

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



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**PROJECT DOCUMENT**

**[Republic of Yemen]**

**Project Title:** Social Protection to Provide Social Cohesion in vulnerable communities in Yemen.

**Project Number:** 1100020

**Implementing Partner:** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

**Start Date:** 1 June 2023 **End Date:** 30 Nov 2024 **PAC Meeting date:**

**Brief Description**

After eight years of conflict, Yemen is more fragmented than at any time in its recent history. The war has exacerbated long-standing grievances, created new fractures in Yemen's social fabric and entrenched exclusion and poverty. Prolonged fighting has driven conflict-associated economic collapse, destroyed key infrastructure and livelihoods, disintegrated traditional social safety nets, rolled back nascent progress on women's political, social and economic participation, displaced more than three million Yemenis, and brought an extra strain on internally displaced people (IDPs) as well as host communities whose resources were already lean. The State is weak or absent in many parts of the country, and ethnic identities have been fostered to fill the vacuum left by the absence of functioning state institutions. The re-emergence of ethno-centric governance systems is widely perceived as a real source of conflict which must be nipped in the bud.

UNDP's "Social Protection to provide Social Cohesion in Vulnerable Communities in Yemen" project seeks to contribute to reduced vulnerability and strengthened resilience and social cohesion of targeted crisis-affected communities in Yemen through the creation of sustainable livelihoods and promotion of peace-building initiatives. The project will aim to achieve 3 main outputs: strengthened capacity of local and community institutions to respond to shocks, risks and conflict; restored and stabilized livelihoods of targeted vulnerable Yemenis including IDPs, PWD, and marginalized groups; and strengthened local mechanisms for peace-building and social cohesion. This project will build on the lessons learned, successes and strong foundations laid by other UNDP-led crisis recovery, social protection, resilience-building and social cohesion interventions in Yemen.

**Contributing Outcome (CPD):** Outcome 3: By 2024, people in Yemen, especially women, adolescents, girls and those at risk of being left behind, become more resilient to economic shocks by increasing their income security and access to decent work.

**Indicative Output(s):** Output 3.1. Capacities of communities, local institutions and civil societies enhanced to manage local conflicts and promote social cohesion

<b>Total resources required:</b>	US\$ 2,000,000	
	<b>UNDP TRAC:</b>	
	<b>KSA</b>	US\$2,000,000
	<b>Government:</b>	
	<b>In-Kind:</b>	
<b>Unfunded:</b>		

Agreed by (signatures):

<small>DocuSigned by:</small>	
Zena Ali Ahmad	<small>A9BC21BC549E13F...</small>
Resident Representative	
Date: 31 Aug 2023	<small>SANAA - YEMEN UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</small>

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## I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

### 1.1 Context

More than eight years of conflict have devastated people's lives in Yemen. The war has caused the collapse of the country's economy and basic services, as well as severe damage of the economic infrastructure while pushing millions of Yemeni deeper into hunger, poverty, and deprivation. According to the Impact of War Assessment reports, during the first four years of conflict Yemen has lost over two decades of human development gains and will not be able to achieve any of Sustainable Development Goals. However, the third of the trilogy report suggested that if an integrated approach for recovery will be applied Yemen would be able to recover and overpass non-conflict trajectory by 2046.

The 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) indicated that 23.4 million people in Yemen are estimated to require humanitarian assistance in 2022, of whom 12.9 million people in acute need. The main drivers behind the number of people in need are food insecurity and malnutrition, together with social services and protection needs. Some 19 million people require food assistance in 2022, including 7.3 million in acute need. The current conflict has disrupted the country's existing business operations making entrepreneurs and firms either temporarily suspend operations, permanently close or, in the case of larger firms, relocate their operations overseas.

According to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), a total of 18.8 million people, or 59 percent of the country's population are estimated to be acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and above) in 2022, despite the presence of the ongoing humanitarian food assistance. Local conflict, high food prices, depreciation of local currency, and disrupted livelihoods are considered the major drivers of acute food insecurity, and this could be further compounded by the recent war in Ukraine and the potential disruption of wheat export from Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

### 1.2 Development challenges

The size of Yemen's economy has shrunk by more than half since the beginning of the conflict. More than 76 percent of Yemenis are in need of assistance in one way or another. The downturn is most visible in loss of income, depreciation of the Yemeni rial, loss of government revenue, rising commodity prices and import restrictions. Employment in the agricultural sector (the main provider of employment) has decreased by around 75 percent in rural and semi-urban areas. Government salaries are not, or highly irregularly, paid.

The World Bank reports that approximately 25 percent of Yemeni businesses have closed and over 51 percent have decreased in size and scaled down operations. As a result, already-high unemployment levels have spiked, and significant private sector capital and skills have migrated overseas. Without additional support, the few remaining large businesses (mostly in construction and import) risk collapse. In addition, thousands of informal micro-small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are struggling to operate – let alone create jobs. The combination of the COVID-19 crisis; reduced oil revenue; a predicted reduction in remittances as Yemenis abroad are hit by the economic slowdown; and a decline in humanitarian assistance, exacerbates the crisis.

The public sector, which, traditionally is the biggest employer is fragmented and struggling, and hence unable to absorb the growing labour force. Recent assessments by UNDP and other development partners in Yemen have revealed that several small businesses have closed since the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak due to viability challenges- mainly to do with subdued demand and difficulties in getting supplies due to the COVID-19 containment measures. The few operating enterprises are unable to absorb a critical mass of the available labour since most are micro and small businesses with low labour absorptive capacities. Opportunities exist in setting new businesses, but most youth and women lack resources and skills.

### 1.3 Needs Assessment

Increased vulnerability: Now in the sixth year of conflict, Yemen remains the worst humanitarian crisis in the world. According to the 2021 Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview, 20.7 million people, i.e., two thirds of the population, are estimated to need humanitarian assistance in 2021. Many are facing extreme levels of vulnerability, including women, children, internally displaced persons, refugees, asylum-seekers, migrants, older people, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups such as the Muhamasheen.

Main drivers of the crisis in Yemen include:

- **Conflict:** the number of active frontlines has increased from 33 to 49 between 2019 and 2020.
- **Market trends and fluctuations:** commodity prices have increased by over 150% compared to pre-crisis levels and the value of the Yemeni Rial has depreciated both in the north and south even though variations still exist.
- **Economic collapse:** 80% of the Yemeni population lives below the poverty line and over 40% of Yemeni households have lost their primary source of income.
- **Natural disaster and hazards:** more than 300,000 people affected by flooding in 2020 and \$222m agricultural losses due to locusts.

The above factors have further strained the coping mechanisms and capacity of vulnerable families, leaving more people in need of humanitarian assistance.

**Food insecurity and increased risk of famine:** After being averted in 2018, famine is again a looming threat in Yemen due to lack of funding, a persistently dwindling economy, and an escalation of the conflict. In 2021 alone, 16.5 million people (54% of the population) are projected to experience unacceptable levels of hunger, 47,000 people projected to face famine-like conditions in the first half of 2021 and 2.25 million children under 5 years old projected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2021. As noted above, the main food producing sub-sectors have been affected by a combination of conflict and natural disaster - agricultural sector incurred losses more than \$222m due to locusts, more than 36,000 fishermen have lost their livelihoods and incomes as their assets have been destroyed. The livestock sector has also been severely affected as animals have been killed from attacks on farms and agricultural facilities.

**Loss of livelihoods and increased unemployment rate:** as outlined above, the widespread conflict has impacted both urban and rural livelihoods with over 40% of Yemeni households losing their primary sources of income. A high level of unemployment among vulnerable youth and excluded groups represents a waste of potential human resources and talent that is vital for rejuvenating the labour force. Unemployment is exacerbating social exclusion and

continues to damage the economic and personal welfare of those affected, to shatter legitimate hopes of finding a job and to give rise to despair and resentment resulting in increasing susceptibility to anti-social behaviours and radicalization among the restive youth. The consequences are more palpable among the youth who often bear the deep and long-lasting impacts of wars and conflicts. The situation calls for the implementation and effective coordination of humanitarian/development assistance and interventions including strengthening of safety nets and social protection.

**High vulnerability of youth and women:** Studies have shown that due to deep-rooted socio-cultural and economic inequalities at home and in their wider community, conflicts affect men, women, girls, and boys differently. Men and boys make up the largest proportion of the direct victims of armed conflict due to forced recruitment and arbitrary detention, while women and girls – who in normal times bear the burden of running the households and are exposed to different forms of gender-based violence (GBV) – become even more vulnerable during protracted emergencies and conflicts. Women’s low social status, lack of access to political power, decision-making, education and capital, severely constrain their economic opportunities and productivity, increase their vulnerability to violent extremism and undermine their ability to act as change agents, leaders and active community members with the ability to prevent conflicts and extremism at community levels.

**High internal displacement:** Yemen has the fourth largest population of internally displaced people in the world. In 2020, 172,000 people were displaced, bringing the total number of IDPs in Yemen to 3 million. According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2021, about 3 million IDPs in Yemen are in humanitarian conditions that range from minimal to catastrophic.

Livelihoods opportunities and access to food are among the top two priority needs of IDPs and returnees. Additionally, displacements coupled with the protracted conflict have eroded the coping capacity of host communities and the ability of the local institutions to deliver basic services, disrupting food and livelihoods activities as well as markets. This has increased competition over already limited resources and triggered resource-based conflicts.

**Cholera, COVID-19, and other disease outbreaks:** conflict, displacement, flooding and economic decline are creating the conditions for infectious diseases to thrive in Yemen. The country experienced six outbreaks of infectious diseases in 2020, including cholera, polio and the global COVID-19. Meanwhile, health and water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services critical for containing the spread of communicable diseases and providing treatment are overstretched and underfunded.

**Collapse of basic services and capacity of local institutions:** basic services and the institutions that provide them are collapsing, placing enormous pressure on the humanitarian response. Only 51 percent of health facilities are functioning, and even these face severe shortages in medicine, equipment, and staff. The conflict has also affected local institutions and weakened community-based governance structures. This undermines the efforts of the local systems to provide essential services, which leads to erosion of confidence among the populace; and sometimes challenging the legitimacy of those structures. Failure of the local institutions to deliver critical social services is underlined by increased poverty, continued perception of corruption, a high inflation rate, and mounting fiscal pressure, which creates discontent and increases vulnerability.

#### 1.4 Urgent Needs

**Livelihood stabilization:** interventions that aim to restore livelihoods of conflict-affected people help to provide much-needed income-generation opportunities for crisis-affected households at the community levels. Furthermore, livelihood support interventions help to strengthen humanitarian assistance and prepare conflict-affected communities to prepare for the transition to long term recovery and resilience modes. Experiences from other UNDP projects have proved that livelihoods and economic empowerment activities, especially those focused on the poor and most vulnerable have the most durable impacts on households' and communities' capacity to manage shocks and build resilience.

**Strengthening the capacity of local authorities and community structures:** the presence of strong and functioning local institutions is the foundation for sustainable resilience-building. Coping mechanisms and social networks need to be strengthened to effectively respond to and address shocks, risks, and conflicts. Local communities and institutions need to be supported to be able to effectively identify priority areas for support that are best suited to their needs, and in planning for the related responses leveraging the available local resources.

and identifying gaps. Previous UNDP's resilience-building initiatives in Yemen have confirmed that building the capacity of and working with community-based structures like the district.

Authorities, District Management Teams, Village Cooperative Councils (VCCs) and insider mediator (IM) groups was instrumental in leveraging synergies to effectively reach vulnerable groups, enhance social cohesion and deliver critical services in a sustainable way.

**Increasing youth and women's participation in local mechanisms for peace-building and social cohesion:** one of the key lessons learned from ongoing UNDP projects is that youth and women's participation in social cohesion, conflict resolution and local governance mechanisms contributed significantly to addressing conflicts and sustainable peace at community levels. This is especially important in ensuring that resolution of resource-based conflicts at the community level take gender-related needs into consideration. Inclusion of youth and women in local mechanisms for peace-building and social cohesion also enable greater access to basic services for youth and women, including in health and education. In addition, it has been noted that skills development, micro-business establishment, and small business support provided to youth and women's groups have led to considerable improvements in food security and incomes for households. Economically empowered women have been found to be less vulnerable to risks of violence, abuse, and exploitation.

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## II. STRATEGY

### 2.1 Project focus

The proposed “**Social Protection to provide Social Cohesion in Vulnerable Communities in Yemen**” project will target and support at least 6 of the most vulnerable districts in Aden, Lahj and Hadhramaut Governorates. Conscious efforts will be made to target women heads of households, the elderly and disabled, unemployed youth, marginalized, IDPs and migrants. The project will apply a coordinated resilience-based approach to reducing vulnerabilities and contribute to improved levels of community stability, resilience, social cohesion and reduced inter and intra-community competition over scarce resources. Target groups will be selected using inclusive, participatory, and conflict-sensitive methods that will also be used to mobilise and involve beneficiaries in the proposed activities. The project will promote grass-roots engagement strategies to engage community institutions in identifying community priorities and to implement locally owned initiatives that tackle vulnerability to crises. Active partnerships with local authorities, the private sector, communities, community-based organisations (CBOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) will be engaged in every phase of the intervention and will have a central role in planning for the exit strategy of the project. Alignment to development frameworks

The project is anchored in the UNDP’s Strategic Plan, UNDP Yemen Country Programme Document, Sustainable Development Goals, and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia’s Strategic Objective of Humanitarian and relief.

- a) UNDP Strategy: Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions
- b) UNDP Country Programme Document: Goal to improve lives and build resilience that is equitable, inclusive, people-centred, gender-responsive and human rights-based on increasing food security, creating livelihood options and jobs.
- c) Sustainable Development Goals; 1: No poverty, 2: Zero hunger, 5: Gender Equality and Empower all women and girls, 8: Decent work and economic growth.
- d) KSA’s Strategic Objective: Humanitarian and Relief - Deliver KSA’s external humanitarian aid and relief, develop strong partnerships with leading humanitarian organizations, and develop an effective process to respond to humanitarian crises quickly and effectively.

### 2.2 Alignment to development frameworks

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- h) KSA’s Strategic Objective: Humanitarian and Relief - Deliver KSA’s external humanitarian aid and relief, develop strong partnerships with leading humanitarian organizations, and develop an effective process to respond to humanitarian crises quickly and effectively.

### 2.3 Guiding principles

- There is no one-size-fits-all. There is a need to take a multi-pronged approach with measures to:
  - Address mismatches between available jobs and skills of youth which limit access to employment opportunities.
  - Promote youth entrepreneurship with the aim of encouraging the growth of sustainable enterprises, including cooperatives and social enterprises, in rural and urban areas.
- Youth are part of the solution. Their voices should be heard, their creativity engaged, and their rights respected in dealing with the youth employment crisis.

- Social and environment safeguards: the project will be cognizant of human rights, gender equality and environmental considerations for sustainable development.

#### **2.4 Building on previous Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-funded project achievements**

Since 2018, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) has supported UNDP Yemen with over US\$33m through several projects on emergency crisis response and livelihoods support targeted at the most vulnerable Yemenis. However, the needs are still huge in 2021. The conditions and vulnerabilities such as the conflict, lack of income, collapse of the economic and health systems have not changed. In fact, socio-economic conditions in Yemen are worsening as the conflict prepares to enter its 7th year. Additional support is needed in 2021 and beyond to respond and build resilience of the conflict and pandemic-affected communities in a sustainable manner. In line with KSRelief's strategic objective for financing humanitarian activities in Yemen which is also aligned with the strategic objectives 2 & 3 of the 2021 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) which focus on "2) preventing famine, malnutrition and restoring livelihoods and 3) protecting and assisting civilians, the current proposal seeks to complement some of the results achieved by earlier projects implemented by UNDP in Yemen by addressing : (a) social cohesion by closing gaps in institutional capacities and (b) through inclusive service delivery through increased participation of youth, women, PWD and marginalized groups in peace-building processes. Targeting 6 districts across 3 governorates, the project will work closely with local authorities, community leaders and civil society organizations to create people-centred structures of social cohesion and peace-building that will facilitate a smooth humanitarian-development nexus in the targeted locations.

#### **2.5 Theory of change**

The theory of change underpinning the project is that, IF youth and women and other marginalized groups are included in peace-building processes THEN social cohesion and peace-building in conflict-affected communities is more sustainable. IF vulnerable groups (youth, women, marginalized) are provided with market-linked vocational, technical and business skills support and their entrepreneurial skills are nurtured to initiate or resuscitate livelihoods, THEN new business and income generating opportunities are created in conflict-affected communities; and employability and engagement in economic and livelihood initiatives, productivity and incomes for young men and women in targeted areas will be increased resulting in improved well-being and resilience among Yemenis.

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### III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

#### 3.1 Project Results

The overall goal of the proposed “*Social Protection to provide Social Cohesion in Vulnerable Communities in Yemen Project*” is to contribute to enhanced social cohesion and increased resilience to shocks, risks, conflict in and around targeted communities in Yemen.

The project has three specific objectives:

1. To strengthen the capacity of local authorities and vulnerable communities to respond to shocks, risks, and conflict through trainings for dispute resolution, community-based advocacy and conflict prevention.
2. To restore and stabilize the livelihoods of targeted vulnerable Yemenis in 6 districts through the provision of vocational skills training and technical support for MSMEs.
3. To strengthen local mechanisms for peace-building and social cohesion through increased participation of youth and women in community-based structures.

#### 3.2 Description of Interventions:

Based on UNDP’s vast programming experience in Yemen and its strategic programming priorities, six (6) densely populated districts in three (3) of the most vulnerable and conflict-affected governorates have been selected as project locations. The targeted governorates are Aden, Hadhramaut and Lahj. And in close consultations with relevant stakeholders (local authorities, community leaders and vulnerable groups) the following interventions will be implemented over a period of 18 months.

**Objective 1.** To strengthen the capacity of local authorities and vulnerable communities to respond to shocks, risks, and conflict through trainings for dispute resolution, community-based advocacy and conflict prevention.

**Sub-Activity 1.1: Conduct advocacy visits and consultations in targeted districts to identify Members of Peace Committees:** Drawing on UNDP’s previous experience with the establishment of community-based structures of social cohesion and peace-building, the project team will conduct community-based advocacy visits in all the targeted districts to consult with gatekeepers and relevant community stakeholders. The advocacy visits will ensure that the targeted communities and their leaders buy into the project objectives and begin to take ownership of all project interventions from the very onset.

**Sub-Activity 1.2: Establishment of 6 gender-sensitive Peace Committees (1 per district)** Working closely with local district authorities and community leaders the project will identify men and women with good reputation who will be established as the **Peace Committee** of the governorate. With the support from the project, the Peace Committees will be organized to select their leaders i.e., **Peace Ambassadors**. Each district will be encouraged to select leaders who will represent them whenever needed. Leaders must include women, youth, PWD and marginalized.

**Sub-Activity 1.3: Training of Peace Committee and Local Authorities/Community Leaders:** The project will identify qualified consultants to facilitate two (2) customized Training Sessions for relevant local authorities and selected community leaders and the Peace Committees on conflict prevention, dispute resolution and community-based advocacy. UNDP will ensure that the Training Sessions will also include modules on psycho-social support, trauma healing, and detection of early warning signs. The 3-day training will be repeated after 6 months for the same participants to deepen and consolidate the knowledge gained from the trainings and thus strengthen local capacity for dispute resolution, advocacy, and conflict prevention at community levels.

**Selection Criteria for participants of trainings to be conducted:**

The project will target IDPs, marginalized groups, people with disabilities and youth as the priority groups for support under all activities. To enhance sustainable social cohesion in all targeted locations, the training sessions

will use a sex and gender-sensitive selection criteria to select participants from the above-mentioned priority groups to be trained together with selected local authorities and community leaders. Table below shows the distribution of beneficiaries in order of priority.

<b>Trainings for 120 People (local authorities, Peace Ambassadors, community leaders) to build capacity for conflict prevention, peace-building, dispute resolution and advocacy</b>					
	Location		Number of Participants	Category of Participants	
	Governorate	Districts			
1	Aden	Al-Mansoura	20	IDP	5
				Marginalized,	5 (men and women)
				PWD	2
				Local Authority	3 (2 women, 1 man)
				Community Leaders	5 (2 women, 3 men)
		Sheikh Otman	20	IDP	5 (Youth)
				Marginalized	5 (men and women)
				PWD	2
				Local Authority	3 (2 women, 1 man)
				Community Leaders	5
2	Hadramaut	Seiyun	20	IDP	5
				Marginalized	5
				PWD	2
				Local Authority	3 (2 women, 1 man)
				Community Leaders	5 (2 women, 3 men)
		Tareem	20	IDP	5 (Youth)
				Marginalized	5
				PWD	2
				Local Authority	3 2 women, 1 man)
				Community Leaders	5 (2 women, 3 men)
3	Lahj	Tooralbaha	20	IDP	5
				Marginalized	5 (men and women)
				PWD	2
				Local Authority	3 (2 women, 1 man)
				Community Leaders	5
		Alhota	20	IDP	5
				Marginalized	5 (men and women)
				PWD	2
				Local Authority	3 (2 women, 1 man)
				Community Leaders	5 (2 women, 3 men)
				<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>

*Breakdown of Cost of Conflict Mediation, Dispute Resolution and Advocacy Trainings (2)*

	Inputs	Quantity	Unit Cost per Day US\$	No. of days	Total Budget US\$
1	Consultants (Trainers)	12	75	6	<b>5400</b>
2	Refreshments	120	18	6	<b>12960</b>
3	Transport Stipends	120	16	6	<b>11520</b>
4	Training Venue	3	200	12	<b>7200</b>



5	Training Materials: (Writing Pads, Pen, Folders, Hand Sanitizers, Masks, Tissue)	120	10	2	2400
	<b>Total</b>				<b>39,480</b>

**Objective 2: To restore and stabilize the livelihoods of targeted vulnerable Yemenis in 6 districts through the provision of vocational skills training and technical support for MSMEs.**

The project will contribute to the restoration of the livelihoods of vulnerable conflict-affected people (IDPs, marginalized, PWDs, women and youth) through a vocational and life-skills training programme.

**Activity 2.1:** Drawing on findings from studies conducted by UNDP under a similar KSRelief-funded project, a total of 630 vulnerable and conflict-affected young men and women in Aden, Hadhramaut and Lahj will be identified, screened, and registered to undergo a 24-day intensive vocational skills training aimed at capacitating them with diverse market-oriented skills. Selected beneficiaries will be guided to choose their preferred vocational trade and will be batched into groups/cohorts based on their chosen vocational skills. Relevant experts recruited by the project will be assigned as tutors to relevant batches of beneficiaries.

**Activity 2.2:** The project will engage qualified technical experts from the local communities to facilitate the vocational and life skills training with consideration for environmental protection, gender, conflict prevention, and peaceful co-existence. The project will also work closely with the local authorities in the 6 districts to identify suitable locations to be used as venues for the vocational trainings.

The vocational skills training will focus on the following skills namely:

- Automobile repairs including repairs of Solar Hybrid Tuk-Tuks, solar panels etc already provided by UNDP.
- Carpentry and Welding
- Masonry and Plumbing
- Culinary Arts and catering
- Mobile Phone Repairs and related ICT skills
- Fashion design

In 2021, UNDP started implementing a pivotal vocational skills training programme in selected districts in Hadhramaut governorate where solar hybrid Tuk-Tuks will be distributed to heads of poor and vulnerable households to operate as MSMEs. Local authorities in Hadhramaut have welcomed the on-going intervention and requested a follow-up training for the maintenance of Solar Hybrid Tuks-Tuks to sustain the initiative. In addition, UNDP has supported many governorates in Yemen including Aden, Hadhramaut and Lahj with solar-energy systems for power-supply to various facilities including health facilities. Post-project evaluation findings and recommendations have included the need to empower young people with the skills and capacity to carry out minor repairs and maintenance of these solar energy systems without excessive reliance on external foreign expertise. This proposed KSRelief-funded intervention will help UNDP and the local authorities in the selected governorates to address a huge need and capacity gap in Yemen.

**Activity 2.3:** During the last stage of the two months vocational skills training, the project will organize an innovation competition to identify 318 male and female beneficiaries (106 in Lahj, 106 in Aden, 106 in Hadhramaut) including IDPs, marginalized, PWD who will be supported with equipment and technical capacity to start up or strengthen their chosen micro-enterprises or small businesses. Expert business strategists and coaches (who also trained the beneficiaries under the vocational training programme) will be assigned to cohorts of 53 beneficiaries per district for a period of 36 days spread over 3 months to help them gain necessary mastery of their vocations and new businesses.

## Selection criteria for vocational skills training by priority

Vocational Skills Training for 630 beneficiaries (IDPs, Marginalized, PWD, Youth and Women and Girls)					
	Location		Number of Participants	Category of Participants	
	Governorate	Districts			
1	Aden	Al-Mansoura	105	IDP,	20
				Marginalized,	20
				PWD,	15
				Youth	20
				Women & Girls	30
		Sheikh Othman	105	IDP,	20
				Marginalized,	20
				PWD,	15
				Youth	20
				Women & Girls	30
		<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>
2	Hadramaut	Seiyun	105	IDP,	20
				Marginalized,	20
				PWD,	15
				Youth	20
				Women & Girls	30
		Tareem	105	IDP,	20
				Marginalized,	20
				PWD,	15
				Youth	20
				Women & Girls	30
		<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>
3	Lahj	Tooralbaha	105	IDP,	20
				Marginalized,	20
				PWD,	15
				Youth	20
				Women & Girls	30
		Alhota	105	IDP,	20
				Marginalized,	20
				PWD,	15
				Youth	20
				Women & Girls	30
		<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>

## Breakdown of beneficiaries and budget for Vocational Skills Training by district

Governorate	District	Type of Vocational Skills	Cost per Beneficiary US\$	No of Beneficiaries	Cost of Technical Training US\$	Total Budget per district US\$
Aden	Al-Mansoura	Repairs of Solar Energy Panels, Phone Repairs, Carpentry and Welding; Masonry and Plumbing;	926	105	18000	115,180

		Culinary Arts, Fashion Design				
	Sheikh Othman	Repairs of Solar Energy Panels, Phone Repairs, Carpentry and Welding; Masonry and Plumbing; Culinary Arts, Fashion Design	926	105	18000	115,180
Hadra maut	Seiyun	Repairs of Solar Energy Panels, Repairs and Maintenance of Solar Tuk-Tuks Phone Repairs, Carpentry and Welding; Masonry and Plumbing; Culinary Arts, Fashion Design	926	105	18000	115,180
	Tareem	Repairs of Solar Energy Panels, Repairs and Maintenance of Solar Tuk-Tuks Phone Repairs, Carpentry and Welding; Masonry and Plumbing; Culinary Arts, Fashion Design	926	105	18000	115,180
Lahj	Tooralbaha	Repairs of Solar Energy Panels, Phone Repairs, Carpentry and Welding; Masonry and Plumbing; Culinary Arts, Fashion Design	926	105	18000	115,180
	Alhota	Repairs of Solar Energy Panels, Phone Repairs, Carpentry and Welding; Masonry and Plumbing; Culinary Arts, Fashion Design	926	105	18000	115,180
<b>Total</b>				<b>630</b>	<b>108,000</b>	<b>691,080</b>

*Breakdown of Budget for Vocational Training and Skills Building - 3 Months*

	Inputs	Quantity	Unit Cost US\$	No. of days	Total Budget US\$
1	Consultants (Trainers)	60	75	24	108,000
2	Refreshments for Trainees	630	18	24	272,160
3	Transport Stipends for Trainees	630	16	24	241,920
4	Training Venue	6	500	Monthly	6000
5	<b>Training Kits:</b> (Overall Coat/PPE, Apron, Basic Tools, Manuals, Writing Pads, Pen, Folders, Hand Sanitizers, Masks, Tissue)	630	100	1	63,000
	<b>Total</b>				<b>691,080</b>

*Breakdown of Budget for Business Start-Up Grants by Beneficiaries and district*

Governorate	District	Type of Kit	Unit Cost per Kit US\$	No of Beneficiaries	Total cost of Kits US\$	Total Cost of Coaching and Mentoring) US\$	Total Budget US\$/district
Aden	Al Mansoura	Start-Up Equipment (Beginners kit)	900	53	47,700	6000 <sup>1</sup>	53,700
	Sheikh Othman	Start-Up Equipment (Beginners kit)	900	53	47,700	6000	53,700
Hadramaut	Seiyun	Start-Up Equipment (Beginners kit)	900	53	47,700	6000	53,700
	Tareem	Start-Up Equipment (Beginners kit)	900	53	47,700	6000	53,700
Lahj	Tooralbaha	Start-Up Equipment (Beginners kit)	900	53	47,700	6000	53,700
	Alhota	Start-Up Equipment (Beginners kit)	900	53	47,700	6000	53,700
	<b>Total</b>			<b>318</b>	<b>286,200</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>322,200</b>

<sup>1</sup> Trainers will be assigned to coach and mentor the selected grantees for 36 days after their trainings to start-up their MSMEs.

**Objective 3: To strengthen local mechanisms for peace-building and social cohesion through increased participation of youth and women in community-based structures.**

The project will empower conflict-affected Yemenis, (including IDPs, Marginalized and PWD) in 3 governorates (Aden, Hadhramaut & Lahj) with life-skills and technical and financial support to enhance their participation in local governance and peacebuilding initiatives; and to demand accountability from local authorities through the establishment and support for community-based structures - **Peace Committees**. With a community-driven structure in place and well-trained community leaders, this component will seek to establish Peace Committees in each target governorate. The Committees will be led by **Male and Female Peace Ambassadors** who will be trained, supported, and linked to existing and emerging peace-building structures to serve as community representatives in the peace-building processes. Priority will be given to women who have gained life skills under the project to serve as Peace Ambassadors of their respective districts/communities. These Peace Ambassadors will be supported to organize simple and strategic social activities and processes that will ensure the sustainability of the project's results beyond its life-span including but not limited to maintaining the relationship of the Peace Committees with their respective local authorities and participation in future processes for peaceful co-existence in Yemen. Peace Ambassadors will be trained together with local authority officials (**Activity 1.3**) so that the desired harmonious working relationship and social cohesion between local authorities and community residents will be developed and nurtured during these trainings. The project will also support the Peace Ambassadors to continue to provide basic social cohesion services (including psycho-social support, community games/sports, and gender-sensitive counselling and referrals) in their various communities even beyond the duration of the project. It is expected that the activities of Peace Committees and their Ambassadors will benefit about 800,000 indirect beneficiaries in the three governorates.

*Breakdown of Budget for Activities of Peace Ambassadors by Beneficiaries and district*

Governorate	District	Type of Activities	Targeted No of Beneficiaries <sup>2</sup>	Total cost of Supported Activities US\$
Aden	Al Mansoura	1.Community Clean up exercises. 2. Inter-District sports/games 3. Advocacy and Dispute Resolution	170000	20000
	Sheikh Othman	1.Community Clean up exercises. 2. Inter-District sports/games 3. Advocacy and Dispute Resolution	177,151	20000
Hadhramaut	Seiyun	1.Community Clean up exercises. 2. Inter-District sports/games 3. Advocacy and Dispute Resolution	159000	20000
	Tareem	1.Community Clean up exercises. 2. Inter-District sports 3. Advocacy and Dispute Resolution	156000	20000

<sup>2</sup> Based on statistics of Yemen Population, 2019, -2019 population figures were calculated as follows:

*Estimated Population = CSO projected population (2019) – IDPS who left the district + idps who came to the district - This data is for humanitarian planning purposes only ( HNO/HRP).*

Lahj	Tooralbaha	1.Community Clean up exercises. 2. Inter-District Sports/games 3. Advocacy and Dispute Resolution	66,350 <sup>3</sup>	20000
	Alhota	1.Community Clean up exercises. 2. Inter-District Sports/games 3. Advocacy and Dispute Resolution	34,850 <sup>4</sup>	20000
	<b>Total</b>			<b>120,000</b>

In addition, the project will partner with a local NGO to operate a dedicated **Safe Space** in each district for 3 months. The 6 Safe Spaces will be used to offer confidential counselling services to the project beneficiaries<sup>5</sup> and other residents of the target districts with the aim to immediately identify issues of sexual and gender-based violence and other protection concerns. The NGO will link up with relevant local and international actors in each location including the Protection Cluster for coordination and referrals whenever needed. It is expected that about 480 conflict-affected women and girls would benefit directly from these services with an estimated indirect benefit to over 380,000 women and girls based on the projected population figures of the targeted districts<sup>6</sup>.

#### Breakdown of Budget for Activities of Safe Spaces by Beneficiaries and district

Governorate	District	Type of Activities	Targeted No of Direct Beneficiaries	Targeted No of Indirect Beneficiaries <sup>7</sup>
Aden		1.Confidential counselling about SGBV and other protection issues with beneficiaries and other residents of targeted districts.	80	73,581
	Al Mansoura	2. Professional services including design and development of gender-awareness materials, and referrals to other experts as needed		
	Sheikh Othman	1.Confidential counselling about SGBV and other	80	62,364

<sup>3</sup> Estimated Population = CSO projected population (2019). Since 2019, the population is said to have doubled due to the influx of IDPs and refugees

<sup>4</sup> ditto

<sup>5</sup> It is estimated that 200 of the project's beneficiaries will benefit from the services of the Safe Spaces. It is also estimated that another 200 residents of the targeted districts who did not get the opportunity to be direct beneficiaries of the other project interventions will be availed the opportunity to benefit from the services of the Safe Spaces

<sup>6</sup> Based on statistics of Yemen Population, 2019, -2019 population figures were calculated as follows:

*Estimated Population = CSO projected population(2019) – IDPS who left the district + idps who came to the district* - This data is for humanitarian planning purposes only ( HNO/HRP).

<sup>7</sup> Based on statistics of Yemen Population, 2019, -2019 population figures were calculated as follows:

*Estimated Population = CSO projected population(2019) – IDPS who left the district + idps who came to the district* - This data is for humanitarian planning purposes only ( HNO/HRP).

		<p>protection issues with beneficiaries and other residents of targeted districts.</p> <p>2. Professional services including design and development of gender-awareness materials, and referrals to other experts as needed</p>		
Hadramaut	Seiyun	<p>1. Confidential counselling about SGBV and other protection issues with beneficiaries and other residents of targeted districts.</p> <p>2. Professional services including design and development of gender-awareness materials, and referrals to other experts as needed</p>	80	74,814
	Tareem	<p>1. Confidential counselling about SGBV and other protection issues with beneficiaries and other residents of targeted districts.</p> <p>2. Professional services including design and development of gender-awareness materials, and referrals to other experts as needed</p>	80	72,354
Lahj	Tooralbaha	<p>1. Confidential counselling about SGBV and other protection issues with beneficiaries and other residents of targeted districts.</p> <p>2. Professional services including design and development of gender-awareness materials, and referrals to other experts as needed</p>	80	58,392
	Alhota	<p>1. Confidential counselling about SGBV and other protection issues with beneficiaries and other residents of targeted districts.</p> <p>2. Professional services including design and development of gender-awareness materials, and</p>	80	41,000

	referrals to other experts as needed		
<b>Total</b>		<b>480<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>382,505</b>

### Types of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)

Categories	Over 18 years old		Under 18 years old		Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
<b>Direct beneficiaries</b>					
IDP/Host communities	350	400	-	-	750
The disabled	58	66			124
Refugees					
Others (please specify) Minorities such as IDPs, Marginalized	120	120	-	-	240
<b>Total</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>586</b>			<b>1114<sup>9</sup></b>
<b>Indirect beneficiaries</b>	<b>510,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>134,588</b>	<b>1,189,588<sup>10</sup></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximate number of household members of direct beneficiaries <math>(1114 \times 7) = 7,798</math></li> <li>• Approximate number of the population of 3 governorates benefitting indirectly from Safe Space services = 382,000</li> <li>• Approximate number of conflict-affected people benefitting indirectly from initiatives of Peace Committees/Ambassadors in Aden, Hadramaut &amp; Lahj = 800,000</li> </ul>					
<b>Total</b>					<b>1,189,588<sup>11</sup></b>

<sup>8</sup> This number includes 200 project beneficiaries and another 280 non-beneficiaries of project interventions. Only 280 from these will be counted as direct beneficiaries here to avoid duplication.

<sup>9</sup> Estimated number of direct beneficiaries benefitting from all project interventions in 3 governorates: 630 people receiving vocational skills training and grants. 120 people trained in conflict mediation & advocacy. 84 individual consultants. 280 young women and men beneficiaries of Safe Spaces interventions **excluding original project beneficiaries = 1,114**

<sup>10</sup> Indirect beneficiaries of the activities of the Peace Committees/Peace Ambassadors) trained to provide social cohesion initiatives including trauma healing and psycho-social support, dispute resolution at community levels in 3 governorates throughout the duration of the project,

<sup>11</sup> Estimated number of indirect beneficiaries benefitting from all project interventions in 3 governorates.



**Project activities and related outputs:**

**Output 1. Capacity of local authorities and community leaders to respond to and address shocks, risks, and conflicts strengthened through trainings.**

**Key Activities**

- 1.1. Conduct participatory consultations and advocacy to local authorities and community leaders to identify community members to serve in Peace Committees
- 1.2. Establish Peace Committees in targeted districts using participatory community consultations and engagement to identify reputable community leaders including IDPs, PWD and women.
- 1.3. Conduct trainings for 120 women and men (community leaders, local authorities, Peace Ambassadors, IDPs, PWD, and youth groups leaders) on transformational leadership, conflict prevention and dispute resolution using an adapted customized Training Manual.

**Output 2: Livelihoods of targeted vulnerable Yemenis restored; and vocational skills training and business start-up grants (equipment) provided.**

**Key Activities**

- 2.1. Identification, selection, and registration of 630 women and youths (210/governorate) as trainees; and 60 consultants as Trainers for vocational and skills acquisition training programme.
- 2.2. Provide gender and conflict-sensitive vocational and skills training for 630 Yemenis (50% males: 50% females) including IDPs, marginalized groups and people with disabilities.
- 2.3. Provide technical support and equipment grants for 318 MSMEs to start-up or strengthen their micro-businesses.

**Output 3: Participation of women, youth and marginalised groups in community-based structures increased to strengthen local mechanisms for peace-building and social cohesion.**

**Key Activities**

- 3.1. Support the social cohesion initiatives of Peace Committees (1 per district) to be conducted at community levels.
- 3.2. Establish and support six (6) gender-responsive Safe Spaces (1 per district).

**3.1 Project Management and Oversight**

UNDP will ensure effective project management and oversight for quality and timely delivery through a dedicated project and programme team, adequate operational support and guidance from the Country Office units – management support, finance, procurement (contracting), administration, human resources, information and communication technology, and security risk management as well as third party service providers like auditors and a third-party monitoring agency. UNDP will provide oversight and quality assurance of the project and will ensure a dedicated communication and visibility plan in line with KSA's guidelines. UNDP will apply conflict and gender sensitive approaches and enforce and monitor risks management. The project team will adhere to the monitoring and reporting requirements as per the agreement with KSA to ensure full transparency and compliance with fiduciary responsibilities.

UNDP will also ensure that all project activities under the KSA grant are closely coordinated and planned with the relevant UN clusters (FSAC, Nutrition, Health, and WASH) on operational and technical aspects.

**3.1 Stakeholder Engagement****Targeting**

The project will be implemented in three governorates and six districts as per the table below:

Governorate	District
Aden	Al-Mansoura

	Sheikh Otman
Hadramaut	Seiyun
	Tareem
Lahj	Tooralbaha
	Alhota

### 3.2 Partnership

The project will promote grass-roots engagement strategies to engage community institutions in identifying community priorities and to implement locally owned initiatives that tackle vulnerability to crises. Active partnerships with local authorities, the private sector, communities, community-based organisations (CBOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) will be engaged in every phase of the intervention and will have a central role in planning for the exit strategy of the project.

### 3.3 South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

To promote innovation, the project will expose project participants to good practices from existing programmes in the region and beyond.

### 3.4 Knowledge and Communications

The project will prioritize production of knowledge products to inform programming, demonstrate success and raise awareness and visibility on KSRelief's support. Knowledge products will be shared public on UNDP website in line with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), KSRelief and media houses as appropriate. UNDP will acknowledge support from KSRelief in all relevant publications and knowledge products produced and funded as part of this project.

### 3.5 Risks and Assumptions:

#	Description of risk	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures
1	Escalation of armed violence and conflict (national or in project areas)	Political	Impede project implementation which may further marginalize key constituencies.	Establish relations with local actors. Undertake regular contextual analysis of project areas.
2	Politicisation of the local social cohesion initiatives	Political	Undermines the project's legitimacy and credibility	Effectively engage local authorities and national political players
3	Capacity of national and local stakeholders and implementing partners	Operational	Slow implementation and/or ownership of planned activities due to limited capacities of national and local counterparts	Capacity building of counterparts develop Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) that incentivize collaborative working relationships and skills exchange.
4	Availability of funding to see activities to completion.	Financial	Block/delay the delivery. Decreases the credibility of UNDP among	Regular communication with Donors avoids duplication and strengthen partnership.

			Donors and Government counterparts.	
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### 3.6 Grievance handling

UNDP will ensure that the implementing partner has a Complaints Handling Mechanism (CHM) in place. The CHM will complement UNDP's corporate Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) throughout the project's lifecycle. The SRM provides an additional, formal avenue for stakeholders to engage with UNDP when they believe that the project may have adverse social or environmental impacts on them; they have raised their concerns with the RP, and they have not been satisfied with the response through the CHM process. The SRM provides a way for UNDP to address these situations systematically, predictably and transparently.

### 3.7 Sustainability and Scaling Up

The proposed activities have been carefully designed to prepare the ground for realisation of sustainable peace and social cohesion in 3 of Yemen's most affected governorates. This is imperative for the realization of long-term sustainable development in the country. For instance, by focusing on developing capacities of individuals, community-based structures and leaders at the district and community levels, it is envisaged that these capacities and infrastructure will remain in place and become self-reliant beyond the lifespan of the project.

## IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

### 4.1 Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The following will be used to measure and maximize value for money:

- Leveraging partnerships and comparative capacities/expertise: The project will work with other partners at district and local levels. Partners consist of government institutions, specialized UN agencies, civil society, youth and women groups and the private sector. These partnerships leverage existing capacities within specific institutions that have a direct expertise, capacity and/or a leading stake in achieving one or more common development outcomes with UNDP.
- Investing in documentation and evidence-based programming: The project will invest in evidenced-based planning to allocate and target resources as strategically and efficiently as possible. Generated knowledge products will inform replication and scale up of the initiatives.
- Using competitive procurement processes: In the procurement process, obtaining “best value for money” means selection of the offer, which presents the optimum combination of life-cycle costs and benefits, which meet the needs of beneficiaries.

### 4.2 Project Management

The project will be implemented directly by UNDP using the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). Enjaz Foundation for Development will be engaged as the Responsible Party (RP) in line with UNDP’s rules and regulations on engagement of RPs. The project will be housed under UNDP Yemen Economic Recovery and Resilience Unit (ERRU) and will utilise existing capacities in the unit. A Project Manager (funded by another UNDP project) will directly oversee implementation of the project across all the targeted locations, including giving directions to the project team. The Project Team will ensure timely and effective delivery of the results, monitoring, oversight and reporting as well as risk mitigation.

A National Project Coordinator will handle the day-to-day coordination, planning and tracking implementation of the activities and report on results. Communication Officer will ensure that the project receives adequate support on communication of the results and higher and wider-level advocacy. A National M&E Officer and a national Finance and Admin Assistant will undertake the project finance and administrative tasks.

Other UNDP Yemen units - Procurement, Finance, Common Services, Information and Communication Technology, Human Resources, and Management Support will provide relevant support for efficient and effective project delivery. The project will benefit from a wealth of technical and managerial expertise from the UNDP Yemen, regional hub, and HQ offices.

Auditing: The UNDP’s use of project resources will be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the Financial Regulations, and in the policies and procedures, and rules and directives, of the UNDP and to relevant decisions of the UNDP’s governing body.

The Project Manager will support the project at no costs to the KSA funds as their positions are already funded through the ERRY III EU fund.

**Table 3. Project Team Staff Composition**

	Level	Entry on Duty	Total Cost for Project Duration
<b>National Coordinator</b>	NPSA10	May 2023	69,293.04
<b>Reporting and Communication Specialist</b>	IUNV	May 2023	64,872.78
<b>National M&amp;E Officer</b>	NPSA8	May 2023	46,404.96
<b>Project Admin and Finance Assistant</b>	NPSA7	May 2023	41,851.78
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 222,422.29</b>

The overall proposed budget and breakdown by component is as follows:

<b>Proposed Component Name</b>	<b>Cost US\$</b>
Output 1: Capacity of local authorities and community leaders to respond to and address shocks, risks, and conflicts strengthened through trainings.	<b>41,868</b>
Output 2: Livelihoods of targeted vulnerable Yemenis restored; and vocational skills training and business start-up grants (equipment) provided.	<b>1,013,280</b>
Output 3: Participation of women, youth and marginalised groups in community-based structures increased to strengthen local mechanisms for peace-building and social cohesion.	<b>165,000</b>
Implementation of the communication and vision plan	<b>32,000</b>
Project monitoring and evaluation	<b>33,428</b>
Project Final Audit	<b>5,000.2</b>
Project Management and Oversight (including staffing)	<b>312,790.63</b>
Country office direct support cost	<b>209,317.23</b>
UNDP Indirect Cost 7%	<b>126,915,89</b>
	<b>1,940,000</b>

\*60k is 3% of M&E value that will be done by KSRelief

<b>UNCF/CPD OUTCOME: Outcome 3: By 2024, people in Yemen, especially women, adolescents, girls and those at risk of being left behind, become more resilient to economic shocks by increasing their income security and access to decent work.</b>						
Outcome indicator: Indicator 3.1 Proportion of population in humanitarian need				Baseline (2021): 67% Target (2024): 60%		
<b>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:</b>						
Indicative Output(s): Output 3.2. Capacities of communities, local institutions and civil societies enhanced to manage local conflicts and promote social cohesion						
Project title and Quantum Project Award – Social Protection for Enhanced Social Cohesion in Vulnerable Communities in Yemen						
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		FINAL TARGETS	DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year		
<b>Goal:</b> Increased resilience, social cohesion, and peaceful co-existence in and around targeted communities in 3 governorates of Yemen.	Percentage of targeted beneficiaries reporting a decrease in negative coping strategies.	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	0	Dec 2021	90%	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	Total number of direct beneficiaries from all project interventions, disaggregated by gender and other categories (IDPS, marginalized, PWDs etc.)	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Reports	TBC	Dec 2021	1114	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	Change in perception in target communities of security, justice, social cohesion, political and economic progress	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Reports	TBC	Dec 2021	High	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	Percentage of project participants reporting a reduction in inter and intra communal conflicts.	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	0	Dec 2021	50%	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits

Outcome 1: improved Local-level engagement in identifying community priorities and implement locally owned initiatives promoted to tackle vulnerability to shocks and crises	% of local authorities, Peace Committees, and Community leaders meeting performance targets	RP's MIS/Progress Report/TPM Assessment/ Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP	0	Dec 2021	80%	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peace building process, disaggregated by other categories	RP's MIS/Progress Report/TPM Assessment/ Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP	0	Dec 2021	30	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	Proportion of reported conflict cases that are resolved peacefully by the Peace Committees	RP's MIS/Progress Report/TPM Assessment/ Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP	0	Dec 2021	At least 30%	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
Outcome 2 Restored and stabilized livelihoods of targeted vulnerable Yemenis	Number of livelihood opportunities created because of KSRelief assistance, disaggregated by type (Automobile repairs, Carpentry etc.).	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	TBC	Dec 2021	At least 318	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	% of beneficiaries who show a significant improvement in skills in the relevant sector after completing the training, disaggregated by gender	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	0	Dec 2021	At least 50%	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	Percentage of direct beneficiaries who report increased income due to project support, disaggregated by gender and other category	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports		Dec 2021	At least 50%	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	Proportion of project supported businesses that remain	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community	TBC	Dec 2021	At least 50%	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits

	operational at least 6 months after the support	Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports				
Outcome 3: Strengthened local mechanisms for peace-building and social cohesion	Number of trained youth and women participating in social cohesion and peace-building activities during project life span	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports		Dec 2021	100,000	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	% of beneficiaries who agree that their views are reflected in peace building process and social cohesion activities	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	TBC	Dec 2021	At least 50%	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	% of target population that views SGBV as unacceptable after being exposed to the project interventions	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	TBC	Dec 2021	At least 50%	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
<b>Output 1:</b> Trainings conducted to strengthen capacity of local authorities and community leaders to respond to and address shocks, risks, and conflicts.	Number of people trained in conflict mediation and dispute resolution disaggregated by gender and other categories	RP's MIS/Progress Report/TPM Assessment/ Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP	0	Dec 2021	120	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	Number of indirect beneficiaries benefitting from improved capacity of local authorities and community leaders.	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	0	Dec 2021	800,000	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	Proportion of reported conflict cases that are resolved peacefully by the Peace Committees.	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by	0	Dec 2021	300 At least 50%	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits



		RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports				
	Number of Peace committees established because of KSrelief intervention	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	0	Dec 2021	6	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	Number of participatory community consultations held at community levels	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	0	Dec 2021	12	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
<b>Output 2:</b> Livelihoods of targeted vulnerable Yemenis restored; and vocational skills training and business start-up grants provided.	Number of trained beneficiaries supported with equipment/ business start-up grants	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	0	Dec 2021	318	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	% of beneficiaries who completed the training courses, disaggregated by gender and type of training.	TPM Assessment/ Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP	0	Dec 2021	At least 80%	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	Number of gender and conflict - sensitive vocational and skills training conducted, disaggregated by type (e.g., automobile repairs, carpentry etc.)	TPM Assessment/ Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP	0	Dec 2021	TBC At least 190 different training sessions	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	Number of trained beneficiaries supported with equipment/ business start-up grants	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by	0	Dec 2021	318	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits

		RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports				
	Number of vocational trainers recruited to provide training, disaggregated by gender	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	0	Dec 2021	60 (30M/30F)	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
<b>Output 3:</b> Increased capacity of vulnerable people to engage in peace building process and social cohesion activities.	3.1: # of community groups or initiatives created through Ksrelief funding, capacitated to resolve minor communal conflicts or the drivers of the conflict	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	0	Dec 2021	At least 12	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	3.2: Number of coordination activities (meeting, workshops) in support of peace building process and social cohesion activities conducted	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	0	Dec 2021	At least 18	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	3.3: Number of safe spaces established and supported during the project duration	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	0	Dec 2021	6	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	3.4: Number of people receiving psychosocial and SGBV support from Safe Spaces during project duration	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	0	Dec 2021	400,000	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits
	3.5: Number of people receiving psychosocial support from Peace	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community	0	Dec 2021	At least 30,000	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits

Committees/ Ambassadors during project duration	Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports				
3.6: Number of indirect beneficiaries of the activities of Peace Committees disaggregated by gender, location, and other categories	TPMA Reports/Project Field Visit Reports/Community Consultation Report by RPs/UNDP/Project Progress Reports	0	Dec 2021	800000	RP's MIS records/Administrative data/ Perception Survey/Project Field Visits

## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

### Monitoring Plan

Monitoring	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
<b>Track results progress</b>	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project	Quarterly, or in the frequency required	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.
<b>Monitor and Manage Risk</b>	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.
<b>Learn</b>	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.
<b>Annual Project Quality Assurance</b>	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.
<b>Review and Make Course Corrections</b>	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.
<b>Project Report</b>	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)	

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Final project evaluation		1	2	June 2024	Donor, local authorities, UNDP, SMEPS	KSRelief

## VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget for 15 months	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			Remarks
		2023 - 2024		Funding Source	Budget Descrip	Amount	
Output 1: Capacity of local authorities and community leaders to respond to and address shocks, risks, and conflicts strengthened through trainings.	Sub-Activity :1.1 Conduct advocacy visits and consultations in targeted districts to identify Members of Peace Committees :	1,000	EFD	KSRelief	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	1,000	
	Sub-Activity :1.2 Establishment of 6 gender-sensitive Peace Committees (1 per district (	1,388				1,388	
	Sub-Activity 1.3: Training of Peace Committee and Local Authorities/Community Leaders	39,480				39,480	
<b>Sub-Total for Output 1</b>		41,868				41,868	
<b>Output 2:</b> Livelihoods of targeted vulnerable Yemenis restored; and vocational skills training and business start-up grants provided.	Sub-Activity 2.1: Identify, select, and register 600 youth including IDPS, Marginalized, women & people with disabilities as beneficiaries of vocational skills training and small grants	0		KSRelief	71300 - Contractual Services-indi	0	
	Sub-Activity 2.2: Gender-sensitive and informal vocational and skills acquisition for 600 direct beneficiaries (50% males; 50% females)	691,080		KSRelief	71300 - Contractual Services-indi	691,080	
	Sub-Activity 2.3: Provision of equipment grants and technical support to 300 MSMEs	322,200		KSRelief	71300 - Contractual Services-indi	322,200	
<b>Sub-Total for Output 2</b>		<b>1,013,280</b>				<b>1,013,280</b>	
	Sub-Activity 3.1: Activities of Peace Ambassadors to organize and promote social cohesion at district levels	120,000		KSRelief	71300 - Contractual Services-indi	120,000	

	Sub-Activity 3.2: Establishment of 6 gender-responsive Safe Spaces (1 per district)	45,000		KSRelief	71300 - Contractual Services-indi	45,000	
<b>Sub-Total for Output 3</b>		<b>165,000</b>				<b>165,000</b>	
<b>RP Operating Expenses (7% )</b>		<b>90,368.34</b>	<b>EFD</b>	<b>KSRelief</b>	<b>74500 – Indirect Management Cost</b>	<b>90,368.34</b>	
Project Management	National Project Staff Salaries	222,422.20	UNDP	KSRelief	71400 Contractual Services-indi	222,422.20	
	Country office support -management support, oversight, operations services and Office costs (office space, accommodation, security, general operating expenses)	209,317.23	UNDP	KSRelief	74500 Common Services Share	209,317.23	
	Project monitoring and evaluation	33,428.00	UNDP	KSRelief	74500 Common Services Share	33,428.00	
	Communication and Visibility	32,400.06	UNDP	KSRelief	72100 - Contractual Services-Co	32,400.06	
	Audit Fees	5,000.20	UNDP	KSRelief	72100 Contractual Services-Co	5,000.20	
	<b>Total Project Management Costs</b>	<b>592,936.03</b>				<b>592,936.03</b>	
<b>Total Programme Cost</b>							
<b>General Management Support (7%)</b>						126,9105.89	
<b>Total Project Costs</b>						<b>1,940,000</b>	

- 60k is 3% of M&E value that will be done by KSRelief

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## VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

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

The Project Technical Review will be convened by UNDP at least on a two-month basis. The Project Technical Review meetings will include senior programme managers from UNDP, and the RP. The review meetings will be chaired by UNDP Resident Representative or OIC and attended by Senior Management of the RP as well as the task leaders and middle management of the agencies.

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

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

## VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

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

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

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## IX. RISK MANAGEMENT

### UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]<sup>12</sup> [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]<sup>13</sup> are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via [http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq\\_sanctions\\_list.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml). This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

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<sup>12</sup> To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

<sup>13</sup> To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
6. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each implementation partner, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:
  - a. Consistent with Article III of the SBAA [or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible partner, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible partner's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible partner, subcontractor, and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible partner, subcontractor, and sub-recipient shall:
    - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried.
    - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible partner's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
  - b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible partner's, subcontractors, and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
  - c. Each responsible partner, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors, and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
  - d. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document apply to each responsible partner, subcontractor, and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each implementation partner, subcontractor and subrecipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org).
  - e. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each implementation partner, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and subrecipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.



- f. Each responsible partner, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.
- g. Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible partner, subcontractor and subrecipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.
- h. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible partner, subcontractor or subrecipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible partner, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible partner's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

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

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

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