



**United Nations
Development Assistance Framework
Republic of Yemen**

2012-2015

Sana'a, January 2011

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B. ACRONYMS

BSS	Basic Social Services
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CFSS	Comprehensive Food Security Survey
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSO	Central Statistical Organisation
DPPR	Development Plan for Poverty Reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FHS	Family Health Survey
FPS	Family Planning Services
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HACT	Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approaches
IDP(s)	Internally Displaced Person(s)
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MICS	Multi Indicator Cluster Survey
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOHR	Ministry of Human Rights
MOI	Ministry of Information
MOIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MOLA	Ministry of Local Administration
MOPHP	Ministry of Public Health and Population
MOSAL	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour
MOWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO(s)	Non-Governmental Organisation(s)
NWC	National Women's Council
PLWHA	People Living with HIV and AIDS
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SPR	Strategic Planning Retreat
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNESCO	United Nations Education and Scientific Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VTC	Voluntary Testing Centers
WNC	Women's National Council
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

C. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UNDAF was developed through a consultative process involving the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), Government of Yemen (GOY), Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The following four priority areas were identified at the Strategic Prioritisation Retreat held in October 2010; (1) Inclusive and diversified economic growth with a social dividend; (2) Sustainable and equitable access to quality basic social services to accelerate progress towards MDGs; (3) Women and youth empowerment; and (4) Good governance and social cohesion.

Yemen has a high population growth rate estimated at 3 percent, with almost half the population below the age of 15 years. Unemployment is estimated at more than 52 percent, and over 34.8 percent in 2005)¹ of the population lives below the National Poverty Line. The economy is dominated by the oil sector, which accounts for 27 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, the oil reserves have largely been depleted and are expected to be completely exhausted by 2017. Water resources are also running out, and the simultaneous occurrence of these two factors together may heighten tensions and further fuel tensions in a country already facing multiple development and humanitarian challenges. These different types of social tensions will be taken into account in designing and implementing the UN Agencies interventions.

Yemen is unlikely to achieve most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. Over the last few years, Yemen has faced a reversal in development, largely due to the impacts of the food, fuel and financial crises. These trends, further compounded by natural disasters and an influx of refugees have resulted in a complex emergency situation. The UNDAF was therefore developed with an overarching theme of building resilience, and economic, social and environmental risk reduction, and cognizance of the interface between humanitarian and development assistance.

Overall, the UN plans to provide support amounting to US\$ 402,331,000 for the UNDAF period 2012 – 2015. Of this US\$ 125,343,000 constitute core resources. US\$ 276,988,000, which will be non-core resources will be mobilized from various donors to ensure the successful implementation of the UNDAF. Furthermore, the Government of Yemen will contribute towards the UNDAF. Of the above amount, \$ 402,331,000 (95.75 percent) will be contributed by resident agencies and \$ 17,100,000 (4.25 percent) will be contributed by non-resident agencies. Resource allocation across the UNDAF priority areas stands as follows: Priority Area 1: Inclusive and diversified economic growth (37.69%); Priority Area 2: Sustainable and equitable access to quality basic social services to accelerate progress on MDGs (35.92%); Priority Area 3: Women and youth empowerment (9.92%) and Priority area 4: Good governance and social cohesion (16.47%).

Implementation of the UNDAF will be underpinned by the need to harmonise with the national development planning and management systems. The UNDAF was therefore reduced to four years, so that the next cycle can start concurrently with the national process. UN agencies will undertake area-based joint programming in selected districts to reach out to remote marginalized as well as chronically poor communities and concentrate efforts in order to increase the impact of interventions.

¹ 2010 Yemen MDGR

The UN will promote the concept of ‘evidence-based²’ programming by developing national capacities for data collection, analysis and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), as well as harmonizing its own M&E processes with national systems.

D. JOINT DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT

The Government of the Republic of Yemen recognises the long-standing cooperation between the UN and the people of Yemen, which is based on mutual trust; and values continued collaboration based on the Principles of the Paris Declaration and Aid Effectiveness; while also appreciating continued UN assistance in developing the Government’s absorptive capacity to accelerate achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The Government of Yemen and the UN recognise that the country faces considerable challenges caused by variety of factors, including the internal conflicts, unfavorable global economic and financial environment, as well as the negative effects of climate change and natural disasters; whose combined effects have continuously depleted the coping strategies of the people, especially the vulnerable population, and have also tested the capacity of the government.

This document, United Nations Development Assistance Framework, (UNDAF) 2012-2015 outlines the strategic programme framework and describes the collective response of the UN system to national development priorities. This UNDAF, together with the accompanying results matrix constitutes the collective, coherent and integrated programming and monitoring framework of the United Nation’s country level effort in Yemen.

Guided by the national development priorities, the Millennium Declaration, the UN Charter and international declarations, summits and conventions, and human rights instruments of the UN system; by appending our signatures, the Government of the Republic of Yemen and the United Nations Country Team, commit to effectively implement the UNDAF 2012-2015.

² The UN will rely on data from national systems if available, or data from development partners including data generated through UN system surveys and project reports.

Signature Page



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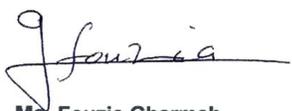
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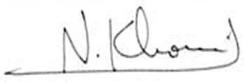
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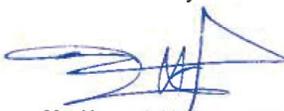
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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. UNDAF Process in Yemen

The overall development goal for the Government of Yemen is “realizing a high and sustainable economic growth to reduce poverty and unemployment”. The government strategy for realizing this goal is based on three central objectives: (1) stimulate economic growth through development of non-oil sectors and reduce dependency on oil and gas; (2) expand social protection; and (3) achieving significant progress in attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). With a view to effectively support the government to realize its development goals, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Yemen is developing this United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to streamline and coordinate the programmes of support by all resident and non-resident UN agencies.

The UNDAF has been developed through a consultative process involving the UNCT, the Government of Yemen, Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The basis for UN selection of UNDAF priority areas is the collective diagnosis undertaken in the Yemen Common Country Assessment (CCA) 2010, which identified the key challenges and barriers to progress and proposed the broad areas of cooperation to guide collaboration with Government and other development partners.

After the completion of the CCA, the UNCT convened a Strategic Prioritisation Retreat (SPR) in early October 2010, which was attended by representatives of the Government, Civil Society and NGOs. The government presented its National Development Priorities, and guided by these priorities, and a review of lessons learnt from the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the current UNDAF 2007 – 2011, as well as analysis of the UN’s comparative advantage, the SPR selected four priority areas:

- 1) Inclusive and diversified economic growth;
- 2) Sustainable and equitable access to quality basic social services to accelerate progress towards MDGs;
- 3) Women and youth empowerment; and
- 4) Good governance and social cohesion.

Based on the priority areas and the UNCT decision for the UNDAF to remain at outcome level, four UNDAF Working Groups were established to formulate the UNDAF Outcomes. A planning workshop was held on 14 November for the UNDAF Working Groups, at which a brief introduction to Results Based Management (RBM) was presented. After the RBM training, Working Group members convened in their respective groups to review the UNDAF outcomes and develop the Results Matrix. The UNDAF results matrix that was formulated at this workshop was then presented for review and endorsement by the UNDAF Core Group at a meeting on 22 November. Following on this, the full draft version of the UNDAF 2012-2015 including the revised results matrix was presented to the UNCT for their review and approval.

1.2. Country Context

Yemen is one of the poorest countries in the Arab region. It faces daunting social, economic and security challenges simultaneously, and has limited natural resources, most notably scarcity of water and limited arable land which is only 2.91 percent of total land area. The population growth rate is one of the highest in the world, at 3 percent. In addition, the population is widely dispersed, with over 133,000 settlements, which

makes it hard to provide basic services, especially in rural areas. Nearly half the population is below 15 years of age, and population growth has outpaced economic growth, with unsustainable levels of unemployment, estimated at 52.9 percent among the 15-24 age group, and 44.4 percent among the 25-59 years group³. High population growth also poses challenges at household level due to high dependants' ratio, thus making it difficult for households to cope. Consequently, 34.8 percent (2005) of the population lives below the National Poverty Line, while 2009 estimates indicates that poverty has increased beyond the 1998 levels to 42.9 percent⁴. Yemen is a tribal society and 75% of the population is living in the rural areas.

Yemen is highly depended on declining oil resources for revenue. Petroleum accounts for roughly 25% of GDP and 70% of government revenue. The composition of GDP (2009) by sector is agriculture 8.8%; oil 25%; industry 10.3% and service 55.9%. The recent steep decline in oil revenues associated with the gradual depletion of oil reserves and the decline of oil prices is causing severe fiscal difficulties; with the budget deficit growing to about 10 percent of GDP in 2009 as estimated by the World Bank. Yemen also has the lowest Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the Arab region; with ODA per capita of \$12.7 or just 2.2 percent of GDP, compared to an average of \$33.4 per capita (18.7% of GDP) for least developed countries. Since the adoption of the Third Development Plan for Poverty Reduction (DPPR) 2006-2010, the government has scaled up its efforts to spur non-oil growth and create jobs in agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing and tourism.

According to the MDG Report 2010, Yemen is unlikely to achieve most of its Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Gross Enrolment Ratio in basic education remains low at 65 percent (with a gender gap in basic education of 31.78%)⁵. Half the population has limited access to basic health services and access to reproductive health and family planning services is low. Gender disparity remains a major challenge; with most of the MDG indicators associated with women unlikely to be achieved. Yemen was also severely affected by the food crisis and the increase of food prices had a direct impact on many households, especially the poor and vulnerable groups. According to 2010 WFP's Comprehensive Food Security Survey 32 percent of the population is food insecure and 13 percent of the children under 5 were wasted and 56 percent stunted (HBS 2005/06). This has been further compounded by the protracted conflicts in the north and south of the country, which has left more than 340,000 people displaced – of whom 70% are estimated to be women and children - and in need of humanitarian assistance, while also limiting access of government and development partners to those areas.

The context in Yemen has changed significantly over the last few years. The country has faced repeated conflict and crisis since 2004, which has generated a different set of needs and has tested the population's capacity to cope, especially among the most vulnerable. The root cause of conflict and disputes is the lack of development and lack of access to basic social services, which raises the issue of equity in the distribution of resources and underpins the need for a long term development vision to be in place. The high population growth requires additional 700,000 health and education services and 300,000 new jobs every year; furthermore the country suffers from depleting water resources, a stagnant rate of economic growth and jobless nature of the growth process and rising unemployment, particularly acute amongst youth and educated women.

³ MoPIC paper presented to the London's Friends of Yemen Meeting in January 2009

⁴ 2010 Yemeni MDGR page 8, based on the World Bank and IFPRI estimates

⁵ Yemen CEDAW Report 2007.

The country has also been exposed to a number of external shocks, including the global financial and food crisis. The impacts of the global financial crisis have been felt at different levels, such as the sharp decline in world oil prices, and given the importance of the oil sector to the national economy, this has caused economic imbalances in Yemen's State budget, balance of payments as has been reflected in the depreciation of the Rial and rise in inflation. On another level, flows of foreign direct investment (FDI) and remittances have also declined due to reasons linked to the global financial crisis, while unemployment particularly among youth is on the rise.⁶ Yemen is prone to natural hazards, the most important ones being earthquakes, flash floods, and land/rockslides. According to the World Disasters Report 2000, more than 50,000 people are annually affected by disasters triggered by natural hazards in Yemen.

In order to overcome fragility and to avert a full blown humanitarian situation, the UNCT identified the need to build resiliency within the government system, civil society and tribes and in that regard, adopted building resiliency to shocks and increased emphasis on crisis prevention and risk reduction as the overarching theme to prevent the country from sliding back on development gains to support the progress towards achieving the MDGs by 2015. Furthermore, humanitarian and development response will be linked wherever necessary in a mutually supportive and complementary manner so that development can help build capacity and reduce frequency and impact of shocks while humanitarian response reinforces development gains.

In developing the UNDAF, the UNCT also took into consideration the development challenges identified through the CCA process, as well as those identified by the government, such as: (a) high population growth and wide dispersion of the population; (b) weak human resource development; (c) aggravation of the crisis of water resources and environment; (d) inadequate infrastructure and lack of access to basic services; (e) weak institutional and administrative structures; (f) limited sources of funding to finance development; (g) economic diversification and employment generation. In addition, the government also highlighted the following as emerging development challenges – (a) Poor security and stability; (b) climate change; (c) economic and financial shocks; and (d) food insecurity.

In identifying the priority areas for the UNDAF, the UNCT balanced between the above two analyses in order to design a response strategy that effectively addresses the development gaps and challenges in Yemen and to expand opportunities of vulnerable groups, which are defined as groups deprived of Basic Social Services, social benefits, economic opportunities, social justice and human rights. The overall exclusion of these groups from society is reflected not only in their lower incomes but also in terms of lower educational attainment rates, food insecurity, poor health status and limited participation in public decision making.

The identified priority areas also reflect the UN's comparative advantages in Yemen to deliver quality programmes in specific substantive areas. They include the wide outreach the UN agencies have at all levels, individually and collectively as a System; the accumulated development experience working with national and international counterparts at upstream and downstream level and the critical mass on national staff, which grants it relatively more access than other international actors especially, in the rural areas and conflict sensitive areas. Furthermore the UN agencies enjoy significant credibility among its partners and beneficiaries as a result of its neutrality and impartiality and it is not subject to any limitations working with all the national

⁶ Yemen MDG Report 2010, p xii.

actors irrespective of political alliances. In addition, UN coordination and inter-agency mechanisms to support joint initiatives and joint programs are in place.

SECTION 2: UNDAF RESULTS

2.1. Introduction

The UNDAF results matrix (Annex 1) constitutes a hierarchy of the expected development results, including the national development priorities, the strategic priorities of the UN and the specific UNDAF outcomes that will guide UN programming in order to achieve significant behavioral and institutional change. The structure of the results matrix reflects the four strategic priority areas, each of which is situated within the framework of the national development priorities.

The results matrix therefore constitutes three levels of results. At the highest level are the national development priorities, which are articulated in the 4th Development Plan for Poverty Reduction (DPPR 2011-15). At the second level are the strategic priority areas for the UN. These are further elaborated to include the major objectives of the UN, some of which will be undertaken outside of the common results matrix through bilateral agreements signed between the government and individual UN agencies in accordance with their mandates. The third level of results are the UNDAF outcomes, which constitute the common results, and reflect the UN's value-addition to national development priorities, as well as defining the dimensions of intervention – policy level support, institutional capacity building, fulfillment of human rights, community development, and acceleration of the MDGs.

A fourth level of results – outputs and specific interventions – will be developed by individual UN agencies in respective Country Programme Documents (CPDs) and Annual Work Plans (AWPs), based on the UNDAF outcomes. The results matrix also includes specific outcome indicators and their attendant baselines and targets, as well as means of verification, which together constitute the M&E framework.

2.2. UNDAF Rationale, Principles and Other Basis

The rationale of the UNDAF is based on the UN working together and applying the principles of collective responsibility and accountability. This requires UN agencies to manage their programmes and interventions within a common framework, and that resource mobilisation and allocations be targeted towards achievement of common results. Programming, however, will embrace the full range of implementation modalities, and therefore does not automatically imply that all interventions must be undertaken as joint programmes. The overall responsibility for the achievement of results still rests with the collective that is the UNCT, rather than individual UN agencies.

The implementation of the Humanitarian Response Plan lays the foundation for development activities to improve human livelihoods and access to basic services. By recognizing this interface, the UN ensures that the need for humanitarian assistance diminishes as development interventions become more widespread.

This UNDAF also recognises the interface between humanitarian and development assistance, and that in the context of the situation in Yemen, neither can be fully realized without a cross reference to the other. The UNDAF outcomes are therefore sensitive to the development needs from the perspective of rights holders, but the key outcomes will only be reached by

addressing both humanitarian and development needs. Furthermore, the UNCT will be joining efforts to work in geographical areas where the populations requires immediate humanitarian as well as long term development assistance.

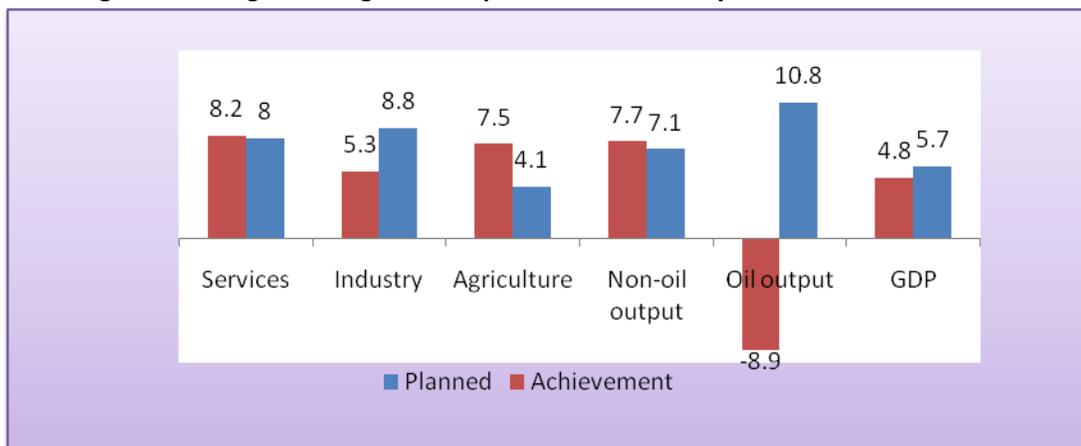
The UNDAF is also based on UN programming principles by (a) placing emphasis on development of national capacities of government as duty bearers, and civil society and communities as rights holders; (b) promoting the fulfillment of human rights, especially for vulnerable groups and deprived communities; (c) emphasizing evidence-based programming through engagement of civil participation; and (d) mainstreaming gender equality through sex disaggregated M&E and reporting.

UNDAF outcomes were also developed to address the development gaps and challenges identified through the analytical process; and apply the lessons emanating from the CCA, MDG Report 2010, and Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the UNDAF 2007 – 2011. Among the key recommendations from these reports are; accelerating progress towards the MDGs, conflict-sensitive programming, gender equality and empowerment of women, and sustainable environment and natural resource management. While some of these are included in the results matrix as specific outcomes, they will also be addressed as crosscutting issues in all outcomes.

U **NDAF PRIORITY AREA 1:** **Inclusive and Diversified Economic Growth.**

The overall goal of the Government of Yemen is “to realise sustainable economic growth to reduce poverty and unemployment”. This goal is directly aligned with, and contributes to MDG 1. In its analysis of performance for the period 2006 – 2010, the government noted that GDP average annual growth for the non-oil sector grew by about 7 percent, while output in the oil sector declined by about 9 percent over the same period (see Figure 1 below). This represents a positive indication of the potential of the non-oil sector as the future driver for economic growth in Yemen. Based on this analysis, the government decided its main strategy in the Development Plan for Poverty Reduction 2011 – 2015 “to stimulate economic growth through development of non-oil sectors and reduce dependency on oil and gas”.

Figure 1: Average annual growth for period 2006 – 2010 by sector



Based on the analysis contained in the CCA and review of the comparative advantages of the UN system, the UNCT decided to support the government to realize this goal. Among the major considerations from the CCA, the UN noted that between 2005 and 2008, oil production fell from 417,500 barrels (bbls) per day to 320,600 bbls; further declining to 274,900 bbls per day in the first quarter of 2010. This decline in output occurred against the backdrop of the global collapse in the price of oil due to decreasing demand, declining oil reserves and a slowdown in new exploration. Based on projected oil reserves, it is estimated that oil-related economic activities in Yemen will end by 2017. It is noteworthy that water supply is also predicted to run out at about the same time that oil reserves will. The combined effect of these two factors occurring simultaneously has potential to fuel and heighten instability, which is further compounded by the country's high population growth. This high population growth has resulted in the labour force growing at a pace faster than the economy's capacity to create jobs. According to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour estimates there have been 206,000 new entrants into the job market in 2009, while only 24,000 new employment opportunities were created in the same year.

The UN therefore decided that one of its priority areas for the UNDAF would be *"to support inclusive and diversified economic growth with a social dividend"*. The UN specifically includes the concept of social dividend to imply that the benefits of economic diversification and growth will be allocated and enjoyed by a wide cross section of society, including the poor and marginalized groups who may benefit from increased employment opportunities, improved access to social services and greater social protection. To guide its programming for contributing towards this priority area, the UN will contribute collectively towards the following two specific outcomes.

UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2015, coherent gender-sensitive policies and strategies to diversify economy, increase employment, Decent Work and productivity in rural areas, Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and non-oil sectors (fisheries, agriculture, industry and tourism) are developed and implemented. (UNDP, ILO, IFAD, FAO, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNEP and UN Women)

The outcome contributes to MDG 1 and the government priority of sustainable economic growth to reduce poverty and unemployment. The UN will provide support at the policy level to assist the government to develop gender-sensitive strategies for improving the investment climate, as well as assisting line ministries to develop relevant sector policies and strategies. Support will be provided to ensure that principles of employment creation and Decent Work⁷ are mainstreamed in national and local development programmes. The implementation of these principles will be based on a detailed analysis of social tensions to ensure that the programs contribute to social cohesion. As a consequence, the UN will give particular emphasis to development of the rural sector and creation of jobs in rural areas in order to ensure that opportunities trickle down to the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including a focus on the Green Economy, seeking to make this economic diversification environmentally sustainable.

The UN will also provide support to create sustainable and diversified employment opportunities through development of value-chains in agriculture and fisheries; venture capital investments and other financial services integrated with management advice, technical assistance and other market linkages for rural

⁷ ILO defines Decent Work as "productive work under conditions of equity, security and dignity, in which rights are protected and a adequate remuneration and social coverage are provided".

businesses with growth potential. Specific focus will be given to Decent Work compliance, particularly for young women and men entering into the rural labour market.

UNDAF Outcome 2: Local authorities and communities effectively engaged in sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, adaptation to climate change, and disaster risk reduction by 2015. (UNDP, FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNEP and UN Women)

According to the Human Development Report 2007/08, 54 percent of Yemen's labour force is employed in agriculture and therefore depend on the environment and natural resources for their livelihoods. However their livelihoods are at risk due to increasing desertification and rapid depletion of ground water, as well as their basic right to access drinking and domestic water and the impacts of climate change. This outcome directly contributes to MDG 1 and 7 and indirectly to MDG 2, 4 and 5. It is also aligned to the national development priority of diversified economic growth. sanitation and hygiene basic services

The UN will support the Yemeni Government and local authorities to develop and implement effective strategies for sustainable management of aquifers for ensuring survival, development and well-being of future generations. At the community level, the UN will support advocacy and community awareness programmes and promote active engagement of communities in sustainable environment management, including traditional natural resource management practices. These programs will be implemented in a conflict-sensitive manner to ensure that they contribute to UNDAF Priority 4, Good governance and social cohesion. The UN system will work with the government and other national and international organisations to develop appropriate strategies for climate change adaptation, including in the rural, agriculture and health sectors. In addition, support will be provided to government with regards to fulfilling and reporting on international conventions and treaties on climate change.

With regards to disaster risk reduction, the UN will promote and build resilience at community level and within local government structures by raising awareness and increasing the knowledge base on early warning systems, disaster preparedness and building capacity for emergency response.

U **UNDAF PRIORITY AREA 2:** **Sustainable and equitable access to quality basic social services to accelerate progress on MDGs.**

In the progress report for the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2002 -2005 released in May 2005, the government noted that the PRSP had not yielded the expected results. Following this report, the government approved the DPPR 2006 – 2010, prepared on the basis of an MDG country analysis that was carried out with participation of various national stakeholders and donors. The DPPR identified low human resource development among the major challenges facing Yemen.⁸ Consequently, the government set as one of its long term objectives – “to move Yemen from a Low to Middle Human Development Group by 2025”, and maintained Human Resource Development as one of its national development priorities for the DPPR 2011- 2015 focusing more specifically on the two sectors of education and health. In the education sector, the government

⁸ The other challenges included: high population growth; water shortage; high unemployment; and fragile infrastructure.

priorities are to increase the combined basic and secondary enrolment, and reduce enrolment disparities between men and women, and rural/urban areas. In the health sector, the government priorities are to expand the primary health care service coverage.

According to the MDG Report 2010, Yemen has not made much progress towards achieving the MDGs,

MDG Target	1990 Baseline Data	Current Data	Target	
Universal enrolment in basic education	TBC	TBC	TBC	Likely
Female enrolment in basic education	TBC	TBC	TBC	Unlikely
Reduce under-five mortality by two-thirds	TBC	TBC	TBC	Likely
Measles immunization	TBC	TBC	TBC	Likely
Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters	TBC	TBC	TBC	Unlikely
Access to reproductive health services	TBC	TBC	TBC	Unlikely
Halt and reverse HIV/AIDS prevalence	TBC	TBC	TBC	Unlikely
Halt prevalence of TB and Malaria	TBC	TBC	TBC	Likely
Halve number of people with no access to safe drinking water	TBC	TBC	TBC	Unlikely
Halve number of people with no access to improved sanitation services	TBC	TBC	TBC	Unlikely

particularly those related to basic social services in the health sector. This table shows excerpts of the status of MDGs at a glance from the MDG Report. Both the CCA and the MTR of the UNDAF 2007-11 found wide variances in the pace of progress. In education, while the net enrolment

ratio (NER) increased from 62.5 percent in 2004 to 75.3 percent in 2008, the enrolment was unevenly distributed among governorates (92% in Sana'a and 36% in Al-Jawf, for example). In the health sector, the CCA noted that the indicators for under-five mortality and maternal mortality were not likely to be achieved, while HIV infections actually increased from 874 in 2000 to 2,882 cases in 2009. At present, 77.2 percent of deliveries take place at home, thus placing mothers and infants at serious risk. In addition, only 4 out of every 10 women in rural areas receive medical care during pregnancy, and only 3 in 10 during delivery. The CCA further noted that there is a high correlation between infant and maternal mortality on one hand, and poverty and malnutrition among mothers and children under 5 years on the other. Adequate food consumption dropped from 76 percent in 2006 to 40 percent in 2008; and malnutrition was reported as the leading cause of death among children under-five years as well as pregnant and lactating women. Over the last few years, the prevalence of under-5 malnutrition is on increasing trends especially in the northern governorates affected by the Sa'ada conflict.

The UN will support the national development priorities under this UNDAF by contributing towards the following two specific outcomes.

UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2015, vulnerable groups and deprived districts (including those in humanitarian emergency situation) have improved access to sustainable quality basic social services. (UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, IFAD, UNHCR and UN Women)

The outcome is aligned to the national development priority of human resource development. The UN recognises that beyond addressing the income dimensions of poverty through growth and employment, providing quality basic social services and social protection are equally essential for fulfilling national human rights commitments. The outcome therefore also contributes directly to MDGs 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 and indirectly to MDG 1 and 3.

In the education sector, the UN will strengthen the capacity of government at central and local levels, as the duty bearers, to ensure access and quality education for all. Specific interventions such as WASH in schools, recruitment of female teachers in rural areas and creating a child-friendly teaching and learning environment will be developed to increase enrolment and retention of pupils within the educational system, particularly for girls and children from vulnerable groups and in deprived communities such as refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). In the health sector, the UN will provide support at both policy and community levels to strengthen access to primary health care by vulnerable groups and deprived communities, post and ante-natal care, increase access to family planning services and prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS. Institutional capacities to develop and manage a national drug information management system will be strengthened in order to establish an effective national strategy control of the demand and supply of drugs. Birth registration as a key child protection service within the national Civil Registration system will be strengthened for children in order to be officially recognized by the State, and used as an entry point to access their rights to other basic social services.

The UN remains committed to support and accelerate progress towards achieving the MDGs on reducing maternal and child mortality through strengthening the health system's capacity to deliver quality services and improving health-seeking behaviour among the vulnerable population. Specific programmes and interventions to combat acute malnutrition among children under 5 and infants as well as pregnant and lactating women will be developed to complement efforts towards reducing child and maternal mortality.

The UN will also support local authorities and communities to improve access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation. UN support in these areas will include advocacy and developing capacities within communities to effectively plan for, implement and manage essential services in water and sanitation for themselves. Although it seems unlikely that Yemen will meet the related MDG targets, it is still a challenge to reduce the gaps to reach the goals by 2015. To achieve significant improvement in these areas, there should be more focused interventions in the most deprived locations and districts where for example open defecation is widely practiced.

UNDAF Outcome 4: By 2015, food security, nutrition and resiliency of vulnerable groups and communities to crisis and shock are improved. (WFP, UNICEF, FAO, IFAD and UNIDO)

The outcome contributes directly to MDGs 1, 4, and 5, and indirectly to MDGs 2, 3 and 6. It is also aligned to the national priority on human resource development and expanding safety nets. According to the CFSS 2010, about 31.5 percent of Yemenis are food insecure, and of that group, 12 percent are severely food insecure. The study also found that 66 percent of all food insecure people live in just five governorates (Al-Hodeida, Amran, Hajja, Ibb and Taiz). The main cause of food insecurity were identified as (1) poverty, (2) exposure to market price volatility, (3) limited sustainable investments in human development, especially for women, and (4) population growth at the macro level and high number of dependants at the micro level.

This outcome is heavily dependent on the provision of humanitarian assistance in parallel to the development assistance budgeted under this UNDAF. The UN will support government efforts to improve food security by providing humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable and food insecure population, and also strengthen national capacity towards food security. At the level of humanitarian assistance, the UN will provide therapeutic and supplementary feeding for children five years old and under, school-feeding programmes and

supplementary feeding for malnourished pregnant and lactating women. Furthermore, exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding will be promoted, which are key interventions to address child malnutrition. The UN will also provide capacity building support for developing gender sensitive national policies and strategies to improve food security, including establishment of food security monitoring system and development of national nutrition information system. At the household and community level, the UN will support programmes to improve productivity, including through improving household access to loans and credit, improving access to productive assets, and creating employment opportunities and diversifying the income-generating base for vulnerable groups.

U **NDAF PRIORITY AREA 3:** **Women and youth empowerment**

Gender is mainstreamed as a crosscutting issue in all the UNDAF priority areas. However, the UN is of a view that more should be done to empower women at the individual, family and community level in order to enhance their status at political and economic levels. As illustrated in the MDG Report 2010, many of the indicators with a gender dimension, including female enrolment in education, maternal mortality and access to reproductive health services are all unlikely to be achieved by 2010. These outcomes therefore contribute directly to MDG 3 and indirectly to the other MDGs. It is also aligned to the national priority on human resource development

In the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Index, Yemen has consistently ranked last in 2007, 2008 and 2009. As illustrated in the excerpts of MDG indicators, there has been limited progress on all the indicators with a gender equality dimension. Over the last decade, the growth of the labour force has outpaced the growth of jobs, resulting in increasing unemployment that has disproportionately affected women and youth. In the Poverty Assessment^[1] (2007), youth unemployment was reported to be double that of adults (18.7% compared to 8.4% in 1999; and estimated at 32.6% in 2005). Unemployment among women was estimated at 46.3 percent in 2006 compared to the national average of 15.9 percent. Moreover, social spending (excluding petroleum subsidies) declined from 8.6 percent of GDP in 2003 to 7 percent in 2006. Furthermore, half of the transfers from public programmes targeting the poor leak to the non-poor, which signals a need for more targeting of social spending to the needy. For example, according to the Poverty Assessment (2007), Social Welfare Transfers are collected by only 8 percent of those that meet its targeting criteria. The national development priorities for human resources development and expanding social safety net is a clear commitment the government to improving the status of marginalized and disadvantaged groups.

While higher achievement in education will not necessarily address the problem of unemployment, and could also lead to increased tension, the CCA found that inadequate human capacity due to poor quality of education; gender inequality; and lack of opportunities for the youth contribute significantly to poverty and the potential for conflict. Women represent half the working age population and more than 67 percent of the population is below the age of 25 years. Improving the status of women and youth, particularly with regards to decision-making and integrating them into the mainstream economy has the potential to yield significant

^[1] Government of Yemen, UNDP and World Bank (November 2007); Poverty Assessment in Yemen.

benefits and progress towards MDGs. For example, empowerment of women with regards to decisions over reproductive health issues could significantly contribute to the decline in population growth and attendant pressures around resources scarcity.

The MTR of the UNDAF 2007-11 noted *“the combination of high unemployment in a context where majority of population is less than 25 years exposes Yemen to high risk of conflict and extremist ideology”*. More importantly, the CCA also found that women and youth are excluded from political, social and economic processes due to various cultural and traditional norms. Political exclusion has been demonstrated to be the most significant risk factor in the cause of armed violence and the recruitment of young combatants (Humphreys and Weinstein 2004; Blattman and Miguel 2010). Moreover, legislation that is developed for the protection of women and youth is often unsupported by strong political will and is rarely enforced or considered enforceable at local levels. To support the national development priority, the UN will contribute towards two specific outcomes.

UNDAF Outcome 5: Enabling environment enhanced for increased women empowerment, participation and protection at family, community and higher level. (UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, IFAD, ILO, UNHCR, WHO, UN Women, UNAIDS, and UNIDO)

This women empowerment outcome was introduced mainly to compliment efforts on gender mainstreaming throughout the UNDAF. The UN aims to support national programmes to develop policies and strategies at all levels that promote women’s rights and rights to family planning, protection of women, against all forms of discrimination, violence in particular, against early marriage, harmful practices, particularly genital cutting. In addition, it will also support participation in development processes including decision making power of women and active engagement as equal partners in development, peace and security.

The UN will enhance women’s advocacy capacity, raise awareness of women and women’s groups and their capacity to participate in political and economic processes at leadership levels. In collaboration with partners, the UN will contribute to improving women and girls’ rights to access and utilize the basic services related to their wellbeing. Enhancing the status of women at the family and community levels will yield high social dividends, such as firstly, improved family health, higher levels of literacy and completion of basic education particularly among girls, better management of resources, and secondly by laying the foundation for good governance and civic participation. Specific interventions will be enhanced to build women’s capacity and raise awareness about their rights and to improve their livelihoods. The UN will also work closely with the national counterparts to focus specifically on gender-based violence (GBV), involvement of men and providing support at national and local level for monitoring, preventing and reporting of GBV.

UNDAF Outcome 6: Engagement of young women and men in decision-making related to their own well-being enhanced. (UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS, IFAD and UNHCR)

The outcome is aligned to the national priority on human resource development and contributes directly to MDGs 2,3,4, 5. and indirectly to all MDGs. While the youth (15-24 years) constitute about a quarter of the population, the majority of them are not actively engaged in productive activities, thereby depriving the

country of its most energetic resource. Not only programmes for employment/education are relevant in achieving the outcome but also those for health, protection, nutrition/food security, good governance as well as youth participation in planning and implementing national relevant programmes on their well being will be supported. Work with CSOs and in the community through various networks, cancelling schemes and volunteers schemes are a good overall frameworks for the interventions planned in this outcome.

The government has various programmes targeted at developing the skills of the youth to access employment opportunities. In the education sector, for instance, the government’s strategy includes expanding technical and vocational training, and improving the quality of higher education to meet the labour market needs. The government also plans to create employment opportunities by accessing Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) labour markets for the Yemen labour force. Along with the rich youth employment initiatives, youth awareness raising and advocacy on rights to health, friendly family planning services, food and nutrition as well as peace and security initiatives will be supported at the national and local level.

The UN will support various government strategies by mobilizing the necessary technical and financial resources and assist in development and implementation of policies that address needs of young people at sector and local levels. The UN will also support full and meaningful participation of young people in the development, implementation and evaluation of relevant national policies and programmes including those that contribute to community mobilization of young people and social inclusion in the political and development processes. Current specific interventions, including establishing an information coordination network for the youth, skills development and counseling services will be further build on and a new will be also developed.

U **NDAF PRIORITY AREA 4:** **Good governance and social cohesion.**

The Government of Yemen recognises that one of the central pillars encumbering its national development priorities is ensuring good governance, transparency and accountability. In the National Agenda for Reform 2007-2009, the government identified five main pillars for reform as shown in this figure. The main government priorities for these reforms were to establish judicial autonomy and separation of powers; transparency, accountability and anti-corruption; protection of human rights; enhancing civic participation; and enhancing central and local government implementation capacity.



The UN will support the government’s goals to enhance and enforce its reform agenda. The CCA found that Yemen is a multi-layered tribal society that is prone to a variety of tensions between the traditional and modern forms of government. There are reported cases of resistance to new forms and formal processes of governance; for example, the failed attempts to integrate human rights legislation and strengthening of

women's participation in political processes and serious dialogue with the private sector and civil society on issues pertaining to economic policy and business environment reforms. The CCA also concluded that the rule of law and government accountability were weak, and further compounded by an ineffective formal judicial system; and perceptions of corruption in the police and judiciary services. There is urgent need for the current justice system to become child friendly in its handling of juvenile offenders, which includes more optimal application of non-custodial measures and banning the death sentence for minors, all of which are consistent with Yemen's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and related optional protocols. Yemen's ranking in the Corruption Perception Index has consistently declined in recent years, from 131 in 2007 to 141 in 2008 and 154 in 2009. As a result of the country's reputation for corruption at the level of programme implementation, there has been inherent inability by the government to plan, implement and ensure sustainable development. Further, the MTR of UNDAF 2007-11 also noted the need to strengthen local government and civil society capacities to plan, implement and monitor home-grown initiatives for local development. The UN therefore plans to respond to this national development priority by contributing towards two specific outcomes.

The MTR of UNDAF 2007-11 identified that Yemen has experienced an increase in social tension and violence in the last three years. While there have been some tangible steps to reverse this trend, strengthening social cohesion and ensuring that existing UN programming does not further exacerbate existing tensions is critical for efforts to support the Government's achievement of the MDGs. The first step in ensuring this is a formal or informal conflict analysis by agencies for each programme or intervention. The analysis examines the factors that could contribute or address social tension dynamics. This analysis is necessary for both development and humanitarian actors to ensure the UN adheres to the principle of 'Do No Harm.' When the conflict analysis is combined with programme design and implementation it allows a range of programs to achieve social cohesion impact.

UNDAF Outcome 7: By 2015, government is accountable at central and local levels and decentralisation, equitable access to justice and human rights are strengthened as well as capacity to promote International Humanitarian Law is built. (UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UN Women and UNODC)

The outcome is aligned to the national priority on enhancing and enforcing comprehensive reforms, and contributes directly to MDG 1 and 8 and indirectly to the other MDGs. The government strategy is to enhance implementation of its National Agenda for Reform, including reform of the civil and judiciary services, enhancing transparency and accountability, improving the business and investment environment, and strengthening democratic governance. Among government's strategies for improving the business and investment environment are to increase the absorptive capacity for foreign loans and aid, and establishing a conducive environment for inflow of investments. The UN will support development of policies, structures and capacity for aid coordination, alignment and harmonisation in line with the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action.

The UN will support the government to enforce the rule of law and harmonisation of the range of traditional, customary and informal mechanisms that deal with disputes, by making them consistent and compliant with the laws of the State. Support will also be provided for development of a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework against corruption, and strengthening capacities of national anti-corruption agencies, including civil

society, private sector and media organisations. The UN will also support capacity development for monitoring implementation and reporting of the reform agenda.

Currently, only 45 percent of the prison population has been sentenced, while the rest remain on remand without sentence for extended periods of time. The UN will support reform of the Penitentiary system and assist the government to improve the prison management system, including reducing overcrowding, treatment of prisoners with dignity, rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners, especially those with special needs, in order to bring prison conditions in line with international standards.

The UN plans to support the government priorities by providing support to enhance the implementation of local governance strategy to ensure that local authorities and communities are empowered to plan and implement local economic development programmes in a conflict sensitive manner. This includes strengthening the capacity of local communities to define, manage and lead their development plans and local development activities to address conflict prevention objectives. The UN will also support programmes that promote access to information and justice for vulnerable groups, including strengthening the juvenile and gender justice systems, and develop institutional and civil society capacities in promotion, protection and reporting on human rights.

UNDAF Outcome 8: National capacities for evidence-based planning, implementation and monitoring of development policies and programmes are strengthened at all levels by 2015. (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, UNAIDS, ILO, IFAD, FAO, WHO and UNHCR, UNIDO)

The outcome cuts across all the MDGs and also addresses one of the structural development challenges of weak institutional and administrative capacity identified in the government's analysis. The UN will provide support to strengthen capacity for data collection and analysis, M&E and reporting in the Central Statistical Organisation, MOPIC, line Ministries and local authorities. The UN will give special focus to strengthening implementation and M&E capacities at local level, including through developing capacity of civil society to engage effectively in planning, implementation, management and monitoring of development programmes in their communities.

UN interventions at local and community level will include a component for strengthening participatory planning and M&E, including the engagement of vulnerable groups, in line with human rights-based approaches (HRBA). As highlighted in UNDAF mid-term review, conflict sensitive monitoring and evaluation should serve as a basis for all outcomes. This perspective assumes that "all interventions - development, humanitarian or peace building - have the potential to either mitigate or unintentionally exacerbate conflict." As a result, the objective of conflict sensitive monitoring is to refine project or programme activities to ensure that the intervention maximizes positive impacts on the drivers of conflict. The results is that both humanitarian and development programmes can assess their contribution to conflict prevention even if the program is not focused on social cohesion directly.

SECTION 3: INITIATIVES OUTSIDE COMMON RESULTS MATRIX

This UNDAF provides the broad strategic development framework for the collective effort of the UN in Yemen, including resident and non-resident agencies. However, the UNDAF does not prevent UN agencies from undertaking additional initiatives within their mandates that are in line with any emerging national priorities or challenges.

The development context in Yemen over the last five years has been characterized by a general reversal in development caused in part, and mainly by the effects of the financial, food and fuel crises. The country's exposure to natural hazards and unsustainable depletion of natural resources, particularly water; limited capacity of the economy to offer livelihood opportunities to a fast growing population; pressures on the national budget to sustain two parallel conflicts in the north and south of the country; and unfavorable global economic environment have exacerbated the situation. These factors combined, have resulted in a humanitarian crisis of significant proportion.

While the UNDAF focuses primarily on development programmes, it is equally sensitive to the needs of rights holders, who are unlikely to distinguish between humanitarian and development assistance in times of crisis. The UNDAF therefore acknowledges the interface between humanitarian and development assistance and responds accordingly through various interventions targeting vulnerable groups and deprived communities. UN agencies, individually or collectively will continue to respond to humanitarian needs and early recovery in a coordinated and inclusive manner, through participation in various cluster groups established in the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan.

Yemen is very vulnerable to trafficking and organised crime, partly because of its long, isolated and harsh terrain along the land borders with its neighbors and the extended coastline. Maritime piracy in particular, has become a growing phenomenon in the Gulf of Aden and appears to be closely linked to organised networks for migrant smuggling and trafficking in humans and illicit goods, including drugs and firearms. There is currently inadequate national coordination and international cooperation in border areas. The UN will assist the government to strengthen its border security and institutional capacities to engage in regional efforts to combat maritime crime and piracy.

In the area of counter-terrorism, the UN will continue to assist the government to implement the Joint Action plan on Preventing Terrorism established in 2005. Past UN technical assistance resulted in the adoption of new anti-money laundering and financing of terrorism legislation in late 2009 and ratification of the Financing of Terrorism Convention in April 2010. The UN will support development and effective implementation of a comprehensive counter-terrorism legal framework in compliance with relevant international legal instruments, Security Council resolutions and in accordance with the rule of law and human rights. The UN will also assist the government's resource mobilisation for counter-terrorism with various bilateral and multilateral donors.

SECTION 4: INDICATIVE RESOURCES

Overall, the UN plans to provide support amounting to US\$ 402,331,000 from all sources, (Regular and Extra-budgetary) for the UNDAF period 2012 – 2015. Of this amount, \$ 402,331,000 (95.75 percent) will be contributed by resident agencies and \$ 17,100,000 (4.25 percent) will be contributed by non-resident agencies.

Resource allocation across the UNDAF priority areas stands as follows (see also Annex 3 for the breakdown by UN agency):

- * UNDAF Priority 1: Inclusive and Diversified Growth - \$ 149,400,000 – 37.13 percent.
- * UNDAF Priority 2: Sustainable and equitable access to quality basic social services to accelerate progress towards MDGs - \$ 145,175,000 – 36.08 percent.
- * UNDAF Priority 3: Women and Youth Empowerment - \$ 41,480,000 – 10.31 percent.
- * UNDAF Priority 4: Good Governance and Social Cohesion - \$ 66,276,000 – 16.48 percent.

The breakdown of resources by UN agency contribution to Outcomes is shown in the table below: (US \$)

UN Agency	PRIORITY AREA 1		PRIORITY AREA 2		PRIORITY AREA 3		PRIORITY AREA 4		Agency total
	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5	Outcome 6	Outcome 7	Outcome 8	
FAO	316,000	669,000		555,000				716,000	2,256,000
IFAD	60,000,000	35,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	9,000,000		5,000,000	125,000,000
ILO	3,000,000				600,000			1,200,000	4,800,000
UNAIDS			30,000		IN KIND	IN KIND		IN KIND	30,000
UNDP	21,050,000	26,495,000	IN KIND		3,000,000	IN KIND	23,950,000	3,250,000	77,745,000
UNFPA			13,800,000		4,200,000	2,600,000		4,400,000	25,000,000
UNHCR	300,000		1,700,000	300,000		300,000	400,000		3,000,000
UNICEF		2,000,000	41,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	88,000,000
WFP			IN KIND	28,000,000				IN KIND	28,000,000
WHO			28,000,000		400,000			3,000,000	31,400,000
UNEP	100,000	100,000							200,000
UNESCO			500,000						500,000
UNIDO	350,000			250,000		100,000		IN KIND	700,000
UNODC			1,000,000				14,200,000		15,200,000
UN Women	20,000		40,000		160,000	120,000	80,000		420,000
UNESCWA								80,000	80,000
Total by Outcome	85,136,000	64,264,000	90,070,000	55,105,000	19,360,000	22,120,000	43,630,000	22,646,000	402,331,000

The total required funding of USD 402.3 million over the four year period 2012-2015 if realized would substantially increase the amount of resources delivered by the UN System, compared to the programming period 2007-2011, which had a total resource envelope of USD 274 million. According to the UNDAF MTR 2010 the cumulative 3-years (2007-2009) resource mobilization envelope by December 2009 was USD 189 million, which constitutes 69 percent of the 5-year target. The overall expenditures between 2007 and 2009 amounted to USD 151 million or 79.6 percent of the available resource envelope for the 3-year period.

SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation and coordination of the UNDAF will be underpinned by two main considerations. The first is the harmonization with national management and implementation systems. In order to align the UNDAF with the national planning cycle, the UN has reduced this UNDAF cycle to four years, so that the next cycle can start concurrently with the national process. The UN plans to extend this harmonization in all areas, including through use of Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), and national systems for data collection to track performance. The second is harmonizing different UN agency tools and procedures, with regards to the different programming cycles and approaches of ExCom and non-ExCom agencies. In this respect, the strategic responsibilities for the UNDAF results lies with the UNCT, while UN agencies will manage results at the outcome and output level through their respective Country Programme Documents, (CPDs) and Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs).

The UNCT will collaborate with authorities at all levels in Yemen to ensure the UNDAF's success and in all of the implementation activities, the UNCT will ensure that partnerships are built with broad groups of national and international stakeholders. The UN will work at the policy level through support to policy development, institutional capacity development and strengthening the advocacy capacity of civil society in line with human rights-based approaches (HRBA). At community level, the UN will focus on developing resiliency of vulnerable groups and deprived communities to cope with emergencies and disasters in order to accelerate progress towards the MDGs. National Execution remains the preferred implementation modality, which will ensure ownership and close cooperation between the respective UN agencies and relevant line Ministries and taking into consideration the overall coordination function of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

The UN-internal coordination mechanism will draw on the UNCT chaired by the RC/HC for strategic management and decision-making, including coordination at the level of government, partners and donors and on the UNDAF Core Group chaired by UNDP Country Director for overall management, coordination and oversight of the UNDAF processes as well as sector level and thematic clusters.

The UNDAF Working Groups, one Working Group for each Priority Area, chaired by the designated Lead agency will be responsible for managing and coordinating results at the outcome level and will include representatives from relevant line Ministries. An M&E Task Force will also be established to coordinate data collection and M&E processes for the UNDAF.

The UNCT has agreed to work jointly using an area based approach to achieve MDGs in selected districts to reach out to remote and chronically poor communities, including where there are humanitarian and development issues. Furthermore, opportunities for Joint Programs will be explored.

SECTION 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation of interventions, outputs and outcomes shall be undertaken in accordance with established rules and procedures of the UN agencies. In the penultimate year of the UNDAF, a final evaluation will be undertaken under the guidance of the Resident Coordinator, to determine whether expected results were achieved and draw lessons that will feed into the next UNDAF. Monitoring and evaluation of results will be assessed on the basis of the established outcome indicators, which have been aligned to the extent possible with the national indicator framework. The UN will rely on data from national systems if available, or data from development partners including data generated through UN system surveys and project reports. The UN and MoPIC will jointly monitor progress and results of the UNDAF through the UNDAF Working Groups and the M & E Task Force.

The reports of the final evaluation of the UNDAF will be shared with the government and development partners. The Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) will produce the UNDAF Annual Report based on information from UNDAF Working Groups and annual progress reports and reviews of Country Programmes of individual UN agencies, projects and joint programmes. The report will feed into the Resident Coordinator's Annual Report.

The UNDAF M&E Calendar indicating major M&E events tentatively planned to take place over the lifetime of the UNDAF 2012-2015 is shown at Annex 3.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY: Economic diversification through stimulation of non-oil economic growth.	UNDAF PRIORITY AREA 1: Inclusive and diversified economic growth. (UNDP, FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNEP, UN Women)					
	The UN objectives under this priority area are to support the government's efforts to diversify the economy, improve the investment climate and productivity of the small enterprise sector and rural households; and ensuring that vulnerable groups benefit from improved livelihoods, increased employment opportunities and sustainable natural resources management, including adaptation and resiliency to climate change and disaster risk reduction.					
	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS, BASELINES AND TARGETS ⁹	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES
Outcome 1: By 2015, coherent gender sensitive policies and strategies that are gender friendly to diversify economy, increase employment, decent work and productivity in the rural areas, SME and non-oil (fisheries, agriculture, industry and tourism) sectors are developed and implemented. Lead agency: UNDP Other: FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNEP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UN Women	1.1. No. of sector strategies adopted and resourced. Baseline: 0 Target: 4 (Fisheries, Agriculture, Tourism, Trade) 1.2. No. of participants in the income generating programmes focusing on agriculture and fisheries development implemented in 5 governorates. Baseline: 48,000 HH (disaggregate by sex and age) Target: 74,000 HH (disaggregate by sex and age) 1.3. No. of jobs created in rural areas between 2012-2015 (disaggregated by sex and age).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National statistics reports - Sector Ministries - UN programme surveys and reports - Partners reports - NGOs reports 	Risks: Lack of institutional capacity to formulate and implement policies. Assumptions: Government remains committed to invest in non-oil sectors.	(a) Sector Ministries - developing responsive sector policies. (b) Academia and Research institutions- undertake studies to identify growth sectors. (c) Private sector – investment in growth sectors.	FAO – \$316,000 ILO – \$3,000,000 IFAD – \$60,000,000 UNDP- \$21,050,000 UNEP – \$100,000 UNHCR – \$300,000 UNIDO – \$350,000 UN Women – \$20,000	

⁹ Once available this data will be disaggregated by sex and age.

		<p>Baseline: (M)0 (F) 0. Target: (M) 20,000 (F) 7,000</p> <p>1.4. No. of people able to access credit (disaggregated by sex and age, rural and urban poor) Baseline: 59,000 (M) 25,000 (F) 35,000. (R) 5,900 (U) 53,100. Target: 109,000 (M) 25,000, (F) 25,000 (R) 40,000 (U) 10,000</p> <p>1.5.No. of operational SMEs created (per year). Baseline: To be established by MoIT survey 2010 Target: 10% increase of the baseline</p>				
	<p>Outcome 2: Local authorities and communities effectively engaged in sustainable management of natural resources biodiversity conservation, adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction by 2015.</p> <p>Lead agency: UNDP Other: FAO, IFAD. UNEP and UNICEF</p>	<p>2.1. Proportion of mine polluted areas cleared Baseline: 420 Km² contaminated (2010) Target: 420 Km²</p> <p>2.2. No. of communities engaged in biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management Baseline: 4 groups active in protected areas 2010 Target: 20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sector Ministries (Environment, Water, Agriculture, Tourism) - Surveys - Sector Ministries and Surveys - YEMAC reports - UN reports - Partners' reports - NGO reports 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access due to conflict. • Tribal leaders resist change. <p>Assumptions: Adequate funding provided to EPA and other relevant depts</p>	<p>(a) Local Councils – develop structures for civil participation. (b) NGOs – active organisation of civil society. (c) Donors – funding for pilot studies.</p>	<p>FAO – \$669,000 IFAD – \$35,000,000 UNDP - \$26,495,000 UNEP – \$100,000 UNICEF - \$2,000,000</p>

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY: Human Resource Development.	<p>UNDAF PRIORITY AREA 2: Sustainable and equitable access to quality basic social services to accelerate progress on MDGs. (<u>UNICEF</u>, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, WFP, WHO, IFAD, UNESCO, UNODC, UN Women, UNIDO)</p> <p>The UN's objectives are to support the government's goals of developing the national human resources, by ensuring that quality basic social services are accessible to all, including vulnerable people affected by conflict and natural disasters; and that progress towards the MDGs is evenly distributed across region, gender and social levels.</p>					
	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS, BASELINES AND TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES
<p>Outcome 3: By 2015, vulnerable groups and deprived districts (including those in humanitarian emergency situation) have improved access to sustainable quality basic social services.</p> <p>Lead agency: <u>UNICEF</u> Other: IFAD, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNODC, UN Women, WFP, WHO</p>	<p>Health: 3.1. Under-five (girls and boys) child mortality rate. Baseline: 78/1000 (2006 MICS) Target: $\frac{2}{3}$ reduction (both girls and boys)</p> <p>3.2. Maternal mortality ratio. Baseline: : 365/100,000 (2003 FHS) Target: $\frac{1}{3}$ reduction</p> <p>FPS: 3.3. Contraceptive prevalence rate. Baseline: 19% (MICS 2006) Target: 40%</p> <p>HIV/AIDS: 3.4. PLWH, including refugees, with access to HIV treatment. Baseline: 9% (MOPHP 2009) Target: 80% (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>3.5. Management</p>	<p>- MOE reports - CSO reports Research institutions - UN programme surveys</p> <p>- MOWE reports - Research institutions - NGOs reports - UN programme and partner surveys. - Updated Baseline RH Survey</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prolonged global financial crisis affects resourcing • Limited access to deprived communities due to conflict • Occurrence of natural disasters <p>Assumptions: Political will and commitment of government to fund public services.</p> <p>Commitment honored to gradually allocate budget for procurement of FP commodities.</p>	<p>Government: Leadership, ownership, commitment, data collection, implementation and resource allocation, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Local authorities: Planning, implementation, M&E</p> <p>CSOs and NGOs: Implementation, data collection, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Donors: Resources allocation, M&E</p> <p>WB: Implementation, resources allocation, M&E.</p>	<p>IFAD - \$4,000,000 UNAIDS – \$30,000 UNDP – In kind UNESCO – \$500,000 UNFPA \$13,800,000 UNHCR – 1,700,000 UNICEF - \$41,000,000 UNODC - \$1,000,000 UN Women – 40,000 WFP – In kind WHO – \$28,000,000</p>	

		<p>Information System to control demand and supply of drugs. Baseline: None Target: Established</p> <p>Education: 3.6. NER basic education (sex disaggregated). Baseline: (T) 69; (B) 77; (G) 61; Target: (B)100% (G) 100%</p> <p>3.7. Primary completion rate - ISCED. Baseline: (B)72%; (G) 49% <small>(WB-WDI 2010)</small> Target: (B)100% (G) 100%</p> <p>3.8. Percentage of (girls and boys) children, including refugees, age between 12-17 enrolled in primary and secondary education in urban areas Baseline: TBD Target: 50% (disaggregate by sex)</p> <p>Water and Sanitation: 3.9. Population with improved drinking water sources. Baseline: Total 62%, Urban 72%, Rural 57% <small>(2008 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2010 Update)</small> Target: 70%</p>			<p>Academia: Research services</p>	
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		<p>3.10. Population using adequate sanitation. Baseline: : Total 52%, Urban 94%, Rural 33% <small>(2008 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2010 Update)</small> Target: 60%</p> <p><u>Child Protection Services:</u> 3.11. Rate of birth registration (for girls and boys) Baseline: Rate for children under 5, Total-22% Urban-38%, Rural-16% (2006 MICS) Target: 30% in targeted districts for both girls and boys</p>				
	<p>Outcome 4: By 2015, food security, nutrition and resiliency of vulnerable groups and communities to crisis and shock are improved.</p> <p>Co-Lead Agencies:FAO, UNICEF and WFP Others: IFAD, UNHCR and UNIDO.</p>	<p><u>Food security:</u> 4.1. Population affected by food insecurity (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: 32% (CFSS 2009) Target: 10.6% (National Food Security Strategy Paper 2010; (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p><u>Resiliency to crisis and shock:</u> 4.2. No. of people benefitted from ER during a humanitarian response Baseline: TBA (disaggregated by sex and age) Target: TBA (disaggregated by sex and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food Security Surveys and Assessments - Project monitoring - Partners' reports 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High market price for food items • Limited access to deprived communities due to insecurity • Occurrence of natural disasters <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political will and commitment of government • Cultural acceptance • Required resources and implementation 	<p>Government: Policy development and implementation; resource allocation; M&E</p> <p>Local authorities: Planning, implementation and M&E.</p> <p>Research institutions Develop high yield crop varieties and methods.</p> <p>NGOs: Data collection, M&E</p>	<p>FAO – \$555,000 IFAD – \$6,000,000 UNHCR - \$300,000 UNICEF \$20,000,000 UNIDO – \$250,000 WFP - \$28,000,000</p>

		age) Nutrition: 4.3. GAM rates. Baseline: 13.2 (2005/6 HBS) (disaggregated by sex) Target: 10% (for both girls and boys) 4.4. Acute malnutrition among women aged 15-49 years. Baseline: 25% (CFSS 2009) Target: 15%		capacity available		
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES: Human Resource development and expand social safety net.	UNDAF PRIORITY AREA 3: Women and youth empowerment. (UNFPA, ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, IFAD, UNAIDS, UN WOMEN, WFP, WHO, UNHCR) The UN aims to support the government in expanding social safety nets and equitable development, by ensuring that women and youth are empowered to play active role in decision-making, protection and political participation at all levels.					
	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS, BASELINES AND TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES
	Outcome 5: Enabling environment enhanced for increased women empowerment, participation and protection at family, community and higher level. Lead agency: UNFPA Other: IFAD, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO	5.1. Percentage of women aware of their SRHR. Baseline: Entry KAP study Target: 25% of the baseline 5.2. Percentage of active CSOs promoting women's rights Baseline: 15 Target: 25% increase from the baseline 5.3. Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Facility Exit Surveys • DHS • CSOs Annual Reports • Management structure of CSOs • Exit KAP Survey 	Risk: - Direct or indirect pressure of conservative forces against women's engagement; Assumptions: - Government commitment to women empowerment.	High Women Council, WNC more serious engagement on strategising around women involvement in political and social life. CSOs: Keeping momentum of a good practice and achievements, M&E and data collection. UN agencies:	IFAD – \$6,000,000 ILO – \$600,000 UNAIDS – In kind UNFPA – \$4,200,000 UNDP – \$3,000,000 UNICEF - \$5,000,000 UN Women – \$160,000 WHO – \$400,000

		in union before age 18 Baseline: Total 51.6%, Urban 44.1%, Rural 55.7% Target: 10% reduction from baseline in the targeted districts			(UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, ILO, WHO) Technical support, Capacity building and finance.	
	Outcome 6: Outcome 6: Engagement of young women and men in decision-making related to their own well-being enhanced Lead agency: UNFPA Other: IFAD, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Women	6.1. No. of local councils that have youth consultative bodies Baseline: 0 Target: 20% increase from the baseline 6.2. No. of policies/programmes targeting young people Baseline: Mapping study for policies/programmes Target: 20% increase from the baseline	- Government Data Bases - Government and CSO Planning Documents - Exit KAP Survey	Risks: Traditional perceptions of roles and responsibilities of young people in society not in favour of youth assuming leadership. Assumptions: Young people commitment to enjoying the rights to decision making at different levels and institutions including family.	- Youth NGOs advocacy for young people's rights to decision making. - Government encouragement of young people involvement in decision making processes. - UN technical, financial support and capacity development assistance.	IFAD – \$9,000,000 UNAIDS – In Kind UNFPA - \$2,600,000 UNDP – in kind UNHCR – \$300,000 UNICEF- \$10,000,000 UNIDO - \$ 100,000 UN Women- \$120,000
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY: Enhancing and enforcing comprehensive reforms; promoting stability and	UNDAF PRIORITY AREA 4: Good governance and social cohesion. (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, ILO, WHO, UNADS, UNHCR, FAO, IFAD, UNODC)					
	The UN supports the government's goals to enhance and enforce reforms, and promoting stability. The UN further aims to ensure: (a) development is evenly distributed through decentralisation; (b) accountable government free from corruption; (c) promotion and reporting on human rights, (d) equitable access to justice, including juvenile justice; (e) civil participation in decision-making; and (f) participatory conflict prevention and resolution.					
	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS, BASELINES AND TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES
Outcome 7: By 2015, government is accountable at central and local levels and decentralisation, equitable	7.1. Gender sensitive responsive democratic governance (planning, fiscal, transparent, legislative) extended at	- Parliamentary reports - Research institutions - NGO reports - Ministry of Local	Risks: Security situation in the country forces government to enforce restrictions	Government: Ownership, implementation and resourcing	UNDP – \$23,950,000 UNHCR - \$400,000 UNICEF-	

	<p>access to justice, protection and promotion of human rights (including women's rights and child rights) is strengthened as well as capacity to promote International Humanitarian Law is built.</p> <p>Lead agency: UNDP Other: UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC and UN Women.</p>	<p>local level Baseline: local administration law and National Strategy for local Governance. Target implementation of a comprehensive gender friendly institutional, legal and regulatory framework for local governance</p> <p>7.2. Public perception of Government's transparency and public accountability improved (Audit, Media). Baseline: No public survey conducted covering all sectors. Target: At least 1 independent survey conducted annually.</p> <p>7.3. Access to state assisted legal aid – no. of courts providing free legal aid and people benefitted (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: No free legal aid provided by the State Target: At least 16 lawyers providing legal aid to vulnerable groups</p> <p>7.4. Vulnerable groups have access to justice at local level.</p>	<p>Administration - Ministry of Justice reports - Ministry of Human Rights reports - Ministry of Planning - Ministry of Finance - CRC and CEDAW reports.</p>	<p>on the population</p> <p>Assumptions: Government political will and commitment</p>	<p>Research institutions Data collection and M&E</p> <p>NGOs: Advocacy, data collection and M&E</p> <p>Donors: Resourcing and M&E</p>	<p>\$5,000,000 UNODC - \$14,200,000</p> <p>UN Women - \$80,000</p>
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	<p>Baseline: Court exists only at Governorate level Target: Mobile courts established reaching at least 5 districts</p> <p>7.5. No. of girls and boys benefiting from child friendly and gender sensitive justice services. Baseline: 1000 children in 9 Governorates . Target: 6000 children in 9 Governorates</p> <p>7.6. No of cases (disaggregated by sex and age) of human rights violations resolved Baseline: 1,471 cases resolved (2008-9); 2 CSOs engaged in HR monitoring only in Sanaa (Sister forum HR observatory) Target: Annual increase of 25% of resolved HR cases; 4 CSOs covering central and local level.</p> <p>7.7. No. of CSOs and local authorities engaged in community work to promote social cohesion and resolve conflicts. Baseline: 0 Target: 10 (1 CSO per district)</p> <p>7.8. No of communities</p>				
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		<p>empowered to define, manage and lead their development plans and local development activities in a conflict sensitive manner.</p> <p>Baseline: Low capacity in communities Target: 1,000 communities</p>				
	<p>Outcome 8: National capacities for evidence-based planning, implementation and monitoring of development programmes strengthened at all levels by 2015.</p> <p>Lead agency: UNDP Other: FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNAIDS, UNESCWA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO</p>	<p>8.1. No of districts with MDG localized initiatives and gender friendly evidence-based local development plans. Baseline: 48 Target: 120</p> <p>8.2. Central aid co-ordination mechanism established and functioning. Baseline: Weak Aid coordination Target: MoPIC aid co-ordination mechanism established.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local authorities - NGOs reports - UN programme and partner surveys and reports - Localised MDG reports 	<p>Risks: Limited access to areas affected by conflict.</p> <p>Change of priorities of government after elections.</p> <p>Continuing political instability of the country.</p> <p>Census is delayed.</p> <p>Assumptions: Effective decentralisation of planning to local authorities.</p> <p>Strengthened government accountability and more emphasis on evidence-based planning.</p>	<p>Government: Policies and implementation</p> <p>Local authorities: Planning, implementation and M&E</p> <p>NGOs: Advocacy, capacity building and data collection</p>	<p>FAO – \$716,000 IFAD – \$5,000,000 ILO – \$1,200,000 UNAIDS- In kind <u>UNDP</u> – \$3,250,000 UNESCWA - \$80,000 UNFPA - \$4,400,000 UNICEF- \$5,000,000 UNIDO – In kind WFP –In kind WHO – 3,000,000</p>

ANNEX 2: INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY PRIORITY AREA AND UN AGENCY

UN AGENCY	PRIORITY AREA 1 Economic growth (US \$)	PRIORITY AREA 2 Basic social services (US \$)	PRIORITY AREA 3 Women and youth (US \$)	PRIORITY AREA 4 Good governance (US \$)	TOTALS (US \$)
RESIDENT AGENCIES					
FAO	985,000	555,000		716,000	2,256,000
IFAD	95,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	125,000,000
ILO	3,000,000		600,000	1,200,000	4,800,000
UNAIDS		30,000	IN KIND	IN KIND	30,000
UNDP	47,545,000	IN KIND	3,000,000	27,200,000	77,745,000
UNFPA		11,800,000	4,800,000	3,400,000	25,000,000
UNHCR	300,000	2,000,000	300,000	400,000	3,000,000
UNICEF	2,000,000	61,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	88,000,000
WFP		28,000,000 and IN KIND		IN KIND	28,000,000
WHO		28,000,000	400,000	3,000,000	31,400,000
NON-RESIDENT AGENCIES					
UNEP	200,000				200,000
UNESCO		500,000			500,000
UNIDO	350,000	250,000	100,000	IN KIND	700,000
UNODC		1,000,000		14,200,000	15,200,000
UN Women	20,000	40,000	280,000	80,000	420,000
UNESCWA				80,000	80,000

ANNEX 3: M&E CALENDAR

		YEAR 1 (2012)	YEAR 2 (2013)	YEAR 3 (2014)	YEAR 4 (2015)
UNCT M&E ACTIVITIES	Surveys and studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demographic Household Survey, - Utilization of Contraceptives Study, Baseline UNDAF Indicators Surveys - Support to Household Budget Survey - Regular surveys on desert locust; - Survey on crop infection; - Nutrition and Anemia Survey - Ad-hoc food security assessments - Criminal justice assessments, crime surveys and threat assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study on formal and informal economic support/coping mechanisms at household and community levels - Regular surveys on desert locust; - survey on fish catch - Nutrition and Anemia Survey - Comprehensive Food Security Survey - WFP Market Survey - Criminal justice assessments, crime surveys and threat assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Census - Situation Analysis of women and children - Regular surveys on desert locust - Nutrition and Anemia Survey - Ad-hoc food security assessments - Criminal justice assessments, crime surveys and threat assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End-line survey - Regular surveys on desert locust - Nutrition and Anemia Survey - Comprehensive Food Security Survey - WFP Market Survey - Criminal justice assessments, crime surveys and threat assessments
	Monitoring systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of emergency data collection and information system - Support to GoY on reporting on children and armed conflict and other obligatory reporting - establishing early warning/early action monitoring system within UNICEF - Regular FAO monitoring on projects' activities - WFP Situation reports - Project Monitoring Reports - WFP Post distribution monitoring - WFP Market Monitoring - Monitor the implementation of the Drug, Crime and Terrorism Conventions, Protocols and Instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular FAO monitoring on projects activities - WFP Situation reports - Project Monitoring Reports - WFP Post distribution monitoring - WFP Market Monitoring - Monitor the implementation of the Drug, Crime and Terrorism Conventions, Protocols and Instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular FAO monitoring on projects activities - WFP Situation reports - Project Monitoring Reports - WFP Post distribution monitoring - WFP Market Monitoring - Monitor the implementation of the Drug, Crime and Terrorism Conventions, Protocols and Instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular FAO monitoring on projects activities - WFP Situation reports - Project Monitoring Reports - WFP Post distribution monitoring - WFP Market Monitoring - Monitor the implementation of the Drug, Crime and Terrorism Conventions, Protocols and Instruments
	Evaluations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projects Evaluations - Evaluation of early recovery initiatives in response to Sa'ada 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projects Evaluations - JAM/WFP/UNHCR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project evaluations - Evaluation of UNICEF's Equity Approach in Yemen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CP Evaluations - JAM/WFP/UNHCR
	Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEDAW Work Plan Report - "Do no harm" evaluation of Saada emergency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of social budgeting practices - Mid-year Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDAF Evaluation - UNICEF mid-term review - Mid-year Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mid-year Review - End of Year Review - Project Needs Reports (Blue Book)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mid-year Review - End of Year Review - Project Needs Reports (Blue Book) - Annual reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of Year Review - Project Needs Reports (Blue Book) - Annual reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of Year Review - Project Needs Reports (Blue Book) - Annual reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual reports
PLANNING REFERENCES	UNDAF evaluation milestones				
	M&E capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IPs Planning Meetings, - IPs Quarterly Management Meetings - establishment of monthly roundtable discussions on data gathering, analysis and reporting among UN, NGOs and GoY - Database Development - Data collection, analysis and reporting trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IPs Planning Meeting, - IPs Quarterly Management Meetings - Database Development - Data collection, analysis and reporting trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IPs Planning Meeting, - IPs Quarterly Management Meetings - Database Development - Data collection, analysis and reporting trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IP Planning Meeting, - IPs Quarterly Management Meetings - Database Development - Data collection, analysis and reporting trainings
	Use of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Conference on Cancer Treatment Mukalla - Reporting on Sec Res 1882; Sec Res 1325; CEDAW. - Standard Project Reports - Decision making regarding project implementation and strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting on Sec Res 1882; Sec Res 1325; CEDAW. - Standard Project Reports - Decision making regarding project implementation and strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universal Periodic Review; - Reporting on Sec Res 1882; Sec Res 1325; CEDAW. - Standard Project Reports - Decision making regarding project implementation and strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting on Sec Res 1882; Sec Res 1325; CEDAW. - Standard Project Reports - Decision making regarding project implementation and strategy.
	Partner activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GBV Referral System Mapping - Food distribution monitoring and reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food distribution monitoring and reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food distribution monitoring and reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food distribution monitoring and reporting.

ANNEX 4: Alignment of National Priorities/UNDAF Priority Areas/Millennium Development Goals/International Human Rights Treaties to which Yemen adheres

UNDAF Priority Area and Specific Outcomes	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	National Priority as Defined in the 4 th Five Year Socio-Economic Development Plan for Poverty Reduction 2011 – 2015	International Human Right Treaties to which Yemen adheres
<p>Priority Area 1: Support Inclusive and Diversified Economic Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 1: By 2015, coherent gender-sensitive policies and strategies to diversify economy, increase employment, decent work and productivity in rural areas, Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and non-oil sectors (fisheries, agriculture, industry and tourism) are developed and implemented. Outcome 2: Local authorities and communities effectively engaged in sustainable management of the natural resources, biodiversity conservation, adaptation to climate change, and disaster risk reduction by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct contribution to: MDG 1 Direct contribution to MDGs: 1;7 Indirect contribution to MDGs: 2; 4; 5 	<p>Priority 1: Stimulating Economic Growth and Reducing Unemployment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic diversification: developing agriculture, fisheries, mining, manufacturing and tourism Improving the investment climate 	<p>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 -Ratified 1987</p> <p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) -Ratified 1987</p> <p>International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965) -Signed and Ratified in 1972 but does not consider itself bound by Article 22</p>
<p>Priority Area 2: Ensure sustainable and equitable access to quality basic social services to accelerate progress on MDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 3: By 2015, vulnerable groups and deprived districts (including those in humanitarian emergency situation) have improved access to sustainable quality basic social services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct contribution to MDGs: 2; 4; 5; 6; 7 Indirect contribution to MDGs: 1;3 	<p>Priority 2. Strengthening Social Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to basic social services Develop communities Focus on labor intensive programs 	<p>International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979) -Signed and Ratified in 1984 Convention and/or Protocol Relating</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 4: By 2015, food security, nutrition and resiliency of vulnerable groups and communities to crisis and shock are improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct contribution to MDGs: 1; 4; 5 • Indirect contribution to MDGs: 2; 3; 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance small and micro financing • Capacity Building of the Poor 	<p>to the Status of Refugees -Ratified the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol</p> <p>Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984) -Ratified in 1991</p>
<p>Priority Area 3: Promote the empowerment of women and youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 5: Enabling environment enhanced for increased women empowerment, participation and protection at family, community and higher level. • Outcome 6: Engagement of young women and men in decision-making related to their own well-being enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct contribution to MDG 3 • Indirect contribution to MDGs: 1; 2; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8 	<p>Chapter 4: Achieving Success Part IV: Women Empowerment</p>	<p>Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948) -Ratified in 1987</p> <p>Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols -Ratified in 1991; OP: 2004, OP: 2007</p>
<p>UNDAF Priority Area 4: Strengthening good governance and social cohesion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 7 By 2015, government is accountable at central and local levels and decentralization, equitable access to justice and human rights are strengthened as well as capacity to promote international Humanitarian Law is built • Outcome 8 National capacities for evidence-based planning, implementation and monitoring of development policies and programmes are strengthened at all levels by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct contribution to MDGs: 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8 	<p>Priority 4 Enhancing Good Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen judiciary and rule of law • Enhance transparency, accountability and combat corruption • Improve efficiency of civil service • Enhance political participation • Strengthen decentralization 	<p>Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity (1968) -Ratified in 1987</p> <p>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) -Ratified in 2009</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority Areas: 1- 4 • Outcomes: 1 - 8 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct contribution to MDGs: 1- 8 	<p>Priority 3 Accelerating Progress towards Achieving the MDGs</p>	<p>International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2006) -Not Signed</p> <p>Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages (1962) -Ratified in 1987</p> <p>Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1952) -Ratified in 1987</p>

ANNEX 5: Table Data on MDGs and Economic/Demographic Data

National Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Year</i>
<i>Demographic Indicators</i>		
Population	22.198.000	2008*
Population Growth Rate%	3	2004
Life expectancy at birth	62	2009
Ratio of urban population to rural population	3:7	2008
<i>Economic Indicators</i>		
GDP Growth Rate (at fixed prices)	4.7	2009*
Inflation Rate	8.8	2009
Yemeni Rial exchange rate (Rial/\$Dollar)	202.9	2009
Deficit of the Overall budget as ratio of GDP (%)	9.3	2009
Oil exports as ratio of GDP (%)	24.9	2008
Imports as ratio of GDP (%)	30.1	2008
Trade surplus as ratio of GDP (%)	-1.15	2008
<i>Important MDGs Indicators</i>		
Rank in Human Development Index (HDI)	140/182 (HDI 0.575)	2009
Percentage of population who live on less than 2\$ per day	46.6	2005
Percentage of population who live under the national poverty line (upper)	34.8	2005
Share of the poorest 20% of population of national consumption	9.6	2005
Rate of under five malnourished children	42.9	2003
Rate of population from food poverty	12.5	2005
Net rate of enrollment in basic education	69.8	2008
Ratio of female/male in basic education	74.8	2008
Under five child mortality rate per 1,000 live births	78.2	2006
Infants mortality rate per 1,000 live births	69	2006
Maternal mortality rate on birth per 100,000 births	365	2009
Total number of registered/reported HIV/AIDS cases (aggregated)	2,828	2009
Rate of malaria infection per 100,000 persons	600	2009
Rate of positive TB infection per 100,000 persons	34	2008
Area of lands covered with forests %	1.5	2005
Rate of protected land and sea areas	1	2005
Rate of population who have no access to improved water sources	52	2008
Rate of population who do not use improved health sanitation	77	2008
Rate of external grants to GDP	0.2	2008
Rate of exports and imports to GDP	61.5	2008
Telephone lines per 100 persons	4.3	2008
Mobile phone subscribers per 100 persons	27.1	2008
Internet sub subscribers per 100 persons	1.4	2008

*Estimated data