



ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

1 JAN –31 DEC 2024

Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security, and
Climate Adaptation in Yemen – **ERRY III Joint Programme**



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World Food
Programme



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Acronyms

AVC	AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAIN
ARD	Assistance for Response and Development
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 – February 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	<p><u>South:</u></p> <p>Abyan: Khanfir, Lawdar, Sibah, Ahwar</p> <p>Lahj: Tuban, Al Madaribah, Al Maqatirah, Radfan</p> <p>Taizz: Al-Ma'afer</p> <p><u>North:</u></p> <p>Hajjah: Najrah, Bani al Awam, Ash Shaghadirah</p> <p>Hudaydah: Bajil, Al Qanawis, Al-Hali</p> <p>Al-Mahweet: At Tawilah, Milhan</p> <p>Sa'dah: Haydan, Sa'dah city</p>
Implementing Partners	Refer to annex 1

1. Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the key achievements made by the Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security and Climate Adaptation Joint Programme (ERRY III) for the period from **January 1st, 2024, to December 31st, 2024**. It also provides a detailed account of the progress made towards the programme's outputs and results.

Key Achievements of the ERRY III Joint Programme:

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

The joint programme achieved visible results by improving capacity of local institution 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. Forty-two communities successfully operationalized their Community Resilience Plans (CRPs) to implement initiatives at the village and sub-district levels. These community initiatives have contributed to improving access to clean water, access to quality education, access to better healthcare services and access to markets of the targeted community members.

The programme also provided capacity building for community representatives to enhance their ability to support conflict resolution within their communities through mediation and community dialogue. It also facilitated the implementation of **28** conflict resolution interventions.

Key achievements are summarized below:

- **114 gender-responsive compact initiatives and subdistrict projects** identified in the CRPs have been supported by the programme, benefitting around **194,038 people (95,359 women)** to have better access to basic services such as education, water, health, and transportation, that brings the total of supported community projects to 170 including the initiatives under-implementation.
- **37 community mediators and 30 SDC members** have been provided with capacity building training in social cohesion, conflict scanning, and community dialogue to bring the total to 346 community mediators (33 women) and 700 SDC members (341 women).
- The trained mediators have successfully developed **5 conflict scans** and facilitated **10 sessions** of community dialogues to bring the total to **44 conflict scans** and **100 sessions** of community dialogues.
- **50 people** (including 5 women) participated on the community dialogues for conflict reconciliation, that brings the people who participated in the community dialogues to 748 people including 190 women.
- **25 community conflict resolution priorities** were identified and supported with grants, which brings the total of conflict-resolution interventions to **28** (18 completed and 10 under implementation).
- **39 academics and members from local authorities** at governorate level from Taiz, Abyan and Lahj and Hajjah received a **5-day TOT** training in conflict management and mediation.
- **2 Technical and Vocational Education Training TVET centers** have been starting rehabilitation for two halls in Sana'a and Taiz.
- **196 (69 women) participants** from community institutions and local authorities at district level in 9 targeted districts in Taiz, Abyan and Lahj and Hajjah received a two-phase training program on conflict management and mediation.

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

The programme has made significant contributions to promoting the adoption of renewable energy, enhancing access to clean energy solutions, and empowering individuals and communities. It 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. Some of the key achievements in the renewable energy sector include:

- **150 entrepreneurs** who are working in the solar energy sector have been provided with technical and financial support.
- **150 public service facilities** have been **provided** with solar/clean energy systems to be able to provide better basic services for men and women in the targeted communities. In addition, **10 producing groups** have been supported with solar systems in synergy with FAO.
- **464 public representatives** have been **trained** on the operation and maintenance (**OM**) of the installed solar systems to ensure long-term sustainability.
- A hybrid mini-grid system was established in Ash-Shamaytayn district to provide sustainable and reliable energy access to the targeted community and local market.
- **A water desalination plant** has been **established** and operationalized.
- 500 beneficiaries were trained in business development and life skills in renewable energy field, and supported with financial grants to start and run their income-generating businesses.
- **500 beneficiaries** had been trained in business development and life skills in renewable energy field, empowering them to launch and oversee income-generating and green energy activities.
- Out of the beneficiaries involved in the apprenticeship program, **308 apprentices** have specialized in **the installation and maintenance of small solar systems**.
- **128 technicians** have participated in advance solar training, which focused on improving their technical skills on designing and installing water pump solar systems.
- A Solar Online Platform has been developed to map the solar interventions by all actors in the country.

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 livelihoods. Below are the key achievements:

- **Two studies for Climate Smart Agriculture** in north and south were **completed**, and two workshops were conducted with the stakeholders to validate the CSA study.

- A total of **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.
- **Sorghum and millet** seeds were distributed to **8,125 HHs**. **7,750 ha** was **planted** with sorghum and 375 ha with millet. **4 community seed banks** are under construction.
- **15 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, bringing the total to **99 trained WUA members**.
- **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.
- **12 water infrastructures** (Wadi bank protection activities, canal entrances, and Harvesting rain and springs water tanks) were identified to be rehabilitated. Rehabilitation was completed in 9 irrigation blocks while the remaining are under finalization.
- **21 shallow wells** were identified to be rehabilitated to support the coffee farmers, and 30% of the rehabilitation works were completed.
- **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.
- **1,800 households** were targeted through tomato value chain activities and have received high-quality tomato seeds; **450 hectares** of land were cultivated.
- **6,000 HHs** were targeted with the fattening value chain inputs (wheat bran, molasses and feed blocks).
- **5 Agro-processing centers** were delivered to improve the agro-products manufacturing at the community level. Centers are under final arrangements to operate.
- **2 dairy processing centers provided** with the necessary equipment for milk processing and packaging, and **2 dairy marketing centers** have been established to enhance the value chain of dairy marketing.
- **4 milk collection and dairy processing centers** were constructed.
- **3,160 female-headed households** received dairy equipment to improve the milk products quality and hygiene.

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

The programme has made significant progress in improving access to food and income opportunities for women, youth, and other vulnerable groups. These results achieved through providing short-term employment to enhance household access to food, rehabilitating **320 community-based assets**, including 109 through Food for Assets (FFA), 41 through Cash for Work (CfW), and 170 through Local Governance and Social Cohesion projects. Supporting communal assets include rural roads, water harvesting systems, agricultural projects, and education facilities. Entrepreneurship training programs were offered to entrepreneur groups, equipping them with essential life skills and business management knowledge. Participants also received grants to start their own microbusinesses, creating sustainable livelihoods. Additionally, selected youth and women were trained and certified in market-demanded occupations through the apprenticeship program, improving their employability and access to decent job opportunities. Below are some of the key cumulative achievements:

- **109** different **communal assets** have been **rehabilitated/constructed** through FFA activities, in various sectors including water sources, rural road rehabilitation, water harvesting schemes, agricultural projects, and schools. And **200 household assets (home gardens)** have been supported.
- **6,225** direct households have benefited from the FFA activities in the target districts, bringing the total to 9,190 households.
- Over **65,000 people** in the targeted communities benefited from the assets created and rehabilitated by WFP.
- **425 participants** are currently engaged in the Food Assistance for Training activity (**FFT**) activities.
- A total amount of USD \$2,646,644 was transferred to FFA/FFT participants to support their immediate food security needs, bringing the total of cash transfers to **USD \$4,300,135**.
- **2,250 beneficiaries** received financial grants to start their own businesses. This brings the total grantees supported by livelihood component to 3,,000 beneficiaries, 38% are women.
- The development of the MSMEs digital platform has been completed 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 consultants, hired to conduct this assignment in south and north. The results showed that around 80% of the established projects are operational and generating 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, with their certification as SIYB Master Trainers now in the final stage.
- **Three SIYB (TOT) sessions** were conducted for 73 new potential trainers from targeted governorates (47% women). the certification process for these trainers is ongoing.
- **A total of 100** ILO trained trainers delivered entrepreneurship training for 4,000 small business owners, supported by UNDP.
- In partnership with the Businesswomen's Council, the Federation of Yemen Chambers of Commerce & Industry, and its member chambers, the programme has trained **210 women business** owners in Improve Your Business (IYB) and Business Continuity Planning (BCP) training.
- **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 craftsperson's and TVET supervisors** (42% women) were trained to facilitate competency-based training, assessment, and mentorship during on the job learning sessions.
- **1,539 apprentices**, with 44% being 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.

2. Background

Country Context

As of early 2024, Yemen is at a critical juncture, nearly nine years into a devastating conflict. While the 2022 ceasefire led to a significant reduction in conflict-related deaths, tensions remain high, and the threat of renewed violence still looms. Over a year since the ceasefire ended, there is some hope for a peaceful resolution, yet new regional challenges present additional risks.

The prolonged crisis has left deep scars on Yemen's population. Displacement, casualties, and discrimination continue to affect countless Yemenis, particularly women and children, who are vulnerable to gender-based violence and long-term psychological trauma. The war has exacerbated economic troubles, leading to a severe deterioration of living conditions. Basic services have collapsed, and civilian infrastructure has been extensively damaged, making recovery efforts even more challenging. The country is also burdened by the pervasive presence of landmines, which hinder the return of displaced people and impede humanitarian operations. These ongoing challenges highlight the urgent need for continued international support for Yemen's recovery¹.

Humanitarian needs are dire. In 2025, an estimated 19.5 million people—an increase of 1.3 million from the previous year—will require humanitarian assistance and protection services². Food insecurity remains at critically high levels, and millions struggle to access healthcare, education, and other basic needs. Yemen's economy continues to deteriorate, exacerbated by climate-related shocks that further displace communities and disrupt livelihoods. Vulnerable and marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities, the Marginalised/Muhamasheen community, refugees, migrants, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), are disproportionately affected by the crisis

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 people³. A far greater collective effort is needed—one that not only addresses immediate humanitarian needs but also focuses on achieving lasting peace, reviving the economy, and promoting sustainable development. A far greater collective effort is needed to

¹ [Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview 2024 \(OCHA\)](#)

² [Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025 \(January 2025\) – OCHA Yemen](#)

³ [Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025 \(January 2025\) – OCHA Yemen](#)

reduce needs, achieve lasting peace, revive the economy, and strengthen community resilience through sustainable development initiatives.

Programme Description

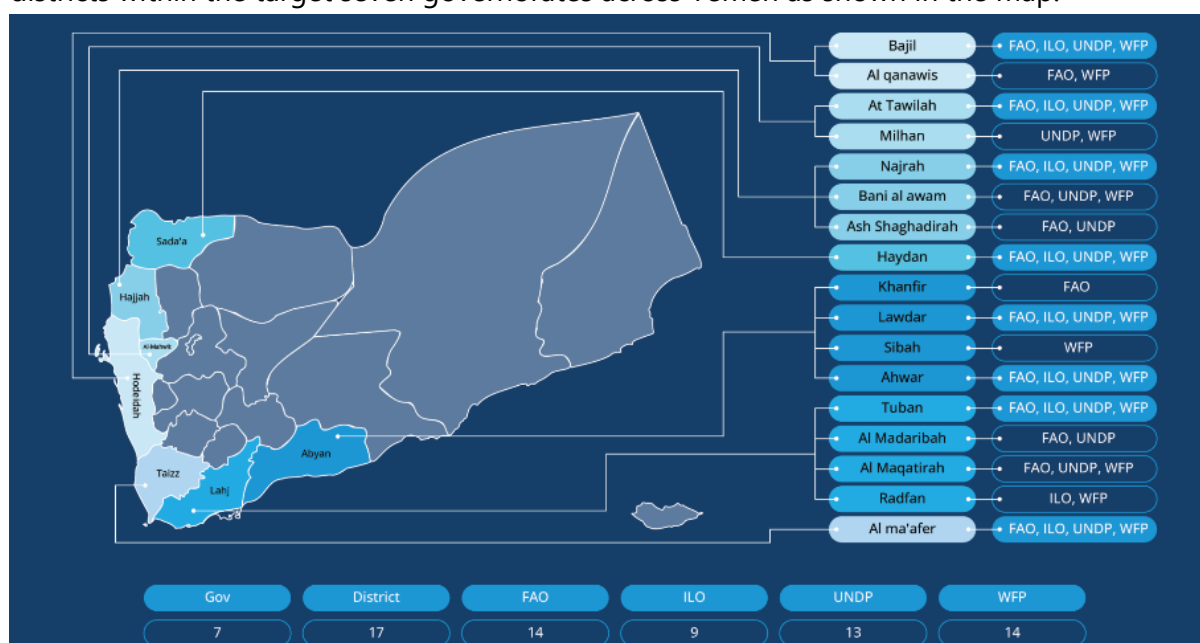
The Supporting Resilient Livelihoods, Food Security, and Climate Adaptation in Yemen (ERRY III) Joint programme interventions were designed, building on lessons learned and best practices from ERRY II, to support the rural communities to manage local risks and shocks for increased resilience and self-reliance.

The overall objective of the Joint Programme (Goal) is to strengthen resilience of the population in the most vulnerable governorates in Yemen. The specific objective/outcome of the joint programme is improved management of local risks and shocks in crisis-affected communities of the most vulnerable governorates in Yemen.

The programme aims to achieve four intermediate outcomes:

- **Intermediate Outcome 1:** Increased local institutional resilience management and community social cohesion in crisis-affected communities.
- **Intermediate Outcome 2:** Broadened access of vulnerable population to sources of energy and job opportunities in the renewable energy sector.
- **Intermediate Outcome 3:** Increased sustainable production and productivity of crop and livestock in crisis-affected communities.
- **Intermediate Outcome 4:** Improved access of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups to food and income opportunities.

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.



3. Progress towards Results

Intermediate outcome 1:

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

The programme has played a crucial role in empowering targeted communities in order to support local authorities that have been weakened by the ongoing conflict in Yemen. The objective has been to strengthen the communities' role in planning and identifying their specific needs.

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.

Indicator	Overall Target	Progress during the reporting period	Progress against overall target		Status
			Cumulative	%	
1.1.1. Number of targeted community institutions that implement the Community Resilience Plans (CRP)	40	23	42	105%	Achieved
1.1.2. Number of targeted informal self-help groups that become cooperatives	50	0	0	0%	Because this indicator is contingent on the successful completion of establishing producer groups along the four AVC FAO and ILO agreed, it has been rescheduled for 2025 as explained below.

During the reporting period, the project completed the rehabilitation and construction of several community infrastructure across key sectors such as transportation, water supply, healthcare, and education. These vital community projects were made possible by the generous grants provided by the program. 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.

Twenty-three communities have successfully operationalized their Community Resilience Plans (CRPs) during 2024, this brings the total to 42. These communities have effectively implemented the priorities outlined in their CRPs, leveraging the financial support provided by the ERRY III program. 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.

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 the planning and implementation of projects, communities are not only improving their infrastructure but also building their capacity for sustainable development and local resilience management.

In parallel, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has been involved in enhancing the capacities of informal self-help/producer's groups. To maximize the impact of interventions within the ERRY III joint program, it is crucial to strengthen integration, synergy, and complementarity between the initiatives led by ILO and FAO. Originally, FAO was tasked with establishing producer groups along the agreed-upon agricultural value chains, with subsequent provision of technical support post-group formation, including infrastructure development and equipment procurement. Following this, ILO conducted a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) and develop a tailored capacity development strategy, encompassing small business management and entrepreneurship training.

Following the recent establishment of producer groups and the time needed to conduct a comprehensive Training Needs Assessment (TNA) for customizing training based on the specific needs and stages of each group, the ILO conducted tailored training and coaching sessions for 65 participants from four of FAO's producer groups/centres. The training was based on the ILO's Improve Your Business package and aimed to provide the necessary support to enhance the operations of each producer group/centre. The focus was on addressing the challenges they face and improving their business capacity to access and reach the market effectively.

With this necessary groundwork completed, the implementation of training, coaching, and mentoring sessions is set to commence shortly, ensuring a unified and impactful approach.

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.

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.

Indicator	Overall Target	Progress during the reporting period	Progress against overall target		Status
			Cumulative	%	
1.1.1.1 Number of people who increased their knowledge on Community Resilience Plans (CRP) planning, gender and local conflicts and CRP outcomes	200	0	717	359%	Achieved

(disaggregated by woman/man), with support of the intervention					
1.1.1.2 Number of Community Resilience Plans (CRP) developed at sub-district level, with support of the intervention	40	0	50	125%	<i>Achieved</i>
1.1.1.3 Number of infrastructure facilities built or rehabilitated in the communities with support of the intervention (disaggregated by: built/rehabilitated)	140⁴	105⁵	161	115%	<i>Achieved</i>

During the reporting period, ERRYIII UNDP, in partnership with SFD, successfully completed 105 initiatives. Of these, 34 were implemented at the subdistrict level and 53 at the village level. Additionally, 18 out of 25 targeted interventions related to conflict resolution were achieved at the subdistrict level. In total, 161 infrastructure facilities were supported, surpassing the target of 140.

The project exceeded its goal of 75 initiatives to support communities at the village level by implementing 28 additional initiatives, bringing the total to 103.

The other 37 initiatives will be completed by Feb 2025. Fourteen initiatives are at the village level, thirteen at the subdistrict level, and ten are conflict-resolution interventions.

The completion of these initiatives in the village and subdistrict levels projects showcases the communities' dedication and commitment to improving their own circumstances.

Completed and achieved community infrastructure rehabilitation / construction implementation up to the end of 2024:

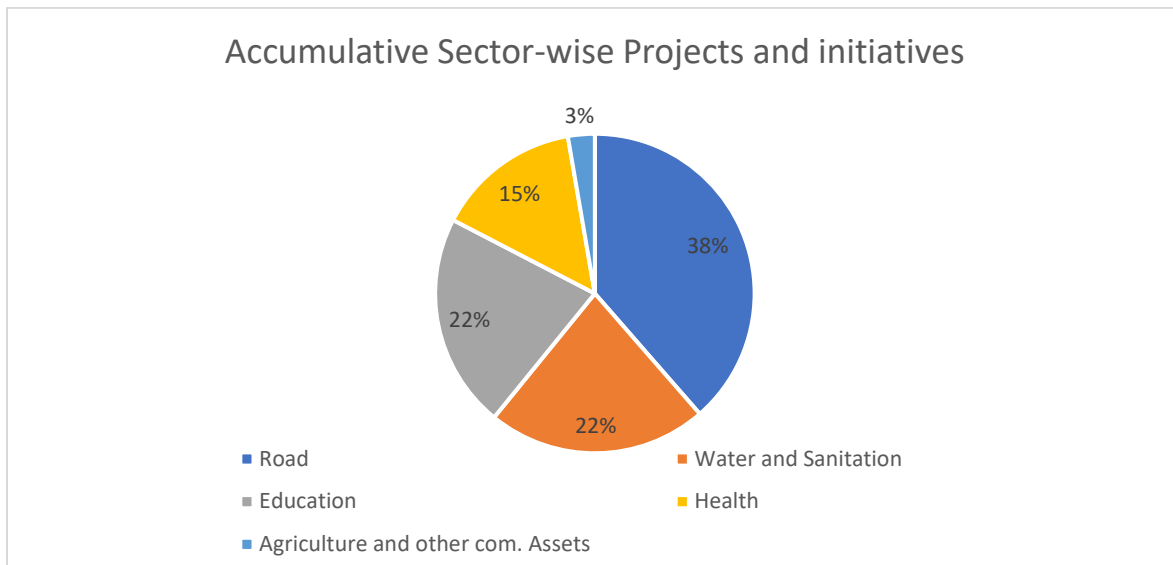
Level of implementation	Total Target	Completed in 2024	Achievements	Percentage
Village level initiatives	75	53	103	137%
Subdistrict level projects	40	34	40	100%
Conflict resolution initiatives	25	18	18	72%
Total	140	105	161	
<i>The achievement in the village level exceeded the target due to the increasing of the targeted villages and activation and mobilization of the villagers and needs to implement compact initiatives in the village level.</i>				

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.

To date, 161 community-prioritized initiatives from the community resilience plans across various sectors have been successfully completed. These initiatives, supported by the ERRY-LG&SC component, aim to enhance basic service delivery and improve access for villagers. The chart below illustrates the distribution of these priority interventions by sector, highlighting the main areas of focus.

⁴ The combined overall target is 140, which includes 115 projects through the Local Governance component and 25 projects through the Social Cohesion component.

⁵ In 2024, a total of 105 initiatives were successfully completed, with 53 at the village level, 34 at the subdistrict level, and 18 focused on conflict-resolution interventions.



The community played a crucial role in planning and identifying their needs, which greatly enhanced their ownership of the implemented interventions. Based on self-identified priorities, the road sector emerged as a key area of focus, with the project supporting 71 interventions in road pavement, predominantly at the village level. Due to the high costs and difficulties related to transportation, which in some cases led to the loss of lives, communities, in consultation with local authorities, decided to allocate 38% of the interventions to road pavement. Notably, the mountainous districts, including Bani Al-Awam, Najrah, Ash-Shaghadirah, Al-Maqatirah, and Al-Tawilah, with their rough 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.

Other related activities that have been completed so far under the Local Governance and Social Cohesion Component include the following:

- Formation of 50 subdistrict committees (36 subdistrict committees SDCs in 2022 and 14 SDCs in 2023). These 50 SDCs comprised of 717 (330 women) elected members who act as representatives for their communities and lead the subsequent resilience planning and implementation of community projects.
- At the village level, 326 Village Cooperative Councils (VCCs) were established through transparent election. This process involved the active participation of 3,130 members of the village cooperative councils, with women comprising 48%, who were trained on community resilience planning. Progress of the activities implementation per district is highlighted in the table 1 of annex 2.

- As a result of the establishment / re-activation of Sub District Committees (SDCs), 717 SDCs members were trained during 2022 and 2023 reporting period, including 330 women, who represented the communities in their subdistricts. Each sub district committee consists of two representatives (1 male and 1 female) from each Village Cooperative Council (VCC). SDC members have been trained for 7 days on developing community resilience planning and budgeting. Women actively participated in the training programme and were able to address their problems, needs and reflect them in the plans.

The core focus of the capacity building interventions is to enhance the abilities 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.

The trained community representatives from SDCs (males and females) have let the subsequent resilience planning and implementation. Along with the database and need assessment conducted at the village level, SDC members developed the community resilience plan CRPs at SDs level. During 2022 and 2023, SDCs members developed 50 CRPs in 50 targeted subdistricts and centres, which exceeded the overall target by 10 plans. The CRP includes 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 have been developed taking into consideration the needs and priorities of the community, including strategies to address a range of issues, such as food security, water security, education, health, and livelihood. The plans also took into consideration the PUNOs highlighted needs/areas of intervention to ensure better synergy between different ERRY outcomes.

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.

The engagement of women representatives in the development of CRPs was instrumental in ensuring that their unique problems, needs, and priorities were reflected in the plans. 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 will be 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 aims to achieve. The main objective of the workshops was to present the developed Community Resilience Plans (CRPs) and share their outcomes with all stakeholders involved 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 161 initiatives and projects were supported at both the subdistrict and village levels as detailed in table 2, annex 2. Additionally, 432 self-help initiatives were implemented by the Village Cooperation Councils (VCCs) in the targeted districts.

The total cost for these projects and initiatives, both those already implemented and those still under implementation, has significantly increased. By the end of 2024, the estimated cost for

the implemented and ongoing projects was \$2,050,000, including \$400,000 in estimated community in-kind contributions.

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 although the target for 2023 was set at 131 initiatives.

Supported community projects.

Within the LG and SC component, the programme has provided support for the rehabilitation/construction of **198 community infrastructure projects** that have been identified and prioritized in the CRPs. The community infrastructure initiatives address the communities' critical needs across various key sectors including water, road, health, and education as detailed in annex 2 table 3.

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

Generally, 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.

To promote community self-reliance and operationalize the Community Resilience Plan (CRP) under the ERRY LG&SC component, over 175 community priorities were selected. By the end of 2024, 161 initiatives were completed, including 18 related to conflict resolution, while 37 initiatives (including 10 related to conflict resolution) were still under implementation. These initiatives received grants from ERRY through a matching grant approach. Under this approach, the community's in-kind contribution could account for up to 50% for village-level initiatives, while for subdistrict projects, the community contribution ranged from 10% to 20%. The remaining balance was covered by the ERRY III grant.

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

Roads:

Road interventions are frequently chosen as public assets to enhance under the ERRY III program, particularly benefiting poor, isolated communities. A global World Bank flagship survey identified roads as one of the most effective mechanisms for making a significant impact across diverse community contexts. 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.

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 labours 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 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 7,200 meters of rural roads have been paved. The covered



Road pavement in Al-Ash-Shaghadirah, Hajjah



Road pavement in Al-Maqatirah, Lahj Governorate

area expanded from 27,900 m² at the end of 2024. Additionally, more than 1400 m³ of road protection retaining walls have been constructed. These improvements have benefited over 140 villages in 20 sub-districts, encompassing more than 5,000 households and approximately 50,000 individuals. The enhanced road infrastructure facilitates transportation and connectivity in rural areas, enabling smoother movement of people, goods, and services.

In the road sector, two markets have benefited from road pavement improvements, enhancing their environments, improve the infrastructure and accessibility of these markets.

1. Al-Nashama SD Market: Located in the centre of Al Ma'afir district, this market serves approximately 34 villages. It has been rehabilitated with 1,600 m² of concrete pavement.



Pavement of the Women Market in Ahwar district.

2. Women's Market in Ahwar district: A total of 228 meters of road pavement was implemented at the market, which primarily serves women.

Education: The education sector accounts for 22% of all interventions, highlighting a significant focus on enhancing educational facilities and services within communities. 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 program allocates resources to tackle these specific challenges and improve access to education in these regions.

Key efforts include the rehabilitation of schools and the construction of additional classrooms. By end of 2024, a total of 62 classrooms had been constructed or rehabilitated. These initiatives have benefited over 3000 elementary school students, both girls and boys. Additionally, 180 cubic meters of protection retaining walls were built alongside school construction, and two water tanks with a capacity of 36 cubic meters were installed for rainwater harvesting.



These classroom initiatives directly address the issue of overcrowding in schools, a significant concern. By constructing additional classrooms, rehabilitating existing ones and furnishing others, the interventions create a more conducive learning environment for students. The availability of classrooms in villages also reduces the need for children, particularly girls, to travel long distances to access education. This not only enhances access to education but also promotes gender equality, ensuring that children can receive education within their own communities. Consequently, these efforts lead to improved educational outcomes and opportunities for all.

Water and Sanitation: Water-related interventions occupy 22% of the implemented priorities. This suggests a strong emphasis on addressing water-related challenges and improving access to clean and safe water sources.

Water-related interventions have primarily focused on improving the provision and supply of drinking water. This includes the installation and rehabilitation of a round 25,000 meters of water piping grids.

Seven water reservoirs with a total capacity of 400m³ and five solar systems 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 15 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.

Water project – Sinah subdistrict:



Water Tank Construction in Al-Ma'afer district.

ERRY LG& SC component constructed a dual support composing water tank and installed a large solar-pumping system. This large intervention facilitate access to water for 3500 HH and saving monthly costs of YER 40 million (US\$20,000) people need to pay as fuel cost to pump water to the district different villages. The project is completed and highly appreciated by all stakeholders and has good governance under the district cooperative.

The priority given to water-related interventions varied across the governorates. Lahj and Hajjah placed the highest priority on these initiatives, followed by Mahwit and then Taiz. In Hajjah, Al-Mahweet, and Al-Maqatirah in Lahj, the target districts have a mountainous nature and have long suffered from water shortage and delivery challenges even before the crisis. In contrast, in other target areas, water needs may be more related to the deterioration of the public delivery system and the increase in fuel

Health: Health-related interventions make up **15%** of the implemented priorities. 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.

By the end of 2024, fourteen health units at the subdistrict level, along with three mini-health units at the village level, have been constructed and rehabilitated. The rehabilitation of these health units has significantly improved health services for over 47,000 individuals. It is important to note that some of these health units had already begun implementation by local authorities using public funds before the outbreak of the war in 2015.



Building Health unit - Kalat Humaid SD, Ash-Shaghadirah

However, due to the war and a shortage of investment budget in the districts, the implementation was halted.

Fortunately, the ERRY III- LG&SC component is providing support to the health sector by completing the implementation of these facilities. This support has allowed for the establishment of one emergency delivery centre and the fencing of two health units. In

addition, two mini health unit in the village level are constructing, those initiatives are crucial in enhancing healthcare services and accessibility 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.



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



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

Agriculture: Agriculture related intervention have the lowest interventions with two projects, one to rehabilitate the canal of the rain flash flood distribution, which use for flood distribution between farms during raining season and another is gabions to protect the farms and houses from flash flood in the raining season.

Al-nawba village-Bayt Eyad SD – Tuban district: Rehabilitation of irrigation canal number 16. The conflict arose between the community and farmers due to the canal gates and walls being destroyed by flash floods, lack of maintenance, and blockages. This led to flash floods threatening homes and covering the cemetery. Villagers redirected the water to farms, causing conflict with farmers. Community mediators, including two women, conducted multiple sessions to resolve the conflict. The canal was rehabilitated with project support, benefiting 460 farmers and approximately 100 acres of farmland.

Impact: The intervention supports the normal and usual redistribution of floodwater to the benefited farms without sweeping and eroding parts of agricultural land, as happened last rainy season before the canal 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 all efforts to expedite the activities' implementation.

These activities included building the capacity of community representatives to support their community in conflict resolution through mediation and community dialogue, conflict scans, and implementation conflict resolution interventions.

Indicator	Overall Target	Progress during the reporting period	Progress against overall target		Status
			Cumulative	%	
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 (1 women)	346 (33 women)	288 %	<i>Achieved</i>
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 (5 women)	748 (190 women)	150%	<i>Achieved</i>
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	65	65	50%	<i>Currently, 65 women in supported producing groups are receiving capacity-building training and support to enhance their business management skills, aiming to achieve the target by February 2025.</i>

In 2024, under this output, 37 community mediators, including one female, and 30 SDC members, including 10 women, received a 5-days training and capacity building on conflict resolution, mediation, conflict scanning, and community mediation to support their community in conflict resolution through mediation and community dialogue, and implementation conflict resolution interventions. The experienced community mediators were selected based on community and local authority consultations. The cumulative number of trained and engaged community mediators reached 346 (33 women) and 700 members of SDC (341 women).



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

In a collaborative manner, following the selection and training of community mediators in conflict resolution and

mediation, the community mediators and SDCs representatives proceeded to develop conflict scans that analysed the conflicts related to local services and resources. Together, they successfully developed 5 conflict scans for 5 subdistricts and centres bringing the total to 44. These conflict scans thoroughly examined and identified existing conflicts, providing background information on the conflicts, relevant stakeholders involved, the dynamics of the conflicts, the 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 outcomes of these conflicts.

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 consequence of the capacity building, community members have shown a willingness to volunteer in addressing community issues, particularly those pertaining to community assets and service problems.

10 community dialogues have been conducted, thanks to the efforts of trained community mediators and SDC members. 50 individuals have participated in the Community Dialogues sessions, which aimed at resolving conflicts in the 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 bring the total to 748 individuals (190 women) participated in the total of 100 sessions. Women have actively participated in these community mobilization efforts, with 18 separate sessions held in subdistricts and centres specifically for them.

It is important to note that these sessions resulted in consensus-based conflict resolutions, although not all resolutions required support from the program, as a result of the community dialogues, 30 conflicts were successfully resolved by mediators and community members self-efforts.

As a result of CRPs and conflict scans, community dialogues conducted last year and first quarter 2024. This helped implementing eighteen of resolved conflict interventions in 2024, in additional to 10 interventions of conflict resolution are still under implementation which expected to complete implementation in 1st quarter 2025.

In the third and fourth quarter 2024, to equip community with gender sensitive and appropriate conflict resolution tools, the implementation was focused on building the capacity of representatives from academics, think-tanks, and members from local authorities in the relevant governorates Taiz, Lahj, Abyan and Hajjah and build their capacity on conflict management and mediation. Five-days TOT training was conducted for **39** trainees **10** of them are women. The training was held for **32** academics and **7** representatives from LA. This TOT was targeted southern region and Hajjah from northern region, those trainees started two rounds of capacity building, first with 3-days and second with 2-days capacity building for **196** (69 women) of community institution representatives at the target districts.



- **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.



Rehabilitation of the Orphan Technical Industrial Institution halls

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-eight conflict resolution interventions have been identified and prioritized. These projects have been implemented in different sectors including Education, Health, Road, Water, and Agriculture as illustrated in table 4, annex 2.

From the table, it is evident that the challenges and conflicts in society are influenced by the nature and difficulties of rural life. The priority for conflict resolution lies in the road sector, followed by water and health sectors. These priorities align with the needs identified by the community in the local governance output 1.1. Road sector conflicts are prevalent in five sub-districts, while water emerges as a crucial resource in four sub-districts.

Out of the twenty-eight identified conflict resolution interventions, eighteen have been completed implementation, while 10 are currently under implementation which planned to complete implementation by 1st quarter 2025. These interventions are supported through the ERRY Social Cohesion grants and are implemented during the year 2024 except three interventions started implementation by the end of 2023 and completed by 2024.

The programme's 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 the projects and activities effectively meet the needs of the communities and contribute to their overall development and resilience.

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.

Currently, capacity-building training and handholding support, including coaching and mentoring, are being provided to 65 women in FAO-established producer groups or self-help groups in the South. This aims to enhance their business management skills using the "Improve Your Business" module. Additionally, qualified trainers are prepared and ready for deployment in the North, with the target expected to be achieved by February 2025.

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.

Indicator	Overall Target	Progress during the reporting period	Progress against target		Status
			Cumulative	%	
1.2.1. Number of solar energy systems installed in the communities by technicians from the communities through their micro-enterprises	100 by end of 2024	0	0	0%	Will be measured at the endline
1.2.2. Number of targeted entrepreneurs (includes micro-enterprises) working in the solar energy sector disaggregated by women/men	250 by end of 2024	260	260	104%	Achieved
1.2.3. Number of facilities with access to uninterrupted solar/clean energy (disaggregated by public facility, district, sector and women facilities)	100 by end of 2024	150	150	150%	On-track

During the reporting period, the programme has provided technical and financial support to **150 entrepreneurs** who are working in the solar energy sector.

UNDP supported the establishment of 10 microbusinesses in solar energy through livelihood component. These beneficiaries were supported with grant financing to start their businesses in maintenance and installation of solar systems.

Output 2.1:

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

Indicator	Overall Target	Progress during the reporting period	Progress against target		Status
			Cumulative	%	
1.2.1.1. Number of public facilities and households provided with access to renewable energy solutions (disaggregated by facility/ household, men/women-headed, sector, and location, women institutions/services), with support of the intervention	140 Facilities	112 facilities	150 facilities	107%	On track

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	420	347	464	110%	Achieved
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The joint programme has provided public service facilities with access to reliable solar/clean energy. UNDP has identified 142 facilities that will be equipped with renewable energy solutions, based on the developed Community Resilience Plans (CRPs). These plans were used by district and sub-district representatives to guide the selection of public facilities most in need of solar systems. Following the shortlisting, solar engineers recruited by UNDP visited the nominated facilities to conduct technical assessments.

The assessment process evaluated facilities in terms of security, safety, energy audits, the availability of other electricity sources, and the environmental, geographical, social, and technical conditions at the selected sites. A final list of facilities was generated based on the selection criteria, incorporating recommendations from local authorities, as well as health and education offices at the district and governorate levels. Through the procurement process under UNDP, off-grid solar systems were purchased and installed in schools, health facilities, and public administrative offices.

To further enhance synergy among the UN agencies involved in the joint programme, 76 facilities, previously supported by other components, have been identified for additional support through UNDP's renewable energy component. This initiative includes providing solar systems to the established producing centers and groups supported by FAO, as well as to the rehabilitated and newly constructed education and health facilities supported by WFP and UNDP's Local Governance component.

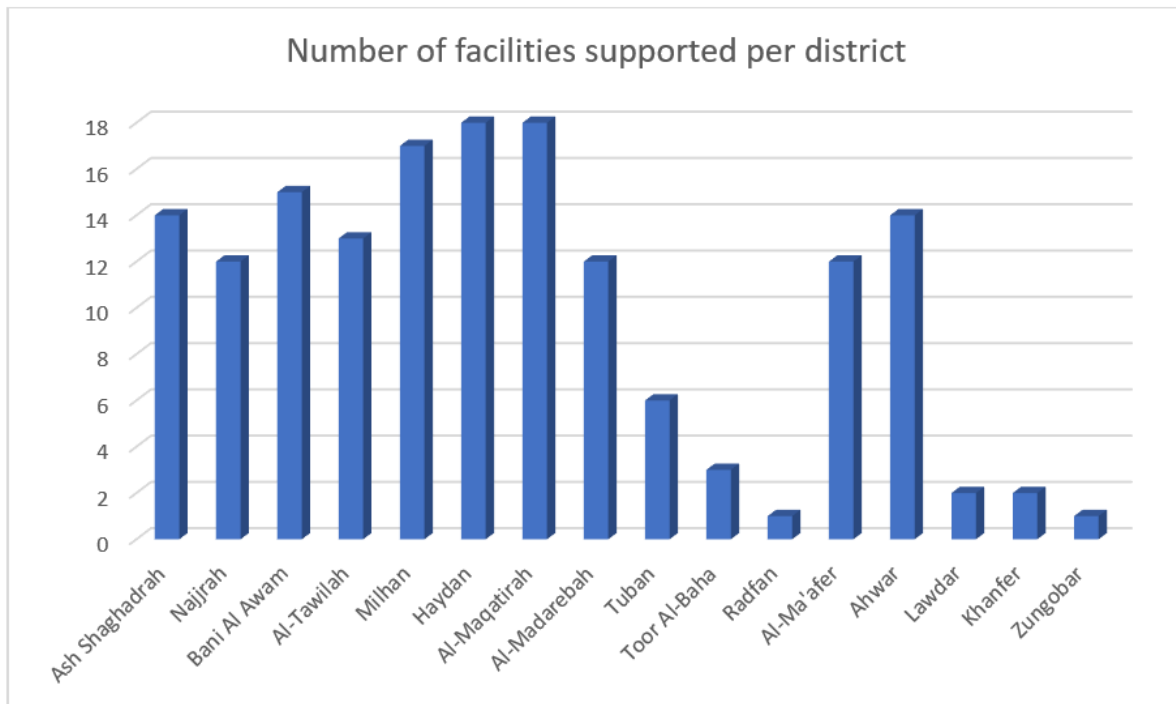
During the reporting period, 112 public facilities were equipped with solar systems, benefiting nearly 310,000 individuals across six governorates—Hajjah, Taiz, Lahj, Mahweet, Sa'ada,



and Abyan. In total fifteen districts were targeted, namely Ash Shaghadirah, Najrah, Bani Al Awam, Al-Tawilah, Milan, Haydan, Al-Maqatirah, Al-Madaribah, Tuban, Tur Al-Baha, Radfan, Al-Ma'afer, Ahwar, Lawdar, and Khanfir.

The cumulative progress of installing renewable energy solutions as of December 2024 is as follows:

- A total of 160 solar systems have been completely installed and are operational across 16 districts as detailed in table 5, annex 2 and the chart below.



- Currently, 58 solar systems are under implementation across the following districts: Ash Shaghadirah, Najirah, Bani Al Awam, Al-Tawilah, Haydan, Bajil, Al-Maqatirah, Al-Ma'afer, and Ahwar; in addition to the synergy interventions with POUNs.

After installation of the solar systems in the public facilities, an immediate impact has been noticed in the targeted facilities. For instance, the health facilities have utilized the available power to keep medicines and vaccine in the refrigerators which make financial saving since the practice was to bring those vaccines from the central of district on daily basis. In addition, the health care units have proper lighting and operational equipment for any emergency cases at night.



For the education facilities a significant impact has been seen utilizing the solar systems for printing papers, using projectors and screens for presentations, lighting, ventilation of the classes using ceiling fans maintaining the school's



furniture, using lights to make facilities secured at night. And this has been reflected on the quality of the education services provided.

- The **Solar online platform (Solar Inventar)** has been developed by UNDP to map solar system interventions by all stakeholders in the country. It provides a centralized hub for inputting and sharing information about solar projects.

During this year, around 2,000 interventions has been entered into the platform, which would enable users to track and analyze solar systems data.

- To ensure the long-term sustainability of this initiative, UNDP has provided public service representatives with a training on the operation and maintenance (OM) of the provided solar systems. As of end of December 2024, **411 representatives** from the supported public service facilities have **received training on operation and maintenance (OM)**, ensuring they are equipped to manage and maintain the solar systems effectively.

Output 2.2:

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

Indicator	Overall Target	Progress during the reporting period	Progress against overall target		Status
			Cumulative	%	
1.2.2.1 Number of technicians certified in advanced vocational solar skills (disaggregated by women/men, age), with support of the intervention	100	128	128	128%	<i>Achieved</i>
1.2.2.2 Number of Cash for Work (C4W) and Food/Cash Assistance for Assets (FFA) beneficiaries certified as solar energy technicians (disaggregated by women/men, age)	200	308	308	154%	<i>Achieved</i>
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	500 (training)	500	500	100%	<i>Achieved</i>
	250 (grants)	260	260	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	1	1	1	100%	<i>Achieved</i>

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 the UNDP to maximize opportunities for graduates. The ILO provided a list of solar installation and maintenance apprentices to the 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 conducted, as well as follow-up conversations held with graduates consistently demonstrate the programme's positive impact on employment prospects. Solar apprentices are readily securing job opportunities, launching their own ventures, and being retained by craftspersons 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-powered water pumping systems, representing a significant step toward building local expertise in renewable energy solutions.

The programme did not only provide hands-on training but also contributed to develop cadres of qualified technicians the solar energy sector. By equipping technicians with advanced skills, the programme is expected to create 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 at the workplace and the field.

This advanced solar training targeted graduates who have already completed foundational solar energy training but also experienced craftspersons 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 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."

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

Grants for Renewable Energy Startups

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.

Vocational Training

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

In the southern region, the expedited process for obtaining permits and licenses allowed for the timely commencement of training in August, with completion by early September. However, the activity in the northern region faced delays due to a later issuance of necessary permits by authorities

Business Management Skills Training

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



Twenty-five training groups were formed by the 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.

During the reporting period, other activities related to Renewable Energy component were implemented as follows:

- **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.



The installed water desalination 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 the targeted communities. The construction of solar/wind energy mini grid is completed and its under testing and the commissioning stage. There was some delay in the delivery of this



intervention as result of the delay in manufacturing the wind turbine, payment transfer between local company and the system controller in France due to the sensitivity to the payment received from Yemen, as well as the challenges of importing materials to Yemen. in addition, there was challenge in connecting the generated power to the nearest market and

worked with the authorities to resolve the issue and distribution cable implemented and the handover of the asset was conducted in December 2024, and it will be operated in 2025.

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 Joint Programme III**, funded by the **EU and Sweden**, has brought **solar energy** to over **164 public service facilities**, benefiting nearly **200,000 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

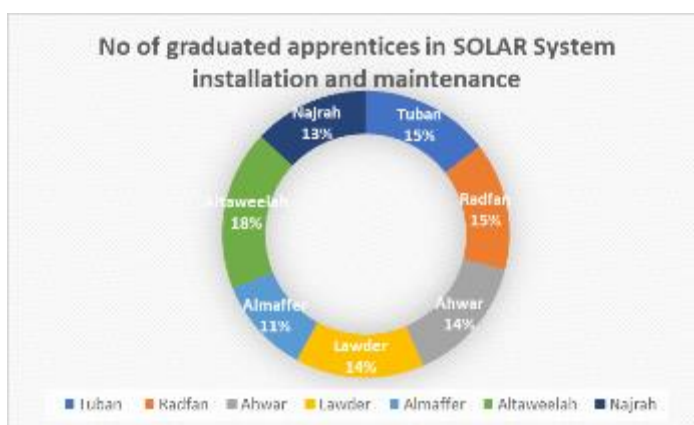
The **installation of hybrid mini-grids** in Taiz, combining **solar and wind power**, is further reducing **CO2 emissions** while powering **local markets and remote areas**. **Fawzia, a community leader**, shares, "Using natural resources like sun and wind keeps our environment clean and benefits everyone."

The ERRY III 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 138 beneficiaries in solar energy maintenance, installation, and operations where 95 apprentices have been certified in the Southern districts (Tuban, Radfan, Ahwar, Lawdar, and Al-Ma'afer) and 43 beneficiaries in Northern districts (Najrah and Al Mahweet). Moreover, apprentice graduates received high-quality toolkits to ease their transition into work.



Moreover, apprentice graduates received high-quality toolkits to ease their transition into 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.

FAO distributed high quality certified sorghum and millet seeds to 8,125 farmers to improve their yields and productivity. About 8,125 hectares of land were planted with distributed seeds out of which 7,750 hectares were planted with sorghum and 375 hectares were planted with millet. To further support agricultural sustainability, FAO is supporting the beneficiaries to establish Community Seed Banks (CSBs) to provide good storage and quality landrace crop seeds. The four community seed banks are under construction. The selected sites for the seed banks are in the high production areas affected by the conflict.

Additionally, 6,000 beneficiaries involved in livestock fattening received 960 MT of wheat bran, 192 MT of feed blocks, and 150 MT of molasses to improve animal nutrition and increase livestock productivity. In the dairy value chain, 3,160 women received inputs for dairy processing to enhance product quality and hygiene. Furthermore, 1,000 of the most vulnerable beneficiaries received restocking kits, including 4 sheep and 100kg of feed concentrate, to improve their livelihoods and nutrition. A total of 4,000 sheep and 100 MT of feed concentrate were distributed in Haydan district, Sa'dah governorate.

Indicator	Overall Target	Progress during the reporting period	Progress against overall target		Status
			Cumulative	%	
1.3.1 Number of targeted farmers producing seeds (disaggregated by women/men and age)	400	400	400	100%	Completed

1.3.2 Average quantity (kg) of key crops produced per hectare	30% increase in yields of supported crops	30kg/ha Millet, 43kg/ha sorghum (baseline)	30kg/ha Millet, 43kg/ha sorghum	0%	<i>To be evaluated during the endline survey.</i>
1.3.3 Area (ha) planted with each crop provided	7,750 ha for Sorghum, 1,222 ha for cowpea and 1,250 ha for millet	7,750 ha planted with sorghum and 375 ha planted with millet	7,750 ha planted with sorghum and 375 ha planted with millet	87.5%	<i>Cowpea seeds and part of the millet seeds were not distributed due to unavailability of the seeds in the market.</i>
1.3.4 Average quantity of milk produced per animal	30% increase in milk yields of supported goats and sheep	(0.75L per animal as per the baseline)		0%	<i>To be evaluated during the endline survey.</i>
1.3.5 Average number of livestock per household	5 live goats and sheep	4		0%	<i>To be evaluated during the endline survey.</i>

Output 3.1:

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

Under this output, FAO has conducted two training courses for Agriculture Research and Extension Authority (AREA) staff to enhance their knowledge on the Climate Changes and Climate Smart Agriculture practices. Two surveys were carried out in both northern and southern regions to identify the best agricultural and livestock climate-smart practices suitable for the targeted areas. Based on these findings, two studies on CSA best practices were developed and presented to key stakeholders at the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Fisheries (MAIF). Additionally, six CSA technology groups were formed to promote the adoption of climate-smart practices in agriculture and livestock. To further support these efforts, four community seed banks are under construction, ensuring the application of CSA practices. Improved sorghum seeds were also distributed to 1,000 beneficiaries to enhance seed production and improve resilience to climate change.

Indicator	Overall Target	Progress during the reporting period	Progress against overall target		Status
			Cumulative	%	
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)	120 farmers	120	120	80%	<i>Groups were established and the training is ongoing to promote and sustain CSA technology practices.</i>
1.3.1.2. Number of farmers who receive high-quality landrace seeds adapted to climate shocks with support of the intervention (disaggregated by women/men and age)	1,000 farmers	560	1,000	100%	<i>Completed</i>

1.3.1.3. Number of extension staff officers who increased their knowledge on climate smart agriculture and technologies with support of the intervention (disaggregated by women/men and age)	50 extension staff officers	20	50	100%	<i>Completed</i>
1.3.1.4. Number of Water Users Associations (WUA) supported to promote efficient water and land management	15 WUAs	6	15	100%	<i>The training is ongoing for the rest six WUAs.</i>
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	5 irrigation blocks	9	9	90%	<i>The last irrigation block is about to be completed. By the end of the project will be completed.</i>
1.3.1.6. Number of people reached by the awareness campaigns on watershed promotion (disaggregated by women/men) with support of the intervention	210 men and 90 women	180	180	60%	<i>Ongoing</i>

The follow summary highlights the achievements made during this reporting period.

- Two training sessions on climate smart agriculture (CSA) practices were conducted to build capacity of 30 selected staff (20 men and 10 female) from the Agriculture Research and Extensions Authority (AREA). The key topics covered during the training include climate change events and impacts, climate change adaptation and mitigation, climate smart agriculture practices.



CSA training participants in Aden

- FAO signed a Letter of Agreement with AREA in the north and south to implement the CSA baseline study, establish CSA technology groups and deliver the CSA training. AREA developed and submitted the CSA baseline assessment methodology including the tools and questionnaires to FAO for technical review and approval. 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, data collection completed, data analysis and report writing were completed. The final findings of the study were prepared and presented to the key people at the MAIF in the north and south. Additionally, 1000 BNFs received the high-quality seeds through FAO, the Seeds Multiplication Authority in the south and AREA in north.
- 1000 beneficiaries in Lahj, Abyan, Hajjah, and Hudaydah governorates have been engaged in CSA activities based on predetermined criteria and have received high-quality landrace

cereal seeds that are tolerant to vagaries of climate to change-agents for climate change actions and promote CSA approach in agriculture production.

- 15 WUAs were identified and reactivated/established in Abyan, Lahj, Taiz, Hudaydah and Al-Mahweet to be targeted with the water activities. 10 irrigation sites, Wadi bank protection activities, canal entrances, and Harvesting rain and springs water tanks were identified to be rehabilitated in Lahj, Hajjah and Al-Mahweet gov. Rehabilitation was completed in 9 irrigation blocks while the last one is under finalization.
- 64 key individuals from Water User Associations (WUAs) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAIF) were trained in water management, harvesting, irrigation activities, and other topics related to sustainable agriculture production, bringing the total of trained individuals to 99. The training is aimed at enhancing their knowledge and skills in efficient water utilization and sustainable agricultural practices.
- Technical Specifications, designs, and bill of quantities (BoQs) for four community seed banks were prepared and under construction process. These seed banks will be established in Al-Tawilah, Bani al-Awam, and Bajil districts in the north, and Khanfar district in the south. The community seed banks will facilitate the storage and marketing of locally produced improved seeds, preserving local traits, and reducing vulnerability of communities to seed supply shortages.



One of the rain water harvesting tank in Al-Mahwit

Output 3.2:

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

Indicator	Overall Target	Progress during the reporting period	Progress against overall target		Status
			Cumulative	%	
1.3.2.1. Number of the formed crops, livestock, dairy farmer field Schools	80 FFS	19	80	100%	<i>Training of the 2,000 members within the established FFS groups by the trained FFS master trainers is ongoing under supervision of FAO</i>
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	50 new CAHWs	0	50	100%	<i>Achieved</i>
1.3.2.3. Number of farmers provided with inputs (seeds,	13,400 farmers (9,000 cereal,	2,940 cereals	10,800 9,000 cereals,	83%	<i>Distribution of seeds completed in south.</i>

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	3,900 tomato, 500 coffee)		800 tomatoes		Support to coffee and tomato value chains in the north is ongoing.
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	6,000	3,110	6,000	100%	Completed
1.3.2.5. Number of farmers provided with small ruminants (disaggregated by women/men) with support of the intervention	1,000	1000	1,000	100%	Completed
1.3.2.6. Number of dairy producers supported with training and dairy equipment (disaggregated by women/men), with support of the intervention	3,500	1,670	3,160	80%	The remaining inputs are under delivery.
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			60%	Training is completed in the south and is ongoing in the north.

During this reporting period, FAO has implemented the following activities under this output:

- **Crops Value Chain:**

180 **MT** of high-quality Sorghum seeds and Millet seeds were distributed to 8,125 beneficiaries to support the crops value chain. The distributed seeds facilitated planting 8,125 **ha** of land. This activity has a positive impact on improving food security in the targeted areas.



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

- **FFS Master Trainers Training:**

A total of 36 participants attended two training sessions for Farmer Field School (FFS) Master Trainers. These Master Trainers have played a crucial role in facilitating FFS groups, promoting learning and knowledge sharing through regular visits to established FFS in the targeted areas.

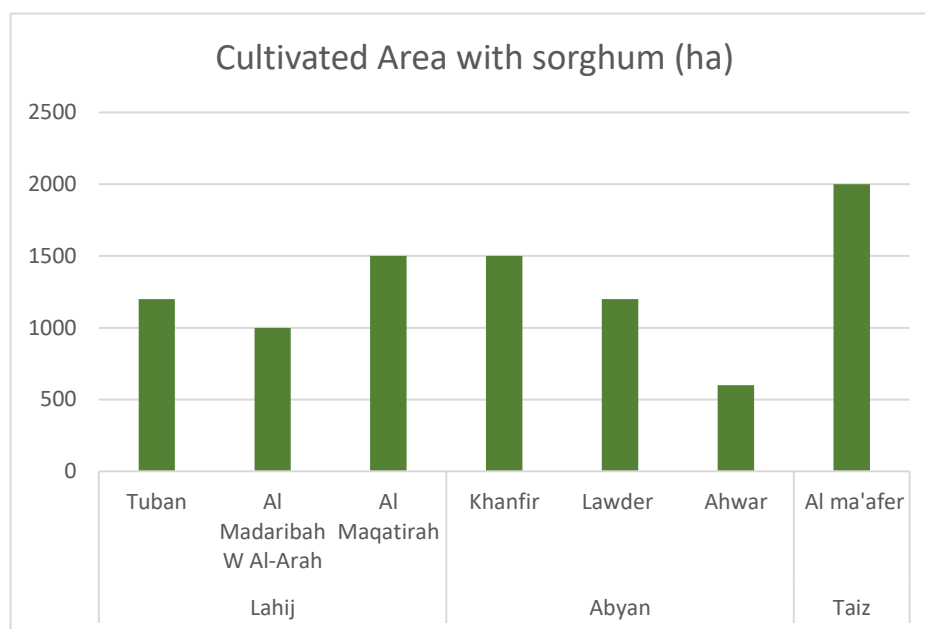
Their expertise has contributed to building the capacity of farmers in implementing sustainable agricultural practices.

- **Farmer Field School (FFS):**

80 FFSs were formed targeting **2,000 farmers (30% women)** to be enhanced through extensive training program, FFS, extension materials, practical demonstrations on Good Agriculture Practices, and with the delivery of inputs.

About 8,125 ha were planted with the Sorghum and millet. The distributed seeds were

varietally pure with a high germination percentage, free from disease and disease organisms, and with a proper moisture content and weight. Distributing a high-quality seed is an important to ensure good germination, rapid emergence, and vigorous growth. In addition to this, **1,800 beneficiaries** were



supported with the tomato value chain inputs through distribution of tomato seeds.

- **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. 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 the irrigation and maximize the benefit for the farmers. *Smallholder farmers supported with drip irrigation systems in*

From Struggle to Success: Salah's Farming Transformation

For years, **Salah Hassan Ali**, a farmer in **Saber District, Lahj**, struggled with **water shortages, high diesel costs, and declining crop yields**. Traditional flood irrigation wasted water, while pesticides and fertilizers drained his resources without improving his harvest.

"I was losing water, spending too much, and still getting poor yields. It felt like a losing battle."

Everything changed when FAO's Rural Resilience Program provided him with drip irrigation, protective tarpaulins, and improved fertilizers. These interventions cut water waste, reduced fertilizer use by 70%, and protected his crops from diseases.

"Now, I use less water and fertilizer, yet my crops are healthier and more productive!"

For the first time in decades, Salah successfully grew watermelon in Saber District, proving that with the right support, farming in water-scarce areas is possible.

"I never imagined I could grow watermelon here. This program didn't just save my farm—it changed my life!"

Now, Salah earns more, spends less, and inspires other farmers to adopt modern techniques. His story is a testament to how sustainable farming solutions can transform lives and communities.



Salah Hassan Ali, a resilient farmer from Saber District, Lahj, proudly showcases his watermelon harvest—made possible through ERRY III JP FAO's innovative irrigation support, Saber, Lahj Gov.

- **Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs):**

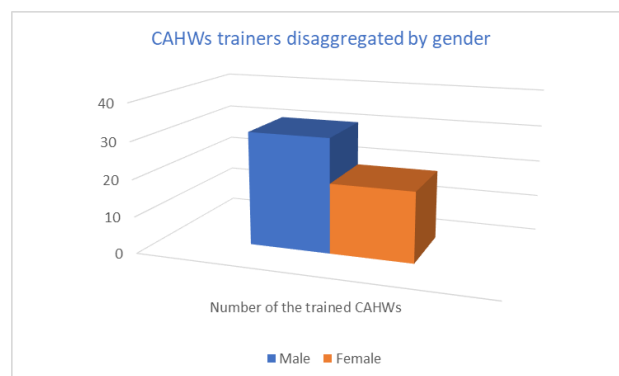
The programme supported the establishment of basic veterinary services through training CAHWs in the targeted districts which suffer from lack of veterinary services. 34 new (CAHW) were trained to become qualified community animal health workers (CAHWs), bringing the total of trained CAHWs to 50. These CAHWs will assist their communities in accessing essential veterinary and extension services. Through a cost-recovery approach, they will provide services that are affordable to their communities while also generating income through their other business activities, ensuring sustainability. The training consists of topics related to animal health care basics, animal diseases, and animal nutrition.



Trained Community Animal Health Workers in Lahj Governorate



Percentage of the trained CAHWs in each governorate



CAHWs trainers disaggregated by gender

- **Fattening Value Chain:** 6,000 beneficiaries received the animals feed and fattening value chain inputs as 150 MT of the Molasses, 960 MT of Wheat bran, and 192 MT of feed blocks were distributed to improve the nutrition of the animals to improve the production and productivity of the livestock.



Animal fattening inputs distribution, Sa'ada gov., Haydan District

- **Forage preservation techniques:** 140 forage preservation groups were established in the targeted district to improve the animal feeding value chain. The targeted beneficiaries were trained on the best practices of the forage preservation best practices.





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



- **Restocking Activities:** 1,000 HHs received their entitlements of live animals and animal feed concentrate. 4,000 heads of live animals and 100 MT of animal feed concentrate were distributed. The targeted beneficiaries are the most vulnerable people, IDPs, People with disabilities and those who lost their animals due to the conflict. The activities assisted them to restore their livelihood situation and get their daily need of protein through milking the animals and selling the offsprings.



Distributed Sheep to the beneficiaries in Hayden – Saada gov.

- **3,160 of the women** engaged in the dairy value chain **received the milk collection and dairy processing inputs** to improve the milk and dairy products quality and hygiene.

- **Dairy Processing Centers:** Two dairy processing centers, located in Tuban (Lahj) and al-Marawiah (Hudaydah), were provided with the necessary equipment for milk processing and packaging. The dairy equipment in the Saber dairy processing center 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. The dairy processing centres will help to increase the availability of safe and affordable dairy products for the Yemeni households as well as increasing the income of the dairy processing groups.



Dairy processing centre in Bajil district - Hodeida

- **Marketing Centers:** Two marketing centers were established in Lahj governorate for the *Saber* dairy women's group and in Bajil district, Hudaydah governorate, 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. One marketing center has been delivered to Sa'ada and is under final process for establishment. These activities implemented by the ERRY Joint Programme contribute to enhancing agricultural practices, promoting sustainable agriculture, strengthening value chains, and improving access to safe and high-quality dairy products.



Installed dairy marketing center in Saber, Lahj Governorate.

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

- **Five agro-processing** centers have been established in Al-Tawilah (Al-Mahweet governorate), Sa'ada city (Sa'ada governorate), Bajil (Al-Hudaydah governorate), Tuban (Lahj governorate), and Khanfar (Abyan governorate). These centers are currently being equipped and prepared for processing activities. Beneficiaries (BNFs) have been selected, and once training is completed, the agro-processing women will begin producing a variety of products, including tomato paste, ketchup, spice, and carrot and mango jams, among others. Additionally, the centers have been equipped with solar systems by UNDP to ensure a consistent power supply, and the final stages of establishment are currently underway.



Agro-processing centre in Al-Tawilah - Al-Mahweet

On the other hand, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have collaborated to enhance value chains and complement each other's activities, resulting in a greater synergetic impact. Together, they selected key value chains, with ILO providing entrepreneurship training to identified beneficiaries and producer groups, ensuring their engagement in the labour market. Additionally, UNDP supported the initiative by providing solar systems to dairy processing centres and groups supported by FAO, thereby improving their operational efficiency.

During the reporting period, the ILO reviewed and revised SFD's four core manuals aligning them with the principles and methodologies of the Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP). This task involved updating the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that have been used by the SFD including governing Labour-Intensive Public Work/Cash for Work, Community Contracting, Environmental and Social Safeguards, and Occupational Safety and Health.

By integrating the Decent Work principles via EIIP guidance, these updated SOPs not only streamline procedures for Labour Intensive Public Works in Yemen but also ensure compliance with national labour regulations and global standards for Decent Work. Implementation of these SOPs implies a critical milestone and marks a crucial step in transitioning from emergency cash-based initiatives to more labour-intensive approaches, empowering stakeholders to enhance programme efficiency and promote opportunities for employment.

Following a series of discussions with the FAO on the sector selection process, four value chains (dairy, agro-processing, tomato & coffee) were selected for further analysis and planning. Because of the high potential to increase income, create jobs, and improve competitiveness as one of Yemen's strategic cash crops, the ILO prioritized the coffee supply chain among the four value chains that FAO is currently focused on under ERRY III. Against this backdrop, the ILO launched a gender-sensitive assessment to identify the specific constraints hindering coffee growers from achieving their full potential and which will bring in a specific perspective to understand decent work deficits and design a holistic intervention strategy to increase productivity and incomes while improving working conditions.

Within this scope, the ILO will identify existing coffee value chain programmes, mapping key actors, and finding gaps in which it can strategically intervene. Priorities involve addressing decent work deficits, expanding market access, and identifying areas suited for ILO intervention in which other development partners may not be intervening. Furthermore, the ILO will develop a proposal to invest further in supporting key actors in the coffee supply chain, ensuring better coordination and collaboration to advance decent work.

Intermediate Outcome 4:

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

The joint programme has made significant strides in empowering targeted communities to enhance their income and livelihoods through a range of activities. These include engaging in short-term employment opportunities to improve food access, rehabilitation of communal assets like roads and water harvesting schemes, agricultural projects, and markets. Furthermore, targeted vulnerable groups received entrepreneurship training, financial grants, and support to establish microbusinesses, creating sustainable livelihood opportunities. Additionally, vulnerable youth and women participated in apprenticeship programs, acquiring market-demanded skills and certifications to enhance employability and access to decent jobs.

Indicator	Overall Target	Progress during the reporting period	Progress against overall target		Status
			Cumulative	%	
1.4.1. Number of community-based assets established (disaggregated by type)	314 by end of 2024	149	320	102%	<i>Achieved</i>
1.4.2. Number of microbusinesses established by women, youth, and other vulnerable groups (disaggregated by women/men entrepreneurs and age) that receive credits/funding from micro-finance institutions (MFIs)	3,000 by end of 2024	2,250	3,000	100%	<i>Achieved</i>

During the reporting period, a total of **320** community-based assets were established or rehabilitated. This encompassed a diverse range of initiatives, including the creation of 109 assets through the Food for Assets (FFA) intervention, 41 assets through Cash for Work (CfW) under the livelihood component, 170 assets through the Local Governance and Social Cohesion supported projects. Over **9,190** households, 65,000 individuals, have directly benefited from cash transfers for their engagement in the Food Assistance for Assets and Short-term employment opportunities.

These efforts have not only significantly improved the physical infrastructure but have also had an impact on the accessibility of essential services for targeted households and communities. This includes improved access to vital facilities such as health centers, schools, roads, markets, and others. Around 114,800 people benefit from community assets created and rehabilitated by the programme.

Furthermore, a total of **3,000** beneficiaries have been supported with business skills training and seed capital to establish their own income-generating projects. This has led to the successful establishment of a diverse range of microbusinesses such as grocery stores, machinery and equipment maintenance, vegetable sales, incense production, photography services, and others, which contributes to economic growth and creating employment opportunities within the community.

Through its comprehensive approach, combining short-term employment opportunities and community asset rehabilitation, and the creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities, the programme has supported targeted communities to improve their food security situation and access to basic services, which contributes to sustainable development and enhancing the quality of life for vulnerable communities.

Output 4.1:

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

Indicator	Overall Target	Progress during the reporting period	Progress against overall target		Status
			Cumulative	%	
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	8,135	6,225	9,190	113%	Currently 6,300 people are already engaged in FFA activities
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	400	425	560	140%	Currently 425 people are already engaged in FFT activities.
1.4.1.3. Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	\$ 5,377,050	\$ 2,646,644.21	\$ 4,300,135.4	80%	On-track
1.4.1.4. Number of people provided with emergency employment through 3x6 approach (disaggregated by women/men)	4,800	0	4,800	100%	Achieved
1.4.1.5. Number of community markets/ assets restored through 3x6 emergency employment, with the support of the intervention	24	0	41	171%	Achieved

WFP FFA / FFT Interventions:

WFP, under ERRY III, designed and implemented its resilience and livelihoods activities in 10 districts across 7 governorates of the country to mainly contribute to intermediate outcome 4 of the joint programme - **Improved access of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups to food and income opportunities**. WFP's interventions aimed at contributing to enhance food security and livelihood status of the targeted households and communities by investing in creating/rehabilitating productive assets and skill development trainings. All asset creation/rehabilitation activities and skill/income generation trainings were implemented through WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food Assistance for Trainings (FFT). 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 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.

The key achievements made by WFP component during the reporting period are highlighted below:

- WFP engaged participants to work in **109** different **communal assets** and **200 household assets (home gardens)** through FFA activities, which brought the total to **6,225** households (43,575 people).



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 **65,000** people indirectly benefitted from the assets created and rehabilitated by WFP.

- 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 a 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 209 assets constructed or rehabilitated through the WFP component help alleviate the mentioned suffering.
- 13 water schemes have been constructed and rehabilitated. The completion of the water source schemes has increased the access and availability to clean water.
 - A water harvesting tank with a capacity of 120 cubic meters has been created to ensure a reliable water supply for about 1,285 households in As Shaghadirah district, Hajjah governorate.

- About 32 km length of rural roads across 19 communities have been constructed and rehabilitated. The completion of the road projects has increased access to markets, water sources, schools, health facilities and other basic services.



- School facilities in Haydan, Sa'ada were constructed and rehabilitated. The construction of the facilities gives 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.
- Efforts have been made to improve agricultural infrastructure. This includes restoring 3.5 kilometers of irrigation channels to facilitate proper water distribution for farming activities.

- Restoration of 16 hectares of agricultural land across 3 different areas, focusing on land protection and reclamation to enhance agricultural productivity.



- Gabions/barriers of 9,849 cubic meter of agricultural lands and villages were constructed in order to:

- Protect them from erosion/damage due to floods, heavy rains, etc.
- Increase agricultural yields in the farmland.

Additionally, 200 vulnerable women were targeted and supported through household activities to establish their own home gardens.

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

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.

The targeted women cultivated of five vegetables in each 10m * 10m home garden including (Tomato, Chili, Radish, Okra, zucchini).

425 women have been engaged in different income/skill generation trainings through FFT during the reporting period. 100 percent of the total participants of the activities were women.

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



Beneficiary Targeting

Through support from the /Ps, using the standard targeting criteria, community consultations were conducted in the targeted districts to select participants and the community assets. The community assets for construction and rehabilitation were selected based on their needs while the participants were targeted using vulnerability indicators mainly related to food security. Similarly, the participants for training were also selected using standard food security vulnerability indicators.



FFA seeks to provide a household transfer to cover the food consumption gap of moderately food insecure households, while improving access to and use of functional natural and physical assets by targeted food-insecure communities, including women, youth, and vulnerable groups. Assets aim at restoring food systems, increasing agricultural production, increasing protection against natural shocks, and strengthening access to markets and social services.

FFT seeks to build and strengthen human capital, especially women and youth through

vocational/skill trainings such as crafts (sewing & tailoring), literacy and managerial courses, and incense production and hair dressing.

Cash transfer:

WFP transferred a total of USD **\$2,646,644.21** to its targeted beneficiaries during the reporting period with the aim of supporting their immediate food security needs, bringing the total of cash transfers to approximately **USD 4,300,135.4 to 6,300 participants** (43,575 beneficiaries).

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 the 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 WFP's interventions under ERRY III

- WFP's intervention addressed the acute food needs of the targeted households with the monthly cash transfer.
- In addition to increasing access to food, WFP's activities increased targeted households'/communities' access to basic services such as health centers, schools, and markets through the construction and rehabilitation of community assets.
- The project contributed to increasing agricultural production by constructing/rehabilitating productive assets in agricultural sector resulting to increased water availability.
- The trainings enhanced/developed skills of the targeted youth and women. These trainings are expected to increase income generation opportunities for the FFT targeted youth and women.
- A positive impact on the Food Consumption Score (FCS), a measure of food security and dietary quality. The resilience and livelihoods activities have contributed to an impressive increase in the FCS, indicating improved access to nutritious food for the targeted beneficiaries.
- Furthermore, the monitoring results have demonstrated a reduction in coping strategies employed by the beneficiaries. Coping strategies are actions taken by individuals or households to manage food insecurity or economic challenges. The resilience and livelihoods activities have effectively reduced the reliance on such coping strategies, indicating improved resilience and stability among the beneficiaries. The report mentions a specific percentage reduction in coping strategies compared to the baseline. However, the exact percentage is not provided in the provided context.
- The project contributed to social cohesion through the implementation of participatory

approach in *selecting assets for the project*.

- The cash injected into the communities has also broadly stimulated the recovery of local economy.
- Transfer of skills from skilled labors to unskilled labors, as the latter are the main beneficiaries in the projects.

Rebuilding Livelihoods: How Gabion Rehabilitation Transformed a Community in Lahj

For years, farmers in **Lahj Governorate** struggled with floods washing away soil and long dry seasons leaving their land barren. Through the **ERRY III Joint Programme**, funded by **the EU and Sweden** and implemented via **WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) initiative**, the construction of **gabions and channel rehabilitation** has secured water for farming and created job opportunities.

Sameer Abdullah, 39, who worked on the project, shared: *"Before, I faced financial struggles. This project gave us jobs, and now we work with farm owners, helping maintain their land."*

The project also empowered women like **Ruqaya Salem, 24**, who cleared channels to improve water flow: *"The money we earned changed our lives. It felt great to contribute to our community."*

With restored farmland, steady irrigation, and newfound employment, the **gabion project stands as a model of resilience**, ensuring that communities can **thrive sustainably for years to come**.

The gabion project in Lahj is not just about water management—it is about **restoring dignity, creating jobs, and ensuring that no one is left behind**.

With improved water flow, stronger agricultural output, and a more engaged workforce, **this project stands as a testament to what communities can achieve with the right support**. The question now is: **What's next for these communities, and how can similar projects continue to create lasting change across Yemen?**



Improved irrigation from the gabion project boosts farming in Lahj, securing livelihoods through the ERRY III Joint



The gabion in Lahj prevents soil erosion and stores water, ensuring sustainable farming under the ERRY III Joint Programme.

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 would modify this intervention through expanding apprenticeship component that works best in Yemen's current operating environment.

Furthermore, ILO worked toward developing and drafting SOPs to help implementing partners to shift from CfW/FFA to EIIP. In this regard, ILO has contracted with an international consultant to review the existing SOPs on labour intensive work program / cash for work and shifting into EIIP approaches. The SOPs were developed in consultation with the Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF), which has extensive experience in implementing CfW and FFA programs. The SOPs focus on identifying and addressing the gaps in the SDF manual on CfW, and on discussing the pros and cons of implementing such interventions with other partners, such as the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) who are working in CfW and FFA. The SOPs are intended to help implementing partners make informed decisions about whether to shift from CfW and FFA to EIIPs. They are also intended to ensure that EIIPs are implemented in a way that is consistent with international labour standards and that they contribute to sustainable development.

During the reporting period, several key activities were undertaken to advance the implementation of the ERRY III programme.

- After WFP selected Implementing Partners through the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP), based on their alignment with WFP objectives and operational presence, Field Level Agreements (FLAs) were signed between WFP and the respective IPs.
- Following the signing of the FLAs, the IPs began negotiations with the relevant governmental bodies in areas under SBA and IRG to secure the signing of sub-agreements, which were finally granted to IPs to start the implementation.
- To support the IPs, WFP's team at the Country Office (CO) and the relevant Area Offices (AOs) conducted online orientation sessions for all ERRY III's IPs. During these sessions, WFP clearly explained several important topics to the IP teams, including:
 - The basic procedures for Food for Assets (FFA) implementation.
 - A mutual discussion on the way forward and next steps.
 - A detailed explanation of the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) procedure, along with a short guidance note for reference.
 - Guidance on ensuring that assets under ERRY III comply with quality standards.
 - An in-depth discussion by WFP's technical team on the engineering aspects of projects, including Bills of Quantities (BoQs) procedures.
- A thorough review of visibility and communication procedures.
- The importance of applying environmental and social safety procedures at the project design stage.
- The need for gender considerations to be integrated into all ERRY III activities.

- The use of standard templates for beneficiary lists, master databases, and cash distribution plans, along with WFP-approved ID types for beneficiary registration and selection.

Additionally, WFP has worked on strengthening synergies with other PUNOs. The IPs were oriented on how to collaborate with the IPs of other PUNOs to implement activities in a complementary, synergistic manner.

UNDP Livelihoods interventions:

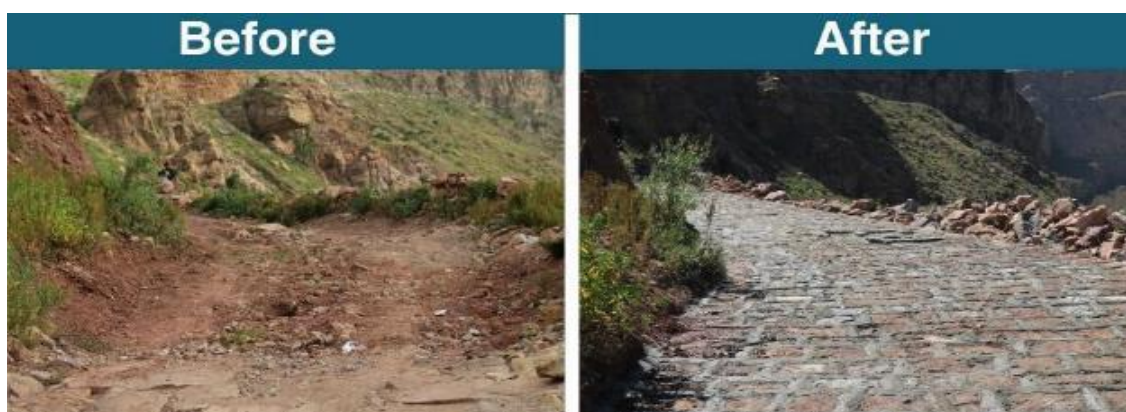
UNDP has partnered with five implementing organizations, both in the north and south, to carry out the livelihood component across 11 districts in 6 governorates.

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 was not only exacerbating the difficult living conditions of people in 10 mountainous villages, but it had also



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

caused deadly incidents and loss of several lives.

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 difficult especially 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 implementation of an interlocking stone pathway has successfully mitigated these 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. It was almost damaged causing traffic troubles. This impactful intervention succeeded in refurbishing 188 m² of the street median strip.



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

- **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-



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

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 the road rehabilitation lies in reducing the time and cost of transporting agricultural products and food commodities to and from Al-Aman Market.

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 were also influential to wall building.



A constructed gabion wall in Lawdar, Abyan

In **Taizz**, UNDP, through its implementing partner, Tamdeen Youth Foundation (TYF), implemented in Al Ma'fer district two significant interventions under the CfW activity. The first asset selected is the district only sports club and the second is 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 on building strong partnership to develop community assets. The authorities contributed financially and logistically to the development of the 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 swallowed the passage whole. 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 project undertook a strategic market rehabilitation intervention.

The intervention focused on a permanent solution to withstand all weather conditions. ERRY 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:



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

- **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.

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 to conduct a comprehensive restoration. The rehabilitation activities include:



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 the asset and beneficiary selections to working together and participation to produce better asset development. In Abyan, Taiz, and AL Hudaydah, UNDP's implanting partners forged remarkable collaboration with local communities and authorities. Engaging in development with community and local authorities will ensure intervention suitability and demonstrate a sense of ownership for the interventions.

Output 4.2:

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

Indicator	Overall Target	Progress during the reporting period	Progress against overall target		Status
			Cumulative	%	
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	80	73	104	130%	<i>Achieved</i>
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	4,800	0	4,764	99%	<i>Achieved</i>
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	1,000 women by end of 2024	1,000	1,000	40%	Ongoing
1.4.2.4. Number of microbusinesses that receive training in business resilience, risk protection and decent job creation, and are formally linked to micro-finance institutions (MFIs)	3,000	2,250	3,000	100%	<i>Achieved</i>
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	60	0	210	350%	<i>Achieved</i> (The overachieved target includes other non-ERRY targeted governorates)

Entrepreneurship Skills Development:

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

Twenty-six Yemeni trainers have been certified in 'My First Business' (MFB) package, which is a regionally adapted version of Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) foundational training module. Notably, 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, 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 Sana'a. 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 trained entrepreneurship trainers via facilitation of a comprehensive 12-day training programme. This initiative aimed to equip participants with essential business management skills necessary for developing viable business plans, a prerequisite for accessing UNDP grants. Beyond meeting grant requirements, the training sought to empower small business owners and aspiring entrepreneurs with the knowledge, skills, and lessons learned to effectively start and manage their own enterprises, thereby generating sustainable income.

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. 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 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 have successfully completed the programme, passed the assessment, and earned recognition 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, 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 local ownership & institutionalization, with the SIYB approach increasingly recognized as a cornerstone for enhancing business management practices and fostering employment opportunities.



The success of the SIYB programme highlights the transformative potential of entrepreneurship-driven capacity building initiatives, particularly for aspiring entrepreneurs and Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) striving to navigate the challenges caused by a decade long brutal conflict that has devastated Yemen's economy.

In partnership with UNDP, one hundred ILO entrepreneurship trained trainers facilitated and delivered a comprehensive 12-day training program for up to 4800 final beneficiaries as part of the UNDP livelihood component. UNDP is coordinating the capacity building support directly after cash for work activities. This initiative aimed to equip targeted participants with essential business management skills necessary for developing viable business plans, a prerequisite for accessing UNDP grants. Beyond meeting grant requirements, the program sought to empower small business owners and aspiring entrepreneurs with the knowledge, skills, and lessons learned to effectively start and manage their own ventures, thereby generating sustainable income. The capacity building activity delivery signalled a successful example of PUNOs synergy under ERRY activities.

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.



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

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.

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 the existing successful businesses.

The entrepreneurship training modules "My first business" and "I Own a Small Business" were delivered during the training program according to the trainees' literacy. Both modules provide participants with ways to generate their business ideas, manage their businesses and improve it. Participants



learned business and life skills under both modules.

Preparing for the training:

1. Training controls document:

UNDP team developed a training control document to guide IPs and trainer 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 grant financing.

2. Trainees' category: The trainees were classified according to their literacy levels.

3. Onboarding workshop for trainers: UNDP organized several workshops for trainees and IPs in each location to introduce the intervention modality and provide guidance on different topics that should 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 a grant financing. The trainees as well as 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. It is based on a participatory approach conducted by all stakeholders. The evaluation focused on skills, character, and business elements. The evaluation process consists of three steps as follows:

- a. **Trainer's input.** Provide an opinion on the trainees' development and entrepreneurial characters. The trainers, through 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.** IPs team should review the evaluation and provide their recommendation as a part of the evaluation.

Training statistics

The business and life skills 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), have 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 the 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. By June 2024, all targeted beneficiaries, (3000) have been supported with seed capital to establish their own microbusiness. The support managed to empower a larger number of women exceeding the initial plans and facilitated the financial and non-financial support to 1,151 women to start their business projects. The 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, retails, 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 after-support status and provide further support for microbusinesses established, UNDP hired special consultants to interview the grantees and track their business progress. The consultants conducted field visits to targeted sites and report progress and any challenges impacting the development of small businesses.



The consultants started visits to Lawdar in Abyan and Al Maqatirah in Lahj and later they started the mission in other locations and completed by mid-December.

The evaluation was important and revealed important results about the status of microbusiness. Most importantly that 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. The 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%. Table 6 in annex 2 highlights the established microbusinesses disaggregated by gender and district.

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 Shaghadirah showing stronger involvement in clothing production and livestock as detailed in

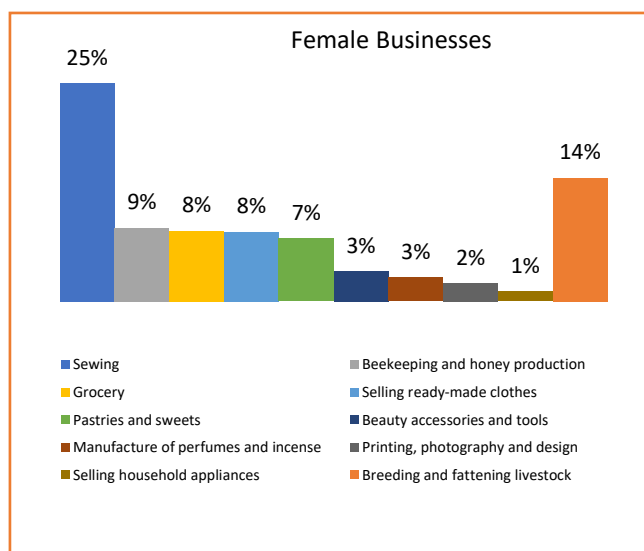


table 7 annex 2. These businesses demonstrate the vital role women play in supporting local economies, providing essential goods, and preserving traditional crafts.



MSME Platform

By the fourth quarter of 2024, UNDP made considerable progress in developing the MSMEs platform marking a 100% overall progress. The activities implemented by the implementing partner are the following:

- **Development Site:** Following the permit acquisition, NMF searched for a suitable location as the development space. Key criteria included safety standards, security measures, and essential requirements such as electricity and internet access. NMF successfully identified and signed a lease for an appropriate apartment that meets all operational needs.
- **Equipment Procurement:** The next step involved purchasing essential development equipment, including local servers and laptops for the development team. This procurement was completed smoothly and without issues.
- **Development Phase Initiation:** With the workspace and equipment secured, NMF began the first phase of development. NMF contracted consultants with expertise in system analysis, front-end and back-end development, UI/UX design, Flutter development, and Scrum Master services. Contracts have been signed, and the consultants have started preparing analysis diagrams, which have been delivered to the project manager for review.

Testing and piloting

By December UNDP partner completed all activities and announced the launching of the project pilot phase.

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 JP III)**, **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 Shaghadirah



Hana, a young female from As Shaghadirah 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%).

Adeeb's life transformed.



Adeeb used to work at a stone crushing plant, renting a rock drilling machine and facing a significant financial burden. The daily rent for the rock drill machine left him with minimal income, barely covering his personal expenses. Through a project intervention in Al-Sawaliha, Al-Maqtara District, Adeeb received a grant that empowered him to change his circumstances. He used the grant to purchase his own rock drill

machine and battery, eliminating the need to rent. This ownership transformed his financial situation.

Now, instead of paying out a large portion of his earnings in rent, Adeeb keeps most of his revenues. This has significantly improved his living conditions and provided him with greater financial security.

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 activity from ultimate manual processes to use machine and other production equipment. She stopped doing her business as production volume small to cover the work costs.

Under ERRY's livelihood component, Shakeeba received training on how to manage her business and accounts for costs and expenses. Her proposal was selected as a viable business and the project supported her USD 908 to introduce a machine to automate Henna powdering. Shakeeba restarted her small lab through introducing some locally produced machine that automate 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.

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.

Hafez Rebuilds His Beekeeping Business After Drought



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 harvest in the coming months.

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 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 se. The intervention facilitated a grant that helped him develop his working equipment. He used the grant to purchase a generator and other essential toolkits. 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 one 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.

Indicator	Overall Target	Progress during the reporting period	Progress against overall target		Status
			Cumulative	%	
1.4.3.1. Number of beneficiaries of CfW and FFA certified in market-relevant technical skills, with the support of the intervention	1,400	744	1,539	110 %	The first round (789 apprentices) is completed. The second round of 750 apprentices is ongoing.

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	960	0	576	60%	<i>In Yemen today, both the public and private sectors are unable to generate enough jobs for the increasing number of graduates, leading many to turn to self-employment, but beyond skills training, additional support, including access to small loans through discussions with microfinance institutions, and post-training follow-up is crucial for the success of these young entrepreneurs.</i>
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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 789 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 739 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 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).

The following sections offer a detailed account of the progress made, accomplishments, and key achievements thus far.

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. Details on the number of craftspersons per occupation in the southern governorates is provided in Annex 2 in table 8. 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 the craftsperson training to facilitate on-the-job training.



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

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.

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 402 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 as detailed in Annex 2 in table 9.



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

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.

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, as detailed in Annex 2 in table 10.

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 as detailed in Annex 2 in table 11. 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%.

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



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

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). 739 participants, including 289 women, completed the programme. Table 12 in Annex 2 provides detailed information on the second round of apprentices, master craftpersons, and mentors, disaggregated by gender, district, and occupation.

Apprentices Class based training:

A total of 739 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 craftpersons including 78 women have started providing on-the-job training to 739 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.



Distribution Toolkits 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 craftpersons and was welcomed by both apprentices and craftpersons alike. In Lahj and Abyan, the toolkits were distributed during the on-the-job training period, while in Taiz, distribution occurred at the end of the project.



Graduation of apprentices

By end of 2024, the apprenticeship programme completed and graduation ceremony of apprentices conducted in Al Ma'afer 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 is still ongoing, with graduation ceremonies scheduled to take place by the end of February 2025.

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.

4. 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

In the new phase of ERRY, the programme has made significant efforts to enhance synergy and complementarity among the Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs). This has been achieved 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.

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 align with the community's resilience goals. The identification of community needs is conducted in a participatory manner, involving all stakeholders and the joint programme partners. The CRPs serve 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.

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.

With UNDP, WFP shared approximately the same number of beneficiaries that was shared with ILO. So that UNDP screened and monitored the beneficiaries to select those interested in establishing their own businesses. Then UNDP provided them with start-up grants. Also, WFP considered the Community Resilience Plans (CRPs) that were collected and prepared by UNDP as an entry point to identify the most priority communal assets for the target communities.

Also, UNDP coordinated with WFP to continue the rehabilitation of Alamal School in Deer Almadani Subdistrict, Bajil. The school had already been constructed by WFP and UNDP provided the school with the required furniture. The school now accommodates 150 students from five villages, providing them with an improved educational facility.

Moreover, UNDP takes 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 supports 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 is collaborating with the ILO team to extend the grant financing opportunities to ILO's apprenticeship graduates. Through this coordination, the participants will be given a chance to compete for grants financing to establish their own income-generating activities. UNDP and ILO have been working together to assist implementing partners in facilitating this synergy. As a result, ILO recommended participants from different locations, and UNDP, through its implementing partner TYF, enrolled 14 participants in Al Ma'afer and Lawdar.

The case of Al-Amara Road Rehabilitation in Al-Sha'athmah Sub-district is an example that represents an integration of support efforts, where the Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF) rehabilitated an essential road in Al-Sha'athma sub-district, through the Livelihoods component, to facilitate transportation to the health unit being rehabilitated by Social Fund for Development (SFD) as part of the Local Governance component. Also, the health unit has been provided with a solar system as part of the renewable energy component. This collaboration between road rehabilitation and health sector initiatives aimed to enhance access to healthcare services in the area.

UNDP is leading a synergy effort to implement activities of renewable energy entrepreneurship support. The intervention will support 500 targeted beneficiaries across 10 districts to establish sustainable microbusinesses in the field of renewable energy. Targeted beneficiaries will be selected in collaboration with WFP, ILO local communities, and private sector institutions. The selection will consider several requirements including vulnerability, gender, entrepreneurial potentials, training levels, etc.

By fostering collaboration and synergy among UN agencies, the programme aimed to maximize the impact of interventions and ensure comprehensive support for targeted

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

5. Lessons Learned

Enhanced Synergies: Throughout the implementation of the programme, a valuable lesson learned was the importance of increasing synergies among the participating UN agencies. By ensuring effective coordination and collaboration, the programme ensured maximizing the benefits for targeted communities and deliver an integrated package of assistance that would foster resilience, empowerment, and self-reliance among individuals in Yemen.

Area-based, integrated multisectoral interventions: Adopting an area-based approach, interventions can be tailored to the specific needs and characteristics of a particular geographic area, which allows for a more targeted and context-specific response in order to effectively address the complex challenges faced by target communities. This approach will maximize the impact and relevance of the interventions.

More engagement and capacity building of relevant stakeholders: Another lesson learned is the importance of increased engagement and involvement of government counterparts, line ministries, and local authorities in development interventions. Their active participation is vital for the success, sustainability, and scalability of programmes. In addition, capacity building initiatives for line ministries and implementing partners play a vital role in strengthening their capacities, improving their performance, and ultimately contributing to the successful implementation of development interventions. Furthermore, building the capacity of relevant stakeholders helps foster local ownership and empowers them to take a leading role in driving development initiatives. It strengthens their ability to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate programmes, leading to more efficient and impactful implementation.

Delay in delivery of solar systems. The unexpected delay in the delivery of solar systems, particularly the batteries and wind turbine, highlighted the importance of anticipating potential delays in procurement processes. Working closely with the procurement unit and utilizing Long-Term Agreements (LTA) can help facilitate the process and mitigate delays in the future.

Scope of Community Assets Rehabilitation activity: While community asset rehabilitation is important for restoring service and operation of vital rural assets, the budget and time allocated for community asset rehabilitation drew comments from authorities, indicating the need for careful consideration of resource allocation. Although the team has encouraged implementing partners to maximize the impact of the assets being rehabilitated, the limited resources hindered the creation of a significant impact.

Short Employment Support: As the short employment support program has been concluded, it has been learned that sustainability and effectiveness can be improved by upscaling resources for community asset support. Therefore, it is recommended to reconsider the approach and explore options for enhancing the sustainability and effectiveness of community asset support initiatives within the current Cash for Work modality.

Developmental and sustainable interventions: The implementation of more developmental and sustainable interventions is essential for achieving long-term impact and addressing the root causes of development challenges. By prioritizing developmental and sustainable interventions, we can move beyond short-term solutions and focus on creating lasting positive change. These interventions can address the root causes of social, economic, and environmental issues, promoting inclusive and equitable development.

Longer Contracting period of IPs: Extending the contracting and implementation period for IPs as recommended by donors, which can offer numerous advantages, including improved planning, flexibility, collaboration, capacity building, and ultimately, better outcomes in the delivery of development interventions.

Longer inception phase for proper need identification, planning, and IPs contracting: Extending the inception phase period enables a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges and priorities of the target communities. It also provides sufficient time for engaging and contracting suitable partners as well as for extracting the required implementation clearances.

Market Assets for Rehabilitation: While markets are important for economic enhancement and income generation projects, it was discovered that not all rural areas have existing markets to support. Additionally, establishing new markets requires substantial resources. Therefore, it is important to broaden the scope of asset rehabilitation beyond markets and explore alternative approaches that align with local needs and available resources.

Provision of start-up seed money and livelihood grants: Though ILO's apprenticeship has showed the potential to improve the employability of youth, it is critical to recognize the significant barriers and constraints on wage employment. The conflict, the economic collapse, and the structural challenges of the labour market have seriously undermined both the public and private sectors' ability to generate wage employment. Hence, future programs, including the second-round implementation, should prioritize support for graduates in pursuing self-employment paths launching their own businesses to ensure a smooth transition from learning to earning by providing start-up seed money and livelihood grants, as well as facilitating access to finance.

6. Cross Cutting Issues

6.1 Women Empowerment

ERRY III focuses on supporting resilience in livelihoods, food security, and climate change adaptation. These focus areas aim to provide the necessary support to vulnerable communities affected by various challenges. The program recognizes 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 JP 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 Initiatives and Social Cohesion

The ERRY III programme prioritized gender equality by ensuring that women were actively involved in community resilience planning and implementation. Key achievements include:

Gender-Responsive Community Projects: 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:

Clean Energy Access: 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 women 20, 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 trained **425 participants** are currently engaged in the Food Assistance for Training activity (FFT) activities that includes **200 household assets (home gardens)** which have been supported.

Skills Development and Apprenticeships: The programme trained 739 youths, 39.11% 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 223 craftspersons and TVET supervisors (40% 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, 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.

6.2 Climate Adaptation and Environmental Protection

The planned programme activities prioritize 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 contribute 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 promotes the use of these seeds, which contributes to environmental compatibility and resilience.
- **Water User Associations and Sustainable Water Management:** To improve water use behaviors, the programme is supporting the water user associations. Through these associations, farmers are empowered to adopt locally driven sustainable solutions for water management. This effort enhances the sustainable use of natural resources and contributes to environmental protection.
- **Farmer Field Schools:** The programme establishes farmer field schools, providing a platform for farmers to enhance their production techniques while concurrently safeguarding the environment. Through training and capacity-building, farmers learn sustainable agricultural practices that promote environmental sustainability.
- **Improving Animal Feeding and Production Practices:** The programme focuses on improving animal feeding and production practices. The programme is promoting efficient feed utilization, waste management, and sustainable animal husbandry techniques, which helps reduce the environmental impacts associated with livestock farming.
- **Improving Irrigation and Crop Farming Practices:** The programme is implementing sustainable irrigation methods and promoting climate-smart agricultural practices.
- **Use of Sustainable Energy Sources:** The programme also ensures that renewable energy sources are used within the supported value chains.
- Furthermore, the programme focuses on strengthening partners' capacities in managing social and environmental risks, ensuring that social and environmental safeguards are effectively integrated throughout the implementation of the programme activities.
- The International Labour Organization (ILO) considers Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) training as an essential component of its implementation approach. The training provided to business owners, craftspersons, and apprentices equips them with a good understanding of the key OHS aspects. This knowledge helps improve working environments, supports business productivity, and ensures a safe working environment

for apprentices. Additionally, the training assists craftspersons in reviewing and enhancing OHS aspects in their workplaces, thereby improving the productivity and well-being of business owners and master craftspeople based on the WISE+ approach.

6.3 Sustainability

The programme implemented activities aim to achieve long-term sustainability and positive impact on the targeted beneficiaries and their communities, which is evident in several aspects.

- Targeting Actual Need: The programme specifically targets farmers living in remote areas who are in actual need of assistance. By focusing on those who rely on livestock farming for income, particularly women, the programme addresses the specific needs of the most vulnerable and provides targeted support.
- Training and Capacity Building: Beneficiaries receive training in dairy product manufacturing and animal feeding good practices. This equips them with the knowledge and skills to effectively manage their local resources and utilize them efficiently. By empowering farmers with these practices, the project enhances their ability to sustainably utilize resources and improve their livelihoods.
- Increased Resilience and Income: Through the provision of necessary training and inputs, the project significantly increases the resilience of beneficiaries. This is achieved by enabling them to sell more products and increase animal production, such as meat and milk. As a result, their income levels rise, making them more economically resilient and less vulnerable to external shocks.
- Learning New Sustainable Practices: The programme supports farmers to new practices that optimize the use of local resources. Farmers learn to leverage their resources effectively, minimizing waste and maximizing productivity, which contributes to the sustainability of the project.
- Capacity Building of Local Government Staff: The programme is building the capacities of local government staff to ensure that the positive influence on targeted beneficiaries is sustained in the long run.
- Engaging Community Members and Institutions: The programme has actively involved community members and institutions in the preparation and implementation of Community Resilience Plans (CRPs). Through this process, the programme supports and enhances the capacity of the community to identify their needs, prioritize them, and plan and implement resilience plans and projects. This engagement fosters a sense of ownership among community members, promoting the sustainability of the initiatives.
- Community Contribution and Management: Community members actively contribute their local resources and labor to implement all community projects. The management and maintenance of these projects are handled by community committees. This participatory approach strengthens community ownership, leading to enhanced sustainability of the supported initiatives.

7. Key Challenges

Being implemented in a challenging operating environment, the programme has faced various challenges as highlighted below:

Mobility Restrictions:

- The process of obtaining travel clearances is lengthy and requires numerous applications, significantly limiting the team's ability to visit implementation sites frequently and evaluate the quality of services delivered to targeted communities. Female staff from the north face additional mobility restrictions, as they must have a male family member accompany them for field travel. This often requires using their own vehicles, incurring extra costs for family members who join them, while also disrupting their relatives' other commitments. These challenges adversely impact the quality of program implementation and timely delivery. Furthermore, female staff are unable to utilize UNHAS services, as their family members are not UN personnel and thus are ineligible for these flights. Collectively, these movement restrictions hinder effective monitoring and support, compromising both the quality and timeliness of program outcomes.

Security Concern:

- The persistent security challenges in Yemen pose significant risks to program activities and implementation. Safety concerns can lead to reduced funding, which ultimately constrains the scale and scope of the programme. This challenging environment requires careful navigation to ensure the safety of personnel while maintaining operational effectiveness.
- Staff of some of the implementing partners encountered threats and attacks in some districts in the south due to some disputes between local communities. These security incidents posed a risk and delay to the implementation of the programme activities and required some time address and solve the issue.

In all, the combination of movement restrictions, security concerns, and administrative changes creates a complex operational environment that challenges the effective delivery of interventions. Addressing these issues is vital for ensuring that assistance reaches those in need in a timely and effective manner.

8. Coordination, M&E, and Communications

9.1 Coordination:

➤ **Steering Committee Meeting:**

The 11th annual Steering Committee Meeting of the UN joint programme "Supporting Resilient Livelihood, Food Security, Climate Adaptation in Yemen" (ERRY III JP) was conducted on February 28, 2024. The EU delegation, the Swedish representative,

government counterpart representatives, and senior management from participating UN agencies and other steering committee members participated in the meeting. The meeting focused on reviewing the progress of ERRY III, addressing challenges, financial delivery, and the annual work plan of 2024. Participants also reflected on lessons from past ERRY programmes to strengthen community resilience in Yemen amid conflict, poverty, and environmental shocks.

➤ **Coordination meeting with authorities at the central level:**

As part of the programme's efforts to facilitate effective implementation and ensure collaboration with authorities, and representatives from relevant ministries in both the southern and northern regions of Yemen, four coordination meetings and Annual Review Workshops were organized with authorities.

During these meetings, the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) and their implementing partners (IPs) presented the progress of activities in the targeted governorates, highlighting achievements, upcoming plans, and challenges encountered. The discussions were constructive, leading to a series of recommendations aimed at enhancing the programme's effectiveness. Key suggestions included accelerating the implementation process and intensifying activities to maximize the programme's impact on the ground.

The participants engaged in a constructive dialogue during the coordination meetings and came up with a number of recommendations to enhance the programme's effectiveness and ensure the successful execution of the activities on the ground. Some of the key recommendations included expediting the implementation process on the ground as well as intensifying the activities to maximize the programme's impact.

In addition, ad hoc and follow-up meetings were held as needed to address various coordination issues, including reviewing observations and recommendations from field monitoring visits, as well as ensuring the effective implementation of the outcomes from the coordination meetings.

- **Technical Coordination meetings among PUNOs:** The programme team conducted twelve internal meetings with representatives from the four agencies involved in the programme. These meetings were designed to foster joint planning, improve communication, and facilitate the exchange of ideas, expertise, and lessons learned. They also provided an opportunity to align efforts, identify synergies, and address any challenges or bottlenecks encountered during the implementation phase.

➤ **Field-Level Coordination:**

In terms of coordination with local authorities in the Hudaida and Aden hubs, a number of activities were undertaken that positively improved the programme's implementation:

- **Bi-annual Coordination Meetings:**

Six bi-annual sub-national coordination meetings were held separately in the targeted governorates of Hudaydah, Hajjah, and Mahweet, with active participation from SCMCHA, local authorities, relevant ministry representatives, field focal points from PUNOs, and implementing partners. These meetings featured in-depth presentations on activity progress, lessons learned, and challenges faced,



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

leading to constructive discussions and actionable recommendations. In the southern region, five coordination meetings were organized at the governorate level (Lahj, Abyan, and Taiz), where local authorities, PUNOs, and IPs participated. These meetings resulted in valuable recommendations aimed at improving the implementation of the joint programme.

- **Monthly internal coordination meetings** with IPs and PUNOs field focal points were organized to discuss the status and progress of implementation, challenges faced, and opportunities for experience and data sharing. These meetings established a coordinated work pathway for field-level activities.
- **Ongoing daily follow-up** ensured smooth operations by monitoring IPs' implementation efforts, supporting in obtaining necessary permissions, and addressing any urgent issues that arose in the field.

The programme team worked to enhance synergies among various partners and interventions through several activities, including:

- Creating a platform for IPs and PUNOs to share achievements, progress, and new ideas for synergy and cooperation.
- Identifying potential areas for collaboration.
- Targeting the same sub-districts and communities where possible.
- Tracking synergy between IPs and PUNOs to improve implementation.
- Collaborating on areas of synergy with other projects, such as the SIERY project.

➤ **Technical meetings with donors:**

Quarterly technical meetings were held with the programme's donors during the reporting period. These meetings aimed to review the programme's progress and discuss challenges. The programme team, along with the participating UN agencies, provided detailed updates on the status of their respective components, highlighting challenges encountered and corrective measures undertaken. Donors expressed satisfaction with the smooth progress of the programme despite the complexities and challenges, particularly in the northern regions.

They also offered valuable recommendations, guidance, and high-level support as needed to address challenges and ensure successful implementation.

9.2 Monitoring and Evaluation:

During the reporting period, the following monitoring and evaluation activities were undertaken:

- **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.

- **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.

9.3 Visibility and Communications:

In 2024, the ERRY III Joint Programme (ERRYJP3) 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.

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
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

Title	Description	Type	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
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 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

Title	Description	Type	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 JP III 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 JP III programme, co-funded by the EU and Sweden, supports beekeepers in preserving this heritage and meeting international demand.	Video (cleared & to be published)	Link

The row materials collected from the field can be referred to in annex 3.

ERRY III Joint Programme (ERRYJP3) Social Media Contribution:

The ERRY III Joint Programme (ERRYJP3) actively contributes to UNDP Yemen's official social media platforms, providing monthly content across Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), Instagram, and LinkedIn. This report presents an estimated analysis of ERRYJP3's contribution in terms of audience reach, engagement, and content performance for 2024.

Key Performance Metrics (Estimated Annual Data)

Metric	Monthly (Avg.)	Estimated Annual Total (12 months)
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**
 - ERRYJP3 contributes 20 posts per month to UNDP Yemen's official social media platforms.
 - This results 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 tend 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 program insights drive engagement.
 - Facebook and Instagram: Shorter, visually appealing content (e.g., photos, infographics, short videos) generate more interactions.

Platform-Specific Insights

Platform	Performance & Insights
Facebook	Provides broad visibility, but engagement rates remain moderate. Infographics and success stories perform well.
Instagram	Focus on storytelling through visuals; engagement is moderate.
Twitter (X)	High engagement for development-focused content; retweets and shares boost reach.
LinkedIn	Best-performing platform for ERRYJP3. Professional audiences engage with success stories and economic empowerment content.

While 2024 marked significant achievements in ERRYJP3's 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 in 2024 successfully amplified the programme's impact and strengthened engagement with stakeholders, donors, and beneficiaries. By leveraging diverse media formats and digital platforms, the programme continues to ensure that the stories of resilience and transformation in Yemen are heard globally.

9. Annexes

Annex 1: ERRY III Implementing Partners

Agency	Implementing Partner	Gov.	Component / key Intervention
WFP	Relief International (RI)	Hajjah	Food assistance For Assets, Training (FFA) / (FFT)
	Building Foundation for Development (BFD)	Hudaydah Al-Mahweet Sa'ada	
	Care International	Lahj Abyan	
	Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Service (SMEPS)	Ta'iz	
UNDP	Social Fund for Development (SFD)	All Gov.	Local Governance / Social Cohesion
	Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF)	Hajjah	Livelihood
	Life Maker Meeting Place Organization (LMMPO)	Hudaydah, Al-Mahweet	
	Tamdeen Youth Foundation (TYF)	Abyan Ta'iz	
	For All Foundation	Lahj	
	Youth Leadership Development Foundation (YLDF)	Hajjah, Sa'ada Al-Mahweet Lahj, Ta'iz Abyan	Renewable Energy Microbusinesses
FAO	Sada Foundation for Building & Development	Hajjah Sa'ada	Agriculture Value Chain
	STEPS Foundation for Development	Abyan	
	Assistance for Response and Development (ARD)	Lahj Ta'iz	
	Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF)	Hudaydah, Al-Mahweet	
ILO	Social Fund for Development (SFD)	Abyan Lahj Ta'iz	Skills & Entrepreneurship Development
	Ghadaq for Development	Hajjah, Hudaydah Al-Mahweet	
	Federation of Yemen Chambers of Commerce and Industry FYCCI	Sana' Taiz, Hudaydah , Aden , Lahj , Abyan	

Annex 2: Activities Details:

Table 1: Progress of activities implementation

Activities' Indicators	Hudaydah		Hajjah		Taiz		Lahj		Abyan		Mahweet		Total
	Bajil	Bani Al Awam	Najrah	Ash Shaghadirah	Al Ma'afer	Al Maqatirah	Tuban	Al-Madaribah	Lawdar	Ahwar	Tawilah		
Formation and activation of VCCs	15	20	30	25	49	70	24	21	27	20	25	326	
Development of CRPs	15	20	30	25	49	70	24	21	27	20	25	326	
No. of VCCs members elected and trained	250	163	314	364	336	586	218	226	245	175	253	3,130	
Formation of SDCs	5	4	3	6	5	6	3	4	5	4	5	50	
Community Resilience plans developed	5	4	3	6	5	6	3	4	5	4	5	50	
Self-help initiatives by VCCs	15	24	81	42	85	70	24	20	26	20	25	432	

Table 2: Compact and Self-help Initiatives at village level and Projects at SDC levels

Activities' Indicators	Hudaydah	Hajjah			Taiz		Lahj		Abyan		Mahwee	Total
	Bajil	Bani Al Awam	Najrah	Ash Shagha dirah	Al Ma'afer	Al Maqatir ah	Tuban	Al-Madaribah	Lawdar	Ahwar	Tawilah	
Supported village level initiatives under implementation	0	2	4	2	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	14
Supported SD level initiatives /projects under implementation	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	5	2	0	13
Supported conflict resolution interventions under implementation	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	10
Total 1 (Under implementation)	0	5	5	4	0	5	3	6	7	3	0	37
Supported village level initiatives completed	8	11	18	13	14	15	3	3	5	4	9	103
Supported SD level projects completed	5	4	3	6	5	6	3	1		2	5	40
Supported conflict resolution interventions completed	0	4	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	2	18
Total 2 (completed)	13	19	23	21	22	23	8	4	5	8	16	161

Table 3: Accumulative Sectoral Breakdown of Supported Projects (completed and under implementation)

Districts/ Sectors	Hudaydah	Hajjah			Taiz	Lahj			Abyan		Mahweet	Total
	Bajil	Bani Al Awam	Najrah	Ash Shaghadirah	Al Ma'afer	Al Maqatirah	Tuban	Al-Madaribah	Lawdar	Ahwar	At Tawilah	
Water and sanitation	3	1	1	4	5	5	6	2	4	5	5	41
Health	3	5	7	4	3	5	1	0	1	2	0	31
Education	7	0	3	5	9	4	1	2	6	2	1	40
Road	0	17	17	12	4	10	0	1	0		10	71
Agriculture / Community infrastructures		1			1		1		1	1		5
Total	13	24	28	25	22	24	9	51	12	10	16	198⁶

Table 4: Conflict Resolutions Prioritized Projects implemented and under implementation by Sectors and Districts up to the end of 2024

District	Education	Health	Road	Water and sanitation	Agriculture	Total
Bani Al Awam		2	4			6
Najrah			2			2
Ash Shaghadirah	1		2	1		4
Al Ma'afer		1	1	1		3
Al Maqatirah	1		1	1		3
Tuban		1		1	1	3
Al-Madaribah	1			1		2
Lawdar	1				1	2
Ahwar				2		2
At Tawilah				2		2
Total	4	4	10	9	2	28

Table 5: Solar Systems Provision to Public Service Facilities Per Gov. & District.

Governorate	Number of solarized facilities per governorate	District	Number of solarized facilities in the district
Hajjah	41	Ash Shaghadirah	14
		Najrah	12
		Bani Al Awam	15
Al-Mahweet	30	Al-Tawilah	13
		Milan	17
Sa'ada	18	Haydan	18
Lahj	40	Al-Maqatirah	18

⁶ This total includes the conflict resolution priorities interventions in social cohesion.

		Al-Madaribah	12
		Tuban	6
		Tur Al-Baha	3
		Radfan	1
Taiz	12	Al-Ma'afer	12
Abyan	19	Ahwar	14
		Lawdar	2
		Khanfir	2
		Zingibar	1
Total			160

Table 6: Established Microbusinesses Disaggregated by gender and district.

District	Women Microbusinesses	Men Microbusinesses	Women participation	Total
Tuban	142	108	57%	250
Al-Maqatirah	113	137	45%	250
Al-Madaribah	113	137	45%	250
Ahwar	96	154	38%	250
Lawdar	57	193	23%	250
Al- Ma'afer	108	142	43%	250
Ash Shaghadirah	100	150	40%	250
Najrah	100	150	40%	250
Bani Al-Awam	100	150	40%	250
Bajil	121	254	32%	375
Tawilah	101	274	27%	375
Total	1,151	1,849	38%	3,000

Table 7: Major women businesses by district & sector

Values	Tuban	Ahwar	Bajil	Ma' afer	Maqatirah	Shaghadirah	Tawilah	Madaribah	Bani Awam	Lawdar	Najrah	Total
Clothes Production	41	37	18	28	41	10	21	22	26	32	17	276
Livestock	2	20	12	21	13	44	32	0	16	5	0	165
Production - Food	40	4	16	20	7			11		1	3	99
Retail - Clothes	7	7	15	3	6	15	7	21	7	3	11	91
Retail Food Materials	6	9	12	11	8	7	11	10	6	8	7	88
Stationery & Photography	4		11	1	2	1		1	1	1	2	22
Maintenance	1	10	3	1	1			1	1	1	2	19
Food production	6	1	1		4			1		2	4	15

Construction		4		5	5					2		16
Retail - Home Items	2		3			1	1	2	1	1	4	11
Entertainment & Parks	2							3		1		6
Total	111	92	91	90	87	78	72	72	58	57	808	111

Table 8: Number of Craftspersons Per Occupation in Southern Governorates

Governorate	Lahj		Abyan		Taiz		Total Males	Total Females	Total
Occupation /Gender	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Air condition maintenance	9						9	0	9
Solar panels installation, repair, & maintenance	16		16		5		37	0	37
Cloth design and dressmaking		17		5		9	0	31	31
Food processing		10					0	10	10
Mobile maintenance	5		5		4		14	0	14
Beauty therapy		5		7		6	0	18	18
Pastries and sweets making						6	0	6	6
Motorcycle maintenance			4		6		10	0	10
Bee keeping & honey producing			8				8	0	8
Total	30	32	33	12	15	21	78	65	143

Table 9: Number of Apprentices Per Occupation in Southern Governorates

Governorate	Lahj		Abyan		Taiz		Total Males	Total Females	Total
Occupation /Gender	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Air condition maintenance	20						20	0	20
Solar panels installation, repair, & maintenance	40		42		15		97	0	97
Cloth design and dressmaking		38		15		20	0	73	73
Food processing		20					0	20	20
Mobile maintenance	20		20		14	5	54	5	59
Beauty therapy		15		37		15	0	67	67
Pastries and sweets making						16	0	16	16
Motorcycle maintenance			15		15		30	0	30
Bee keeping & honey producing			19				19	0	19
Total	80	73	97	52	44	56	221	181	402

Table 10: Number of Craftspersons Per Occupation in Northern Governorates

Governorate	Al-Mahweet		Hajjah		Total Males	Total Females	Total
Occupation / Gender	M	F	M	F			
Beekeeping and honey production	0	0	0	11	0	11	11
Home appliances maintenance	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Embroidery, cloth design and dress making	0	9	8	0	8	9	17
Solar panels installation, repair, and maintenance	6	0	0	1	6	1	7
Mobil maintenance	4	0	0	4	4	4	8
Incense and perfume production	0	4	8	0	8	4	12
Veterinary and livestock care	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Motorcycle maintenance	4	0	0	10	4	10	14
Confectioneries, cakes and bread making	0	5	5	0	5	5	10
Handcrafts for crochet products	0	4	0	0	0	4	4
Total	16	22	21	28	37	50	87

Table 11: Number of Apprentices Per Occupation in Northern Governorates

Governorate	Al-Mahweet		Hajjah		Total Males	Total Females	Total
Occupation / Gender	M	F	M	F			
Beekeeping and honey production	0	0	20	0	20	0	20
Home appliances maintenance	22	0	0	0	22	0	22
Embroidery, cloth design and dress making	0	25	0	40	0	65	65
Solar panels installation, repair, and maintenance	25	0	18	0	43	0	43
Mobil maintenance	25	0	20	0	45	0	45
Incense and perfume production	0	25	0	40	0	65	65
Veterinary and livestock care	0	0	19	0	19	0	19
Motorcycle maintenance	25	0	20	0	45	0	45
Confectioneries, cakes and bread making	0	25		20	0	45	45
Handcrafts for crochet products	0	24	0	0	0	24	24
Total	97	99	97	100	194	199	393

Table 12 Apprenticeship Program Details (second round)
Number of Apprentices, MCs, and Mentors by Gender, District, and Occupation:

Number of apprentices, MCs and supervisors in priority professions for the labour market in the governorates of Lahj, Abyan, Taiz, Hudaydah and Saada				Actual number of Apprentices			Actual number of MCS			Actual number of TVET Mentors		
#	Gov	District	Occupation	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Lahj	Tuban	Solar panels installation, repair and maintenance	18		18	6		6	1		1
2			Cloth design and dressmaking		22	22		7	7		1	1
3			Incense and perfume production		20	20		7	7		1	1
4			Mobile maintenance	15		15	5		5	1		1
5		Radfan	Solar panels installation, repair and maintenance	27		27	9		9	1		1
6			Cloth design and dressmaking		29	29		10	10		1	1
7			Modern car electricity.	17		17	6		6	1		1
Total of Lahj gov				77	71	148	26	24	50	4	3	7
1	Abyan	Lawder	Solar panels installation, repair and maintenance	20		20	7		7	1		1
2			Mobile maintenance	14	6	20	6		6	1		1
3			Cloth design and dressmaking		20	20		7	7		1	1
4			Incense and perfume production		15	15		5	5		1	1
1	Abyan	Ahwar	Solar panels installation, repair and maintenance	25		25	8		8	1		1
2			Bee Keeping & honey producing.	20		20	6		6	1		1
3			Cloth design and dressmaking		30	30		9	9		1	1
Total of Abyan gov				79	71	150	27	21	48	4	3	7
1	Taiz	Al-Ma'afer	Modern car electricity.	19		19	4		4	1		1
2			Home appliances maintenance	10	10	20	4		4	1		1
3			Professional Photography	3	7	10		3	3	1		1
Total of Taiz gov				32	17	49	8	3	11	3	0	3
1	Hudaydah	AlHaly	Solar panels installation, repair and maintenance	20		20	5		5	1		1
2			Cloth design and dressmaking		19	19		5	5		1	1

Number of apprentices, MCs and supervisors in priority professions for the labour market in the governorates of Lahj, Abyan, Taiz, Hudaydah and Saada				Actual number of Apprentices			Actual number of MCS			Actual number of TVET Mentors		
3			Pastries and sweets making		28	28		8	8		1	1
4			Modern car electricity and Mechanic	15		15	6		6	1		1
5			Surveillance cameras	17		17	1		1	1		1
1	Hudaydah	Bajil	Solar panels installation, repair and maintenance	19		19	6		6	1		1
2			Pastries and sweets making		22	22		6	6	0	1	1
3			Air condition maintenance	20		20	7		7	1		1
4			Modern car electricity.	20		20	4		4	1		1
5			Irrigation-pumps maintenance	19		19	4		4	1	0	1
Total of Hudaydah gov				130	69	199	33	19	52	7	3	10
1	Sa'ada	Sa'ada city	Solar panels installation, repair and maintenance	20		20	5		5	1		1
2			Mobile maintenance	19		19	2		2	1		1
3			Cloth design and dressmaking		20	20		5	5		1	1
4			Sanitary extensions (Plumbing)	21		21	4		4	1		1
5			Pastries and sweets making		20	20		3	3		1	1
1	Sa'ada	Haydan	Solar panels installation, repair and maintenance	19		19			0	1		1
2			Bee Keeping & honey producing.	15		15			0	1		1
3			Veterinary & livestock care	16		16	2		2	1		1
4			Cloth design and dressmaking		21	21		3	3		1	1
5			Pastries and sweets making	22		22			0	2		2
Total of Saada gov				132	61	193	13	11	24	8	3	11
Total of all 5 governorates				450	289	739	107	78	185	26	12	38

Annex 3: Communications Row Materials Collected from the field

Governorate	Title/Description	Content	Type of Materials	Link
Lahj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ERRY Distribution of grants and business establishment - ERRY FAO Dairy Marketing Center and Equipment Distribution - ERRY ILO Apprentices In-job Training - ERRY WFP Road Rehabilitation/Construction (Al Maqatirah & Radfan) - ERRY WFP School Rehabilitation/Construction 	B-roll, photos sound bites	Video/Photo	Link
Abyan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health Facility Rehabilitation - Obstetric Emergency Room & Health Unit Rehabilitation - Water Tank Rehabilitation (Ahwar) 	B-roll, photos sound bites	Video/Photo	Link
Taizz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LG Community Initiative: Building Four Classes - Road Paving - Renewable Energy Solar System Installation (Sports Club & Commercial Institute) - Livelihood & Apprenticeship Training for Women - ILO SFD Apprentices Success Stories - Renewable Energy Hybrid Mini-Grid Project (Ash Shamayatayn) 	B-roll, photos sound bites	Video/Photo	Link
Hudaydah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building Obstetric Emergency Room (She'e Al-Mezria) - Building & Equipping 3 Classes (Dier Al-Mahgob) - Irrigation Canal Restoration (Al-Ghamedi) - Market Construction (Al-Gharbi, Al-Saleef) - Road Rehabilitation (Al Dhamer, Bajel) - School Construction (Al-Khalfia, Bajel) - Water Network Project (Al-Keresheh Village) 	Photos, video	Photo/Video	Link
Hajjah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ERRY JP 3 Beekeepers Trained in Business Management and Filming Female Beekeeper 	B-roll, photo, sound bites	Video/Photo	Link