

Project Title: Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Support for Crisis Affected Communities in Hadramout**Project Number: 00137398****Implementing Partner:****Start Date: March 2022 End Date: March 2023****PAC Meeting date: 28 March 2022****Brief Description**

Yemen has long faced what has been referred to as a “crisis-within-a-crisis” in certain parts of the country, with the situation intensifying after March 2021. Exacerbated by active conflict in Al-Bayda, Marib, and the eastern coastal lines. Large-scale internal population movements and IDPs began arriving at the governorate of Hadramout. In mid-April 2021, torrential rains, and flooding, in addition to an intensified rainfall during July 2021, resulted in damage to infrastructure, destroying homes, shelters, and causing death and injury. Inevitably, the flooding has also brought wide-scale damage to WASH facilities in Hadramout. This project will restore access to life-saving WASH services in areas affected by COVID-19, floods, and conflicts through rehabilitation or construction of facilities and improvement of medical waste management at health institutions.

In response to the UN Humanitarian Response Plan, this project will adopt *comprehensive WASH support that* improves access to life saving water supply and basic sanitation for households and health centres. It will create access for clean water supply and sanitation for 5500 conflict affected Yemenis including Internal Displace Persons (IDPs). It also builds resilience of the population by encouraging adoption of positive health and hygiene behaviours within the ten vulnerable communities benefiting at least 20,100 individuals, of which 50% women. the project improves environmental health conditions in communities and health centres by strengthening service delivery through rehabilitation of water pipes, latrines, and medical waste management targeting five health centres in Hadramout.

The project will support women integration to the formal WASH and solid waste sector in Yemen that has been dominated by men (and importantly, therefore this project will promote gender equality and empowerment of women. It will implement provide gender equality capacity buildings and gender-specific activities to ensure their contribution to the key decision-making process in the project cycle.

Contribution to SDG

SDG 3: Good health and well-being

SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation

SDG 16 Peace, justice, and strong institutions

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):

CPD Outcome 2: Yemenis contribute to and benefit from inclusive, accountable and gender responsive governance, at local and central levels.

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker:

CPD Output 1.1: Capacities developed for inclusive, formal, and informal local governance systems.

Gender Marker 2

Total resources required:	1,277,472 USD	
Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	
	Donor:	1,277,472
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

Agreed by:

UNDP

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Auke Lootsma

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Auke Lootsma
Resident Representative

Date: 24-Apr-2022

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I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. Situation Analysis

Yemen has been the world's worst humanitarian and development crisis¹ since the start of 2015. Six years of devastating conflict has increased the death toll by 65% injury, and other serious harm to hundreds of thousands of civilians, the destruction of critical civilian infrastructure and the displacement of over 4 million people. The impact of the conflict has been compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, disease outbreaks where Yemen faced the worst cholera outbreak in the recorded history, torrential rains and flooding, a desert locust plague, economic collapse, a fuel crisis across in the northern governorates and decline in humanitarian aid. According to the data collected from various sources and damage assessment in 16 major cities in Yemen by world bank group, 38% of WASH assets were damaged estimated to cost 345 million USD². The economy situation has deteriorated dramatically to the level of collapse, Government inability to formulate a national budget and provide financial resources since the start of conflict in addition to the fuel crises have significantly degraded the quality, quantity and accessibility of clean drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services and successive studies are indicating the country is facing urgent water scarcity. Already in 2014, a year before the outbreak of the conflict, the World Bank had concluded that the water table was sinking by six metres per year in the countryside around Amran, Dhamar, Saadah, Sana'a, and Taiz³. The governorate of Hadhramaut, which host a big number of IDPs, has suffered from the effects of the conflict. In addition, the recent flooding which displaced more people, destroyed WASH infrastructure, and created a higher risk of the spread of communicable diseases within the host expanding IDP communities. Urgent WASH support is needed to avoid the situation from further spiralling out of control. Responding to WASH requires an integrated approach to supporting households and health facilities, to ensure standards of hygiene are put in place and that health centres have the basic structural support to respond to the existing disease context that has resulted from the culmination of mass displacement, damaged WASH infrastructure and the spread of communicable diseases. Women and girls in particular lack access to clean, private sanitation facilities that guarantee safety and dignity when dealing with feminine biological issues such as menstruation and maternity issues. The WASH sector is male-dominated, and women are excluded from decision making at the institutional and the community level.

Whilst Yemen has faced what has been referred to as a "crisis-within-a-crisis", in certain parts of the country, this situation intensified after March 2021. Exacerbated by an active conflict in Al Bayda, Marib, and the eastern coastal lines and in parts of Aden, large-scale internal population movements and IDPs began arriving at the governorate of Hadramout. In mid-April 2021, torrential rains, and flooding, in addition to an intensified rainfall during July 2021, has resulted in damage of infrastructure, destroying homes, shelters, and causing death and injury. Inevitably, the flooding has also brought wide-scale damage to WASH facilities in Hadramout governorate.

a. WASH Service Sector Overview

Access to safe water and sanitation remains a high priority in Yemen as about 49 per cent of Yemenis have no access to safe water and 42 per cent have no adequate sanitation⁴. An estimated 15.4 million people require support to meet basic WASH needs, including 8.7 million who are in acute need. Communities are forced to resort to negative coping practices which are significantly heightening the risk of malnutrition and increasing the WASH related disease burden and outbreaks including cholera. As indicated by the rapid assessment done in December 2021 by a local partner and confirmed by the head of local water supply and sanitation corporation of Tarim Branch, Hadramout governorate has suffered many disastrous weather conditions that resulted in lack of basic needs for a population more than one million individuals.

WASH cluster coordinators explained that the situation in Hadramout specifically Al-Abr area is dire.

¹ UNDP/PARDEE, Assessment on the Impact of War in Yemen on Development (2019)

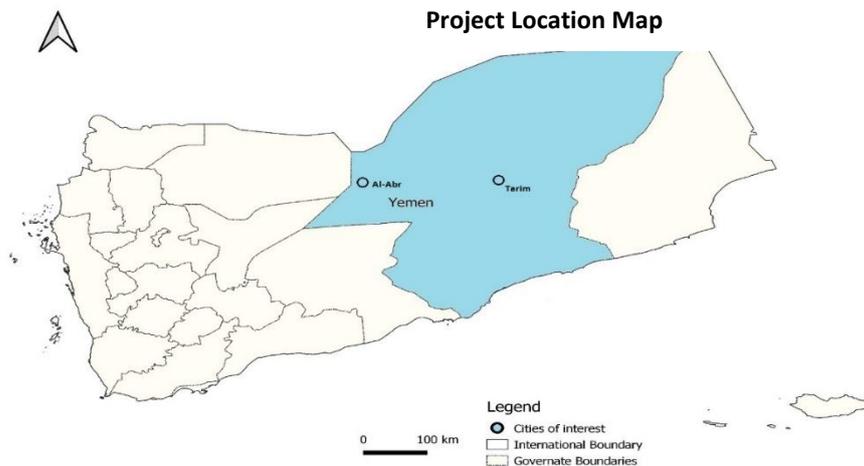
² Yemen Dynamic Needs Assessment (DNA): Phase 3—2020 Update

³ UNDP Yemen-CSN 2021-2023 May 2021

⁴ HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW YEMEN, Feb. 2021

b. Situation of WASH in health centre

Before the floods in April 2021, Yemen's public health system was on the brink of collapse, a situation that has been deteriorating gradually since 2015. In the context where thousands of people have been without access to effective health care services and where there is currently no agency working on medical waste management nor any clear system for waste handling, the recent flooding resulted in an extremely serious challenge for public healthcare within Hadramout in the overall context of COVID-19. Several health centres in Hadramout governorate such as Tarim; Al Rdod, Al Swari, Mesha, Aynat and maternity and the childhood centre in Tarim lack medical waste management system, which increases the risk of contamination and the spread of contagious diseases.



c. Gendered Aspects

Women and children are primarily responsible for collecting water and due to the conflict, they have to travel further to collect water, posing additional threats to their safety and dignity (OCHA Yemen, 2016: 26; Pandya, 2015: 4; Gressmann, 2016: 41). In addition, women, and girls, especially in IDP collective centres or spontaneous settlements, are facing greater risks because of the lack of separate toilets with locks and lights (OCHA Yemen, 2016: 26).⁵ These risks have been exacerbated during the pandemic.

Traditionally and historically, the governance of WASH and solid waste sector in Yemen has been dominated by men (women are often more heavily involved in the daily household aspects of WASH) and importantly, therefore this project will promote gender equality and empowerment of women. It will implement gender-specific activities to ensure their contribution to the key decision-making process in the project cycle.

II. STRATEGY (1/2 PAGE - 3 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

1. Theory of Change for the project

The theory underpinning the proposed project is:

IF critical WASH facilities damaged by flood in Hadramout are rehabilitated and vulnerable population can access the facilities,

IF population in communities become aware of hygiene and sanitation,

⁵ K4D Conflict and gender dynamics in Yemen, Brigitte Rohwerder Institute of Development Studies 30.03.2017

IF primary health care centres have improved WASH system and proper medical waste management,

IF Women and girls are aware of WASH related diseases and actively included the shaping of community-based decisions **then** disproportional burden of WASH problems in women will reduce.

THEN water and sanitation services will improve, and the spread of WASH-related diseases will be reduced,

AND THEN targeted communities have improved well-being and increased resilience to shocks like floods and conflict-related displacements.

The planned interventions will enhance affected communities' resilience to recurrent shocks like floods and enable existing community facilities to absorb additional pressure emanating from new displacements and reduce conflict over resources. It will also reduce multi-dimensional poverty by avoiding the lack of access to basic WASH service.

2. Framework and Principles

This project proposal is framed in the UNCT Humanitarian Plus strategy. This strategy broadens the assistance from purely humanitarian relief and focuses more on priorities that deal with basic social services, economic and social resilience, security, and peace building. The main goal of the UN action in Yemen is to mitigate the impact of the current conflict on social and economic conditions in Yemen, and on the capacity of state institutions while contributing to ongoing peace building efforts. This project improves access to safe and adequate water supply and basic sanitation infrastructure for households and health centres. Leaving no one behind, UNDP will reduce a critical dimension of poverty i.e., access to basic services. It also builds the resilience of the population by encouraging the adoption of positive health and hygiene behaviours within the most vulnerable communities. It will contribute to SDG6: Clean water and sanitation, and SDG 3: Good health and well-being, SDG 5: Gender equality and Women's empowerment and SDG 16 peace, justice, and strong institutions in the short run and to gender equality and poverty reductions in the long run.

3. Humanitarian – Development – Peace Nexus

This project will operationalise the HDP Nexus by bridging humanitarian action with stabilisation, recovery, and peace building programming reducing the need for humanitarian assistance. Such provision of sustainable water supply service will support to end expensive emergency water trucking.

This project will directly contribute to the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus by:

- Addressing the immediate WASH needs, like the provision of immediate operational support to institutions and quick repairs to water and sanitation systems (Humanitarian).
- Addressing the recovery and development WASH needs - institutional capacity building, rehabilitation works and community campaigns and improved service delivery (Development); and
- Providing early peace dividends, avoiding escalation of water resource-based conflicts, and reducing tensions between IDPs and host communities – for instance through community-led cleaning campaigns for IDPs and vulnerable groups. This will contribute to SDG 16 and its localization.

The project is aligned to provision of relief in the women and peace security national action plan.

4. Human Rights: the principles of inclusivity of vulnerable groups upheld and rights protected

The project will implement a human rights-based approach that underlined the importance of empowering women and reaching poor and vulnerable communities by improving access to clean water and sanitation for all inhabitants. Although there is a long-standing history of recognition of WASH as integral to human development, it was in 2010 that the United Nations

(UN) through a resolution of the General Assembly, explicitly recognized water and sanitation as a right for all⁶.

5. Human Security approach

As the project is aimed at provision of lifesaving basic service, it will adopt the people centred human security approach and ensure protection of human life and dignity especially for women and most vulnerable. Yemenis' human security has deteriorated because of diseases caused by poor WASH service that will be targeted by this intervention. Covid-19 has worsened Yemenis' health status, deepened the prevalent inequality and increased Yemenis' vulnerability. The conflict in Marib and displacements in Hadramout have escalated since the April 2021 floods, with more heavy rainfall in July 2021 causing further deterioration. This project supports WHO's effort to reduce the spread of disease in the new displacement contexts in Hadramout. Moreover, by working on household and health centres providing comprehensive WASH support, the project will adopt Japan's integrated approach to human security as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC AR5)⁷ on human security identifies "Critical infrastructure and state capacity" as a major concern.

The project will include criteria on gender balance in the establishment and the participation in the trainings of the WASH Committee that will be formed for assessment, planning, and monitoring of implementation. Emphasis will be given to women's high demand for latrines due to their need for privacy and security. Identifying **cultural and other barriers** which block women's full participation in community decision-making will be made as part of gender analysis at the planning stage. WASH Committee management roles will be defined building on women's strength to help them assume leadership role. Training themes will have objectives that help community members see the importance of having women properly represented in WASH Committee. Throughout the project cycle, women will be encouraged to actively take part and ensure the project will reduce their workload and address their special needs.

⁶ July 2010. UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/292 accessed from 92

⁷ www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/64/292

6. Project Implementation strategy

Objectives: to where

After 12 months 20,100 women and vulnerable people of Hadramout governorate will get access to basic water supply and sanitation service.

By the end of the project, five target health centres will have WASH facilities and/or medical waste management system

Principles: Guides

- Inclusive: Gender, disabled, marginalized
- Partnership
- Sustainability

Approaches: How

Build/
Rehabilitate
WaSH facilities

Implement
hygiene
promotion

Construct/maintain
WaSH facilities in
health centres

Establish medical waste
management system in
health centres

Result areas: What

Access to water supply
service

Improvement in sanitation
service chain and access to
basic sanitation

Improved medical waste
management system

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III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

1. Expected results and resources.

The objective of the project:

To restore access to life-saving WASH services in areas affected by COVID-19, floods, and conflicts.

Output 1: Vulnerable population in target areas get access to basic water supply, sanitation, and hygiene service

Through this project UNDP will provide lifesaving WASH assistance to 20,100 women and vulnerable IDPs and host communities located in Tarim and Al-Abr areas of Hadramout governorate to reduce acute needs and protection risks. The proposed WASH interventions are in line with WASH cluster priorities through provision of water supply and sanitation to households and health centres.

Women can be an active agent for change contributing to collecting **and analyzing data** (including gender data) though an intersectional lens - as the starting point for community and women's discussions, decision-making, and action on gender issues. Women will take lead in deciding **when** and **where** community meetings are held - so that they are not excluded because of the timing or venue of these meetings. The project will adopt an intersectional approach (a conceptual framework to analyze multidimensional needs of the people in crisis) to promote health equity considering special needs of women and girls to be addressed within the scope of the project.

Activity 1.1: Provide emergency WASH assistance to people in communities affected by COVID-19, floods, and conflicts

This project will provide access to emergency water supply to vulnerable people in Hadramout through quick fix of facilities or community tanks based on site assessment and findings. Water quality surveillance of target beneficiaries can be part of the intervention to be followed by emergency water treatment or provision of water disinfecting agents. Part of the intervention can be sanitation survey and associated emergency water treatment if results of the survey show a problem in water quality. The project will also rehabilitate the water supply network or replace non-functional pumping systems in Tarim district and Al Abr areas of Hadramout that were damaged by the Typhoon flood in April 2021 based on field assessment.

The project plans to provide gender appropriate household sanitation options based on findings of the need assessment. Gender balanced WASH Committees will be established and trained in target communities to sustainably manage the facilities. The project will conduct awareness campaigns on GBV, and other protection risks (highlighting the pandemic negative impact) faced by women and girls in the targeted area.

Activity 1.2: Undertaking hygiene promotion activities for women and vulnerable individuals in communities affected by COVID-19, floods, and conflicts

Community based and participatory hygiene promotion will be implemented to enable affected people to take action to ensure that water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and services have an impact on public health. This includes a training that promote women empowerment and gender equality.

An influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) increased solid waste generation while its collection was slow because of limited capacity. The hygiene promotion work will include menstrual hygiene activities as much as the context permit will facilitate; community mobilization and community-led cleaning campaigns for IDPs, and vulnerable groups, followed by the establishment of community-based system to manage solid waste in a sustainable way.

As part of this activity, a gender-balanced WASH committee will be established to implement hygiene promotion activities. The committee will conduct an assessment on the personal and environmental hygienic behaviour of community members in target communities and elaborate a gender responsive action plan for behavioural change. The contents of the action plan will differ among communities such as community clean-up campaigns, proper handwashing, use of toilets and household water handling. The project will monitor the implementation of the action plan and provide advice to the committee for effective implementation.

Output 2: Health centres in the target areas are capable of providing proper services to prevent the spread of COVID-19

WHO, together with partners, has developed a 5-step intervention plan for individuals to play their part in mitigating the spread of COVID-19. The 1st step is washing your hands, yet most of the health facilities in Yemen lack the basic hand washing facilities. Without proper hand washing facilities, the control over the spread of the virus will be lost. Lack of proper medical waste management within these facilities only contributes to a rise in illness and disease.

Activity 2.1: Provide improved WASH systems in primary health care centres in peri-urban and rural areas.

Suppressing the transmission of the Covid-19 virus will be rolled-out through the implementation of recommended effective infection prevention and control measures, among others. This includes broader preventive measures for communicable disease spread through

creation of access for WASH services for target health centres. Identified sanitation facilities will be renovated, access to water supply and hand washing facilities will be ensured for two target health centres based on finding of site-specific assessment.

The layout and design of WASH facilities will be gender sensitive and suitable to prevent long walks and exposure to risks of violence for women especially at night. To that end, an inclusive assessment will be made to capture the different needs.

Activity 2.2: Provide support to health centres in medical waste management

Effective solid waste management will be implemented contributing to a healthier environment, reducing risk to patients, health care workers and the community. The intervention will include the roll-out of the waste management cycle from waste minimization, sorting, segregation, storage, transport, treatment, and disposal including establishment of incinerators as required in target health centres.

To stop the spread of infectious diseases including COVID-19 and cholera in the target areas, medical waste management will be introduced in 3 health centres. 5S-Kaizen approach (A visual workplace organization method for continuous improvement) will be used to establish a clean and effective environment in the centres to improve the performance of medical waste management. Health care workers including women will be identified together with their management to get commitment for the role to handle the waste management and will receive training. Alternatively training critical mass of staff will leave the health centres with options in times of change of staff. Planning the training as TOT will create a chance for scaling up the work and sustain changes from the intervention. Dedicated quota will be allocated for women to ensure they will not be excluded by the health centres management during the selection process.

2. Partnerships

The implementation of the project is built upon strong partnerships with local and international partners.

- Partnership with UN Agencies (not joint programme)

The project will build strong partnerships with local and international partners. Close partnerships will be forged with UN agencies (e.g., WHO, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR as relevant) to maximise synergies with pertinent programmes and projects and share data generated that focus or contribute towards the strengthening of vaccination programme in country.

Moreover, to achieve maximal project impact, UNDP has sub-offices in Aden and a project office Mukalla. These offices will facilitate project implementation in the respective areas.

- Japanese Agencies (NGOs, Private Sector, JICA etc.)

UNDP Yemen has one Japanese staff member at the management level working as a liaison with the Embassy of Japan and provides technical advice especially on 5S-Kaizen approach. All possibilities will be appropriately considered to seek collaboration with the JICA training alumni and/or adopting good practice in the technology selection for solid waste management actions. The project team will also work closely with the Embassy of Japan for Yemen in developing a number of communications products associated with the project and its delivery.

The project will introduce a 5S-Kaizen approach by conducting training for management and health staff of the targeted health centres. This approach will be very useful in implementing effective waste management. A collaboration with a JICA office which has experience and technical resource to support will be explored, and experts trained by JICA may support the project in line with South-South cooperation.

In addition, the project will engage the staff from UNDP HQ as well as country office level. The project will work closely with the Japan Unit in UNDP to received strategic support and technical guidance. The engagement with the Unit will also help in seeking support to learn from the other JSB projects in the RBAS region. At the country office level, the team leader of Peace Support Facility (PSF) would be engaged in obtaining the strategic support from Embassy of Japan during project implementation.

- Local CBOS/NGOs: There is presence of qualified implementing partners with successful accomplishment in the GOJ funded WASH project completed in 2021 such as Nadha Makers Organization, NMO. The project will engage potential local partners present in the south and with demonstrated capacity to implement similar interventions in the previous GOJ project.

3. Risks and Assumptions

Political risks:

The UN works within complex dynamics reflecting competing interests of political actors and member states, limitations in 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. To mitigate the political risks, UNDP will put in place a communication strategy and ensure regular Project monitoring, risk analysis, conflict analysis and oversight. The Conflict analysis will ensure contribution of the project intervention in building social cohesion and not doing harm by exacerbating conflict. Further risks can be associated with the lack of acceptance of the targeted institutions and communities to women leadership role in the WASH sector which may affect their effective participation or expose them to protection risks. The project will raise the awareness of the targeted communities and institutions on gender equality and women's empowerment and social safeguards aspects.

Operational risks:

Due to the ongoing conflict and related insecurity, the project will face some operational risks in relation to potential disruption in UNDP's business processes and project management services. UNDP has developed a Business Continuity Plan which ensures that the critical office functions can be performed from other locations if necessary. Regular assessments of the political and security situation will inform all project decisions and help to determine if additional security measures are required.

Financial/fiduciary risks:

The financial and fiduciary risks are defined by several factors, including hyper-inflation, fraud, and cash advance management. UNDP's anti-fraud policy, the annual audits, regular spot-checking by UNDP staff, and oversight measures over and above the donor internal procedures to mitigate the risk of fraud, misappropriation, and diversion of funds.

Programmatic risks:

UNDP level risks are associated with UNDP's potential inability to verify results on the ground in a timely manner, and potential inability (or significant delays) to meet delivery expectation/targets. UNDP will closely review the implementation of activities and the quarterly expenditure reports of the responsible parties to monitor results and financial delivery of the project. Further risks can be associated with the lack of acceptance of the targeted institutions and communities to women leadership role in the WASH sector which may affect their effective participation or expose them to protection risks. The project will raise the awareness of the targeted communities and institutions on gender equality and women's empowerment and social safeguards aspects.

Security risks:

The ongoing protracted conflict continues to pose significant security risks to the implementation of the project in the form of (petty) crime, air strikes, landmines and UXO, terrorist attacks, and ground combat, arbitrary arrests, and detentions. UNDP intends to mitigate 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.

Assumptions

- Target community and health institutions, with support from Government officials, will support the project interventions.
- The security limitations may impact movement and access to project sites as clashes can rise during the project timeline.
- The target population will attend planned hygiene promotion sessions.
- The beneficiaries will put into practice the acquired knowledge and skills.

4. Stakeholder Engagement

Further to the partnership approach described under 3.2, the implementation of the project will be highly participatory and will be overseen by a project board. The direct beneficiaries will be engaged based on their willingness and commitment to contribute to the project results on a non-monetary basis. From its onset, the project will promote ownership by the targeted local authorities and communities. Gender balanced WASH Committees will be elected and established by the user community to preserve their interest.

Communications Plan

		Participants	Frequency	Topic
Steering Committee (Project Board)		Senior WASH project Board members	Annual (Beginning and end of WASH project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WASH project progress updates - Achievements and lessons learned - Challenges and risks - Solutions and mitigations - Decisions for course-correction
Regular meetings	Partner government	Director-level counterparts	Quarterly	Country-level discussion on above topics
	Donors and CO focal point	Head of ERD, Project Officer	Quarterly	Country-level discussion on above topics
Annual Economic Recovery and Development Consultation	UNDP Economic Recovery and Development portfolio	Partner government, UN partners, donors, diplomatic community, leading Yemen experts	Annual	<p>Strategic dialogues on the multi-year partnership and programming on broad economic recovery and development issues.</p> <p>Inclusive and integrated platform to bring together all stakeholders, especially marginalized groups.</p>
UNDP website (English, Arabic)	Project Team	General audience	Monthly	Stories on donor contributions and project progress updates

UNDP social media (English, Arabic)	UNDP Comms Team	(national and international)	Bi-monthly	Facebook, Twitter and Instagram posts on donor contributions and WASH project progress updates
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Working together with the UNDP Country Office (CO) Communications Unit, the WASH project will develop a communication plan to ensure appropriate visibility of the project's objectives and progress to a diverse range of groups, focusing on the project's financial support from the various donors. The plan will provide an overview of the various visibility and communication approaches and activities planned within the project. The overarching communication and visibility objectives will include, but not be limited to:

- Ensuring all stakeholders have access to information regarding objectives, progress towards their achievement and the impact of the project activities.
- Supporting and further promoting the project's objectives.
- Providing donor visibility among direct and indirect beneficiaries at the country level and potentially within donor countries.

The plan will place pertinent information regarding project activities using:

- **Social media:** Aligned with the wider UNDP Yemen outreach, develop social media updates through Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube to effectively reach citizens, marginalized and vulnerable communities, and to communicate news and updates.
- **Website:** The UNDP Yemen website will be used to publish all relevant information and audio-visual materials including, but not limited to, human interest stories, Press Releases, donor contributions, etc. Additionally, communication material will be shared with UNDP global and regional webmasters to increase international reach.

The WASH project will additionally agree upon joint press releases with any key implementing partners on joint activities. Any such press releases or online updates will include reference to the donor as the funder (or co-founder, if the activity is cost shared with other donors). In addition, the project will include gender-focused communication products are developed and disseminated as appropriate and as connection to the knowledge-sharing elements of the project design.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

1. Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

Cost efficiency will be improved during project preparation by coordinating with WASH cluster and stakeholders working in the location. It is also planned to use local service providers for the project implementation. Beneficiaries will have key role in ensuring activities are in line with their priority needs. The project will engage local implementors and available construction materials to ensure efficient execution. The project will use a pooled system office for procurement and joint monitoring with other projects UNDP is implementing in the location to share cost. Project implementation will be carried out in a transparent, participatory, and inclusive manner involving all stakeholders; Ministry of Water (GARWASP), (General authority for rural water supply projects) WASH committees, local leaders, group representatives such as women and youth groups and local authorities. Meetings will be organized to sensitize the communities on the objectives, activities, and project implementation modalities

2. Project Management

The project will be implemented under the direct implementation modality. The management structure described in the table 1 (below) is a structure specifically designed to manage the

project to its conclusion, and it consists of roles and responsibilities that bring together the various interests and skills involved in and required by the project.

Additional activities by the project team are as follows:

- **Project Assurance:** project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member. The project assurance role supports the project board by carrying out the objectives and independent project oversight and monitoring functions.
- **Project Support:** the project support role provides project administration, management, and technical support to the Project Manager, as required by the needs of the individual project.

3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) will be designed within the project to monitor project implementation and progress. The implementing partners and beneficiaries will be fully involved. The participatory monitoring will ensure effective implementation of the programme activities and production of desired outputs as contained in the project results and resources framework. The annual and quarterly work plans will further facilitate monitoring of the programme activities.

- **Monitoring of Outputs**

Progress on all output indicators will be regularly measured through quarterly and annual reviews and reports. The periodical reports will be generated and shared with the Japanese Embassy and implementing partners. The primary responsibility for monitoring rests with the project team, through a specialized M&E specialist.

- **Reporting Progress**

UNDP will be responsible for the coordination and submission of the reports on progress and financial status (including quarterly progress reports), and project completion report to the Government of Japan, and the Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy (BERA) of UNDP within three months from the project completion date.

- **Commitment of Accountability**

UNDP will:

- 1) report to the Embassy of Japan in the event of severe challenge(s) that could hamper the project implementation.
- 2) respond to the Embassy's request of information on the progress of the projects, and
- 3) request the Embassy for approval in case the agency views change of original plan stated in the proposal or extension of the project period is necessary.

- **Visibility**

Considering the Japan Visibility Action Plan for RBAS, a detailed strategy to increase the donor's visibility will be drafted together with the Embassy of Japan for Yemen. At the minimum, UNDP Country Office will ensure that:

- Japanese ODA logo will be included in all documents published as a part of the project.
- All training courses, workshops, and policy dialogues will publicize that the support is provided by the Government and people of Japan through the UNDP-Japan Partnership Fund.

- Opportunities will be sought with the Embassy of Japan for Yemen to involve the Embassy on various occasions as speakers and joint press releases to increase the visibility of Japanese support.
- Project success stories are disseminated through the websites of UNDP Tokyo Office, UNDP Yemen and social media including twitter accounts of key UNDP representatives.

Donor visits to the project sites will be regularly arranged whereby Japanese officials will have a chance to monitor the project, meet authorities and local leaders, and exchange views. Signboards indicating the Japanese flag/ODA logo will be installed at all infrastructure projects. UNDP earlier projects have facilitated visits at high level and technical level to various project sites for both monitoring and ceremonial occasions.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		4. TARGETS 2022	5. DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year		
Output 1 Women and Vulnerable population in target areas get access to basic water supply, sanitation, and hygiene service	1.1. Number Of people benefiting from improved water supply sanitation services in Hadramout disaggregated by sex	<i>Progress reports</i>	0	2021	<i>5,500 (2695f:2805m)</i>	<i>Field visits and observations</i>
	1.2 Number of WASH facilities and infrastructure rehabilitated in gender sensitive manner	Quarterly progress reports	0	2021	2	<i>Field visits and observations</i>
	1.3 Number of communities that have clean environment because of the hygiene promotion activities.	<i>Progress reports</i>	0	2021	10	<i>Field visits and observations</i>
Output 2 Health centres in the target areas are capable of providing proper services to prevent the spread of COVID-19	2.1 Number of health centres provided with improved water and sanitation systems	<i>Progress reports</i>	0	2021	2	<i>Field visits and observations</i>
	2.2 Number of health centres using improved medical waste management	Quarterly progress reports	0	2021	3	<i>Field visits and observations</i>

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 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.		
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.		
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.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons, and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		
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 long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)			

Project Review (Project Board)	<p>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.</p>	<p>Annually and Ad hoc</p>	<p>Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.</p>		
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VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED RESULTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned quarterly Budget				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1 (Mar. - Jun. 2022)	Q2(Jul.- Sep.2022)	Q3 (Oct.-Dec. 2020)	Q4 (Jan.- Mar. 2023)		Funding Source	Amount US Dollars
Output 1: Women and Vulnerable population in target areas get access to basic water supply, sanitation, and hygiene service	Activity 1.1: Provide emergency WASH assistance to people in communities affected by COVID-19, floods, and conflicts prioritizing women and girls needs							
	1.1.1 Conduct stakeholders' engagement and women's consultation	5,000	-	-	-	UNDP	GoJ	5,000
	1.1.2. Conduct Participatory assessments through a gender lens	-	5,000	5,000	-	IA	GoJ	10,000
	1.1.3. Conduct design and preparation of bills of quantities	-	-	2,500	2,500	IA	GoJ	5,000
	1.1.4 Rehabilitate/construct WASH facilities that consider women's need	-	-	151,381	124,151	IA	GoJ	275,532
Gender marker:2	Activity 1.2: Undertaking hygiene promotion activities for vulnerable individuals in communities affected by COVID-19, floods, and conflicts focusing on women and girls							
	1.2.1 Support women and men WASH committee for hygiene promotion action plan and implementation	20,000	30,000	40,000	7,571	IA	GoJ	97,571
	1.2.2 Gender responsive monitoring and Quality Assurance of action plan	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	UNDP	GoJ	10,000
	Subtotal Output-1							403,103
Output 2: Health centers in the target areas are capable of providing proper	Activity 2.1: Provide improved gender-responsive WASH systems in primary health care centres in peri-urban and rural areas.							
	2.1.1. Conduct Participatory assessments through a gender lens	10,000	10,000	-	-	IA	GoJ	20,000

services to prevent the spread of COVID-19	2.1.2. Design and prepare bills of quantities	-	5,000	-	-	IA	GoJ	5,000
	2.1.3. Construct gender responsive WASH system for health institute	-	10,000	50,000	45,000	IA	GoJ	105,000
Gender marker:2	Activity 2.2: Provide support to health centres in medical waste management							
	2.2.1. Set up the medical waste management system	10,000	25,000	49,000	23,000	IA&UNDP	GoJ	107,000
	2.2.2. Train women and men medical staff on gender focused proper waste management and 5S-Kaizen approach	7,500	10,000	14,000	13,597	UNDP	GoJ	45,097
	2.2.3 Supervise and monitor quality implementation	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	UNDP	GoJ	10,000
Subtotal Output-2								292,097
Sub-Total for Programme								695,200
Human resource	Project Manager (P4)	60,661.5	60,661.5	60,661.5	60,661.5	UNDP	GoJ	242,646
	WASH Specialist	12,835	12,835	12,835	12,835	UNDP	GoJ	51,340
	Finance and Admin	8,050	8,050	8,050	8,050	UNDP	GoJ	32,200
	Country office management	15,770	15,770	15,770	15,770	UNDP	GoJ	63,080
	Global MEAL team	2,000	3,500	3,637	3,637	UNDP	GoJ	12,774
Communication	Visibility goods, Event etc...	3,000	3,000	2,498	3,330	UNDP	GoJ	11,828
Common services charges	Office supply, office rent, vehicle maintenance etc...	16,445	16,444	16,444	16,443	UNDP	GoJ	65,776
Direct support	Operation support	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	UNDP	GoJ	4,000
	Programme support	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	UNDP	GoJ	4,000
Sub-Total for Management								487,644
Sub-Total for Programme and Management								1,182,844
General Management Support (8%)								94,628
the project is exempted from 1% levy for UNSDG								0
TOTAL								1,277,472

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Project Board

The project will be governed by a Project Board. The Project Board will offer advice and guidance to overall implementation of the project. Should there be major changes in the landscape, the Project Board will provide strategic guidance on how to meet such challenges and with what appropriate measures. The Project Board will consist of the project director/executive this is an individual(s) who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the [Project Board or Project Steering Committee,], beneficiary representative and development partner.

Based on the approved AWP, the project board may review and approve quarterly project plans and authorize any major deviation from these agreed plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next.

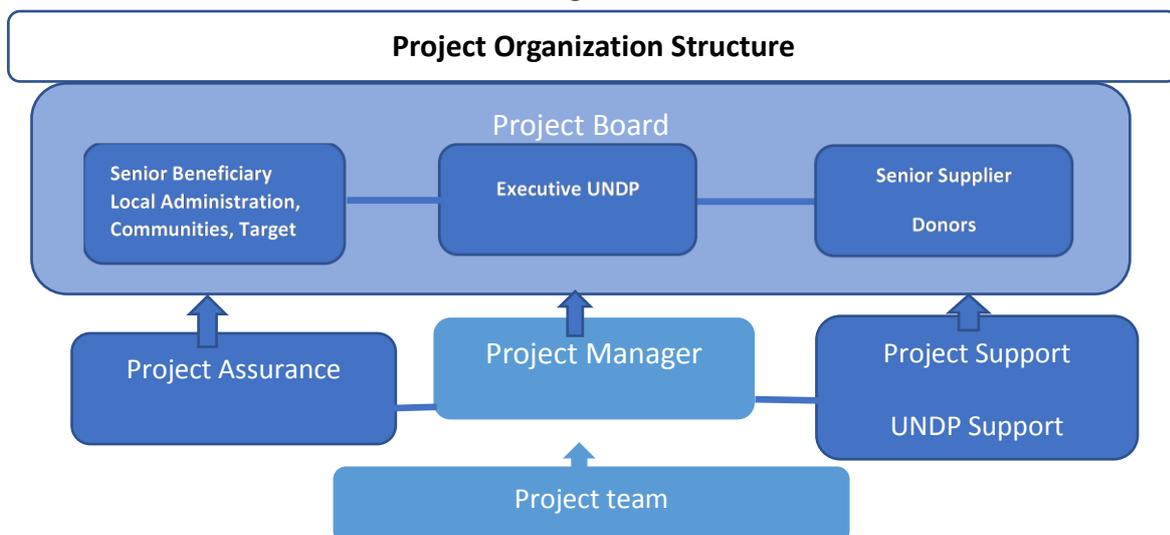
The board will:

- Review and approve the annual work plan of the project and the quarterly work plans if necessary.
- Review the progress report and ensure, ensure that obstacles to smooth implementation of the project are addressed.
- Suggest revisions/measures or reallocation of funding if the project faces obstacles in implementation under any given section.
- Facilitate audits and evaluations, and report back to the Project Board.
- Review and approve M&E plan
- Promote synergies across the project activities and with all cross-cutting themes.
- Coordinate and compile narrative reports received from Participating UN Agencies, and report back to the Project Board for review and approval.

The Project Implementation Team UNDP

The project team will be responsible for implementing the project according to specific terms of reference, under the overall direction of the project manager and the Project Board. (Figure-1)

Figure 1.



The project team will be responsible for implementing the present project according to specific terms of reference, under the overall direction of the Project Board. (Figure 1)

The Project Manager will be based in Aden and will be responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

Admin/Finance Assistant to be based in Aden and will be responsible for guidance in overall financial management of the project including the release of funds, quality of financial delivery, audit process, financial reports to UNDP and donor etc.

Composition and organization; this group contains three roles:

- **Executive** (UNDP): is responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher-level outcomes; ensures that the project gives value for money, uses a cost-conscious approach to the project and balances the demands of beneficiary and supplier.
- **Senior Supplier** (Donors/UNDP): primary function within the project board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The senior supplier represents the interests of the parties which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing) and has the authority to commit or acquire required supplier resources.
- **Senior Beneficiary** (MWE): represents the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project or those for whom the deliverables resulting from activities will achieve specific output targets. The senior beneficiary's primary function within the project board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. They validate the needs and monitor so that the solution will meet the needs of the project. The senior beneficiary also monitors progress against targets and quality criteria.

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

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

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

UNDP Anti-Fraud Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where the Responsible Party becomes aware that UNDP has funded or is funding, in whole or in part, an activity that is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the implementing partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative, who will promptly inform UNDP’s Office of Audit and

Investigations (OAI). The Responsible Party shall provide regular updates to the UNDP Resident Representative and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to such investigation.

With regard to the restitution of funds misused, including fraud or corruption, UNDP's anti-fraud policy, UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Responsible Party of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

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

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

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

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

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

X. 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]⁸ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]⁹ 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 under this Project Document.

⁸ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

⁹ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability 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. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies, and procedures.
6. 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.
7. 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 parties, 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 parties, 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 parties, subcontractors, and sub-recipient’s obligations under this Project Document.
 - c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes, and policies to prevent and/or address SEA and SH.
 - d. 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.
 - e. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient 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.
 - f. 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 sub-recipients’) 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.

- g. 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.

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 sub-recipient 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.

Option 1: UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor, or sub-recipient 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 parties, subcontractors, or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

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

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

- h. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor, or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions, or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- i. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover, and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. ANNEXES

Project Title: Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Support for Crisis Affected Communities in Hadramout				Project Number:	Date: Dec18/2021
#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment	Risk Owner
1	Instability and conflicts reoccurrence and relapse which lead to State institutions collapse service delivery	Political	P =4 I moderate	minimize negative impacts, UNDP Aden/Mukalla office for more coordination. Showing More impartiality and neutrality. Involving all stakeholders and recipients	Project Manager UNDP management
2	Hyper-inflation, fraud, and cash advance management Inflation and fuel crisis	Operational	P =3 I = Substantial	Considering inflation in drafting contacts, agreements and Coordination with WFP and other local actors to ensure synergies	Project Manager UNDP management
3	security and access constraints including the new phenomenon of protestation against living cost and currency inflation which might outbreak violence	Security	P=3 I=moderate	Close collaboration and coordination with the UN Department for Safety and Security	UNDP Programme UNDP Management
4	Money transfer and banks low liquidity which might delay UNDP payment to implementing partners and contractors	Financial	P=3 I=Substantial	notified banks ahead of large payments. account to account transfer; and informal financial providers	Project Manager
5	Security situation in Aden weakens staff movement, mobility, and holding direct consultations with stakeholders/partners	Security	P=3 I=Moderate	Establish alternative remote management systems. Activate delegation of authority to national officers. Considering Programme criticality	Project Manager
6	Complication of domestic procurement considering ongoing war and instability of the market	Operational	P=4 I=Substantial	Early plan for infrastructure elements to be tendered internationally in one package	Project Manager UNDP Management