

Annex I

UNDAF Results Matrices

Yemen UNDAF Results Matrix: Outcome One

GOVERNANCE

National priority or goals:

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

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle:

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

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

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

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

Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets (USD million)
<p>CP Outcome 1 Improved institutional capacity within the Government of Yemen and civil society to ensure implementation of ratified human rights treaties</p> <p>MDGs: Goals 1,3,5 & 8; Target 16</p>	<p>CP Output 1.1 Strengthened legal and institutional capacities for promotion and protection of human rights</p> <p>CP Output 1.2 Strengthened capacity of authorities to meet their obligations as enshrined in international treaties and conventions</p> <p>CP Output 1.3 Strengthened capacity of the public at large, particularly CSOs/NGOs and the media in effectively advocating for the fulfillment of rights enshrined in international treaties and conventions, notably with respect to political, social, economic and human rights</p> <p>CP Output 1.4 Enhanced national and local capacities to provide prevention, protection and rehabilitation services for children affected by labour and trafficking</p>	<p>UNDP, ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF together with OHCHR will work with the MOHR , MOSAL, and CSOs</p>	<p>1.1 UNDP - \$ 1.65 ILO - \$0.035</p> <p>1.2 UNDP - \$0.825 UNHCR - \$0.4</p> <p>1.3 UNDP - \$0.825 UNHCR - \$0.02</p> <p>1.4 UNICEF - \$3.1397 UNHCR - \$1.275 ILO - \$1.227</p>
<p>CP Outcome 2 Enhanced national capacities to demand and deliver transparency and accountability of public officials</p> <p>MDGs: Goals 1,3,5 & 7</p>	<p>CP Output 2.1 Legal and institutional frameworks for ensuring fair and free multiparty elections strengthened</p> <p>CP Output 2.2 Strengthened parliamentary capacity for monitoring and ensuring accountability of the executive branch</p> <p>CP Output 2.3 Strengthened civil society capacity for meaningful participation in allocation and use of public resources and commons</p>	<p>UNDP, WB, CSOs, Local districts and Governorates, MOHR, MOLA, SFD, public and private media, Danida</p>	<p>2.1 UNDP - \$2.48</p> <p>2.2 UNDP - \$1.49</p> <p>2.3 UNDP \$.99</p>
<p>CP Outcome 3 Improved government structures and mechanisms at both centralized and decentralized levels responding to citizens' needs and rights</p> <p>MDGs: Goals 1-5, 7-8</p>	<p>CP Output 3.1 National Decentralization Strategy (NDS) operational, with strong engagement of local authorities and civil society entities in managing and overseeing local development in a participatory and equitable way manner</p> <p>CP Output 3.2 An institutionalized system of participatory national and local development planning</p> <p>CP Output 3.3 Strengthened capacity for an effective fiscal decentralization that allows local districts to meet investment requirements and operational costs</p> <p>CP Output 3.4 Increased participation of children, youth and women as decision makers in decentralized governance</p>	<p>UNDP and UNCDF in collaboration with UN agencies active at the district level along with line ministries, local governments, civil society, private sector and NGOs</p>	<p>3.1 UNDP - \$4.95</p> <p>3.2 UNDP - \$6.73</p> <p>3.3 UNDP - \$6.73</p> <p>3.4 UNDP - \$1.39</p>
<p>CP Outcome 4 Institutionalized rule of law and equal access to justice with a focus on women and children</p>	<p>CP Output 4.1 Increased consistency in the application of a fair and efficient justice system, in a timely, child and women friendly manner.</p> <p>CP Output 4.2 Complementarity of traditional and formal justice systems enhanced</p>	<p>UNDP in collaboration with UNHCR and UNICEF, DFID, RNE working with Ministries of Justice, Interior, legal associations and traditional leaders</p>	<p>4.1 UNDP - \$4.21 UNHCR - \$0.06</p> <p>4.2 UNDP - \$0.74</p>

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Yemen UNDAF Results Matrix: Outcome Two
GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT¹

National priority or goals:

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

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle:

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

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

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

¹ Gender equality and women's empowerment issues are also mainstreamed in the three other matrices: Population and Basic Social Services, Pro-poor Growth and Governance and Decentralization

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

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Yemen UNDAF Results Matrix: Outcome Three

POPULATION AND BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

National priority or goals:

By 2025 Yemen is a Middle Human Development Country

PRS 2006-2010 Outcome: Improve human capital and social protection to achieve the MDGs

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle:

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

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

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

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

Comment [NS1]: Is this the DPPR?

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

Yemen UNDAF Results Matrix: Outcome Four

PRO-POOR GROWTH

National priority or goals:

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

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle:

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

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

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

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

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

Annex II

UNDAF M&E Matrices

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

Level	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>UNDAF Outcome 1 Enhanced transparency and accountability of public institutions and participation of all constituencies in systematic national and local decision-making within the scope of international treaties ratified by the Republic of Yemen</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ranking of Yemen on international transparency measures Share of women in elected bodies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yemen ranked 103 on Transparency International's 2005 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) Only 0.3% of elected positions held by women² 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yemen's CPI ranking improved by at least 5 positions At least 15% of elected positions held by women 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National reports on human rights and reports to HR bodies Reports on transparency at the international level Elections results NGO/CSO annual reports CRC committee observations Yemen's report to the CRC Committee 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Political will and stability Reliability and coverage of information base Separation of powers Adequate human and institutional capacities Social attitudes Enabling political environment Financing Bureaucracy
<p>CP Outcome 1 Improved institutional capacity within the Government of Yemen and civil society to ensure implementation of ratified human rights treaties</p> <p>Output 1.1 Strengthened legal and institutional capacities for promotion and protection of human rights</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of provisions in national laws that contravene international treaties signed by Yemen Existence of an independent Human Rights Commission 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of harmonization between international treaties and national laws Lack of an independent Human Rights Commission 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of discrepancies amended Establishment of an independent Human Rights Commission 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Review of parliamentary records National human rights treaties reports Official gazette 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parliamentary cooperation Understanding of what is meant by independent
<p>Output 1.2 Strengthened capacity of authorities to meet their obligations as enshrined in international treaties and conventions</p> <p>Output 1.3 Strengthened capacity of the public at large, particularly CSOs/NGOs and the media in effectively advocating for the fulfillment of rights enshrined in international treaties and conventions, notably with respect to political, social, economic and human rights</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of investigative reports on development issues in different media outlets Number of development and HR advocates per governorate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Very few investigative reports in media No formally recognized human rights advocates 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least one investigative report on development issues disseminated per week 10 participatory development and HR advocates per governorate 	<p>Registers of NGOs and CSOs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tribal structures Legal status of concerned entities

² HDI report

<p>CP Output 1.4 Enhanced national and local capacities to provide prevention, protection and rehabilitation services for children affected by labour and trafficking</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of children in the labour market 2. Number of children deported back to Yemen from border areas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 12% of 6-14 year-olds currently in labour market³ 2.1 A study indicated that almost 40,000 children were trafficked to Saudi Arabia in 2004 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 30% reduction of current number of working children 2.1 At least halve the number of children deported back to Yemen 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National labour surveys 2. Project-specific reports from UN agencies 	<p>Accurate information about the size of the problem</p>
<p>CP Outcome 2 Enhanced national capacities to demand and deliver transparency and accountability of public officials</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of COCA (Central Organization for Control and Audit) reports available to public 2. Information on follow up on COCA reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Zero COCA reports available to public 2.1 No public information on follow up on COCA reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 All COCA reports available to public 2.1 Attorney General or an independent "Ombudsbody" is able to follow up on corruption cases as a result of COCA reports 	<p>COCA and press reports</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sharing of information regarding transparency and accountability 2. Incentive structure for public servants
<p>CP Output 2.1 Legal and institutional frameworks for ensuring fair and free multiparty elections strengthened</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of electoral violation cases presented to courts 2. Number of election law provisions that need adjustment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Very few cases of electoral violations presented to courts 2.1 Baseline to be established 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Regular reporting of electoral violations to courts by 2011 2.1 all needed adjustments in election law provisions are undertaken and endorsed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supreme elections committee reports 2. Reports of independent bodies on elections 3. Court records 	
<p>CP Output 2.2 Strengthened parliamentary capacity for monitoring and ensuring accountability of the executive branch</p>	<p>Number of parliamentary support staff for monitoring transparency and accountability of public officials</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of reports on violations of public finance rules presented to Parliament and the public 	<p>Zero</p> <p>Limited number of reports sent to Parliament by independent investigation bodies</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 At least 3 major parliamentary committees have sufficient staff to raise a methodical investigation of the Government, follow up on corruption cases and communicate with the media 2.1 A transparent information sharing system on cases of corruption 3.1 Improved quality and accessibility of information on public finance management 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parliament and Shoura Council reports presented to the public 	
<p>CP Output 2.3 Strengthened civil society capacity for meaningful participation in allocation and use of public resources and commons</p>	<p>Quality and regularity of available information on use of public resources</p>	<p>Lack of public availability of information on use of public resources</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Improved quality and accessibility of information on public finance management 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ministry of Finance reports 3. CSO reports 	
<p>CP Outcome 3 Improved government structures and mechanisms at both centralized and decentralized levels responding to citizens' needs and rights</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Service poverty/coverage rate (education, health, water, sanitation, electricity and road network) at district level 2. Number of districts carrying out planning, budgeting and implementation of investment programmes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Service poverty indicator values for 2005 2.1 In 2005 x districts carried out planning, budgeting and implementation of investment programmes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Service poverty indicator reduced by at least 20% in selected districts 2.1 At least a 20% increase in the number of districts able to plan, budget and implement investment programmes 3.1 10-15% annual increase in all items of revenues raised at 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local development plans 2. Surveys of service coverage and revenue generation at district level 3. Budget documents 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Donors coordination at local level 2. Centralist tendencies 3. Tribal structures 4. Inconsistent support to administrative and fiscal decentralization

³ UNICEF report: Children and Women in Yemen: A Situation Analysis 2004, p.6

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

⁴National Human Rights Report, p.93

<p>CP Outcome 4 Institutionalized rule of law and equal access to justice with a focus on women and children</p> <p>CP Output 4.1 Increased consistency in the application of a fair and efficient justice system, in a timely, child and women friendly manner</p> <p>CP Output 4.2 Complementarity of traditional and formal justice systems enhanced</p>	<p>1. Number of women working in the justice system 2. Funding level for legal aid</p> <p>Number of juvenile courts established and functioning</p> <p>1. Number of courts with automated archives</p>	<p>1.1 Male dominated justice system 3.1 Total budget for legal aid \$400,000 in 2005</p> <p>Seven juvenile courts functioning⁵</p> <p>1.1 Two courts had automated archives in 2005</p>	<p>1.1 30% of the justice sector personnel are female 3.1 A four-fold increase in the legal aid budget</p> <p>Increase number of functioning juvenile courts by 10 1.1 50% of courts have automated archive systems</p>	<p>1. Gender disaggregated reports 2. Ministry of Justice reports 3. Media reports</p>	<p>Patriarchal mentality</p>
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⁵ CRC Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties

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

Level	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
UNDAF Outcome1 Improved institutional and human capacity to promote gender equity and empower women in social, political, economic and legal spheres CP Outcome 1 Improved institutional framework ensuring that women and girls have the benefit of their equal rights CP Output 1.1 National laws modified in line with CEDAW provisions CP Output 1.2 Improved access of women to both formal and traditional justice systems CP Output 1.3 Strengthened monitoring of gender mainstreaming and the development of gender indicators in all UN programmes CP Output 1.4 Increased active representation and participation of women in decision making political and social sectors	1. UN Gender Development Index 2. Share of women in elected bodies 1. Female/male ratio in higher education and civil service Number of articles violating CEDAW provisions 1. Number of female judges 2. Number of courts with help desks for women 1.1 Number of women voters 1.2 Number of women running for office 1.3 Number of women in Parliament, local councils and the Shura council	1.1 Current GDI value: 0.448 2.1 Only 0.1% of elected positions held by women 1.1 Women constitute 25% of university students ⁶ Number of laws contradicting CEDAW: 56 articles and 25 laws 1.1 12 female judges in judicial courts (1% of judges) 2.1 Zero 1.1 3.4 million women voted in 2003 elections for Parliament ⁷ 1.2 In 2003, out of 1529 candidates for Parliament, 11 were women; out of 23,892 candidates for local councils, 120 were women ⁸ 1.3 One woman in Parliament (two ministers), 2 female members of Shura council; 36 female members of local councils in 2003 ⁹	1.1 At least 20% increase in GDI value 2.1 At least 15% of elected positions held by women 1.1 At least a 20% increase in the ratio of women in higher education and civil services 80% of discrepancies removed 1.1 60 female judges in judicial courts (5% of all judges) 2.1 60 help desks for women in courts (5% of all courts) 1.1 Increase number of women voters by 50% 1.2 A ten fold increase in the number of women candidates 1.3 Parliament, Shura and local councils are comprised of 15% women	1. UNDP HDR 2. Election results 3. CSO reports 1. Reports from Universities 2. Civil service reports 1. National legislation 2. Presidential decree 3. Declaration in the national gazette 1. Court registries 2. 2006 & 2009 CEDAW Committee report Reports by the Supreme Council for Elections, WNC and Ministry of Local Administration Candidates lists for local and national elections	1. National commitment 2. Allocation of sufficient funds for capacity building 3. Gender-disaggregated data available 4. Social and cultural attitudes Once ratified, amended laws and articles are publicized 1. Government commitment 2. Available resources 1. Political parties support female candidates 2. Independent candidates have adequate financial support 3. Advocacy channels 4. Complex registration procedures
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #e0ffe0; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Comment [NS2]: What are non-court cases? </div>				
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⁶ UNICEF report: Children and Women in Yemen: A Situation Analysis 2004, p.9

<p>CP Output 1.5 Increased national and community level action to eliminate violence against women</p>	<p>Number of perpetrators brought to trial and held accountable</p>	<p>Establish baseline</p>	<p>At least 5 operational assistance centres for women subject to domestic violence</p>	<p>CSO reports</p>	
<p>CP Output 1.6 Increased national and local support for women's empowerment and rights, including reproductive rights</p> <p>CP Outcome 2 Increased reflection of gender concerns in allocation of public financial resources</p> <p>CP Output 2.1 Development of line ministries' capacity to apply, assess and monitor gender-differentiated budgets</p>	<p>1. Ratio of public expenditure on primary and reproductive health care to total public education and health sector expenditure 2. % of female teachers</p> <p>Number of ministries using gender-differentiated budgeting</p>	<p>1.1 Current ratio 1.2 19.8% of teachers are women¹⁰</p> <p>No ministry uses gender-differentiated budgeting at present</p>	<p>1.1 Increase by 30%, in line with CEDAW recommendations 2.2 Double the percentage of women teachers</p> <p>All social sector ministries and at least two ministries dealing with economic issues use gender budgeting</p>	<p>Annual budgets</p>	<p>Governmental support</p> <p>Identification of gender-differentiated budget lines</p>
<p>CP Output 2.2 Increased capacity among women's organisations to monitor and follow up gender budgeting in development activities</p> <p>CP Outcome 3 Improved social perceptions and attitudes towards statuses and roles of women and men</p> <p>CP Output 3.1 Media, young people and CSO networks mobilised to change perceptions of gender roles</p> <p>CP Output 3.2 Religious, political and traditional leaders and advocates engaged in promoting an improved status of women</p>	<p>Number of CSOs/ women's organizations able to monitor gender budgeting</p> <p>Percentage of population agreeing with the principle of equal rights between women and men Number of radio/TV programs dedicated to gender issues Percentage of women between the ages of 15-19 who marry</p>	<p>The current capacity of CSOs in this area is extremely limited</p> <p>Baseline to be established in 2006</p> <p>No regular radio or TV programs on gender issues 17.2% of women between the ages of 15-19 currently married¹¹</p>	<p>At least 10 CSOs/ women's organizations able to monitor gender budgeting</p> <p>At least triple the percentage agreeing with the principle of equality At least five weekly programs dedicated to gender issues Reduce percentage of married 15-19 year-old women by half</p>	<p>Questionnaires/ "Knowledge-Attitude-Practice" survey</p>	<p>Female role models</p>

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⁷ National Human Rights Report, p.93

⁸ Ibid., p.93

⁹ 2004 Women Statistics Report: WNC & CSO; NHRR p.93

¹⁰ Situation Analysis, p.36

¹¹ Family Health Survey, p.41

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

Level	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>UNDAF Outcome 1 Improved policy framework, resource allocation and implementation capacity to bring growing population needs and rights in line with development options enabling equitable access to quality basic social services</p> <p>CP Outcome 1 Effective implementation of a National Population and Reproductive Health Strategy (NPRHS)</p> <p>CP Output 1.1 NPRHS improved, integrated and operationalized in the five-year DPPRR and in all sectoral and local plans in order to bring population growth in line with development options and revealed preferences of women as primary actors in human reproduction</p> <p>CP Output 1.2 Improved and operationalized national information systems providing reliable, disaggregated social-sector related data utilized as a basis for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of poverty reduction interventions</p> <p>CP Output 1.3 Improved capacity of public institutions and CSOs to implement, monitor and evaluate population, reproductive health</p>	<p>Human Development Index of Yemen (HDI) by component</p> <p>TFR</p> <p>1. Existence of a legal framework enforcing NPRHS</p> <p>2. Population sensitive governorate level annual plans</p> <p>1. Quality and number of subnational reports on health, population and education sectors</p> <p>2. Number of household surveys covering social-sector indicators with appropriate levels of disaggregation</p> <p>1. Number of births attended by a skilled attendant</p> <p>2. Number of midwives working</p>	<p>Life expectancy at birth: 60.6 years Combined GER: 55% GDP per capita: \$889</p> <p>Current TFR¹²: 6.2</p> <p>1.1 No such framework currently exists Baseline to be established</p> <p>1.1 Low quality and number of reports</p> <p>2.1 Three household surveys containing appropriate levels of disaggregation conducted every 2-3 years: FHS and HBS, MICS</p> <p>1.1 27% of births attended by a skilled attendant 1996-2004¹³</p> <p>2.1 2,615 qualified midwives¹⁴ (NHRR p.97)</p>	<p>15% increase in value of HDI</p> <p>TFR reduced to 5 by 2011</p> <p>1.1 Presidential or parliamentary decree to establish a legal framework enforcing NPRHS</p> <p>2.1 Population concerns integrated into annual plans in selected governorates</p> <p>1.1 At least one governorate report per quarter aggregated from the district level on the performance of social sectors</p> <p>2.1 All major demographic, health and other surveys contain appropriate levels of disaggregation</p> <p>1.1 100% increase in the number of births attended by a skilled attendant</p> <p>1.2 At least a doubling of the number of qualified midwives</p>	<p>1. Annual UNDP Human Development Report</p> <p>2. Development Plan for Poverty Reduction (DPPR)</p> <p>3. Reports on health and education MIS</p> <p>FHS and HBS periodic surveys</p> <p>Official gazette on public decrees issued by the government</p> <p>Governorate annual plans</p> <p>National survey reports</p> <p>1. National figures on maternal mortality rate (MMR)</p> <p>2. Project reports by specific agencies</p>	<p>1. Political stability</p> <p>2. Corruption</p> <p>3. Economic stability</p> <p>4. Natural calamities (drought and earthquakes)</p> <p>5. Traditional and religious beliefs</p> <p>6. Resource Availability</p> <p>Population, poverty and injustice nexus</p> <p>5. Non-political decision making</p> <p>6. Workers lose interest in data gathering when it is not used for decision making</p> <p>1. Public sector's political will to address women's health issues</p> <p>2. Tribal culture</p>

¹² Family Health Survey p.49

¹³ UNICEF

¹⁴ National Human Rights Report (NHRR) p.97

<p>and family planning services, including reproductive health services for young people in selected governorates and districts</p> <p>CP Outcome 2 Social-sector policies and institutional strategies that provide equitable, quality basic social services, including health, education, water & sanitation and social protection</p> <p>CP Output 2.1 Decentralized, private-sector friendly and women/child/refugee rights policies as well as gender-sensitive health and nutrition policies</p> <p>CP Output 2.2 Improved awareness of Early Childhood Development (ECD) with a focus on health and education</p> <p>CP Outcome 3 Improved capacities of authorities to meet obligations and the public to demand their rights, enabling better delivery of and access to equitable, quality basic social services, including health, education, water & sanitation and social protection</p> <p>CP Output 3.1 Improved coverage, awareness, demand and monitoring of community-based nutrition immunization services, especially in food-insecure and low immunization coverage districts</p>	<p>3. Contraceptive prevalence rates</p> <p>2. Number, quality and availability of sectoral and district level social-sector and population development strategies</p> <p>Number of social-sector policies conforming to international rights treaties (including but not limited to CRC and CEDAW)</p> <p>1. Percentage of people aware of ECD, health and education issues in selected districts</p> <p>1. Percentage of population in selected districts aware of and able to claim their rights for quality social services</p> <p>1. Percentage of DPT3 and measles coverage for one-year-old children</p>	<p>3.1 Current CPR: 27.9% for any modern method¹⁵</p> <p>1.1 Low number and quality of social-sector plans, and limited availability</p> <p>Currently, few policies are in line with international rights treaties</p> <p>Baseline to be established in 2006</p> <p>Baseline to be determined in the future</p> <p>1.1 2004 DPT3: /measles coverage: 78%/76%¹⁶</p>	<p>20% increase in CPR</p> <p>1.1 Number of plans doubled: timely availability and improved quality of social-sector strategic plans</p> <p>Increase number of policies conforming to international treaties by 50%</p> <p>1.1 30% more people aware of ECD issues in selected districts</p> <p>1.1 50% more of baseline population in selected districts aware of their rights and able to demand them</p> <p>1.1 At least 20% increase DPT/measles coverage in one-year-old children</p>	<p>3. Regular district and governorate reports</p> <p>1. Annual budget 2. Survey of public publications to assess availability and quality of social sector plans 3. MOPIC and line ministries reports</p> <p>Periodic review of social sector policies</p> <p>3. Survey to be established in 2006 4. Same as above</p> <p>FHS carried out by CSO including quality indicators for social services</p> <p>1. Annual coverage surveys for EPI</p>	<p>3. Proper policy dialogue 4. Adequate coordination of donor support 5. Capacity for policy formulation and resource mobilization</p> <p>Public sector's capacity and will to address these issues</p> <p>1. Local government capacity 2. Adequate and timely resource flow from center to line ministries and local governments</p> <p>1. Political will in MOPHP to decentralize 2. Health system corruption 3. Adequate funds and resources at the local level</p>
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¹⁵ Ibid., p.61

¹⁶ UNICEF

<p>CP Output 3.2 Increased access to safe and improved domestic water and sanitation at national level and in selected districts, especially for the poor and other vulnerable groups; at least half of targeted population reached by community hygiene awareness</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of the population using improved drinking water 2. Percentage of population with access to safe sanitation 3. % of households receiving drinking water from public net 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 69% of population using improved drinking water¹⁷ 2.1 86% of the urban and 19.1% of rural population have access to safe sanitation¹⁸ 3.1 19.5% of households receive drinking water from public net (FHS p.18) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Increase percentage value by 20% 2.1 Number of households connected to a sanitation net doubled 3.1 Doubling in the percentage of households receiving drinking water from public net 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual survey of W&S sector by CSO 2. W&S sector monitoring system 3. Family Health (FHS), Household Budget (HBS) and Water Coverage (WCS) surveys 	<p>Communities' capacity to address these issues</p> <p>Appreciation of urgency of water availability Rapid depletion of water reservoirs</p>
<p>CP Output 3.3 Strengthened national and local capacities to support implementation of Basic Education Development Strategy (BEDS) for increased enrolment, focusing on reducing the gender gap in education, improving quality and strengthening governance at all levels to ensure optimal use of resources</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number female teachers, recruited and trained 2. Student scores on achievement tests 3. GER for girls and boys 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 There are 18,151 female teachers out of 91,654 (19.8%)¹⁹ 2.1 Current scores 3.1 GER (ages 6-17): 75% of boys, 48.7% of girls²⁰ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 20% increase in number of female teachers 2.1 % increase in value of scores 3.1 Increase value of percentage GER for boys by 20% and girls by 50% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual education surveys 2. Ministry of Education reports on recruitment and training activities 3. Project reports 4. Achievement test surveys and comparisons 5. PTA reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local female teachers easily recruited 2. Adequate construction of facilities 3. Education management corruption
<p>CP Output 3.4 High-risk groups and vulnerable children and adolescents are reached with health life-skills services, with a focus on reproductive rights and health, STIs, HIV/AIDS, <i>qat</i> and tobacco use in targeted areas</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of high-risk groups, children and adolescents reached by life skills and counselling services 2. Percentage of adolescents smoking 3. Percentage of population chewing <i>qat</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Baseline to be established 2.1 Approximately 10% of girls and 20% of boys 15 years of age smoke²¹ 3.1 41.5% of population chews at least occasionally, (25.7% chew daily)²² 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 50% increase at the end of UNDAF period 2.1 Decrease percentage of adolescents who smoke by half 3.1 Decrease percentage of population chewing <i>qat</i> by 10% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNAIDS and national AIDS programme projects reports 2. Periodic surveys on KAP about AIDS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acceptance of problem both at the community level and among influential people 2. Continued significant influx of immigrants/refugees from neighbouring countries

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ UNICEF report: Children and Women in Yemen: A Situation Analysis 2004, p.38 – original source 2000/01 HDR

¹⁹ Ibid., p.36

²⁰ Family Health Survey, p.15

²¹ Ibid., p.37

²² Ibid., p.37

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

Level	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>UNDAF Outcome 1 An environment that fosters the efficient and sustainable use of resources leading to equitable, job-creating growth in promising sectors, with a focus on youth and women</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregated unemployment rate Key economic governance indicators Savings and investment as percentage of GDP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Male unemployment: Female unemployment: Youth unemployment: WB CIA value 2004 Gross domestic savings/GDP: 8.6%²³ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Double the amount of jobs held by women in private sector Move Yemen out of the group of countries with poor CIA rating Increase value of savings/GDP by 30% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Annual National Accounts data Household budget surveys Gender disaggregated data (NWC/CSO) Annual investment data (MOF) Public expenditure reports WB and IMF reports Ministry of Justice reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stable oil prices and local production Drought and natural disasters High population growth rate Improvement in inequalities Corruption Citizen participation in decision-making processes at large Sufficient ODA Internal security Law enforcement
<p>CP Outcome 1 Strengthened and supportive economic policy, institutional framework and operating environment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of credit by sector 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Credit distribution by sector in 2003 Agriculture:0.64% Industry: 19.28 Trade: 47.71% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A 6 fold increase in the share of credit to agriculture and a 50% increase in the share of the industrial sector 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> CBY and specialized bank reports Sectoral surveys 	
<p>CP Output 1.1 Plans for implementation of macro and sectoral economic strategies are agreed upon. Three key areas are population dynamics, employment and private sector development. At a sectoral level, work would cover all the promising sectors as defined by the government</p>					
<p>CP Output 1.2 Improved data sources, statistical systems and monitoring and evaluation procedures and capacities, providing gender disaggregated data in a timely manner with organic links established to the planning and implementation of development interventions</p>	<p>PRSP/plan progress reports Donor assistance reports</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of action on PRSP progress reports Basic Education Programme is the major area receiving coordinated donor support 	<p>A well functioning poverty monitoring system, integrated into public policy making and implementation process A doubling of the number of areas receiving coordinated donor support</p>		Legislative problems

²³ Source: World Bank

<p>CP Outcome 2 Enhanced scope for the participation of youth and women in economic activities</p> <p>CP Output 2.1 Improved and more accessible vocational, technical, entrepreneurship and management training</p> <p>CP Output 2.2 Improved and expanded agricultural research and extension and industrial support services</p> <p>CP Output 2.3 Improved livelihood for targeted groups of women and their families through skill enhancement and participation in income-generating activities and micro-enterprises (MSME)</p> <p>CP Outcome 3 Improved productivity of small enterprises and rural households and access by food insecure households to food through equitable and sustainable access to resources and services for micro, small and medium enterprises</p> <p>CP Output 3.1 Improved food security through, inter alia, reduction of post-harvest losses; promotion of crops that reduce water demand and increase food availability and access</p> <p>CP Output 3.2 Improved access to credit and marketing in rural households and MSMEs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of trainees in vocational centres broken down by age and sex 2. Unemployment rate amongst graduates of vocational training centres <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total production of MSME 2. Rate of repayment on micro-credit 3. Number of food insecure households <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yield of major cereal crops 2. Extent of post harvest loss in crops 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 In 2004, 6462 students enrolled in vocational centres of whom 10% were women²⁴ 2.1 Current unemployment rate among graduates <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Establish baseline 2.1 90% rate of repayment 3.1 21.7% of households are food insecure <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Number of tons produced per hectare by crops in 2003: Sorghum 0.7 Wheat 1.2 & Barley 0.7 2.1 Establish baseline on post-harvest loss 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 At least double the number trainees and the ratio of women enrolled in vocational centres 2.1 Decrease unemployment rate among graduates by X% <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Total production of MSME increased by 30% 2.1 Repayment rate on micro-credit raised to over 93% 3.1 Reduction of food insecure households to below 21% <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Increase in crop yields by 5% 2.1 Reduction in crop loss by 20% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual report from Ministry of Vocational & Technical Education 2. Annual report from Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual agriculture and crop report (MoAI) 2. Annual report from Ministry of Vocational and Technical Education 1. Food security report 3. FIVIM and WFP VAM studies 2. Annual crop report 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delays in reform 2. Availability of resources nationally 3. Government policies towards INGOs 4. Sufficient infrastructure <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decreased Oat cultivation areas 2. Specialized agencies investment 3. Favorable business environment 4. Accountability 5. Mapping of investment risks <p>Sufficient water for crops</p>
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²⁴ Children and Women in Yemen: A Situation Analysis 2004 UNICEF, p.4

<p>CP Output 3.3 Focused support of enterprise development through, inter alia, business incubators and trade capacity building</p>	<p>1. Degree of integration of EIA in developmental studies 2. Deforestation rates 3. Usage of alternatives to firewood/coal</p>	<p>1.1 Currently EIA is not integrated into developmental studies 2.1 Current deforestation rate: - 1.9²⁵ 3.1 53.5% of households use wood/coal alternative²⁶</p>	<p>1.1 Total integration of EIA in developmental studies, including gender aspects 2.1 50% decrease in deforestation rate 3.1 Increase number of households using wood/coal alternative by 30%</p>	<p>1. NWRA & MoAI annual reports 2. EPA reports on status of the environment 3. Technical reports and studies from EPA and other agencies</p>	<p>1. Decrease of pollutions sources at all levels 2. Pressure on limited natural resources</p>
<p>CP Outcome 4 Sustainable and equitable use of natural resources</p>					
<p>CP Output 4.1 Enhanced national and local capacities for sustainable and equitable management of natural resources, including water</p>	<p>Number of operational protected areas</p>	<p>In 2005 there were only 2 operational protected areas</p>	<p>Triple the number of operational protected areas by 2011</p>	<p>Protected area management plans EPA reports</p>	<p>Government commitment</p>
<p>CP Output 4.2 Reduced risk and impact of natural and man-made disasters to enhance national security and stable economic growth</p>	<p>1. Existence of Disaster management plans 2. Number of landmine victims 3. Areas cleared of land mines</p>	<p>1.1 There are no operational disaster management and preparedness plans 2.1 Number of landmine victims fell to 21 in 2005 3.1 1/3 of mined areas were cleared by end 2005</p>	<p>1.1 National disaster management system is operational 2.1 Zero land mine victims by 2010 3.1 A further 1/3 of mined areas, consisting of all high and medium risk and 27% of low impact areas cleared by 2010</p>	<p>Reports from GDM and the Demining Authority</p>	<p>Availability of adequate resources</p>

²⁵ FAO: for the years 1990-2000

²⁶ Family Health Survey p.19

