

UN prevailing rate of exchange at the time of signature USD 1.00 equivalent to YR 460.75 as of May 2018

Date: May 2018



Print Name: Auke Loetsma, Resident Representative, UNDP

United Nations Development Programme

Agreed by (signatures):

Contributing to UNDP Strategic Plan 2018 - 2021:  
 Outcome 3. Strengthen resilience to shocks and crisis  
 Output 3.1.1. Core government functions and inclusive basic services; restored post-crisis for stabilisation, durable solutions to displacement and return to sustainable development pathways within the framework of national policies and priorities  
 Indicative Outputs:  
 Output 1: Access to improved water sources provided through construction of cisterns.  
 Output 2: Access to appropriate sanitation provided through building/improving latrines.  
 Output 3: Project oversight, reporting and quality assurance ensured.

Brief Description: On page 2

PAC Meeting date: 21 March 2017

End Date: 31 December 2018

Start Date: 10 May 2018

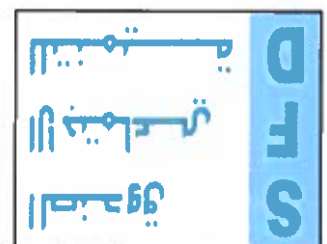
Implementing Partner: UNDP

Project Number: 0009947

Project Title: Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project

Republic of Yemen

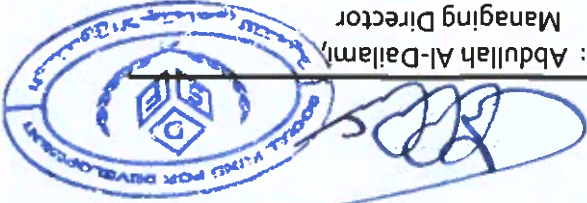
Project Document



<b>Total resources required:</b>		USD 3,000,000	
<b>Total resources allocated:</b>			
	UNDP:		
	KSA-UAE	3,000,000	
	Government:		
	In-Kind:		
<b>Unfunded:</b>		0	

Print Name: Abdullah Al-Dailami, Managing Director

Date: May 2018



Responsible Party - Social Fund for Development



**Brief Description**

The Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (YECRP) aims to mitigate the impact of the current crisis on local households and communities and assist their recovery from the bottom-up using local systems, capacities and institutions to progressively resume and scale-up service delivery. The project will achieve specific results in: 1) Increasing access to improved water sources; and 2) Increase access to appropriate sanitation. As such, the project contributes to the livelihoods restoration and service delivery restoration components of UNDP's Yemen Resilience Programme. The Project's Theory of Change assumes that if income-generation, livelihoods opportunities and basic community infrastructure are increased for communities (including IDPs), Yemeni households and communities will be able to better cope with the impact of the current crisis and be strong drivers of the resilience-building and recovery efforts.

The project has the following three components:

- 1: Access to improved water sources through construction of water cisterns
- 2: Access to appropriate sanitation through building/improving latrines
- 3: Project oversight, reporting and quality assurance ensured.

The ongoing conflict has further impoverished the Yemeni population and increased their vulnerability. In May 2015, the UN placed the Republic of Yemen at Level 3 of humanitarian distress with 10 governorates declared to be at a Level 4 state of emergency, the highest categorization of countries in conflict. The World Bank estimates that the poverty level has doubled nationally from an average of 34.1 to 62 per cent. The economy contracted by about 28 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), while inflation has been estimated to have reached about 40 percent. Public sector investment in education and health has been suspended with the growing fiscal deficit and suspension of donor funding. Previously dependent on imports for 90% of its staple food, the country has been hit hard by a naval embargo imposed by the Saudi-led coalition, fighting around the government-controlled port of Aden and the rebel-held port of Hudaydah. The humanitarian crisis has worsened since the collapse of peace negotiations in August 2016 and the resumption of armed conflict. The conflict is currently affecting all the 22 Governorates, with over 80% of the total population in need of support (shelter, WASH, nutrition, food, etc.) according to latest Humanitarian Response Plan (2017).

The conflict has resulted in 11.3% of the total population of Yemen having experienced the shock of displacement due to conflict in the last 23 months. Over 1.9 million are currently internally displaced (IDPs) in 21 governorates and around 1.0 million have returned to either their place of origin or resettled in new locations. The top priority needs among IDPs are shelter/housing, water, sanitation, food and access to income.

Out of a total population of about 27 million, about 65 percent of Yemeni households are now estimated to be food insecure (of which 30% are severely food insecure), and this represents a 20% increase compared to 2016. Total number of people considered food insecure in Yemen is 17 million (IPC Phase 3 - Crisis, and IPC Phase 4 - Emergency) out of which about 7.3 million people are anticipated to require food assistance. Out of the total 22 governorates, seven governorates are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) – Lahaj, Taiz, Abyan, Sa'da, Hajjah, Al Hodidah, and Shabwah; ten governorates are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) – Aden, Amran, Dharmar, Sana'a Governorate, Sana'a City, Ibb, Marib, Raymah, Al Mahwit, and Hadramout.

The conflict has affected about 2.2 million children who are acutely malnourished, with nearly 500,000 suffering from severe acute malnutrition. The most vulnerable, about 1.5 million beneficiary households of SWF (targeting widows, orphans, disabled and elderly) no longer receive the monthly social safety net allowance from the government, seriously impacting their ability to access food and necessities. Overall, the conflict has eroded the coping capacities of Yemenis. About 75% of the households are facing worse economic situation now compared to pre-crisis, with cost of living having increased by more than 40%, and the loss of income and livelihoods due to the conflict and disruption in the salary payment of civil servants. Over 80% of Yemenis are found indebted, with more than 50% of households buying food on credit. Over 60% of the households are resorting to negative coping mechanisms for consumption.

The poor state of the health services is leading to a catastrophe in terms of excess mortality due to malnutrition and diseases. Half of the country's medical facilities are no longer functioning. In addition, the lack of medical supplies also make it difficult to provide timely and proper treatment to patients, especially those suffering from severe and acute malnutrition and cholera. The suspension of wage payments to civil servants since October 2016 has caused further crumbling of the health services (over 45% non-functioning), with a shortage of qualified health care professionals, especially in rural areas. Local authorities, whose capacities were already limited prior to the conflict, are unable to cope with the crisis and provide the necessary public services due to insecurity, arrears in the payment of wages, lack of electricity, and infrastructure damages to office buildings. For poor and vulnerable segments of the population without any safety nets, the cost of reaching health services is unacceptably high.

The economic impact of the crisis has been devastating for the Republic of Yemen, aggravating an already deteriorating pre-conflict economic performance. In 2015, according to the World Bank, the economy contracted by about 28 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), while inflation has been estimated to have reached about 40 percent. Public finances are under severe stress. The fiscal deficit reached around 11 percent of GDP in 2015. The fiscal resources available in 2015 allowed only for financing basic salaries for public employees and rising interest payments; public investments in critical sectors such as health and education or other development policy programs were postponed. In a context of growing liquidity crisis in the country, President Hadi issued a decree to replace the Central Bank Governor and move the Central Bank Headquarters from Sana'a to Aden. As a result of the liquidity crisis, the payment of salaries to civil servants has been disrupted.<sup>1</sup> At a time where major development partners suspended their engagements since earlier days of the military confrontation in March 2015 and transitioned their support to emergency and relief operations, the suspension of wage payments causes the crumbling of the health services, putting additional pressure on the humanitarian response and resilience of the population.

About 14.4 million Yemenis are currently considered food insecure. The poor state of the health services is leading to a catastrophe in terms of excess mortality due to malnutrition and diseases. At present the Ministry of Health and international partners are also battling a cholera epidemic. Some 3 million children under five years and pregnant or lactating women require services to treat or prevent acute malnutrition; 1.3 million under-five children are malnourished, with 370,000 suffering from severe acute malnutrition, a doubling of pre-crisis levels. Preliminary estimates of the Nutrition Cluster in October 2016 indicates that 4.5 million children and pregnant and lactating women require malnutrition treatment or preventive services. The number of people in need of assistance increased by 148% compared to late 2014. Severe and Acute Malnutrition (SAM) blunts children intellect and makes them nine times more likely to die compared to their healthy peers. This poses a serious risk to the future of human development in Yemen.

Furthermore, it is estimated that all the population in Yemen lack access to clean drinking water and sanitation, and 14.1 million cannot access adequate health care. Children are facing significant psychological stress; an estimated 1.8 million children are out of school because of fighting and insecurity. 2,007,216 internally displaced persons (IDPs) across 21 governorates; the majority, 50%, are displaced in Hajjah, Taizz, Amanat Al Asimah and Sana'a. The TFPM has identified 1,027,674 returnees in 19 governorates; the majority, 68%, have returned to Aden, Amanat Al Asimah and Taizz.

The number of IDPs have risen to over 2 million, with the majority of displaced people hosted by local communities. According to latest estimates from the Task Force on Population Movement in January 2016, about 1,027,000 IDP returnees who returned to their place of habitual residence across Yemen, representing about a 32% increase compared to April 2016. The prospects for women-headed households, which represent more than 50 percent of the displaced community, are particularly challenging.<sup>2</sup> Households, communities, and public and private institutions need support to cope and build resilience toward peace and recovery.

The enormous need for humanitarian assistance is putting severe strains on under-funded humanitarian response (currently only 50% funded) and development agencies. Adding to the airstrikes and ground fighting affecting many governorates, the Saudi-led coalition's economic blockade of commercial ships into Yemen's key ports to prevent the importation of arms also had a secondary effect of depriving Yemen's economy and people's livelihoods from fuel (that also generates power) and basic commodities. Yemeni citizens – men, women, children, young and old – bear the brunt of the casualties and suffering of war. The remarkable resilience of the Yemeni people that have endured decades of conflict, underdevelopment and various economic hardship is now being tested to its limits, as the prolonged war erodes all remaining coping mechanisms they have left, plunging them into vulnerability, poverty and insecurity on an unprecedented scale.

<sup>1</sup> The Prime Minister of Yemen announced in Early November that the Central Bank in Aden started paying salaries in nine governorates. The same is happening in Sana'a where some employees started receiving partial salaries in a few areas.

<sup>2</sup> Not including the number of children that were out of school before the crisis which was estimated over 2 million.

<sup>3</sup> Task Force on Population Movement in Yemen: 12th Dashboard (January 2017)

Against this backdrop, it is clear the ongoing conflict caused increased income poverty and vulnerability and weakened the coping capacities and resilience of Yemeni households and communities.

The Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (YECRP) was developed with financial support from the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and European Union (EU) to mitigate the impact of the current crisis on local households and communities and assist their recovery from the bottom-up using local systems, capacities and institutions to progressively resume and scale-up service delivery. The current activities implemented under YECRP have proven to be relevant and critical in addressing the needs of the Yemeni population. However, scaled-up support to strengthen and complement the ongoing activities, as well as to increase target outreach, would be crucial considering the increased vulnerability and needs of the Yemeni population.

In early 2018, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) pledged financial aid to Yemen. The two countries offered to provide one billion dollars through the UN to bolster international aid towards the 2018 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) to help address the deteriorating economic situation faced by the Yemeni people<sup>4</sup>. As such, this fund will be managed under the same umbrella of YECRP Additional Finance with the following overview of amendments:

Components of the ECRP (parent project document)	Changes under Additional Financing		Sub-components	Details
	Yes	No		
I. Development Challenge				
II. Strategy			Overall Strategy	x
			Theory of Change	x
			Project Approach	x
			Expected Results	x
III. Results and Partnerships			Resources Required to Achieve Expected Results	x
			Responsible Parties	x
			Risks and Assumptions	x
		x	Stakeholder Engagement	
			Grievance Redress Mechanism	x
			Sustainability and Scaling Up	x
			Expected Results	x
			Same overall Expected Results and Results with: Expanded support on WASH. Close coordination with WASH Cluster who will be consolidating the relevant interventions of WASH funded by KSA-UAE. Total resources required changed to USD 202.9 million and the end of the KSA-UAD additional fund will end in Dec 2018. Targeting methodology focuses on the Cholera Rate Attack (AR) as indicated in the Targeting section below. If reallocation is needed for any reason, YECRP contingency Plan will apply by selecting the district/s with second highest AR within the same governorate.	

IV. Project Management	Implementation Modality			X
	Project Management Team			X
	Project Monitoring			X
	Project Audit Arrangements			X
	HACT Implementation			X
V. Results Framework	Outcomes/Results			X
	Indicators and Targets		X	
VI. Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring Plan			X
	Evaluation Plan			X
VII. Multi-Year Work Plan	Multi-Year Work Plan per Results		X	
VIII. Governance and Management Arrangements	Project Board Structure			X
	Governance Mechanism			X
IX. Legal Context and Risk Management	Legal Context and Risk Management			X
Annexes	Project Quality Assurance Report			X
	SES Screening			X
	Risk Analysis			X
	Project Quality Assurance and Risk Analysis and mitigation measures as well as SES under YECRP all apply to the KSA-UAE fund.			

The project will fall under the Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (YECRP). However, the KSA-UAE fund will have some changes in the strategy in terms of the implementation modality and the targeting methodology to meet the main goal and specific nature of the interventions. With the KSA-UAE funding through the WASH Cluster, YECRP will provide access to water and sanitation to rural communities in six governorates: Al-Dhale', Al-Mahwit, A'ran, Hajjah, Sana'a and Dhamar. This funding to UNDP for SFD activities will strengthen the Project approach that seeks to restore services to a population hit hard by the ongoing conflict and the ongoing Cholera crisis. It will contribute to building critical community infrastructure through WASH interventions for providing access to improved water sources and appropriate sanitation; awareness raising and emergency employment. As such, the implementation of this fund will follow the community development modality – rather than the Cash for Work modality of YECRP – and the targeting will consider the Cholera attack rate rather than Distress Index. Overall, the project contributes to the restoration of livelihoods and service delivery components of the YECRP, and towards Outcome 6 of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict situations.



Expected Results: the project focuses on three key results<sup>5</sup>:

**1) Result 1: Construction of 1,260 cisterns to provide access to improved quality water.**

The project will support the construction of 1,260 covered cisterns in target communities to provide access to improved quality water.

SFD interventions in the water sector responds to the current water crisis which is characterized by the continuous annual draw down of groundwater level, intermittent water supply to communities in urban and rural areas, and continuous deterioration of groundwater quality due to over exploitation and seawater intrusion. With this situation, SFD has adopted traditional water systems that were behind the famous Yemeni civilization that prospered from the 12th Century to the middle of 20th Century. Consequently, most SFD interventions in the water sector focus on renewable water sources such as rainwater and springs. Under the current crises all mechanized water systems i.e. groundwater based systems, collapsed due to fuel shortages and unavailability of spare parts. SFD kept the interventions based on groundwater as the last option where rainwater harvesting and surface water are not practical. In this case, three issues are addressed: suitability and sustainability of the source; affordability and management of the project after completion.

The population in Yemen is highly scattered: there are 128,000 settlements according to the 2004 Census. Most people live in rural areas with rough terrains that make provision of water and sanitation services very challenging and leaning to decentralized solutions, i.e. water projects at the settlement level or sometimes at the household level (such as rooftop rainwater harvesting).

There was a debate among water partners about the type of service to be provided to communities. Some opted for drinking quality to the house and others for providing water regardless of the quality and let the household treat the water for drinking. This debate was settled in 2006, when all partners agreed on a compromised solution. The solution was based on the fact that due to limited water sources it is difficult to provide quality drinking water to the house in a sustainable and safe way. All partners agreed on a national definition of water coverage: *The availability of 30 l/c/d of safe water, within a fetching time of not more than 30 minutes roundtrip*. Safe water was defined as water from protected rainwater harvesting cisterns, protected wells and springs and surface water such as dams, lakes and open cisterns followed by rapid filters.

To comply with the national definition for water coverage in case of rainwater harvesting interventions for domestic use, SFD will take the following measures:

- a. All cisterns are covered to minimize algae growth and mosquito breeding,
- b. A tool for extracting water is added such as a hand pump or pulley with rope and bucket, to prevent the need to step down into the cistern for fetching water, which causes drowning in some cases,
- c. For rooftop cisterns, first flush diversion tool, and course filter at the inlet are added, and
- d. Every water project will include a component for supplying household water filters and an introduction to their operation and maintenance.

<sup>5</sup> As per instructions from HQ and GSSC Treasury, any financing from USAID is to be reflected in ATLAS under one output. Hence, the four outputs have been reflected as Key Activity Results.

<sup>6</sup> Updated National Strategy and Investment Program for the Water Sector 2009-2015

Water Sector Sub-projects<sup>7</sup>

No.	Project Name	Main Component	Branch Office	Governorate	District	Sub-district	Village	Main Sector	Sub-sector	Beneficiaries	Storage Capacity
1	Rooftop rainwater harvesting cisterns for Sheb' Alhabli and Mehhdhan villages/Almarahabah/Mabyan /Hajjah	120 rooftop cisterns of averag capacity 25m <sup>3</sup> +120 household water filters	Hajjah	Hajjah	Mabyan	Almarahabah	Sheb' Alhabli	Water	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting	780	3,000
2	Rooftop rainwater harvesting cisterns for Algater village/Shamrain/Goffi Shamar/Hajjah	110 rooftop cisterns of averag capacity 25m <sup>3</sup> +110 household water filters	Hajjah	Hajjah	Goffi Shamar	Shamrain	Algatf	Water	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting	780	2,750
3	Rooftop rainwater harvesting for Arragah/Shares Alala/Shares/Hajjah	120 rooftop cisterns of averag capacity 25m <sup>3</sup> +120 household water filters	Hajjah	Hajjah	Shares	Shares Alala	Arragah	Water	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting	840	3,000

<sup>7</sup>This is an initial list which might be modified based on field assessment however the target districts will not change without a prior approval from UNDP.

	<b>Rooftop rainwater harvesting</b>	<b>140 rooftop cisterns of average capacity</b>																		
4	Rooftop rainwater harvesting for Almahallah village/Sairan Algharbi/Sheharah/A'imran	140 rooftop cisterns of average capacity 25m3+140 household water filters	A'imran	A'imran	Sheharah	Sairan Algharbi	Almahallah	Water	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting	1,300	3,500									
5	Rooftop rainwater harvesting for Almasgabah village/Arrodhah/Malhan/Almahwit	120 rooftop cisterns of average capacity 25m3+120 household water filters	Sana'a	Almahwit	Malhan	Arrodhah	Almasgabah	Water	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting	1,153	3,000									
6	Rooftop rainwater harvesting cisterns for Almasnah village/Bani Jabr/Attial/Sana'a	70 rooftop cisterns of average capacity 25m3+70 household water filters	Sana'a	Sana'a	Attial	Bani Jabr	Almasnah	Water	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting	720	1,750									
7	Rooftop rainwater harvesting cisterns for Ashaberah village/Algharbi and Alfajrah/O'tmah/Thamar	50 rooftop cisterns of average capacity 25m3+50 household water filters	Thamar	Thamar	O'tmah	Algharbi & Alfajrah	Ashaberah	Water	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting	400	1,250									
8	Rooftop rainwater harvesting cisterns for O'roon/Annawbatain/O'tmah/Thamar	50 rooftop cisterns of average capacity 25m3+50 household water filters	Thamar	Thamar	O'tmah	Annawbatain	O'roon	Water	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting	500	1,250									
9	Rooftop rainwater harvesting cisterns for Bait Alma'boosh village/Shamrain-Goffi Shamr/Hajjah	100 rooftop cisterns of average capacity 25m3+100	Hajjah	Hajjah	Goffi Shamr	Shamrain	Bait Alma'boosh	Water	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting	900	2,500									

		household water filters																	
10	Roof top rain water harvesting cisterns for Tho yahya -Afsar - kohlan Aisharf- Hajjah	120 rooftop cisterns of averag capacity 25m3+100 household water filters	Hajjah	Hajjah	Kohlan Asharaf	Afsar	Tho yahya	Water	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting	790	3,000								
11	Roof top rain water harvesting cisterns for Tho Ali -afsar - kohlan aisharf - Hajjah	160 rooftop cisterns of averag capacity 25m3+100 household water filters	Hajjah	Hajjah	Kohlan Asharaf	Afsar	Tho Ali	Water	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting	1,508	4,000								
12	<b>Rooftop rainwater harvesting</b> cisterns for Almodem/Alwahi/Gat'abah/Ad hale'	<b>average</b> capacity 25m3+100 household water filters	Aden	Adhale'	Gat'abah	Alwahi	Almodem	Water	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting	830	2,500								
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,260 cisterns+1, 260 household water filters</b>								<b>10501</b>	<b>31500</b>								

**2) Result 2: Construction/rehabilitation of 1,160 latrines for improved sanitation and hygiene.**

SFD will support the construction and/or rehabilitation of 1,160 latrines to improve access to sanitation and hygiene among rural communities.

The agreed definition among partners for appropriate sanitation is : *The availability of appropriate means to dispose human waste without threatening the public health or the environment*. According to this definition and SFD data collected from 1,656 communities, only 20% of the houses surveyed have appropriate sanitation and the occupants of the remaining 80% of the houses either defecate in the open (26% of the total houses) or have latrines that provide privacy, but dispose faeces and wastewater to the open (54% of the total houses).

For rural sanitation, SFD has adopted hygiene awareness campaigns using Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach to deliver three key messages: use of latrines, hand washing, and water treatment at the point of use. The CLTS approach uses very strong and efficient tools to maximize the feeling of shame, disgust and fear of the bad sanitation among communities. The result of triggering CLTS is collective work and efforts by community members to improve their sanitation and speed up declaring their community open defecation free with a subsidy from SFD not exceeding 660\$/family.

Sanitation Sub-projects<sup>9</sup>

No.	Project Name		Governorate	District	Sub-district	Village	Main Sector	Sub-sector	Beneficiaries
1	Improving sanitation for Almarwi village/Addane'i/Gofl Shamra/Hajjah	Improving/building latrine+300 household water filters	Hajjah	Gofl Shamra	Addane'i	Almarwi	Sanitation	Wastewater Management	2,100
2	Improving sanitation for Alhathah village/Bani Eid/ Dholaimat Haboor/A'mran	Improving/building latrine+260 household water filters	A'mran	Haboor Dholaimah	Bani Eid	Alhathah	Sanitation	Wastewater Management	1,500
3	Improving sanitation for Alarnmi village/Waset/Hert Soflan /A'mran	Improving/building latrine+120 household water filters	A'mran	Hert Soflan	Waset	Alarnmi	Sanitation	Wastewater Management	800
4	Improving sanitation for Aljammam village/Algharbi Alastal/Almahwit	Improving/building latrines+360 household water filters	Almahwit	Almahwit	Algharbi Alastal	Aljammam	Sanitation	Wastewater Management	2,368
5	Improving sanitation for Jabal Jobran village/Almetbabah/O'tmah/Thamar	Improving/building latrine+60 household water filters	Thamar	O'tmah	Almetbabah	Jabal Jobran	Sanitation	Wastewater Management	555
6	Improving sanitation for Almetbabah Alo'lia/ Almetbabah/O'tmah/Thamar	Improving/building latrine+40 household water filters	Thamar	O'tmah	Almetbabah	Almetbabah Alo'lia	Sanitation	Wastewater Management	320
7	Improving sanitation for Almahmit village/Bani Abjar/Almahwit	Improving/building latrine+20 household water filters	Almahwit	Almahwit	Bani Abjar	Almahmit	Sanitation	Wastewater Management	150
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,160 latrines+1,160 household water filters</b>							<b>7793</b>

<sup>9</sup>This is an initial list which might be modified based on field assessment however the target districts will not change without a prior approval from UNDP.

The selection criteria for water sub-projects is as follows:

- a. Cholera attack rate<sup>10</sup> (AR) is  $\geq 500$
- b. 100% of the houses don't have water in their premises
- c. Population is  $\geq 300$  persons (projected to mid-2017)
- d. Poverty index is  $\geq 50\%$

The selection criteria for sanitation sub-projects is limited to cholera attack rate (AR) of  $\geq 500$ . Following this criteria an initial list of 19 sub-projects has been developed, out of which 12 are in the water sector and 7 under sanitation. The identified sub-projects will be implemented at an estimated cost of US\$ 2.5 million (including 10 percent SFD operation cost) to serve 18,294 persons in six governorates and in 12 districts.

Assuming that 60 percent of the capital cost of sub-projects will go to labour at an average of US\$ 12.0 per day, it is expected that implementation of the Project will generate a total of 112,500 working days. No permanent jobs are expected to be created as all the sub-projects are at the house level and owners will operate and maintain them.

Every project will include awareness sessions on cholera and AWD, their causes, symptoms, preventive measures and how to deal with arising cases. Household water filters will be provided to the poor families in all the 19 projects and families will be introduced to their operation and maintenance. Sanitation projects will start with triggering CLTS to create demand for latrines and their use followed by improvement of existing latrines and construction of new latrines depending on the case of each household in the targeted village. The awareness sessions aim to change behaviour rather than building latrines.

### 3) Result 3: Project oversight, reporting and quality assurance of project ensured

UNDP has a dedicated project team in place for oversight and quality assurance to ensure timely delivery of results in accordance with the existing project document and agreement with OCHA and the WASH Cluster. It will ensure the application of a conflict and gender sensitive approach for the project in the existing conflict and political context; and that risk mitigation measures are in place to create a maximum enabling environment for implementation of activities.

The project team will adhere to the monitoring and reporting requirements as per the agreement with the OCHA and the WASH Cluster to ensure full transparency and compliance with fiduciary responsibilities. This includes third-party monitoring, evaluation and audits. The UNDP Country Office will provide oversight and quality assurance of the project team and ensure institutional level coordination with OCHA, as well as other donors including World Bank, USAID, EU, the Government of Yemen, local authorities, international partners and other relevant stakeholders with the view to enable coherence and collaboration of the project with broader initiatives. UNDP will ensure that all project activities are closely coordinated and planned with the WASH Cluster.

The UNDP Country Office will also provide operational support services in relation to the Project that includes finance, procurement (contracting), administration, human resources, ICT and security risk management. UNDP Headquarters will provide corporate oversight and management support including finance, human resources, audit and investigations.

In achieving these outputs, the project expects to contribute to a development change which results in enabling Yemeni communities to effectively cope with the impact of the crisis and to (re)build their resilience. At the same time, the project will strengthen confidence in and preserve and build the institutional capacity of SFD to improve basic infrastructure and deliver service delivery to communities.

<sup>10</sup> Districts Cholera Situation Report 19th November, 2018 was used, AR is number of cases/10,000 people.

## Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

KSA and UAE will, through OCHA, make US\$ 3 million available for a period of seven months for the implementation of the project. UNDP has paid for the capacity assessment of SFD and committed other resources for the development of the project. UNDP will also put in-kind inputs at the disposal of the project, and ensure dedicated management capacity in the Country Office for the required oversight and quality assurance. The UNDP Regional Hub in Amman, Jordan will provide technical support when and where required.

## Stakeholder Engagement

### Targeting

The project will target about 18,294 beneficiaries. It will be implemented in selected districts across Yemen where the security situation allows the responsible party to operate. The selection of geographical areas will be based mainly on the Cholera Attack Rate as per UN reports and will take into consideration a national poverty index comprised of indicators including the availability of basic services and household livelihoods

The focus will be on rural areas due to the massive urban to rural migration caused by the lack of security in towns and cities. It placed a heavy burden on rural households/communities, including pressure on basic services and natural resources. The following governorates and districts have been suggested by SFD and accepted by the WASH Cluster to be priority areas for this intervention. In case of any change for the agreed services and natural resources. The following governorates and districts have been suggested by SFD and accepted by the WASH Cluster to be priority areas for this intervention. In case of any change for the agreed districts, the contingency plan of YECRP will apply by reallocating the fund to the second priority district with highest Cholera Attack Rate within the same governorate. Given the short timeframe of the project, UNDP will ensure to provide feedback of reallocation in two weeks from the time a proposal of change is received from SFD.

The targeting approach will focus on reaching beneficiaries through active participation of various segments within the community.

S/N	Governorate	Proposed Districts per Sector (component)	Water	Sanitation
1.	Aldhale'		- Gatabah	-
2.	Almahwit		- Malhan	- Almahwit
3.	A'mran		- Sheharah	- Herf Sofian - Haboor Dholaimah
4.	Hajjah		- Mabyan - Goffi Shamr - Shares - Kohian Asharaf	- Goffi Shamr
5.	Sana'a		- Attial	-
6.	Thamar		- O'tmah	- O'tmah

## IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

### Project Management Team

The main roles and responsibilities of UNDP's proposed core implementation team members are set out below. The team structure is cost-shared by other funding streams (i.e. the World Bank Group) hence a lower contribution from KSA/UAE for actual time-allocation of technical expertise and support staff will be



required. Other Country Office staff will also provide support to the implementation of the Project which is costed in the table below.

Description	Detailed Budget Description	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Costs	
Staff	Deputy CD P/O - P5 (5%)	\$26,218	9 months	\$11,798	
	Deputy TL (MSU) - NOB (5%)	\$8,618	9 months	\$3,878	
	M&E/Reporting (MSU) - NOB (2.5%)	\$8,618	9 months	\$3,878	
	Communication Specialist - P4 (5%)	\$23,507	9 months	\$10,578	
	Team Leader, ERRU - P4 (10%)	\$23,507	9 months	\$26,446	
	Programme Officer, ERRU - NOB (10%)	\$8,618	9 months	\$11,634	
	Programme Assistant, ERRU - G5 (7.5%)	\$4,724	9 months	\$3,189	
	Security Specialist - P3 (7.5%)	\$20,628	9 months	\$13,924	
	Procurement Analyst - NOA (10%)	\$7,003	9 months	\$700	
	Travel Admin Assistant - G5 (5%)	\$4,724	9 months	\$236	
	Finance Associate (Finance Unit) - G7 (10%)	\$6,386	9 months	\$639	
	ICT - G7 (5%)	\$6,386	9 months	\$319	
	Subtotal				\$87,220
	General Operating Expenses (GOE)				\$43,610
TOTAL				\$130,830	

**V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK<sup>11</sup>**

<p><b>Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:</b></p> <p><b>YEM_OUTCOME 25:</b> Coherent policies and strategies that are gender friendly and climate change resilient to diversify economy, increase employment, decent work and productivity in the rural areas.</p>
<p><b>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of people provided with access to basic services</li> <li>- Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex and other characteristics</li> <li>- Percentage of (monetary equivalent) benefits from temporary employment/ productive livelihoods options in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls (UNSC 1325 – Led by UNDP &amp; UN Women)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:</b></p> <p>Output 3.1.1. Core government functions and inclusive basic services<sup>4</sup> restored post-crisis for stabilisation, durable solutions to displacement and return to sustainable development pathways within the framework of national policies and priorities</p>
<p><b>Project Title and Atlas Project Number: Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (YECRP)</b></p>

<sup>11</sup> UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)	DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year		
Output transversal indicator	Number of direct beneficiaries of wage employment	Male	0	2018	4,840	Direct count of beneficiaries (wage employment) by the IP.
		SFD	0	2018		
		Female	0	2018		
	Number of working days created	SFD	0	2018	112,500	Count of working days per beneficiaries of interventions.
		Male	0	2018	78,750	
	Number of people having access to improved water and sanitation services	SFD	0	2018	33,750	Direct count of individual beneficiaries
		Female	0	2018		
	Number of Indirect Beneficiaries of income support	SFD	0	2018	18,294	Direct Count of family members of the direct wage beneficiaries, by the IP
		Female	0	2018	13,454	
	Output 1: Access to improved water sources	1.1: Number of covered cisterns constructed	SFD	0	2018	1,260

through construction of water cisterns	1.2: Storage capacity for improved water (m <sup>3</sup> )	SFD	0	2018	31,500	IP's assessment/ measurement on lengthen of infrastructure construction.
	1.3 Number of people with access to improved water sources	SFD	0	2018	10,501	Direct count of individual beneficiaries.
	2.1: Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated for targeted households	SFD	0	2018	1,160	Direct count of the quantity of infrastructure from the IP.
<u>Output 2: Improved hygiene and sanitation facilities</u>	2.2: Number of people having access to improved sanitation and hygiene facilities	SFD	0	2018	7,793	Direct count of individual beneficiaries
	3.1: Percentage of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are actually addressed	UNDP/SFD	0%	2018	90%	Comparison of number of grievance received within the Grievance mechanism with number addressed.
<u>Output 3: Oversight, reporting and quality assurance of project ensured</u>	3.2: Financial reports submitted on time	UNDP	0	2018	75%	Number of bi-annual reports submitted to concerned cluster
	3.3: M&E reports submitted on time	UNDP	0	2018	75%	Number of M&E reports submitted to concerned cluster

VI. ANNUAL WORK PLAN (APRIL – DEC. 2018)

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Planned Budget by Quarter (April – Dec. 2018)				Total	Responsible Party	Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
		Q1	Q2	Q3						
Activity 1 Access to improved water sources provided through construction of cisterns	Civil Work	218,797.6	656,392.8	218,797.6	1,093,988	SFD	KSA-UAE	72100: Contractual Services	1,093,988	
	Consultancy	49,500	148,500	49,500	247,500	SFD	KSA-UAE	71300: Local Consultancy	247,500	
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>\$268,297.6</b>	<b>\$804,892.8</b>	<b>\$268,297.6</b>	<b>\$1,341,488</b>				<b>\$1,341,488</b>	
Activity 2 Access to appropriate sanitation and hygiene facilities provided through building/improving latrines and handwashing tools	Civil Work	181,702.4	545,107.2	181,702.4	908,512	SFD	KSA-UAE	72100: Contractual Services	908,512	
	Operation Cost	50,000	150,000	50,000	250,000	SFD	KSA-UAE	74599: Miscellaneous	250,000	
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>231,702.4</b>	<b>695,107.2</b>	<b>231,702.4</b>	<b>1,158,512</b>				<b>1,158,512</b>	
<b>Activity 1 – 2 Sub-Total</b>		<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$1,500,000</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>				<b>\$2,500,000</b>	
Activity 3 Project Management	Project Staff	42,274.03	42,274.03	42,274.03	126,822	UNDP	KSA-UAE	71400: Salaries/ Contractual Services	126,822	
	Project Operation Cost	22,005.00	22,005.00	22,005.00	66,015			73100: Rental & Maintenance of Premises	66,015	
	Country Office Staff and GoE	43,609.88	43,609.88	43,609.88	130,830			71300: Local Consultants	130,830	
	Communication & Visibility	3,333	3,333	3,333	10,000	UNDP	KSA-UAE		10,000.00	
M&E and Audit		10,000		13,476	UNDP	KSA-UAE	72100: Contractual	23,476		

								Services- Companies	
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>111,222</b>	<b>121,222</b>	<b>124,698</b>	<b>357,143</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>357,143</b>
<b>Activity 1-3 Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$611,222</b>	<b>\$1,621,222</b>	<b>\$624,698</b>	<b>\$2,857,143</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>\$2,857,143</b>
<b>Total GMS (5%)</b>	<b>30,561</b>	<b>81,061</b>	<b>31,235</b>	<b>142,857</b>				<b>75100: Facilities &amp; Admin - Implement</b>	<b>142,857-14</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$641,783.36</b>	<b>\$1,702,283.36</b>	<b>\$655,933.16</b>	<b>\$2,999,999.88</b>					<b>\$3,000,000</b>

The breakdown of the cost of output 3 (UNDP) are as follows:

Planned Budget										
Expected Output	Budget Items	Description	Detailed Budget Description	Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total Costs			
Output 4. Project is managed effectively for quality and timely delivery	Project Staffing		Deputy CD P/O - P5 (5%)	monthly salary	\$26,218	9 months	\$11,798			
			Deputy TL (MSU) - NOB (5%)	monthly salary	\$8,618	9 months	\$3,878			
			M&E/Reporting (MSU) - NOB (2.5%)	monthly salary	\$8,618	9 months	\$3,878			
			Communication Specialist - P4 (5%)	monthly salary	\$23,507	9 months	\$10,578			
			Team Leader, ERRU - P4 (10%)	monthly salary	\$23,507	9 months	\$26,446			
			Programme Officer, ERRU - NOB (10%)	monthly salary	\$8,618	9 months	\$11,634			
			Programme Assistant, ERRU - G5 (7.5%)	monthly salary	\$4,724	9 months	\$3,189			
			Security Specialist - P3 (7.5%)	monthly salary	\$20,628	9 months	\$13,924			
			Procurement Analyst - NOA (10%)	monthly salary	\$7,003	9 months	\$700			
			Travel Admin Assistant - G5 (5%)	monthly salary	\$4,724	9 months	\$236			
			Finance Associate (Finance Unit) - G7 (10%)	monthly salary	\$6,386	9 months	\$639			
			ICT - G7 (5%)	monthly salary	\$6,386	9 months	\$319			
									Subtotal	\$87,220
									Subtotal	\$43,610
						Office Space, Security Head, Accommodation, Transportation, Dispensary			9 months	\$66,015
			ECRP Project Manager - P4 (20%)	monthly salary	\$23,507	9 months	\$42,313.41			
			ECRP M&E Specialist - P3 (20%)	monthly salary	\$20,556	9 months	\$37,001.51			
			Grievances/Communication Officer - SB4 (20%)	monthly salary	\$3,402	9 months	6123.6			

	IM Officer - SB4 (20%)	monthly salary	\$3,402	9 months	6123.6
	National Coordinator (Sana'a) - SB5 (30%)	monthly salary	\$5,070	9 months	\$13,689.68
	Finance Assistant - SB3/2 (25%)	monthly salary	\$2,567	9 months	7654.5
	Field Coordinator (Aden) - SB4 (20%)	monthly salary	\$3,402	9 months	6123.6
	Driver - SB2 (20%)	monthly salary	\$1,762	9 months	3171.6
	Project Admin Assistant - SB3/2 (20%)	monthly salary	\$2,567	9 months	4620.6
				Subtotal	\$126,822
				Subtotal Project Team Staffing Costs	\$126,822
				Subtotal for Project Management and Operation Costs	\$323,667
M&E*	Monitoring				\$11,476
				Subtotal for M&E	\$11,476
Communication and Visibility	Communication and Visibility				\$10,000
				Subtotal for Communication and Visibility	\$10,000
Audit	Audit	Consultancy Cost			\$12,000
				Subtotal for Audit	\$12,000
				Subtotal for M&E, Comms and Audit	\$33,476.00
				Subtotal for Project Management and Operations Costs	\$357,142.74
				GMS (5%)	\$17,857.14
				Total	\$375,000

Grand Total US\$3,000,000