taiz

The table below summarizes the locations, beneficiaries, area of land irrigated crop type and amount of water saved with this technology.

Table 10: Drip irrigation System in the targeted area Under the ERRY III Joint Programme

No.	Governorate	District/Village	Number of Beneficiaries (HH)	Area covered (ha)	Type of Crop	Amount of the water Saving (m3)
1	Abyan	Khanfer	10	2.5	Tomato	8750
		Zinjibar	5	1.25	Tomato	4375
		Lawder	5	1.25	Tomato	4375
2	Lahj	AlMadharebah	6	1.5	Tomato	4800
		AlMaqaterah	6	1.5	Tomato	4800
		Tuban	10	2.5	Watermelon	8000
3	Taiz	Al-Ma'afer	10	2.5	Tomato	7500
4	Al Hodiedah	Bajil/ Lirshad	6	1.5	Tomato	4800
		AlQanawess	6	1.5	Tomato	4800
5	Al-Mahweet	ATTaweelah	10	2.5	Tomato	6250
6	Hajjah	Bani AlAwam	5	1.25	Tomato	3125
		Najrah	5	1.25	Tomato	3125
		AlShaghaderah	6	1.5	Tomato	3750
7	Sad'dah	Haydan	10	2.5	Tomato	7000
Total			100	25		75,450



Watermelon from the irrigation farm in Taiz



Sukini from the irrigation farm in Lahj

Solar water pump irrigation systems:

Solar energy is abundant in Yemen, with high solar radiation throughout the year and it harness clean energy, reducing reliance on diesel or fuel-powered pumps, which are costly and polluting.

The focus in the project was to support Yemen's transition to climate-smart agriculture through promotion of a cost-effective, clean, and reliable water source for farmers, reduce dependence on fossil fuels, and support climate-resilient food production. The project supported installation of solar power water pump irrigations systems in 12 districts supporting within 3 governorates benefiting 106 households to irrigate 98.8 hectares of farmland. The table below summarizes the locations, number of beneficiaries, pump sizes and irrigated land.

Table 11: The solar power water pump in targeted areas.

No.	Governorate	District/Village	Number of Beneficiaries (HH)	Pump Size (kW)	Area covered (ha)
1	Abyan	Ahwer/AlShaaqqah	6	9	5.4
		Khanfer/Lahbosh	5	9	4.8
		Khanfer/AlJablin	5	9	5.1
2	Lahj	Tuban/AlKadaqimah	7	9	6.5
		Tuban/ AlHosini	5	9	7.5
		Tuban/AlFeush	8	9	9
3	Taiz	AlMa'afer/Monabih	12	11	10
		AlMa'afer/Wadi Mahjar	18	11	11
4	Al Hodeidah	Bajil/ AlDhayabi	10	11	12
		Bajil/ Lirshad	10	11	11.5
		AlQanawess/AlDawoudiah	10	9	8
		AlQanawess/AlHazar	10	9	8
	Total		106		98.8

Agro-processing inputs and marketing:

The initiative focused on empowering rural women to add value to agriculture products, and market them to improve household income and food security. A total of 470 women working in groups of 10 individuals (47 groups) were targeted from 5 governorates. The groups were trained and supported with assorted agro-processing equipment to process, package and market tomato, and other fruits such as mango, dates and bananas. The 5 governorates are Lahj – 50BNF, Abyan-60BNF, Taiz – 40BNF, Hodeida 280BNF, Al-Mahweet – 20BNF and Saada – 20BNF. A total of 35 women from the north and 32 women from the south selected by the agriculture office at the governorate level completed 5 days Training of Trainers on the techniques for processing, packaging, storing, transporting and marketing different agriculture products. The women who were trained as trainers provided training to 470 women beneficiaries of the different categories with the necessary knowledge and skills to process, package, store and market tomatoes as paste, sauce, and dried forms, drying and preserving fruits like dates, mangoes, and bananas. tomato products such as yoghurt, cheese, labneh and butter. The training also included personal hygiene and sanitation, safe food handling and storage, use of clean equipment and water, packaging and labelling for local market standards.

In addition, ILO provided training to the groups on basic bookkeeping and record keeping, costing and pricing products, branding and packaging techniques and market identification and access. The training by ILO also included skills in forming and managing women's cooperatives or business groups, leadership and decision-making skills, resource mobilization and microfinance access.

The groups were supported with five Agro-processing and marketing centres established in 5 governorates (Hudaydah, Al-Mahweet, Lahij, Taiz, and Abyan) to improve the tomato value chain

processing. The Agro-processing centres were equipped with all required facilities, refrigerators, air conditioning, solar system, and shelf for storage and marketing.

The agro-processing groups played a crucial role in transforming agricultural products into higher-value goods, creating income opportunities, reducing post-harvest losses, and supporting rural development. The groups are now producing and marketing several types of the agriculture products such as tomato paste, Ketchup, sauces, Jams and pickles.

- **Distribution of small ruminants and animal feeds to most vulnerable female headed households.**

The prolonged conflict in Yemen has led to widespread loss of livestock assets, severely impacting rural households that depend on animals for income and food. Under this project, Saada governorate beneficiaries and local leaders prioritized provision of live animals, specifically sheep and feeds to



Agro-processing training in Al-Hodiedah



Some of the processed products

vulnerable households to help restore livestock assets, which are main source of food and income. Sheep are resilient animals that can survive on limited feed and water, especially in dryland and mountainous areas. The Beneficiaries' selection committee with guidance from the implementing partner registered the beneficiaries. A total of 1,000 of the vulnerable beneficiaries in Haydan district, Saada governorate who lost their livestock due to conflict and natural disasters received a package of restocking kits which consisted of 4 sheep and 100 kg of feed concentrated to improve their livelihood situation and nutrition. In total, 4,000 sheep and 100 MT of feed concentrate were distributed in Haydan district, Saadah governorate.

This contributed to the improvement of livestock assets at households' level from an average of 2 at baseline to 6. From the monitoring report, it was evident that the provision of sheep empowers women and youth who are normally responsible for looking after them and giving them control over assets and income.

However, due to the current insecurity challenges in the target areas, assessing the impact of activities was not feasible at the time of reporting.



Some of the beneficiaries who received sheep in Saada

- **Distribution of high-quality animal feeds to farmers (feed concentrates, feed blocks, molasses, fodder chopper and balers) and supporting their engagement in fodder production and processing.**

Feed scarcity remains one of the most critical challenges for smallholder pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households in Yemen. This affects livestock productivity, animal health, food security, and rural livelihoods. The main driving factors of feed insecurity in Yemen are the protracted conflict, recurrent droughts, and deteriorating agricultural infrastructures, high cost and low Access to quality feeds, poor feed quality and nutrient imbalance. In addition, livestock farmers have limited access to extension Services, inadequate feed technology and innovation.

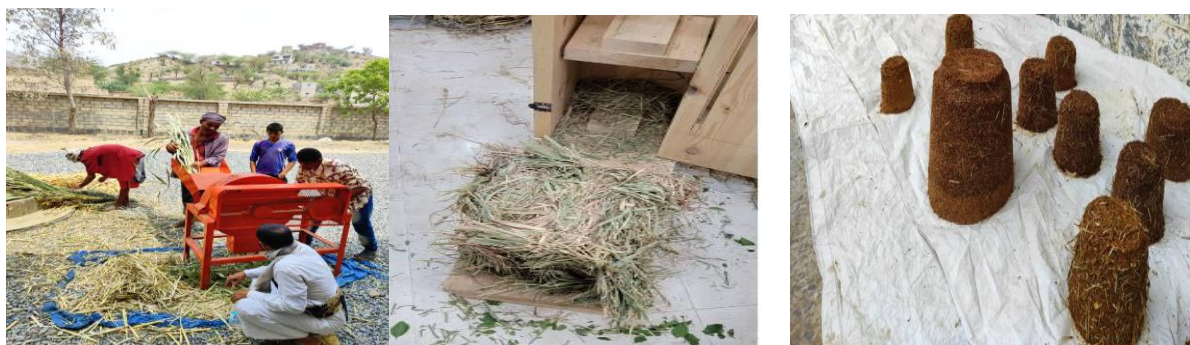
To address feed shortages, enhance livestock productivity, and strengthen household resilience, FAO implemented a two-pronged approach of providing emergency supplementary feeding and establishing community-led fodder production groups for sustainable solution.

In the emergency supplementary feeding, a total of 6,000 vulnerable livestock farmers in 7 governorates (Lahj – 1,290, Abyan – 940, Taiz – 820, Hajjah – 630, Hodeida – 820, Al-Mahweet – 1000, and Saada – 500) received 960 MT of Wheat bran, 192 MT of Feed blocks, and 150 MT of Molasses to improve their livestock's nutrition, and increase production and productivity during the time of feed scarcity.



To contribute to sustainable feed supply for better livestock productivity, household resilience, and food security, FAO through the local implementing partner and agriculture office at the governorate levels supported the establishment of fodder production groups in 7 governorates. A total of 350 groups were established, 50 groups per governorate with each group comprising of 5 beneficiaries. Each group received manual fodder choppers, hand balers, and feed pelletizers to promote the technology of feed preservations, storage and utilisations.

The groups also received training on fodder production, preservation, storage and feeding/utilisation. The training covered areas to improve knowledge and skills on appropriate fodder grass for investment, the need for reseeding degraded pastures, with high-yielding drought-tolerant grasses (e.g., *Cenchrus ciliaris*), use of leftover parts of harvested crops such as the sorghum stover, chopping, urea treatment or use of molasses to enhance intake.



One of the trainings on livestock feeds preservation, storage and utilisations in Hajjah governorate

Table 12: Established Fodder production groups per governorates and districts

Governorate	District	# of groups	# of member per group	Total members
Lahj	Tuban	10	5	50
	Al Madaribah W Al-Arah	10	5	50
	Al Maqatirah	10	5	50
Abyan	Khanfir	10	5	50
	Lawder	10	5	50
	Ahwar	10	5	50

Taiz	Al Ma'afer	10	5	50
Hajjah	Bani al awam	10	5	50
	Najrah	10	5	50
	Ash Shagadira	10	5	50
Hodaidah	Al qanawis	10	5	50
	Bajil	10	5	50
Al-Mahweet	Al-Tawilah	10	5	50
Sa'adah	Haydan	10	5	50
Overall total	14	140	5	700

- **Support to smallholders' dairy farmers improve milk production through provision of animal feeds and training in good animal husbandry practices and establishment of small and medium dairy units.**

In the dairy value chain activities, a total of 3,539 women beneficiaries of different categories from 7 governorates received animal feeds, training in good animal husbandry practices, assorted dairy processing inputs to improve milk and dairy products quality and hygiene. The beneficiaries' categories include 3000 individual mini producers, 240 individual macro producers, 200 women working in groups of 4 individual per group and 99 women working in 6 dairy centres.

Table 12: Established Fodder production groups per governorates and districts

Governorate	District	# of groups	# of member per group	Total members
Lahj	Tuban	10	5	50
	Al Madaribah W Al-Arah	10	5	50
	Al Maqatira	10	5	50
Abyan	Khanfir	10	5	50
	Lawder	10	5	50
	Ahwar	10	5	50
Taiz	Al Ma'afer	10	5	50
Hajjah	Bani al awam	10	5	50
	Najrah	10	5	50
	Ash Shagadira	10	5	50
Hodaidah	Al qanawis	10	5	50
	Bajil	10	5	50
Al-Mahweet	Al-Tawilah	10	5	50
Sa'adah	Haydan	10	5	50
Overall total	14	140	5	700

- **Support to smallholders' dairy farmers improve milk production through provision of animal feeds and training in good animal husbandry practices and establishment of small and medium dairy units.**

In the dairy value chain activities, a total of 3,539 women beneficiaries of different categories from 7 governorates received animal feeds, training in good animal husbandry practices, assorted dairy

processing inputs to improve milk and dairy products quality and hygiene. The beneficiaries' categories include 3000 individual mini producers, 240 individual macro producers, 200 women working in groups of 4 individual per group and 99 women working in 6 dairy centres.

Table 13: Dairy value chain beneficiaries per governorates and districts

Governorate	District	# of the individual BNFs (mini producers)	# of the individual BNFs (macro producers)	# of the BNFs in the small women groups (4 BNFs per group)	# of the BNFs from the small dairy Centers (15 BNFs per group)	Total BNFs
Lahij	Tuban	260	30	8 (2 groups)	39 (2 centers were upgraded)	337
	Al Madaribah W Al-Arah	150	0	0	0	150
	Al Maqtirah	140	25	8 (2 groups)	15 (1 center)	188
Abyan	Khanfir	200	30	8 (2 groups)	0	238
	Lawder	150	5	4 (one group)	0	159
	Ahwar	150	5	4 (one group)	0	159
Taiz	Al ma'afer	450	25	8 (2 groups)	15	498
Hajjah	Bani al awam	150	0	24 (6 groups)	15 (1 center)	174
	Najrah	150	0	25 (6 groups)	0	174
	Ash Shagadirah	150	0	26 (6 groups)	0	174
Hodaidah	Al qanawis	280	0	20 (5 groups)	0	300
	Bajil	350	80	28 (7 groups)	15 (1 center)	473
Al-Mahweet	Al-Tawilah	300	0	40 (10 groups)	0	340
Sa'adah	Haydan	120	40	0	15 (1 center)	175
Overall total	14	3000	240	200 (50 groups)	99 (6 centers)	3,539

A total of 35 women from the north and 32 women from the south selected by the agriculture office at the governorate level completed 5 days Training of Trainers on the techniques for processing, packaging, storing, transporting and marketing different dairy products. The women who were trained as trainers provided training to 3,539 women beneficiaries of the different categories with the necessary knowledge and skills to process, package, store and market different dairy products such as yoghurt, cheese, labneh and butter.

Dairy processing centres: A total of 6 dairy processing centres have been established; the dairy centres are in the following locations: Almaqtari district, Lahj governorate operated by 15 women, Saber dairy center in Tuban district, Lahj governorate operated by 19 women, Beer-Gabeer dairy center in Lahj governorate operated by 20 women, Al-Ma'afer district, Taiz governorate operated by 15 women, Bajil district, Hodeida governorate operated by 15 women and Haydan district, Saada governorate operated by 15 women.



The dairy production line in Al-Ma'afer dairy center

All the dairy centres have been equipped with dairy production lines, cold chain facilities and refrigerated motor tricycles for sustainable processing and marketing of milk products.

Dairy Processing Centres rehabilitation: Two dairy processing centres, located in Tuban (Lahj) and al-Marawea (Hodaidah), were provided with the necessary equipment for milk processing and packaging. The dairy equipment in the Saber dairy processing centre is fully operational, and its members were trained in equipment maintenance and infection prevention control measures to ensure high hygienic standards during the processing of dairy and its derivatives.

Milk products marketing centres: Three marketing centres were established in Lahj governorate for the Saber dairy women's group, Bajil district, Hodaidah governorate, and Saada governorates to improve the dairy marketing value chain. These centers were equipped with necessary facilities, including a refrigerator, air conditioning, solar systems, shelves, and other necessary equipment, to support effective marketing of the dairy products.

Four milk collection and processing centers were established to improve the dairy value chain in four governorates (Hodaidah gov.; Bajil district, Sa'adah gov.; Haydan district, Lahij gov.; Al-Maqatirah district, and Taiz gov.; Al- Ma'afir district.)



Installed dairy marketing center in Saber, Lahj Governorate.



Dairy processing centre in Al-Ma'afir district – Taiz



Dairy processing centre in Bajil district - Hodeida

- **Support coffee farmers on coffee productivity and quality as well as marketing**

A total of 500 coffee farmers were selected and provided with comprehensive training on the new techniques in coffee planting, harvesting, processing, and marketing. 250 coffee dryers were distributed to the beneficiaries, 1 dryer for 2 beneficiaries to promote quality of the dry coffee beans. Two governorates, Hajjah and Saada were targeted to improve the coffee value chain activities.

The beneficiaries were also supported with two coffee processing centres, established in Bani Al-Awam – Hajjah governorate. The centres are equipped with the equipment required for value addition to the coffee value chain such as the coffee processing machines, roasting machines, grinding machines and packaging machines.

The established coffee processing and marketing centre played a vital role in the value addition, quality assurance, and market access of coffee produced by farmers, especially smallholders.



Coffee processing and marketing center in Bani Al-Awam district – Hajjah governorate.

Intermediate outcome 4:

Improved access of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups to food and income opportunities.

The ERRY III Joint Programme has made significant achievements in empowering targeted crisis-affected households to improve their livelihoods and enhance access to income and food through a diverse range of interventions. These included engaging targeted households in short-term employment opportunities to support food access; rehabilitation of communal assets such as roads, water harvesting schemes, agricultural infrastructure, and markets; and entrepreneurship training to strengthen life skills and business management capacity. The programme also supported the establishment of microbusinesses, creating sustainable livelihood opportunities. Moreover, vulnerable youth and women participated in apprenticeship programmes, gaining market-relevant skills and certifications to improve employability and access to decent jobs. Eligible graduated apprentices also received grants to support their own microbusinesses, further contributing to sustainable income generation.

Summary of Key Achievements under Intermediate outcome 4 and Outputs 4.1, 4.2, 4.3:

- **354 communal assets** were rehabilitated or constructed across sectors such as water sources, rural roads, water harvesting schemes, agricultural projects, and schools. This included:
 - **113** community assets delivered through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA),
 - **200** household assets (home gardens) through Food Assistance for Training (FFT),
 - **41** community assets through Cash for Work (CfW) activities.
- **14,550 direct households** have improved their access to food by engaging in short-term employment opportunities in the target districts:
 - **9,190** direct households through FFA activities,
 - **4,800** direct households through Cash for Work (CfW) activities,
 - **560** women participants through FFT activities,
- **Over 343,000 people** in targeted communities benefited from assets created or rehabilitated under the programme. This includes **143,000** individuals supported through Food for Assets (FFA) and Cash-for-Work (CfW) activities, **6,344** farmers through the Agriculture Value Chain

component, and **194,000** people through community assets rehabilitated under the Local Governance & Social Cohesion component.

- A total amount of **USD \$5,007,084.46** was transferred to **FFA/FFT participants** to support their immediate food security needs.
- **3,000 beneficiaries, (38% women) received financial grants** to start their own income-generating businesses.
- **A digital MSMEs platform has been developed** to provide financial and non-financial services for microbusiness owners and entrepreneurs through specialized microlender.
- A follow-up and post-assessment activity for the microbusinesses was conducted through special independent consultants. The results showed that around **80% of the established microbusinesses are operational** and generate income.
- **26 trainers, including 9 women, were certified in the Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB)** training packages.
- **Four SIYB-certified trainers** participated in the ILO regional SIYB Master Training of Trainers (MTOT) workshop.
- Three SIYB (Start and Improve Your Business) Training of Trainers (TOT) sessions were conducted for 73 new potential trainers (47% women) from the targeted governorates.
- **100 ILO trained trainers delivered entrepreneurship training for 4,000 small business owners**, supported by UNDP.
- **210 women business owners were trained in Improve Your Business (IYB)** and Business Continuity Planning (BCP) training, in partnership with the Businesswomen's Council, the Federation of Yemen Chambers of Commerce & Industry, and its member chambers.
- **Six new curricula developed**, and another **five existing ones updated**, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training (MTEVT).
- **496 master craftspeople's and TVET supervisors (42% women) were trained** to facilitate competency-based training, assessment, and mentorship during on the job learning sessions.
- **1,530 apprentices (44% women)** successfully completed demand driven and market responsive skills development training through apprenticeship scheme.
- Market linkage events, such as Bazaars and Exhibitions, were organized to showcase the products and services of apprentices.
- Workshops were conducted to connect potential employers and Microfinance Institutions with graduated apprentices, facilitating access to finance and post-training support.

Result Chain	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Achieved	%
iOc4: Improved access of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups to food and	1.4.1. Number of community-based assets established (disaggregated by type)	0	314 by end of 2024	354²⁷	113%
	1.4.2. Number of microbusinesses established by women, youth, and other vulnerable groups (disaggregated by	0	3,000 by end of 2024	3,568²⁸	119%

²⁷ 313 assets through FFA/FFT interventions and 41 through CFW activities.

²⁸ This includes 3,000 microbusinesses through the livelihood component, 468 through the apprenticeship program, and 100 through FFT intervention.

income opportunities	women/men entrepreneurs and age) that receive credits/funding from micro-finance institutions (MFIs) (matching GEF 2.17)				
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--

Under Intermediate Outcome 4, the programme significantly improved livelihoods, food security, and income opportunities for crisis-affected women, youth, and other vulnerable groups. A total of **354 community-based assets** were established or rehabilitated as prioritized by communities across key sectors, including water sources, rural roads, agricultural infrastructure, water-harvesting schemes, and schools, prioritized by communities benefiting over 114,800 people. These assets were rehabilitated or constructed through Food Assistance for Assets (FAA), Cash for Work (CfW), and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) interventions—providing 14,550 households with short-term employment and injecting over USD 5 million into local economies to meet immediate food security needs.

The programme also fostered sustainable livelihoods through comprehensive entrepreneurship and business development support. Under Intermediate Outcome 4, approximately **3,568** microbusinesses were established by women, youth, and other vulnerable groups through livelihood interventions, the apprenticeship programme, and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) activities.

A total of 3,000 beneficiaries (38% women) received business skills training and seed grants to launch diverse microbusinesses, ranging from grocery shops, vegetable sales, and incense production to solar system maintenance, photography services, and more. Follow-up assessments confirmed that 80% of these businesses are operational and income-generating, contributing to local economic growth and job creation. To further enhance market opportunities, a digital MSMEs platform was launched to connect microbusiness owners with both financial and non-financial services.

Through FFT activities, 560 women were engaged in income and skills development training. All participants were women, with 100 developing viable business plans and receiving sustainability grants, complemented by mentoring support to establish their own microbusinesses.

Skills development was a central pillar of the programme. In partnership with the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, six new curricula were developed and five existing curricula updated to align with market needs. The programme trained 496 master craftspersons and TVET supervisors (42% women) to deliver competency-based training and mentorship, while 1,530 apprentices (44% women) completed demand-driven, market-responsive skills training. Of these, 468 graduates were selected based on transparent eligibility criteria—including viable business ideas, demonstrated commitment to self-employment, and submission of realistic business plans—supported by grievance mechanisms to ensure fairness and inclusivity.

The selected graduates participated in entrepreneurship training delivered by certified SIYB trainers, covering financial planning, marketing, inventory management, and savings, while also linking participants to microfinance opportunities. In-kind grants, tailored to each graduate's occupation and business plan, enabled the establishment of ventures in sectors such as tailoring, solar installation, mobile repair, food processing, and incense production. These integrated interventions provided a

pathway to sustainable self-employment, financial independence, and strengthened resilience for vulnerable households

Market linkage events, exhibitions, and employer–microfinance workshops connected graduates to employment and financing opportunities, enhancing their prospects for sustainable livelihoods.

Output 4.1:

Gender-sensitive short-term income opportunities created for vulnerable individuals in the communities.

Result Chain	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Achieved	%
Output 4.1: Gender-sensitive short-term income opportunities created for vulnerable individuals in the communities	1.4.1.1. Number of people who receive Food/Cash Assistance for Assets (FFA) (disaggregated by women/men and age), with the support of the intervention	0	8,135 by end of 2024	9,190	113%
	1.4.1.2. Number of people who receive Food/Cash Assistance for Training (FFT) (disaggregated by women/men and age), with the support of the intervention	0	400 by end of 2024	560	140%
	1.4.1.3. Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by women/men and age), with the support of the intervention	0	\$ 5,377,050 by end of 2024	\$ 5,007,084	93%
	1.4.1.4. Number of people provided with emergency employment through 3x6 approach (disaggregated by women/men) ²⁹ , with the support of the intervention	0	4,800 by end of 2024	4,800	100%
	1.4.1.5. Number of community markets/assets restored through 3x6 emergency employment, with the support of the intervention	0	24 by end of 2024	41	171%

As part of the ERRY III Joint Programme, WFP carried out resilience and livelihoods activities in 16 districts across 7 governorates. These efforts were primarily aimed at supporting intermediate outcome 4 of the programme: “Improved access of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups to food and income opportunities”.

To achieve this, WFP focused on enhancing food security and strengthening livelihoods by investing in the creation and rehabilitation of productive community assets, as well as providing skills development training. These activities were delivered through WFP’s Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) initiatives.

WFP has placed a strong emphasis on climate adaptation measures during its implementation, from the activities’ designing and selection reaching the implementation and handover to the communities. WFP

²⁹ Match with GERF indicator: Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU

has ensured that its Environmental and Social Safeguarding Policy and assessment tools are applied to all community assets created/restored in collaboration with the implementing partners.

Throughout the implementation of the joint programme, WFP made several notable contributions that significantly advanced resilience and livelihoods in targeted communities. The following are the main achievements:

- WFP engaged participants to work on **113 different communal assets** and **200 household assets** (home gardens) through FFA and FFT activities. A total of **9,190 households** were engaged benefiting around 64,330 direct beneficiaries.

The constructed/rehabilitated community-based assets are mostly related to rural road rehabilitation, water harvesting schemes, agricultural projects, social infrastructure, and schools. The selection of these projects was based on the priorities identified by the communities in the targeted areas. More than 100,000 people indirectly benefitted from the assets created and rehabilitated by WFP through ERRY III Joint Programme.

Due to price instability and water shortages, many farmers are abandoning their farms in search of alternative livelihoods. Moreover, farmers could not benefit from rainwater, which was often wasted due to lack of proper drainage infrastructure. This has led to degradation of farmlands, affecting farmers' incomes and food security. If properly managed, rainwater and floodwater can be used to irrigate farms and recharge groundwater. As a result, the 113 assets constructed or rehabilitated through the WFP component, as detailed below, have contributed to helping alleviate the hardships and suffering of the targeted communities.

13 water schemes have been constructed and rehabilitated. The completion of the water source schemes has increased access and availability to clean water.

- A water harvesting tank with a capacity of 120 m³ has been created to ensure a reliable water supply for about 1,285 households in As-Shaghdirah district, Hajjah governorate.
- Furthermore, a water tank with a capacity of 90 cubic meters has been created to ensure a reliable water supply for about 300 households.
- Construction of seven harvesting tanks with a total capacity of 508 m³.
- Rehabilitation of ponds of 1000 m³, and 608 m³.
- Construction of a diversion dam.



- Construction of two water barriers of 646 m³.
- Rehabilitation of two terraces of 3,440 m².

Efforts have been made to improve agricultural infrastructure. This includes restoring approximately 12 kilometers of irrigation channels to facilitate proper water distribution for farming activities.

162 hectares of agricultural land across 10 different areas were restored, focusing on land protection and reclamation to enhance agricultural productivity.

16 gabions were constructed to protect more than 6 hectares of farmland from erosion and seasonal floods, enhancing soil stability, reducing degradation, and promoting sustainable agricultural productivity.

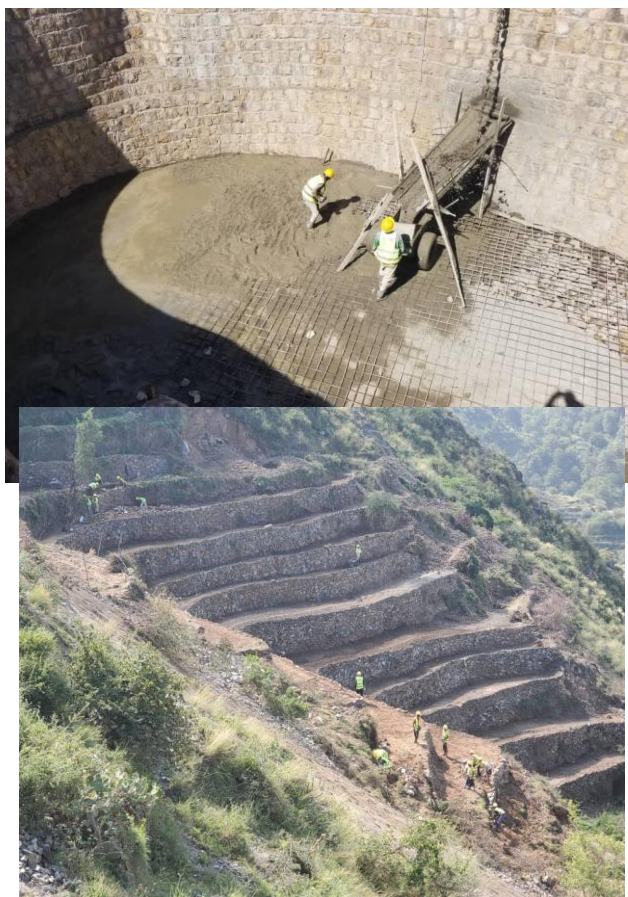
These infrastructures were primarily established to develop and improve water availability for agricultural purposes, directly benefiting smallholder farmers. Improved water security and management contributed to increased agricultural productivity, significantly mitigating communities' vulnerability to seasonal drought and climatic fluctuation.

Construction and rehabilitation of 78 km length of rural roads across 45 communities. The completion of the road projects has increased access to markets, water sources, schools, hospitals, and other basic services.

Constructed and rehabilitated schools/classrooms gave a chance for free classes to accommodate more students in the building. This has also contributed to an increase in the number of students in the school.

A rehabilitation of a health facility in Lawder district.

A rehabilitation of youth club in Bajil district to maintain physical and mental health of young people in the whole district.



Construction of Terraces in Najrah



Construction of Road in Al-Qanawis district

- Under the FFT activities, **560 women** have been engaged in different income/skill generation trainings during the course of the project. 100 per cent of the total participants of the activities were women.

The targeted women benefited from cash assistance for training and from home garden inputs (seeds, farming tools, training), and extension services.

The households were supported by agricultural inputs and technical advice to cultivate five types of vegetables (tomato, chili, radish, okra, and zucchini) in a 200 10m * 10m home garden.

The agronomist provided comprehensive technical training to the home garden beneficiaries, enabling them to establish and maintain their own gardens from scratch through to vegetable harvest.

These achievements collectively demonstrate a positive impact on the resilience and livelihood activities implemented by WFP and its implementing partners.



One of Home Garden Projects in Taiz

Since Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) projects have played a vital role in strengthening community resilience, particularly through communal assets development, skills-building, and promoting long-term sustainability, WFP has taken steps to further enhance their impact. To ensure the sustainability of activities completed in February 2025 across four districts in Lahj and Taiz, WFP initiated enhancement works aimed at reinforcing and building upon the original interventions.

The plan aimed to include women households as direct beneficiaries through Food Assistance for Training (FFT) programs. As a result, the following was achieved:

- 200 HHs (1400 people) were supported with home garden's drip irrigation systems.
- 100 women developed a feasible and sustainable business plan.
- Sustainability cash grants were provided to 100 women.
- 100 women were provided with mentoring support to establish their own sustainable projects.



Drip Irrigation System in Al Ma'afer district



Distribution of Gants for Women Trainees

Full training on drip irrigation systems installation was provided to the targeted participants, along with the necessary tools and materials to enable these participants to carry out the planned rehabilitation/construction works.

Human Interest Story

The Power of Struggle in Life to Live with Dignity

Amidst the harsh reality, rapid events, and the struggle to earn an honest living to feed her children, Samar vowed to give her best until the very end. This is how she became an iron-willed woman in the face of circumstances she had never encountered before. Her husband, who was her pillar of support, had passed away, leaving behind a wife and five children. Samar, a 41-year-old widow from Bani Sari village in At-Tawilah District, Al-Mahwit Governorate, faces harsh living conditions after losing her husband, who was the sole provider for the family. With deep sorrow, she expressed, **"After my husband's death, I found myself facing a great challenge. I couldn't bear raising my children and providing for their basic needs. My eldest son had to drop out of school to find work and help us meet our food and essential needs."**



تطبيق عملي كيفية استخدام الميزان



Moreover, she now possesses solid knowledge and skills in animal care, enabling her to properly manage livestock and become self-reliant in generating income. This has allowed her to meet her family's nutritional and other essential needs. Speaking with joy, Samar said, **"The greatest benefit of this project is that I learned how to care for animals correctly so they can reproduce and grow into a herd. Now, I can rely on myself, start a small livestock business, nurture them properly, and provide food and all**



basic needs for me and my children—without having to rely on others."

To help vulnerable families build resilience and achieve food security, WFP has implemented a range of training programs. These initiatives are designed to improve living conditions and empower individuals with the skills and opportunities needed to lead a more stable and dignified life.

Protecting agricultural assets enhances resilience in Lahj

Food security in Yemen faces numerous challenges that are exacerbated by climate change. Severe droughts and devastating floods significantly impact agricultural infrastructure and lead to soil erosion, negatively affecting rural and agricultural areas as well as local food production.



“Unfortunately, the agricultural sector that employs and supports the population in our area has been negatively affected by conflict and the effects of climate change. As a result, we rely on food supplies from the district centre, which is far from Al-Mudharaba area, which means that the prices of basic foodstuffs are rising”. Saleh, a 38-year-old local farmer, has long grappled with the challenge of irrigating his farmlands in a region plagued by water scarcity.

Saleh lives in Al-Malabia area in Al-Mudharaba district, Lahj governorate, and the area depends on agricultural activity and livestock breeding, and despite the great efforts made by farmers to protect their agricultural lands and roads from deterioration and collapse, their efforts remain weak due to their limited capabilities.

Realizing its economic return on the poor rural population, CARE implemented supporting crisis affected communities improve their resilience and self-reliance to attain improvements in the food security and livelihood status in Lahj – ERRY III Joint Programme, funded by the EU and Sida. The project included Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities in Tuban and Al-Mudharaba districts in Lahj and Abyan governorates, which consisted of constructing two gabions (constructing a 450m³ Al-Malabia Al-Asfla gabion and constructing a 450m³ Al-Malabia Al-Aliaa gabion) and cleaning the trees and sediments that obstruct the canals, 302 beneficiaries benefited from these activities, which was continued for a period of five months, within the interventions of the food security and livelihoods sector.

The project has succeeded in creating and providing the requirements for social stability for the project beneficiaries. Many of the beneficiaries of the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities were able to purchase assets that helped them improve their income after the end of the project and thus improve the quality and quantity of food they eat”.

We farmers used to live in constant fear of heavy rains washing away our fields after periods of drought,” Saleh adds. “This project means that we will now be able to save the money we used to spend on renting tractors to repair damage caused by the rains”.

This Intervention allows farmers to grow multiple harvests within a single season—an achievement that will significantly impact their lives. Moreover, in addition to restoring these lands and safeguarding other areas, the project will alleviate the challenges faced by farmers who rely on crop cultivation and livestock breeding for their livelihoods

Cash transfer:

During the course of the joint programme, WFP transferred a total of USD 5,007,084.46 to 9,190 participants (64,330 people). This financial support played a vital role in enhancing household food security and strengthening community resilience.

WFP used Al-Amal bank to distribute cash to the beneficiaries. In addition to the bank’s branches, cash distribution outlets were also established by the bank for beneficiaries to receive their cash entitlements from the designated distribution outlets. Protection challenges were considered while identifying the distribution outlets to ensure that the outlets are secure and easily accessible to the beneficiaries.

WFP’s SCOPE was used in the southern areas, by which beneficiaries can withdraw their incentives from widespread mobile Point of Sales (mPOS) through SCOPE card. While cash in envelope modality is still active in the northern areas.

Immediate Impact of FFA/FFT interventions under ERRY III Joint Programme

WFP’s component under the ERRY III Joint Programme has had a meaningful and wide-reaching impact on the lives of vulnerable communities across Yemen. Here are some of the key outcomes:

- **Meeting Urgent Needs:** Monthly cash transfers helped the targeted households meet their immediate food needs, providing critical support during times of acute hardship.
- **Improved Access to Services:** By building and rehabilitating community assets WFP’s activities made it easier for people to reach essential services such as health facilities, schools, and local markets.
- **Boosting Agricultural Productivity:** constructed/rehabilitated agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation systems and water schemes led to increased water availability, which in turn supported higher crop yields and more sustainable farming practices.
- **Empowering Youth and Women:** Skills development trainings targeted at youth and women helped build their capacity and confidence. These trainings are expected to increase the chances of accessing new income-generating opportunities, especially for those who participated in the Food Assistance for Training (FFT) programme.
- **Better Nutrition and Food Security:** The Food Consumption Score (FCS), a key indicator of

dietary diversity and food security showed a notable improvement among targeted households, reflecting better access to nutritious food.

- **Reduced Reliance on Coping Strategies:** Monitoring data revealed that families were less dependent on negative coping mechanisms (like skipping meals or selling assets), indicating stronger resilience and improved stability. While the exact percentage reduction wasn't specified, the overall trend is clearly positive
- **Strengthened Social Cohesion:** The participatory approach used to select community assets helped bring people together, fostering collaboration and a stronger sense of ownership among community members.
- **Stimulating Local Economies:** The cash injected into communities not only supported households but also helped revive local markets and small businesses.
- **Knowledge Transfer:** Activities also facilitated the transfer of skills from skilled labourers to unskilled labourers (the direct beneficiaries), helping to build local capacity for the future.

The recognized prior learning (RPL). The RPL activity was initially planned to help create sustainable jobs for FFA participants through identifying their existing and newly acquired skills for skills recognition by using the existing RPL mechanism and by strengthening the skills recognition system by developing new competency standards. This was designed to build a pilot for RPL system in coordination with TVET institute; however, the current political and security situation in Yemen is not conducive to carrying out the above-mentioned activities properly and fully as originally planned. Therefore, ILO has modified this intervention through expanding apprenticeship component that works best in Yemen's current operating environment.

Developing and Drafting SOPs to Support the Transition from CfW/FFA to EIIP:

Furthermore, to support the strategic shift from Cash-for-Work (CfW) and Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) towards more sustainable, employment-intensive approaches, the International Labour Organization (ILO), in 2023, the ILO undertook a comprehensive review and revision of SFD's four core operational manuals. This process aligned the manuals with the principles and methodologies of the Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP). The updated SOPs now cover:

- Labour-Intensive Public Works / Cash-for-Work
- Community Contracting
- Environmental and Social Safeguards
- Occupational Safety and Health

By embedding Decent Work principles into these SOPs, the ILO ensured that Labour-Intensive Public Works in Yemen are not only more efficient but also compliant with national labour regulations and international standards. This marks a significant milestone in the country's transition from emergency aid to sustainable employment strategies.

These SOPs are designed to align implementation practices with national Labour Law and global Decent Work standards. The SOPs serve as a practical guide for implementing agencies—including UN bodies, international NGOs, and national partners such as the Social Fund for Development (SFD) and the Public Works Project—to increase labour intensity in programming and promote decent

employment opportunities. By providing a structured framework, the SOPs facilitate the transition from emergency, cash-based interventions to more sustainable, employment-focused models.

The implementation of these SOPs empowers stakeholders to:

- Enhance programme efficiency and impact
- Promote safe and fair working conditions
- Build institutional capacity for employment-intensive programming
- Foster long-term resilience and economic recovery

Livelihoods interventions:

UNDP has partnered with five implementing organizations to deliver the livelihood component across 11 districts in 6 governorates.

The beneficiaries of this component received support in three phases. In the first phase, 4,800 participants engaged in short-term employment, focusing on the rehabilitation and construction of 41 prioritized community assets, examples of which are provided below. In the second phase, the same group of beneficiaries received business training to enhance their life and entrepreneurial skills. In the final phase, 3,000 eligible beneficiaries were selected and provided with seed grants, which served as start-up capital to establish their own income-generating microbusinesses.

Samples of the rehabilitated/constructed assets:

- **Algarbi Road in Al-Tawilah**

A bumpy and rugged road in Algharbi subdistrict was paved. The road had not only exacerbated the difficult living conditions of people in 10 mountainous villages, but also contributed to deadly incidents and serious injuries.



Two photos highlighting the road rehabilitation in Al-Gharbi, Tawilah district before and after the intervention.

To pave this dangerous road, the project provided short-term employment opportunities for 200 participants, as well as equipment and materials. The IP, LMMPO, mobilized local community contributions to maximize the intervention's impact. This partnership resulted in the refurbishment of around 3,000 square meters of road.

- **Rehabilitation of Bajil Central Market**

Damaged central streets in Bajil district cause difficulties for sellers and shoppers. In the central market, the unpaved southern corridor served as a critical, yet inefficient, for pedestrians and shoppers. Walking through this passage was especially difficult during rainy seasons, disrupting vital foot traffic and causing more costs for small businesses and other income opportunities, ultimately hindering market efficiency and economic activity.

With ERRY support, the installation of an interlocking stone pathway has successfully mitigated these



Bajil Central Market before and after the rehabilitation, Hodeidah governorate.

challenges. This durable and environmentally friendly solution ensures year-round access, regardless of weather conditions. The dust-free and water-absorbent surface translates to reduced maintenance costs and a cleaner, more inviting environment for users. The project rehabilitated a total area of 288 square meters. On the other side of the street, ERRY rehabilitated the median strip which was almost completely damaged and causing traffic troubles. This impactful intervention successfully refurbished 188 m² of the street's median strip.

- Refurbishment of the technical institute in Shaghadirah.**
 UNDP rehabilitated the Technical Institute in Al-Shaghadirah. Three classrooms in the district were renovated, new doors were installed and plumbing and electric work and support it with solar system. Sixty students will benefit from the restored classrooms and facilities at the Technical Institute.
- Al-Amara Road - Al-Sha'athma sub-district - Najrah District.**
 The rehabilitation of this essential rural main road in Al-Sha'athma sub-district, leading to the health unit being rehabilitated by the Social Fund for Development (SFD), has facilitated vehicle movement, reduced transportation costs, and improved access to the health unit for approximately 230 families.
- Al-Sabhiyya Road in Al-Sha'athma sub-district, Najrah District.**

Al-Sabhiyya Road is one of the main roads in Al-Sha'athma and Najrah Districts, leading to Al-Aman Market. The road's rugged condition and difficulty of access, especially during rains, have caused residents to suffer from high transportation costs and fees, particularly for shipping food and other goods from Al-Aman Market to nearby villages.

The rehabilitation of Al-Sabhiyya Road has facilitated vehicle movement, reduced transportation costs, and improved access to Al-Aman Market for approximately 190 families, or about 1,051 individuals. The road rehabilitation has also improved access during rainy periods. The economic value of road rehabilitation lies in reducing the time and cost of transporting agricultural products and food commodities to and from Al-Aman Market.



A road being rehabilitated through short-term employment opportunity in Najrah district, Hajjah.

Water irrigation channel in Duthaina, Lawdar

CFW laborers developed a water diversion structure and irrigation system in Aljawf village. This wall is important to improve irrigation water management to farms, while reducing risks of floods and increasing agricultural productivity as main income projects in the area.

Gabion wall in Alhudn Subdistrict, Lawdar

In ALhudn, short employment activity beneficiaries constructed a gabion wall, enabling improved water distribution to agricultural lands. The wall will mitigate risks of floods in addition to supporting key villages road against floods. This wall will keep roads in good condition which will reduce time and costs of goods and services. Such initiative is directly making it easier for people to establish and develop their income projects. Community contributions also played a significant role in the construction of the wall.



A constructed gabion wall in Lawdar, Abyan

In Taizz, UNDP, through its implementing partner, Tamdeen Youth Foundation (TYF), implemented two significant interventions in Al Ma'fer district under the CfW activity. The first asset selected was the district only sports club, and the second was the central market in Al Nashama. In addition to the importance of these assets for youth and general economic development in the district, working with these assets provided a good example of building strong partnerships to develop community assets. The authorities contributed financially and logistically to the development of targeted assets.

Restoring Street of Al Nashamah Market

Al Nashamah market, the economic heart of Al Ma'afer district and a gateway to Taiz, was struggling. Deteriorating asphalt, riddled with cracks and missing sections, had transformed the market street into a treacherous path, especially during the rainy season when muddy puddles engulfed the passage. This hindered pedestrian movement and stifled market activity, impacting local businesses and entrepreneurs.

Recognizing the vital role of Al Nashamah market in fostering economic growth and supporting micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the district and based on authorities' recommendation, the ERRY III Joint Programme undertook a strategic market rehabilitation intervention.

The intervention focused on a permanent solution to withstand all weather conditions. The ERRY III Joint Programme implemented the installation of 840 square meters of high-quality concrete slabs reinforced with steel. This robust infrastructure ensures year-round accessibility and a clean, stable surface for market users.

The revitalized market offers numerous benefits including:

- **Enhanced Accessibility.** Improved pedestrian movement, fostering increased foot traffic and supporting market vendors.

- **Economic Stimulation.** A more vibrant and accessible market environment translates to improved business opportunities and potential growth for MSMEs.
- **Community Development.** Creating a clean, safe, and welcoming market space contributes to the overall well-being and sustainability of the Al Ma'afer community.



Al-Nashamah market before and after rehabilitation, Al-Ma'afer district, Taizz.

Sport facilities rehabilitation

The recent military conflicts in Al Ma'afer district severely impacted the Ash Shorouq Club, the community's primary youth sports facility. The existing infrastructure, including the sports hall shed, stadium walls, and various amenities, sustained severe damage, hindering crucial recreational and developmental activities for young people.

Recognizing the importance of Ash Shorouq Club to the well-being and growth of the youth in Al Ma'afer, a collaborative rehabilitation initiative was launched. This project united the efforts of local authorities, and the engaged community to revitalize the sports facilities through a comprehensive restoration. Rehabilitation activities included:



A sport center rehabilitated through short-term employment opportunity in Al-Ma'afer district, Taiz

- Rebuilding the destroyed sports hall shed to provide a safe and functional space for sporting activities.
- Maintenance and renewal for windows, doors, bathrooms, and electrical systems to ensure the facility's operational efficiency.
- Repainting the premises, shaping and planting trees, and implementing other beautification measures to create a welcoming and visually appealing environment.
- Football field revitalization. Clearing and levelling the field to create a safe and playable surface.
- Outside stabilization through building stone walls to provide structural support and enhance player safety.

- Installing a sturdy mesh fence.

Community Contributions

Collaboration with the communities and local authorities went beyond asset and beneficiary selection, extending to joint efforts and active participation to produce better asset development. In Abyan, Taiz, and AL Hudaydah, UNDP's implementing partners forged remarkable collaboration with local communities and authorities. Engaging in development with community and local authorities helps ensure the suitability of interventions and fosters a sense of ownership.

Output 4.2:

Increased capacities of vulnerable individuals to engage in gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate entrepreneurship opportunities.

Result Chain	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Achieved	%
Output 4.2: Increased capacities of vulnerable individuals to engage in gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate entrepreneurship opportunities ³⁰	1.4.2.1. Number of trainers certified to use the Start and Improve your Business (SIYB) training packages (disaggregated by trainers/master trainers and by men/women), with the support of the intervention	0	80 by end of 2024	104	130%
	1.4.2.2. Number of beneficiaries who increase their knowledge in business development and life skills (disaggregated by women/men), with the support of the intervention	0	4,800 by end of 2024	4,764	99%
	1.4.2.3. Number of post-cash for work beneficiaries who increase their knowledge on good agriculture practices (GAP) of selected crop/livestock value chains (disaggregated by women/men), with the support of the intervention	0	1,000 women by end of 2024	1,000	100%
	1.4.2.4. Number of microbusinesses financially supported to start their operations and provided with business development services	1,818 through ERRY II	3,000 by end of 2024	3,000	100%
	1.4.2.5. Number of people from private sector and government institutions at district and governorate levels who increased their knowledge on participatory business continuity planning (disaggregated by women/men), with the support of the intervention	15	60 by end of 2024	210³¹	350%

Entrepreneurship Skills Development:

Substantial progress in entrepreneurial development had been made during the ERRY III period via the Training of Trainers in Aden and Sana'a, marking a pivotal step towards institutionalizing Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) packages.

³⁰ Non-Cash for Work (nCfW)

³¹ The overachieved target includes other non-ERRY targeted governorates

By equipping them with practical skills, encouraging peer-to-peer knowledge exchange, and providing access to inspiring role models, the programme sought cultivating entrepreneurial and commercial mind set catalyse economic activities and foster small business growth within the community.

In 2023, twenty-six Yemeni trainers were certified in the "My First Business" (MFB) package—a regionally adapted version of the foundational "Start and Improve Your Business" (SIYB) training programme. The MFB package builds specifically on the first two SIYB modules, focusing on the early stages of entrepreneurship, such as identifying business opportunities, understanding basic business concepts, and developing simple business plans.

This adaptation was designed to better reflect the local economic context and the needs of aspiring entrepreneurs in Yemen, particularly youth and individuals transitioning from informal livelihoods. By equipping national trainers with this tailored curriculum, the initiative aims to strengthen local capacity to deliver high-quality entrepreneurship training, promote self-employment, and support the creation of sustainable micro and small enterprises.

The certification of these trainers represents a strategic investment in Yemen's human capital, enabling a wider rollout of entrepreneurship support services across the country and contributing to longer-term economic resilience and recovery.

Later, the introduction of "Improve Your Business (IYB)" module broadened the scope of skills imparted, aiming to equip trainers with the emerging knowledge, tools, and techniques, aiming to equip trainers and business development services institutions with up-to-date knowledge and skills required for delivering the full SIYB programme package to existing and aspiring potential entrepreneurs, as well as small business owners. SIYB training supports business owners in establishing and expanding their enterprises which are Micro or Small (MSEs), as a strategy for creating decent employment opportunities.

Following the training of trainers, the ILO, in collaboration with the Yemen Businesswomen Council and the Federation of Yemen Chambers of Commerce (FYCCI), rolled out the Improve Your Business (IYB) and Business Continuity Training, which enhanced the business management capacity of **210 women-owned enterprises** in six governorates of Yemen, including Aden, Taiz, Hudaydah, Sana'a, Mukalla, and Sayaoon. Through this strategic collaboration, the Businesswomen Council and FYCCI adapted and institutionalized the approach, methodologies, and tools, improving access to business development resources and empowering entrepreneurs to further develop their businesses.



A group of businesswomen who participated in the (Start and Improve Your Business)

In partnership with UNDP, the ILO facilitated a comprehensive 12-day entrepreneurship training programme during 2023–2024, targeting up to 4,800 beneficiaries. Delivered through a network of up to 100 SIYB trained trainers, this initiative was part of UNDP’s broader livelihoods programme, which aims to equip participants with essential business management skills needed to develop viable business plans—a prerequisite for accessing UNDP grants.

The training was designed to empower small business owners and aspiring entrepreneurs with the knowledge, practical skills, and lessons learned to effectively start and manage their own enterprises. The ultimate goal is to foster sustainable income generation, enhance self-reliance, and contribute to local economic resilience.

ILO's certified trainers conducted entrepreneurship training sessions, tailored specifically for women and youth participants. These sessions focused on various aspects of entrepreneurship, including generating business ideas, enhancing financial literacy, mastering sales practices, maintaining proper bookkeeping, and implementing effective marketing strategies.

Through the delivery of practical training sessions, carefully tailored to meet participants' varying levels of understanding, and utilizing simple and relevant case studies, the programme sought to facilitate effective learning experiences. Moreover, by creating a platform where participants could openly share valuable insights among themselves and engage with role models, the training encouraged a collaborative learning environment.



ILO's certified trainers providing entrepreneurship training to Livelihood Component Beneficiaries in Lahj Gov.

Through a synergistic partnership between UNDP and the ILO, participants were not just equipped with knowledge and skills; they were empowered to transform them into tangible entrepreneurial ventures. This strategic collaboration enhanced individual's capacity and is expected to usher in a wave of economic activity among unemployed people, which in turn will create a ripple effect that will positively impact the broader socio-economic development in the long run.

Recognizing the vital importance of building local capacities, the ILO identified and selected five of best-performing trainers among those who have been trained since the start of the programme in. to participate in a Master Training of Trainers (MTOT) programme, which was held in Beirut, Lebanon, from June 24 to July 5, 2024. Four participants out of five completed successfully the master trainer's development training workshop, passed the assessment, and started completing the programme requirements in terms of certifying other trainers in order to earn recognition and obtain their license as Master Trainer Candidates (MTCs).

To facilitate their certification and benefit from the MTCs, ILO organized three SIYB Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions in Yemen with the active participation of the 4 master trainers, aimed at expanding the country's pool of qualified trainers. This ToT programme marked a historic milestone which is the delivery of the SIYB ToT programme by Yemeni MTCs. This milestone not only showcased the growing expertise within Yemen but also underscored the potential for local trainers to cascade their skills and drive entrepreneurship training nationwide.

In total, **seventy-three participants** completed the training. These participants come from a wide array of organizations including Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Service (SMEPS), Federation of Yemen Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FYCCI) , Sana'a chamber of commerce, Youth Leadership Development Foundation (YLDF) , Nahda Makers Organization (NMO) , Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY), Education For Employment-Yemen (YEFE) , Selah Foundation for Development, Reyadah Foundation, Nama'a Development and Microfinance foundation, Hemmat Shabab foundation, and ministries related to technical and vocation education and training from both the North and South governorates. These newly trained trainers, which include 47% women are now actively cascading the knowledge, skills, and lessons they have gained, reaching a broader Yemeni population and creating ripples of entrepreneurial empowerment across the country. Their impact extends beyond individual trainees.



A growing number of institutions in Yemen have formally expressed interest in adopting the ILO's SIYB packages and utilizing ILO-trained trainers to deliver various entrepreneurship programmes. The increasing appetite and demand reflect an important shift toward enhanced local ownership and institutional sustainability of entrepreneurship training delivery, with the SIYB approach increasingly recognized as a cornerstone for enhancing business management practices and fostering employment opportunities.

From December 2024 to May 2025, the Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) program was implemented across several governorates, including Aden, Taiz, Lahj, Abyan, Marib, Hadramout, Hajjah, Amran, and Sana'a. Supported by local partners such as Nama Foundation, SMEPS, and Nahda Makers, the initiative aimed to complete the certification process for newly trained facilitators while building entrepreneurial capacity and supporting small business development through structured training and mentoring.

A total of 47 trainers were engaged, delivering GYB and SYB training to over 450 aspiring entrepreneurs. The programme was rolled out in phases, beginning with Generate Your Business Idea (GYB) and Start Your Business (SYB), followed by Improve Your Business (IYB) in the southern regions.

Despite challenges in obtaining permits in the northern governorates, 21 trainers successfully delivered GYB/SYB training to 101 participants. Trainers were closely supervised, received detailed feedback, and were evaluated on their facilitation skills, use of participatory methods, and ability to support business plan development.



Across all regions, trainers conducted post-training counselling sessions, helping participants refine their business plans. While many trainers demonstrated strong performance, common areas for improvement included the application of experiential learning, session planning, and financial coaching. These gaps were addressed through daily feedback, individual evaluations, and are set to be further reinforced in upcoming competency workshops.

Following the completion of training and coaching sessions—conducted under the supervision of master trainers—a reinforcement workshop was organized in Aden for 26 trainers who had fulfilled the certification requirements. The three-day workshop concluded with the official certification of these trainers.



Life and Business Skills Training

In coordination with ILO, MTVET and other existing technical organization, UNDP's Implementing partners implemented life and business skills training for all targeted beneficiaries. The existing training material applied and curtailed to implement practical aspects of learning. UNDP and implementing partners supported targeted beneficiaries to learn and develop skills from successful existing businesses.



The entrepreneurship training modules, “My first business” and “I Own a Small Business”, were delivered during the training program based on the trainees’ literacy levels. Both modules provided participants with tools to generate their business ideas, manage their businesses and improve them. Participants learned business and life skills under both modules.

Preparing for the training:

1. Training controls document:

The UNDP team developed a training control document to guide IPs and trainers on the delivery of the training in line with the project requirement. These guidelines ensure all business plans are developed and evaluated in a systematic way, ensuring eligibility for grant financing.

2. **Trainee categories:** The trainees were classified according to their literacy levels.
3. **Onboarding workshops for trainees:** UNDP organized several workshops for trainees and IPs in each location to introduce the intervention modality and provide guidance on different topics to be considered during training. In total, 240 trainers have provided a 12-day training on business and life skills to 4,764 trainees.
4. **Business plans evaluation.** As an output of the training phase, beneficiaries developed their own proposals to apply for grant financing. The trainees, as well the IPs' team, helped participants draft and finalize their business plans.
5. **Semi-automated tool for business plans evaluation.** UNDP developed a semi-automated tool for evaluating business plans generating a final score for each proposal. The tool streamlines the evaluation in three short steps and is based on a participatory approach involving all stakeholders. The evaluation focused on skills, character, and business elements. The evaluation process consists of three steps as follows:
 - a. **Trainers' input.** Trainers provide an opinion on the trainees' development and entrepreneurial characteristics. Their hands-on knowledge enabled an effective preliminary screening, setting the foundation for subsequent review stages.
 - b. **Advisory evaluation.** IPs should engage external consultants to undertake a beneficiary business plans focusing on technical aspects like plan's financial viability, market demand, operational capacity, and long-term sustainability.
 - c. **IP assessment.** The IPs' teams should review the evaluation and provide their recommendation as a part of the evaluation.

Training statistics

The business and life skill trainings have been successfully completed in all targeted areas for all participants who have graduated from the short employment phase. A total of 4,764 participants (38% women) has completed the training.

The livelihoods implementing partners started the process of evaluating projects proposals. In this phase, the door is wide open for competition where the most viable proposals will be selected for grant support. Based on the standardised assessment, 63% of the proposals developed during the capacity building phase will be selected for grant financing support to start the microbusinesses' establishment.

Microbusiness and grants activity

The grant phase was successfully completed in all targeted areas. **3,000** beneficiaries have been supported with seed capital to establish their own microbusiness. The support empowered a larger number of women than initially planned, facilitating both financial and non-financial support to 1,151 women to start their business projects. Women grantees account for **38%** of the total beneficiaries supported. Each beneficiary was granted around **USD 908** in cash as seed capital.

The established businesses are distributed over several sectors including food, retail, agriculture, livestock, honey, processing, etc. The microbusinesses established in different income activities

including grocery, maintenance of machinery and equipment, vegetables selling, incenses production, photography, stationery, and others.

Microbusiness follow up and evaluation.

To assess the beneficiaries' post-support status and provide further support for microbusinesses established, UNDP hired specialized consultants to interview the grantees and track their business progress. The consultants conducted field visits to targeted sites and reported on progress and any challenges impacting the development of small businesses.

The consultants started visits to Lawdar in Abyan and Al Maqatirah in Lahj, later expanding to other locations and completing the mission by mid-December. The evaluation was crucial and revealed key findings about the status of microbusinesses. Most importantly, the overall evaluation reported that 80% of the microbusinesses are operational.

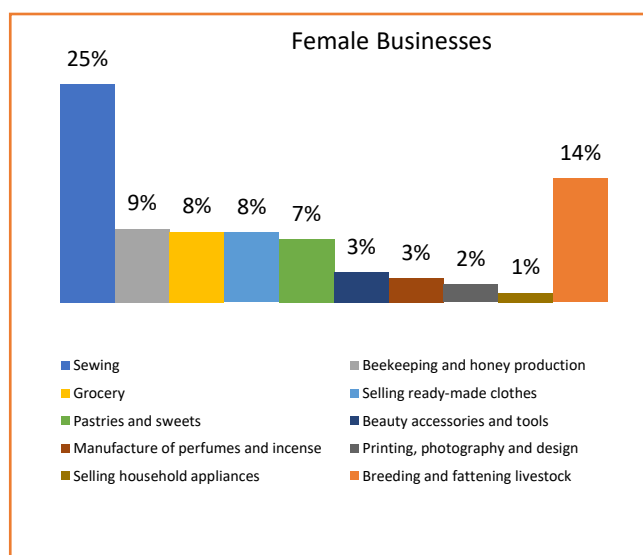


District Business Overview

Youth and women entrepreneurship is prevalent in the microbusiness sector, constituting 48% and 38% of businesses, respectively. Businesses ownership varies across the eleven targeted districts. Tuban district boasts the highest percentage of women-owned microbusinesses at 56.8%, while Lawdar district exhibits the lowest at 22.8%.

Women projects

Out of the total microbusinesses established, 1,151 are women-owned projects. The women established and owned projects account for 38% and are distributed around various business activities. The female-owned businesses are predominantly focused on sectors like sewing (291 businesses), livestock breeding (165 businesses), and beekeeping (98 businesses), reflecting a strong emphasis on traditional and local industries. Other major sectors include grocery (94 businesses) and selling ready-made clothes (93 businesses), highlighting women's involvement in retail. These businesses are spread across various districts, with certain areas like Tuban and Shaghdirah showing stronger involvement in



clothing production and livestock. They demonstrate the vital role women play in supporting local economies, providing essential goods, and preserving traditional crafts.

MSME Platform

The development of the MSME platform has been successfully completed. The implementing partner, NMF, carried out the following key activities:

- **Development Site Setup:** After obtaining the necessary permits, NMF identified and secured a suitable location to serve as the development hub. The selection process was guided by criteria



such as safety, security, and reliable access to electricity and internet. A lease was signed for an apartment that fully meets operational requirements.

- **Equipment Procurement:** NMF procured all essential equipment, including local servers and laptops for the development team. The procurement process was completed efficiently and without any issues.
- **Initiation of Development Phase:** With the workspace and equipment in place, NMF launched the first development phase. Consultants with expertise in system analysis, front-end and back-end development, UI/UX design, Flutter development, and Scrum Master services were contracted. The team began by preparing analysis diagrams, which were reviewed and validated by the project manager.
- **Platform Development and Launch:** The MSME digital platform was fully developed and successfully launched. It now serves as a dedicated hub to provide both financial and non-financial services to microbusiness owners and entrepreneurs through specialized microlenders.

Ashjan's Journey: Pressing for Success with Sesame Oil

In Bajil District, Al-Hudaydah, 23-year-old Ashjan defied traditional gender roles by starting a sesame oil press business, a trade typically dominated by men. With support from the Rural Resilience Programme

(ERRY III JP), funded by the EU and Sweden, she received training and a grant to launch her venture, turning an idea into a sustainable source of income for her family.

"When I first thought about this business, many people doubted me. They said a woman couldn't run an oil press. But I believed in myself and kept going," says Ashjan.

Before this opportunity, Ashjan and her husband struggled with financial instability. Now, she proudly runs her own business, proving that **women can be leaders in entrepreneurship and key contributors to their families' well-being.**

"I used to rely entirely on my husband's small, unstable income. Today, I am a business owner, and we work together to provide for our children. This journey has changed my life," she shares.

Her ambition is to expand her oil press and create jobs for other women in her community, reinforcing the power of economic empowerment in transforming lives.

"Success doesn't come easy, but determination and effort make it possible. I hope to inspire more women to take charge of their future and break the barriers holding them back," says Ashjan.

Ashjan carefully prepares raw sesame seeds in her mill, ready to be pressed into high-quality sesame oil. Through her business, she has gained financial independence and can now provide for her children in Bajil District, Al-Hudaydah.

Featured Businesses Developed under Livelihoods Interventions

Household Essentials Boost Livelihood in As Shaghdirah

Hana, a young female from As Shaghdirah district, has successfully launched a household



essentials business with support from ERRY. Her shop offers Household Essentials, including kitchen appliances, dishware, utensils, cleaning supplies, and children's clothing.

The venture has proven to be highly successful, generating a steady income for Hana's family and significantly improving their standard of living. By diversifying her product line to include children's clothing, Hana has further expanded her business and increased her earnings.

From Unemployed Pathologist to Successful Entrepreneur



Ahmed, a qualified medical laboratory technician, was facing unemployment. Through business and life skills training, he successfully established a medical laboratory in the bustling security market. His laboratory is now generating a monthly profit of 100,000 to 120,000 after operational costs, enabling Ahmed to achieve financial independence and improve his quality of life.

Building Materials Business

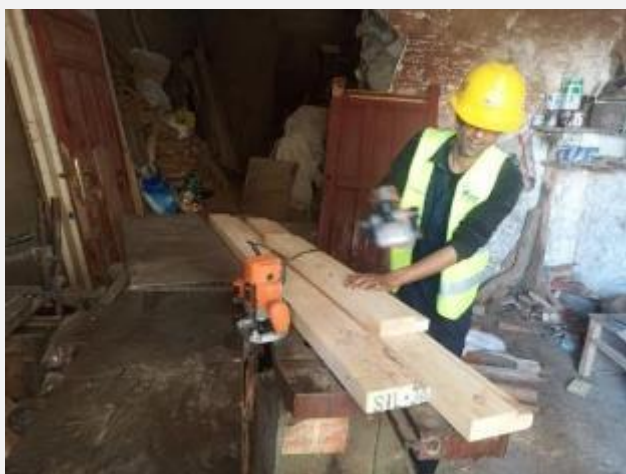


Murad, a skilled mason in Alhadn village, faced limited work opportunities and low income due to a lack of equipment for larger construction projects. Specifically, he needed wood supplies for concrete formwork.

Thanks to ERRY's support, Murad was able to purchase essential wood for concrete construction. This empowered him to take on small concrete contracts in the Lawdar center, allowing him to tackle larger

building contracts. As a result, Murad's income has doubled (increased by 100%).

Atef's Mobile Welding Workshop



Atef has successfully launched a mobile welding workshop in his community. Equipped with a motor, welding machine, and necessary tools, Atef's business offers on-demand welding and maintenance services directly to customers' homes. Additionally, the workshop caters to customers who prefer to bring their projects to Atef's location.

This enterprising venture has proven highly profitable, enabling Atef to generate a steady income and significantly

improve his family's quality of life.

Shakeeba's Henna Lab



A women-owned business that dries, powders, and packages Henna leaves into marketable products. Shakeeba used to have some Henna activities but struggled to upgrade her operations from entirely manual processes to using machinery and other production equipment. She stopped doing her business as the production volume was too small to cover operational costs.

Under ERRY's livelihood component, Shakeeba received training on how to manage her business and account for

costs and expenses. Her proposal was selected as a viable business and the project supported her with USD 908 to introduce a machine to automate Henna powdering. Shakeeba restarted her small lab by introducing a locally produced machine that automates the powdering of Henna.

The new equipment allowed for a more efficient production process, contributing to a stronger business and improved economic well-being for her family. Her story is a testament to how integrated support — combining immediate financial assistance, skill development, and capital investment — can lead to sustainable livelihoods and transform the economic landscape for individuals, families, and the wider community in Tuban.

Hafez Rebuilds His Beekeeping Business After Drought



harvest in the coming months.

Hafez Fareed, a young man from Amshaah, Lawdar District, faced a devastating setback when changing climate conditions especially drought periods destroyed his beehives. Despite his efforts to recover, he couldn't afford to replace them. Thanks to a financial grant from ERRY, Hafez was able to get back on his feet. He purchased 30 new beehives and strategically relocated them to an area outside the village with abundant pastures. This relocation ensures a steady supply of nectar for his bees, paving the way for a successful honey

Advanced agriculture techniques in Al Maqatirah.



Samar, a rural woman from Al Maqatirah requested grant financing to establish the first greenhouse in Al Akahelah of Al Maqatirah. The greenhouses can be an incredibly valuable tool for small-scale farmers like Samar. It offers a range of benefits that can improve their yield, income, and resilience.

UNDP supported Samar with training, grant, and advisory support to develop her project.

Hamed's Business



Hamed launched his general services project in Al-Akahela, Al Maqatirah district. To enhance his business and life skills, he participated in a training program, adding to his existing skills in plumbing, welding, and other construction work. The intervention facilitated a grant that helped him develop his working equipment. He used the grant to purchase a generator and other essential tools.

Hamed operates his movable business based on client orders. He offers services such as plumbing, electrical work, and

welding, traveling to various work sites to complete projects.

Sumaya's Micro Clinic: Bringing Healthcare to Al-Najisha



Sumaya, a pharmacy graduate facing limited job opportunities, struggled to make ends meet. However, her determination to help her community and improve her living conditions led her down a successful path.

After participating in a training program and receiving financial support under the livelihood component, Sumaya opened a micro clinic in her village of Al-Najisha, Al-Maqatirah District. This clinic, conveniently located within her father's house, provides essential services like first aid and basic

treatments to the local population. Additionally, the clinic offers a room where patients can rest if needed.

Output 4.3:

Increased capacities of vulnerable individuals to engage in gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate technical and vocational skills development opportunities.

Result Chain	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Achieved	%
Output 4.3: Increased capacities of vulnerable individuals to engage in gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate technical and vocational skills development opportunities	1.4.3.1. Number of beneficiaries of CfW and FFA certified in market-relevant technical skills, with the support of the intervention	308 through ERRYII	1,400 by end of 2024	1,530	109 %
	1.4.3.2. Number of beneficiaries linked with job placement opportunities in collaboration with private sector (disaggregated by women/men), with the support of the intervention	0	960 by end of 2024	980	102 ³² %

In 2023, the ILO made significant strides in the first round of skills development through apprenticeship schemes, marking a notable achievement. In collaboration with its implementation partners, the Social Fund for Development (SFD) in the South and GHADAQ for Development in the North (Hajjah and Al Mahweet), the ILO successfully trained 790 youths, 48% of whom were women, in market-relevant and demand-driven occupations.

In 2024, the ILO continued to build on this progress with the second round of skills development through apprenticeship schemes. In partnership with the Social Fund for Development in the South (Lahj, Abyan, and Taiz) and the North (Sa'ada and Hudaydah), the ILO trained 740 youths, 39.11% of whom were women, in twelve market-relevant and demand-driven occupations.

These occupations were identified through a rapid labour market assessment conducted in the southern governorates of Lahj, Abyan, and Taiz. In the north, a participatory workshop involving stakeholders such as businesses, Chambers of Commerce, TVET instructors, Master Craftspersons (MCPs), and representatives of youth and women, identified relevant and in-demand sectors. Due to restrictions imposed by the local authorities (SCMCHA) in the North, the labour market assessment was replaced with this participatory workshop.

Building on the findings of these assessments, the ILO developed six new curricula focused on food processing (cheese and milk products, pickles, and chili products), veterinary and livestock care, plumbing, modern car electricity maintenance, agricultural water pump maintenance, and surveillance and camera network installation. Additionally, five existing curricula (beauty therapy, motorcycle repair, incense and perfume manufacturing, sewing and embroidery, and mobile maintenance) were updated to better meet current needs. A curriculum validation workshop was organized, bringing together 21

³²According to findings from the small grants verification process, 64% of graduated apprentices remain active in the market and operating their businesses.

participants from the project's target districts, representing the private sector, TVET institutions, and SFD. The final curricula were approved by the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training in Aden.

In line with the identified occupations, 496 Master Craftspersons (42% women) who demonstrated willingness and relatively higher capacity were selected to participate in the apprenticeship programme. Before the programme commenced, a Training of Trainers was conducted to enhance the capacity of MCPs in competency-based training and assessment, pedagogical skills, occupational safety and health, and adherence to a code of practice.

The project organized various market linkages and promotional events, including exhibitions, to provide apprentices with opportunities to showcase their products and services and connect with potential customers within the target areas. Furthermore, to facilitate a smooth transition from learning to earning, the ILO and its implementation partners procured high-quality toolkits, meeting standard specifications, for all occupations and provided them to apprenticeship graduates. While this enables graduates to immediately start work, additional financial and non-financial support may be required to further assist them in starting and expanding their own businesses.

With this objective in mind, the project organized a series of workshops aimed at facilitating post-training support for apprenticeship graduates and to facilitate apprentices access to finance and wage employment opportunities by connecting them with Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) and Employer Organizations (EOs).

Additionally, ILO implemented an intervention which supports graduated apprenticeships to ensure their link with market through Small Grants Initiative for Apprenticeship Graduates.

The following sections provide a detailed overview of the progress made, accomplishments, and key achievements.

1. First round of skills development:

The SFD successfully completed the craftsperson training in the five districts with 143 participants (65 participants or 45.4% of whom were women) trained. The training lasted for 8 days or 40 hours and focused on competency-based training and assessment (CBT&A) methodology, pedagogical skills for on-the-job training, occupational safety and health, and the code of practice. Additionally, 23 TVET supervisors attended craftsperson training to facilitate on-the-job training.

The ILO, in partnership with SFD, provided class-based training to 402 apprentices in the five districts. The training consisted of 120 hours spread over 15 days and covered various subjects such as life skills, financial literacy, occupational safety and health, as well as technical/specialized training in their respective occupations.

The training was conducted at TVET centres located in Tuban and Al Ma'afer districts. However, in the other three districts (Radfan, Ahwar, and Lawder) where TVET centres were not available, private centres or schools were utilized as training venues to ensure accessibility for the apprentices.



A graduated apprentice initiates her mobile maintenance business in Al Ma'afer district, Taiz.

This comprehensive training approach aimed to equip the apprentices with a well-rounded set of skills, combining both technical expertise and essential life skills, to enhance their capabilities and prepare them for successful careers in their chosen occupations. To monitor apprentices' progress and track skill acquisition, SFD engaged TVET supervisors in the target governorates who used scorecards and competency-based logbooks to monitor apprentices during on-the-job training tasks.

The training was completed for 401 apprentices in nine occupations including solar panels installation, repair and maintenance; cloth design and dressmaking; air conditioning maintenance; food processing, specifically pickle and tomato sauce; beauty therapy and hairdressing; bee keeping & honey producing; pastries and sweets making; and mobile maintenance.

To assist apprenticeship graduates in transitioning to the world of work, the ILO provided high-quality toolkits that meet the standards and specifications of each occupation across all targeted governorates, enabling graduates to enter the labour market equipped with the right tools.



ILO apprentices graduating and receiving their toolkits and certificates in Lahj Gov.

To expedite entry into the local labour market and enhance success in the world of work, customized career guidance sessions were delivered. Furthermore, workshops were organized to connect with potential employer organizations as well as connect graduates with Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), facilitating access to finance and promoting the use of financial services to start and grow their businesses.

These efforts sought to offer graduates with additional resources and guidance so that they could effectively navigate the challenging job market in Yemen and thrive in their entrepreneurial pursuits.

In response to SCMCHA's instructions not to conduct a labour market assessment in the North, the ILO adapted its approach in both Hajjah and Al-Mahweet governorates. Potential sectors and market demanded occupations were identified through inclusive and participatory workshops involving key institutions and social groups. The identification of 109 craftspeople in selected occupations was completed with 87 participants attending and successfully completing the craftspeople training.

Despite facing numerous operational challenges, including an abrupt halt in implementation that slowed progress in the North, the first round of apprenticeship achieved remarkable success. Out of the 400 apprentices targeted, **389** successfully graduated, with only seven dropping out or failing to pass the competency-based assessment. Over 98 percent of the targeted apprentices completed both the classroom-based off-the-job training and the practical work-based learning (on-the-job training) in both Hajjah & Al-Mahweet governorates. Furthermore, the Master Craftspeople (MCPs) training was conducted in these governorates, with women's participation reaching a notable 50%.



One of ILO apprentices participating in the on-the-job training for motorcycles maintenance in Najrah, Hajjah Gov.

An After-Action Review (AAR) workshop was organized in Aden, bringing together 21 participants from key and relevant institutions to reflect on the performance of the first-round apprenticeship programme. During the workshop, strengths and shortcomings were identified, lessons learned were discussed, and key recommendations were proposed to capitalize on successes and address weaknesses. The participatory and interactive sessions provided an excellent opportunity for stakeholders to critically assess the performance of the apprenticeship programme, identify areas for improvement, and strategize on how to further enhance its impact in the future.

2. Second round of skills development through apprenticeship programme:

The ILO implemented the second round of apprenticeship programme in five governorates in the south and the north (Lahj, Abyan, Taiz, Hudaydah and Sa'ada) for 750 participants. The design and implementation of the second round of the programme integrated the lessons learned and insights gained from the first round and focused on ensuring that more women engage in emerging, high-growth economic sectors, thereby satisfying women apprentices interests and preferences while also meeting the demands of the labour market.

The programme completed the following deliverables:

TOT on apprenticeship methodology:

The programme successfully implemented a Training of Trainers (TOT) initiative, training 27 trainers from Lahj, Abyan, and Taiz governorates, as well as 21 trainers from Hudaydah and Sa'ada governorates. These trained individuals then went on to facilitate training sessions for Master Craftspersons (MCPs).

Train the Master Craftsperson and TVET supervisors:

A total of 223 craftspersons and TVET supervisors (40% of whom are women) from the districts of Tuban, Radfan, Ahwar, Lawdr, Al-Maafer, Al-Hali, Bajel, Haydan, and Saada City completed an 8-day craftsperson training course which covered competency-based training and assessment (CBT&A) methodology, pedagogical skills for delivering on-the-job training, occupational safety and health, and the code of practice.

Apprentices' selection result:

2,068 youths applied for the apprenticeship project across nine targeted districts (Tuban, Radfan, Ahwar, Lawdr, Al-Maafer, Al-Hali, Bajel, Saada City, and Haydan) through an advertising campaign. Interviews were conducted with all eligible candidates in the targeted districts, and the top-performing applicants for each occupation were selected. After the interviews, 755 candidates were chosen, including 300 women (out of 959 female applicants) and 455 men (out of 1,109 male applicants). 740 participants, including 289 women, completed the programme.

Apprentices Class based training:

A total of 740 apprentices (39.1% of whom are women) were trained in the five targeted governorates. Notably, women's participation in Lahj, Abyan, and Taiz governorates demonstrated a strong commitment to gender equality and inclusive development, with women making up 47% of apprentices. However, in Hodiedah and Sa'ada governorates, women's participation was slightly lower, at 33%.

In the second round, it was notable that women were involved in occupations traditionally dominated by men, such as home appliance maintenance and photography in Al-Ma'afer (Taiz), as well as mobile maintenance in Lawder (Abyan). Likewise, men entered traditionally female-dominated occupations, such as sweets, bread-making, and pastries in Haydan (Sa'ada). This shift reflects a positive trend toward breaking gender stereotypes in various fields.



A total of 120 hours or 15 days of class-based training have been completed across the nine districts. These training sessions covered a range of topics, including life skills, financial literacy, and Occupational Safety and Health (OSH). Additionally, a 10-day specialized training focused on theoretical knowledge was conducted, with expert consultants in the relevant fields nominated by the TVET offices in each targeted district.

The training took place at TVET centres in Tuban, Al-Ma'afer, Al-Hali, Bajil, and Sa'ada City districts. In contrast, private centres hosted the training in Radfan, Ahwar, Lawder, and Haydan districts due to the lack of available TVET centres in these areas.

On job training at workplaces:

A total of 185 craftspersons including 78 women have started providing on-the-job training to 740 youths including 289 women, across all districts. This training, which includes testing and certification, is conducted at workplaces and will span two months. In some occupations, particularly in Sa'ada and Hudaydah, apprentices trained at TVET centres due to the lack of workshops or restrictions imposed by authorities on training women outside of a classroom-based modality.



Toolkits Distribution at workplaces



Building upon key lessons from the first round, the ILO distributed the toolkits during on-the-job training at workplaces, an approach that helped apprentices acquire the necessary skills and properly use the tools while still working with their craftspersons and was welcomed by both apprentices and craftspersons alike. In Lahj, Abyan, Hodeida and Sada'a, the toolkits were distributed during the on-the-job training period, while in Taiz, distribution occurred at the end of the project. A key lesson learned regarding the timing of toolkit distribution is the added value of providing toolkits during the on-the-job training period. When apprentices receive their toolkits while still in training, they are able to use the tools immediately, which enhances their hands-on learning experience and better prepares them for independent work after graduation.

Graduation of apprentices

The graduation ceremony of apprentices was conducted upon the completion of the apprenticeship programme by end of 2024 in Al Ma'afar district in Taiz, while in other districts such as (Tuban and Radfan in Lahj, Lawder and Ahwar in Abyan, Bajil and Alhali in Hudaydah, Haydan and Saada city in Sa'ada governorate), on-the-job training with graduation ceremonies completed by Mid of February 2025.

Small Grants Initiative for Apprenticeship Graduates in Yemen

In the context of Yemen's ongoing conflict and economic woes, youth unemployment has reached alarming levels, leaving many young people without viable pathways to earn a living. In response, the ILO, through the ERY III Joint Programme, partnered with the Social Fund for Development (SFD) to implement a targeted intervention: the Small Grants Initiative. This initiative aimed to support 600 apprenticeship graduates from the first and second rounds of the ILO's apprenticeship programme in Lahj, Abyan, and Taiz by providing each with a USD 400 startup grant.

The rationale behind this initiative was clear. While the apprenticeship programme had equipped youth with market-relevant skills and toolkits, many graduates lacked the financial means to launch or expand their microbusinesses. Formal financial institutions were largely inaccessible due to the graduates' lack of credit history, collateral, and business experience. In this fragile economic environment, the small grants served as a critical bridge—transforming skills into sustainable livelihoods.





The implementation followed a structured, transparent, and conflict-sensitive process. From a pool of 748 graduates in the southern governorates (Lahj, Abyan and Taiz), 482 were verified, and 468 were ultimately selected based on predefined eligibility criteria. These included having a viable business idea, demonstrating commitment to self-employment, and presenting a simple but realistic business plan. The selection process was inclusive and supported by grievance mechanisms to ensure fairness and transparency.

Prior to receiving the grants, selected graduates participated in entrepreneurship training delivered by certified SIYB trainers. The training covered essential topics such as financial planning, marketing, inventory management, and savings, and introduced participants to microfinance services to prepare them for future financial independence.



Grants were disbursed in-kind, tailored to each graduate's occupation and business plan. The procurement and distribution process were carefully managed to ensure accountability and minimize risks. The supported ventures spanned a wide range of sectors, including tailoring, solar installation, mobile repair, food production, and incense making.

The initiative placed a strong emphasis on inclusivity, with 51% of grant recipients being women, and special attention given to persons with disabilities. Human stories—like those of Hilal, who built a workshop from scrap; Du'a, a deaf entrepreneur who launched a perfume business; and Asmahan, a single mother who became a home appliance technician—highlight the transformative power of this support.



Monitoring and evaluation were integral to the process. SFD and ILO conducted follow-up visits, verified material delivery, and assessed business progress. A real-time tracking system ensured that 100% of recipients received their grants, 98% received guidance on usage, and 90% had already launched their businesses within 11 days of disbursement.

In conclusion, the Small Grants Initiative not only empowered vulnerable youth to become self-reliant but also contributed to local economic recovery, job creation, and social cohesion. It demonstrated that

with the right combination of skills, mentorship, and financial support, young Yemenis can overcome adversity and build resilient futures for themselves and their communities.

Ismahan: Breaking Barriers as the First Female Home Appliance Engineer in Her Village

In the village of Ah Al-Soon, Taiz, Ismahan Abd Mohammed Ali defied tradition by becoming the first woman to work in home appliance engineering. While most women in her community pursued sewing or cooking, she chose a different path, repairing refrigerators and washing machines.

As a single mother supporting her family, Ismahan faced skepticism and resistance. “At first, people looked at me with surprise. Some even laughed or said I wouldn’t succeed,” she recalled. “But I did not listen. I worked hard, and over time, people accepted and even encouraged me.”

Determined to learn, she joined the ILO apprenticeship program, where she gained the skills needed to open her own workshop, *Al-Sulaimani for Home Appliance Maintenance*. Winning over customers was a challenge at first, but her dedication paid off. “Many women prefer calling me instead of a male technician, especially when their husbands are not home. This helped me gain customers and earn their trust,” she explained.

Today, Ismahan is financially independent and dreams of expanding her business to train other women. “I feel proud because I can take care of my children on my own. I am no longer a burden on anyone,” she said. Her message to women everywhere is clear: *“With courage and determination, you can achieve anything.”*

Ismahan repairs a customer’s mixer in her workshop, providing reliable home appliance maintenance services to the community in Al-Ma’afer District, Taiz Governorate.



1. Du’a: Empowering a Woman with Disability through Entrepreneurship

In the remote town of Lawdar, Abyan, Du'a—a young woman with hearing and speech impairments—transformed her life through the Vocational Apprenticeship Programme. Despite her disability and limited resources, Du'a was determined to build a better future. With support from the ERRY III Joint Programme – Apprenticeship intervention, she received classroom training, hands-on at workplace with a skilled craftswoman, and after graduation was complete, she received toolkit to start her own business to incense and perfume production

Du'a set up a small workspace in her home and launched her brand, using social media and body language to communicate with customers. Within just two weeks, her sales increased significantly. Her success not only provided financial security for her family—especially her husband, who is also disabled—but also inspired her community. Du'a's story is a powerful example of how inclusive vocational training can empower women with disabilities to achieve economic independence and social recognition.



2. Hilal: From Marginalization to Community Role Model

Hilal, a 22-year-old from the marginalized Muhamasheen community in Al-Ma'afir, Taiz, faced extreme poverty and family hardship. Forced to drop out of school to support his disabled parents and siblings, he worked in manual labour until his health deteriorated. His life changed when he joined the Vocational Apprenticeship Programme, choosing to train in home appliance repair—a skill in high demand in his village.



With no funds to rent a shop, Hilal built a simple workshop next to his home using scrap materials. The toolkit he received from the programme enabled him to start his business. Soon, villagers began bringing their appliances to him, and his reputation grew. Hilal now earns a steady income, supports his family, and has become a role model for other youth in his community. His journey reflects the transformative power of vocational training in fostering resilience, dignity, and hope.

4. Cross Cutting Issues

4.1 Women Empowerment

ERRY III Joint Programme focused on supporting resilience in livelihoods, food security, and climate change adaptation. These focus areas aimed to provide the necessary support to vulnerable communities affected by various challenges. The program recognized the importance of building resilience within these communities taking in account women participation as a core element considering woman an engine for change especially in rural areas where resources and capacities are limited and women face multidimensional challenges such as mobility, accessing markets, traditions etc.

The programme activities tried to overcome such challenges towards achieving gender equality and promote women's active involvement in decision-making processes and community development. By integrating gender considerations into the programme's various components, it seeks to create opportunities for women to actively participate in and benefit from all the programme's interventions. ERRY III Joint Programme continued to monitor, guide and ensure gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment within the programme's interventions.

Gender Mainstreaming and Impact on Women in the ERRY III Joint Programme

The Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security, and Climate Adaptation Joint Programme (ERRY III) has made significant strides in mainstreaming gender equality and empowering women across its interventions. By integrating gender-responsive approaches into its activities, the programme has not only improved access to basic services and economic opportunities for women but also strengthened their participation in decision-making processes and community resilience-building efforts. Below is a detailed account of how gender was mainstreamed and the impact on women in the targeted communities.

Gender-Responsive Community Projects: The ERRY III Joint Programme prioritized gender equality by ensuring that women were actively involved in community resilience planning and implementation. A total of 114 gender-responsive compact initiatives and subdistrict projects were supported, directly benefiting 95,359 women. These projects improved access to essential services such as education, water, healthcare, and transportation, addressing the specific needs of women and girls.

Women in Conflict Resolution: The programme trained 33 women as community mediators, enhancing their capacity to facilitate conflict resolution and community dialogue. Women's participation in conflict reconciliation dialogues increased, with 190 women out of 748 participants actively engaging in these sessions. This has empowered women to play a more significant role in peacebuilding and social cohesion within their communities.

Capacity Building for Women: Women constituted 30% of the trained members of Sub-District Councils (SDCs) and community mediators, ensuring their representation in local governance

structures. Additionally, 39 academics and local authority members, including women, received training in conflict management and mediation, further strengthening their leadership roles.

Women's Access to Renewable Energy and Economic Opportunities

The programme's interventions in the renewable energy sector have significantly impacted women by providing them with access to clean energy and income-generating opportunities. Solar energy systems were installed in 150 public service facilities, including schools and health centers, benefiting women and girls by improving access to education and healthcare services. Additionally, 10 producing groups, many of which are women-led, were supported with solar systems, enabling them to enhance their productivity and income.

Renewable Energy Economic Empowerment: Out of 500 beneficiaries 32% trained in business development and life skills in the renewable energy sector were women. These women were equipped with the skills and financial grants needed to start and manage income-generating businesses, contributing to their economic independence.

Technical Training for Women: The programme trained 128 technicians, including 20 women, in advanced solar system installation and maintenance. This has opened up new employment opportunities for women in a traditionally male-dominated sector, promoting gender equality in the workforce.

Women's Role in Agriculture and Livestock Production

The programme's agricultural interventions have specifically targeted women, recognizing their critical role in food production and household food security.

Women in Agriculture: Women-headed households were prioritized in the distribution of high-quality seeds, livestock inputs, and dairy processing equipment. For instance, 3,160 female-headed households received dairy equipment, improving the quality and hygiene of milk products and enabling women to generate income from dairy processing.

Training and Capacity Building: Women constituted 30% of the newly trained Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), empowering them to provide veterinary and extension services in their communities. Additionally, women were actively involved in water user associations and received training in sustainable agriculture practices, enhancing their productivity and resilience to climate shocks.

Agro-Processing Centers: The establishment of 5 agro-processing centers and 4 milk collection and dairy processing centers has created opportunities for women to engage in value-added activities, improving their income and economic status.

Women's Access to Food Security and Livelihood Opportunities:

The programme has made significant efforts to improve women's access to food and income-generating opportunities:

- **Food for Assets (FFA) and Cash for Work (CfW):** Women constituted a significant proportion of the beneficiaries of FFA and CfW activities, which provided short-term employment and improved household food security. These activities also rehabilitated community assets such as water sources and rural roads, directly benefiting women by reducing their burden of water collection and improving access to markets.
- **Entrepreneurship Training:** Women were actively involved in entrepreneurship training programs, with 38% of the 3,000 grantees being women. These women received financial grants to start microbusinesses, creating sustainable livelihoods and improving their economic independence.
- **Food Assistance for Training activity (FFT):** The programme engaged 425 women in Food Assistance for Training (FFT) activities, enhancing their skills and livelihoods, while also supporting 200 households with home gardens to strengthen food security and resilience.
- **Skills Development and Apprenticeships:** The programme trained 1,530 youths, 44% of whom were women, in market-demanded occupations. This has improved their employability and access to decent job opportunities, contributing to gender equality in the labor market.
- **Train the Master Craftsperson and TVET supervisors:** A total of 496 craftspersons and TVET supervisors (42% of whom are women) have been identified and successfully completed an 8-day craftsperson training course. The course covered competency-based training and assessment (CBT&A) methodology, pedagogical skills for delivering on-the-job training, occupational safety and health, and the code of practice.
- **Training of Trainers (TOT):** Women constituted 47% of the 73 new potential trainers trained in the Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) programme. This has expanded the reach of gender-responsive entrepreneurship training across Yemen.

The programme also ensured gender disaggregated data for monitoring and evaluation purposes that was reflected in reports, ROM review, Midterm review, and lesson learned exercises.

The programme contributed to promote for gender equality and women empowerment throughout different inspiring successful stories that were published in different social media platforms as a mean for advocate for women roles in decision-making and community development to reach resilience within their communities.

The ERRY III Joint Programme has successfully mainstreamed gender across its interventions, resulting in tangible improvements in women's access to basic services, economic opportunities, and decision-making processes. By prioritizing women's participation and addressing their specific needs, the programme has contributed to greater gender equality and empowered women to play a more active role in building resilient and cohesive communities. These efforts have not only improved the lives of individual women but also strengthened the overall social and economic fabric of the targeted communities.

4.2 Climate Adaptation and Environmental Considerations

The programme activities prioritized not only addressing environmental issues but also enhancing the capacity of supported beneficiaries and households to effectively deal with environmental-related concerns. Here are some of the activities that contributed to the climate adaptation, mitigation, and environmental sustainability:

- **Distribution of Local Seeds:** The programme has distributed local seeds that are well-suited to the local environment and has encouraged its multiplication through the establishment of seed banks. The programme promoted the use of these seeds, which contributed to environmental compatibility and resilience.
- **Water User Associations and Sustainable Water Management:** To improve water use behaviors, the programme supported the water user associations. Through these associations, farmers were empowered to adopt locally driven sustainable solutions for water management. This effort has enhanced the sustainable use of natural resources and contributed to environmental protection.
- **Farmer Field Schools:** The programme established farmer field schools, which provided a platform for farmers to enhance their production techniques while concurrently safeguarding the environment. Through training and capacity-building, farmers learned sustainable agricultural practices that promote environmental sustainability.
- **Improving Animal Feeding and Production Practices:** The programme focused on enhancing animal feeding and production practices by promoting efficient feed utilization, proper waste management, and sustainable husbandry techniques. These efforts have contributed to reducing the environmental impacts associated with livestock farming.
- **Improving Irrigation and Crop Farming Practices:** The programme supported the implementation of sustainable irrigation methods and promoting climate-smart agricultural practices.
- **Use of Sustainable Energy Sources:** The programme promoted the integration of renewable energy solutions across the supported value chains, ensuring cleaner and more sustainable operations.
- **Strengthening Capacity for Social and Environmental Safeguards:** The programme focused on building partners' capacities to manage social and environmental risks, ensuring that safeguards measures were systematically integrated across all programme activities.
- **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Training:** The International Labour Organization (ILO) regarded Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) training as a core element of its implementation approach. Through this training, business owners, craftspersons, and apprentices gained a solid understanding of key OHS principles, enabling them to create safer and more productive working environments. The training also helped craftspersons review and strengthen workplace practices, thereby enhancing both productivity and well-being for business owners and master craftspeople, in line with the WISE+ approach.

4.3 Sustainability and Exit Measures

The programme was designed to promote long-term sustainability and strengthen community ownership, with activities aimed at delivering enduring positive impacts for beneficiaries and their communities. The following key strategies contributed to achieving these lasting outcomes:

- **Targeting Vulnerable Groups:** The programme prioritized vulnerable groups with the greatest need, particularly women, youth, IDPs, and people with disabilities in rural and semi-urban areas. This targeted approach not only addressed the needs of the most vulnerable but also contributed to improved household incomes, greater resilience, and reduced inequalities in access to resources and opportunities. The final evaluation highlighted this careful targeting as a major strength of the programme.
- **Capacity Building for Beneficiaries:** Beneficiaries received targeted training across multiple programme components. For instance, under the AVC component, they were trained in dairy product manufacturing and improved animal feeding practices, enabling more efficient use of local resources, higher productivity, and sustainable livelihoods. The final evaluation highlighted these capacity-building efforts as highly effective, directly contributing to increased income generation and improved resource management.
- **Increased Resilience and Income:** By providing training, grants, and productive inputs, beneficiaries were able to develop sustainable income sources and diversify and expand animal production (meat and milk). This led to higher sales and household incomes, enhancing economic resilience and reducing vulnerability to external shocks. The final evaluation confirmed notable improvements in both productivity and earnings.
- **Community Ownership and Participation:** Community members actively contributed local resources and labor to implement projects, while community committees took responsibility for their management and maintenance. Beneficiaries, community committees, and local authorities were also engaged in developing and implementing Community Resilience Plans (CRPs), which built local capacities for planning and execution. The final evaluation highlighted community ownership as a key strength, noting that participatory approaches—particularly in selecting infrastructure and livelihood activities—significantly enhanced the sustainability of programme outcomes.
- **Adoption of Sustainable Practices:** Farmers were supported in adopting new practices that optimize local resource use, reduce waste, and maximize productivity. The evaluation found strong evidence that these practices have been internalized and are likely to continue beyond the programme's duration, contributing to long-term sustainability.

5. Coordination and Synergies among UN agencies

5.1 Synergies and Complementarity

The ERRY III Joint Programme's partnerships leverage the unique strengths of four UN agencies as well as local partners, seeking to maximize synergies and complementarity of interventions, capitalizing on

existing capacities at the local level by employing an Area Based Programming approach, ERRY offers integrated and multi sectoral development solutions aimed at promoting the socioeconomic recovery and resilience of crisis affected communities across seven governorates. ERRY's strategy is centered around supporting resilient livelihoods and facilitating the creation of decent employment opportunities, which are critical for revitalizing the local economy. To maximize the impact of the programme interventions, the partner UN agencies have scaled up the synergy models implemented in previous phases drawing on the comparative advantage of each partnering UN organization. In the new phase of ERRY, the programme has made significant efforts to enhance synergy and complementarity through effective coordination, collaboration, and joint geographical targeting at the subdistrict level. The ERRY III Joint Programme identified geographical targets using area-based approaches with situations analyzed jointly by all four UN agencies, and interventions are being implemented in the same geographic areas. This integrated approach aims to address diverse household needs and complex community problems comprehensively.

As part of this strategy, one district from each of the target governorates has been selected as a model district. All participating UN organizations have concentrated their efforts on this district, ensuring a coordinated and focused approach to deliver an integrated package of assistance that would maximize impact and effectiveness.

The following are some examples of areas of synergies among PUNOs and interventions:

- Led by UNDP, the Joint Programme initiated early consultations, and community needs assessments to develop Community Resilience Plans (CRPs), ensuring that interventions by all participating UN agencies and implementing partners closely aligned with the community's resilience goals. The identification of community needs was conducted in a participatory manner, involving all stakeholders and the joint programme partners. The CRPs served as a foundation for all interventions, representing a significant shift towards a more unified and community-centred approach compared to the previous phases of the programme.
- FAO and ILO collaborated to enhance value chains and promote agricultural productivity while creating employment opportunities. Through their respective interventions, these organizations worked together to improve various aspects of value chains in the agricultural sector. This joint effort aimed at boosting productivity, strengthening market linkages, and increasing the overall efficiency of agricultural value chains.
- Additionally, ILO and FAO collaborated to enhance the business capabilities of producer and marketing groups by creating employment opportunities within the sector, which contributed to sustainable economic growth and improved livelihoods for individuals involved in agricultural and livestock activities.
- Similarly, FAO provided names of 1000 females to WFP to get training on the small enterprises management and generating incomes. UNDP supported the dairy women groups and the dairy processing centres with the required solar system to sustain operation of the groups and centers with minimum cost on electricity to keep their product cold.

- Coordination and complementarity were prioritized in the Post Cash for Work activities, involving the collaboration of ILO, UNDP, and WFP. As a result, WFP nominated about 863 FFA beneficiaries to be engaged in the ILO activities, mainly those interested in vocational trainings on maintenance of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, installation and operation of home solar power systems, maintenance of home appliances, etc. The selected eligible beneficiaries received training sessions in the technical and management aspects in the TVET institution followed by on-the-job training in some selected occupations/workplaces. These beneficiaries, after completing their theoretical and practical training, they were assessed and certified and provided with toolkits to support the utilization of their skills.
- The lists of beneficiaries who participated in WFP and ILO activities were shared with UNDP to receive support for establishing income-generating activities. UNDP screened and monitored these beneficiaries to select those motivated to start their own businesses and subsequently provided them with start-up grants. This approach enabled beneficiaries to develop sustainable sources of income and enhance their economic resilience.
- WFP and other PUNOs leveraged the Community Resilience Plans (CRPs) developed by UNDP to identify and prioritize the most critical communal assets for target communities.
- UNDP coordinated with WFP to complement the rehabilitation of key assets, such as Alamal School in Bajil subdistrict. While WFP constructed the school, UNDP provided the necessary furniture, enabling the facility to accommodate 150 students from five villages and deliver improved educational services
- Moreover, UNDP took the lead in the renewable energy intervention aimed at improving access to clean energy for basic services and public facilities. As part of this initiative, UNDP supported the installation of solar energy systems in schools and public facilities, where priority is given to community service facilities and productive assets that are constructed or rehabilitated by PUNOs. This approach ensures that the supported projects are maximally functional and impactful, benefiting the communities they serve.
- UNDP collaborated with the ILO to extend grant financing opportunities to ILO apprenticeship graduates, enabling them to compete for funding to establish their own income-generating activities. Through this coordination, implementing partners facilitated the process, with ILO recommending participants from various locations. UNDP, through its implementing partner TYF, subsequently enrolled selected participants in Al Ma'afer and Lawdar, supporting the creation of sustainable livelihoods.
- The rehabilitation of Al-Amara Road in Al-Sha'athmah sub-district illustrates the integration of programme support efforts. The Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF), under the Livelihoods component, rehabilitated the road to improve access to a health unit being upgraded by the Social Fund for Development (SFD) through the Local Governance component. Additionally, the health unit was equipped with a solar system under the Renewable Energy component. This coordinated approach enhanced community access to essential healthcare services while demonstrating effective multi-sector collaboration.
- UNDP implemented interventions to support renewable energy entrepreneurship, assisting 260 beneficiaries across 10 districts in establishing green sustainable microbusinesses. Beneficiaries

were selected in collaboration with WFP, ILO, local communities, and private sector institutions, based on criteria such as vulnerability, gender, entrepreneurial potential, and prior training. This initiative strengthened local livelihoods while promoting the adoption of clean energy solutions.

At the field level, the programme strengthened collaboration among partners through several key approaches:

- Establishing platforms for sharing achievements, lessons learned, and best practices.
- Identifying opportunities for collaboration across different programme interventions.
- Prioritizing joint targeting of sub-districts and communities to maximize reach and impact.
- Tracking synergies between PUNOs and implementing partners (IPs) to ensure coordinated efforts.
- Collaborating with complementary projects, such as SIERY, to enhance programme outcomes and resource efficiency.

Through this integrated approach, the programme sought to create sustainable change, strengthen local economies, and empower individuals and communities in Yemen.

5.2 Coordination

The ERRY Joint Programme established flexible and functioning coordination mechanisms among partners at all levels to ensure smooth implementation and effective delivery of results. These mechanisms operate at both the national and sub-national levels, supported by regular engagement with authorities, donors, and stakeholders.

National-Level Coordination

1. Technical Coordination:

Monthly meetings among the technical teams of the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) were held to share information, review progress, address implementation challenges, and plan upcoming activities. These meetings significantly strengthened inter-agency collaboration and ensured smooth implementation.

2. Heads of PUNOs Meetings:

Heads of agencies were briefed on a quarterly basis to review progress, identify challenges, and provide strategic guidance. Their input was particularly valuable in navigating issues related to engagement with national authorities.

3. Meetings with Authorities:

Regular meetings were held with authorities in both Sana'a and Aden to maintain constructive relationships, update them on programme progress, and address challenges at the national level.

Sub-National Coordination

1. Field-Level Technical Coordination:

Led by sub-national coordinators, monthly meetings brought together technical officers from PUNOs and implementing partners (IPs) to plan and coordinate activities, resolve challenges, and improve synergies across interventions. Key challenges included the COVID-19 pandemic, Yemeni Rial devaluation, price increases in construction materials, restricted access to certain districts, and delays in authority approvals.

2. Quarterly Coordination with Governorates:

Meetings with governorate-level authorities provided progress updates, addressed field-level challenges, and facilitated smoother implementation, including improvements in travel permit and movement approval processes.

3. Bi-Annual Sub-National Coordination Meetings:

Six meetings were held in Hudaydah, Hajjah, and Mahweet with SCMCHA, local authorities, ministry representatives, PUNOs, and IPs. In the southern governorates of Lahj, Abyan, and Taiz, five meetings were conducted with similar participation. These meetings featured progress presentations, lessons learned, and constructive recommendations to strengthen implementation.



During the sub-national coordination meeting with authorities and IPs in Hajjah Gov

Steering Committee Meetings

Steering Committee Meetings were held on annual and ad hoc basis. The last Steering Committee Meeting of the ERRY III Joint Programme was held on 28 February 2024. Participants included the EU delegation, Swedish representatives, government counterparts, senior management of the UN agencies, and other committee members. Discussions focused on progress updates, financial delivery, annual work plans for 2024, and lessons learned from past ERRY phases to strengthen community resilience amid conflict, poverty, and environmental shocks.

Stakeholder Engagement and Review Workshops

To further strengthen collaboration, four Annual Review Workshops and stakeholder consultation meetings were organized with relevant ministries in both northern and southern Yemen. These meetings allowed PUNOs and IPs to present progress, upcoming plans, and challenges. Constructive dialogue led to recommendations for accelerating implementation and intensifying activities to maximize impact.

In addition, ad hoc and follow-up meetings were held as needed to address specific coordination issues, review monitoring observations, and ensure the timely implementation of agreed actions.

Internal Technical Coordination

Twelve internal coordination meetings among the four PUNOs were conducted to improve joint planning, strengthen communication, and identify synergies. These meetings fostered knowledge sharing, problem-solving, and alignment of efforts across components.

Field-Level Coordination with Authorities

At the hub level (Hudaydah and Aden), coordination with local authorities included:

- **Monthly internal coordination meetings** with IPs and PUNOs' field focal points to review progress, share experiences, and align implementation.
- **Daily follow-up and support** to facilitate permissions, address emerging issues, and ensure smooth delivery of activities.

Donor Coordination

Quarterly technical meetings with donors were held to review progress and challenges. UN agencies presented updates on their respective components and corrective measures taken. Donors expressed satisfaction with the progress made despite operational complexities, particularly in northern areas, and provided valuable guidance and support to overcome challenges.

Final Closure Workshop

A final closure workshop was organized to consolidate lessons learned, capture best practices, and ensure that results and recommendations inform future programming.

6. Monitoring & Evaluation

The ERRY III Joint Programme was guided by a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework designed to ensure accountability, measure progress, and generate learning for adaptive management. A range of tools and approaches were employed—including progress tracking instruments, regular technical working group meetings, gender action plan monitoring, independent reviews and evaluations, and extensive field missions by agencies, authorities, and donors. Together, these mechanisms provided a robust evidence base to assess results, capture lessons, and inform decision-making throughout the programme cycle. The following section presents the key M&E activities undertaken and highlights how they contributed to strengthening programme quality, effectiveness, and impact.

- **Progress Tracking Tools**

A Coordination Tracking Sheet was developed and shared with implementing partners across both regions to strengthen progress monitoring and coordination. Partners update the sheet monthly, enabling timely assessment, identification of challenges, and provision of support. In parallel, the Indicator Tracking Tool (ITT) has been used to systematically monitor programme progress against established indicators.

- **M&E Working Group Meetings**

The M&E Working Group—comprising technical focal points from each agency—held regular meetings throughout the life of the programme. These meetings provided a platform to review progress on the M&E plan, address implementation challenges, and agree on corrective actions. The collaborative approach enhanced coordination and supported effective execution of M&E activities.

- **Tracking Gender Action Plan Implementation**

The Gender Action Plan was jointly updated with technical specialists and regularly monitored to ensure the effective integration of gender considerations across programme implementation.

- **Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Review**

The European Union conducted a Result Oriented Monitoring ([ROM](#)) exercise, led by independent consultants. The review focused on evaluating the programme's progress in terms of input delivery, activities undertaken, and the results achieved, including outputs and direct outcomes. The review examined various aspects and criteria, such as relevance, coordination, intervention logic, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and other cross-cutting issues.

The findings of the ROM review highlighted both strengths and areas for improvement in programme implementation. It also provided recommendations to address emerging challenges and ensure the programme's continued effectiveness and success.

- **Formative Evaluation**

In October 2024, the European Union carried out a comprehensive [formative evaluation](#) of the ERRY Joint Programme, focusing on the second phase of the programme. The primary objective of this evaluation was to assess the long-term impact of ERRY II and to identify areas for improvement. The insights and findings from the evaluation have been useful in informing ERRY III, as well as enhancing other similar EU-funded programmes.

- **Field Monitoring visits**

During the reporting period, the technical teams from the agencies conducted field visits to the targeted areas, where access was possible, to monitor the progress of activity implementation and provide support to the implementing partners. Additionally, two joint field missions were carried out by the Joint Coordination Unit (JCU) along with technical teams from the four UN agencies. The first mission covered the northern regions of Sa'ada (Haydan), Hajjah (As Shaghadirah, Najrah, Bani Al-Awam), and Al Mahweet (Al-Tawilah), while the second mission focused on the southern areas of Lahj (Tuban) and Taiz (Al-Ma'afer).

During these missions, participants visited a variety of project activities across different components, including livestock distribution, the installation of solar systems in public facilities, the construction and rehabilitation of community assets, support for the establishment of microbusinesses, and assistance for apprentices in securing sustainable livelihoods. The findings and recommendations from the field visits were thoroughly reviewed with the programme team and implementing partners to address identified areas for improvement and enhance the overall impact of the interventions.

Throughout the mission, participants engaged with local authorities and beneficiaries, who expressed their appreciation for the programme's support to the community. Local authorities also conveyed their satisfaction with the programme's progress and emphasized the importance of regular field visits. These visits, they noted, are essential to ensuring effective implementation and gaining a better understanding of the community's ongoing needs for similar development initiatives.

Donors Field Missions

As part of their continued commitment to monitoring and supporting the ERRY III Joint Programme, the European Union Delegation (EUD) and Sweden conducted a series of field missions across Yemen between 2023 and 2025. These missions provided an opportunity for the delegations to directly observe programme implementation, engage with local authorities, and hear from communities and beneficiaries about the tangible impacts of interventions.

Hajjah, Hudaydah, and Al-Mahweet – September 2023

The mission to northern Yemen focused on reviewing activities in livelihoods and community infrastructure rehabilitation/construction such as road, agriculture, health, and water.

- Hajjah: The team observed distribution of animal feed, women's business and life skills training, the renovation of a health unit, and solar electrification of health facilities. They also saw apprenticeship trainings and the rehabilitation of a 3-km road linking villages to markets, which communities reported as critical for reducing transport costs and improving service access.
- Hudaydah: In Bajil district, they visited a restored irrigation canal that reduced flood risks and improved farmland irrigation.
- Al-Mahweet: The mission visited vocational skills training, an agro-processing center, and water infrastructure rehabilitation.

The visit confirmed that interventions were community-prioritized and directly improving access to livelihoods, markets, healthcare, and water.

Lahj (Tuban District – June 2023)

In Lahj, the delegation visited a range of activities spanning agriculture, livelihoods, vocational training, social cohesion, and basic services.



FFA participants rehabilitating one of the roads in Najrah district, Hajjah Gov.



During a field visit with EU to one of FFA assets in Bajil district, Hudaydah Gov.

Highlights included a women-operated dairy marketing and processing center, upgraded since ERRY I, and vocational “Training of Trainers” in solar maintenance, mobile repair, and other high-demand skills.

The mission observed UNDP’s cash-for-work market rehabilitation, school construction through WFP’s FFA, and social cohesion training for community mediators—half of whom were women.

A community water project, prioritized by women, was also visited. Beneficiaries stressed its transformative impact on household burdens, particularly reducing the need for women to fetch water over long distances.

The delegation emphasized quality improvements in infrastructure and highlighted women’s empowerment and inclusion as key successes.



EU delegation meeting with SDC members and Insider Mediators in Tuban District, Lahj Gov.

Lahj (Tuban District – January 2023)

In an earlier Lahj mission, the delegation met Village Cooperative Councils (VCCs) and Sub-district Committees (SDCs), who showcased their role in developing community resilience plans through participatory elections. Communities highlighted the construction of a health facility as a major achievement, now serving 300 people daily.

The delegation also engaged with microbusiness owners producing incense, honey, and textiles, witnessing how ERRY support enabled them to market and sell traditional Yemeni products. Apprentices in trades such as solar installation, embroidery, and perfume production demonstrated new skills that had led to sustainable income.

A women’s dairy group reported daily profits of 2,500–3,000 YER each, crediting modern equipment and solar power for efficiency gains. The delegation also visited a rehabilitated water channel serving 220 households and protecting farmland from floods.



Taiz (Taiz City and Al-Ma’afer District – January 2025)

The mission was the first EU mission to Taiz in over a decade, joined by Sweden as co-funder of ERY III. Activities visited spanned across all programme components:

Skills & Livelihoods: Apprentices (male and female) showcased non-traditional occupations such as car electrical maintenance, home appliance repair, and samples of supported microbusinesses. The rehabilitation of Nashamah market and support for home gardens were also visited.

Energy & Agriculture: Visits included the hybrid wind–solar mini-grid in Al-Shamayatain, drip irrigation, fodder production, and dairy processing center in Al-Ma’afer district.

Local Governance & Social Cohesion: The water project and conflict mediation initiatives were observed.

The EU praised women’s engagement in non-traditional roles and called for extended training and stronger post-training mentoring. They stressed sustainability (e.g., home gardens need viable water supply) and advocated for integrated, area-based programming that bundles agriculture, skills, and energy interventions.

Sweden highlighted visible and transformative impacts on livelihoods and resilience, applauded community–authority dialogue, and urged scaling up, private sector engagement, and stronger inter-agency collaboration for cost efficiency.

Below are some key cross-cutting Insights across all missions as commended by the EU and Sweden:

- Women’s empowerment through engagement in new economic roles.
- Integrated programming that links livelihoods, energy, agriculture, and social cohesion for greater impact.
- Sustainability concerns, urging longer training cycles, post-training mentoring, private sector engagement, and proper handover to authorities.
- Community-driven planning through VCCs and SDCs as a strong basis for local ownership and resilience.
- Visible, meaningful impact on households and communities, with interventions seen as life-changing in livelihoods, food security, and access to services.

Overall, these field missions demonstrated that ERY III has delivered tangible, people-centered results, while also providing lessons for scaling up, ensuring sustainability, and strengthening area-based approaches to resilience in Yemen.

Field Missions with Authorities:

Joint missions were conducted with local authorities and line ministries representatives in to monitor ERY III progress. Participants visited sites under different components—such as road rehabilitation, school construction, water and sanitation infrastructure, and health center rehabilitation. Most assets were nearly completed at the time of the field visits, and both communities and authorities expressed appreciation and satisfaction, highlighting the value of regular monitoring visits.

Additionally, between October and November 2023, SCMCHA and ministry representatives carried out four monitoring missions across Hajjah, Sa’da, Hudaydah, and Mahweet. These visits aimed to review programme implementation, engage with local stakeholders, and provide recommendations. The

feedback gathered was shared with programme teams and partners to further strengthen delivery and impact.

- **Mid-Term Review:**

The joint programme conducted a [Mid-Term Review \(MTR\)](#) of its third phase in June 2024 with the objective of evaluating the programme's progress toward its expected outcomes. The review aimed to assess whether implementation was proceeding as planned, identify key challenges and constraints, extract lessons learned, and provide practical recommendations to enhance the programme's effectiveness and ensure it achieves its intended results. The MTR was carried out by an independent firm, which covered the programme's targeted districts. The findings and recommendations from the review have been shared with the programme management team for consideration in the remaining duration of the programme.

- **Final Evaluation:**

The final evaluation of the ERRY III Joint Programme was conducted by independent consultants in May 2025. The final evaluation results confirmed that the programme remained highly relevant in addressing Yemen's protracted crisis. Its area-based, integrated design responded to urgent humanitarian needs while fostering recovery and resilience in line with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Guided by a sound Theory of Change, interventions were bundled across three interconnected areas: local governance and social cohesion, energy and environmental resilience, and livelihoods and food security, while being anchored in principles of localization, gender equality, and inclusion.

The programme achieved moderate to high effectiveness, delivering measurable improvements in livelihoods, food security, energy access, and social cohesion. At the household level, the proportion of beneficiaries reporting sustainable income rose from 23% at baseline to 63.6% at endline. Over 3,000 microbusiness grants were provided—38% to women—alongside 4,764 entrepreneurship trainings. Post-assessments confirmed that 72% of grantees were operational within three months, contributing to local economic growth. Women's economic participation also improved, rising from 13% to 42%, though barriers to market participation persist.

Food security outcomes were mixed: acceptable food consumption scores increased from 26% to 53%, and reliance on harmful coping strategies declined, but 63% of households still expressed anxiety about food shortages, highlighting continuing vulnerability. The programme also made strides in energy access, with 219 solar installations reaching nearly 293,000 people, and 647 individuals (45% women) trained in system maintenance. In parallel, skills development was scaled up: 1,528 apprentices (44% women) completed training, with 65% engaged in income-generating activities.

Community resilience was strengthened through the development of 376 local resilience plans, rehabilitation of 198 infrastructure projects, and facilitation of 100 community dialogues, supported by over 1,000 trained mediators. Governance structures such as Village Cooperative Councils were established, though often remained weakly connected to formal institutions.

Efficiency was rated moderate. Over 91% of funds were utilized as of the time of conducting the evaluation, and community-based implementation models reduced costs. However, efficiency varied: delays in solar and agriculture inputs were caused by procurement challenges and access restrictions.

Sustainability was partially achieved. The programme incorporated exit strategies focused on local ownership and institutional capacity, but limited capital, follow-up, and market access constrained continuation of activities. Solar energy and climate-smart agriculture interventions showed potential for lasting environmental and economic benefits.

Overall, the ERRY III Joint Programme delivered early signs of positive impact on household resilience, social cohesion, and livelihoods. The Resilience Index improved from 3.3 to 4.1, with the share of resilient households rising from 33% to 41%. Communities receiving bundled interventions consistently achieved stronger outcomes—for instance, in Abyan, farmers linked improved harvests to rehabilitated irrigation canals, while in Hajjah, solar mini-grids powered women’s cooperatives, boosting production and market access.

The evaluation highlighted key lessons: integrated programming delivers stronger outcomes; women’s empowerment requires tackling socio-cultural as well as economic barriers; and disability inclusion must go beyond infrastructure to ensure meaningful participation. Social cohesion gains also require long-term investment to prevent relapse into conflict.

Looking ahead, the evaluation recommended deeper area-based and layered programming, a shift from short-term cash-for-work to sustainable livelihoods, stronger climate resilience and local economic development, enhanced coordination among UN agencies, and robust exit and handover strategies aligned with local authority capacities. Importantly, inclusion of women, youth, and persons with disabilities must be strengthened through systemic planning.

In conclusion, the Final Evaluation indicated that ERRY III made tangible progress in enhancing household and community resilience in fragile, conflict-affected areas of Yemen. While challenges remain, the programme’s integrated, multi-sectoral approach has laid a strong foundation for sustainable development, economic recovery, and social cohesion in the years ahead.

7. Visibility & Communications

ERRY III Joint Programme significantly enhanced its communications and outreach efforts, ensuring visibility and engagement across various platforms. Through strategic storytelling, social media engagement, and multimedia content, the programme successfully highlighted its impact on community resilience, livelihoods, food security, and climate adaptation in Yemen. The table below highlights some of the key Communication Achievements.

Title	Description	Type	Link
On the Road to Resilience: The Journey of Adel and Wazirah	Highlights the struggles of Adel and Wazirah in Al Musayjid Village, Lahj Governorate, and how ERRY III's infrastructure improvements provided hope and a lifeline for their community.	Story	Read more

Title	Description	Type	Link
Health Center Transforms Yemeni Village After 20-Year Wait	Describes the impact of a new health center in Dhahr Abu Tir, Hajjah Governorate, which was established through the ERRY III Joint Programme after over two decades without proper healthcare.	Story	Read more
Unlocking Opportunities: Empowering Youth and Women in Yemen	Showcases success stories of youth and women in Yemen empowered by the ERRY III Joint Programme through emergency employment, entrepreneurship training, and apprenticeships.	Article	Read more
Lessons Learned: Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment	Overview of achievements, challenges, and lessons in integrating gender equality and women's empowerment in Yemen's ERRY III Joint Programme, highlighting progress in governance, social cohesion, livelihoods, renewable energy, and more.	Publication	Link
ERRY III Joint Programme Annual Report – 2023	Comprehensive overview of 2023's achievements and progress in resilient livelihoods, food security, and climate adaptation, supported by the European Union and the Government of Sweden.	Report	Link
Case Study: ERRYJP Area-based Contribution to Enhance Resilience Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen	Examines the impact of area-based approaches on resilience, livelihoods, and food security in Tuban District, Lahj Governorate, with a focus on gender mainstreaming and sustainable job creation.	Case Study	Link
ERRY III Joint Programme Progress Brief - Issue 10	Detailed overview of the ERRY III Joint Programme's progress up to December 2023, highlighting key events and success stories in enhancing community resilience and access to basic services.	Progress Brief	Link
Empowering Dreams: Stories of Resilience and Successful Entrepreneurship in Yemen	Stories of how the ERRY III Joint Programme supports MSMEs, improving livelihoods, food security, and entrepreneurship among Yemenis through the collaborative efforts of UNDP, WFP, FAO, and ILO.	Story	Link
Abdullah's inspiring journey: Turning a love for nature into a buzzing business	Abdullah from Hajjah Governorate turned his passion for beekeeping into a profession through an ILO apprenticeship programme, highlighting the programme's impact on youth employment and sustainable livelihoods.	Story	Link
Building pathways to prosperity: A road to opportunity in Al-Gharbi Yemen	A project in Al-Tawilah District, supported by UNDP and partners, improves road conditions, enhancing mobility and economic opportunities, and involving local community members in the construction.	Story	Link
Shakiba's Henna Business: From Tradition to Innovation	Shakiba transformed her home-based henna production into a thriving business, promoting economic potential and preserving cultural heritage in Tuban District, Lahj Governorate.	Story	Link

Title	Description	Type	Link
Water Resilience: Al Mazariqah's Journey from Devastation to Prosperity	Rehabilitation of Al Mazariqah's irrigation canal through the ERRY III Joint Programme, addressing flood damage and enhancing agricultural sustainability in Bajel District, Hudaydah Governorate.	Story	Link
Samia: An Empowered and Resilient Rural Yemeni Woman	Samia's story of resilience and empowerment in Lahj Governorate, supported by the ERRY III Joint Programme's solar panel installation and FAO's training on dairy production and livestock rearing.	Story	Link
Apprenticeship programme inspires new beginnings in Lahj Governorate Yemen	Graduation of 74 young apprentices from a training programme in Radfan District, Lahj Governorate, aimed at equipping them with market-relevant skills for sustainable income and community support.	Story	Link
ERRY III: Joint Efforts for Enhancing Livelihoods Food Security Climate Adaptation and Resilience	A comprehensive documentary video showcasing the ERRY III Joint Programme's interventions and progress. It highlights sustainable solutions in Yemen, empowering women, rehabilitating community assets, improving access to services, and enhancing employability through skills development. The video demonstrates the programme's impact and was presented during the last SC Meeting.	Video	Link
From Broken Pottery to Profit: A Yemeni Potter's Journey.	This video highlights the story of Mohammed, a potter in Al-Gharbi, Yemen. His business suffered due to poor road conditions. A UNDP project, funded by the EU and Sweden, improved infrastructure, transforming his business and the community.	Video	Link
Samia: An Empowered and Resilient Rural Yemeni Woman	Awarded UNDP's worldwide third best long video in 2024, this video tells the story of Samia, a 47-year-old woman from Beer Jaber Village in Lahj Governorate. With the ERRY Joint Programme's support, including solar panel installation and dairy production training, she has improved her livelihood and empowered her community.	Video	Link
ERRY III strengthens essential services: Small-scale solutions for big impact	This video showcases the ERRY III Joint Programme's work in Yemen, co-funded by the EU and Sweden. It focuses on providing basic necessities like clean water, education, and healthcare through small-scale projects that have significant impacts, empowering communities to build a more resilient Yemen.	Video	Link
Yemeni Honey: Honouring Tradition	Highlighting the tradition of Yemeni beekeeping, this video explores the production of world-renowned Yemeni honey, known for its unique flavors like Sidr and Sumor. The ERRY III Joint Programme, co-funded by the EU and Sweden, supports beekeepers in preserving this heritage and meeting international demand.	Video (cleared & to be published)	Link

ERRY III Joint Programme Social Media Contribution:

The ERRY III Joint Programme actively contributed to UN agencies Yemen's official social media platforms, providing monthly content across Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), Instagram, and LinkedIn. This report presents an estimated analysis of ERRY III Joint Programme's contribution in terms of audience reach, engagement, and content performance.

Key Performance Metrics (Estimated Monthly/Annual Data)

Metric	Monthly (Avg.)	Annual Total (Avg.)
Number of Posts	20	240 posts
Estimated Reach	10,987	11,500+ total reach (after growth)
New Followers Contribution	103	1,236 new followers influenced
Number of Comments	36	432 comments
Number of Retweets	106	1,272 retweets
Total Page Views Contribution	1,800	21,600 views
Total Subscriptions Contribution	408	4,896 subscriptions
New Subscriptions	10-11	120-132 new subscriptions
Total Click Links	32-33	384-396 click links
Average Engagement Time	1:13 min/user	Consistent across months

Content Contribution & Trends

- **Post Frequency**
 - ERRY III Joint Programme contributed around 20 posts per month to UNDP Yemen's official social media platforms.
 - This resulted in an estimated 240 posts for the year across Facebook, X, Instagram, and LinkedIn.
- **Engagement Performance**
 - *Best Performing Content:*
 - Posts that focus on entrepreneurship, economic empowerment, and real-life impact stories tended to receive the highest engagement.
 - The post featuring young women entrepreneurs in Yemen and vocational training in the digital age performed exceptionally well.
 - *Content Type Trends:*
 - LinkedIn and X (Twitter): Long-form content and in-depth programme insights drove more engagement.
 - Facebook and Instagram: Shorter, visually appealing content (e.g., photos, infographics, short videos) generated more interactions.

Platform-Specific Insights

Platform	Performance & Insights
Facebook	It provided broad visibility, but engagement rates remained moderate. Infographics and success stories performed well.
Instagram	Focus on storytelling through visuals; engagement was moderate.

Twitter (X)	High engagement for development-focused content; retweets and shares boosted reach.
LinkedIn	Best-performing platform for ERRY III (<i>ERRYJP3</i>). Professional audiences engaged with success stories and economic empowerment content.

While significant achievements were made in ERRY III communications efforts, some challenges persisted including:

- Access limitations in conflict-affected areas hindered field content collection, requiring adaptive storytelling approaches.
- Audience engagement on Facebook and Instagram remained moderate, indicating the need for enhanced visual content strategies.
- The demand for Arabic-language content increased, highlighting the necessity of multilingual content to reach broader local audiences.

The ERRY III Joint Programme's communications efforts successfully amplified the programme's impact and strengthened engagement with stakeholders, donors, and beneficiaries. By leveraging diverse media formats and digital platforms, the programme continued to ensure that the stories of resilience and transformation in Yemen were heard globally.

8. Key Challenges

Given the fragile and complex context in Yemen, the programme faced significant challenges throughout its implementation. The main challenges are outlined below:

- **Security Concerns:**

The fragile security situation, particularly in some of the targeted governorates, posed serious risks to programme implementation. Ongoing conflict and instability exposed programme staff and implementing partners to threats and attacks in some areas, disrupted activities, and delayed delivery. The existence of multiple authorities in the same districts—SCMCHA, local authorities—added further complexity, requiring extensive engagement and repeated negotiations to secure multiple clearances. These prolonged processes delayed project timelines.

Some activities were further delayed by limited cooperation from local authorities in certain governorates, such as Al-Mahweet. Political developments also directly impacted implementation — such as the arrest of UN staff in Sa'ada— which required the transfer of activities to Hajjah.

Mitigation: The programme maintained continuous engagement with all relevant authorities and community leaders, organized dialogue with SCMCHA and other stakeholders, and leveraged the ERRY

III Joint Coordination Unit (JCU) to resolve bottlenecks and secure agreements to move forward despite restrictions.

- **Mobility Restrictions:**

Lengthy and complicated travel clearance procedures significantly delayed field missions and limited the ability of programme staff to visit project sites for monitoring and quality assurance. Restricted movement of both international and national staff further hindered effective oversight. Female staff from northern governorates faced additional restrictions, being required to travel with male family members (Mahram) at their own expense. These restrictions reduced the frequency of monitoring visits and affected timely implementation.

Mitigation: The programme relied on IPs technical staff, to oversee daily implementation in the areas where UN staff mobility was restricted. The IPs field staff and focal points received training and constant guidance, enabling them to conduct monitoring and provide reliable field-level reporting.

- **Contracting IPs and Extracting Permits**

The process of selecting and contracting implementing partners took longer than anticipated, partly due to limited capacities among applicants. For example, FAO had to re-advertise calls for proposals to attract qualified NGOs. In some cases, it took agencies more than four months to finalize contracting. Additionally, the revision of the ERRY III logframe by the EU, which concluded in September 2022, also delayed contracting processes. Agencies had to wait until revised outputs and activities were finalized before preparing ToRs and sub-contracts for IPs. Moreover, obtaining permits from SCMCHA, in northern areas, was particularly time-consuming, averaging three to four months for approval. This contributed to delays in implementation. *Mitigation:* The ERRY III JCU coordinated extensively with authorities to negotiate faster clearance processes and secure approvals. In parallel, the programme developed and rolled out an Acceleration Plan, which streamlined workflows and ensured that implementation caught up within the programme's lifespan.

- **Inputs Procurement and Delivery**

Procurement and delivery of inputs were significantly affected by the conflict in the Red Sea and the broader insecurity in the country, particularly for inputs not available locally.

In addition, there were unexpected delays in the delivery of solar systems, particularly batteries and a wind turbine, which underscored the need to better anticipate procurement bottlenecks. The programme adapted by working closely with the procurement unit, leveraging Long-Term Agreements (LTAs), and adjusting implementation plans to maintain continuity.

The lack of electricity and fuel further disrupted local production and distribution of agricultural and livestock inputs. Electricity cuts also affected the functioning of dairy processing centers and other agro-processing units.

Mitigation: To address these bottlenecks, UNDP, through ERRY III, provided solar systems to women-led dairy groups and processing centers to sustain their operations and preserve products at minimal cost. The programme also redirected inputs where feasible, negotiated alternative delivery routes, and coordinated with authorities to minimize delays.

- **High Demand for Support**

Due to the prolonged conflict and crisis, demand for assistance far exceeded available resources. Although the programme reached more than 700,000 beneficiaries across targeted districts, government counterparts and local authorities continued to request additional phases or similar interventions.

Mitigation: The programme communicated transparently with stakeholders about resource limitations while advocating for additional support. In parallel, coordination was strengthened with government counterparts to prioritize interventions and ensure that available resources were used most effectively.

Overall, across these challenges, the ERRY III Joint Coordination Unit played a pivotal role in maintaining close coordination with stakeholders in both the north and south. This helped build trust, facilitated agreements, and accelerated activity delivery despite persistent access and security constraints.

9. Lessons Learned

Throughout the implementation of the ERRY III Joint Programme, several valuable lessons were documented by the programme team, with support from an external consultant. Key insights are highlighted below:

Enhanced Synergies:

One of the key lessons learned was the importance of strengthening synergies and collaboration among participating UN agencies. Effective coordination and complementarity enabled the delivery of an integrated package of assistance that maximized benefits for targeted communities. This approach fostered resilience, empowerment, and self-reliance among individuals, while strengthening the achievement of collective programme goals.

Area-Based and Integrated Multisectoral Interventions

Adopting an area-based, integrated approach allowed interventions to be tailored to the specific needs and characteristics of geographic target areas. This ensured a more targeted and context-specific response that effectively addressed the complex challenges faced by communities, maximizing both impact and relevance.

Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Building

Strong engagement and participation of government counterparts, line ministries, and local authorities were critical to ensuring the programme's success, sustainability, and potential for scale-up. Capacity-building initiatives targeting ministries, implementing partners, and community committees proved central to sustaining outcomes beyond the programme's lifecycle. These efforts strengthened ownership and empowered stakeholders to take leading roles in planning, implementation, and monitoring. Enhanced stakeholder capacity also improved coordination, accountability, and the efficient delivery of development interventions.

Effective Project Planning and Longer Inception Phase

Effective project planning was essential to success and required a comprehensive understanding of

community needs, strong stakeholder involvement, and realistic timelines and budgets. Extending the inception phase provided time for thorough needs assessments, stronger planning, contracting suitable partners, and securing implementation clearances. In conflict contexts, continuous risk assessments—particularly those linked to security and movement restrictions—were crucial for adaptive and context-appropriate implementation.

Developmental and Sustainable Interventions

The programme underscored the importance of prioritizing developmental and sustainable solutions that address root causes of vulnerability. By moving beyond short-term fixes, interventions can generate enduring positive change, promote inclusive development, and tackle social, economic, and environmental challenges at their source.

Community Asset Rehabilitation and Employment Support

While community asset rehabilitation restored vital rural infrastructure, the budget and time allocated limited the scale of impact, as highlighted by local authorities. Similarly, short-term employment support such as Cash for Work was beneficial for immediate needs but lacked long-term sustainability. Future programmes should allocate sufficient resources to maximize impact, upscale community asset rehabilitation, and adapt longer term modalities to incorporate more sustainable approaches that strengthen resilience.

Provision of Seed Money and Livelihood Grants

ILO's apprenticeship model proved effective in improving youth employability; however, structural labor market constraints and conflict-related challenges limited wage employment opportunities. Supporting self-employment through seed money, livelihood grants, and access to finance emerged as a critical pathway to enable graduates to transition smoothly from learning to earning and to foster long-term resilience.

Longer Contracting Periods for Implementing Partners (IPs)

Extending the contracting and implementation periods of IPs would provide greater flexibility, improved planning, and stronger collaboration. It also supported IPs' capacity building and enhanced programme delivery, resulting in better outcomes for communities.

Gender Mainstreaming

Mainstreaming gender across all programme components proved vital to advancing women's economic empowerment through targeted interventions and comprehensive strategies. Ensuring women's involvement in programme design, planning, and implementation fostered transformative change, improved livelihoods, and strengthened gender equality across different sectors.

10. Annexes:

Annex I: Asset Inventory List of ERRY III Joint Programme

#	Agency	Item Description	Model	Condition/status
1	UNDP - JCU	Laptop	Lenovo ThinkPad X1 Carbon Gen 9	
2	UNDP - JCU	Laptop	Lenovo ThinkPad X1 Carbon Gen 9	
3	UNDP - JCU	Laptop	Lenovo ThinkPad X1 Yoga Gen 6	
4	UNDP - JCU	Laptop	Lenovo ThinkPad X1 Yoga Gen 6	
5	UNDP - JCU	Laptop	Lenovo ThinkPad X1 Yoga Gen 6	
6	UNDP - JCU	Laptop	Lenovo ThinkPad X1 Yoga Gen 6	
7	UNDP - JCU	Laptop	Lenovo ThinkPad X1 Yoga Gen 6	
8	UNDP - JCU	Canon Camera	EOS 850 d 18-55 mm	
9	UNDP	Laptop	MSI Stealth 17 studio A13V	New – In Stock
10	UNDP	Laptop	Lenovo X1 Carbon	New – In Use
11	UNDP	Laptop	Lenovo X1 Carbon	New – In Use
12	UNDP	Laptop	Lenovo X1 Carbon	Fair – In Use
13	UNDP	Laptop	Lenovo X1 Yoga	New – In Stock
14	UNDP	Laptop	Lenovo X1 Carbon	New – In Stock
15	UNDP	Laptop	Lenovo X1 Yoga	New – In Stock
16	UNDP	Laptop	Lenovo Yoga 370	Fair – In Use
17	UNDP	Laptop	Lenovo X1 Yoga	New – In Use
18	UNDP	Laptop	Lenovo X1 Yoga	Fair – In Stock
19	UNDP	Digital Camera	CANON - EOS 5D Mark IV	Good - Reserved
20	ILO	TELEPHONE SETS, CELLULAR	Iphone SE2 64GB	Usable
21	ILO	TELEPHONE SETS, CELLULAR	Iphone SE2 64GB	Damaged
22	ILO	Laptop	DELL Latitude E7480	Usable
23	ILO	Laptop	DELL Latitude E7480	Usable
24	ILO	Laptop	DELL Latitude E7480	Usable
25	ILO	TELEPHONE SETS, CELLULAR	Redmi 12 pro	Usable
26	WFP			
27	WFP			
28	WFP			

#	Agency	Item Description	Model	Condition/status
29	WFP			
30	WFP			
31	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ELITEBOOK 830 G8	Good Condition- in use
32	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ELITEBOOK 830 G8	Good Condition- in use
33	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ELITEBOOK 830 G8	Good Condition- in use
34	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ELITEBOOK 830 G8	Good Condition- in use
35	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ELITEBOOK 830 G8	Good Condition- in use
36	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ELITEBOOK 830 G8	Good Condition- in use
37	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ELITEBOOK 830 G8	Good Condition- in use
38	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ELITEBOOK 830 G8	Good Condition- in use
39	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP Dell Latitude E7470	Fair – In Use
40	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP Dell Latitude E7470	Fair – In Use
41	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP Dell Latitude E7470	Fair – In Use
42	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP Dell Latitude E7470	Fair – In Use
43	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP Dell Latitude E7470	Fair – In Use
44	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ELITEBOOK 840 G5	Fair – In Use
45	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ELITEBOOK 840 G5	Fair – In Use
46	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ELITEBOOK 840 G5	Fair – In Use
47	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ELITEBOOK 840 G5	Fair – In Use
48	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ZBOOK FIREFILY 15 G7	Good Condition- in use
49	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ZBOOK FIREFILY 15 G7	Good Condition- in use

#	Agency	Item Description	Model	Condition/status
50	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ZBOOK FIREFILY 15 G7	Good Condition- in use
51	FAO	Laptop	COMPUTER LAPTOP HP ZBOOK FIREFILY 15 G7	Good Condition- in use
52	FAO	Motor Vehicle	VEHICLE ARMOURED TOYOTA LANDCRUISER 200, PROTECTION LEVEL VR7	Fair – In Use
53	FAO	Security Equipment	RADIO MOTOROLA DM4601E VHF	Good Condition- in use
54	FAO	IT Equipment	GPS GARMIN DRIVE 50	Fair – In Use
55	FAO	GENERATOR	GENERATOR GENSET GSW45P; Perkins (1103A-33TGI)	Fair – In Use

Annex II: Implementing Partners - ERRY III Joint Programme

Agency	IP	Region	Component
UNDP	Social Fund for Development (SFD)	North & South	Local Governance & Social Cohesion
	Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF)	North	Livelihood
	Life Maker Meeting Place Organization (LMMPO)	North	
	National Microfinance Foundation (NMF)	North	
	Tamdeen Youth Foundation (TYF)	South	
	For All Foundation (FAF)	South	
	Youth Leadership Development foundation (YLDF)	South	Renewable Energy (microbusinesses)
	Service Providers	South	Renewable Energy (solar systems installation)
WFP	Building Foundation for Development (BFD)	North	Food Assistance for Assets/ Food Assistance for Training
	Relief International (RI)	North & South	
	Care International	South	
	SMEPS	South	
FAO	SADA Foundation for Building and Development	North	Agriculture Value Chain
	Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF)	North	
	Steps Foundation for Civil Development	South	
	Assistance for Response and Development	South	
ILO	Social Fund for Development (SFD)	North & South	Skills & Entrepreneurship Development
	Ghadaq for Development	South	