### Country: Yemen

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**

### Reporting period: 2019 to 2022

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

***Note:*** *The 2012-2015 Country Programme Document (CPD) was extended to December 2022. Per the 2018 Independent Country Programme Evaluation finding that the CPD was no longer relevant to the context, and a recommendation for developing a bridging framework, a Country Programme Framework (CPF) was developed in 2019 as a new guiding framework until a new CPD is approved. The analysis below is based on the CPF.*

**A summary assessment of the progress made with regards to the outcomes**

UNDP enhanced the capacity of justice and rule of law and enabled an estimated 1.35 million Yemenis to access improved justice and rule of law services. The rehabilitation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities in Aden and Mukalla cities improved water and sanitation services delivery to over 380,000 people. The programme scaled up economic recovery and resilience-building initiatives, directly and indirectly benefitting over 1.5 million vulnerable and conflict-affected individuals around the country. Over 730,000 people benefitted from increased access to reliable and renewable energy options through the solarisation of critical facilities, the development of community-level solar microgrids connected to public facilities and the waste-to-energy initiative. More than 5 million square meters of previously mine-contaminated land were cleared, which improved the security of persons and enabled aid organisations to deliver humanitarian support.

**Major achievements in gender equality and women’s empowerment**

* About 30% of health personnel trained in medical waste management were women, and 80% of the face mask production workers were women.
* About 50% of short- and medium-term livelihoods and recovery support beneficiaries and 40% of psychosocial and trauma care training beneficiaries were women.
* At least 28% of women directly benefited from Cash for Work (CfW) income opportunities; 38% of MSMEs supported with financial assistance to bolster operations were women-led, and 51% of people accessing rehabilitated social and community productive assets were women.
* 122,000 lactating and pregnant women benefitted from unconditional cash transfer to address nutrition needs and enhance immunity against COVID-19.

**Major achievements in developing capacities**

* The programme enhanced the capacity and on-job performance of over 600 justice and the rule of law, rehabilitated vital rule of law infrastructure, improving justice service delivery to an estimated 1.35 million Yemenis.
* Working through and building capacities of key national institutions, the programme, directly and indirectly, provided over 1.5 million vulnerable conflict and COVID-19 (since 2020) affected Yemenis with emergency employment, livelihood and income-earning opportunities.

**Key partnerships and inter-agency collaboration**

UNDP collaborates with a range of strategic partners in delivering programmes and projects in Yemen: International Financial Institutions - World Bank; Bilateral donors - USINL, Japan, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, King Salman Humanitarian Aid Relief Centre, Sida, Italy, Republic of Korea, and United Nations Agencies (OCHA, FAO); Multilateral donors - European Union; Trust funds - Peacebuilding Support Office, Multi Partnership Trust Fund (MPTF) on Rural Resilience, MPTF on Maritime Governance; Private sector- Al Kuraimi Bank.

UNDP partners with over 20 responsible parties - national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), national institutions, government departments, the private sector, and UN agencies that UNDP contracts to implement project activities.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** | |  | | |
| **Country name: Yemen** | | | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2019 to 2022** | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome** | **Progress made against critical indicators** |
| **CPF Outcome 1:** Yemenis contribute to and benefit from inclusive, accountable and gender-responsive governance, at local and central levels. | | US$37M | ***Outcome Indicator 1.1*:** # of resourced and implemented local development plans at the districts level  ***Baseline*:** 48 districts implement local development plans; ***Target*:** 150 districts  ***Outcome Indicator 1.2:*** # of the population’s access to essential public services ***Baseline:*** 4,320,000; ***Target:*** 13,500,000 | * 1. Over 72 districts prepared and implemented gender-responsive development plans.   2. UNDP enabled over 5 million people to access essential public services   The progress falls short of the target due to the delayed takeoff of the local governance initiative due to protracted negotiations with authorities and access challenges. |
| **Progress and achievements**  **Output 1.1: Capacities developed for inclusive, formal and informal local governance systems**  The programme supported 24 districts to prioritise gender and women's empowerment in their district development plans and implement the same, enabling over 22,600 people to access health and education services. UNDP's support for the rehabilitation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities in Aden and Mukalla cities improved water and sanitation services delivery to over 380,000 people.  **Output 1.2: Public security and access to justice improved, with a focus on women and marginalised groups**  UNDP improved access to justice services for an estimated 1.35 million Yemenis across seven governorates following the rehabilitation of key justice and rule of law infrastructure, training of justice and rule of law actors; and supporting community policing activities. In addition, UNDP contributed to curbing the spread of COVID-19 in the rule of law institutions through the distribution of prevention and protection equipment to prisons, police stations, security districts, traffic police, and detention centres in Sana'a, Amanat Al-Asimah, Aden, and Mukalla.  **Output 1.3: Local authorities’ capacity for economic recovery and development planning capacity improved.**  Over 11,500 vulnerable and at-risk Yemenis (50% female) received short and medium-term livelihoods and recovery support. The individuals, employed through the cash for work modality rehabilitated community-prioritised infrastructure meant to improve access to essential services such as health, education, and water, benefiting millions (as reported above). The programme enabled the development of the first-ever B2B e-commerce platform which enabled rural and urban businesses to connect digitally and with buyers.  **Output 1.4: Yemeni Women empowered to participate in local and national level decision-making fora**  Due to the deterioration of politics and security across Yemen, a programme under this output hasn't been initiated, given the ongoing war. | | | | |
| **CPF Outcome 2:** Yemenis improve their livelihoods and access inclusive productive services**.** | US$258M | | ***Outcome Indicator 2.1*:** Proportion of population by age group and sex benefited from increased household incomes  *Baseline*: 20%; *Target*: 40% | Per the 18th third party monitoring report of the UNDP Emergency Crisis Response Programme, page 78. "Out of the 100 per cent interviewed beneficiaries, 48 per cent indicated that there was an improvement in their income." |
| Progress and Achievements:  **Output 2.1: Vulnerable and at-risk Yemenis have received short and medium-term livelihoods and recovery support.**  UNDP created income and livelihood opportunities that benefited millions of vulnerable Yemenis directly and indirectly. About 48 per cent of respondents from an ECRP third-party monitoring exercise reported an improvement in their incomes which has enabled them to meet their household needs. UNDP contributed to reducing nutrition deficiencies among vulnerable groups by providing cash for nutrition assistance to over 122,000 households with lactating and pregnant women and children under five years. Financial and non-financial assistance support to over 8,800 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (38% women-led) increased business viability. It enabled the supported businesses to recover from COVID-19 and crisis-related losses and create employment opportunities.  **Output 2.2: Social and productive community assets rehabilitated.**  In collaboration with national institutions and CSOs, UNDP supported the rehabilitation and construction of critical community infrastructure that expanded the provision of improved social services to millions of Yemenis across the country (as reported in 2.1 above). Significant infrastructural developments completed during the reporting period are the construction of water reservoirs to hold over 120,000 cubic meters of water, rehabilitation of over 1,600 hectares of agricultural lands, around 150 kilometres of rural roads and over 155 school classrooms.  **Output 2.3: Yemeni citizens and businesses are provided with affordable and renewable energy**  In partnership with local district authorities, national institutions, and CSOs, UNDP provided over 1 million people with access to reliable and renewable energy options through the solarisation of critical public facilities like schools and health centres, development of community-level solar microgrids which are connected to public facilities and households and piloting the waste-to-energy initiative for sound management of domestic waste while at the same time generating energy for electrification.  **Output 2.4: Yemeni women have the capacity, training and access to financial services to sustain their livelihood through micro and small businesses**  Many women benefitted from recovery programmes through cash for work, emergency employment and renewable energy initiatives. | | | | |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **CPF Outcome 3: Yemenis contribute to and benefit from peacebuilding processes.** | US$65M | ***Outcome Indicator 3.1*:** Number of operationalised local peace agreements  ***Baseline*:** 0, ***Target*:** 2 (Hodeidah and Taiz) | There has been continued violation of peace agreements by the conflicting parties in Yemen, and no peace agreements could be reached. | | Progress and achievements  **Output 3.1: Relevant mine action organisations capacitated to provide Yemen with a safe environment**  UNDP supported survey and mine clearance operations in the northern and southern governorates and, at the same time, built the capacities of two national institutions to manage mine-clearance operations - Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) and Yemen Mine Action Co-ordination Centre (YMACC). With UNDP's support, over 100,000 different Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) were cleared from more than 5 million square meters of previously contaminated land.  **Output 3.2: Support provided to the implementation of local peace agreements**  UNDP supported the efforts to ensure the functionality of the Red Sea Ports to enable the flow of commercial and humanitarian commodities, including food, to avert the ever-looming famine. While the rehabilitation of the port of Hodeidah is not completed yet, two infrastructures - the generator shelter and Workshop of Hodeida Port were rehabilitated, which improved the functionality of the port.  **Output 3.3: Support provided to tackle root causes of conflict at the local level with a focus on women’s empowerment**  UNDP supported the promotion of community-level dialogue that reduced local conflicts and enhanced peacebuilding at the local level. Over 135 community dialogue initiatives have convened communities’ representatives and local security forces. In addition, over 232 activities to improve community engagement were conducted. | | | | | | | | |
| Summary of evaluation findings: The CO conducted seven evaluations over the past three years, all positively appraised: Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen (ERRY) Joint Programme Final Evaluation (2019) – Satisfactory; Final Evaluation of the Emergency Mine Action Project (2021) - moderately satisfactory; Final Evaluation of the Responding to Protection Needs and Supporting Resilience in Places of Detentions in Yemen Project (2021) – satisfactory; Final Evaluation of the Crisis Support for Solid Waste, Water Supply and Sewerage Institutions in Aden and Mukalla Cities Project (2021) – satisfactory; Final Evaluation of the Social Protection for Community Resilience Project (2021) - satisfactory; Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project final evaluation (2019) - Moderately Satisfactory); Mid-term evaluation for Peace Support Facility (2021) – moderately satisfactory. Implementation of the recommendations and action points is underway.  **Key findings:**  The evaluations considered the results of the implementation of the projects as satisfactory - the levels of results were acceptable and encouraging, despite the challenging context. The projects and all their components remained highly relevant throughout the implementation period, with greater internal and external coherence. The projects achieved most of the targeted results according to the set indicators in their respective results frameworks. The project management structures were assessed as efficient in delivering the expected results. However, the sustainability of results is largely dependent on the context, whereby a worsening context can potentially reverse all the gains. Other critical factors are political will on the part of the government and relevant authorities and financial commitment to the maintenance of the capacities and infrastructures that have been put in place.  Major Lessons Learnt:   * There is value addition in working with local CSOs and other national partners whose capacity is vital in the subject area and has local political acceptance. * Including relevant government ministries in the organisational capacity building of governmental institutions is necessary for continuity. * Focusing interventions on specific groups such as women contribute to their advancement and empowerment and the achievement of community development goals. * The Yemen experience highlights the importance of linking economic issues to political/peace processes, which created ‘space’ and institutional incentives in an environment primarily focused on life-saving interventions. * The role of a UN entity in these contexts can and must go beyond acting as a fiduciary ‘pass-through’ agent. UNDP's additional functions and associated resources and expertise to ensure successful implementation underscores the importance of robust implementation support to national implementing partners in volatile and challenging contexts, including technical advice and capacity building support. * The evaluations highlight the critical role of relevant national institutions in providing essential social services in crisis contexts and the importance of investing in national institutions, particularly those with a demonstrated track record and capacity for delivery in challenging environments. | | | | |

III. Country Programme Resources

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| **Focus Area[[1]](#footnote-1)** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | | | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Governance and Rule of Law (outcome 1) | 1,366,020 | 35,372,378 | 36,738,398 | 10% |
| Economic Recovery and Development (outcome 2) | 2,297,199 | 256,102,360 | 258,399,559 | 72% |
| Peace Operation Support (outcome 3) | 1,262,388 | 63,879,787 | 65,142,175 | 18% |
| Total | 4,925,608 | 355,354,524 | 360,280,132 |  |
| **Data sources: (please indicate the primary sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** | | | | |
| * Results-Oriented Annual reports (2019- 2021) * Corporate planning system * Project evaluation reports * Stream analytics | | | | |

1. Replace with the focus areas of your programme. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)