



United Nations Development Assistance Framework

Republic of Yemen

2007-2011

Acronyms

BEDS	Basic Education Development Strategy
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CP	Country Programme
CPD	Country Programme Document
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Central Statistical Organisation
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DPPRR	Development Plan for Poverty Reduction and Reform (2006-2010)
EC	European Commission
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ExCom	Executive Committee (UNDG)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GTZ	German Technical Agency
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HRBA	Human Rights-based Approach
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International Financial Institutions
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGOs	International Non-governmental Organisations
ITC	International Trade Centre
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MOCT	Ministry of Commerce and Tourism
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOHR	Ministry of Human Rights
MOI	Ministry of Industry
MOLA	Ministry of Local Administration
MOPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MOSAL	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NDS	National Decentralisation Strategy
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NHDRs	National Human Development Reports
NPC	National Population Council
NPRHS	National Population and Reproductive Health Strategy
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PFM	Public Financial Management
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RNE	Royal Netherlands Embassy
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team

UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNS	United Nations System
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WNC	Women's National Committee
WTO	World Trade Organisation
YMU	Yemen Women's Union

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1.0 Current Development Trends and Challenges

UN agencies completed a Common Country Assessment (CCA) in the latter half of 2005. The CCA views the development challenges of the country from a rights-based perspective with the Millennium Declaration and associated MDGs the main reference point. It is largely based on three key documents pertaining to human development and poverty reduction produced by the Government of Yemen, namely the MDG Report 2003 and the 2005 MDG Needs Assessment and PRSP progress reports. The above reports set the stage for the preparation of the next five-year Development Plan for Poverty Reduction and Reform (DPPRR) for the period 2006-2010, which is MDG-based and incorporates the PRSP and the Government's reform agenda.

As clearly articulated in the CCA, and based on the Government's own self assessment of progress against MDGs, Yemen is not on track to reach most MDGs by 2015 without substantial redirection of policies, injection of additional funds and institutional and human capacity building.

Yemen has improved its score on the human development index since 1990, but the country remains stuck in the group of low human development countries. While the population growth rate decreased from 3.7% in 1994 to 3.02% in 2004, high population growth remains an underlying cause of many of the problems Yemen faces. Population dynamics have negatively impacted improvements in water management, economic growth, education and primary health care. The country has even regressed on child malnutrition where the rate worsened from 1992 to 1997, with the situation remaining unchanged through 2003. The progress on maternal and child mortality has also slowed to a crawl since 1997. At current 3% annual rate of population growth, the population will double in 23 years time, implying need for rapid expansion of social services and job opportunities. The ability of Yemen to respond to this challenge is hampered by declining oil production and unsustainably high rates of water use, leading to exhaustion of oil reserves within ten years, and threatening the very survival of many areas due to depletion of water resources.

Based on the assessment of progress against MDGs, the only area where current rates of change at the national level offer some hope of reaching the target by 2015 is universal primary education. However, given wide disparities amongst governorates, business as usual will not lead to the desired 100% access to primary education across the whole country, especially for girls.

The analysis contained in the CCA has identified the following four underlying reasons for the poor outcome of development interventions in Yemen:

1. Lack of transparency and participation;
2. Dis-empowerment of women and children;
3. Inequitable and unsustainable use of water resources; and
4. Jobless growth, in the face of rising population.

Progress on transparency and participation has been hampered by the relative youth of Yemen as a unified country and dependence on oil revenues, which have granted the State autonomy from the local economy. The delicate balance between an emerging central government and a tribal society has led to a situation marked by patron-client relations and a power nexus which gives substantial power to tribal leaders and other socially influential characters. Respect for and protection of human rights in general and women's rights in particular, is yet to be institutionalized, despite some positive moves. The legal system, which is often at conflict with the tribal system, lacks credibility and effectiveness in dispensing justice and creating conditions for full enjoyment of the many rights the Yemeni population has been granted by the Constitution. Responsive and capable local governance and effective participation of civil society in public life remain elusive. Corruption remains a problem, despite indications from the highest

political level that it should not be tolerated. The civil service remains underpaid, undertrained and has to cope with dilapidated facilities, while having to double up as a social safety net, absorbing excess labour.

Even though Yemen has endorsed CEDAW and taken some steps to revise laws that are not in conformity with its provisions, the country is far from providing conditions that allow women to participate fully in the development of their country. The Yemeni society at large is still heavily influenced by traditional perceptions of gender roles and is not yet aware of the need for a radical shift in perceived gender roles to unleash the full potential of half the population to contribute to the country's development.

Yemen has been living beyond its means in terms of maintaining water take off rates that substantially exceed annual recharge of water tables. There are also concerns about the concentration of ever more limited and precious water resources in the hands of the wealthier and more influential segments of society. Given the fact that over 80% of the water is used in agriculture, with 1/3 of it devoted to *qat*¹ cultivation, the decline in water resources leads to household food insecurity, especially among poor families in vulnerable rural areas. The Government is fully aware of the need to take drastic action to rectify the situation and has already developed a national water sector strategy. The partial lifting of diesel subsidies in July 2005 should help reduce the gap between the social and private cost of water extraction and thus hopefully encourage more efficient use of this precious resource.

The economic development path followed by Yemen is marked by over dependence on the capital intensive oil sector, with little attention to creating the conditions for job creating, equitable and sustainable growth. This has led to high youth unemployment rates, which if left unchecked will exceed 40% within a decade and could stretch the coping capacity of Yemeni society to the limit, possibly leading to social and political instability.

2.0 The UNDAF Process

The UN shared its assessment of the developmental context of Yemen with the authorities and donors in September 2005 and was given a preview of the emerging DPPRR (2006-2010). The analysis underlying the development plan coincides with the CCA.

Given UN's comparative advantage in certain areas and strong donor presence in the water sector, the UNDAF suggests that the UN focus its cooperation with Yemen on governance, population and basic social services, gender equality and promoting pro-poor growth. As clearly articulated in the CCA, the UN System (UNS) recognizes the critical importance of improved management of water resources for the future development of Yemen and is ready to support the work of donors active in the water sector by making available its technical and managerial expertise as needed.

3.0 The UNDAF-CCA-MDGs-DPPRR link

UNDAF outcomes on governance and gender equality respond to challenges identified in the CCA under the same headings. The UN plans to respond to the challenge posed by population growth and the right for empowerment of youth and children, through the two outcomes of population and basic social services and promoting pro-poor growth. The governance and gender outcomes are primarily concerned with changing the way development takes place, through increasing the

¹ Qat (pronounced "cot") is a natural stimulant from the *Catha Edulis* plant, found in the flowering evergreen tree or large shrub, which grows in East Africa and Southern Arabia. It reaches heights from 10 feet to 20 feet and its scrawny leaves resemble withered basil. Fresh Qat leaves, which are typically chewed like tobacco, produce a mild cocaine- or amphetamine-like euphoria that is much less potent than either substance with no reports of a rush sensation or paranoia indicated. By filling the mouth to capacity with fresh leaves the user then chews intermittently to release the active components.

equity and efficiency of public interventions by tackling the root causes of the problem, promoting participation and closing the capacity gaps for claim-holders² and duty-bearers³. The population and basic social services and pro-poor growth outcomes, on the other hand, are primarily concerned with increasing the access of deprived segments of society to basic services and market opportunities.

UNDAF Outcomes	CCA Challenges	MDGs	DPPRR
Governance	Accountability and participation	Millennium Declaration	Enhancing good governance+ Decentralization
Gender Equality and Women Empowerment	Gender Equality	MDG 3	Empower women in economic, social & political activities
Population & basic social services	Population, youth & children	MDGs 2-7	Improving human capital and social protection
Pro-poor growth	Population, youth & children	MDGs 1,7 &8	Economic reforms and openness

The UN interventions have been classified into four UNDAF outcomes for the purpose of programmatic clarity. There are many inter-linkages between the four outcomes, which will be pursued as a complete package in order to improve chances of success. One of the outcomes, namely gender equality, is consciously mainstreamed in all the other three matrices.

4.0 UNDAF Results

The development challenges to be addressed and the outcomes to be achieved through the UN Country Programmes (CP) under the Yemen UNDAF 2007-2011 are briefly described below. The Results Matrices are given in Annex I.

4.1 Challenge One: Accountability and Participation

Yemen has made significant progress in formal adoption of accountable and participatory governance since its reunification in 1990 by including a bill of rights in the present constitution and ratifying all major international human rights instruments. However, the delicate balance between an emerging central power and the traditional power structure built around a tribal system has complicated the translation of intentions into action.

Accountability and participation are vital preconditions for Yemen’s sustainable development, especially given the vulnerability dimension and the urgency of societal change in a conflict sensitive manner. The following factors have negatively affected accountability and participation:

- Lack of institutionalized promotion of and respect for human rights;
- Less than completely free press;
- Weak capacity of formal oversight mechanisms;

² **Claim-holder:** with a human rights perspective, development cooperation aims to help build the capacities of claim-holders to assert their rights and of duty-bearers to meet their obligations. In the context of CCA, **claim-holders** are individuals or groups whose rights should be taken into account when assessing and analysing specific development challenges. For instance, girls have a right to education and to go to school. Girls are the claim holders (UNDG CCA/UNDAF Guideline).

³ **Duty-bearer:** are primarily State actors and institutions at various levels of the governance structure and non-state actors who are in a position to influence the rights of other actors. **Duty-bearers** should be identified against specific claims holders. For instance, parents, teachers, the Ministry of Education, and Parliament are duty bearers to ensure that girls can attend school. Their duties are in some instances positive (to do or provide something, or prevent something from happening - e.g. discrimination) and, in others, negative (refrain from doing something). Some of those duty-bearers may lack capacity themselves. Teachers may be unaware that their stereotyping teaching is resulting in discrimination against girls. Parliamentarians/legislators may not think the issue is important. (UNDG CCA/UNDAF Guidelines)

- A culture of impunity and ineffective application of laws;
- Weak local governance;
- Weak civil society;
- Lack of transparency in public finances;
- Rent seeking behaviour by the private sector and public servants and;
- A bloated and non-merit based civil service.

Tackling the above issues is complicated by a): continued reliance of the state on oil revenues, which weaken the accountability link of the state to its citizens; b) strength of traditional power structures that do not owe primary allegiance to the State and norms that are not necessarily consistent with internationally accepted human rights norms; and c): centralist tendencies that use valid claims of lack of capacity at the local level to delay meaningful decentralization, which would bring power closer to the people.

The mechanics of a parliamentary system have improved over the past decade, with higher voter registration and turn-out and an increasingly assertive Parliament. A bold attempt has been initiated to devolve state powers to the local level. Human rights have been enhanced through greater freedom of speech and press and upholding the rights enshrined in various international conventions. It has not been easy to develop an equitable system of justice in a tribal society where traditional notions of hierarchy are strong. The formal opening of democratic space is unique in the region. However, much remains to be done for nurturing a deep rooted and genuine democratic culture, i.e. moving away from traditional structures to institutional and constitutional ones.

4.1.1 UNDAF Outcome One: Governance

The expected UNDAF outcome in response to the challenge of accountability and participation is: *enhanced transparency and accountability of public institutions and participation of all constituencies in systematic national and local decision-making within the scope of international treaties ratified by the Republic of Yemen.*

Good governance is central to the concept of a human rights based approach (HRBA) and is an essential prerequisite for the attainment of MDGs and realizing the ambitious targets of the DPPRR. The UN will actively support the efforts of the Government and other partners to put in place mechanisms for increased participation and accountability.

Interventions in this area have the dual objective of supporting the establishment of a modern, rules-based State and providing mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflict. Good governance, in addition to being of value in itself in allowing the population to exercise their rights, is critical for the expansion of productive activities by the private sector by reducing the scope for rent seeking behaviour and promoting rules based competition. Given the existence of an extensive World Bank (WB) funded programme in civil service reform, the UNDAF does not foresee a major role for the UNS in this particular area.

Yemen is in need of a strategy for enhancing human rights, transparency and accountability in line with global standards. Harmonization of national laws with ratified human rights instruments provides a sound basis for the credible implementation of a HRBA to development by the Government. The strengthening of the Parliamentary system, including a revised role for the Shoura Council, will support the development of a democratic culture and sound oversight of the legislative branch over the executive.

The UN is already involved in supporting the decentralization effort, with a view to bringing decision making closer to the concerned population groups and improving access to basic social

services. In this connection there will be efforts both for clarifying the legislative and administrative structure and building up the requisite human and institutional capacity for effective mobilization of resources and delivery of devolved government in a participatory and inclusive manner.

More efficient and effective use of public resources will be promoted through working on improving planning capacities at national and sub-national levels and greater linkage between budgeting and planning functions. In order to improve the contribution of donor assistance the UNS, working closely with the WB, will support aid harmonization and alignment and co-lead regular donor coordination meetings.

While there is no specific CP outcome on civil society, support to civil society has been mainstreamed within all the CP outcomes under this UNDAF outcome as well as in the remaining three UNDAF outcomes. To ensure increased public accountability, long-term partnerships between CSOs and governmental bodies will be promoted through measures such as involving CSOs in the electoral process through voter education programmes. Other initiatives will include enhanced public access to information on policies, laws and regulations. The UNS will encourage civil society participation in public debates and implementation of its projects.

The work on the justice sector takes cognizance of the fact that most conflicts are dealt with by traditional systems and thus works both with the formal and traditional legal systems and aims to improve linkages and consistency between the two and with universally accepted human rights norms. Activities in this area, as well as decentralization, emphasize capacity building in order to have in place a cadre of qualified personnel to support the eventual emergence of a culture of rule of law and institutionalized respect for human rights.

The work in governance and also in population and basic social services and gender empowerment would particularly emphasize the building of alliances with traditional leaders, including sheiks and imams and using them as advocates for change. This is done in the context of respect for cultural values and using traditional lines of authority to promote positive change, including promotion of healthy life habits and a positive self-image, in order to enable the youth, who are the wealth of the country to exert their energies towards positive action and refrain from socially harmful practices, such as dependence on *qat* and tobacco.

Expected outcomes	Planned outputs
1. Improved institutional capacity within the Government of Yemen and civil society to ensure implementation of ratified human rights treaties	1.1 Strengthened legal and institutional capacities for promotion and protection of human rights 1.2 Strengthened capacity of authorities to meet their obligations as enshrined in international treaties and conventions 1.3 Strengthened capacity of the public at large, particularly CSOs/NGOs and the media in effectively advocating for the fulfillment of rights enshrined in international treaties and conventions, notably with respect to political, social, economic and human rights 1.4 Enhanced national and local capacities to provide prevention, protection and rehabilitation services for children affected by labour and trafficking
2. Enhanced national capacities to demand and deliver transparency and accountability of public officials	2.1 Legal and institutional frameworks for ensuring fair and free multiparty elections strengthened 2.2 Strengthened parliamentary capacity for monitoring and ensuring accountability of the executive branch 2.3 Strengthened civil society capacity for meaningful participation

	in allocation and use of public resources and commons
3. Improved government structures and mechanisms at both centralized and decentralized levels responding to citizens' needs and rights	3.1 National Decentralization Strategy (NDS) operational, with strong engagement of local authorities and civil society entities in managing and overseeing local development in a participatory and equitable way manner 3.2 An institutionalized system of participatory national and local development planning 3.3 Strengthened capacity for an effective fiscal decentralization that allows local districts to meet investment requirements and operational costs 3.4 Increased participation of children, youth and women as decision makers in decentralized governance
4. Institutionalized rule of law and equal access to justice with a focus on women and children	4.1 Increased consistency in the application of a fair and efficient justice system, in a timely, child and women friendly manner 4.2 Complementarity of traditional and formal justice systems promoted.

4.2 Challenge Two: Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

There is general agreement about the close connection between the success of development policies and the promotion of gender equality. High illiteracy rates among women and girls, high school drop out and early marriage of girls with consequent early and frequent pregnancies, and low levels of political participation of women, in addition to violating women's rights and dignity, negatively impact national development outcomes.

Despite official endorsement of the CEDAW, there are many laws that contradict the constitution and CEDAW. Patriarchal stereotypes and discriminatory traditional cultural and social norms persist, violence against women continues and maternal mortality rates remain unacceptably high.

Some of the factors that have impeded progress on gender equality are: continued cultural restrictions on the mobility of women, early marriage and child bearing and rearing practices, their effective marginalization from decision making arenas and limited access to and control over economic assets. While women bear the brunt of the negative results of short sighted and inequitable use of resources, they lack voice when decisions are taken in society and the family on how to allocate limited resources. The State, by not sufficiently providing for the health and education rights of women, makes it that much more difficult for them to break out of the vicious circle of dis-empowerment.

Although right to work is recognized as a basic entitlement of all citizens irrespective of gender, gender disparities in employment prevail. Women only account for 21.8% of the labour force. In addition, women often work in low skilled and poorly paid jobs. The Labour Force Demand Survey 2003, revealed that close to 85% of establishments gave priority to employing men and that only 8% of jobs in the surveyed establishments were held by women. The same survey also indicated widespread unemployment amongst educated women, with 32% of them being without a job as opposed to 13% of men. In addition, the bulk of female employment (72%) is unpaid family labour in agriculture. The traditional division of labour in agricultural production disadvantages women by assigning to them less socially valued roles and depriving them of a say on how income earned with their effort is used. Women do not control the means of production and face difficulties in obtaining loans.

Women are denied the right to control their reproductive functions as shown by a considerable gap between desired and actual fertility rates. Prevailing social and cultural norms constrain use

of family planning. Much of the lack of access, even to physically accessible services is due to social restrictions on movement of women and the absence of female health workers.

4.2.1 UNDAF Outcome Two: Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

The expected UNDAF outcome in response to the challenge of gender equality is: *improved institutional and human capacity to promote gender equality and empowering women in social, political, economic and legal spheres.*

In addition to the emphasis on amending laws that are in contradiction with CEDAW provisions, there is a need to promote programmes and policies that safeguard the interests of women, with special emphasis on the girl child. This has been partly achieved by making sure gender concerns are taken into account in all the other three UNDAF outcomes. This includes empowering women and girls to make decisions about their reproductive health and rights, under the population and basic social services outcome, and better understanding obstacles and constraints that limit women's participation in economic and social life, under the economic growth and governance outcomes.

Overall and across all sectors, there is a need to further integrate women into management/decision making positions. Country programmes will provide support to ensure the active and meaningful participation of women in local governance. Periodic reviews will be carried out by independent committees charged with monitoring and supporting gender mainstreaming in field interventions of the UNS in Yemen.

While legal and institutional reform have their place in improving gender equality, the advancement of women will only become a sustainable reality if there are changes in societal attitudes and behaviour. The UNCT will advocate for gender equality and support networking and capacity building opportunities that empower women leaders at all levels of decision making with the tools to become advocates for changed attitudes and behaviour. In addition, political leaders will be the focus of advocacy campaigns that aim at obtaining political support for gender equality.

Expected outcomes	Planned outputs
1. Improved institutional framework ensuring that women and girls have the benefit of their equal rights	1.1 National laws modified in line with CEDAW provisions 1.2 Improved access of women to both formal and traditional justice systems 1.3 Strengthened monitoring of gender mainstreaming and the development of gender indicators in all UN programmes 1.4 Increased active representation and participation of women in political and social sectors 1.5 Increased national and community level action to eliminate violence against women 1.6 Increased national and local support for women's empowerment and rights, including reproductive rights
2. Increased reflection of gender concerns in allocation of public financial resources	2.1 Development of line ministries' capacity to apply, assess, and monitor gender-differentiated budgets 2.2 Increased capacity among women's organisations to monitor and follow up gender budgeting in development activities
3. Improved social perceptions and attitudes towards statuses and roles of women and men	3.1 Media, young people and CSO networks mobilised to change perceptions of gender roles 3.2 Religious, political and traditional leaders and advocates engaged in promoting an improved status of women

4.3 Challenge Three: Population Growth and Youth and Children empowerment

As a result of a high population growth rate combined with a relatively short life expectancy of around 60 years, the majority of Yemenis (around 60%) are below 18, giving Yemen huge potential as a youthful country but also presenting major challenges in terms of providing quality basic social services and absorbing an ever expanding supply of labour into dignified work.

Yemen has not been able to offer opportunities for productive work to its burgeoning population due to poor economic and environmental governance and persistence of feudal structures that hamper the expansion of a competitive private sector. Inefficiencies and inequities in the justice sector, as well as the policy formulation and implementation capacities of the State have created an operating environment that is not conducive to the growth of private enterprise, particularly micro, small and medium enterprises. The increasing concentration of the best agricultural lands in the hands of richer farmers, who typically use less labour per acre than smaller farmers, has constrained the growth of employment in the agriculture sector. Lack of protection and support for the manufacturing sector have resulted in greater focus on quick return trading activities, thus leading to a situation where the share of manufacturing in total employment has remained unchanged over the past decade. The youth in particular face tremendous hurdles in getting decent jobs, as their productive potential remains underdeveloped due to prevalent child malnutrition, limited and poor quality of general and vocational education, high prevalence of communicable disease and lack of access to quality health services. This has led to high youth unemployment rates, which if left unchecked will exceed 40% within a decade. This might impose an unbearable strain on the coping capacity of social and political structures, possibly resulting in political instability.

The large population of children also implies heavy needs in terms of rights to education and health services, as well as nutrition, if they are to be equipped with the required physical strength and skills to compete for quality jobs. Food insecurity afflicts over 21% of the population and is largely caused by problems of access and competing priorities on limited incomes. The allocation of prime agricultural land to the cultivation of *qat* has reduced local production of cereals and hence food availability. Rising *qat* consumption within households has also led to a situation whereby households that would not normally be considered poor suffer from malnutrition as income is spent on *qat* as opposed to food. Rural areas, where 70% of food insecure households are located, are particularly vulnerable to food access problems as only 4% of the households meet their food needs through direct production. Widespread food insecurity and poor diets mean that 46% of under-five children are underweight, and thus unlikely to develop to their full potential as adults. Inadequate educational facilities, both in terms of quantity and quality and problems of equitable access faced by young people in rural areas and disadvantaged governorates and girls throughout the country, seriously limit the potential contribution of youth to the country. Even for those fortunate enough to have access to an acceptable level of education and good health, jobs are not easily available.

The lack of access to education for a significant number of children, especially for girls in rural areas and the poor quality of the public education that is provided, as evidenced by the low levels of competence of the majority of teachers, means that most youth enter the labour force with only their physical power on offer. The fact that children account for some 10% of the labour force, both deprives them of the opportunity and right to develop themselves into more productive adults, and at the same time lowers the pay that adults could gain as typically children work for much lower wages than adults. The country has been achieving such a slow rate of decrease in key indicators of children's deprivation, such as infant and under five mortality and stunting, and increase in welfare indicators, such as school enrolment, that continuation of current trends would at best stabilize the numbers of children who are deprived of the opportunity to grow up into productive adults.

One key factor responsible for the above suboptimal performance has been insufficient attention to population issues and inadequate allocation of public resources to priority sectors for improving the nutrition, health and educational status of children. The lack of voice by children and parents of poor children who are dependent on public provisioning of these services has meant that there has not been an effective lobby group to advocate for and demand the fulfilment of the basic human rights of children to develop into productive and healthy adults.

4.3.1 UNDAF Outcome Three: Population and Basic Social Services

Due to the complex and multi-dimensional nature of the challenge of population growth and empowerment of youth and children, UN interventions in response to this challenge are divided into the following two outcomes: a) Population and Basic Social Services and b) Pro-Poor Growth.

The population and basic social services UNDAF outcome's objective is: *improved policy framework, resource allocation and implementation capacity to bring growing population needs and rights in line with development options and enable equitable access to quality basic social services.*

The thematic interventions under this theme are informed by the understanding that poverty is not just about income, but encompasses denial of basic social services and dignity to a human being. This especially holds true for those who are vulnerable and disadvantaged including children, women and minorities. The ultimate aim of this thematic intervention, therefore, is to restore opportunities and enable the poor to regain their dignity.

With many UN agencies having full presence and others active in the country, the UNS has a unique advantage to address the capacity gaps that hamper efforts of authorities to deliver services and offer protection to vulnerable groups, such as children, refugees and minorities, and the ability of the public at large to demand minimal services. Guided by the rights based approach, the UN plans to address this gap from the perspective of authorities and the population as respectively duty holder and right bearer. The UNS intends to work both at policy and local level to ensure that the authorities are able to discharge their obligations as duty bearers, and that the most vulnerable sections of society who bear the brunt of societal disparities are able to demand their rights.

A rare synergy of opinion on this issue seems to have emerged from on-going consultations between the civil society, the UNS, INGOs, the Government, bilateral donors and the IFIs. The consensus on what is to be done is complete, and the UN is in a strategic position to address the "how" of this issue. With extensive field based experience, decentralized presence and lessons learnt from best practices of pilot projects, guided by the new reform process in the UN, the UN intends to take innovative approaches to make sure that the field experience is translated into sound and sustainable national policy and implementation outcomes. It is expected that within this theme a number of joint programmes will be conceptualized and implemented. This is expected to make the partnerships on this issue critical and will be pursued in a coordinated manner.

To achieve this outcome, UN agencies will assist the Government of Yemen to develop monitoring systems to track overall health trends such as disease prevalence, maternal and child mortality and contraceptive prevalence rates, delivery by skilled birth attendants and immunization rates. Outreach and demand-creation campaigns will be supported to ensure that rural, marginalized and excluded communities who face the double burden of poverty and limited access to quality services are properly integrated into and covered by the public health care system.

UN agencies will address the high rates of malnutrition that induce other negative outcomes such as susceptibility to disease, infant and maternal mortality, low educational attainment and low labour productivity.

Education is a prerequisite for promoting accelerated pro-poor growth. The acquisition of knowledge is the key catalytic agent for increased economic efficiency and fulfilment of human rights. The overall quality and relevance of education must be raised in order to allow Yemeni workers to compete in an increasingly globalized world. Developing literacy, numeracy and life skills is an important contribution of the UN to the goal of poverty reduction. The UN will emphasize support to basic education, especially for girls, given its role in changing traditional perceptions and enabling the younger generation to make more informed life choices.

The UNCT will support emergency preparedness to make sure that gains made are sustained and are not eaten away by disasters, such as recurrence of polio, against which the UNS mounted an effective campaign in 2005.

Expected outcomes	Planned outputs
1. Effective implementation of a National Population and Reproductive Health Strategy (NPRHS)	1.1 NPRHS improved, integrated and operationalized in a five-year development plan and in all sectoral and local plans in order to bring population growth in line with development options and revealed preferences of women as primary actors in human reproduction 1.2 Improved and operationalized national information systems providing reliable, disaggregated social-sector related data utilized as a basis for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of poverty reduction interventions 1.3 Improved capacity of public institutions and CSOs to implement, monitor and evaluate population, reproductive health and family planning services, including reproductive health services for young people in selected governorates and districts
2. Social-sector policies and institutional strategies provide for equitable, quality basic social services, including health, education, water & sanitation and social protection	2.1 Decentralized, private-sector friendly and women/child/refugee rights policies as well as gender-sensitive health and nutrition policies 2.2 Improved awareness of Early Childhood Development (ECD) with a focus on health and education
3. Improved capacities of authorities to meet obligations and the public to demand their rights, enabling better delivery of and access to equitable, quality basic social services including health, education, water & sanitation and social protection	3.1 Improved coverage, awareness, demand and monitoring of community-based nutrition and immunization services, especially in food-insecure and low immunization coverage districts 3.2 Increased access to safe and improved domestic water and sanitation at national level and in selected districts, especially for the poor and other vulnerable groups; at least half of the targeted population reached by community hygiene awareness 3.3 Strengthened national and local capacities to support implementation of the Basic Education Development Strategy (BEDS) for increased enrollment, focusing on reducing the gender gap in education, improving quality and strengthening governance at all levels to ensure optimal use of resources 3.4 High-risk groups and vulnerable children and adolescents are reached with health life-skills services, with a focus on reproductive rights and health, STIs, HIV/AIDS and <i>qat</i> and tobacco use in targeted areas

4.3.2 UNDAF Outcome Four: Pro-poor Growth

The expected UNDAF outcome is *an environment that fosters the efficient and sustainable use of resources leading to equitable, job-creating growth in promising sectors, with a focus on youth and women.*

The CCA identified the high and rising youth unemployment as a major potential threat to social stability and urged attention to the critical need for creating decent jobs, through promoting stable and high rates of labour absorbing growth. This would be needed in order to initially stabilize and eventually reduce youth unemployment and increase labour productivity in general, thus allowing for a reduction in pervasive poverty.

The UN is fully aware of the critical importance of institutional and governance reform for promoting economic growth and sees its work in the area of governance, particularly with reference to the more transparent use of public resources and improved access to justice as a major pillar of its poverty reduction effort.

The UN will work with partners, including notably the WB and IMF, in order to improve the business environment, to deal with market imperfections and rent seeking behaviour and enable the private sector to flourish and create income earning opportunities. Given the importance of the small and medium enterprise sector in urban areas and small farmers in rural areas, as the key providers of job opportunities, and the greater comparative advantage of the UNS in addressing this sub-sector, the UNDAF stresses support to SMEs and small farmers. The objective is to both allow greater number of the poor to engage in self-employed economic activities and to facilitate the growth of existing small and medium enterprises by working to remove some of the constraints they face in terms of access to government contracts and formal credit amongst others. The UNS will attempt to tackle the problem of food insecurity at source by focussing most of its interventions in areas of high food insecurity on improving girls education in order to facilitate changed consumption habits that would give preference to food over *qat* and tobacco in particular.

Activities under the pro-poor growth outcome are focussed on equipping significant numbers of the working poor with the required skills and access to credit and markets to enable them to join the mainstream of economic activity without regard to gender or social grouping and contribute positively to the development of Yemen. It emphasizes the creation of economic opportunities for youth and women in order to deal with the potentially explosive youth unemployment problem and addressing huge gender disparities in terms of access to economic opportunities.

A key component of the outcome is strengthening national capacity for monitoring progress against MDGs and goals of the DPPRR, thus making sure that allocation of resources is in line with plan priorities and corrective action is taken on time.

Industrial and fiscal policies will be reoriented to create incentives for the private sector to invest in labour intensive industries. The UN will build up the capacity of Yemeni institutions to equip new entrants to the labour force, especially youth and women, with the requisite skills and package of support services to either enter formal employment or engage in self-employed activities in micro enterprises and SMEs. Policy support will also be given to develop national capacity to negotiate global and regional trade agreements that provide for diversifying the export base and increasing employment.

There will also be measures to mainstream disaster risk reduction into national development planning processes and strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacity. Within

the framework of risk reduction, community based mechanisms for disaster management will be promoted.

Expected outcome	Planned output
1. Strengthened and supportive economic policy, institutional framework and operating environment	1.1 Plans for implementing macro and sectoral economic strategies are agreed upon. Three key areas are population dynamics, employment and private sector development. At a sectoral level, work would cover all the promising sectors as defined by the government 1.2 Improved data sources, statistical systems and monitoring and evaluation procedures and capacities, providing gender disaggregated data in a timely manner with organic links established to the MDG based DPPRR
2. Enhanced scope for the participation of youth and women in economic activities	2.1 Improved and more accessible vocational, technical, entrepreneurship and management training 2.2 Improved and expanded agricultural research and extension and industrial support services 2.3 Improved livelihood for targeted groups of women and their families through skill enhancement and participation in income-generating activities and micro-enterprises
3. Improved productivity of small enterprises and rural households and access by food insecure households to food through equitable and sustainable access to resources and services for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME)	3.1 Improved food security through, inter alia, reduction of post-harvest losses; promotion of crops that reduce water demand and increased food availability and access 3.2 Improved access to credit and marketing by rural households and MSMEs 3.3 Focused support to enterprise development through, inter alia, business incubators and trade capacity building
4. Sustainable and equitable use of natural resources	4.1 Enhanced national and local capacities for sustainable management of natural resources, including water 4.2 Reduced risk and impact of natural and man-made disasters leading to enhanced national security and stable economic growth

5.0 Resource Requirements

The successful implementation of the UNDAF is subject to the realization of the ambitious resource mobilization target the UN system has set itself. The total required funding of \$250 million over the five year period 2007-2011 if realized would substantially increase the amount of resources delivered by the UNS, compared to the programming period 2002-2006. This substantial increase in resources is needed if we are to make a dent on the major challenges that Yemen faces as it strives to achieve the MDGs and institutionalize respect for and protection of human rights.

6.0 Coordination and Implementation Mechanisms

The CCA had underlined the importance of improved monitoring systems across all UN activities and to that end, all UNDAF outcomes include attention to improving data gathering, in order to allow for the production of standardized gender sensitive and agreed upon indicators. This will facilitate measurement of the contribution the UNS makes to the development effort in Yemen, and more importantly will enable the national authorities to better track progress against the MDGs and the targets of the combined DPPRR. Strengthened data collection will also promote greater accountability and transparency, thus facilitating and encouraging greater engagement of multi and bilateral donors, leading to improved development effectiveness.

7.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

The UNDAF shall be monitored and evaluated jointly by the Government and the UNCT, guided by an UNDAF M&E Task Force, co-chaired by the Government of Yemen and the UNCT.

There will be a mid-term evaluation of the UNDAF in 2009 and a final evaluation in early 2012. The evaluation exercises will make extensive use of sources such as the Yemen MDG and PRSP progress reports, NHDRs, relevant programme and project progress reports and data produced by exercises such as family health and household budget surveys.

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will address the broad UNDAF outcomes through indicators proposed in Annex II. The overall M&E matrix appears in Annex III.

Annex I

UNDAF Results Matrices

Yemen UNDAF Results Matrix: Outcome One

GOVERNANCE

National priority or goals:

The enhancement of good governance to sustain development. Decentralization for local and rural development.

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle:

Enhanced transparency and accountability of public institutions and participation of all constituencies in systematic national and local decision-making within the scope of international treaties ratified by the Republic of Yemen

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

The CP Outcomes for governance will be mainly agency led. Outcomes and Outputs related to human rights will be led by UNDP in collaboration with OHCHR while those relating to decentralization will be led by UNCDF.

Under Governance CP Outcome 3 the formulation and implementation of a UN Joint Programme is proposed.

Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets (USD million)
<p>CP Outcome 1 Improved institutional capacity within the Government of Yemen and civil society to ensure implementation of ratified human rights treaties</p> <p>MDGs: Goals 1,3,5 & 8; Target 16</p>	<p>CP Output 1.1 Strengthened legal and institutional capacities for promotion and protection of human rights</p> <p>CP Output 1.2 Strengthened capacity of authorities to meet their obligations as enshrined in international treaties and conventions</p> <p>CP Output 1.3 Strengthened capacity of the public at large, particularly CSOs/NGOs and the media in effectively advocating for the fulfillment of rights enshrined in international treaties and conventions, notably with respect to political, social, economic and human rights</p> <p>CP Output 1.4 Enhanced national and local capacities to provide prevention, protection and rehabilitation services for children affected by labour and trafficking</p>	<p>UNDP, ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF together with OHCHR will work with the MOHR, MOSAL, and CSOs</p>	<p>1.1 UNDP - \$ 1.65 ILO - \$0.035</p> <p>1.2 UNDP - \$0.825 UNHCR - \$0.4</p> <p>1.3 UNDP - \$0.825 UNHCR - \$0.02</p> <p>1.4 UNICEF - \$3.1397 UNHCR - \$1.275 ILO - \$1.227</p>
<p>CP Outcome 2 Enhanced national capacities to demand and deliver transparency and accountability of public officials</p> <p>MDGs: Goals 1,3,5 & 7</p>	<p>CP Output 2.1 Legal and institutional frameworks for ensuring fair and free multiparty elections strengthened</p> <p>CP Output 2.2 Strengthened parliamentary capacity for monitoring and ensuring accountability of the executive branch</p> <p>CP Output 2.3 Strengthened civil society capacity for meaningful participation in allocation and use of public resources and commons</p>	<p>UNDP, WB, CSOs, Local districts and Governorates, MOHR, MOLA, SFD, public and private media, Danida</p>	<p>2.1 UNDP - \$2.48</p> <p>2.2 UNDP - \$1.49</p> <p>2.3 UNDP \$0.99</p>
<p>CP Outcome 3 Improved government structures and mechanisms at both centralized and decentralized levels responding to citizens' needs and rights</p> <p>MDGs: Goals 1-5, 7-8</p>	<p>CP Output 3.1 National Decentralization Strategy (NDS) operational, with strong engagement of local authorities and civil society entities in managing and overseeing local development in a participatory and equitable way manner</p> <p>CP Output 3.2 An institutionalized system of participatory national and local development planning</p> <p>CP Output 3.3 Strengthened capacity for an effective fiscal decentralization that allows local districts to meet investment requirements and operational costs</p> <p>CP Output 3.4 Increased participation of children, youth and women as decision makers in decentralized governance</p>	<p>UNDP and UNCDF in collaboration with UN agencies active at the district level along with line ministries, local governments, civil society, private sector and NGOs</p>	<p>3.1 UNDP - \$4.95</p> <p>3.2 UNDP - \$6.73</p> <p>3.3 UNDP - \$6.73</p> <p>3.4 UNDP - \$1.39</p>
<p>CP Outcome 4 Institutionalized rule of law and equal access to justice with a focus on women and children</p>	<p>CP Output 4.1 Increased consistency in the application of a fair and efficient justice system, in a timely, child and women friendly manner.</p> <p>CP Output 4.2 Complementarity of traditional and formal justice systems enhanced</p>	<p>UNDP in collaboration with UNHCR and UNICEF, DFID, RNE working with Ministries of Justice, Interior, legal associations and traditional leaders</p>	<p>4.1 UNDP - \$4.21 UNHCR - \$0.06</p> <p>4.2 UNDP - \$0.74</p>

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Yemen UNDAF Results Matrix: Outcome Two
GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT⁴

National priority or goals:

The promotion of gender equality to sustain development and empower women to take an equal and active part in the development of the country

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle:

Improved institutional and human capacity to promote gender equity and empower women in social, political, economic and legal spheres.

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

The UN gender theme group will monitor progress against the matrix, notably in the area of gender mainstreaming, where joint action will be pursued by the UN System.

⁴ Gender equality and women's empowerment issues are also mainstreamed in the three other matrices: Population and Basic Social Services, Pro-poor Growth and Governance and Decentralization

Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets (USD million)
<p>CP Outcome 1 Improved institutional framework ensuring that women and girls have the benefit of their equal rights</p> <p>MDGs: Goals 1-6</p>	<p>CP Output 1.1 National laws modified in line with CEDAW provisions</p> <p>CP Output 1.2 Improved access of women to both formal and traditional justice systems</p> <p>CP Output 1.3 Strengthened monitoring of gender mainstreaming and the development of gender indicators in all UN programmes</p> <p>CP Output 1.4 Increased active representation and participation of women in decision making political and social sectors</p> <p>CP Output 1.5 Increased national and community level action to eliminate violence against women</p> <p>CP Output 1.6 Increased national and local support for women's empowerment and rights, including reproductive rights</p>	<p>UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, WNC, YWU, GTZ, RNE, Denmark, Embassy of Japan, Oxfam, and CSOs</p>	<p>1.1 UNFPA - 0.2475</p> <p>1.2 UNDP - \$0.4</p> <p>1.3 UNDP - \$0.6 UNFPA - \$0.01425</p> <p>1.4 UNDP - \$1.0</p> <p>1.5 UNDP - \$2.0 UNFPA - \$0.057</p> <p>1.6 UNFPA - \$2.62</p>
<p>CP Outcome 2 Increased reflection of gender concerns in allocation of public financial resources</p> <p>MDGs: Goals 1-3, Goal 5</p>	<p>CP Output 2.1 Development of line ministries' capacity to apply, assess, and monitor gender-differentiated budgets</p> <p>CP Output 2.2 Increased capacity among women's organisations to monitor and follow up gender budgeting in development activities</p>	<p>UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, UNHCR, and UNICEF, WNC, MOF, MOPIC, Women Director-Generals in line ministries, including CSOs and NGOs (through training activities)</p>	<p>2.1 WFP - \$1.5 UNDP - \$1.0 UNFPA - \$0.02</p> <p>2.2 UNDP - \$1.5 UNHCR - \$0.15 UNFPA - \$0.01</p>
<p>CP Outcome 3 Improved social perceptions and attitudes towards statuses and roles of women and men</p> <p>MDGs: Goals 1-3, Goals 5-6</p>	<p>CP Output 3.1 Media, young people and CSO networks mobilised to change perception of gender roles</p> <p>CP Output 3.2 Religious, political and traditional leaders and advocates engaged in promoting an improved status of women</p>	<p>UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, ILO Oxfam, WNC, YWU, GTZ, RNE, Denmark, Embassy of Japan, Embassy of Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Establish a working group to develop media approach and content-of-awareness programme – coordinate or merge with Governance Output 2.3 theme group</p>	<p>3.1 WFP - \$1.0 UNDP - \$1.75 UNHCR - \$0.5 WHO - \$0.061 UNFPA - \$0.08</p> <p>3.2 UNDP - \$1.75 UNFPA - \$0.04</p>

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Yemen UNDAF Results Matrix: Outcome Three

POPULATION AND BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

National priority or goals:

By 2025 Yemen is a Middle Human Development Country
PRS 2006-2010 Outcome: Improve human capital and social protection to achieve the MDGs

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle:

Improved policy framework, resource allocation and implementation capacity to bring growing population needs and rights in line with development options and enable equitable access to quality basic social services

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

The CP Outcomes for population and social services will be implemented in coordination with UNDG ExCom Agencies with the lead coordination role played by the rotating chair of the Thematic Group, established by the RC Office. There will be close collaboration with OHCHR with respect to human rights related outcomes and outputs and with UNDP with respect to decentralization and localizing MDGs. A joint programme on population and social services is a strong possibility given the involvement of most UNDG ExCom Agencies in implementing projects at the sub national level and the fact that most CP outputs have been formulated to encourage joint programmes to reach them. This will be done through making sure that each agency CPD key results are complementary and are sufficient to reach the CP outputs. This will also facilitate up-scaling of our work in the country.

Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets (USD million)
<p>CP Outcome 1 Effective implementation of a National Population and Reproductive Health Strategy (NPRHS)</p> <p>MDGs: Goals 1-5</p>	<p>CP Output 1.1 NPRHS improved, integrated and operationalized in a five-year DPPRR and in all sectoral and local plans in order to bring population growth in line with development options and revealed preferences of women as primary actors in human reproduction</p> <p>CP Output 1.2 Improved and operationalized national information systems providing reliable, disaggregated social-sector related data utilized as a basis for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of poverty reduction interventions</p> <p>CP Output 1.3 Improved capacity of public institutions and CSOs to implement, monitor and evaluate population, reproductive health and family planning services, including reproductive health services for young people in selected governorates and districts</p>	<p>UNFPA, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR in collaboration with other UN agencies. All relevant Yemeni authorities at national, governorate and district level, CSO's, and interested donors</p>	<p>1.1 WFP - \$1.0 WHO - \$0.214 UNFPA - \$0.11305</p> <p>1.2 WFP - \$2.0 UNICEF - \$1.7834 WHO - \$0.287 UNFPA - \$0.11305</p> <p>1.3 WFP - \$2.0 UNHCR - \$1.5 UNFPA - \$15.83505</p>

Comment [NS1]: Is this the DPPRR?

<p>CP Outcome 2 Social-sector policies and institutional strategies that provide equitable, quality basic social services, including health, education, water & sanitation and social protection</p> <p>MDGs: Goals 1-5</p>	<p>CP Output 2.1 Decentralized, private-sector friendly and women/child/refugee rights policies as well as gender-sensitive health and nutrition policies</p> <p>CP Output 2.2 Improved awareness of Early Childhood Development (ECD) with a focus on health and education</p>	<p>Led by a UN Common Policy Review Group with the RC. RC Office will establish a Thematic group to work with UNHCR, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, OHCHR, MOHR and CSOs On ECD, UNICEF in close collaboration with UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA, and bilateral donors especially RNE and DFID.</p>	<p>2.1 UNICEF - \$2.9366 UNHCR - \$0.125 WHO - \$0.245</p> <p>2.2 UNICEF - \$0.6499 UNHCR - \$0.15 WHO - \$0.165</p>
<p>CP Outcome 3 Improved capacities of authorities to meet obligations and the public to demand their rights, enabling better delivery of and access to equitable quality basic social services, including health, education, water & sanitation and social protection</p> <p>MDGs: Goals 1-5</p>	<p>CP Output 3.1 Improved coverage, awareness demand and monitoring of community-based nutrition and immunization services, especially in food-insecure and low immunization coverage districts</p> <p>CP Output 3.2 Increased access to safe and improved domestic water and sanitation at national level and in selected districts, especially for the poor and other vulnerable groups; at least half of targeted population reached by community hygiene awareness</p> <p>CP Output 3.3 Strengthened national and local capacities to support implementation of Basic Education Development Strategy (BEDS) for increased enrolment, focusing on reducing the gender gap in education, improving quality and strengthening governance at all levels to ensure optimal use of resources</p> <p>CP Output 3.4 High-risk groups and vulnerable children and adolescents are reached with health life-skills services, with a focus on reproductive rights and health, STIs, HIV/AIDS and <i>qat</i> and tobacco use in targeted areas</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, UNHCR, UNAIDS in coordination with other UN agencies and government line ministries. UNICEF to represent UN in BEDS Task Forces. In close collaboration with WFP, UNESCO and bilateral donors and CSOs supporting BEDS.</p>	<p>3.1 WFP - \$10.0 UNICEF - \$21.52 WHO - \$5.78</p> <p>3.2 UNICEF - \$2.3501 UNHCR - \$0.5 WHO - \$0.115</p> <p>3.3 WFP - \$25.0 UNICEF - \$12.8374</p> <p>3.4 WFP - \$0.5 UNDP - \$1.0 UNICEF - \$1.449 WHO - \$0.154 UNFPA - \$0.85</p>

Yemen UNDAF Results Matrix: Outcome Four

PRO-POOR GROWTH

National priority or goals:

Achieving high and stable economic growth, creating job opportunities, and expanding economic opportunities to all segments of society.

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle:

An environment that fosters the efficient and sustainable use of resources leading to equitable, job-creating growth in promising sectors, with a focus on youth and women

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

The CP outcomes for pro-poor growth will be supported by UNDP, WFP, IFAD, UNIDO, FAO, ILO and UNHCR in close coordination with International Financial Institutions and regional funds and drawing on the expertise of non-resident UN agencies.

The UNCT will act as the coordination forum for disaster management, drawing on the comparative advantage of different UN agencies to support national disaster preparedness and response activities.

Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets (USD million)
<p>CP Outcome 1 Strengthened and supportive economic policy, institutional framework and operating environment</p> <p>MDGs: 1-3</p>	<p>CP Output 1.1 Plans for implementation of macro and sectoral economic strategies are agreed upon. Three key areas are population dynamics, employment and private sector development. At a sectoral level, work would cover all the promising sectors as defined by the Government</p>	<p>UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, UNDESA, WB, IMF, USAID, EC, UK (DFID), and the RNE. MOF, MOPIC, MOAI, Ministry of Fisheries, MOSAL, MOI, and MOCT. The Central Bank of Yemen, Agricultural Development Bank, Industrial Development Bank, Micro-finance Institutions, Quality Control and Standards Bureau, Chamber of Commerce and NPC.</p>	<p>1.1 UNDP - \$7.0 UNIDO - \$0.85 ILO - \$0.039</p>
	<p>CP Output 1.2 Improved data sources, statistical systems and monitoring and evaluation procedures and capacities, providing gender disaggregated data in a timely manner with organic links established to the planning and implementation of development interventions</p>	<p>UNDP, UNIDO, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, UNDESA, WB, IMF, Central Statistical Office (CSO)</p>	<p>1.2 WFP - \$1.0 UNDP - \$7.0 UNIDO - \$0.65</p>
<p>CP Outcome 2 Enhanced scope for the participation of youth and women in economic activities</p> <p>MDGs: 1-3</p>	<p>CP Output 2.1 Improved and more accessible vocational, technical, entrepreneurship and management training</p> <p>CP Output 2.2 Improved and expanded agricultural research and extension and industrial support services</p> <p>CP Output 2.3 Improved livelihood for targeted groups of women and their families through skill enhancement and participation in income-generating activities and micro-enterprises</p>	<p>UNDP, IFAD, UNIDO, UNHCR, WHO, ILO, FAO Ministry of Fisheries, MOI, MOAI, MOSAL and CSOs</p>	<p>2.1 UNDP - \$1.51 UNHCR - \$0.25 UNIDO - \$0.9 IFAD - \$1.5 2.2 UNHCR - \$0.2 UNIDO - \$0.8 IFAD - \$3.0 2.3 UNDP - \$2.29 UNIDO - \$0.75 IFAD - \$14.0 WHO - \$0.13</p>
<p>CP Outcome 3 Improved productivity of small enterprises and rural households and access by food insecure households to food through equitable and sustainable access to resources and services for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)</p> <p>MDGs: 1-3</p>	<p>CP Output 3.1 Improved food security through, inter alia, reduction of post-harvest losses; promotion of crops that reduce water demand and increased food availability and access</p> <p>CP Output 3.2 Improved access to credit and marketing by rural households and MSMEs</p> <p>CP Output 3.3 Focused support of enterprise development through, inter alia, business incubators and trade capacity building</p>	<p>UNDP, UNIDO, WFP, UNHCR, IFAD, FAO, WTO, ITC, UNEP, UNCDF, USAID, EC, UK (DFID), RNE. Ministries of Agriculture & Irrigation, Industry, and Commerce; The Central Bank of Yemen, Micro Finance Institutions, Agricultural Development Bank</p>	<p>3.1 WFP - \$2.0 UNDP - \$2.36 UNHCR - \$0.06 UNIDO - \$1.4 IFAD - \$1.5 3.2 UNDP - \$2.1 IFAD - \$5.0 3.3 UNDP - \$0.79 UNIDO - \$5.7 IFAD - \$3.6</p>
<p>CP Outcome 4 Sustainable and equitable use of natural resources improved</p> <p>MDGs: 7</p>	<p>CP Output 4.1 Enhanced national and local capacities for sustainable and equitable management of natural resources, including water</p> <p>CP Output 4.2: Reduced risk and impact of natural and man-made disasters to enhance national security and stable economic growth</p>	<p>UNHCR, IFAD, UNDP, UNIDO, UNICEF, GEF, UNEP, FAO, EC, UK (DFID), Embassy of Italy, RNE, USAID, Embassy of Japan MOWE, MOLA, MOAI, National Water Resources Authority, Environment Protection Authority, Environmental NGOs, Water Users Associations</p>	<p>4.1 UNDP - \$9.71 UNHCR - \$0.7 IFAD - \$3.6 UNIDO - \$0.75 4.2 UNDP - \$3.24 WHO - \$0.21</p>

Annex II

UNDAF M&E Matrices

**Yemen UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix: Outcome One
GOVERNANCE**

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Level	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>UNDAF Outcome 1 Enhanced transparency and accountability of public institutions and participation of all constituencies in systematic national and local decision-making within the scope of international treaties ratified by the Republic of Yemen</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ranking of Yemen on international transparency measures 2. Share of women in elected bodies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Yemen ranked 103 on Transparency International's 2005 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2.1 Only 0.3% of elected positions held by women⁵ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Yemen's CPI ranking improved by at least 5 positions 2.1 At least 15% of elected positions held by women 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National reports on human rights and reports to HR bodies 2. Reports on transparency at the international level 3. Elections results 4. NGO/CSO annual reports 5. CRC committee observations 6. Yemen's report to the CRC Committee 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political will and stability 2. Reliability and coverage of information base 3. Separation of powers 4. Adequate human and institutional capacities 5. Social attitudes 6. Enabling political environment 7. Financing 8. Bureaucracy
<p>CP Outcome 1 Improved institutional capacity within the Government of Yemen and civil society to ensure implementation of ratified human rights treaties</p> <p>Output 1.1 Strengthened legal and institutional capacities for promotion and protection of human rights</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of provisions in national laws that contravene international treaties signed by Yemen 2. Existence of an independent Human Rights Commission 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Lack of harmonization between international treaties and national laws 2.1 Lack of an independent Human Rights Commission 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 70% of discrepancies amended 2.1 Establishment of an independent Human Rights Commission 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of parliamentary records 2. National human rights treaties reports 3. Official gazette 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parliamentary cooperation 2. Understanding of what is meant by independent
<p>Output 1.2 Strengthened capacity of authorities to meet their obligations as enshrined in international treaties and conventions</p> <p>Output 1.3 Strengthened capacity of the public at large, particularly CSOs/NGOs and the media in effectively advocating for the fulfillment of rights enshrined in international treaties and conventions, notably with respect to political, social, economic and human rights</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of investigative reports on development issues in different media outlets 2. Number of development and HR advocates per governorate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Very few investigative reports in media 2.1 No formally recognized human rights advocates 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 At least one investigative report on development issues disseminated per week 2.1 10 participatory development and HR advocates per governorate 	<p>Registers of NGOs and CSOs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tribal structures 2. Legal status of concerned entities

⁵ HDI report

<p>CP Output 1.4 Enhanced national and local capacities to provide prevention, protection and rehabilitation services for children affected by labour and trafficking</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of children in the labour market 2. Number of children deported back to Yemen from border areas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 12% of 6-14 year-olds currently in labour market⁶ 2.1 A study indicated that almost 40,000 children were trafficked to Saudi Arabia in 2004 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 30% reduction of current number of working children 2.1 At least halve the number of children deported back to Yemen 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National labour surveys 2. Project-specific reports from UN agencies 	<p>Accurate information about the size of the problem</p>
<p>CP Outcome 2 Enhanced national capacities to demand and deliver transparency and accountability of public officials</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of COCA (Central Organization for Control and Audit) reports available to public 2. Information on follow up on COCA reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Zero COCA reports available to public 2.1 No public information on follow up on COCA reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 All COCA reports available to public 2.1 Attorney General or an independent "Ombudsbody" is able to follow up on corruption cases as a result of COCA reports 	<p>COCA and press reports</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sharing of information regarding transparency and accountability 2. Incentive structure for public servants
<p>CP Output 2.1 Legal and institutional frameworks for ensuring fair and free multiparty elections strengthened</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of electoral violation cases presented to courts 2. Number of election law provisions that need adjustment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Very few cases of electoral violations presented to courts 2.1 Baseline to be established 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Regular reporting of electoral violations to courts by 2011 2.1 all needed adjustments in election law provisions are undertaken and endorsed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supreme elections committee reports 2. Reports of independent bodies on elections 3. Court records 	
<p>CP Output 2.2 Strengthened parliamentary capacity for monitoring and ensuring accountability of the executive branch</p>	<p>Number of parliamentary support staff for monitoring transparency and accountability of public officials</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of reports on violations of public finance rules presented to Parliament and the public 	<p>Zero</p> <p>Limited number of reports sent to Parliament by independent investigation bodies</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 At least 3 major parliamentary committees have sufficient staff to raise a methodical investigation of the Government, follow up on corruption cases and communicate with the media 2.1 A transparent information sharing system on cases of corruption 3.1 Improved quality and accessibility of information on public finance management 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parliament and Shoura Council reports presented to the public 	
<p>CP Output 2.3 Strengthened civil society capacity for meaningful participation in allocation and use of public resources and commons</p>	<p>Quality and regularity of available information on use of public resources</p>	<p>Lack of public availability of information on use of public resources</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ministry of Finance reports 3. CSO reports 	
<p>CP Outcome 3 Improved government structures and mechanisms at both centralized and decentralized levels responding to citizens' needs and rights</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Service poverty/coverage rate (education, health, water, sanitation, electricity and road network) at district level 2. Number of districts carrying out planning, budgeting and implementation of investment programmes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Service poverty indicator values for 2005 2.1 In 2005 x districts carried out planning, budgeting and implementation of investment programmes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Service poverty indicator reduced by at least 20% in selected districts 2.1 At least a 20% increase in the number of districts able to plan, budget and implement investment programmes 3.1 10-15% annual increase in all items of revenues raised at 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local development plans 2. Surveys of service coverage and revenue generation at district level 3. Budget documents 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Donors coordination at local level 2. Centralist tendencies 3. Tribal structures 4. Inconsistent support to administrative and fiscal decentralization

⁶ UNICEF report: Children and Women in Yemen: A Situation Analysis 2004, p.6

<p>CP Output 3.1 National Decentralization Strategy (NDS) operational, with strong engagement of local authorities and civil society entities in managing and overseeing local development in a participatory and equitable way manner</p> <p>CP Output 3.2 An institutionalized system of participatory national and local development planning</p>	<p>3. Amount of revenues raised at district level broken down into: local, shared and central</p> <p>4. Amount of subsidy received from central govt towards capital and recurrent budget at district level</p> <p>Clarity of mandates and functional assignments of different levels of government Number of districts producing local plans and budgets through elected local councils</p> <p>Existence of MTEF-linked (Medium Term Expenditure Framework) annual budgets at national and local levels. The extent of donor harmonization with national and district development priorities</p>	<p>3.1 2004 local revenues were 6748 million Rials, shared revenues 6554 million Rials and general joint revenues 3227 million Rials</p> <p>4.1 2004 subsidy for capital budget 3850 million Rials, subsidy for recurrent budget 127.8 billion Rials</p> <p>Lack of clarity of mandates and limitations on abilities of governorate and districts to carry out mandates as per decentralization strategy In 2005, 28 districts in 6 governorates were producing participatory local plans</p> <p>1.1 Yemen does not yet have an MTEF</p> <p>No systematic donor dialogue</p>	<p>district level in selected districts</p> <p>4.1 Capital subsidy to increase by 10% annually, while subsidy for recurrent budget should increase at 25% annually to cover existing shortfalls</p> <p>Clarified mandate, related functional assignment and institutional structures of central sector ministries, governorates and districts</p> <p>A 20% annual increase in the number of districts producing participatory local plans and budgets</p> <p>Documented and clear linkage of annual budgeting process with DPPR (MTEF) and MDGs at national level and in selected districts. At least 2/3 of donor assistance harmonized with the national plan and local plans in selected districts.</p>	<p>Administrative bylaws</p> <p>Ministry of Local Administration reports on district performance</p> <p>District plans and budgets</p> <p>National plan progress reports</p> <p>Annual budget documents</p> <p>Annual Development cooperation reports</p>	<p>Willingness of governorates to devolve planning, budgeting and implementation responsibilities to districts</p>
<p>CP Output 3.3 Strengthened capacity for an effective fiscal decentralization that allows local districts to meet investment requirements and operational costs</p> <p>CP Output 3.4 Increased participation of youth and women as decision makers in decentralized governance</p>	<p>1. Number of women members in local elected bodies</p> <p>2. Number of women employed by local government bodies</p>	<p>1.1 36 women elected to local councils (.49%)⁷</p> <p>2.1 Very few female staff in local government bodies</p>	<p>1.1 At least 20% of local elected positions are held by women</p> <p>2.1 At least 30% of local government employees are made up of women</p>	<p>1. Registers of women and youth representative bodies</p> <p>2. Staffing tables of local government bodies</p>	

⁷National Human Rights Report, p.93

<p>CP Outcome 4 Institutionalized rule of law and equal access to justice with a focus on women and children</p> <p>CP Output 4.1 Increased consistency in the application of a fair and efficient justice system, in a timely, child and women friendly manner</p> <p>CP Output 4.2 Complementarity of traditional and formal justice systems enhanced</p>	<p>1. Number of women working in the justice system 2. Funding level for legal aid</p> <p>Number of juvenile courts established and functioning</p> <p>1. Number of courts with automated archives</p>	<p>1.1 Male dominated justice system 3.1 Total budget for legal aid \$400,000 in 2005 Seven juvenile courts functioning⁸</p> <p>1.1 Two courts had automated archives in 2005</p>	<p>1.1 30% of the justice sector personnel are female 3.1 A four-fold increase in the legal aid budget</p> <p>Increase number of functioning juvenile courts by 10 1.1 50% of courts have automated archive systems</p>	<p>1. Gender disaggregated reports 2. Ministry of Justice reports 3. Media reports</p>	<p>Patriarchal mentality</p>
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⁸ CRC Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties

**Yemen UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix: Outcome Two
GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

Level	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>UNDAF Outcome1 Improved institutional and human capacity to promote gender equity and empower women in social, political, economic and legal spheres</p> <p>CP Outcome 1 Improved institutional framework ensuring that women and girls have the benefit of their equal rights</p> <p>CP Output 1.1 National laws modified in line with CEDAW provisions</p> <p>CP Output 1.2 Improved access of women to both formal and traditional justice systems</p> <p>CP Output 1.3 Strengthened monitoring of gender mainstreaming and the development of gender indicators in all UN programmes</p> <p>CP Output 1.4 Increased active representation and participation of women in decision making political and social sectors</p>	<p>1. UN Gender Development Index 2. Share of women in elected bodies</p> <p>1. Female/male ratio in higher education and civil service</p> <p>Number of articles violating CEDAW provisions</p> <p>1. Number of female judges 2. Number of courts with help desks for women</p> <p>1.1 Number of women voters 1.2 Number of women running for office 1.3 Number of women in Parliament, local councils and the Shura council</p>	<p>1.1 Current GDI value: 0.448 2.1 Only 0.1% of elected positions held by women</p> <p>1.1 Women constitute 25% of university students⁹</p> <p>Number of laws contradicting CEDAW: 56 articles and 25 laws</p> <p>1.1 12 female judges in judicial courts (1% of judges) 2.1 Zero</p> <p>1.1 3.4 million women voted in 2003 elections for Parliament¹⁰ 1.2 In 2003, out of 1529 candidates for Parliament, 11 were women; out of 23,892 candidates for local councils, 120 were women¹¹ 1.3 One woman in Parliament (two ministers), 2 female members of</p>	<p>1.1 At least 20% increase in GDI value 2.1 At least 15% of elected positions held by women</p> <p>1.1 At least a 20% increase in the ratio of women in higher education and civil services 80% of discrepancies removed</p> <p>1.1 60 female judges in judicial courts (5% of all judges) 2.1 60 help desks for women in courts (5% of all courts)</p> <p>1.1 Increase number of women voters by 50% 1.2 A ten fold increase in the number of women candidates 1.3 Parliament, Shura</p>	<p>1. UNDP HDR 2. Election results 3. CSO reports</p> <p>1. Reports from Universities 2. Civil service reports</p> <p>1. National legislation 2. Presidential decree 3. Declaration in the national gazette 1. Court registries 2. 2006 & 2009 CEDAW Committee report</p> <p>Reports by the Supreme Council for Elections, WNC and Ministry of Local Administration Candidates lists for local and national elections</p>	<p>1. National commitment 2. Allocation of sufficient funds for capacity building 3. Gender-disaggregated data available 4. Social and cultural attitudes</p> <p>Once ratified, amended laws and articles are publicized</p> <p>1. Government commitment 2. Available resources</p> <p>1. Political parties support female candidates 2. Independent candidates have adequate financial support 3. Advocacy channels 4. Complex registration procedures</p>

Comment [NS2]: What are non-court cases?

⁹ UNICEF report: Children and Women in Yemen: A Situation Analysis 2004, p.9

¹⁰ National Human Rights Report, p.93

¹¹ Ibid., p.93

<p>CP Output 1.5 Increased national and community level action to eliminate violence against women</p> <p>CP Output 1.6 Increased national and local support for women's empowerment and rights, including reproductive rights</p> <p>CP Outcome 2 Increased reflection of gender concerns in allocation of public financial resources</p> <p>CP Output 2.1 Development of line ministries' capacity to apply, assess and monitor gender-differentiated budgets</p>	<p>Number of perpetrators brought to trial and held accountable</p>	<p>Shura council; 36 female members of local councils in 2003¹²</p> <p>Establish baseline</p>	<p>and local councils are comprised of 15% women</p> <p>At least 5 operational assistance centres for women subject to domestic violence</p>	<p>CSO reports</p>	
<p>CP Output 2.2 Increased capacity among women's organisations to monitor and follow up gender budgeting in development activities</p> <p>CP Outcome 3 Improved social perceptions and attitudes towards statuses and roles of women and men</p> <p>CP Output 3.1 Media, young people and CSO networks mobilised to change perceptions of gender roles</p> <p>CP Output 3.2 Religious, political and traditional leaders and advocates engaged in promoting an improved status</p>	<p>1. Ratio of public expenditure on primary and reproductive health care to total public education and health sector expenditure</p> <p>2. % of female teachers</p> <p>Number of ministries using gender-differentiated budgeting</p>	<p>1.1 Current ratio</p> <p>1.2 19.8% of teachers are women¹³</p> <p>No ministry uses gender-differentiated budgeting at present</p>	<p>1.1 Increase by 30%, in line with CEDAW recommendations</p> <p>2.2 Double the percentage of women teachers</p> <p>All social sector ministries and at least two ministries dealing with economic issues use gender budgeting</p>	<p>Annual budgets</p>	<p>Governmental support</p> <p>Identification of gender-differentiated budget lines</p>
<p>CP Output 2.2 Increased capacity among women's organisations to monitor and follow up gender budgeting in development activities</p> <p>CP Outcome 3 Improved social perceptions and attitudes towards statuses and roles of women and men</p> <p>CP Output 3.1 Media, young people and CSO networks mobilised to change perceptions of gender roles</p> <p>CP Output 3.2 Religious, political and traditional leaders and advocates engaged in promoting an improved status</p>	<p>Number of CSOs/ women's organizations able to monitor gender budgeting</p> <p>Percentage of population agreeing with the principle of equal rights between women and men</p> <p>Number of radio/TV programs dedicated to gender issues</p> <p>Percentage of women between the ages of 15-19 who marry</p>	<p>The current capacity of CSOs in this area is extremely limited</p> <p>Baseline to be established in 2006</p> <p>No regular radio or TV programs on gender issues¹⁷. 2% of women between the ages of 15-19 currently married¹⁴</p>	<p>At least 10 CSOs/ women's organizations able to monitor gender budgeting</p> <p>At least triple the percentage agreeing with the principle of equality</p> <p>At least five weekly programs dedicated to gender issues</p> <p>Reduce percentage of married 15-19 year-old women by half</p>	<p>Questionnaires/ "Knowledge-Attitude-Practice" survey</p>	<p>Female role models</p>

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¹² 2004 Women Statistics Report: WNC & CSO; NHRR p.93

¹³ Situation Analysis, p.36

¹⁴ Family Health Survey, p.41

of women					
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**Yemen UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix: Outcome Three
POPULATION AND BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES**

Level	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>UNDAF Outcome 1 Improved policy framework, resource allocation and implementation capacity to bring growing population needs and rights in line with development options enabling equitable access to quality basic social services</p> <p>CP Outcome 1 Effective implementation of a National Population and Reproductive Health Strategy (NPRHS)</p> <p>CP Output 1.1 NPRHS improved, integrated and operationalized in the five-year DPPRR and in all sectoral and local plans in order to bring population growth in line with development options and revealed preferences of women as primary actors in human reproduction</p> <p>CP Output 1.2 Improved and operationalized national information systems providing reliable, disaggregated social-sector related data utilized as a basis for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of poverty reduction interventions</p> <p>CP Output 1.3 Improved capacity of public institutions and CSOs to implement, monitor and evaluate population, reproductive health</p>	<p>Human Development Index of Yemen (HDI) by component</p> <p>TFR</p> <p>1. Existence of a legal framework enforcing NPRHS</p> <p>2. Population sensitive governorate level annual plans</p> <p>1. Quality and number of subnational reports on health, population and education sectors</p> <p>2. Number of household surveys covering social-sector indicators with appropriate levels of disaggregation</p> <p>1. Number of births attended by a skilled attendant</p> <p>2. Number of midwives working</p>	<p>Life expectancy at birth: 60.6 years Combined GER: 55% GDP per capita: \$889</p> <p>Current TFR¹⁵: 6.2</p> <p>1.1 No such framework currently exists Baseline to be established</p> <p>1.1 Low quality and number of reports</p> <p>2.1 Three household surveys containing appropriate levels of disaggregation conducted every 2-3 years: FHS and HBS, MICS</p> <p>1.1 27% of births attended by a skilled attendant 1996-2004¹⁶</p> <p>2.1 2,615 qualified midwives¹⁷ (NHRR p.97)</p>	<p>15% increase in value of HDI</p> <p>TFR reduced to 5 by 2011</p> <p>1.1 Presidential or parliamentary decree to establish a legal framework enforcing NPRHS</p> <p>2.1 Population concerns integrated into annual plans in selected governorates</p> <p>1.1 At least one governorate report per quarter aggregated from the district level on the performance of social sectors</p> <p>2.1 All major demographic, health and other surveys contain appropriate levels of disaggregation</p> <p>1.1 100% increase in the number of births attended by a skilled attendant</p> <p>1.2 At least a doubling of the number of qualified midwives</p>	<p>1. Annual UNDP Human Development Report</p> <p>2. Development Plan for Poverty Reduction (DPPR)</p> <p>3. Reports on health and education MIS</p> <p>FHS and HBS periodic surveys</p> <p>Official gazette on public decrees issued by the government</p> <p>Governorate annual plans</p> <p>National survey reports</p> <p>1. National figures on maternal mortality rate (MMR)</p> <p>2. Project reports by specific agencies</p>	<p>1. Political stability</p> <p>2. Corruption</p> <p>3. Economic stability</p> <p>4. Natural calamities (drought and earthquakes)</p> <p>5. Traditional and religious beliefs</p> <p>6. Resource Availability</p> <p>Population, poverty and injustice nexus</p> <p>5. Non-political decision making</p> <p>6. Workers lose interest in data gathering when it is not used for decision making</p> <p>1. Public sector's political will to address women's health issues</p> <p>2. Tribal culture</p>

¹⁵ Family Health Survey p.49

¹⁶ UNICEF

¹⁷ National Human Rights Report (NHRR) p.97

<p>and family planning services, including reproductive health services for young people in selected governorates and districts</p> <p>CP Outcome 2 Social-sector policies and institutional strategies that provide equitable, quality basic social services, including health, education, water & sanitation and social protection</p> <p>CP Output 2.1 Decentralized, private-sector friendly and women/child/refugee rights policies as well as gender-sensitive health and nutrition policies</p> <p>CP Output 2.2 Improved awareness of Early Childhood Development (ECD) with a focus on health and education</p> <p>CP Outcome 3 Improved capacities of authorities to meet obligations and the public to demand their rights, enabling better delivery of and access to equitable, quality basic social services, including health, education, water & sanitation and social protection</p> <p>CP Output 3.1 Improved coverage, awareness, demand and monitoring of community-based nutrition immunization services, especially in food-insecure and low immunization coverage districts</p>	<p>3. Contraceptive prevalence rates</p> <p>2. Number, quality and availability of sectoral and district level social-sector and population development strategies</p> <p>Number of social-sector policies conforming to international rights treaties (including but not limited to CRC and CEDAW)</p> <p>1. Percentage of people aware of ECD, health and education issues in selected districts</p> <p>1. Percentage of population in selected districts aware of and able to claim their rights for quality social services</p> <p>1. Percentage of DPT3 and measles coverage for one-year-old children</p>	<p>3.1 Current CPR: 27.9% for any modern method¹⁸</p> <p>1.1 Low number and quality of social-sector plans, and limited availability</p> <p>Currently, few policies are in line with international rights treaties</p> <p>Baseline to be established in 2006</p> <p>Baseline to be determined in the future</p> <p>1.1 2004 DPT3: /measles coverage: 78%/76%¹⁹</p>	<p>20% increase in CPR</p> <p>1.1 Number of plans doubled; timely availability and improved quality of social-sector strategic plans</p> <p>Increase number of policies conforming to international treaties by 50%</p> <p>1.1 30% more people aware of ECD issues in selected districts</p> <p>1.1 50% more of baseline population in selected districts aware of their rights and able to demand them</p> <p>1.1 At least 20% increase DPT/measles coverage in one-year-old children</p>	<p>3. Regular district and governorate reports</p> <p>1. Annual budget 2. Survey of public publications to assess availability and quality of social sector plans 3. MOPIC and line ministries reports</p> <p>Periodic review of social sector policies</p> <p>3. Survey to be established in 2006 4. Same as above</p> <p>FHS carried out by CSO including quality indicators for social services</p> <p>1. Annual coverage surveys for EPI</p>	<p>3. Proper policy dialogue 4. Adequate coordination of donor support 5. Capacity for policy formulation and resource mobilization</p> <p>Public sector's capacity and will to address these issues</p> <p>1. Local government capacity 2. Adequate and timely resource flow from center to line ministries and local governments</p> <p>1. Political will in MOPHP to decentralize 2. Health system corruption 3. Adequate funds and resources at the local level</p>
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¹⁸ Ibid., p.61

¹⁹ UNICEF

<p>CP Output 3.2 Increased access to safe and improved domestic water and sanitation at national level and in selected districts, especially for the poor and other vulnerable groups; at least half of targeted population reached by community hygiene awareness</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of the population using improved drinking water 2. Percentage of population with access to safe sanitation 3. % of households receiving drinking water from public net 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 69% of population using improved drinking water²⁰ 2.1 86% of the urban and 19.1% of rural population have access to safe sanitation²¹ 3.1 19.5% of households receive drinking water from public net (FHS p.18) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Increase percentage value by 20% 2.1 Number of households connected to a sanitation net doubled 3.1 Doubling in the percentage of households receiving drinking water from public net 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual survey of W&S sector by CSO 2. W&S sector monitoring system 3. Family Health (FHS), Household Budget (HBS) and Water Coverage (WCS) surveys 	<p>Communities' capacity to address these issues</p> <p>Appreciation of urgency of water availability Rapid depletion of water reservoirs</p>
<p>CP Output 3.3 Strengthened national and local capacities to support implementation of Basic Education Development Strategy (BEDS) for increased enrolment, focusing on reducing the gender gap in education, improving quality and strengthening governance at all levels to ensure optimal use of resources</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number female teachers, recruited and trained 2. Student scores on achievement tests 3. GER for girls and boys 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 There are 18,151 female teachers out of 91,654 (19.8%)²² 2.1 Current scores 3.1 GER (ages 6-17): 75% of boys, 48.7% of girls²³ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 20% increase in number of female teachers 2.1 % increase in value of scores 3.1 Increase value of percentage GER for boys by 20% and girls by 50% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual education surveys 2. Ministry of Education reports on recruitment and training activities 3. Project reports 4. Achievement test surveys and comparisons 5. PTA reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local female teachers easily recruited 2. Adequate construction of facilities 3. Education management corruption
<p>CP Output 3.4 High-risk groups and vulnerable children and adolescents are reached with health life-skills services, with a focus on reproductive rights and health, STIs, HIV/AIDS, <i>qat</i> and tobacco use in targeted areas</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of high-risk groups, children and adolescents reached by life skills and counselling services 2. Percentage of adolescents smoking 3. Percentage of population chewing <i>qat</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Baseline to be established 2.1 Approximately 10% of girls and 20% of boys 15 years of age smoke²⁴ 3.1 41.5% of population chews at least occasionally, (25.7% chew daily)²⁵ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 50% increase at the end of UNDAF period 2.1 Decrease percentage of adolescents who smoke by half 3.1 Decrease percentage of population chewing <i>qat</i> by 10% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNAIDS and national AIDS programme projects reports 2. Periodic surveys on KAP about AIDS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acceptance of problem both at the community level and among influential people 2. Continued significant influx of immigrants/refugees from neighbouring countries

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ UNICEF report: Children and Women in Yemen: A Situation Analysis 2004, p.38 – original source 2000/01 HDR

²² Ibid., p.36

²³ Family Health Survey, p.15

²⁴ Ibid., p.37

²⁵ Ibid., p.37

**Yemen UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix: Outcome Four
PRO-POOR GROWTH**

Level	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>UNDAF Outcome 1 An environment that fosters the efficient and sustainable use of resources leading to equitable, job-creating growth in promising sectors, with a focus on youth and women</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregated unemployment rate Key economic governance indicators Savings and investment as percentage of GDP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Male unemployment: Female unemployment: Youth unemployment: WB CPIA value 2004 Gross domestic savings/GDP: 8.6%²⁶ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Double the amount of jobs held by women in private sector Move Yemen out of the group of countries with poor CPIA rating Increase value of savings/GDP by 30% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Annual National Accounts data Household budget surveys Gender disaggregated data (NWC/CSO) Annual investment data (MOF) Public expenditure reports WB and IMF reports Ministry of Justice reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stable oil prices and local production Drought and natural disasters High population growth rate Improvement in inequalities Corruption Citizen participation in decision-making processes at large Sufficient ODA Internal security Law enforcement
<p>CP Outcome 1 Strengthened and supportive economic policy, institutional framework and operating environment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of credit by sector 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Credit distribution by sector in 2003 Agriculture: 0.64% Industry: 19.28 Trade: 47.71% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A 6 fold increase in the share of credit to agriculture and a 50% increase in the share of the industrial sector 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> CBY and specialized bank reports Sectoral surveys 	
<p>CP Output 1.1 Plans for implementation of macro and sectoral economic strategies are agreed upon. Three key areas are population dynamics, employment and private sector development. At a sectoral level, work would cover all the promising sectors as defined by the government</p>					
<p>CP Output 1.2 Improved data sources, statistical systems and monitoring and evaluation procedures and capacities, providing gender disaggregated data in a timely manner with organic links established to the planning and implementation of development interventions</p>	<p>PRSP/plan progress reports Donor assistance reports</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of action on PRSP progress reports Basic Education Programme is the major area receiving coordinated donor support 	<p>A well functioning poverty monitoring system, integrated into public policy making and implementation process A doubling of the number of areas receiving coordinated donor support</p>		Legislative problems

²⁶ Source: World Bank

<p>CP Outcome 2 Enhanced scope for the participation of youth and women in economic activities</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of trainees in vocational centres broken down by age and sex 2. Unemployment rate amongst graduates of vocational training centres 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 In 2004, 6462 students enrolled in vocational centres of whom 10% were women²⁷ 2.1 Current unemployment rate among graduates 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 At least double the number trainees and the ratio of women enrolled in vocational centres 2.1 Decrease unemployment rate among graduates by X% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual report from Ministry of Vocational & Technical Education 2. Annual report from Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delays in reform 2. Availability of resources nationally 3. Government policies towards INGOs 4. Sufficient infrastructure
<p>CP Output 2.1 Improved and more accessible vocational, technical, entrepreneurship and management training</p>					
<p>CP Output 2.2 Improved and expanded agricultural research and extension and industrial support services</p>					
<p>CP Output 2.3 Improved livelihood for targeted groups of women and their families through skill enhancement and participation in income-generating activities and micro-enterprises (MSME)</p>					
<p>CP Outcome 3 Improved productivity of small enterprises and rural households and access by food insecure households to food through equitable and sustainable access to resources and services for micro, small and medium enterprises</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total production of MSME 2. Rate of repayment on micro-credit 3. Number of food insecure households 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Establish baseline 2.1 90% rate of repayment 3.1 21.7% of households are food insecure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Total production of MSME increased by 30% 2.1 Repayment rate on micro-credit raised to over 93% 3.1 Reduction of food insecure households to below 21% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual agriculture and crop report (MoAI) 2. Annual report from Ministry of Vocational and Technical Education 3. Food security report 3. FIVIM and WFP VAM studies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decreased Qat cultivation areas 2. Specialized agencies investment 3. Favorable business environment 4. Accountability 5. Mapping of investment risks <p>Sufficient water for crops</p>
<p>CP Output 3.1 Improved food security through, inter alia, reduction of post-harvest losses; promotion of crops that reduce water demand and increase food availability and access</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yield of major cereal crops 2. Extent of post harvest loss in crops 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Number of tons produced per hectare by crops in 2003: Sorghum 0.7 Wheat 1.2 & Barley 0.7 2.1 Establish baseline on post-harvest loss 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Increase in crop yields by 5% 2.1 Reduction in crop loss by 20% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Annual crop report 	
<p>CP Output 3.2 Improved access to credit and marketing in rural households and MSMEs</p>					

²⁷ Children and Women in Yemen: A Situation Analysis 2004 UNICEF, p.4

<p>CP Output 3.3 Focused support of enterprise development through, inter alia, business incubators and trade capacity building</p>	<p>1. Degree of integration of EIA in developmental studies 2. Deforestation rates 3. Usage of alternatives to firewood/coal</p>	<p>1.1 Currently EIA is not integrated into developmental studies 2.1 Current deforestation rate: - 1.9²⁸ 3.1 53.5% of households use wood/coal alternative²⁹</p>	<p>1.1 Total integration of EIA in developmental studies, including gender aspects 2.1 50% decrease in deforestation rate 3.1 Increase number of households using wood/coal alternative by 30%</p>	<p>1. NWRA & MoAI annual reports 2. EPA reports on status of the environment 3. Technical reports and studies from EPA and other agencies</p>	<p>1. Decrease of pollutions sources at all levels 2. Pressure on limited natural resources</p>
<p>CP Outcome 4 Sustainable and equitable use of natural resources</p>	<p>Number of operational protected areas</p>	<p>In 2005 there were only 2 operational protected areas</p>	<p>Triple the number of operational protected areas by 2011</p>	<p>Protected area management plans EPA reports</p>	<p>Government commitment</p>
<p>CP Output 4.1 Enhanced national and local capacities for sustainable and equitable management of natural resources, including water</p>	<p>1. Existence of Disaster management plans 2. Number of landmine victims 3. Areas cleared of land mines</p>	<p>1.1 There are no operational disaster management and preparedness plans 2.1 Number of landmine victims fell to 21 in 2005 3.1 1/3 of mined areas were cleared by end 2005</p>	<p>1.1 National disaster management system is operational 2.1 Zero land mine victims by 2010 3.1 A further 1/3 of mined areas, consisting of all high and medium risk and 27% of low impact areas cleared by 2010</p>	<p>Reports from GDM and the Demining Authority</p>	<p>Availability of adequate resources</p>
<p>CP Output 4.2 Reduced risk and impact of natural and man-made disasters to enhance national security and stable economic growth</p>					

²⁸ FAO: for the years 1990-2000

²⁹ Family Health Survey p.19

Annex III

OVERALL M&E PLAN