

<b>NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY: Economic diversification through stimulation of non-oil economic growth.</b>	<b>Yemen UNDAF PRIORITY AREA 1: Inclusive and diversified economic growth. (UNDP, FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNIDO)</b>					
	<p>The UN objectives under this priority area are to support the government's efforts to diversify the economy, improve the investment climate and productivity of the small enterprise sector and rural households; and ensuring that vulnerable groups benefit from improved livelihoods, increased employment opportunities and sustainable natural resources management, including adaptation and resiliency to climate change and disaster risk reduction.</p>					
	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS, BASELINES AND TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> By 2015, coherent policies and strategies to diversify economy, increase employment, decent work and productivity in the rural areas, SME and non-oil (fisheries, agriculture, industry and tourism) sectors are developed and implemented.</p> <p><b>Lead agency:</b> UNDP Other: ILO, UNIDO, IFAD, FAO, UNHCR.</p>	<p>1.1. No. of sector strategies adopted and resourced. <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 4 (Fisheries, Agriculture, Tourism, Trade)</p> <p>1.2. No. of participants in the income generating programmes focusing on agriculture and fisheries development implemented in 5 governorates. <b>Baseline:</b> TBD (IFAD to provide) <b>Target:</b> TBD (IFAD to provide)</p> <p>1.3. No. of jobs created in rural areas between 2012-2015 (disaggregated by gender). <b>Baseline:</b> (M)0 (F) 0. <b>Target:</b> ( ) 20,000 (F) 7,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National statistics reports</li> <li>- Sector Ministries</li> <li>- UN programme surveys and reports</li> <li>- Partners reports</li> <li>- NGOs reports</li> </ul>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Lack of institutional capacity to formulate and implement policies.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Government remains committed to invest in non-oil sectors.</p>	<p>(a) Sector Ministries - developing responsive sector policies. (b) Academia and Research institutions- undertake studies to identify growth sectors. (c) Private sector – investment in growth sectors.</p>	<p>UNDP-\$21,050,000 ILO – \$3,000,000 IFAD – \$60,000,000 FAO – \$316,000 UNIDO –in kind UNHCR – 75,000 UNEP – 100,000 UN Women – \$20,000</p>	

		<p>1.4. No. of people able to access credit (disaggregated by gender and age, rural and urban poor)  <b>Baseline:</b> 59,000  (M)..... (F).....IFAD  (R)..... (U).....IFAD  <b>Target:</b> 109,000  (M) 25,000, (F) 25,000  (R) 40,000 (U) 10,000</p> <p>1.5.No. of operational SMEs created (per year).  <b>Baseline:</b> To be established by MoIT survey 2010  <b>Target:</b> 10% increase.</p>				
	<p><b>Outcome 2:</b>  Local authorities and communities effectively engaged in sustainable management of natural resources biodiversity conservation, adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction by 2015.</p> <p><b>Lead agency:</b> UNDP  Other: UNICEF, UNEP, FAO, IFAD, UNHCR, UNIDO and UNEP.</p>	<p>2.1. Proportion of mine polluted areas cleared  <b>Baseline:</b> 420 Km<sup>2</sup>  contaminated (2010)  <b>Target:</b> 420 Km<sup>2</sup></p> <p>2.2. No. of communities engaged in biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management  <b>Baseline:</b> 4 groups active in protected areas 2010  <b>Target:</b> 20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sector Ministries (Environment, Water, Agriculture, Tourism)</li> <li>- Surveys</li> <li>- Sector Ministries and Surveys</li> <li>- YEMAC reports</li> <li>- UN reports</li> <li>- Partners' reports</li> <li>- NGO reports</li> </ul>	<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access due to conflict.</li> <li>• Tribal leaders resist change.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b>  Adequate funding provided to EPA and other relevant depts</p>	<p>(a) Local Councils – develop structures for civil participation.  (b) NGOs – active organisation of civil society.  (c) Donors – funding for pilot studies.</p>	<p>UNDP -\$26,495,000  UNICEF - \$2,000,000  FAO – \$669,000  IFAD – \$35,000,000  UNHCR – \$75,000  UNEP – \$100,000  UNIDO –in kind</p>
<b>NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY:</b>	<p><b>UNDAF PRIORITY AREA 2:</b> Sustainable and equitable access to quality basic social services to accelerate progress on MDGs. (UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, WFP, WHO, IFAD, UNESCO, UNODC)</p> <p>The UN's objectives are to support the government's goals of developing the national human resources, by ensuring that quality basic social services are accessible to all, including vulnerable people affected by conflict and natural disasters; and that progress towards the MDGs is evenly distributed across region, gender and social levels.</p>					

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS, BASELINES AND TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES
<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> By 2015, vulnerable groups and deprived districts (including those in humanitarian emergency situation) have improved access to sustainable quality basic social services.</p> <p><b>Lead agency:</b> UNICEF <b>Other:</b> WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNDP, WFP, IFAD, UNHCR, UNESCO and UNODC</p>	<p><b>Health:</b> 3.1. Under-five child mortality rate. <b>Baseline:</b> 78/1000 (2006 MICS) <b>Target:</b> <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> reduction</p> <p>3.2. Maternal mortality ratio. <b>Baseline:</b> : 365/100,000 (2003 FHS) <b>Target:</b> <math>\frac{1}{3}</math> reduction</p> <p><b>FPS:</b> 3.3. Contraceptive prevalence rate. <b>Baseline:</b> 19% (MICS 2006) <b>Target:</b> 40%</p> <p><b>HIV/AIDS:</b> 3.4. PLWH, including refugees, with access to HIV treatment. <b>Baseline:</b> 9% (MOPHP 2009) <b>Target:</b> 80%</p> <p>3.5. Management Information System to control demand and supply of drugs. <b>Baseline:</b> None <b>Target:</b> Established</p> <p><b>Education:</b> 3.6. NER basic education (sex disaggregated).</p>	<p>- MOE reports - CSO reports Research institutions - UN programme surveys</p> <p>- MOWE reports - Research institutions - NGOs reports - UN programme and partner surveys. - Updated Baseline RH Survey</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prolonged global financial crisis affects resourcing</li> <li>• Limited access to deprived communities due to conflict</li> <li>• Occurrence of natural disasters</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Political will and commitment of government to fund public services.</p> <p>Commitment honored to gradually allocate budget for procurement of FP commodities.</p>	<p><b>Government:</b> Leadership, ownership, commitment, data collection, implementation and resource allocation, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p><b>Local authorities:</b> Planning, implementation, M&amp;E</p> <p><b>CSOs and NGOs:</b> Implementation, data collection, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p><b>Donors:</b> Resources allocation, M&amp;E</p> <p><b>WB:</b> Implementation, resources allocation, M&amp;E.</p> <p><b>Academia:</b> Research services</p>	<p>UNICEF \$41,000,000 WHO – \$28,000,000 UNAIDS – \$30,000 UNFPA \$11,800,000 UNDP – In kind WFP – in kind IFAD - \$4,000,000 UNHCR – 1,000,000 UNESCO – \$500,000 UNODC -\$1,000,000 UN Women – 40,000</p>

		<p><b>Baseline:</b> (T) 69; (B) 77; (G) 61; <b>Target:</b> (B)100% (G) 100%</p> <p>3.7. Primary completion rate - ISCED. <b>Baseline:</b> (B)72%; (G) 49% <small>(WB-WDI 2010)</small> <b>Target:</b> (B)100% (G) 100%</p> <p>3.8. Percentage of children, including refugees, age between 12-17 enrolled in primary and secondary education in urban areas <b>Baseline:</b> TBD <b>Target:</b> 50%</p> <p><b><u>Water and Sanitation:</u></b> 3.9. Population with improved drinking water sources. <b>Baseline:</b> Total 62%, Urban 72%, Rural 57% <small>(2008 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2010 Update)</small> <b>Target:</b> 70%</p> <p>3.10. Population using adequate sanitation. <b>Baseline:</b> : Total 52%, Urban 94%, Rural 33% <small>(2008 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2010 Update)</small> <b>Target:</b> 60%</p> <p><b><u>Child Protection Services:</u></b> 3.11. Rate of birth registration</p>				
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<b>NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES: Human</b>		<p><b>Baseline:</b> Rate for children under 5, Total- 22% Urban-38%, Rural- 16% (2006 MICS)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 30% in targeted districts</p>				
	<p><b>Outcome 4:</b> By 2015, food security, nutrition and resiliency of vulnerable groups and communities to crisis and shock are improved.</p> <p><b>Co-Lead Agencies:</b> WFP, FAO and UNICEF. <b>Others:</b> IFAD and UNIDO.</p>	<p><b>Food security:</b> 4.1. Population affected by food insecurity. <b>Baseline:</b> 32% (CFSS 2009) <b>Target:</b> 10.6% (National Food Security Strategy Paper 2010)</p> <p><b>Resiliency to crisis and shock:</b> 4.2. No. of people benefitted from ER during a humanitarian response <b>Baseline:</b> TBA <b>Target:</b> TBA</p> <p><b>Nutrition:</b> 4.3. GAM rates. <b>Baseline:</b> 13.2 (2005/6 HBS) <b>Target:</b> 10%</p> <p>4.4. Acute malnutrition among women aged 15-49 years. <b>Baseline:</b> 25% (CFSS 2009) <b>Target:</b> TBA (WFP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food Security Surveys and Assessments</li> <li>- Project monitoring</li> <li>- Partners' reports</li> </ul>	<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High market price for food items</li> <li>• Limited access to deprived communities due to insecurity</li> <li>• Occurrence of natural disasters</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political will and commitment of government</li> <li>• Cultural acceptance</li> <li>• Required resources and implementation capacity available</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government:</b> Policy development and implementation; resource allocation; M&amp;E</p> <p><b>Local authorities:</b> Planning, implementation and M&amp;E.</p> <p><b>Research institutions</b> Develop high yield crop varieties and methods.</p> <p><b>NGOs:</b> Data collection, M&amp;E</p>	<p>WFP - \$28,000,000 IFAD – \$6,000,000 FAO – \$555,000 UNICEF \$20,000,000 UNIDO – in kind</p>
<b>NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES: Human</b>	<p><b>UNDAF PRIORITY AREA 3:</b> Women and youth empowerment. (UNFPA, ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, IFAD, UNAIDS, UN WOMEN, WFP, WHO, UNIDO)</p> <p>The UN aims to support the government in expanding social safety nets and equitable development, by ensuring that women and youth are empowered to play active role in decision-making, protection and political participation at all levels.</p>					
<b>NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES: Human</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>INDICATORS, BASELINES AND TARGETS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS</b>	<b>ROLE OF PARTNERS</b>	<b>INDICATIVE RESOURCES</b>

<p><b>Outcome 5:</b> Enabling environment enhanced for increased women empowerment, participation and protection at family, community and higher level.</p> <p><b>Lead agency:</b> UNFPA <b>Other:</b> UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UN Women, WHO, IFAD, UNAIDS, UNHCR and UNIDO</p>	<p>5.1. Percentage of women aware of their SRHR. <b>Baseline: TBA (UNFPA)</b> <b>Target: TBA (UNFPA)</b></p> <p>5.2. Percentage of active CSOs promoting women's rights <b>Baseline: TBA (UNFPA)</b> <b>Target: TBA (UNFPA)</b></p> <p>5.3. Percentage of CSOs with women in decision-making position <b>Baseline: TBA (UNFPA)</b> <b>Target: TBA (UNFPA)</b></p> <p>5.4. Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18 <b>Baseline:</b> Total 51.6%, Urban 44.1%, Rural 55.7% <b>Target: TBA (UNFPA)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Facility Exit Surveys</li> <li>• DHS</li> <li>• CSOs Annual Reports</li> <li>• Management structure of CSOs</li> </ul>	<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct or indirect pressure of conservative forces against women's engagement;</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government commitment to women empowerment.</li> </ul>	<p><b>High Women Council, WNC</b> more serious engagement on strategising around women involvement in political and social life.</p> <p><b>CSOs:</b> Keeping momentum of a good practice and achievements, M&amp;E and data collection.</p> <p><b>UN agencies:</b> (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, ILO, WHO) Technical support, Capacity building and finance.</p>	<p>UNFPA –\$3,200,000 UNDP – \$3,000,000 UNICEF - \$5,000,000 IFAD – \$6,000,000 ILO – \$600,000 UNHCR – \$50,000 UN Women – \$160,000 UNAIDS –In kind WHO –\$400,000 UNIDO – In kind</p>
<p><b>Outcome 6:</b> Outcome 6: Engagement of young women and men in decision-making related to their own well-being enhanced</p> <p><b>Lead agency:</b> UNFPA <b>Other:</b> UNDP, UNICEF, IFAD, UNAIDS, UN Women and UNHCR.</p>	<p>6.1. No. of local councils that have youth consultative bodies <b>Baseline: TBA (UNFPA)</b> <b>Target: TBA (UNFPA)</b></p> <p>6.2. No. of policies/programmes targeting young people <b>Baseline: TBA (UNFPA)</b> <b>Target: TBA (UNFPA)</b></p> <p>6.3 Percentage of young people aware of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government Data Bases</li> <li>- Government and CSO Planning Documents</li> <li>- KAP Survey</li> </ul>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Traditional perceptions of roles and responsibilities of young people in society not in favour of youth assuming leadership.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Young people commitment to enjoying the rights to decision making at</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Youth NGOs advocacy for young people's rights to decision making.</li> <li>- Government encouragement of young people involvement in decision making processes.</li> <li>- UN technical, financial support and capacity</li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA - \$1,600,000 UNICEF-\$10,000,000 UNDP – in kind IFAD –\$9,000,000 UN Women-\$120,000 UNHCR – \$50,000</p>

		programme targeting young people <b>Baseline: TBA (UNFPA)</b> <b>Target: TBA (UNFPA)</b>		different levels and institutions including family.	development assistance.	
<b>NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY:</b> Enhancing and enforcing comprehensive reforms; promoting stability and security; and balanced local development.	<b>UNDAF PRIORITY AREA 4:</b> Good governance and social cohesion. (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, ILO, WHO, UNADS, UNHCR, FAO, IFAD, UNODC)					
	The UN supports the government's goals to enhance and enforce reforms, and promoting stability. The UN further aims to ensure: (a) development is evenly distributed through decentralisation; (b) accountable government free from corruption; (c) promotion and reporting on human rights, (d) equitable access to justice, including juvenile justice; (e) civil participation in decision-making; and (f) participatory conflict prevention and resolution.					
	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS, BASELINES AND TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES
<b>Outcome 7:</b> By 2015, government is accountable at central and local levels and decentralisation, equitable access to justice, protection and promotion of human rights is strengthened as well as capacity to promote International Humanitarian Law is built.  <b>Lead agency:</b> UNDP <b>Other:</b> UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC and UN Women.	7.1. Responsive democratic governance (planning, fiscal, transparent, legislative) extended at local level <b>Baseline:</b> local administration law and National Strategy for local Governance. <b>Target</b> implementation of a comprehensive institutional, legal and regulatory framework for local governance  7.2. Public perception of Government's transparency and public accountability improved (Audit, Media). <b>Baseline:</b> No public survey conducted covering all sectors. <b>Target:</b> At least 1	- Parliamentary reports - Research institutions - NGO reports - Ministry of Local Administration - Ministry of Justice reports - Ministry of Human Rights reports - Ministry of Planning - Ministry of Finance	<b>Risks:</b> Security situation in the country forces government to enforce restrictions on the population  <b>Assumptions:</b> Government political will and commitment	<b>Government:</b> Ownership, implementation and resourcing  <b>Research institutions</b> Data collection and M&E  <b>NGOs:</b> Advocacy, data collection and M&E  <b>Donors:</b> Resourcing and M&E	UNDP –\$23,950,000 UNICEF- \$5,000,000 UNHCR – \$750,000 UNODC - \$14,200,000 UN Women - \$80,000	

		<p>independent survey conducted annually.</p> <p>7.3. Access to state assisted legal aid – no. of courts providing free legal aid and people benefitted (disaggregated by sex and age)  <b>Baseline:</b> No free legal aid provided by the State  <b>Target:</b> At least 16 lawyers providing legal aid to vulnerable groups</p> <p>7.4. Vulnerable groups have access to justice at local level.  <b>Baseline:</b> Court exists only at Governorate level  <b>Target:</b> Mobile courts established reaching at least 5 districts</p> <p>7.5. No. of children benefiting from child friendly and gender sensitive justice services.  <b>Baseline:</b> 1000 children in 9 Governorates .  <b>Target:</b> 6000 children in 9 Governorates</p> <p>7.6. No of cases of human rights violations resolved  <b>Baseline:</b> 1,471 cases resolved (2008-9); 2 CSOs engaged in HR monitoring only in Sanaa (Sister</p>				
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		<p>forum HR observatory)<b>Target:</b> Annual increase of 25% of resolved HR cases; 4 CSOs covering central and local level.</p> <p>7.7. No. of CSOs and local authorities engaged in community work to promote social cohesion and resolve conflicts. <b>Baseline:</b> 0 <b>Target:</b> 10 (1 CSO per district)</p> <p>7.8. No of communities empowered to define, manage and lead their development plans and local development activities in a conflict sensitive manner. <b>Baseline:</b> Low capacity in communities <b>Target:</b> 1,000 communities</p>				
	<p><b>Outcome 8:</b> National capacities for evidence-based planning, implementation and monitoring of development programmes strengthened at all levels by 2015.</p> <p><b>Lead agency:</b> UNDP <b>Other:</b> ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, UNAIDS, FAO, IFAD, WHO, UNAIDS, UNHCR and</p>	<p>8.1. No of districts with MDG localized initiatives and evidence-based local development plans. <b>Baseline:</b> 48 <b>Target:</b> 120</p> <p>8.2. Central aid co-ordination mechanism established and functioning . <b>Baseline:</b> Weak Aid</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local authorities</li> <li>- NGOs reports</li> <li>- UN programme and partner surveys and reports</li> <li>- Localised MDG reports</li> </ul>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Limited access to areas affected by conflict.</p> <p>Change of priorities of government after elections.</p> <p>Continuing political instability of the country.</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Limited access to areas affected by conflict.</p> <p>Change of priorities of government after elections.</p> <p>Continuing political instability of the country.</p>	<p>UNDP – \$3,250,000 UNICEF- \$5,000,000 UNFPA - \$3,400,000 WFP –in kind ILO – \$1,200,000 FAO – \$716,000 IFAD – \$500,000 UNHCR – \$700,000 UNIDO – In kind UNESCWA - \$ 80,000 WHO – 3,000,000 UNAIDS- in kind</p>

	UNIDO	coordination <b>Target:</b> MoPIC aid co-ordination mechanism established.		Census is delayed.  <b>Assumptions:</b> Effective decentralisation of planning to local authorities.  Strengthened government accountability and more emphasis on evidence-based planning.	Census is delayed.  <b>Assumptions:</b> Effective decentralisation of planning to local authorities.  Strengthened government accountability and more emphasis on evidence-based planning.	
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