
Fishery Harbour Rehabilitation and Value Chain Rehabilitation in Aden (AFH)

Progress Report January - December 2023



Aden Fishing Port (Harbour) UNDP 2023

KfW - BMZ-Nr 2022.1833.7

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFH	Fishery Harbour Rehabilitation and Value Chain Rehabilitation in Aden
AFI	Acute Food Insecurity
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
BoQ	Bills of Quantities
DNH	Do-No-Harm
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FA	Financing Agreement
GAF	General Authority of Fishery
GiZ	German development agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HDPN	Triple Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus
IDF	Israel Defense Forces
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase classification
KfW	German state-owned investment and development bank
LMP	Labor Management Plan
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MoAIFW	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Fishery Wealth
MT	Metric Tons
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
PIJ	Palestinian Islamic Jihad
PV.	Photovoltaics is the conversion of light into electricity
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement plan
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SFISH	Sustainable Fishery Development in Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollars
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WB	World Bank

Project Profile

Project name	Fishery Harbour Rehabilitation and Value Chain Development in Aden (AFH)
BMZ No.	2022.1833.7
Total contribution	Euro 20 million (Approx: USD 20,732,000)
To date: Amounts received Amounts disbursed Amounts committed	15,833,426.55 USD (14,851,485.10 Euro) 809,355.32 USD 30,415.41 USD
Implementation Period	36 Months - 01 January 2023 - 31 December 2025
Project location(s)	Aden- Hajif
Project partners (e.g. other UN agencies, NGOs, private contractors, consultants)	UNDP Direct implementation with contractors and consultants
Reporting period	January - December 2023
Report compiled by	Tony Roberts - Project Manager
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Chapter 1: Executive Summary

Summary of the key progress made to date focusing on particularly innovative, cost effective or impactful achievements as well as an main challenges and shortfalls in achievements

The Fishery Harbour Rehabilitation and Value Chain Development in Aden (AFH) project has been operational since 1 January 2023. During the period January to June, the project completed the inception phase activities. These were mainly to complete staff onboarding, and, to prioritize and scan infrastructure to be rehabilitated. Furthermore, the project was engaging with the stakeholders, especially Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fish Wealth (MoAIFW) and General Authority of Fisheries (GAF) to win their full engagement in project determination and ensure shipwreck removal at the harbour by MoAIFW contractor.

The site scanning activity and subsequent consultations between UNDP, MoAIFW/GAF and KfW, it was advised to engage consultants to carry out further studies on Quay wall, Site works and Cold Store to determine the integrity of the Quay wall and produce tendering documents for three activities. Tender evaluations are in progress for consultancy services to assess the Quay Wall, Site Works, and Cold Store. Furthermore, the Administration Building BOQs and drawings have been submitted to KfW and should be tendered out in April 2024.

The staff position of Environmental and Occupational Hazards Safeguards Specialist had to be re-advertised after failing to onboard candidates earlier but the staff member is expected at the beginning of the year. An associate engineer will also be joining the team in early January.

Regarding Output 2 (management capacities improvement), the UNDP team project has developed a ToR for consultancy firm services tendering which has been reviewed by both end-users GAF (General Authority for Fisheries - Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fish Wealth and KfW. The project aims to launch the procurement process early 2024. In the meantime, the list of Laboratory equipment and materials has been drafted and sent to KfW and UNDP procurement unit for technical review. The procurement for this is also foreseen for early 2024.

For Output 3, the project had initially foreseen to directly implement the activity for improved employment opportunities for women and youth in the fishing community and value chain. This approach has been discussed with KfW and will be changed to be implemented through a Civil Society Organization. The aim is to implement it in synergy with the ongoing World Bank-funded Sustainable Fishery Development in Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (SFISH) project which is providing similar trainings.

Safeguards Instruments and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and its tools development and approved by UNDP Safeguard unit in country office. These include Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholder Engagement plan (SEP), Labor Management Plan (LMP) and Gender and GBV Action Plan.

A comprehensive UNDP communication and visibility strategy has been finalized, providing a standardized template for project objectives and key messages. A factsheet has been developed, complemented by regular updates, and ensures timely and accurate information dissemination. The project has also prepared a project web page to be shared on UNDP's website in both languages.

The project held its first Implementation Support Mission/ board meeting in Amman on 17th and 18th October. Project plans, progress, key updates, input in the inception report and planning for implementation of phase II were among the issues discussed. During this mission, on 19th of October 2023, the Financing Agreement (15 million Euros) for phase II was signed by KfW and UNDP in the presence of the German Ambassador Mr. Hubert Jäger.

There has been a delay in implementation due to the proposed studies. However, these are critical inputs which will determine the quality and completeness of the activities undertaken within the rehabilitation component. The project has accelerated the intervention on the administration

building rehabilitation, procurement of laboratory materials and Equipment and services to prepare for capacity building within the operations of AFH.

Chapter 2: Contextual developments

General developments relevant to the implementation of the Project

Political

Yemen remained without a truce between the Saudi coalition-backed Government and Ansar-Allah during 2023. Mediation efforts continued albeit lowly toned and these efforts are credited with a major exchange of prisoners linked to Yemen's longstanding war in April 2023. Nearly 900 people from all sides, who had been detained in connection with the conflict, were released from prison because of meetings held in Switzerland under the auspices of the UN in March 2023¹.

Due to situation at the Red Sea, the risks of interruption of free and safe navigation of Yemeni waters to stall import routes could have devastating effects to the people of Yemen including access to fishery activities.

Economy

2023 has proven to be a challenging year for Yemen's economy, as the expiration of the UN-sponsored truce instigated a series of adverse economic events. This sequence of events is expected to push the economy back into a recession. The de-facto authority-imposed blockade of oil exports (2022) had a deep impact on oil production and exports. Additionally, a strategic move to import household butane gas into de-facto authority-controlled areas diminished the demand for gas extracted from non-de-facto authority regions. According to the World bank, challenges like fluctuating currency values, high inflation, and heightened social unrest, have hindered the non-oil sector, especially the private sector.² As a result, and yet to be confirmed, projections indicate that Yemen's GDP contracted by 0.5% in 2023, a sharp contrast with the 1.5% growth observed the previous year holding effects of the Red Sea Crisis constant.

Sector developments on national and local level relevant to the Project and its intended outcomes

Food Security

Yemen has consistently been the poorest and most food insecure country in the MENA region, with concerning levels of malnutrition, long before the conflict. Currently, nearly half of the population cannot meet minimum needs of food consumption and high levels of acute food insecurity are becoming the norm in Yemen. Efforts to prevent a wide proportion of the population from sliding into more severe levels of deprivation are hampered by conflict, the increasing fiscal and economic challenges, limited institutional capacity, poor infrastructure, and the growing gap in essential services. Furthermore, humanitarian assistance, which helped millions in Yemen to avert the most severe levels of deprivation, has become increasingly low and unpredictable.

Despite some improvement of food security at the beginning of 2023, Yemen slid back to increased severe food insecurity starting June 2023. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis of October 2023 covering 118 districts and areas under the control of the Government of Yemen, showed a reduction in the level of food insecurity compared to 2022. However, the number of people facing severe acute food insecurity remained very high and of great concern in the majority of the analyzed districts. Critically, malnutrition indicators deteriorated further during 2023 compared to 2022.

¹ <https://news.un.org/en/news/topic/human-rights>

² [Yemen Economic Monitor, Fall 2023: Peace on the Horizon? \[EN/AR\] - Yemen | ReliefWeb](#)

A preliminary report on IPC analysis due for full publishing in February 2024, indicates that for the period October 2023 to February 2024, approximately 4.56 million people or 45 percent of the population analyzed in Government of Yemen controlled areas will experience high levels of acute food insecurity (AFI), classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The primary concern are the more than 1.3 million people classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Compared to the initial projection analysis for June to December 2023³, the projection update analysis revealed a 12 percent increase in IPC Phase 3 and above, resulting into an overall 4 percentage point increase, from 41 percent to 45 percent.

The increase in food insecurity was due to a worsening economic crisis, continued localized conflict, reduced and irregular humanitarian food assistance and the negative impacts of Cyclone Tej, which hit southeastern coastal areas of Yemen in the last weeks of October 2023. Together, these shocks eroded some of the gains achieved from the improved security situation following the end of the truce period.

Relevant activities of Government and Development Partners

Sector Coordination - UNDP and KfW are members of the Fishery Sub-working group to the Nutrition working group. The strategy of the group has the purpose of implementing a Triple Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) approach across fishery sector support in Yemen. Other members include the World Bank, GIZ, USAID, and FAO.

Sector project mapping under this coordination body will among other results ease collaboration between projects, avoid duplication of projects in same areas and eventually standardize or harmonize approaches in sector development initiatives.

³ [Yemen: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Snapshot - Acute Food Insecurity: January - December 2023;](#)

Chapter 3: UNDP implementation structure

UNDP implemented a new human resource strategy focused on consolidating project teams. For fishery related projects, this involved merging the staff working on the AFH project with those of a World Bank-funded SFISH project as a single, unified team. This strategic move ensures efficient resource allocation and fosters increased collaboration across initiatives. With this merger, minor changes have occurred on the budgetary allocations for human resources which include a consultancy contract for a civil engineering associate to strengthen on-the-ground monitoring as project activities commence which is funded from the contingency amount. The engineer is expected to formally join the team on 1st January 2024. Furthermore, a project Management Specialist will be employed to support the Project Manager as the latter engages more in oversight, coordination, and more-technical issues.

To ensure close collaboration and address technical challenges as they arise, the KfW and UNDP teams maintained open communication channels. This included both ad hoc meetings for specific updates and the regular monthly meetings. Regular coordination meetings were also conducted with (Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Fish Wealth (MoAIFW) and General Authority of Fisheries (GAF), especially for intervention determination, progress updates and follow up on the shipwreck's removal.

The project had foreseen to directly implement the activity to improve employment opportunities for women and youth in the fishing community and value chain (Output 3). The project team has discussed the change of approach with KfW, with the aim of implementing it in synergy with the ongoing SFISH project which is providing similar training.

Table 1: Progress towards Staffing

POSITION	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Project Manager		5-Feb										
Monitoring and Evaluation Officer			23-Mar									
National Project Coordinator				1-Apr								
Administration and Finance Associate				2-Apr								
Procurement Officer					15-May							
Gender & Social Safeguards Specialist						1-Jun						
Communications Officer									1-Sep			
Environment & Occupational Hazards Safeguards Specialist ⁴												
Engineering Associate ⁵												
Project Management Specialist ⁶												

⁴ Expected 01/01/24

⁵ Expected 01/01/24

⁶ Expected 01/04/24

Chapter 4: Progress and developments during the reporting period (plus annex “updated results matrix”)

4.1 Project progress

Progress of the Project activities

On 17 January 2023, KfW team Dr Tanja Walter, Engineer Guenther Redmer and Mr. Anis Alshargabi joined the UNDP team in a virtual conference to introduce the teams and to kickstart the project activities. Among the items discussed, the following was agreed, which in some cases impacted on the activity schedule agreed initially.

1. KfW introduced Engineer Guenther who had been onboarded to provide technical backstopping especially in reviewing and approving drawings, designs, ToRs, and other related actions under Output I (Physical rehabilitation of the harbour and related facilities)
2. Shipwrecks need to be removed from the harbour to allow for rehabilitation work. The end-user (Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Fish Wealth) to be reminded of removal plan.
3. Engineering team to commence site scanning. Work should be broken down to sub-activities mainly to match the expected capacities of local contractors.
4. UNDP engineers to consult with KfW Engineer regarding status of the harbour, designs and drawings and ToRs of external resources the project might seek in the preparatory phase.
5. Inception phase expanded from initial three months to six months hence ending in June 2023.

The inception Report included finalization of various critical data especially on the targets (OVIs) on the results matrix. These changes have been discussed in detail and presented within the inception report as follows:

The beneficiary matrix is as follows.

Outcome: Food Insecure component of Aden community is 500,000 people

Output 1: Priority infrastructure and facilities of the Aden fishery harbour are rehabilitated and equipped ensuring their effective functioning.

The final list of infrastructure for phase I will be determined once the detailed studies are completed and costs therein determined.

Output 2: Improved management capacities for an effective and sustainable operation of the harbour.

- 200 beneficiaries (F 50-M 150)

Output 3: Improved employment opportunities for women and youth in the fishing community and value chain.

- 100 beneficiaries (F 50-M 50)

Furthermore, wording of three activities was updated for further clarity as follows:

1.2. Rehabilitate key selected facilities such as quay (553m), ice plant, cold storage (1,000 tons), fish processing center and facilities, administrative building, and warehouses (7 units), the power-ing systems and replacement of exit gate.

Initially, this read 2,000 tons.

2.1 Conduct capacity needs assessment of AFH and define capacity development priorities in consultation with the General Authority for Fisheries (GAF) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries Wealth.

Initially, the activity included GAF branch authorities and cooperatives and the private sector which are not herein involved directly at the AFH in the current phase.

2.3 Undertake capacity development for national staff to address immediate and long-term institutional and technical capacity requirements of AFH.

Initially this included institutions, fishery cooperatives and the private sector which is beyond the scope of AFH.

During the inception phase, the Ministry mobilized a local contractor to remove the shipwrecks spawn within the harbour making it unnavigable. Though slow and tedious considering the challenges of removal, the company managed to remove six of the twenty-two wrecks. This removal will not hinder the initial work on the harbour but will need to be completed by the time the site works begin.

As regards physical rehabilitation, the project decided to carry out more detailed studies especially to determine the integrity of the Quay wall and level of damage within the cold store and its equipment. ToRs for the Quay wall study and those ones for the site works and the cold store have been finalized and tendered and final decisions will be concluded at the beginning of 2024.

BoQ, engineering drawings and tendering documents have been completed for the rehabilitation of the administration building and tendering is earmarked for February 2024. (More details are below 4.3 - Rehabilitation Progress)

UNDP in consultation with GAF compiled the list of required laboratory equipment and materials. A consult expert was engaged to review the equipment specifications, ensuring accuracy and alignment with needs and to verify that these materials are not prohibited for importation and/or use in Yemen. Upon completion and endorsement by the Ministry, tenders will be issued (February 2024) for procurement and delivery of the materials.

Regarding the capacity building component (Output 3), UNDP joined GAF and MoAIFW to map out the HR of the harbour. Most of the approximately 200 persons who used to work at the harbour have been absorbed in either GAF or the ministry while others have retired. Fortunately, some of the former senior officers are still available and have been instrumental in informing the scanning phase. ToRs are being drafted to engage a firm to carry out the preparatory work of the capacity building activities and a tender will be launched between February and March 2024.

The project held its first Implementation Support Mission/ board meeting in Amman on 17th and 18th October. The attendees included Jan Wiegmann, Darya Bulatskaya, Caroline Ostendorf, and Guenther Redmer from KfW, while Michele Di Benedetto, Tony Roberts, Fuad Ali Abdulla Al-Kadasi, Wafa Abdulkafi Abdullah Al-Eryani, Abeer Abobaker abdullah Atef, Moneef Rasheed Abdulrab Al-Areqi, Abdo Ahmed Seif, Noora Nasser Abdulnabi Hussein, Leanne Marie Rios and Intisar Jasim represented UNDP.

Project plans, progress, key updates input in the inception report and planning for implementation of phase II were among the issues discussed. During this mission, on 19th of October 2023, the Financing Agreement (15 million Euros) for phase II was signed by KfW and UNDP in the presence of the German Ambassador Mr. Hubert Jäger.

Finally, Bernhard Worm, Senior Policy Officer from BMZ and Marcela Masiarik, Counsellor Head of Cooperation at the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany paid a visit to the AFH on the 9th of December 2023. They were accompanied by Anis Alshargabi from KfW and two senior officers of GIZ. They were met by senior GAF and Ministry staff. UNDP conducted a site tour where infrastructure earmarked for rehabilitation were demonstrated and discussed. Furthermore, the guests had discussions with the private company engaged by the MoAIFW to remove the shipwrecks at the harbour. The visitors also visited the dockyard in Mualla which is also earmarked for support though the AFH project phase II. The landing site compliments AFH in receiving smaller vessels and having an active auction hall.

The mission agreed with UNDP and GAF, that AFH intervention necessitates solid plans to ensure that infrastructure is rehabilitated upon sound foundations to be able to support full harbour operations. Furthermore, areas of possible involvement of private sector operators for part of the operations were discussed though this is planned to be studied further during the project.

The need to extend efforts to increase involvement of women and youth was emphasized by all especially along the value chain beyond catch activities where women are hardly engaged in Yemen due to cultural perceptions.

4.2 Beneficiaries and stakeholder engagement

The overall beneficiaries of the project are mainly food insecure of the Aden community which includes fisher households and those involved along the fisheries value chain who are estimated to be about 500,000 people. Change will be driven through job-creation and capacity building for people who will be working in the harbour who are currently working within the MoAIFW and GAF. Furthermore, there are those fishery value chain stakeholders, especially women and youth, who will be trained and supported with inputs. There will also be those people who will be employed during the rehabilitation works. Overall, the project will indirectly impact on the wider Aden economy and inhabitants.

So far, the main contacts have been with the MoAIFW and GAF during the preparatory phase of the project. The continuous exchange and consultations not only ensure agreed development plans but is also a means to build capacity of the institutional staff which enhances ownership and operational continuity after rehabilitation. This will continue throughout the project's life.

The Environmental and Social Management Framework of the project has been developed and was approved by the KfW including its tools the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Stakeholder Engagement plan (SEP), Labor Management Plan (LMP); Gender and GBV Action Plan and Asbestos Handling SOP. The SEP will be updated during the project implementation based on the assessments and management plans conducted in accordance with ESMF.



Figure 1: UNDP AFH staff in consultation with GAF in Aden_UNDP

4.3 Progress on construction or rehabilitation works (for infrastructure components of the Project)

The project rehabilitation activities began with a prioritization process. This involved the UNDP engineering team, MoAIFW/GAF engineers, and former Harbour staff. Detailed scanning of all infrastructures was undertaken, and the details compiled during the initial survey (2022 during project concepting) analyzed. Findings were discussed with KfW consultant. During the scanning, UNDP engineers managed to access the underpart of the Quay wall where damage was observed along some pillars and beams with signs of corrosion in some of the exposed steel bars. Furthermore, the essence to repair the mechanical part of the cold store (refrigeration/chiller system) was thought to be replaceable with more modern and energy efficient systems. Therefore, it was mutually agreed (KfW & UNDP) to carry out more specialized studies for the three main activities i.e. Quay wall integrity, cold stores, and the site works.

The proposal was presented to the Minister and his technical team noting that this would delay implementation and could also result in remedial actions on the Quay which could require more resources than initially foreseen. In the case of the latter, it was agreed that there would be a re-prioritization process, for example rebuilding part of the Quay, to effectively utilize the available resources.

The team embarked on terms of reference (ToR) development. The ToRs majorly provide for:

- Site assessment and investigation,
- Detailed analysis of the structure's integrity,
- Recommendations for necessary rehabilitation or reconstruction works based on the assessment findings,
- Design and specification for all rehabilitation, rebuilding and or procurement, and
- Preparation of technical documents for tendering, including structural drawings and Bill of Quantities (BOQs).

UNDP published the three tenders on 15 August 2023.

The evaluation process for each tender is finalized, encompassing a thorough assessment of both the technical competence and financial competitiveness of the submitted proposals.

RFP/UNDP/YEM/160 for consultancy services for technical assessment for site works of fishing harbour, the team completed the Technical and Financial Evaluation and reference check stage is ongoing. Furthermore, RFP/UNDP/YEM/161 for consultancy services for technical assessment for the Cold Store, the team completed the Technical and Financial Evaluation and just as for the siteworks, the reference check stage is ongoing. Finally, RFP/UNDP/YEM/162 for consultancy services for technical assessment for Quay Wall saw completion of the Technical and Financial Evaluations.

On secondary infrastructure rehabilitation, the UNDP engineering team pursued the rehabilitation of the administration building which had been partially rehabilitated by the Ministry. All technical documents, including Bills of Quantities (BOQs) and detailed construction drawings, were finalized and tender documents were completed by end of 2023. Therefore, it is planned to finalize the procurement protocols and tender for the works by February 2024. The UNDP electrical and ICT engineers are in the process of completing the technical study for the integrated PV-Diesel-Solar and ICT system for the administration building. They will provide BOQs, and engineering drawings. Following review and feedback from the end user, the draft documents will be submitted to KfW for their formal comments and approval by the end of February 2024.

4.4 Status of procurement

Procurement	
Item	Status
RFP/UNDP/YEM/162 Consultancy services for technical assessment for Quay Wall of fishing harbour.	The technical and financial evaluations, including reference checks, were finalized in December 2023. The evaluation committee identified discrepancies between the firm's estimated costs and the committee's assessment. The procurement committee recommended seeking approval for negotiations with the firm on specific cost-related aspects of their proposal. This should be completed in January and tendered by February 2024.
RFP/UNDP/YEM/160 Consultancy services for technical assessment for site works of fishing harbour.	Technical and Financial Evaluation were completed in December 2023. Reference check stage is ongoing and will be completed in the first week of January.
RFP/UNDP/YEM/161 Consultancy services for technical assessment for Cold Store of fishing harbour.	Technical and Financial Evaluation were completed in December 2023. Reference check stage is ongoing and will be completed in the first week of January.
Lab Equipment and materials	Following productive collaboration with GAF, UNDP has finalized the comprehensive list of required laboratory equipment. A consultant expert was engaged to review the equipment specifications, ensuring accuracy and alignment with needs. He will also confirm the list conformity with items permitted for importation. The final output will be re-endorsed by the ministry before tendering which is foreseen by February 2024.
Admin Building Tender	All Drawing and BOQs for the rehabilitation are finalized and approved to publish the tender in early 2024.

4.5 Do-no-harm and peacebuilding.

Do no Harm and peacebuilding

The Yemen context is highly fragile due to risk and/ or presence of conflict. UNDP observes strict ethos pertaining to Do-No-Harm (DNH) to mitigate unintended negative impacts among communities touched by its development projects. Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages of projects involve stringent investigation to identify and avoid interventions which could worsen conflict. This was comprehensively analyzed during the concepting phase in 2022 when broad stakeholder consultations were conducted and also during the inception phase (Jan-Jun 2023) with both MoAIFW and GAF.

Furthermore, development projects like the AFH have the potential to promote reconciliation and build peace. Participatory development projects that involve the input and governance from and implementation by the community maximize that potential. It has been demonstrated that community development is essential to the success of peacebuilding through development projects as it captures the necessary aspect of a participatory, community-centered strategy. It is only through developing communities' strengths and capacities that sustainable peace can be achieved. AFH attributes encompass government and community working together to achieve their development.

4.6 Social and environmental safeguards

Social and Environmental safeguards and risks

The overall project risk categorization has been determined as being of Moderate Risk as per the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which is an internal UNDP tool. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender and GBV Action Plan have been prepared to meet Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES) requirements. Labor Management Plan (LMP) is also being developed at this moment. During project implementation, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that includes an Occupational Health and Safety Plan and a Waste Management Plans will be submitted to KfW for approval before the implementation of sub projects, and audits and monitoring will be conducted during implementation to ensure adherence to the aforementioned plans. In addition, the contractor that will be engaged in the rehabilitation activities will undergo a risk assessment in line with UNDP requirements.

Furthermore, the project is engaging a consultancy firm to carry out a detailed study of proposed work on the Quay wall which is the principal infrastructure of the harbour. The ToR for this assignment dictates as follows: The documents (to be provided by the consultant) will include Statement of Works (SOW), detailed drawings, Bill of Quantities (BOQ) and Engineering Estimates, safeguarding, disposal management and environmental impact assessment, and implementation methodology to be used for the construction/rehabilitation of quay wall of fishing harbour.

Social and Environmental safeguards			
Summary of the Project's Environmental and Social Safeguard updates		Date of Completion	Comments
1	SAFEGUARD STAFFING: Environmental and OHS Safeguard Officer has been recruited.	Dec 13, 2023	The Environmental and OHS Safeguard Officer is supposed to start his assignment on 02/01/2024.
2	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKs (ESMF): The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and its tools are being developed.	Dec 12, 2023	The tool's technical review in progress at UNDP.
3	ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL SCREENING OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES: Based on the Social and Environmental Screening Checklist, five potential risks have been identified for the AFH project, the five of which are assessed as MODERATE. As a result, this project is rated overall as a Moderate Risk project.	Dec 24, 2023	The Social and Environmental Screening Checklist is available as an annex in the ESMF.
4	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN: A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed. The SEP will be updated during the project implementation based on the assessments and management plans conducted in accordance with ESMF, as needed.	Dec 11, 2023	The tool's technical review in progress at UNDP.
5	LABOR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES: A labor management procedure (LMP) has been developed and shall be finalized prior to commencement of Project activities.	In Progress	
6	PROJECT GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM): A grievance redress mechanism has been developed as part of ESMF.	Dec 12, 2023	The tool's technical review in progress at UNDP.
7	OHS FRAMEWORK: An OHS Framework has been developed.	Dec 9, 2023	The tool's technical review in progress at UNDP.

Social and Environmental safeguards			
Summary of the Project's Environmental and Social Safeguard updates		Date of Completion	Comments
8	MANAGEMENT OF WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Asbestos and waste management plans have been developed including measures and actions to manage waste and hazardous materials.	Nov 30, 2023	The tools technical review in progress at UNDP.
9	GENDER ACTION PLAN (GAP): A Gender Action Plan has been developed. The GAP will be updated during the project implementation based on the assessments and management plans conducted in accordance with ESMF, as needed.	Nov 25, 2023	The tool's technical review in progress at UNDP.
10	UNEXPLODED ORDNANCES (UXO) Following communication with GAF, the project team received confirmation that the designated project area is free of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The Yemen Mine Action Unit has previously decontaminated the area, ensuring a safe and secure environment for project activities.	Dec 20, 2023	Evidence of absence letter of UNEXPLODED ORDNANCES (UXO) in the targeted area to be shared once received from the GAF.

4.7 Visibility and Development Partner recognition:

Various measures have been implemented to enhance the visibility of financial contributions and communicate their impact. These include regular updates on social media platforms that reflect the project updates and objectives, detailed reports showcasing specific activities funded, and engaging content that will highlight the upcoming success stories. Moreover, a dedicated project webpage has been established, providing comprehensive information about the initiative. Additionally, a fact sheet has been created to extract key details and impact metrics for quick reference. Regular updates on these platforms contribute to a transparent and engaging communication strategy, fostering a better understanding of the financial contributions and their tangible impact amongst all stakeholders.

Success in communications, is often measured by increased donor engagement, positive feedback, positive audience interactions, quantifiable improvements in the supported initiatives, increased website traffic, and the resonance of the project's narrative.

Successful measures included the use of engaging visuals and narratives on social media platforms, driving increased donor engagement. The dedicated project webpage served as a centralized hub for information. However, challenges were noted in maintaining consistent updates on all platforms, requiring a more streamlined content distribution strategy. The fact sheet proved effective for quick reference but needed periodic revisions to capture evolving project dynamics. Lessons

learned emphasize the importance of a balanced and cohesive approach, leveraging the strengths of each communication channel while addressing challenges through continuous evaluation and adaptation.

Examples:

Facebook:

 Look at this post on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/gGRboSM CpR27BFp4/?mibextid=WC7FNe>

 Look at this post on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/wjcjTaCMsg46AZ8h/?mibextid=WC7FNe>

 Look at this post on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/EMgn9zGpQqk3BhUa/?mibextid=WC7FNe>

 Look at this post on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/wjcjTaCMsg46AZ8h/?mibextid=WC7FNe>

 Look at this post on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/EMgn9zGpQqk3BhUa/?mibextid=WC7FNe>

X (Twitter)

<https://x.com/undpyemen/status/1737726244064780605?s=46&t=D4VFoQV4Ujxl4SkStlPuTw>

UNDP Germany <https://x.com/undpgermany/status/1738144304181174494?s=46&t=D4VFoQV4Ujxl4SkStlPuTw>

<https://x.com/undpyemen/status/1739948919604556142?s=46&t=D4VFoQV4Ujxl4SkStlPuTw>

<https://x.com/undpyemen/status/1741444099822043455?s=46&t=D4VFoQV4Ujxl4SkStlPuTw>

LinkedIn

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-yemen_fish-activity-7146590715538567168-nVmJ?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_ios

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-yemen_aden-communityresilience-activity-7145725061583343616-b4ON?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_ios

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-yemen_aden-yemen-activity-7143494883436130304-Ma4F?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_ios

Instagram:

<https://www.instagram.com/p/C1GxqjRtB69/?igsh=MzRIODBiNWFLZA==>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/C1WnihWtwfn/?igsh=MzRIODBiNWFLZA==>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/C1cqotTi707/?igsh=MzRIODBiNWFLZA==>

4.8 Sustainability & Operation and Maintenance

O&M, exit strategies and sustainability.

The project design is guided by needs identified by the end-users. Implementation has been consultative where the project team adopted a continual transparent partnership and coordination approach with the stakeholders. For example, prioritization of infrastructures to be rehabilitated, requisite depth of studies pre-tendering etc. has all been determined through technical consultations between UNDP, MoAIFW, GAF and KfW.

This level of consultation and involvement not only enhances ownership but also builds the capacity of national expertise who will eventually receive the harbour for management, operationalization, and maintenance.

The project has specific activities targeting the operators and workers. Experts will be engaged to design and deliver training input for the incoming workforce. Others will map O&M guidance and manuals etc. Critically, experts will also be engaged to study the business part of the operations to advise the institutions on how best to manage the asset to guarantee revenue generation and continuity.

Chapter 5: Risks, Challenges and Mitigation Measures

Risk	Probability (low/med/high)	Mitigation strategy	Risk influence (low/med/high)
Contextual Risks: Risks of state failure, return to conflict, development failure, humanitarian crisis. Factors over which external actors have limited control.			
Political Instability	High	Monitor political developments, engage with local and international stakeholders for support.	High
Economic Downturn	Medium	Diversify project funding sources, adjust project plans to adapt to economic changes.	Medium
Social Unrest	High	Community engagement, support social cohesion projects, closely monitor social dynamics	High
Programmatic risks: Risk of failure to achieve Project aims and objectives. Risk of causing harm through intervention.			
Failure to Achieve Project Aims	Medium	Regular monitoring and evaluation, adaptive management, stakeholder feedback	Medium
Causing Harm Through Intervention	Low	Do no harm principles, community engagement, risk assessments	Low
Inadequate Beneficiary Engagement	Medium	Strengthen community engagement efforts, regularly gather beneficiary feedback, and tailor interventions to meet local needs and contexts.	Medium
Institutional risks: Risks to the Fund/ Implementing Partner, e.g. security, fiduciary failure, reputational			

Risk	Probability (low/med/high)	Mitigation strategy	Risk influence (low/med/high)
loss, domestic political damage.			
Security Risks to Staff	Medium	Security training, protocols, and situational awareness.	Medium
Fiduciary Failure	Low	Strong financial controls, regular audits.	Low
Reputational Loss	Medium	Transparency, stakeholder engagement, effective communication.	Medium
Risk to staff security Risk of Project staff being killed, abducted, injured, or otherwise harmed by working in a hazardous environment.			
Staff being killed or abducted	Medium	Implement strict security protocols, provide security training, use secure transportation, coordinate with local security forces	High
Staff being injured	High	Provide safety equipment, first aid training, establish safe work practices, ensure immediate access to medical services	High
Staff suffering psychological harm	High	Offer psychological support services, regular stress management workshops, and ensure a healthy work-life balance	Medium

Chapter 6: Budget report and time schedule (plus annexes “updated time schedule” and “uncertified financial report”)

Budget & time schedule
The project has been in its inception period and initial studies, marked by meticulous planning and initial groundwork. This report provides an overview of the project's 2023 financial status, including budget utilization and future projections. Financial Status Phase One UNDP has received two fund tranches from KfW . The first tranche of € 9,900,990.10 (\$10,555,426.55) and the second tranche of €4,950,495.05 (\$5,277,713.27). This amounts to €14,851,485.15 which is around \$15,833,139.82 based on an exchange rate of €0.938 = 1 USD. Phase Two For phase two UNDP has received one tranche € 9,900,990.10 which is around \$10,566,691.68 No significant deviations from the agreed financial plan have been observed across most budget lines. This absence of deviations is attributed to the fact that there has been no expenditure in Output One, Output Two & Output Three to date. For the fiscal year 2023, the allocated budget according to the annual work plan amounted to \$1,359,058.76. However, only \$818,885.32 has been spent, representing 60% of the planned budget for the year. Looking ahead, possible deviations have been identified, particularly in output four, which covers operational expenses. These deviations stem from extended delivery time which will be accumulated especially to cover the introduced studies pre-rehabilitation.

Chapter 7: Lessons learned, future plans and open issues

Lessons learnt of the project

This project implementation is broadly still at its onset. There have been significant delays to start physical rehabilitation works. This is mainly due to the design of the project where the inception period was not adequate to conduct the initial designs and studies pre-commencement. A lesson learnt is to negotiate for bi-faceted contracting where an inception phase could have been agreed upon to complete all the studies on the physical rehabilitation component to guide the full-rehabilitation funding agreement. The project also observes the advantages of continual consultation to mitigate misunderstandings and hastening decision making between stakeholders in such a complex rehabilitation project in a relatively fragile environment.

Open issues where prior consultation and agreement between KfW and UNDP is required and/or any other comment

Market Readiness and Stability:

One of the anticipated considerations would be the limited readiness of the market, and the limited number of interested contractors that can be technically and financially qualified for some of the key infrastructure activities. In addition, the current financial market state in terms of currency devaluation, availability of liquidity, high insurance rates, and inflation may discourage some contractors from applying. We recognize that this is characteristic of countries in early recovery such as Yemen and there is enough experience to overcome them to achieve the required outcome. These issues are not projected to impede the implementation of the project as they will be controlled from the onset through thoughtful study, design, and procurement processes.

Annexes

Annex a: Updated Results Matrix (matrix from Proposal)

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Framework: By 2024, people in Yemen, especially women, adolescents and girls and those in the most vulnerable and marginalized communities benefit from better, equal and inclusive access to nutritious food, sustainable and resilient livelihoods and environmental stability.											
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Project Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Outcome Indicator 1: Proportion of population by age group and sex experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity. Baseline (2021):16.2 million (54%) Target (2024): 13 million (43%)											
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Marginalized groups, particularly the poor, women, people with disabilities and displaced are empowered to gain universal access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs (UNDP SP 1.1.2)											
Project title: Fishery Harbour Rehabilitation and Value Chain Development in Aden, Atlas Project Number and BMZ Number: 2022.1833.7											
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES & OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2023 Year1	2024 Year2	End 2025	Target Year3			
Outcome Aden fisheries harbour integrated into fish value chain, enhancing fish supply and quality affordable fish in a sustainable environment incorporating productive capacities that create incomes, food security and resilient livelihoods to Aden community	-Number of tonnes of fish stored in Aden facilities in a year	PIU, UNDP	0	0	0	0	250				Administrative records/registration/logbooks of the Aden fishery harbour authority; TPM
	-Number of vessels hosted in the harbour on periodic basis in 12 months period	MOAIFW GAF	0	0	0	0	8				
	-Quantity of fish entering the local market through harbour facilities	BI-annual Monitoring Reports (BAMR)	0	0	0	0	250				
	-Number of women/youth integrated into the processing of fish benefitting from the intervention		0	0	0	0	100				
	-Number of beneficiaries with improved access to fishery products	IPC reports	0	0	0	0	30%				

Output 1 Priority infrastructure facilities of the Aden fishery harbour are rehabilitated and equipped ensuring their effective functioning	State each output indicator									
	Number of rehabilitated infrastructural facilities; (1.Cold storage, 2. Admin Building 3. Quay all 4. Sewage system 5. Weighting Equipment 6. Laboratories Equipment 7. Firefighting system)	Aden Fishery Authority, PIU, UNDP	0	2022	1	3	7			Procurement reports, Services provided reports and supply of key equipment
	Percentage of functioning harbour infrastructure (Target baseline)		0	2022	0	0	100			
	Percentage equipment procured and installed	PIU, UNDP		0		40%	60%			
Activities output 1 1.1. Prioritize and make procurement arrangements for services and equipment needed to rehabilitate selected critical infrastructure facilities 1.2. Rehabilitate key selected facilities such as quay (553m), ice plant, cold storage (1000tons), fish processing center and facilities, administrative building and warehouses (7units), the powering systems and replacement of exit gate. 1.3 Procure key equipment to re-activate the quality control lab, cooling and processing facilities, forklifts (4), laboratory equipment and weighing equipment. 1.4 Repair and install effective water drainage and sanitation systems (including sewage system) and fire-fighting system)										

Output 2: Improved management capacities for an effective and sustainable operation of the harbour	<i>Number of training manuals established</i>	PIU, UNDP	0	2022	0	2	2				
	<i>Satisfaction of harbour management and performance (surveys)</i>	PIU, UNDP	0	2022	0	0	1				
	<i>Number of management plans and manuals</i>	PIU, UNDP	0	2022	0	0	5				
Activities output 2 2.1 Conduct capacity needs assessment of AFH and define capacity development priorities in consultation with the General Authority for Fisheries (GAF) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries Wealth 2.2 Establish organizational structures, roles and staffing requirement for the AFH 2.3 Undertake capacity development for national staff of AFH to address immediate and long-term institutional and technical capacity requirements. 2.4 Develop operations and Maintenance strategy for AFH infrastructure and facilities with action plan for sustainable harbour operation and management 2.5 Review policies and regulations related to Fisheries Harbour and develop informed guidelines and regulations for effective management of AFH 2.6 Develop and operationalize a climate resilience and safeguards framework (social, environmental, and occupational health) to ensure compliance within the harbour operations on sanitation, hygiene and quality control, including waste control and management. 2.7 Develop pollution control plan and measures to reduce risks from harbour operation sources and ensure marine environment protection 2.8 Develop an AFH business plan based on revenue projections and other resources mobilization											

Output 3: Improved employment opportunities for women and youth in the fishing community and value chain	<i>Number of established employment opportunities for women and youth along the value chain</i>	PIU, UNDP	0	2022	0	60	100				
	<i>Number of women and youth reporting increased income</i>	PIU, UNDP	0	2022	0	0	100				
Activities output 3 3.1. Conduct a needs assessment of the Aden-based fishery value chain with emphasis on women and youth actors 3.2. Undertake capacity building for AFH area fishers, cooperatives and associations with a package of training modules in fish quality control, hygiene and sanitation, business management and marketing skills, environmental and community resources management, 3.3. Support the women and youth from within the fisheries harbour of Aden area with fisheries inputs, and integrate them into the fish value chain to improve their livelihoods											

Annex b: Budget Report and uncertified financial statements.

[Budget Report and uncertified financial statements](#)

Annex c: Updated Time Schedule

[Time Schedule.xlsx](#)

Annex d: Updated Procurement Plan

[Procurement plan Dec.2023.xlsx](#)