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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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PROJECT DOCUMENT
Yemen

Project Title: Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP)-Additoinal Financing,
Award Number: 1077012 **Implementing Partner: UNDP**

Start Date: 03/02/2023 **End Date: 31/12/2024** **LPAC Meeting/Negotiation date: Nov 4, 2022**

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 FSRRP Parent Fund was approved in May 2021 for $150 million. Since then, Yemen has been facing various aggravating factors and shocks which are worsening food security conditions. The protracted conflict has led to enduring food insecurity, with 19 million people in need of assistance as of August 2022 (IPC 3 and above), representing 60 percent of the population currently considered acutely food insecure. Since March 2022, the entire country has been categorized as being in crisis or worse (IPC 3+) with acute food insecurity, meaning that 100 percent of the population lives in districts categorized as IPC 3+. The FSRRP was designed as a scalable and flexible platform offering a combination of short- and medium-term activities, thus the World Bank approved additional financing of $40.2 million in support of component (1) implemented by UNDP, bringing the total fund to US$64 million. The objective of the Project is 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 areas, and to enhance the Republic of Yemen's capacity to respond to food The insecurity". The Additional Financing will scale-up several activities of the FSRRP to increase the focus on resilience to food crises. The AF consists of the following parts: (1) Improving agricultural production infrastructure and building climate resilience (UNDP), (2) Increasing domestic food production and market development (FAO / ICRC) (3) Improving the nutritional status of vulnerable households (FAO / WFP) & (4) Capacity building for food security management (FAO / ICRC

The AF also includes a targeting and geographic bundling approach that will identify specific areas for project interventions. The PF and AF of FSRRP are considered as one project.

UNDP undertakes the implementation of component one through:

Output 1: Improving agricultural production infrastructure and building climate resilience

Output 2: Small-scale agricultural production community infrastructure rehabilitated.

Output 3: Project management, monitoring and learning ensured

1. **Outcome Indicator 2.1**: Proportion of population by age group and sex benefited from increased household incomes. 2. **Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:** 2.1.1Vulnerable and at-risk Yemenis have received short and medium-term livelihoods and recovery support & Output 2Yemenis improve their livelihoods and access inclusive productive service. 3.	**Total resources required**	US$ 40.2 million	
	Total resources allocated (PF and AF)	**UNDP TRAC:**	0
		Donor: World Bank	US$40.2[1] million
	Unfunded:	0	

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Zena Ali-Ahmad
UNDP Yemen Resident Representative

[1] Equivalent to 31.4 million Special Drawing Rate (SDR) at 1.2 the exchange rate used by then was 1.3935

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I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Since the approval of the FSRRP in May 2021, **Yemen has been facing various aggravating factors and shocks which are worsening food security conditions.** The protracted conflict has led to enduring food insecurity, with 19 million people in need of assistance as of August 2022 (IPC 3 and above), representing 60 percent of the population currently considered acutely food insecure. Since March 2022, the entire country has been categorized as being in crisis or worse (IPC 3+) with acute food insecurity, meaning that 100 percent of the population lives in districts categorized as IPC 3+. This extreme situation has led to the country being listed as one of the countries with the highest number of people in IPC3+ conditions.[2]

While conflict and the resulting economic crisis have been the key drivers of acute food insecurity in Yemen, several external shocks have emerged which are worsening food security outcomes. While drivers of food insecurity identified under the FSRRP remained the same, the economic impacts of the war in Ukraine are compounding the already severe and lingering food insecurity impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The main impacts include: (i) sudden and significant increases in global food and fuel prices starting in March 2022; (ii) steep reductions in food imports, especially imports of wheat (a major staple food for the country); and (iii) recent and substantial financing gaps with regards to humanitarian assistance, driven by increasing humanitarian priorities in other countries. Those impacts have been further exacerbated by more frequent climate hazards (e.g., floods, droughts) and have further affected food affordability and availability.

Domestic food prices have increased significantly, affecting food affordability, and driven, *inter alia,* by the consequences of the war in Ukraine. According to the latest WFP Monthly Food Security Update (September 2022), the price of the minimum food basket increased by 65 percent and 31 percent between August 2021 and August 2022 in the South and North, respectively. Food price spikes are especially devastating for the poor in the short-term, as they spend a larger share of their incomes on food staples.

Food availability, another serious concern, has been declining for key staple foods. Nearly all wheat consumed in Yemen is imported, as domestic production represents only 3-4 percent of total consumption. Imports from Ukraine and the Russian Federation, furthermore, constitute almost half of all wheat imports. In the 2020/2021 marketing season, total wheat imports amounted to around 4 million metric tons, including 1 million metric tons from the Russian Federation (25.7 percent), and nearly 0.8 million metric tons from Ukraine (19.6 percent), altogether accounting for around 45 percent of all wheat imported by Yemen. Total wheat imports in the new 2021/2022 marketing season are estimated to be 0.5 million metric tons less than in 2020/2021. The reduced supply of wheat and other imported staple foods is expected to result in food shortages. In the event of a protracted war in Ukraine, these impacts on Yemen will likely be exacerbated.

In addition, Yemen is highly exposed to climate risks, which exacerbate chronic food insecurity and bring additional acute shocks. In July 2022, heavy rains brought flash floods in Mareb, Sana'a, Al-Mahra, Hadramawt, Amran, Amanat Al-Asemah, Hajjah, Al-Hodeidah, Shabwa, Abyan, and Al-Jawf governorates, causing deaths and large-scale damage to homes, infrastructure, and crops. Water shortages, combined with unpredictable heavy rainfall have damaged already deficient critical infrastructure contributing to increased vulnerabilities for rural population. Specifically, unpredictable floods destroyed agricultural lands and damaged rural roads, as well as washed away already planted crops.

[2] Global Network Against Food Crises. April 5, 2022. 2022 Global Report on Food Crises. http://www.fightfoodcrises.net/fileadmin/user_upload/fightfoodcrises/doc/resources/GRFC_2022_FINAl_REPORT.pdf .

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The impact of climate change on food security in Yemen complicates current and conflict-induced challenges. Through long-term temperature rise, climate change impacts agriculture and food production. The mean annual temperature is expected to increase by 1.2-3.3 ºC by 2060 and by 1.6-5.1 ºC for the end of this century. Models predict a strong increase in the duration of heat waves, as well as a strong reduction in the duration of cold spells.[3] Rainfall is decreasing at an average of 0.3mm per annum, and extreme patterns, including more droughts, and more floods, are expected in the future. Combined with impacts in other sectors (such as energy, water and sanitation) the overall vulnerability of the country to climate risks increases. Moreover, the decreasing water availability and declining agricultural productivity due to long-term climate change impacts are exacerbated by annual shocks through natural disasters, such as floods, which bring immediate losses.

While Yemen's pressing needs require short-term immediate interventions, these needs also reflect longer-term developmental issues which must be addressed now to bolster resilience and break the vicious cycle of heightened vulnerabilities. There is not going to be a better time to build medium- to long-term resilience, and this is recognized by the World Bank's Global Crisis Response Framework (GCRF). [4] Maintaining a focus on longer term priorities is critical to avoid setbacks on development objectives and to achieve the World Bank's Twin Goals of eliminating extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity in Yemen.

II. STRATEGY

The Project builds on YFSRRP Parent fund and both the PF and AF will be implemented as one project supporting World Bank's Global Crisis Response FrameworkGCRF Pillar 1 (Responding to Food Insecurity), the AF supports sustainable food and nutrition security, through strengthening food systems to make them more resilient to rising risks (conflict, climate and diseases), balancing short-term needs with long-term investments. The AF also prioritizes medium- to long-term solutions by building resilient productive capacity, enhancing market access and commercialization, and improving institutional capacity for service delivery. In alignment with GCRF Pillar 3 (Strengthening Resilience), the AF supports climate-smart and resilient physical community-based small-scale infrastructure.

To help sustain domestic food production, it is essential to restore basic support services to agricultural producers. The weak provision of public services during the period of the war, as well as in the decades preceding the war, combined with periodic climate-induced hazards in recent years (heatwaves, floods), has resulted in a severe reduction of crop yields and livestock productivity. The agri-food sector now suffers from critically low access to agricultural inputs and services and lacks the skills necessary to restore domestic food production. For example, good quality foundation cereal seeds are estimated to be sufficient to only cover 2,000 to 3,000 hectares of production, very little compared to domestic needs (current domestic production of various cereals (millet, sorghum and wheat) is estimated to reach at least 75,000 to 80,000 hectares). In addition, due to the lack of animal health services, livestock productivity and health has deteriorated significantly, reducing households' access to high quality domestic protein supply and increasing vulnerability to climate change.

While domestic food production is a fraction of total consumption, investing in staple crop and livestock production is critically important for rural livelihoods and overall food security. Agricultural production in Yemen deteriorated not only during the war, but also in the decades before the war due to the underfunding of the sector, the lack of adequate support policies as well as weak national institutions that were not able

3 Source: Climate Service Center Germany (2015). Climate-factsheet. Yemen, updated version 2015

4 World Bank. 2022. Navigating Multiple Crises, Staying the Course on Long-term Development: The World Bank Group's Response to the Crises Affecting Developing Countries. Washington, DC. World Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/37826 License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.

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to deliver public services and promote private investments. Investments in improved seeds, animal health and other public goods would help restore and protect livelihoods of smallholder farm households, who produce cereals and livestock for their own consumption and for commercial sale. Promoting such smallholder farm household-level food production is essential for household- and national-level food security and resilience.

The AF will scale-up several activities of the FSRRP to increase the focus on resilience to food crises. Its design aligns closely with the pillars of the World Bank's roadmap for supporting countries navigating crises, providing crisis response support while making progress toward longer-term development objectives. In particular, the AF seeks to: (i) increasingly emphasize the climate-resilient restoration of productive assets to protect livelihoods, focusing on restoration and recovery of agricultural production; (ii) scale-up household-level food production as well as domestic food distribution using a combination of short- and medium-term interventions, and, where possible, targeting areas with chronic incidence of food insecurity and malnutrition as a priority. To mitigate the ongoing impacts of the war in Ukraine in terms of reduced imports of cereals, the AF will scale-up domestic cereal production through support to domestic multiplication and smallholder farm household-level production of high-quality and climate-resilient cereal seeds (such as wheat, millet, and sorghum). The AF will also scale-up animal health programs to reduce livestock mortality and, improve productivity and increase resilience to climatic shocks such as heat waves, by covering nearly all small-ruminant livestock with vaccination and treatment programs. Such livelihood restoration interventions address food safety and security as well as resilience to climate change.

The AF will scale-up investments in community-based climate-resilient infrastructure, increasingly emphasizing water infrastructure. Water scarcity is a major constraint for agricultural production, exacerbated by climate change. In addition, floods which have become more frequent due to climate change, destroy crops and significantly affect livelihoods. Therefore, the AF will increase the project's emphasis on climate-resilient small-scale community water infrastructure to protect agricultural lands from floods, collect and store water for irrigation and livestock use. Building on the FSRRP parent fund, such water infrastructure investments under Component 1 will be closely coordinated and sequenced with agricultural production focused investments under Component 2 (implemented by FAO).

The design of the AF is consistent with the World Bank's Country Engagement Note (CEN) FY22-23 (Report No: 169022-YE) and the World Bank Group Strategy for FCV.[5] The AF adopts the new 'Continuum of Support' approach highlighted in the CEN that aims at integrating short- and medium-term programs in Yemen's food security response. The FSRRP parent fund and AF are consistent with the World Bank's strategy to remain engaged during conflict and crisis situations to preserve hard-won development gains, protect essential institutions, build resilience and capacity, and be ready for future recovery.

The AF also includes a targeting and geographic bundling approach that will identify specific areas for project interventions. The targeting approach is designed as a funnelling selection process, where at each stage of the selection (governorates, districts, sub-districts, and communities), additional criteria will be introduced by the technical team (Project Coordination Committee in consultation with the Implementing Partners), to specify geolocations (see Annex 2). The approach uses a unified targeting mechanism for the geographic locations where the food security related interventions (including Social Protection, Community Driven Development and Nutrition programs) would be implemented, through the selection of the most food insecure geographic locations with agricultural production potential. The continuum of integrated activities spans from addressing acute food security needs to livelihood interventions to help sustain food security gains. Ultimately, the objective is that the integrated activities across various World Bank-financed

[5] World Bank. 2020. Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence 2020-2025. https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/844591582815510521/world-bank-group-strategy-for-fragility-conflict-and-violence-2020-2025.

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The implementation of geo-bundling will consist in the following steps. First, the most food insecure districts of Yemen are identified based on objective quantitative indicators (IPC, malnutrition). Within the selected food insecure districts, a set of quantitative and qualitative indicators guide the selections of subdistricts, and eventually communities or clusters of communities. These quantitative and qualitative indicators prominently feature aspects of agricultural potential. The implementation of the Geobundling approach is followed by a robust monitoring mechanism and an impact evaluation for optimal learning for further expansion.

projects, and eventually those of other development partners, achieve better food security outcomes than the sum of only loosely coordinated programs.

For purposes of this document, the Project, refers to the ***first component*** of the broader Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP), namely "Improving agricultural production infrastructure and building climate resilience"

The project aligns with the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) 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 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 will integrate COVID-19 awareness and preventive measures in the training events and awareness campaigns planned for beneficiaries.

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 will focus on improving economic opportunities for women 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

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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).

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.

To maximize beneift and impact, the AF will also enable improved synergies between agricultural infrastructural improvements and production activities as well as complement food production and distribution interventions in other Bank-financed projects under the new geo-bundling approach.

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 (Annex 2 PPSD).

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 (PDO) remains the same as the Parent Fund; Improve food availability, access 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 and to strengthen the country-level resilience to food security crisis.

Given that the AF is emphasizing community infrastructure improvement, through community contracting mechanisms in addition to cash-for-work (as detailed below), the intermediate indicator that measures short-term labour generation was rephrased to “Persons benefiting from community-based infrastructure

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improvements".
The modifications proposed for the results indicators would not affect the integrity of the Theory of Change.

The proposed changes to component activities are summarized below, including new activities as well as activities that will be scaled up.

Beneficiaries. Under the AF, 60,000 individuals will benefit from community-based infrastructure improvements climate-resilient infrastructure improvements, 50,000 Smallholder farm households with improved access to water resources and 3,500 Smallholder farm households with improved access to land resources.

As under the FSRRP Parent Fund, UNDP will be the recipient of financing under the grant for the Component 1 of the overall project under which the Social Fund for Development (SFD) implements Output 1 and the Public Works Project (PWP) implements Output 2 as detailed below.

Component 1: Improving agricultural production infrastructure and building climate resilience. To improve smallholder farm households' resilience to food insecurity and climate shocks, and to improve household-level food production, the AF will scale up the FSRRP's activities that focus on improving climate-resilient agricultural production infrastructure, with increasing emphasis on water infrastructure. Component activities will be grouped in four categories: (a) agricultural land improvement and protection including terracing and flood control; (b) small-scale irrigation improvement including on-farm spate irrigation; (c) water harvesting; and (d) rural road improvement. The component focuses on improving existing infrastructure. These infrastructure investments will target farmers currently growing staple crops (wheat, sorghum, and millet) and crops such as sesame that will be supported under Component 2[6]. **Increasing domestic food production and market development** implemented by (FAO).

The component will finance **Output 1: Improved agricultural production infrastructure and building climate resilience** implementingcommunity-based civil works through Cash-for-Work (CFW) and Community Contracting modalities implemented by the SFD. Increasingly, the Component will employ a Community Contracting approach through locally sourced contractors for more complex works that require a higher level of skilled labor and machinery inputs.

Output 2: Small-scale agricultural production community infrastructure rehabilitated.

This will be implemented by the PWP implementing community-based civil works and community contracting for the rehabilitation/ restoration of small-scale agricultural production community infrastructure assets.

The implementation mechanisms for both CFW and Community Contracting will be detailed in the Community Infrastructure Works Manual, which will be part of the Project Operational Manual (POM).

Agricultural land improvement and protection including terracing and flood control, is intended to provide both climate change adaptation and mitigation benefits. The expected benefits include: preventing soil erosion; enhancing soil carbon capture and retention; and improving productivity of pastures and farmlands through agricultural land improvements and protection including terracing, the prevention of erosion and flood control. The community-based small-scale infrastructure works will be accompanied with climate-smart agricultural practices and mitigation techniques through Component 2.1 crop production activities, including: cover crops, crop rotation, higher inputs of organic matter to soil, and the processing and application of manure.

[6] Component 2 is the component implemented by FAO "Increasing domestic food production and market development implemented and is linked to component 1 implemented by UNDP

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All small-scale community-based infrastructure activities will be designed to ensure that participating communities and smallholder farm households can adapt to climate change. These land and water infrastructure improvements will be implemented using climate-resilient designs and will be coordinated with the production activities supported under Component 2 and 3 implemented by (FAO) and (ICRC) to enable participating smallholder farm households to mitigate climate risks. Infrastructure improvements are expected to contribute to the restoration of community assets to enable climate-resilient agricultural production, and to mitigate the impacts of climate-induced shocks, such as floods and heat waves, on selected communities. Combined with interventions under implemented by (FAO) under Component 2 described above, small-scale community-based infrastructure activities also contribute to GHG emission reduction.

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 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-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. 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 target 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 44 target districts in which the project will operate has been selected across 11 Governorates. These are to a large extent linked to the 47 target locations under the PF, with 34 joint districts between the PF & AF.

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) and adopted by the YFSRRP Parent Fund

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, ICRC 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

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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 a dedicated project team in place 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 requirements as per the project document to ensure full transparency 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), 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$40.2 million for the implementation of Component 1 activities under YFSRRP AF 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 fund will build on the partnerships, capacities, and lessons learned of the YFSRRP Parent Fund. As part of the ongoing YFSRRP, UNDP, SFD and PWP have established an environmental and social (E&S) management system with adequate policy, procedures, capacity, and resources, focusing on OHS, social and environmental 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 continue to 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 Key National Stakeholders. UNDP will collaborate with other UN Agencies in Yemen through participating in the clusters, in addition to close collaboration with the World Bank and RPs will continue bi-monthly through review meetings.

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The Additional Financing will target 11 Governorates and 44 districts (20 pilot Geobundling target locations).

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 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 Third-Party Monitoring Agent to perform complementary monitoring of the project. The Responsible Parties (SFD & PWP) have business continuity plans in place.

Financial/fiduciary Risks: The financial and fiduciary risks are defined by a number of 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

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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 to participate in the CFW activities, due to the lack of community's acceptance to women work in the field. UNDP will rely on its partners' current experience in promoting for gender equality and women's empowerment in sustainable development, utilizing men leaders and influences and using cultural appropriate approach. The project will engage women in cultural appropriate opportunities, to guarantee do no harm approach and effective of the established GRM to report any violence or abuse confidentially.

Security Risks: crime, air strikes, landmines and 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 Third-Party Monitoring Agent will conduct the monitoring of the implementation of the project in hard-to-reach areas. The Security Management Plan (SMP) was developed under the parent project to consistent with the requirements of ESS4, the SMP will be updated if required for additional funding.

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 communication 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. Overall, the direct benefits and positive externalities of project interventions are significant compared to the risks and impacts envisaged. The environmental risks and impacts under this project are related mainly to the OHS-associated risks, pollution of ecological habitats, contamination of land and water used for agriculture (including livestock), and localized noise and waste generation; nonetheless and based on the implementation experience of the ongoing YFSRRP 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.

The Project will apply the Environment and Social Framework (ESF) of the World Bank. UNDP will update Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the project. The WB and UNDP and RPs will review and apply the revised the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). UNDP and the RPs (SFD, PWP) will screen each subproject against the anticipated Environmental and Social risks and impacts to develop the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and/or other safeguard instruments, as stated in the project's ESCP and ESMF documents, to manage the subprojects risks to acceptable level and in a manner acceptable to the WB ESF.

The ESMF will (i) identify potential environmental impacts of the project interventions, (ii) assess potential environmental and social impacts, and (iii) mitigate risks and impacts appropriately, including OHS risks. The review of the site-specific will follow the agreed Simplification Mechanism between the WB, UNDP and RPs.

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Social (including safeguards)

The social risks are mainly related to inequitable and non-transparent access to project services by the affected population and vulnerable groups, owing to factors such as elite capture and the ongoing conflict.

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 gender and GBV/SEA action plan will be updated to this project.

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 & PWP will utilize their GRM systems to register and manage complaints received and report to UNDP in due course. UNDP and RPs will

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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. Immediate actions and reporting should be implemented by UNDP and RPs 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 including utilizing 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. UNDP will work with the IPs to assess the effectiveness of existing GRMs and work to address capacity, accessibility, transparency, gaps, etc. In addition to continuing these methods, UNDP will enhance the GRM system by operating a TPM call centre facility which will run outbound calls to the complainants list to verify that all complaints were handled and closed properly or not. Recording of calls will automatically be stored in the call centre server for quality control; interactive voice response and logging for calls received after work hours. Confidentiality and anonymity will be maintained. The call centre will forward the 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 IPs by using a web-based system. Monthly and quarterly reports will be generated automatically by the GRM system with a summary report of opened/processed complaints, focusing on the overall performance of the GRM. A tracking function will be activated for the unsettled complaints that are still open for 14 days without any processing from UNDP and IPs. The responsible TPM focal point will immediately notify UNDP and IPs via email and phone calls about any serious complaint. UNDP will also dedicate a mobile number, SMS/WhatsApp messages for beneficiaries who might be dissatisfied with the resolution of the IPs and need to escalate to higher level. IPs will apply an appropriate mechanism to ensure that these dissatisfied complainants are informed of UNDP's GRM channels should they want to escalate. The GRM system dashboard will be updated regularly with the latest progress status of complaints.

Stakeholder Engagement

UNDP, SFD and PWP will ensure full engagement with all the affected parties during the different pahses of planning and implementation of the project activities and share the project information in accordance with the project SEP, WB ESF and UNDP's SESs and based on the outcomes of the stakeholder engagement consultations . Extensive awareness raising programmes will be implemented in the sub-projects locations, to ensure that the communities are aware of the project activities, participate fully, and benefit from the various support mechamism. The prioritization of communities will follow the geo-bunlding approach summarized under the startegy part above, and the selection of interventions and beneficiaries will follow the approaches detailed in the Project Operations Manual (POM).

Visibility

To ensure regular and 'on-message' public visibility for FSRRP, a communication and visibility plan will be developed to advocate for this partnership and provide a set of proposed 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 posts, video stories, factsheets, visual presentations, etc. Additionally, forward looking

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products and evidence-based studies such as policy briefs and impact reports will also be developed to capture high impact of the project.

To ensure regular and 'on-message' public visibility for, 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 parent and AF phases, the ECRP 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 in several aspects including environmental and social safeguards, gender equality. women's empowerment and do no harm approach will enable them to apply these principles to their different projects nation-wide paving the way to leaving no one behind and ultimately sustainable development. At the community level, the project is expected to contribute to paving the way to a more inclusive future in Yemen by actively seeking to build social cohesion, empower 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.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The project will be implemented by UNDP through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). UNDP will continue to work with SFD and PWP to implement the project activities.

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 project will cover 67districts in 11 Governorates across the country. Focus would be to maintain political neutrality and will target high priority districts within each governorate maintaining the same targeting criteria of the Parent Fund (mainly Food security).

SFD and PWP as Responsible Parties will deliver the agreed outputs on the basis of a written Letter of Agreement (LoA) with UNDP. The Responsible Party 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 will 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.

UNDP will reinforce the project management systems and capacities under FSRRP, with strengthened

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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 with 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 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) under the project.[7] The project will also look for further value-adding opportunities through ensuring internal synergies with other projects under the different program units of UNDP including the "Strengthening Institutional and Economic Resilience in Yemen" and the "Enhancing Rural Resilience and Recovery in Yemen" projects.

TPM will also feed into UNDP's monitoring work. UNDP will prepare bi-annual, annual and end of project reports consolidating inputs from the Responsible Parties as well as to convene project board meetings and undertake audits and evaluations[8]. Interim unaudited financial reports shall be prepared and submitted to the donor quarterly, no later than forty-five (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 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.

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

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

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Project Team

The core implementation team (Project Team) set up under the parent fund will carry out the implementation of the Additional Financing. The Project Team will have geographic presence both in Sana'a and Aden to ensure geographic inclusion. A number of positions are cost shared with the ESPECRP project.

Table 3 below lists for project staff positions.

Table 3. Project Team Staff Composition/cost

Post Title	Total Cost for YFSRRP AF Duration[9]
Project Manager	$178,195.90
M&E Specialist	$157,500.00
SES Specialist (Amman)	$157,500.00
Adaptive management Specialist	$145,502.00
National Coordinator (Sana'a)	$77,400.00
Communications Officer (Sana'a)	$47,680.67
Project Finance and Admin Associate (Sana'a)	$42,880.71
Information Management Officer (Sana'a)	$47,680.67
National M&E Officer	$47,680.67
National Safeguards Officer (Sana'a)	$47,680.67
Total	**$949,701.29**

9 This budget covers 12 months salaries of 6 national staff (Jan-Dec 2024) since they will be covered until end of Dec. 2023 from YFSRRP PF. It also cost shares and covers 15 months' salary of 4 International Staff (Oct 2023-Dec 2024).

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V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK[10]

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Document from Yemen (CPD: 2023-2024) Priority: By 2024, people in Yemen, especially women, adolescents, and girls and those in the most vulnerable and marginalized communities benefit from better, equal, and inclusive access to nutritious food, sustainable and resilient livelihoods, and environmental stability.								
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Resources Framework, Outcome Indicator 1.1: Proportion of the population experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity (modified Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2.1.2) Baseline (2021):16.2 million (54%) Target (2024): 13 million (43%)								
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 services[11] 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: 1077012 Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project (FSRRP)								
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	**OUTPUT INDICATORS[12]**	**DATA SOURCE**	**BASELINE**		**TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)**			**DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS**
			Value	**Year (2022)**	**Year1 (2023)**	**Year2 (2024)**	**Total**	
Component #1: Improved household incomes and rehabilitated agricultural production infrastructure	1. Persons benefiting from community based climate-resilient infrastructure improvements. (Number)	SFD, PWP & TPMA	0	October 2022	20,093	39,907	60,000	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 and project progress reports
	1.A. Women recipients benefitting from community-based climate-resilient infrastructure improvements (Number)	SFD, PWP & TPMA	0	October 2022	3,349	6,651	10,000	Direct count of female 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 and project progress reports
	2. Person workdays generated by community-based infrastructure improvement works. (Number)	SFD, PWP & TPMA	0	October 2022	334,884	665,116	1,000,000	Direct count of beneficiaries' workdays 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 and project progress reports

[10] UNDP publishes the 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.

[11] 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.

[12] 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.

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2.A. Person work-days generated by community-based infrastructure improvement works benefiting women (Number)	SFD, PWP & TPMA	0	October 2022	11,721	23,279	35,000	Direct count of female beneficiaries' workdays 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 and project progress reports
1. Smallholder farm households with improved access to water resources (Number)	SFD, PWP & TPMA	0	October 2022	16,744	33,256	50,000	Direct count of households having access to improved water resources rehabilitated/constructed under cash-for-work programme by SFD and community assets rehabilitation by PWP. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, RPs' MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports
3.A. Female-headed smallholder farm households with improved access to water resources. (Number)	SFD, PWP & TPMA	0	October 2022	5,023	9,977	15,000	Direct count of female-headed households having access to improved water resources rehabilitated/constructed under cash-for-work programme by SFD and community assets rehabilitation by PWP. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, RPs' MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports
2. Smallholder farm households with improved access to land resources. (Number)	SFD, PWP & TPMA	0	October 2022	1,172	2,328	3,500	Direct count of households having access to improved land resources rehabilitated/constructed under cash-for-work programme by SFD and community assets rehabilitation by PWP. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, RPs' MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports
4.A. Female-headed smallholder farm households with improved access to land resources. (Number)	SFD, PWP & TPMA	0	October 2022	268	532	800	Direct count of female-headed households having access to improved land resources rehabilitated/constructed under cash-for-work programme by SFD and community assets rehabilitation by PWP. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, RPs' MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports

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Output 1: Improved agricultural production infrastructure and building climate resilience	1.1. Persons benefiting from community-based climate-resilient infrastructure improvements. (Number)	SFD	0	October 2022	13,462	26,738	40,200	Direct count of beneficiaries who receipt direct cash assistance from cash-for-work programme SFD. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile and SFD's MIS, project progress reports
	1.1.A. Women recipients benefitting from community-based climate-resilient infrastructure improvements (Number)	SFD	0	October 2022	2,244	4,456	6,700	Direct count of female beneficiaries who receipt direct cash assistance from cash-for-work programme by SFD. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, RPs' MIS, project progress reports, TPM reports
	1.2. Person workdays generated by community-based infrastructure improvement works. (Number)	SFD	0	October 2022	224,372	445,628	670,000	Direct count of beneficiaries' workdays who receipt direct cash assistance from cash-for-work programme by SFD. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, SFD's MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports
	1.2.A. Person workdays generated by community-based infrastructure improvement works benefiting women (Number)	SFD	0	October 2022	7,853	15,597	23,450	Direct count of female beneficiaries' workdays who receipt direct cash assistance from cash-for-work programme by SFD. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, SFD's MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports
	1.3. Smallholder farm households with improved access to water resources (Number)	SFD	0	October 2022	11,219	22,281	33,500	Direct count of households having access to improved water resources rehabilitated/constructed under cash-for-work programme by SFD. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, SFD's MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports
	1.3.A. Female-headed smallholder farm households with improved access to water resources. (Number)	SFD	0	October 2022	3,366	6,684	10,050	Direct count of female-headed households having access to improved water resources rehabilitated/constructed under cash-for-work programme by SFD. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, SFD's MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports
	1.4. Smallholder farm households with improved access to land resources. (Number)	SFD	0	October 2022	785	1,560	2,345	Direct count of households having access to improved land resources rehabilitated/constructed under cash-for-work programme by SFD. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, SFD's MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports
	1.4.A. Female-headed smallholder farm households with improved access to land resources. (Number)	SFD	0	October 2022	179	357	536	Direct count of female-headed households having access to improved land resources rehabilitated/constructed under cash-for-work programme by SFD. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, SFD's MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports

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Output 2: Small-scale agricultural production community infrastructure rehabilitated	2.1. Persons benefiting from community-based climate-resilient infrastructure improvements. (Number)	PWP	0	October 2022	6,631	13,169	19,800	Direct count of beneficiaries who receipt direct cash assistance from community assets rehabilitation programme by PWP. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile and PWP's MIS, project progress reports
	2.1.A. Women recipients benefitting from community-based climate-resilient infrastructure improvements (Number)	PWP	0	October 2022	1,105	2,195	3,300	Direct count of female beneficiaries who receipt direct cash assistance from community assets rehabilitation programme by PWP. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, PWP's MIS, project progress reports, TPM reports
	2.2. Person workdays generated by community-based infrastructure improvement works. (Number)	PWP	0	October 2022	110,512	219,488	330,000	Direct count of beneficiaries' workdays who receipt direct cash assistance from community assets rehabilitation programme by PWP. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, PWP's MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports
	2.2.A. Person workdays generated by community-based infrastructure improvement works benefiting women (Number)	PWP	0	October 2022	3,868	7,682	11,550	Direct count of female beneficiaries' workdays who receipt direct cash assistance from community assets rehabilitation programme by PWP. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, PWP's MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports
	2.3. Smallholder farm households with improved access to water resources (Number)	PWP	0	October 2022	5,526	10,974	16,500	Direct count of households having access to improved water resources rehabilitated/constructed under community assets rehabilitation programme by PWP Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, PWP's MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports
	2.3.A. Female-headed smallholder farm households with improved access to water resources. (Number)	PWP	0	October 2022	1,658	3,292	4,950	Direct count of female-headed households having access to improved water resources rehabilitated/constructed under community assets rehabilitation programme by PWP. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, PWP's MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports
	2.4. Smallholder farm households with improved access to land resources. (Number)	PWP	0	October 2022	387	768	1,155	Direct count of households having access to improved land resources rehabilitated/constructed under community assets rehabilitation programme by PWP. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, PWP's MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports
	2.4.A. Female-headed smallholder farm households with improved access to land resources. (Number)	PWP	0	October 2022	88	176	264	Direct count of female-headed households having access to improved land resources rehabilitated/constructed under community assets rehabilitation programme by PWP. Subproject administrative data, beneficiary profile, PWP's MIS, project progress reports, and TPM reports

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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	October 2022	100	100	100	TPM Reports, RPs' MIS, RVM reports, UNDP's Safeguard reports
	3.2. Surveyed beneficiaries who express satisfaction with project interventions (Per centage) disaggregated by sex	UNDP/SFD/PWP/TPMA	0	October 2022	85	85	85	TPM reports, UNDP field mission, RVM reports

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	The quality of the project will be assessed against	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will	UNDP and RPs	TBD

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Assurance	UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.		be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
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) analyse 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.

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Evaluation Plan[13]

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Project 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 [14] 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	MTR (October 2023) Final Evaluation (October 2024) (Tentatively)	Government Counterpart, Project Donors, National Responsible Parties, Bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors/other international communities, UNDP Regional and HQ.	To be confirmed

[13] Optional, if needed

[14] 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.

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VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1 – 01000341: Improved agricultural production infrastructure and building climate resilience	1.1. Implementing community-based Cash for Work activities	423,023.00	2,397,128.00		SFD	WB	72105 Contractual Services / Cash for Work	**2,820,151.00**
	1.2. Implementing community contracting subprojects to rehabilitate/construct small□scall community assets	2,120,018.00	14,187,814.00			WB	72105 Contractual Services / Community Contracts	**16,307,832.00**
	1.3. Supervising implementation, conducting, trainings .	600,814.00	1,115,800.00			WB	71305 Consultancy Services	**1,716,614.00**
	1.4 Shared Costs between sub-projects/activities	184,933.00	1,041,220.00			WB	71310 Consultancy Services	**1,226,153.00**
	1.5 SFD's Operational Cost	369,865.00	2,082,441.00			WB	74599 – Operating expenses	**2,452,306.00**
Sub-Total for Output 1		**3,698,653.00**	**20,824,403.00**					**24,523,056.00**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 2 – 01000515: Small-scale agricultural production community infrastructure rehabilitated	2.1. Implementing community-based civil works for the rehabilitation of community infrastructure	2,207,280.00	6,298,417.00		PWP	WB	72105 Contractual Services / Civil Work	8,505,697.00
	2.2. Conducting consultancy and monitoring services to support the implementation	389,160.00	674,068.00			WB	71305 Consultancy Services	1,063,228.00

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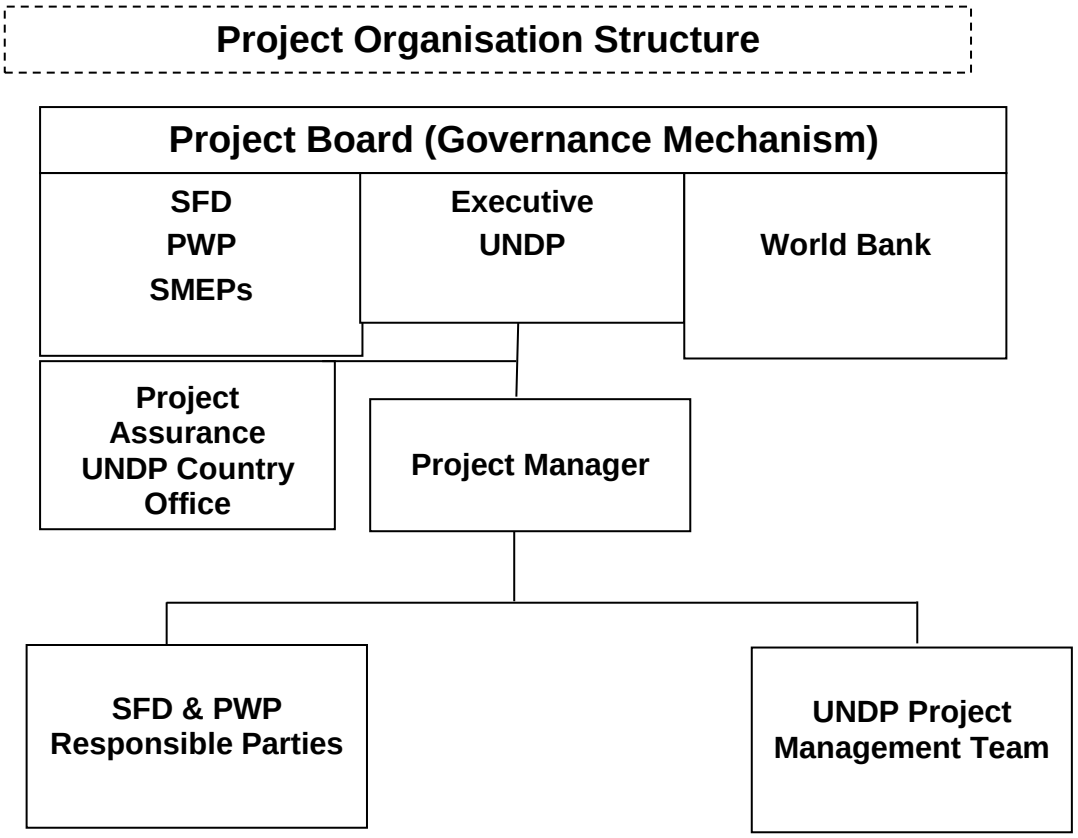
	2.3. PWP's Operating Cost	468,968.00	594,260.00			WB	74599 – Operating expenses	1,063,228.00
Sub-Total for Output 2		**3,065,408.00**	**7,566,745.00**					**10,632,153.00**
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	**PLANNED ACTIVITIES**	**Planned Budget by Year**			**RESPONSIBLE PARTY**	**PLANNED BUDGET**		
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 3 – 01000517 :Project management, monitoring, and learning ensured	Salaries International	127,739.00	510,958.29		UNDP	WB	Salaries International	638,697.29
	Salaries National		311,004.00			WB	Salaries National	311,004.00
	Country Office Support to Implementation and Common Services	629,402.00	629,402.00			WB	Country Office Support to Implementation and Common Services	1,258,804.00
	Running/misc costs	75,000.00	75,000.00			WB	Running/misc costs	150,000.00
	TPM	90,000.00	160,000.00			WB	TPM	250,000.00
	Capacity building	40,000.00	60,000.00			WB	Capacity building	100,000.00
	Communication	70,000.00	80,000.00			WB	Communication	150,000.00
	Audit	86,000.00	86,000.00			WB	audit	172,000.00
	Evaluation		100,000.00			WB	Evaluation	100,000.00
Sub-Total for Output 3		**1,118,141.00**	**2,012,364.29**					**3,130,505.29**
General Management Support 5%		**394,110.10**	**1,520,175.61**					**1,914,285.71**
Total Project Cost		**8,276,312.10**	**31,923,687.90**					**40,200,000.00**

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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-montly 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.

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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 hthttp://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 ECRP 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 of an investigation 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 confidentially.

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.

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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.

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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/aq_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

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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.

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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.

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XI. ANNEXES

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1. **FSRRP Theory of Change**
2. **targeting and geographic bundling approach**
3. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** 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**. Use the standard Risk Register template. Please refer to the Deliverable Description of the Risk Register for instructions

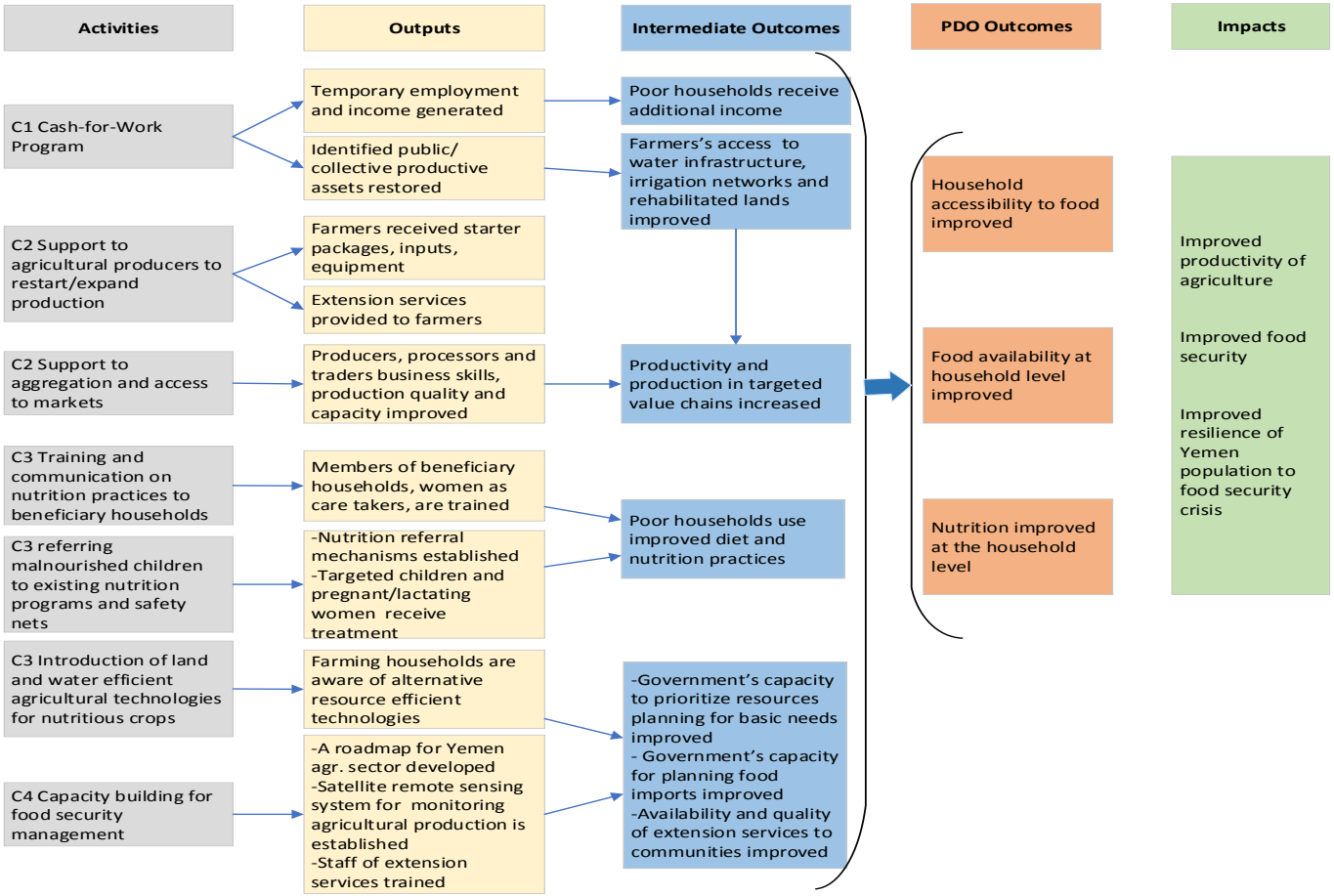
5. **Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)

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

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Annex 1: FSRRP Project Theory of Change[15]



[15] 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.

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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												
	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																																	