

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Yemen



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Project Title: Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP)

Project Number: 00135713

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Start Date: 9 July 2021 **End Date:** 31 September 2023 **LPAC Meeting date:** 27 July 2021

Brief Description

The conflict in Yemen has brought the economy to a near collapse and made Yemen one of the poorest and most food insecure countries in the world. The high level of food poverty is of particular concern. The conflict has destroyed livelihoods and with that, the ability to purchase food. It has also caused major disruptions in the food supply chain and increases in the price of imported foods, which Yemen is heavily reliant on, resulting in substantial increases in food prices. Food-price spikes have negative repercussions for female headed households. They suffer labour market discrimination, which confines them to informal and casual employment, as well as pay inequity. Also, they frequently spend a bigger share of their family budget on food than male heads of household. Hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition are among the most pressing and overwhelming challenges faced by the country at present, at a scale that is not being fully met by national authorities and the international development and humanitarian communities. The high dependency on food imports, for most households, combined with high food prices and significantly reduced income earning has resulted in low food access (i.e. affordability). Climate change is further exacerbating the existing challenges and negatively impacting all dimensions of food security. Women taking part in agricultural activities and providing around 60 percent of labour in crop farming, 90 percent in livestock rearing and 10 percent of wage labour are becoming the most influential and affected by climate change. COVID-19 continues its spread across the world and negatively impacts food supply chains and food trade and contributes to the sharp food price increases in Yemen as well.

In this backdrop, the Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP) aims to improve the availability of and access to food and nutritious diets, both in the short and medium term, for targeted households in the project area, and to enhance Yemen's capacity to respond to food insecurity. FSRRP is funded by the World Bank and consists of five components to be implemented by UNDP, FAO and WFP. UNDP will implement the first component (improving household incomes through CFW for agricultural production infrastructure and building climate resilience) as well as its share of the 5th component (Project Management and Knowledge Management). The project, under UNDP, will be implemented ensuring close collaboration with the FAO, to ensure that the activities under the project are closely aligned with the investments made under Component 2 (Increasing production and sale of nutritious crop, livestock and fish products). Accordingly, this project document focuses on UNDP's components which will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 1: Income opportunities for targeted vulnerable households enhanced

Output 2: Small-scale agricultural production community infrastructure rehabilitated

Output 3: Project management, monitoring and learning ensured

Outcome Indicator 2.1: Proportion of population by age group and sex benefited from increased household incomes.

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Marginalised groups, particularly the poor, women, people with disabilities and displaced are empowered to gain universal access to basic services¹ and financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs (UNDP SP 1.1.2).

Total resources required:	US\$ 23.8 million	
Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC: 0	
	Donor:	World Bank US \$ 23.8
Unfunded:	0	

Agreed by

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06-Sep-2021

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I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Yemen is the world's worst humanitarian crisis. The 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan indicates that the country is on the brink of the worst famine the world has seen in decades.¹ The violent conflict, now in its sixth year, has crippled Yemen's economy and created an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. Oil exports, the main source of government revenue and foreign exchange, came to a virtual halt in 2015 due to repeated sabotage of vital infrastructure and increased insecurity. The resulting wide-scale suspension of basic public services and civil service salary payments, rapid depreciation of the currency, and shortages of imported goods weakened the non-hydrocarbon sector and left many Yemenis without a regular income. A liquidity crisis hit the country in mid- to late-2018 with the local currency depreciating significantly and food prices becoming virtually unaffordable to many households. External assistance, which financed imports of food and other necessities and helped stabilize the economy in 2019, was largely depleted by early 2020 as foreign reserves were not replenished.

The macroeconomic policy environment differs spatially due to the bifurcation of administration between areas of control. In the areas controlled by the internationally recognized government (IRG), significant revenue underperformance and continued monetization of the fiscal deficit have undermined macroeconomic stability. Oil prices remain low, eroding government's hydrocarbon revenue. Non-oil economic activity has suffered significantly from COVID-19 related trade slowdown, desert locust outbreaks and exceptionally heavy rainfalls, which have caused intense flooding, infrastructure damage and human casualties in 2020. The severe revenue shortfall has led to expenditure compression. Since early 2020, salary payments to public sector workers have seen frequent delays. Payables to suppliers (mostly to energy suppliers) have continued to build up, disrupting fuel imports and the supply of electricity. The complete ban on the use of new banknotes since December 2019² has effectively segmented the *de facto* authorities (DFA)-controlled areas from the impact of macroeconomic policy implemented by the IRG and Central Bank of Yemen (CBY; Aden). Fiscal policy of the DFA operates under a cash-constrained balanced budget. Collection of corporate profit and sales taxes and customs revenue, the three largest revenue sources, was affected negatively by COVID-19 related trade slowdown and movement restrictions, and administrative disruption caused by flooding.

With currently over 24 million people (or 83 per cent of the total estimated population) food insecure³, including a staggering 16.2 million people in IPC Phase 3+ requiring urgent emergency assistance, food insecurity in Yemen is driven by constrained food production, food supply and distribution as well as households' diminishing purchasing power. An estimated 4.3 million people have fled their homes since the start of the conflict, of which 3.3 million remain internally displaced. Hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition are among the most pressing and overwhelming challenges faced by the country at present, at a scale that is not being fully met by national authorities and the international development and humanitarian communities. An estimated 7.4 million people require services to treat or prevent malnutrition, including 4.4 million who are in acute need. This includes 3.2 million people who require treatment for acute malnutrition: 2 million children under 5 and 1.14 million pregnant or lactating women. Acute malnutrition among pregnant or lactating women is also expected to increase slightly, from 1.12 million women to 1.14 million⁴. The high dependence on food imports, for most households combined with high food prices and significantly reduced income earning has resulted in low food access. It is estimated that Yemen imported eight per cent less wheat per month between January and May 2020 due to limited funds, therefore not importing sufficient amounts of wheat to meet the 2020 consumption requirement.

¹ Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), 2021. Consolidated by OCHA (on behalf of the humanitarian country team and partners).

² Notes printed after September 2016 when the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) headquarters was moved to Aden.

³ IPC Phase 2 and above.

⁴ <https://www.unocha.org/yemen/crisis-overview>

Women-headed households are more at risk of food insecurity due to their limited work opportunities and reduced access to productive resources, services and rural institutions. Moreover, women are generally excluded from economic transactions in the local markets. When food is scarce, women are the first family members to eat less as a coping mechanism, even though they continue to do hard labour (e.g. working in the fields). Agricultural extension and other services, including training opportunities, are not provided or limited for rural women and related staff⁵. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures Yemen to have a GI value of 0.834⁶ versus the world's average at 0.439, indicating a significant gender gap and meaning that Yemeni women have a lower standard of living compared to men. Even before 2015, Yemen faced significant challenges regarding women's access to education, health, productive employment and food security (WB 2014). While men face a higher direct burden of war through fighting and battle deaths, women are disproportionately affected by the indirect and often lasting effects of conflict (WDR 2011, Buvinic et al. 2012, Justino 2018), which have likely exacerbated existing gender-based deprivations and development shortfalls.

In the 2020 Global Gender Gap Report⁷ by the World Economic Forum, Yemen ranks 153 out of 153 countries, meaning Yemen has the largest gender gap in the world. Based on ILO modelled estimates⁸, 46 per cent of women work in agriculture (as compared to only 27 per cent of men). At the same time, there are considerably fewer women in the labour market and in productive employment. In Yemen, only 6 per cent of women are participating the labour force compared to 72 per cent of men. One out of four women in the labour market are unemployed (24 per cent) compared to 12 per cent of men. Vulnerable employment is high for all but especially for women of which 68 per cent are in this category compared to 44 per cent of men. Income inequality is stark: for every dollar a man makes in Yemen, a woman is estimated to make only thirty cents.⁹ In 2011, the adult literacy rate was 80 per cent for males and 45 per cent for females, but among youth aged 15-24, these rates were 96 and 72, respectively.¹⁰

Because agricultural gender inequalities remain strong, women farmers are particularly at risk of hunger, especially when crisis strikes. On average, rural women account most of the agricultural workforce in Yemen. Less than 1 per cent of agricultural landholders in Yemen are female. However, women have a major role in agriculture, providing 60 percent of labour in crop farming, 90 percent in livestock rearing and 10 percent of wage labour. Despite their crucial roles in household food security, they face discrimination and limited bargaining power. Patriarchal norms create disadvantages for women farmers, specifically in land rights (small plots, difficulties attaining ownership, discriminatory inheritance rights), productive resources (no access to credit, extension services or inputs), unpaid work, insecure employment and exclusion from decision making and political representation. Within the household, because of weaker bargaining position they frequently eat least, last and least well. Women farmers who control resources generally have better-quality diets. Women are vulnerable on all dimensions of food security: availability, access, utilization and stability. They suffer the most from nutrient deficiencies, especially during reproductive years, with long-term negative development impacts for society as a whole. Women suffer labour market discrimination, which confines them to informal and casual employment, as well as pay inequity. Also, they frequently spend a bigger share of their family budget on food than male heads of household¹¹.

⁵ FAO, Strengthening resilient agricultural livelihoods, FAO Action Plan 2018-2021, <http://www.fao.org/3/I9054EN/I9054en.pdf>.

⁶ The Borgen Project, 2018.

⁷ The Global Gender Gap considers the economic participation, education, health and political empowerment of all genders.

⁸ World Bank Data.

⁹ The Borgen Project.

¹⁰ World Bank: data.worldbank.org/country/yemen-republic.

¹¹ OXFAM, Gender Inequalities and Food Insecurity: Ten years after the food price crisis, why are women farmers still food-insecure?, <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/bp-gender-inequalities-food-insecurity-150719-en.pdf>.

Economic and social prospects for 2021 and beyond are highly uncertain. With the ongoing difficult political and security situation, socio-economic conditions will remain difficult. Urgent progress to address the current restrictions of access to supplies and fuel imports would improve the provision of public services and the operational environment for humanitarian operations. A cessation of hostilities and eventual political reconciliation, including the return of unitary macroeconomic policy implementation, are prerequisites for the reconstruction of the economy and rebuilding of social fabric.

II. STRATEGY

The project will improve resilience of Yemeni households to food security crises and improve household food security and nutrition, aligning itself with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of eliminating extreme poverty by 2030 and boosting shared prosperity, measured as the income of the bottom 40 per cent in any given country, in a sustainable manner. The project activities will support human capital development by addressing food insecurity and malnutrition at the household level, fostering employment solutions through a cash-for-work mechanism, and by promoting the resilience of livelihoods to respond to food security crises through engaging both women and men in agricultural production.

The project aims at sustaining basic service delivery while progressively supporting economic development and human capital priorities. These objectives support the overarching goals of laying the foundations for peace, building social cohesion, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and targeting the structural dimensions of fragility in Yemen. The project will support livelihoods, human capital, and basic economic recovery by enhancing food availability and accessibility for rural female and male headed households (HH) and improving their resilience to food crises in close collaboration with national institutions, the Social Fund for Development (SFD) and Public Works Project (PWP)¹² to ensure both project implementation and knowledge transfer.

The project in this document refers to the **first component** of the broader Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP) which consists of five components to be implemented by UNDP ((Component 1: Improving Household Incomes through cash-for-work (CFW) for Agricultural Production Infrastructure and Building Climate Resilience), FAO (Component 2: Increasing Production and Sale of Nutritious Crop, Livestock and Fish Products, Subcomponent 3.1: Promoting Kitchen Gardens Backyard Production for Improved Diets and Climate Resilience, and Component 4: Capacity Building for Food Security Management) and WFP (Subcomponent 3.2: Promoting Women Rural Entrepreneurship for Improved Nutrition and Food Security, and subcomponent 3.3: Provision of Nutrition Assistance to Treat and Prevent Malnutrition). Component 5 (Project Management and Knowledge Management) covers the direct and indirect cost and management expenses of the three agencies UNDP, FAO and WFP.

The project aligns with the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP)¹³ which identifies food insecurity as the main challenge requiring immediate action and highlights the critical roles of agriculture and safety nets in attaining improved food security and livelihoods. The project will also contribute to the achieving of YHRP objective by supporting income generation and promoting domestic production and commercialization of food products to improve the food security resilience of households and by promoting climate-smart practices that add to the resilience of agriculture and livelihoods.

The project also aligns with: (1) The United Nation Development Framework (UNDAF 2012-2015) for Yemen: the framework has been extended four times ending in 2020. The project is consistent

¹² Neither SFD nor PWP are financed from the central budget.

¹³ The Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) June - December 2020 is the coordination mechanism for the humanitarian aid.

with the UNDAF's overarching theme of building resilience, and economic, social and environmental risk reduction, and addressing the triple nexus; (2) United Nation Strategic Framework for Yemen (2017 to 2019): Outcome three of the framework states that "Communities are better managing external threats, local risks and shocks with increased economic self-reliance and enhanced social cohesion"; (3) UNDP Country Strategy Note 2021 to 2023, which has an overarching focus on food security. Yemenis' income should increase by social protection, public work schemes, support to local agriculture and fisheries. In the medium- to longer-term, the country needs to boost domestic food production - either for domestic consumption or export - and diversify the economy. Both will require addressing the water scarcity challenge, increasing the agriculture and fisheries sectors' capacity, and providing its people and productive sectors with access to cheap renewable energy.

The project will contribute to facilitate emergency employment through gender- and age-appropriate cash-for-work and cash-for-services modalities. It will also contribute other community-prioritised service provision interventions such as livelihood stabilisation, asset restoration, and local economic revitalisation support.

The project also responds to the COVID-19 crisis response approach to mitigate the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis. The project is aligned to UNDP Country Gender strategy aiming to advance gender equality and women's empowerment in UNDP programmes as a cross-cutting priority. The Gender Strategy to be applied in planning and implementation of project activities for enhancing human development outcomes with the focus of gender, improving economic opportunities and removing barriers to asset ownership through a focus on income support, productive employment and access to skill development training and supply chains. Furthermore, the gender strategy will identify the best approaches to map, mitigate and respond to GBV among the project beneficiaries while ensuring to build the capacity of the project different stakeholders.

The project will be implemented by UNDP, through the Social Fund for Development (SFD) and the Public Works Project (PWP). The project will be implemented ensuring close collaboration with the FAO to ensure that the activities under the project is closely aligned with the investments made under Component 2. This project would ensure immediate access to food for an estimated 18,800 food-insecure households (26,456 individual beneficiaries) by creating gender sensitive temporary employment opportunities through a cash-for-work (CFW) programme (around 30% of total HH are expected to be female headed HH) focusing on restoration of public/collective previously dilapidated productive assets, including those affected by the recent floods. The project would target and encourage youth (18 - 32 years of age) through the community outreach programmes to participate in the CFW programme. The Component will also seek to support employment generation activities targeting women and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

Women's capabilities will be evaluated, and they will be provided with more or longer trainings if needed to be able to benefit from the temporary employment opportunities. The job opportunities provided will be gender sensitive i.e match women physical capabilities and are located at an acceptable distance. To avoid any unintended effect such as violence and / or harassment, the project will conduct an awareness campaign to promote local acceptance of women's work and will provide any required facilitation services that may include care services or to allow women to be supervised by other women and / or escorts Male family members, and the required cost will be taken into account. The project will also establish accountability methods for reporting cases of gender-based violence. To ensure that the most vulnerable are targeted, the project will ensure to not exclude women and youth who lack legal identity and will facilitate the extraction of documentation papers if needed.

Care will be taken to ensure that the beneficiaries of this component are not engaged in parallel Bank-financed projects,¹⁴ while UNDP will implement the similar CFW activities for similar types of infrastructure (water access, small rural roads, and land improvements) under the Social Protection Enhancement and COVID-19 Response Project.

The project will use its resources (such as field consultants) to integrate COVID-19 awareness and preventive measures in the training events and awareness campaigns planned for beneficiaries. Awareness raising and training events will follow precautionary measures described in workshop/training protocols, as well as enforce and maintain adequate distancing during control, distribution, training, payment, and other project activities. These will also be conducted in locations and during times that are convenient for women. The project will work with local communities, female and male consultants, and beneficiaries to reach households with awareness and hygiene materials (such as masks, hand sanitizers and other relevant consumables) that will be developed in a way that will resonate with women and men's different roles and behaviours at home and in society. The decision on which hygiene materials to procure will be made in coordination with the COVID-19 health emergency project in Yemen.

Procurement Arrangements:

The Responsible Parties (SFD and PWP) have detailed rules and regulations for all kinds of procurement, which will be applied also in the FSRRP project. PWP and SFD will be responsible for the procurement of goods, works and services required for the implementation of sub-projects and related activities under the available financing. Procurement will follow SFD/PWP Procurement Guidelines which are assessed and approved by UNDP and found in conformity with the generally-accepted international standards. UNDP will conduct regular spot checks and audits to verify conformity of procurement practices and ensure adequate oversight.

Information Sharing

Sharing and disclosure of project site information (coordinates) as well as of the beneficiaries' personal information is associated with legal, social, and security liabilities. The collecting and sharing of personal data of any citizen could violate his/her rights and privacy and could have security consequences given the sensitive context in Yemen. Yet, to avoid legal issues, data of beneficiaries who receive direct benefits will be shared with the Donor/Partner by coding personal data such as (name, ID, Tel. number), once samples for verification is selected, SFD and PWP will decode the personal data for the selected samples. Other relevant information including gender, age group, and agricultural holding linked to the project selection criteria will be provided as required. RPs will always remain committed to facilitate TPMA and auditors' full access to any information needed including verification of beneficiaries and transfers made to them.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The Project Development Objective is to improve food availability, access and nutritious diets for female and male headed households in the project area and strengthen the country-level resilience to food security crisis. To achieve this, the UNDP supported component one will contribute with its three outputs. The outputs and related activities are as follows:

¹⁴ SFD is the main implementing agency for CFW components and sub-components under Bank-financed projects.

Output 1: Income opportunities for targeted vulnerable households enhanced

The objective of the output is to address temporary and more sustainable economic opportunities to vulnerable populations and building relevant assets. The SFD will take the lead in implementing the Cash-for-Work (CFW) program, which will provide employment opportunities directly to beneficiary laborers from the communities in the project area. The activities to be implemented under this output would directly contribute to food security and climate change adaptation and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. The implementation of climate-resilient irrigation and water management practices will restore degraded lands (including terracing) and affected water infrastructure for subsequent productive, climate-smart technology use in agricultural production and allow beneficiaries to earn much needed income from their repair and maintenance through cash-for-work. It is expected that about [1,388 to be confirmed] hectares of farmland will be put in production due to rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure and projected land. It is expected that around 10,870 farmers will have improved access to water infrastructure, spate irrigation and rehabilitated lands. Through increased carbon sequestration and improved water management, this activity will also contribute to the climate change mitigation and adaptation.

This output will finance labour intensive community sub-projects. It will build on the CFW programme to be implemented by SFD. The selected community sub-projects will provide temporary employment opportunities to around 22,120 vulnerable populations from the selected communities and in the process. They will also build valuable community assets, improve productivity, strengthen social cohesion and respond to the anticipated effects of climate change. Community sub-projects will be identified and implemented by the selected communities and will ensure a gender sensitive focus.¹⁵ Priority will be given to sub-projects that contribute directly or indirectly to improving food security: (i) restoration and irrigation of agricultural land; (ii) access to water and sanitation;¹⁶ and (iii) and access to markets (e.g. road rehabilitation). Therefore, the project will target to rehabilitate around 20 kilometres of rural roads to provide access to markets, construct water-harvesting infrastructure (individual and communal) with capacity of around 10,200 cubic meters, and rehabilitate around 3,292 hectares of agricultural lands. These interventions will improve access to key services for more than 110,600 people. The output will support COVID-19-sensitive measures such as community awareness, social distancing and the provision of hygiene kits at the workplace (e.g. hand-washing stations).

SFD will prepare demand-based lists of CFW beneficiaries per gender (around 30% of targeted groups are women) upon completion of the community awareness-raising activities ensuring that the same beneficiaries are not engaged in parallel Bank-financed projects.¹⁷ This arrangement will ensure the transparency and availability of information to cross-verify the beneficiaries of each sub-component to avoid double-dipping and spread the project's benefits across a greater number and wider range of beneficiaries. Each beneficiary will receive support for a period of six (6) months. The project would target and encourage youth (18 - 32 years of age) through the community outreach programmes to participate in the CFW programme.

In addition to the indicated activities, many of which can be performed by women, the project would seek to support employment generation activities targeting women. Such additional activities would include childcare¹⁸, meal preparation, weaving of fishing nets and making other tools necessary for the fishing trade and production. The SFD¹⁹, who has extensive prior experience

¹⁵ Over sixty per cent of women contribute to agriculture labour although they face many constraints, including limited access to land, finance, markets, livelihood activities, and information about economic opportunities (FAO, 2018).

¹⁶ Women are the primary beneficiaries of the water harvesting schemes as these reduce time and effort in fetching water, a responsibility that normally falls on women and girls.

¹⁷ SFD is the main implementing agency for CFW components and sub-components under Bank-financed projects.

¹⁸ is the idea that the option of childcare as an income generating activity under component 1 potentially be available for women being trained under component 3.

¹⁹ SFD will be responsible for the CFW programme implementation.

in implementing the types of activities supported under this Component, would be the implementing institution for this component. Capacity building of the communities, beneficiaries of the investments and CFW programme as well as implementing institution will be done in subsequent Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of the investments to ensure their sustainability.

Output 2: Small-scale agricultural production community infrastructure rehabilitated

This is a critical output to be focused under the project as women, poor and vulnerable households are often the most at risk to the effects of conflict, food poverty, and climate change. The output, which supports physical investments, will seek to support the mechanisms adopted by communities to cope with recurring disasters - floods and droughts, locusts etc. The activities would include rehabilitation and maintenance of agricultural lands, on-farm water harvesting facilities (underground cisterns and open wadi pits), watershed management/rainwater harvesting structures in mountainous areas (check dikes and gabions/retaining walls in wadi beds), spate irrigation works in lower mountains and foot-hills (small spate diversion canals, shallow wells and springs), irrigation canals and farm-level conveyance systems, rehabilitation of small rural access roads to isolated villages/communities. The locations for the CFW-supported investments will be determined in the selected project areas (districts), those most impacted by floods and other adverse events. The infrastructure investments will be determined in participatory consultations with the select female and male community representatives based on priority needs identified during periodic needs assessments

The project will finance community assets and will build on the small-scale agricultural production community infrastructure sub-projects under FSRRP. UNDP will partner with PWP²⁰ and aim to build community assets that help improve access to local services and small infrastructure. Sub-projects will be identified based on community priorities and implemented through community contracting modality. Sub-projects will be more complex and less labour intensive than cash-for-work interventions. Priority will be given to sub-projects that contribute directly or indirectly to improving food security²¹. The output is expected to build community assets including 270 hectares of agricultural lands rehabilitated, 7 kilometres of rural roads stone-paved, 7,200 cubic meter of water constructed and 240 meter-long of agricultural irrigation canals repaired. This output would benefit around 44,400 people (including approximately 50% females) and provide temporary employment opportunities directly to about 4,336 wage beneficiaries (around 10% women). An estimated 2,000 farmers will have improved access to water infrastructure, irrigation networks, rehabilitated lands, and rehabilitated rural roads. The output will also contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation by increasing carbon sequestration and improving water management. It will finance the costs of sub-projects through locally sourced contractors and PWP's operating costs. Support to labour intensive works implemented by PWP has been crucial for preserving the capacity of a key national institutions throughout the conflict, and together with SFD's cash-for-work, have been able to benefit most vulnerable districts (FSRRP targeted 77 districts) in the country.

The project is expected to operate in the areas with the highest food insecurity, poor nutrition outcomes and livelihoods constraints, and in need of emergency assistance. District-level project sites are therefore selected within the targeted governorates (based of the IPC classification) based on the food insecurity and malnutrition levels. Districts with the highest level of food insecurity and malnutrition are prioritized and the presence of aggravating factors (floods, impact of COVID-

²⁰ PWP will take the lead on supervision of small-scale infrastructure-related activities.

²¹ Examples of these types of sub-projects include land rehabilitation, water harvesting, road rehabilitation to improve food production and access to markets. Drainage wall, water schemes and road construction mitigate the impacts of climate shocks. School rehabilitation, health clinics, water schemes improve access to basic services.

19-related restrictions and desert locusts) are included in selection criteria. Other criteria include agriculture's contribution to livelihoods (proportion of rural population), household poverty levels, and whether the household is benefitting from other relevant programmes in agriculture and livelihood support/food security.²² The project will be implemented in areas which are accessible and where the project recovery and development interventions can be implemented. The approach is to keep the project design flexible, allowing for adjustments as needed. This may include changes in the project targeted districts if original districts become inaccessible and adjustments to the implementation schedule due to access and security constraints and other reasons. The initial set of 77 target districts in which the project will operate has been selected across 10 governorates²³.

The project will support quick participatory assessments of community assets and needs using innovative tools (open street map) to map basic infrastructure and services available to communities. The data collected through participatory assessments will be open source and serve as a baseline for reconstruction and investments by other partners to allow for tracking services and assets available to communities throughout Yemen and assess gaps and disparities across districts. In addition to gender targeting during the identification of community priorities, the community engagement approach will also seek to identify and include vulnerable groups in the identification process and the labour force recruited during the execution of sub-projects. The conflict sensitivity framework developed under the Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (ECRP) will be applied to assess local tensions and shifts in conflict dynamics to inform potential adaptation needs and interventions to strengthen local resolution mechanisms.

Output 3: Project management, monitoring and learning ensured

The project will cover the costs associated with project management for UNDP, such as implementation support, financial management, procurement, and overall monitoring and evaluation (M&E), monitoring the project's environmental and social safeguards including gender equality and conflict sensitivity. Additionally, M&E is expected to be strengthened in two ways: (a) using the Geo-Enabling initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS), where possible, as well as (b) by carrying out an additional impact assessment (in collaboration with other UN implementing partners, FAO, and WFP), to assess the suitability and impact of project interventions in Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) environment. This support will finance a third-party monitoring (TPM) mechanism and the establishment and maintenance of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The project will apply Gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation is used to reveal whether a programme addresses the different priorities and needs of women and men, to assess if it has an impact on gender relations, and to determine the gender aspects that need to be integrated into monitoring and evaluation systems. The TPM will collect both qualitative and quantitative data that measure the impact on gender relations and will collect and present all data in a sex-disaggregated manner. The GRM established will ensure to process GBV and women cases in confidential manner and with high priority. The budget for this output takes into consideration the particularly challenging operating conditions in Yemen.

UNDP has in place a dedicated project team for oversight and quality assurance to ensure timely delivery and completion of activities and results in line with the approved project appraisal document and subsequent project papers, financing agreements and Annual Work Plans and Budgets. The project team will also ensure the application of project approaches in the conflict and political context and that all risk mitigation measures are in place to create a maximum enabling environment for the implementation of the activities. The project team will adhere to the monitoring and reporting requirements²⁴ as per the project document to ensure full transparency

²² The project will leverage SFD's knowledge of the various programmes and their beneficiaries.

²³ Abyan, Al Bayda, Al Dhale'e, Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Lahj and Taizz

²⁴ Project Progress Report and TPM Reports covering a period of six calendar months, and a detailed annual Project Report, shall be provided no later than forty-five (45) days after the end of the period covered by the reports.

and compliance with fiduciary responsibilities outlined under the FMFA with the World Bank. This includes third-party monitoring, evaluation, and audits. The project team has dedicated gender capacity to ensure that gender is mainstreamed throughout the project life cycle and that any gender gaps and/or successes are highlighted.

The UNDP Country Office will provide oversight and quality assurance of the project team and ensure institutional level coordination with the World Bank, UN system, national and local authorities, international partners, and other relevant stakeholders with the view to enable coherence and collaboration of the project with broader initiatives. The UNDP Country Office will also provide operational support services in relation to the project that includes finance, procurement (contracting)²⁵, administration, human resources, ICT, and security risk management. UNDP Headquarters will provide corporate oversight and management support including finance, human resources, audit, and investigations.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The World Bank approved the total amount of US \$ 23.8 million for the implementation of all of the UNDP activities under FSRRP project to provide support and protection to Yemeni households whose food security is compromised by conflict, COVID-19 and other climate-related shocks. The project multi-year plan illustrates the yearly requirements of the financial resources against each of the activities and this was guided by an indicative analysis based on strategies, principles, and assumptions stated under the project.

This new fund will build on the partnerships, capacities, and lessons learned of the ECRP project. As part of the ongoing ECRP, UNDP, SFD and PWP have established an environmental and social (E&S) management system with adequate policy, procedures, capacity and resources, focusing on OHS as well as major gender aspects. Under FSRRP, SFD and PWP will implement capacity building programmes which were initiated under the ECRP, targeting different groups and identified areas, including capacity building of senior managers and officials of implementation and monitoring agencies on Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Framework as well as capacity building programme for project managers, supervisors, consultants and contractors on OHS and gender tools and their application in field. UNDP has committed resources for the implementation of the project and will ensure dedicated management capacity in the Country Office to provide the required oversight and quality assurance.

Partnerships

UNDP will engage two national responsible parties SFD and PWP to implement the project activities. The implementation of the project will essentially depend on mobilizing key resources in the form of technical, coordination, and management expertise, physical assets, and equipment. The success in achieving the expected results will be contingent upon securing effective partnerships with the national responsible parties (SFD & PWP), relevant ministries/departments across government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners/NGOs, regional and global centers of excellence, as well as the stakeholders at large. UNDP will collaborate with other UN Agencies in Yemen through participating in the clusters including women protection sub-cluster as well as gender group and PSEA taskforce. As part of UNDP ESS work in its current YECRP, UNDP has established working technical group on ESS composed of different donors, UN agencies, INGOs, Local NGOs, national counterparts and academics. The project will use this WTG to coordinate its work related to ESS including gender. Close collaboration with the World Bank and Responsible Parties (RPs) will continue bi-monthly through project board meetings.

²⁵ Done in accordance with the Procurement Plan of the project.

Risks and Assumptions

Political Risks: The political crisis and protracted conflict in Yemen, is still far from being resolved and has continued to cause inaccessibility to some sites and delays in delivery in many others. SFD and PWP are national institutions and programmes with a governing board chaired by the Government of Yemen. The risks of being impacted by the political fragmentation induced by the war is mitigated by their managerial independence stated in their respective laws. The UN works within complex dynamics reflecting competing interests of political actors and member states, limitations of responding to the scale of needs, a society under pressure and trauma, and security and access constraints. The UN maintains its operational integrity through adherence to principles of impartiality, human rights and inclusive humanitarian/civilian assistance and engages stakeholders clearly communicating these principles. UNDP coordinates with the Office of the Special Envoy to the Secretary-General and is a member of the Humanitarian Country Team and UN Country Team to collectively address political risks.

Besides, the de facto authority (DFA) in the North has imposed more restrictions and demanding requirements to the movement of TPM or monitoring teams from UNDP and RPs to visit implementation in several sites particularly in most of the Northern districts. UNDP and the RPs mitigated such restrictions through emphasizing the neutrality and importance of the project and the need for facilitation of oversight to ensure accountability to all stakeholders, as well as by coordinating with other clusters for collective pressure against any arbitrary requirements. The participatory approach of the project which engages local authorities and different groups at local communities helped much in facilitating implementation and solving such restrictions and accessibility issues, too. However, the challenge is ongoing as the demands continue to change with the changes in the authorities, which entails more efforts and time on the part of the project partners to monitor closely and cope up accordingly.

Operational Risks: Potential disruption in UNDP's business processes and project implementation. UNDP has developed a Business Continuity Plan which ensures that the critical office functions can be performed from other locations if necessary. Outside Sana'a, UNDP has staff presence in Aden, Ibb (also covering Taizz), Hodeidah, and Sa'ada to interact with sub-offices of SFD and monitor field activities, UNDP also relies on a contracted TPM Agent to perform complementary monitoring of the project. The RPs (SFD and PWP) have business continuity plans in place.

Financial/fiduciary Risks: The financial and fiduciary risks are defined by several factors, including hyper-inflation, fraud, and cash advance management. To avoid exchange rate losses and other negative effects of working in the national currency, UNDP will transfer advances in US dollars to RPs. UNDP's anti-fraud policy, the annual audits, regular spot-checking by UNDP staff, and the Third-Party Monitoring Agent are oversight measures over and above RPs' internal procedures to mitigate the risk of fraud, misappropriation and diversion of funds. The Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) capacity assessment results will be used in strengthening the financial management capacities of the responsible parties. RPs will submit quarterly work plans with realistic budgets (cash forecasts) to UNDP to ensure that cash advances are cleared on a regular basis.

Programmatic Risks: The programmatic risks for RPs are associated with access and targeting due to security or conflict-related obstacles, although mitigated by their widespread network. UNDP level risks are associated with UNDP's potential inability to verify results on the ground in a timely manner, potential inability to recruit staff in a timely fashion to support project implementation, and potential inability (or significant delays) to meet delivery expectation/targets. UNDP will closely review the quarterly expenditure reports of the responsible parties to monitor financial delivery of the project.

UNDP has developed a Conflict Sensitive Framework to mitigate risks and contribute to social cohesion. Moreover, the project might face gender related challenges in attracting women specially in the CFW activities due to the lack of community acceptance to women field work. UNDP will rely on its and its partners current experience promoting for gender equality and women's empowerment and women roles in sustainable development utilizing men leaders and influences and using cultural appropriate approach. The project will engage women in cultural appropriate opportunities ensuring no harm approach and will ensure GRM is established to report any violence or abuse.

Security Risks: These include crime, air strikes, landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), terrorist attacks, and ground combat, arbitrary arrests and detentions. UNDP mitigates these risks through close collaboration and coordination with the UN Department for Safety and Security, including the de-confliction protocols and strict adherence to UN security procedures. Staff training on conflict-sensitive communications and risk management will continue. A TPM Agent will conduct the monitoring of the implementation of the project in hard-to-reach areas.

Reputational Risks: In view of the scale and importance, the project also carries a reputational risk for UNDP as well as SFD and PWP. It may be subject to politically motivated defamation and it may be perceived as partial and biased vis-à-vis one or more parties to the conflict. UNDP's reputation as a reliable partner may be affected by issues arising from the project. To mitigate these risks, UNDP has put in place a strategic communications strategy, continues to strengthen project oversight and quality assurance with documentation of issues, and works very closely with the responsible parties. Grievances from beneficiaries and stakeholders will be channelled through mechanisms established.

Environmental: Although environmental risks and impacts are expected to be site-specific, reversible and generally of low magnitude that can be mitigated following appropriate measures; nonetheless and based on the implementation experience of the ongoing ECRP project, and identification of significant Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) gaps, there is a significant risk for fatal incidents or serious injuries to occur under the project, particularly under the labour intensive community subprojects. This is anticipated as the project will provide temporary work opportunities to many local community members who are unskilled, largely illiterate, and with little or no knowledge or experience in applying OHS measures. Furthermore, there is a risk of COVID-19 transmission among community workers if worksites are not managed appropriately.

To mitigate environmental risks and impacts, the project will apply the Environment and Social Framework of the World Bank. The WB and UNDP and RPs will review, update and apply the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the ECRP, including the OHS Framework and Toolkit. The ESMF will (i) identify potential environmental impacts of FSRRP interventions, (ii) assess potential environmental and social impacts, and (iii) mitigate risks and impacts appropriately, including OHS risks. Furthermore, subprojects will be screened against environmental and social criteria that will be included in the ESMF, and subsequent site-specific environmental assessment instruments will be prepared - if needed - during the implementation phase and before the commencement of any physical activities. The project interventions will also support COVID-19-sensitive measures such as: community awareness, social distancing at the workplace, and the provision of hygienic kits at the workplace (e.g. hand-washing stations).

UNDP and RPs have established an environmental and social (E&S) management system with adequate policy, procedures, capacity and resources, focusing on OHS. Under FSRRP, the responsible parties will implement capacity building programmes which were initiated under the ECRP targeting different groups and identified areas, including capacity building of senior managers

and officials of implementation and monitoring agencies on ESMF and OHS Framework as well as capacity building programme for project managers, supervisors, consultants and contractors on OHS tools and their application in field.

Social (including safeguards)

The project is expected to have numerous social benefits for the target communities and vulnerable population including temporary employment and economic opportunities to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19. The type of interventions under this project are not expected to require physical or economic displacement. Nonetheless, there might be a potential need of land for community infrastructure development under the community asset component. Given the rehabilitation nature and scale of the investments, the possible land needs would be minimal and are expected to be met through community contributions, which is a common practice in the local area and is also accepted under the ongoing ECRP. As a precautionary measure, the project will prepare a Resettlement Framework (RF) to guide and manage possible land contribution practices. This RF will be included in the ESMF. Potential social impacts that could occur under Component 1 are related to the CFW activities and the rehabilitation of the community assets interventions such as loss of assets, labour influx as 50 per cent of the labour are from outside the target communities by private contractors, and community health and safety such as injuries. There are several social risks that may occur during the project implementation stage such as: (i) mistreatment, quality of services and suspected fraud under cash-for-work interventions; (ii) elite capture of investments by powerful and/or better-connected beneficiaries thus excluding some segments of society (disadvantaged and marginalized groups) under the CFW and community assets interventions. Based on the above expected project risks and impacts, the social rating is rated as substantial.

Gender and Gender Based Violence (GBV)

The project will ensure that gender sensitive interventions are mainstreamed across all project components creating pathways for employment and participation in society and playing a key role in building resilience to shocks, improving livelihoods and mitigating social constraints. This is relevant in the current country context as empowering women's full productive potential can yield enormous dividends in reducing GBV, gender gaps in education, employment and access to services. These continued investments are integral to strengthening the human capital base in Yemen, rebuilding the social fabric and laying the foundation of a more inclusive society. Furthermore, gender and social analysis using appropriate diagnostic tools to determine root causes of exclusion and disempowerment will be conducted so that nuanced and locally relevant messaging has greater impact. Policy reforms, advocacy, capacity building, and adoption of best practices may also be warranted, as applicable. Demand-driven approaches in most of the interventions will also ensure strong sense of ownership among female participants (as beneficiaries or staff/workers) and serve as motivation for them to seek ways to sustain their efforts, including income and profit generation from their engagement in economic activities. The project will enable women to access to new roles through the participation in new productive type of work (CFW) and through its engagement in leadership roles (community committees). The infrastructures selected will be in participation with women and will be rehabilitated in gender sensitive manner to ensure they will benefit women and men equally. Overall, the project will enable women to access to more resources (skills, cash, time, etc) and services (market, education, health, etc) and will fulfil women strategic and practical needs.

The project will build the capacity of its different stakeholders on gender, GBV, women human rights and others and will ensure gender strategy is in place to guide gender mainstreaming during the different phases of the project. Whilst the project is expected to empower women engaging them in new roles and exposing them to new environment, there is a potential of increasing Gender Based Violence rate in the targeted districts. Therefore, the project will ensure that gender-based violence action plan is in place to ensure GBV is mapped, mitigated and responded to.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: UNDP with its updated Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM)/ Social and Environmental Standards (SES) will enhance the GRM and MIS practices developed under the ECRP. SFD and PWP will use their GRM systems to register and handle complaints received and report to UNDP. UNDP and RPs will require GRM signboards, including information on the hotline and WhatsApp number, at subproject sites. They will also support additional tools (including technological solutions) and raise awareness for communities to take a more active role in the monitoring of subprojects, including compliance with safeguards. There will be a clear mechanism between UNDP and RPs for reporting timeline and distribution of responsibilities to have better control and management of complaints. Immediately, actions should be implemented by RPs and reported to UNDP for cases related GBV, SEA/SH and/or serious incidents or injuries including cases related to COVID-19.

The project will utilize an enhanced integrated GRM system building on the experience and systems developed under the ECRP. Under ECRP, both SFD and PWP have utilized a wide variety of communication methods for soliciting grievances, including complaint boxes, toll-free phone calls, SMS, WhatsApp, telegram, fax, online forms, emails, letters, in-person visits to head offices or branch offices or through face-to-face interactions with project staff. Developing the local partners' GRM systems strengthens accountability, operations oversight, citizen engagement, and learning. In addition to continuing these methods, UNDP will enhance the GRM system by operating a TPM call centre facility for outbound calls to project beneficiaries and targeted communities for verification with a particular focus on GBV cases. RPs will facilitate answering toll-free calls from mobile and fixed/land phone lines; recording of inbound and outbound calls automatically to be stored in their call centres server for operations' purposes and quality control; interactive voice response, call-recording and logging for calls received after work hours, and RPs will develop a remote access to their GRM systems.

For verification, UNDP's call centre will forward recorded calls and messages to the GRM agents under TPM to process and transmit the calls and messages to the focal points of UNDP and implementing partners (IPs) (according to the specific sub-component) by using a web based GRM system. Weekly, monthly, and quarterly reports including a summary of opened/processed complaints focusing on the performance of the GRM will be generated automatically by the system. All GRM reported cases will be disaggregated by the type and criticality of the case to identify GBV related cases. A tracking function will be available to send automated notifications for any unresolved complaints that are pending for 14 days without processing by UNDP and IPs. For any serious complaint received by the call centre agents, the responsible TPM female and male focal point will immediately notify UNDP and IP team via email and phone calls. The GRM system dashboard will be updated regularly with the latest progress status of complaints. The strengthened GRM system will be transferred entirely to the local institutions by the end of the project. The integrated system is currently being developed. Female and male FPs will be trained on how to receive, register and report/refer GBV cases with high sensitivity and confidentiality.

Stakeholder Engagement

To build on the successful engagement with stakeholders, an extensive awareness raising programme will be implemented in the project area, ensuring that the communities are aware of the project activities and can benefit from the various support mechanisms.

Cash-for-work: The allocation of funds under cash-for-work and community assets subcomponents across governorates and districts will be according to the distress index, which is composed of six indicators: the level and intensity of people with food insecurity (i.e. the number of food insecure people in the governorate/district and their share of the total population); the level and intensity of displacement (i.e. the number of IDPs and returnees in the governorate/district and their share of the total host population); and the level and intensity of population in urgent need for

assistance.²⁶ Within targeted districts, selected communities for support under CFW component will be coordinated mainly with FAQ and communicated with other national and international players in order to avoid any overlap.

Community subprojects and beneficiaries. Community subprojects will be selected based on the needs identified by each targeted community. However, priority will be given to subprojects that contribute directly or indirectly to improving food security: (i) restoration and irrigation of agricultural land; (ii) access to water infrastructure, irrigation canals and rehabilitated lands²⁷ and (iii) and access to markets (e.g. road rehabilitation). Besides, the selection of communities and identification of subprojects will be discussed with FAO to ensure effective coordination between Component 1 (Cash-for-work) and Component 2 (Value Chain by FAO) as set forth in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD). The wage intensity of subprojects under this sub-component is expected to be at least 50 per cent of the average total cost of subprojects. The project will deliver these subprojects through communities (community contracting). All female/male workers will be from the target communities and will be selected based on self-targeting (i.e. by setting wages around 10-20 per cent below prevailing market wages). To ensure only needy workers apply, the benefit will be set slightly below the prevailing market wage. The duration of employment will depend on the nature of the subproject. Household receipts from CFW will be capped for a total benefit of US\$ 500 in wages for the entire duration of the subproject regardless of the number of participating workers from the household.²⁸ Women-headed households and women in general will be encouraged to work on subprojects (under cash-for-work and community assets) and those selected will be accommodated to the extent possible.²⁹ The project will explore synergies between SFD and PWP efforts to improve the sustainability of support. Payments to beneficiaries will be delivered through contracted banks for a fee. This sub-component will finance the labour and non-labour costs of community subprojects, Bank fees, and RPs operating costs.

Visibility. To ensure regular and ‘on-message’ public visibility for FSRRP, a communication and visibility plan will be developed to well position this partnership and provide a set of proposed gender sensitive communication products, specific media pieces, and advocacy asks. This plan will utilize UNDP’s, World Bank’s, and RPs’ online platforms to share human interest/impact stories, articles, exposure stories, blogs, op-eds, press releases, Facebook/Twitter/Instagram posts, video stories, factsheets, visual presentations, etc with a particular focus on success stories of women. Additionally, forward looking products and evidence-based studies such as policy briefs and impact reports will also be developed and disseminated to capture high impact of the project including on gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Sustainability and Scaling Up. Both SFD and PWP are well-established and credible national institutions that have delivered community development in Yemen for two decades. By helping to reactivate its operations during the ECRP, it has contributed to the preservation and sustainability of its implementation capacity of much needed service delivery programmes. RPs have also brought to the table specific inputs, expertise, capacities, and resources that were necessary elements for success, and which together resulted in higher impact on the support to SMEs and agricultural production. The nationwide coverage of RPs (SFD and PWP) will enable scale-up and its wide network of non-state partners like CBOs, NGOs and private sector (e.g. contractors and small and micro enterprises) will also extend the outreach. Building the capacities of these institutions on

²⁶ The food insecurity index is from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the displacement index is from The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); and the population in needs index is from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

²⁷ Women are the primary beneficiaries of the water harvesting schemes as these reduce time and effort in fetching water, a responsibility that normally falls on women and girls.

²⁸ If the number of people who want to participate in wage employment exceeds the available funds for a given community, the benefit level will be reduced to allow for the inclusion of all applicants and or the community will be consulted to identify the neediest households.

²⁹ For example, by allowing flexible hours of on-site work, providing on-site childcare (this will also hire a caregiver from the community), having the subproject at the community level and at a location close to the villagers, and by consulting women on the types of subprojects they can participate in.

several aspects including on environmental and social safeguards, gender equality and women's empowerment, and do no harm approach will enable them to apply these principles to their different projects national wide paving the way to leaving no one behind and sustainable development. At the community level, the project is expected to pave a way to a more inclusive future in Yemen by actively seeking to build social cohesion, empower women and communities and foster a role for non-state actors. The RPs have strong partnership and donor support which will increase as the conflict winds down. The ECRP has acted as a catalyst and will enable FSRRP project attracting additional support from interested donors.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The project will be implemented by UNDP through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). UNDP will engage two responsible parties SFD and PWP to implement the project activities. The project is expected to operate in the areas with the highest food insecurity, poor nutrition outcomes and livelihoods constraints, and in need of emergency assistance. District-level project sites are therefore selected within the targeted governorates based on the methodology agreed with FAO and WFP which includes IPC classification of food insecurity, malnutrition levels, as well as population data and accessibility. Districts with the highest level of food insecurity and malnutrition are prioritized and the presence of aggravating factors (floods, impact of COVID19-related restrictions and desert locusts) are included in selection criteria.

Other criteria include agriculture's contribution to livelihoods (proportion of rural population), household poverty levels, and whether the household is benefitting from other relevant programmes in agriculture and livelihood support/food security³⁰. The project will be implemented in areas which are accessible and where the project recovery and development interventions can be implemented. The approach is to keep the project design flexible, allowing for adjustments as needed. This may include changes in the project targeted districts if original districts become inaccessible and adjustments to the implementation schedule due to access and security constraints and other reasons.

The initial set of 77 target districts in which the project will operate has been selected across ten governorates³¹. UNDP will collaborate with other UN Agencies in Yemen through participating in the clusters. Close collaboration with the World Bank and RPs will continue bi-monthly through review meetings. In addition, UNDP aims to introduce regular reflection session (learning loops) to continuously analyse and understand the impact of national and local conflict dynamics on UNDP's and partners' ability to deliver the project component, and UNDP's impact thereon, as well as related risks. Learning loops will guide evidence-based decisions on corrective measures, necessary to ensure continuous relevance, effectiveness, and impact of ongoing interventions vis-à-vis the changes in the conflict context.

SFD and PWP as Responsible (RPs) will deliver the agreed outputs on the basis of a written Letter of Agreement (LoA) with UNDP. The RP is directly accountable to UNDP in accordance with the terms of their LoA. In line with UNDP's Financial regulations and rules, SFD and PWP must open dedicated project accounts in US dollars with commercial banks for the purposes of bank reconciliation and audit. The bank accounts will only be under the control of the responsible parties which will have the sole custody and access to resources and signing authority.

³⁰ The project will leverage SFD's knowledge of the various programmes and their beneficiaries.

³¹ Abyan, Al Bayda, Al Dhale'e, Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Lahj and Taizz

In addition, and as pursued under ECRP due to the political situation in Yemen and in order to facilitate decision making and expedite implementation, all new project activities related under this project will be approved by the internal steering committees and not the project boards of both institutions.

UNDP will reinforce the project management systems and capacities under FSRRP, with strengthened operational risk management and project approaches sensitive to the gender, conflict and political environment in Yemen. A Conflict Sensitivity Framework has been developed under ECRP and SPECRP and will inform and strengthen the conflict sensitivity approach under FSRRP.

UNDP will closely coordinate with the World Bank to provide needed information and to enable smooth and speedy financial and operational transactions to facilitate timely implementation at the level of the responsible parties. UNDP will maintain regular interactions with RPs and UNDP staff presence in Sana'a, Hodeidah, Aden, and Marib for monitoring, quality assurance and as needed, management of complaints and grievances, as per agreed GRM under the project.³² The project will also look for further value-adding opportunities through ensuring internal synergies with other projects under the different programme units of UNDP including the "Strengthening Institutional and Economic Resilience in Yemen" and the "Enhancing Rural Resilience and Recovery in Yemen" projects.

TPMs will also feed into UNDP's gender sensitive monitoring work. UNDP will prepare bi-annual narrative reports and end of project reports consolidating inputs from the RPs as well as to convene project board meetings and undertake audits and evaluations³³. Interim unaudited financial reports shall be prepared and submitted to the donor quarterly, no later than 45 days after the end of the period covered by the report. The project will ensure gender sensitive reporting highlighting the project effect on roles, access to resources and practical and strategic needs whilst presenting gender disaggregated data and gender responsive activities.

UNDP will coordinate with the International Recognized Government of Yemen, relevant authorities at the sub-regional level for technical consultations, international partners and UN agencies to enable a conducive and coherent supporting environment for RPs.

Project Team

A dedicated Project Management Team along with some posts shared with the World Bank supported ESPECRP project will be on board to implement the project. The Project Team will have geographic presence both in Sana'a and Aden to ensure geographic inclusion. The following table shows the composition of the project team including some new posts to be recruited.

³² The GRM under this project will be strengthened to further engage community oversight and participation.

³³ Where available and feasible, UNDP will cooperate with other international donor partners for joint reviews and external audits (as in the case of SFD).

Table 3. Project Team Staff Composition

Post Title	Total Cost for FSRRP
Project Manager	
M&E Specialist	
SES Officer (Amman)	
Adaptive management Specialist	
National Coordinator (Sana'a) (New Post)	
Communication and Knowledge Specialist - SB4	
Senior Finance Officer	
Project Finance and Admin Associate (Sana'a) (New Post)	
Field Coordinator (Aden)	
Management Information System (New Post)	
Project Associate (Aden)	
National M&E Officer (New Post)	
National SES Officer	
National OHS Officer	
Gender and Social Safeguards Officer	
Safeguards Officer (Aden) (New Post)	
Communication Officer (Aden) (New Post)	
Total	\$1,345,670³⁴

³⁴ This total amount of salaries will cover the whole project period (Jul 2021 till Sep 2023) for the four new posts (National Coordinator, the Safeguards in the South, the M&E and the MIS officers) plus nine months (Jan - Sep 2023) of the remaining posts. The ECRP has a surplus to cover the existing posts until March 2022 and ESPECRP will cover until December 2022.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK³⁵

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Framework (CPF: 2019-2021) Priority: Yemenis improve their livelihoods and access inclusive productive services.								
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Resources Framework, Outcome Indicator 2.1: Proportion of population by age group and sex benefited from increased household incomes. Baseline: 20%; Target: 40%								
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Marginalised groups, particularly the poor, women, people with disabilities and displaced are empowered to gain universal access to basic services³⁶ and financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs (UNDP SP 1.1.2)								
Project title and Atlas Project Award ID: 00128217 Yemen Social Protection Enhancement and COVID-19 Response Project (SPECRP)								
EXPECTED OUTCOME & OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ³⁷	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year1	Year2	Total	
Improved household incomes and rehabilitated agricultural production infrastructure	1. Household received income support, disaggregated by female headed household	SFD, PWP & TPMA	0	July 2021	6,090	12,710	18,800	Direct count of participated households who receipt direct cash assistance from project interventions
	2. Persons benefiting from cash-based transfers, disaggregated by sex	SFD, PWP & TPMA	0	July 2021	8,587	17,869	26,456	Direct count of beneficiaries who receipt direct cash assistance from cash-for-work programme by SFD and community assets rehabilitation by PWP. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile and RPs' MIS.
	3. Grievances registered and addressed in a timely manner (within 14 days as the agreed timeframe), disaggregated by the type of grievances (GBV related)4. Farmers with improved access to water resources, disaggregated by sex	SFD, PWP and TPMA	0	July 2021	4,098	8,712	12,810	Subproject administrative data and information from service provider and recipient collection by SFD, PWP and TPMA.
	4. Farmers with improved access to land resources, disaggregated by sex	SFD, PWP and TPMA	0	July 2021	904	1,960	2,864	Subproject administrative data and information from service provider and recipient collection by SFD, PWP and TPMA.

³⁵ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

³⁶ Basic services include social services (e.g. health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation, social housing, vocational training), economic services (including finance), environmental and energy services (e.g. renewables, clean fuels and technology, use of natural resources), and other services (e.g. rule of law and justice). Please note that UNDP focuses primarily on policies and capacities that improve the

Output 1: Income opportunities for targeted vulnerable households enhanced	1.1. Number of households receiving income from emergency cash-for-work schemes, disaggregated by female headed households	SFD	0	July 2021	4,740	11,060	15,800	Direct count of participated households who receipt direct cash assistance from the CFW programme.
	1.2. Number of direct beneficiaries of wage employment created under cash-for-work, disaggregated by sex (30% female)	SFD	0	July 2021	6,636	15,484	22,120	Direct count of beneficiaries who receipt direct cash assistance from cash-for-work programme by SFD. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile and SFD's MIS.
	1.3. Number of person work-days generated by emergency cash-for-work schemes, disaggregated by sex	SFD	0	July 2021	199,080	464,520	663,600	Direct count of workdays generated for direct wage beneficiaries under CFW programme. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile and SFD's MIS.
	1.4. Number of farmers with improved access to water resources, disaggregated by sex	SFD	0	July 2021	3,333	7,777	11,110	Subproject administrative data and information from service provider and recipient collection by SFD and TPMA.
	1.5. Number of farmers with improved access to land resources, disaggregated by sex	SFD	0	July 2021	769	1,795	2,564	Subproject administrative data and information from service provider and recipient collection by SFD and TPMA.

enabling environment for provision of basic services.

³⁷ Output level indicators are attached in the results framework. However, the activity performance indicators including assets development to be monitored by the indicator tracking table

Output 2: Small-scale agricultural production community infrastructure rehabilitated	2.1. Number of households receiving income from community assets rehabilitation, disaggregated by female headed households	PWP	0	June 2021	1,350	1,650	3,000	Direct count of participated households who receipt direct cash assistance from the community contracting activities.
	2.2. Number of direct beneficiaries of wage employment created under community assets rehabilitation, disaggregated by sex	PWP	0	June 2021	1,951	2,385	4,336	Direct count of beneficiaries who receipt direct cash assistance from cash-for-work programme by PWP. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile and PWP's MIS.
	2.3. Number of person work-days generated by community assets rehabilitation	PWP	0	June 2021	38,880	47,520	86,400	Direct count of workdays generated for direct wage beneficiaries under community contracting activities. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile and SFD's MIS.
	2.4. Number of farmers with improved access to water resources, disaggregated by sex	PWP	0	June 2021	765	935	1,700	Subproject administrative data and information from service provider and recipient collection by PWP and TPMA.
	2.5. Number of farmers (M & W) with improved access to land resources, disaggregated by sex	PWP	0	June 2021	135	165	300	Subproject administrative data and information from service provider and recipient collection by PWP and TPMA.

Output 3: Project management, monitoring and learning ensured	3.1. Grievances received, addressed and responded to within a timeline that has been specified and publicly communicated by the project (Per centage) disaggregated by type of grievances (GBV related)	UNDP/SFD/PWP/TPMA	0	June 2021	100	100	100	TPM operated GRM system, surveys, questionnaires and phone interviews, remote verification
	3.2. Surveyed beneficiaries who express satisfaction with project interventions (Per centage) disaggregated by sex	UNDP/SFD/PWP/TPMA	0	June 2021	85	85	85	TPM surveys, UNDP field mission, questionnaires and phone interviews, remote verification

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	UNDP RPs, and TPMA	TBD
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	UNDP RPs, and TPMA	TBD
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	UNDP RPs, and TPMA	TBD
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UNDP and RPs	TBD
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform gender and conflict sensitive decision making, as well as adaptive management.	At least bi-annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make evidence-based course corrections.	UNDP and RPs	TBD

Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Bi-annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		UNDP and RPs	TBD
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (bi-annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	UNDP and RPs	TBD

The monitoring of project outputs will be undertaken at multiple levels. The SFD and PWP will play a critical role to gather periodic data and information on the subproject implementation progress and to provide UNDP PMU on regular basis. UNDP will carry out monitoring through review of mandatory quarterly reports for quality assurance and verifications. As part of the risk mitigation measures, UNDP will employ a Third-Party Monitoring Agent for the sole purposes of monitoring the implementation of the project. The Third-Party Monitoring Agent is expected to contribute to improving the development effectiveness and efficiency of the project through reviewing its performance and using evidence to propose adjustments to its programming for optimal results achievement.

The Third Party Monitoring Agent will focus on the following areas: 1) verify that the project outputs and activities are being implemented according to the agreement with the World Bank under the FMFA and elaborated eligibility criteria for financing of sub-projects, including the targeting methodology as outlined in the Project Document; 2) track performance through the collection of appropriate and credible data and other evidence; 3) analyze evidence to inform UNDP management and Project Board decision-making, recommend improvement of effectiveness and efficiency as necessary; and 4) report on performance and lessons to facilitate learning and support accountability. The ToR of the Third-Party Monitoring Agent is attached in this link: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KNS0a5WZzckdpjCbRQ8jina9mqjfLaZX>

Evaluation Plan³⁸

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Project Final Evaluation	UNDP, WB and RPs	Marginalised groups, particularly the poor, women, people with disabilities and displaced are empowered to gain universal access to basic services ³⁹ including food security, and financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs	Yemenis improve their livelihoods and access inclusive productive services	September 2023 (Tentatively)	Government Counterpart, Project Donors, National Responsible Parties, Bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors/other international communities, UNDP Regional and HQ.	To be confirmed

³⁸ Optional, if needed

³⁹ Basic services include social services (e.g. health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation, social housing, vocational training), economic services (including finance), environmental and energy services (e.g. renewables, clean fuels and technology, use of natural resources), and other services (e.g. rule of law and justice). Please note that UNDP focuses primarily on policies and capacities that improve the enabling environment for provision of basic services.

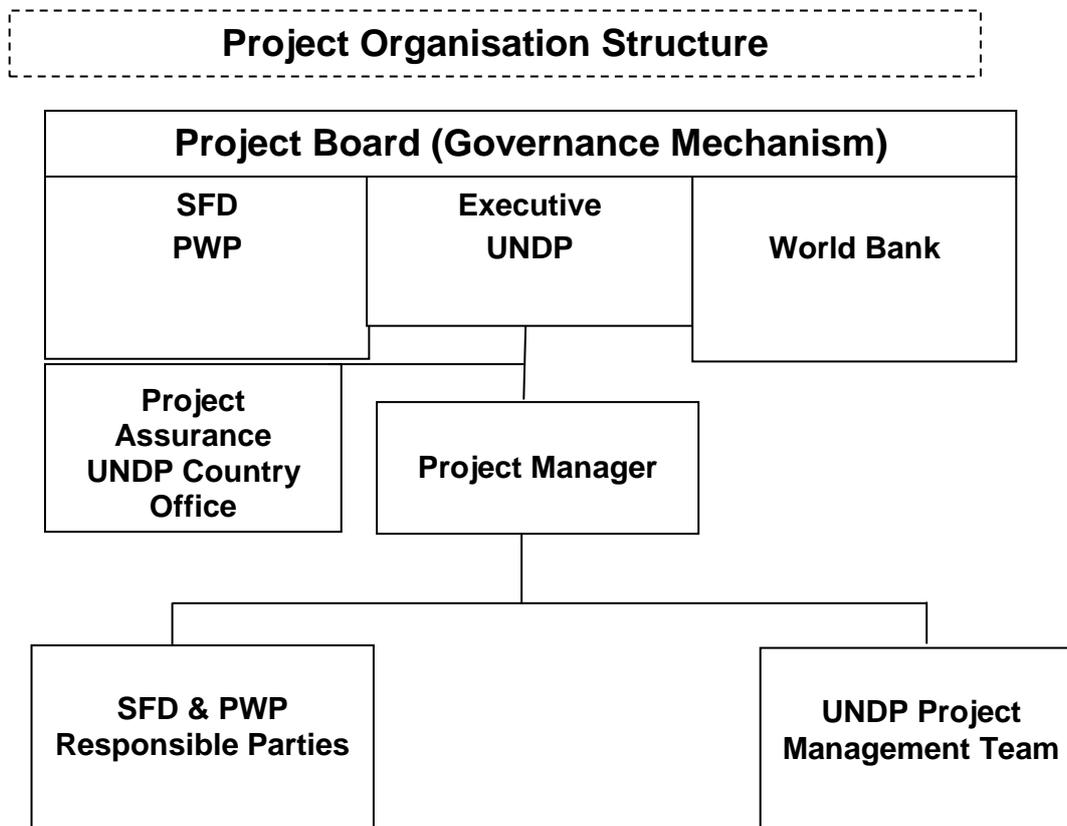
VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RP	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Income opportunities for targeted vulnerable households enhanced	1)Implementing community-based Cash for Work activities	70,000.00	8,500,000.00	4,860,000.00	SFD	WB	72105 Contractual Services / Civil Work	13,430,000.00
	2)Supervising implementation, conducting, trainings and providing direct support	200,000.00	1,260,000.00	920,000.00			71305 Consultancy Services	2,380,000.00
	3)SFD's Operating expenses	70,000.00	680,000.00	440,000.00			74599 - Operating expenses	1,190,000.00
Sub-Total for Output 1		340,000.00	10,440,000.00	6,220,000.00				17,000,000.00
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RP	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Small-scale agricultural production community infrastructure rehabilitated	1.Implementing community contracting subprojects to rehabilitate/construct small-scale community assets	270,000.00	2,000,000.00	130,000.00	PWP	WB	72105 Contractual Services / Civil Work	2,400,000.00
	2.Conducting consultancy and monitoring services to support the implementation	110,000.00	180,000.00	10,000.00			71305 Consultancy Services	300,000.00
	3.PWP's Operating Expenses	80,000.00	200,000.00	20,000.00			74599 - Operating expenses	300,000.00
Sub-Total for Output 2		460,000.00	2,380,000.00	160,000.00				3,000,000.00
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RP	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Project management, monitoring and learning ensured	Salaries International	147,160.31	294,320.62	294,320.62	UND P	WB	Staff Salaries (International)	735,801.54
	Salaries National	121,973.73	243,947.46	243,947.46			Salaries National	609,868.65
	Common services and CO Support	175,784.46	351,568.91	175,784.46			Common services and CO Support	703,137.83
	Project running cost & misc.	33,940.67	67,881.34	67,881.34			Travel, running /misc costs	169,703.36
	TPM	0.00	90,000.00	60,000.00			Third Party Monitoring	150,000.00
	Capacity building	0.00	100,000.00	0.00			Capacity building	100,000.00
	Communication	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00			Communication and visibility	100,000.00
	audit	0.00	40,000.00	40,000.00			Audit	80,000.00
	Evaluation	0.00	0.00	70,000.00			Evaluation	70,000.00
Sub-Total Project Management Costs		478,859.17	1,237,718.33	1,001,933.88				2,718,511.37
General Management Support (3%)		63,942.96	702,885.92	369,096.69				1,135,925.57
Total Project Costs								23,854,436.94

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP will establish the Project Board as oversight and advisory authority, representing the highest body for coordination, strategic guidance, oversight and quality assurance. The Project Board will facilitate collaboration between UNDP, SFD, PWP, and the World Bank, and other stakeholders for the implementation of the project. The Board will review and endorse the annual work plans (AWPs), will provide strategic direction and oversight, will review implementation progress, and will review narrative and financial progress reports.

The Board will be convened by UNDP in conjunction with the WB Implementation Support Mission and meet at least on a 6-monthly basis. It will include senior programme managers from UNDP, SFD, PWP, and World Bank. The review meetings will be chaired by UNDP Resident Representative or OIC and attended by the World Bank Task Team Leader as well as the task leaders and middle management of the three agencies.



The Project Board will ensure tracking of safeguards compliance and performance as stipulated in the ESMF. The Board will oversee and review the implementation of the Safeguards Instruments, giving details of:

- a) measures taken in furtherance of the Safeguards Instruments.
- (b) conditions, if any, which interfere or threaten to interfere with the smooth implementation of the Safeguards Instruments; and
- (c) remedial measures taken or required to be taken to address such conditions and to ensure the continued efficient and effective implementation of the Safeguards Instruments.

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Yemen and UNDP, signed on 11 April 1977. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

UNDP Anti-Fraud Policy

The Responsible Parties have a general accountability for fiduciary management of funds put at their disposal by UNDP. In this regard, Responsible Parties will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, and responsible parties in implementing the programme/project or using the UNDP funds. The Responsible Parties will ensure that appropriate financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are put in place and are enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

The Responsible Parties shall comply with and be subject to the requirements of the following documents then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document:

- (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (“UNDP Anti-fraud Policy”);
- (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) Investigation Guidelines; and
- (c) UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES), including the related Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM), with the specific details pertaining to the project outlined in the UNDP ESMF.

The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this project document and are available online at www.undp.org.

In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the right to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP Projects, as per its mandate. The Responsible Parties shall provide full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Responsible Parties (and its consultants’, contractors and subcontractor’) premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a problem in exercising this right, UNDP shall consult with the Responsible Parties to find a solution in the best interest of both parties.

The Signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform each other in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Responsible Party becomes aware that UNDP has funded or is funding, in whole or in part, an activity that is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the implementing partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative, who will promptly inform UNDP’s Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Responsible Party shall provide regular updates to the UNDP Resident Representative and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to such investigation.

With regard to the restitution of funds misused, including fraud or corruption, UNDP’s anti-fraud policy, UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Responsible Party of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance

with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Responsible Party agrees that donors to UNDP whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities which are the subject of the Project Document, shall have recourse to the Responsible Party for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

The Responsible Party shall ensure that the above provisions are included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into in connection with the project or programme.

Each contract issued by the Responsible Party in connection with the Project shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Responsible Parties shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and prosecute all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

The project will strengthen the overall risk analysis and management mechanism, including regular updates on the contextual risks, as well as operational risks pertaining to the project, on a quarterly basis.

X. X. RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds UNDP received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/qa_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the updated UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Stakeholder Response Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
6. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:
 - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 - b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
 - c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

- d. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and subrecipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
- e. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and subrecipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.
- g. Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and subrecipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.
- h. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or subrecipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- h. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

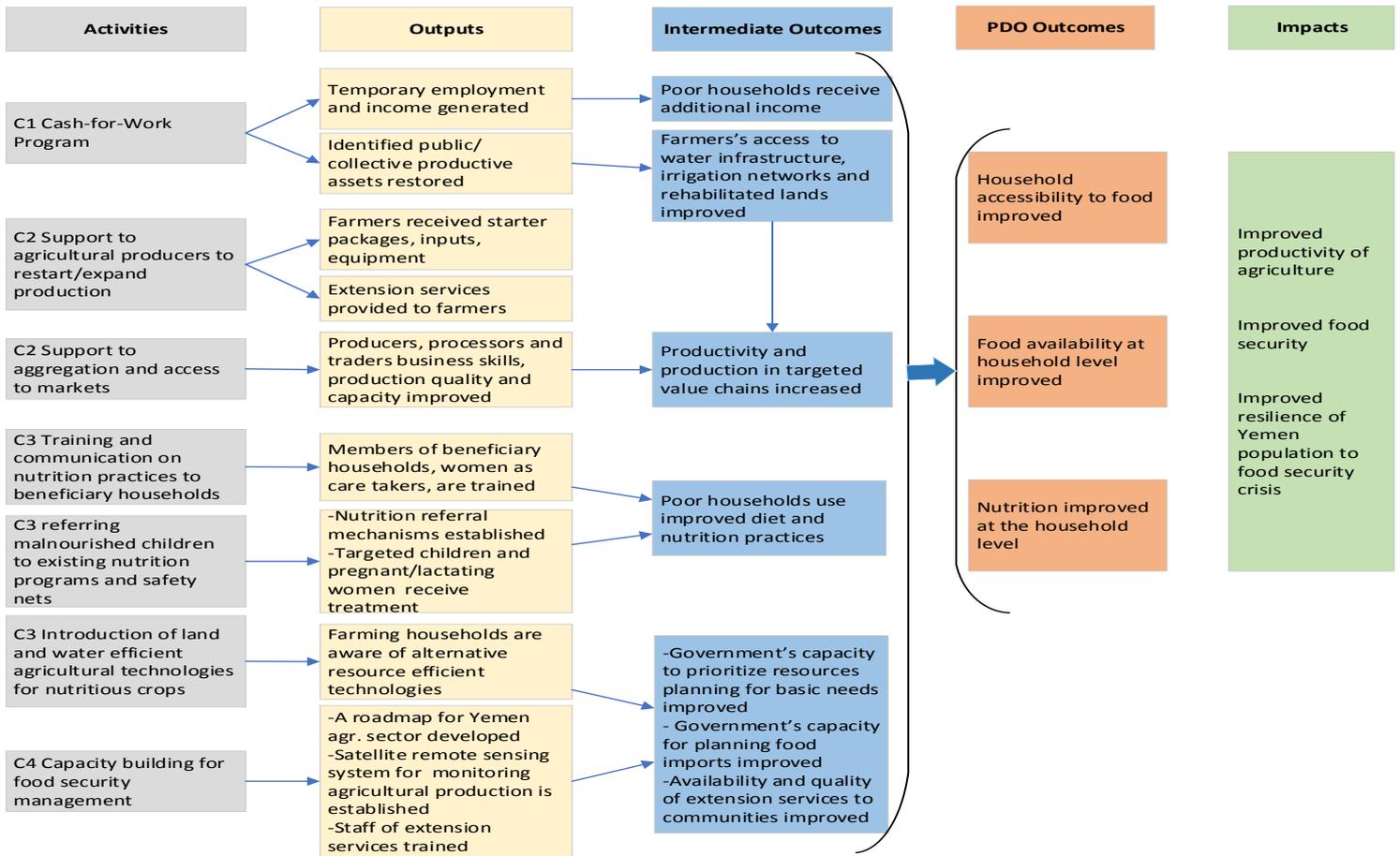
- i. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are adequately reflected, mutatis mutandis, in all its subcontracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. ANNEXES (ACCESSIBLE IN THIS LINK:
[HTTPS://DRIVE.GOOGLE.COM/OPEN?ID=1RDAPkH2e1ayjphTFruY_Rk_kkCw5jLoj](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1RDAPkH2e1ayjphTFruY_Rk_kkCw5jLoj))

1. **FSRRP Theory of Change**
2. **Project Quality Assurance Report**
3. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** [[English](#)] [[French](#)] [[Spanish](#)], including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. *(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).*
4. **Risk Analysis.**
5. **Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)
6. **Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions**
7. **Template of Activity level tracking table**

The annexes can be accessed in this link:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1RDAPkH2e1ayjphTFruY_Rk_kkCw5jLoj

Annex 1: FSRRP Project Theory of Change⁴⁰



⁴⁰ Note: Gender equality and women's empowerment will be reflected in activities C1, C2, C3, and C4 with specific indicators, such as number of men and women participated actively and received successful support in all activities in C1, C2, C3 and C4.

Annex 7: Activity Level Tracking Table Template

"Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP)" Indicator Tracking Table																Project Beneficiaries							
Project Name:	Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP)												Catog	Female	Male	Total							
Report Period:	Quarterly basis			Partner:	SFD & PWP			Project Year					Direct										
Project No.				Project Location:				Project Start Date:					Indirect										
Project Sector(s):							Project End Date:					Total											
RESULTS	Project Baseline			Q1 Reporting Period 1 Jan - 30 Mar			Q2 Reporting Period 1 Apr - 30 June			Q3 Reporting Period 1 Jul - 30 Sept			Q4 Reporting Period 1 Oct - 31 Dec			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	% of Annual Target	Life of Project Target	Life of Project Actual	% of LoP Target	Status	Remarks
	Date	Value	Unit	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target								
CPD Outcome:																							
CPD Outcome Indicator:						0.00%			0.00%			0.00%			0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
CPD Outcome Indicator:						0.00%			0.00%			0.00%			0.00%	0.00%	0.00	80.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
CPD Output Indicator:						0.00%			0.00%			0.00%			0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
CPD Output Indicator:						0.00%			0.00%			0.00%			0.00%	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
RESULTS	Project Baseline			Q1 Reporting Period 1 Jan - 30 Mar			Q2 Reporting Period 1 Apr - 30 June			Q3 Reporting Period 1 Jul - 30 Sept			Q4 Reporting Period 1 Oct - 31 Dec			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	% of Annual Target	Life of Project Target	Life of Project Actual	% of LoP Target	Status	Remarks
	Date	Value	Unit	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target	Target	Actual	% of Target								
Project output 1: Income opportunities for targeted vulnerable households enhanced																							
Output 2: Small-scale agricultural production community infrastructure rehabilitated with climate resilience																							
Output 3: Project management, monitoring and learning ensured																							