

MOORE STEPHENS

Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (YECRP)

11th TPM Report
July - September 2019

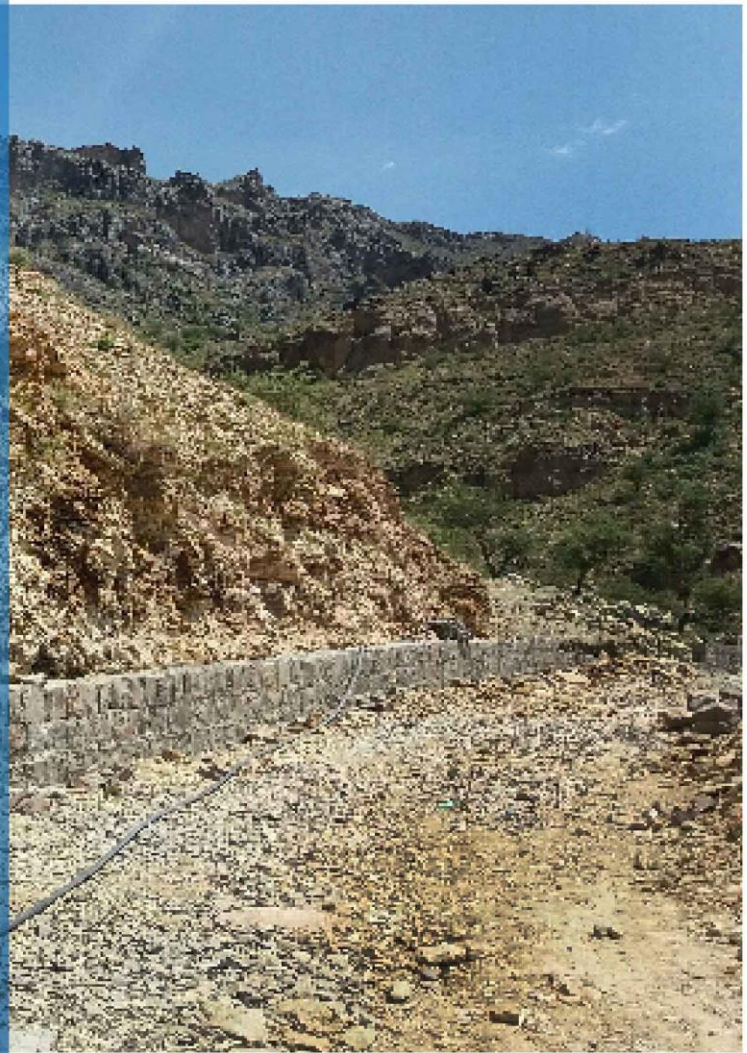


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Acronyms

BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CfSS-Y	Cash for Social Services-Youth
CfW	Cash for Work
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EHSS	Environmental, Health, Safety and Social
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
GIS	Geographic Information System
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IP	Implementing Partner
KI	Key Informant
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSY	Moore Stephens Yemen
PWP	Public Works Project
SCAP	Safeguards Corrective Action Plan
SCI	Small Community Infrastructure
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SFD	Social Fund for Development
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
TPMA	Third Party Monitoring Agency
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
OHSF	Occupational Health and Safety Framework
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
WB	World Bank
YECRP	Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project

Executive Summary

As part of the response efforts to the ongoing crises in Yemen, the Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (YECRP) was launched in September 2016 with funding from the World Bank (WB) and implementation by UNDP through two national institutions: Social Fund for Development (SFD) and Public Works Project (PWP). The project aims to mitigate the adverse impact of the current crisis on the people of Yemen through supporting emergency recovery efforts.

Moore Stephens Yemen (MSY) was contracted as a Third-Party Monitoring Agency (TPMA) for the YECRP project in order to enhance management oversight by monitoring implementation in areas where UNDP's reach is limited due to security constraints. The monitoring focuses on verifying the quality and quantity of the implemented interventions, including field verification of the existence of the assets and interventions; adherence to specified criteria and standards, fiduciary aspects; benefits created for targeted beneficiaries and/or non-beneficiaries, existence and efficiency of grievance redress mechanisms, measure beneficiary and community satisfaction with different aspects of the intervention and assess the immediate effects and impacts of the interventions on beneficiaries, their families, and the targeted communities. Additionally, the monitoring activities included verification on the compliance with the requirements of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Occupational Health and Safety Framework (OHSF). These aspects were monitored through various methods including surveys, visual inspections, in-depth interviews and assessments.

This report discusses TPMA's findings on the various aspects of the project's implementation for the period of July to September 2019 and presents recommendations to the Implementing Partners (IPs) and UNDP YECRP Project Management.

During that period TPMA conducted 27 field visits to all different types of subprojects implemented under the two YECRP sub-components, (for SFD: CFW-Agriculture, CFW-Diversified intervention, CFW-Cultural heritage, CFW-Water and CfSS-Youth; and for PWP: Agriculture–protection of agricultural land, Agriculture-water harvesting reservoirs and Roads–stone paving). The field visits covered 13 governorates¹ during the reported TPM survey which conducted 384 interviews with direct beneficiaries (66 percent males and 34 percent females), 105 interviews with non-beneficiary community members (42 percent males and 58 percent females), and 121 interviews with key informants who were mostly community committee members (63 percent males and 37 percent females). Also, a total of 52 focus group discussions were conducted. A total of 265 respondents participated in the focus group discussions (74 percent males and 26 percent females). Of the focus group participants, around 49 percent were direct beneficiaries/workers and 51 percent were non-beneficiary community members.

The following are the key findings and results from the analysis of the collected data for this reporting period and more detailed information is in the respective sections of the report:

¹ Abyan, Al-Jawf, Al-Mahara, Amran, Hadramout, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Sana'a, Shabwah, Sa'ada and Taiz.

Main Findings:

Sub-component 1.1: Cash-for-Work and Youth-Targeted Community Services

Identification of subprojects

- Eighty-four percent of interviewed workers (98 percent of males, 75 percent of females), 99 percent of key informants (100 percent of males, 86 percent of females), and 62 percent of non-beneficiary community members (76 percent of males, 44 percent of females) reported that their opinions about community needs and priorities have been considered during the identification and implementation of the subprojects.
- Regarding the CfSS-Youth subproject, 90 percent (80 percent of males, 100 percent of females) and 10 percent of interviewed key informants said that the subproject was identified by community committee, and the implementing partner respectively.
- Also, regarding the CfSS-Youth subproject, 80 percent of the key informants (100 percent of males, 60 percent of females) said that their opinions about the community needs and priorities have been considered during identification and implementation of the subprojects. However, the remaining 20 percent (Zero percent of males, 40 percent of females) reported that more initiatives should have been implemented.

Satisfaction with subprojects

- Eighty-one percent of the direct beneficiaries (73 percent of males, 87 percent of females) of visited subprojects under SFD were satisfied with the subproject selection (63 percent were strongly satisfied; 18 percent were satisfied). They mentioned that community committee members and community representatives conducted consultation with different groups of community members to identify priorities and to be involved in the selection process. They also mentioned that the subproject was selected through fair and transparent voting process for community committee members and community representatives. The rest, 19 percent (27 percent of male workers and 13 percent of female workers), were neutral. For key informants, 80 percent of the interviewed key informants (46 percent were strongly satisfied, and 34 percent were satisfied) were satisfied with the selection process of subprojects, 3 percent were not satisfied (5 percent of males, 0 percent of females) as they preferred road subproject during the selection process of subprojects. These respondents were located in Khabb Wa Ash Shaaf, Al Jawf. The remaining 17 percent (17 percent of males, 14 percent of females) were neutral.
- Regarding the CfSS-Youth subproject, all key informants (100 percent) were satisfied with the subproject selection process. They mentioned that the subproject was selected through fair and transparent voting process with the involvement of community committee members and community representatives.
- For the CfSS-Youth subproject, 53 percent of the beneficiaries (50 percent of males, 53 percent of females) were aware about the selection criteria. In addition, most of the beneficiaries (91 percent) and the KIs (88 percent) were satisfied with the selection process of beneficiaries.

- The timing of SFD subprojects was satisfactory to 79 percent of the interviewed non-beneficiaries (30 percent were strongly satisfied, and 49 percent were satisfied) and 14 percent were neutral (6 percent of males and 26 percent of females). The remaining 7 percent (12 percent of non-beneficiaries in CfW subprojects and 13 percent of non-beneficiaries in water subprojects) were dissatisfied with the timing of the implementation mainly due to being implemented at the month of Ramadhan and during the rainy season, which was an unsuitable time. Those dissatisfied non-beneficiaries were in Khabb wa ash Shaaf-Aljawf, MaribCity-Marib and AlMaqatirah-Lahj.
- The timing of the CfSS-Youth subproject was satisfactory to 90 percent of KIs (80 percent of males, 100 percent of females) and 93 percent of the beneficiaries (100 of males, 89 of females) stating that the subproject is being implemented at a time when community needs someone/options to empower them to conduct several initiatives which were not performed even by government and as it came in a time when the citizens need jobs. The remaining KIs (10 percent- 20 percent of males, zero percent of females) and beneficiaries (7 percent- zero of males, 11 percent of females) were dissatisfied with the timing of subproject because it was introduced late in their area as the community members were in dire need for such intervention a long time ago and since the timing of field works came during the school time where such females respondent works as a teacher.
- The quality of CfW subprojects was satisfactory to 79 percent (78 percent of males, 86 percent of females) of the interviewed key informants (36 percent were strongly satisfied, and 43 percent were satisfied), and 17 percent of key informants (17 percent of males, 14 percent of females) were neutral. However, 4 percent (3 percent of males, 0 percent of females) of the key informants in Sibah, Abyan, were dissatisfied attributing that to the suspension of the intervention.
- Regarding the satisfaction with the CfSS-Youth subproject quality, all beneficiaries and 90 percent of the KIs (80 percent of males, 100 percent of females) were satisfied with the quality of the intervention stating that the subprojects were implemented effectively as required. In addition, all of the beneficiaries in CfSS-Y subproject were satisfied with the training quality, while 80 percent (67 percent of males, 89 of females) were satisfied with the training period. Seven percent (17 percent of males, Zero percent of females) were neutral and the remaining 13 percent (17 percent of males, 11 percent of females) were dissatisfied since the training material was intensive and yet the designated time for training was insufficient to grasp everything. Moreover, all of CfSS-Youth beneficiaries were satisfied with their engagement in the community services.

Payment process, location, frequency, and amount of payment

- All of the interviewed direct beneficiaries reported that they received their amounts in cash.
- In regard to the CfSS-Youth subproject, only 34 percent of the beneficiaries (67 percent of males, 11 percent of females) were satisfied with payment process; and 20 percent (17 percent of males, 22 percent of females) were neutral. The remaining 46 percent (16 percent of males and 67 percent of females) were dissatisfied due to the rigid routine of the bank as the bank lack of USD bills and no beneficiary was allowed to receive his/her dues in Yemeni Riyals since the beneficiaries' dues was in USD currency.
- Also, in regard to the timeliness of payment in the CfSS-Youth subproject, most of the beneficiaries (93 percent) reported that there was a delay in the payment (for an average period from one week to three months) due to cash liquidity in the bank and the lack of USD bills which is the currency of CfSS-youth beneficiaries' dues.
- Payment amount was satisfactory to 68 percent (76 percent of males, 61 percent of females) of the respondent beneficiaries of CfW subprojects. They stated that the received amount contributed in covering some essential household needs which is better than nothing in light of the crisis and the difficult conditions that the country is going through as it covered at least daily basic needs of beneficiary families. Seven percent of beneficiaries (1 percent of males, 11 percent of females) were dissatisfied with the payment amount (One subproject # 200-12848 in Al Ghayl-AlJawf, two subprojects # 200-12895 and 200-12896 in Khabb wa ash Shaaf-AlJawf and one subproject # 200-12733 in Marib City-Marib) as it is barley sufficient to cover the expenses of building the latrines and there was nothing left for other needs, like food. The remaining 25 percent (23 percent of males, 27 percent of females) were neutral.
- Payment amount was satisfactory to 53 percent (50 percent of males, 56 percent of females) of the CfSS-Youth subproject respondent beneficiaries. However, 27 percent of beneficiaries attributed their dissatisfaction with the payment amount to having to spend most of it for transportation costs due to the far distance between the assigned work location and their residence. The remaining 20 percent (33 percent of males, 11 percent of females) were neutral.
- Ninety percent of workers (83 percent of males, 96 percent of females) in CfW subprojects emphasized that there was no delay in their due payment. However, the 10 percent (17 percent of males and 4 percent of females) of those who reported delay in their dues where mainly located in Al Ghayl, Al Jawf, Khabb wa ash Shaaf, Al Jawf (15 percent of CfW workers), and Sibah, Abyan (10 percent of agriculture workers). For the CfW workers in Al Jawf governorate, the reason for the payment delay was because the implementing partner waited for all beneficiaries to complete their work so as to pay them all at one time. This resulted in a two-and-a-half-month delay. This was confirmed by the project officer. The agriculture workers in Sibah, Abyan, were affected as the subproject has been suspended where some of them had to wait from 8 to 12 months to get paid.
- The majority (88 percent) of female respondents confirmed that the payment location is not far away, while 12 percent of them said the payment location is far from their residence. These respondents were in Bilad Ar Rus, Sana'a and Al Ghayl, Aljawf.

- Seventy percent of the interviewed female beneficiaries (64 percent of female workers in CfW subprojects, 46 percent of female workers in water subprojects, and 41 percent of female workers in agriculture subprojects) said their identities were checked by male bank officers, whereas 30 percent of them confirmed that their identities were checked by female officers.

Fiduciary/complaint process

- All interviewed workers confirmed that they were not asked to pay, and did not pay, any money to anybody to be selected as direct beneficiaries in the intervention.
- Fifty-nine percent of the CFW workers (71 percent of males, 49 percent of females) knew about the amount they will receive before starting while 41 percent did not know. Furthermore, all CfSS-Youth respondent beneficiaries confirmed their knowledge about the supposed amounts to be received before they started working indicated that they had received the same amounts.
- In regard to the CfSS-Youth subproject, all the interviewed workers confirmed that they were not asked to pay any money to anybody, and they did not complain about any deductions in their dues.
- The TPM verification results revealed that the metallic signboards of subprojects existed at the implementation site of 11 out of 15 visited subprojects. The non-complying sites were located in Bilad Ar Rus-Sana'a, Bani Matar-Sana'a, Al Maqatirah-Lahj, Al Milah-Lahj.
- The metallic signboards were installed at different distances from the implementation site as the selection of installation place took into account the security of place to avoid getting the signboard damaged or stolen and ensure that the signboard can be widely seen by community people and workers. However, there were some signboards that were installed too far as observed by TPM engineers; some signboards were more than 1 kilometer away from subproject sites and thus too far from the respective local communities and workers in sites like Khabb wa ash Shaaf-AlJawf, Al Ghayl-AlJawf, Nisab-Shabwah and Brom Mayfa-Hadramaut.
- As for CfSS-Youth beneficiaries' awareness of the grievance system, 67 percent (78 percent of males, 50 percent of females) were aware of the grievance system whereas 33 percent reported that they had no knowledge about such system as they did not attend the GRM training course which was provided to the beneficiaries.

Compliance of implementation conditions by implementing partner

- Log books which are used to ensure that daily activities were being registered and followed up by local sub-project management were unavailable at 9 out of 15 visited subprojects' sites.

Validation of implementation progress

- It was found that 53 percent of visited subprojects (8 out of 15) were significantly behind schedule, and 13 percent (2 out of 15) were just behind the schedule as the physical progress is 95 percent. One subproject (7 percent) was ahead of schedule and four subprojects (27 percent) were in line with the planned schedule and expected to be completed on time. Main reasons for implementation delay were fragile security situation, flash flood due to heavy rains during rainy seasons, workers were

unable to work during Ramadhan and Eid holidays, lack of availability of required materials and transporting material to subproject sites on time especially in rural areas.

Immediate Effects of Interventions

- All interviewed female beneficiaries reported that they were not affected directly or indirectly by their family, relatives or community to participate in subproject interventions as direct wage beneficiary, and all confirmed that they were not exposed to any kind of violence or mistreatment during the subproject implementation. However, 59 percent stated that the work they performed was suitable for them as females, but the remaining 41 percent (50 out of 122 female respondents) who said it was not suitable attribute the reason to the difficulty to perform such work stating that women are not able to perform muscular work. The beneficiaries who reported difficulties were participating in Agriculture subprojects (41 percent of females), Cash-for-Work subprojects (39 percent of females), and Water subprojects (46 percent of females). The findings indicate the existing CfW interventions are mostly not suitable for female workers. Therefore, SFD may explore more female friendly interventions under CfW component in order to make sure their participation in ECRP interventions.
- Eighty-eight percent of the interviewed workers (89 percent of males, 87 percent of females) said the income they received has positively contributed to meet their family's daily basic needs (12 percent reported significant improvement and 76 reported moderate improvement). For the remaining 22 percent, they stated that the amount was insufficient as the amount paid was barely enough to buy the building materials (24 percent of workers in cash-for-work subprojects in Al Ghayl-Aljawf and Khabb wa ash Shaaf-Aljawf). It was also insufficient because the project duration was short (an average working period of two weeks) (8 percent of workers in cultural heritage subprojects in Brom Mayfa-Hadramaut and AlHawtah-Lahij, and 4 percent of workers in agriculture subprojects in Sibah-Abyan and Ain-Shabwah).
- Seventy-three percent of the interviewed CfSS-Youth subproject beneficiaries reported that the income they received moderately contributed to their family's living cost. Most attributed the improvement in living standards to the sufficiency of the amounts to cover their daily requirements and improve the quantity and quality of their food intake.
- All interviewed KIs, 99 percent of direct beneficiaries and 97 percent of non-beneficiaries reported that the interventions did not create any sort of conflict, except for one female non-beneficiary in (CFW subproject-Marib City, Marib), one male non-beneficiary in agriculture subproject(Abyan, Sibah), and two female beneficiaries in (CFW subproject-Marib City, Marib) who reported the conflict arose due to not targeting all people in the community because some beneficiaries were late to the registration and the subproject did not target enough centers which caused some sort of conflict.
- In regard to and whether CfSS-Youth subproject created any sort of conflict, almost all of the interviewed beneficiaries reported that the intervention did not create any conflict except for one female beneficiary who reported that conflict took place due to the interference of some community members who wanted to be part of this subproject.
- All KIs (100 percent), 99 percent of direct beneficiaries (100 percent of males, 98 percent of females) and 97 percent of non-beneficiaries (97 percent of males, 96 percent of females) stated that the

subprojects have contributed in improving social cohesion in the community through participation in community discussion, focusing on community needs identification, provision of employment opportunities for all eligible groups, and decision-making practices.

- Seventy percent of the key informants confirmed that different positive environmental effects have been generated by CfW interventions. They stated that the interventions improved hygiene and sanitation conditions, provided access to clean drinking water, and contributed in improving the overall appearance of the streets. Thirty percent did not recall any positive nor negative impact.
- All workers confirmed that the subprojects had no negative effects on workers' health conditions. They also confirmed that there were no negative effects on the population's health.
- Eighty percent (99 percent of males, 65 percent of females) emphasized their preference to work in CfW subproject over other direct aid assistance (e.g. food assistance) because CfW grants them opportunities for self-reliance, help them acquire new knowledge, skills and experiences, creates different benefits for household and community, and it enables them to buy things and cover other expenses other than food. The remaining 20 percent prefer to receive unconditional cash assistance.

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Occupational Health and Safety Framework (OHSF)

A sample of fifteen (15) SFD implemented subprojects were monitored in terms of ESMF and OHSF requirements during this reporting quarter, and it should be noted that M&E notices were submitted to SFD before issuing this report.

- The overall results show there is a 30 percent improvement from quarter 10 in the adherence to requirements of the **occupational health and safety** as the level of compliance increased from 53 percent in quarter 10 to 82 percent in quarter 11. The requirements for this indicator were applicable to 75 percent of the visited subprojects. (this indicator includes: EHS training and awareness, Provision and use of PPE, Site Safety, Site Hygiene, and Child labor).
- The results show that 73 percent of work sites were compliant with the requirements for the indicator on **potential impact on community health and safety and mitigation measures** in quarter 11 in comparison to 69 percent in quarter 10. These requirements are applicable to 43% of visited subprojects. (this indicator includes: Road traffic safety and flow, disruption of economic activities, Public Safety during construction, and impact on public infrastructure)
- The results show that 82 percent of work sites were compliant with the requirements of **General Environmental Impacts**. These requirements are applicable to 43% of the subprojects. (this indicator includes: Noise generation, Solid waste generation, Waste water generation, dust generation and air pollution, soil and groundwater pollution, landslides and soil erosion, destruction of vegetation, and awareness on dealing with cultural heritage such Archaeological artifacts findings which could be found by chance during the construction activities.)
- However, there is noticeable decrease in the level of compliance in regard to **contractor's HSE obligations** from 51 percent in quarter 10 to 30 percent in this quarter and more efforts are needed by the implementing contractors and by SFD for improvement so as to adhere to the requirements. These requirements are applicable to 93% of the subprojects. (this indicator includes: awareness of

IPs OHS policy, Contractors' site OHS policy, Site emergency plans, daily toolbox talks, daily OHS inspection checklists, site logbooks, and availability of incident registry)

Sub-Component 1.2: Small Community Infrastructure

Identification of subprojects

- The subproject selection process was inclusive as it involved local councils and community committee members and leaders in almost all visited subprojects, except in Al Ma'afer-Taizz (Road subproject). This was confirmed through the desk review done to the subprojects' documents provided by PWP.
- Regarding communities awareness and involvement in the selection process, on an average 81 percent of key informants and community members (66 percent of males, 61 percent of females) said that the subprojects were identified by the implementing partner in collaboration with community committee and community leaders; and the remaining 19 percent (20 percent of males, 17 percent of females) said that the identification process was made by the local authority.
- All KIs (76 percent of males, 24 percent of females) and 77 percent of non-beneficiary (70 percent of males, 100 percent of females) community members confirmed that their opinions about community needs and priorities were considered during the subproject identification and implementation. However, 23 percent reported that their opinions were not considered, those were in Kushar-Hajjah, Bani Suraim-Amran, Al Ma'afer-Taizz (road subproject) and Washhah-Hajjah, Al Qabbaytah-Lahj (agriculture subproject).

Payment process, location, frequency, and amount of payment

- The subprojects being implemented by PWP have achieved a notable improvement in terms of payment process as almost all interviewed workers (93 percent) were satisfied with the payment process. In addition, the majority of the interviewed workers (95 percent) confirmed that they received their payment amount on time. The remaining dissatisfied workers were located in Al Qabbaytah, Lahj and they stated that this was because of the cash liquidity of the contractor.
- Ninety-seven percent of workers reported receiving their due amounts in cash directly by responsible contractors, while the remaining 3 percent received their due amounts through money transfer agency.
- Seventy-five percent of workers (all males) were satisfied with the amount of payment received from working in the interventions and 19 percent were neutral. The remaining 6 percent were dissatisfied because they stated that the amount they received was not enough to cover all their basic needs due to the increased commodity prices. These respondents were mainly located in, Al Qabbaytah, Lahj (45 percent of all workers interviewed in that district), Al Ma'afer, Taizz (13 percent of all workers interviewed in that district), Khayran Al Muharraaq, Hajjah (7 percent of all workers interviewed in that district), and Kushar, Hajjah (7 percent of all workers interviewed in that district).

Satisfaction with subprojects

- The implemented subprojects generated a high level of satisfaction among all key informants, non-beneficiaries, and direct beneficiaries.
- The TPM survey results revealed that timeliness of intervention was satisfactory to all interviewed KIs (93 percent of males, 92 percent of females), 9 percent of non-beneficiaries (100 percent of males, 91 of females), and 64 percent of the beneficiaries (all males). The remaining dissatisfied respondents with the timing of intervention stated that the interventions should be commenced earlier as communities suffered enormously due to poor basic services especially water and road facilities.
- All of the interviewed KIs, non-beneficiaries and almost all direct beneficiaries were satisfied with the existence of intervention in their areas.
- Ninety-three percent of interviewed workers were satisfied with the payment process. The remaining 4 percent (workers in the agricultural subproject in Al Qabbaytah - Lahj) were dissatisfied stating that the contractor did not pay them on time.
- The implemented subprojects generated a high level of satisfaction among most of the key informants and non-beneficiaries regarding the identification process of the interventions where 98 percent of the KIs (72 percent strongly satisfied, 26 percent satisfied) and 93 percent of the non-beneficiaries (66 percent strongly satisfied, 25 percent satisfied) were satisfied.
- Seventy-eight percent of the interviewed workers, 77 percent of KIs (73 percent of males, 92 percent of females) and 77 percent of non-beneficiaries (91 percent of males, 73 percent of females) were satisfied with the quality of the implementation of the subprojects stating that the implementation was of high quality and all the work was executed in accordance with the technical specifications because contractors were working under the direct supervision of PWP officers. The remaining 22 percent of KIs were dissatisfied since the subprojects have not completed yet, while the remaining 23 percent of non-beneficiaries were neutral.

Compliance of implementation conditions by contractor

- Log books were available and maintained at all implementation sites of the visited subprojects which are used to ensure that daily activities at the site of subprojects were being registered and followed up by local subproject management.
- Project officers in almost all subprojects, except for the two subprojects in Kushar-Hajjah, and Khayran Al Muharraq-Hajjah, conducted follow-up visits less than required². However, no follow up visits were conducted by the project consultant in Khayran Al Muharraq- Hajjah. Furthermore, the number of actual visits conducted by project consultants in Ar Radmah- Ibb, and Al Qabbaytah-Lahj significantly exceeded what is required. The implementing partner has been notified about non-compliance with the required number of follow-up visit.

² Project officer supposed to conduct two follow-up/supervision visits in a month, while four visits in each month to be paid by project consultant according to PWP. On an average the actual visits conducted by project officers were less than required by 55 percent, while by 53 percent for consultants in all subprojects except the ones in in Ar Radmah- Ibb, and Al Qabbaytah-Lahj. More details were provided in *Table 11: Number of follow-up visits made by PWP team project sites*

- It was found that contractors in 45 percent of the visited subprojects (5 out of 11 subprojects) significantly exceeded the required target of hiring 50 percent of workers from the local community, while the percentage (ranging from 37 to 48 percent) of local workers in four subprojects was slightly less than the target and the remaining contractors in 18 percent of the visited subprojects (2 out of 11 subprojects) failed to achieve the required target of employing 50 percent of workers from local community.

Validation of implementation progress

- It was found that 82 percent of visited subprojects (9 out of 11) were significantly behind schedule, 9 percent (1 out of 11) were just behind the schedule, and only one subproject (9 percent) (Agriculture subproject # 16-06-12698) was in line with the planned schedule and expected to be completed on time. Main reasons for implementation delay were raining seasons, Ramadhan and Eid holidays, lack of oil derivatives, and transporting material to subproject sites especially in rural areas due to fragile road conditions. In response to the TPM M&E notices, PWP has issued warning letters to the responsible assigned contractors to accelerate implementation with required measures including make sure materials from local markets, increase number of labors to accomplish the implementation of the subprojects.

Fiduciary/complaint process

- All workers confirmed that they did not pay any amount of money or make any form of payment to any person during the selection process in order to be selected to work in SCI interventions. In addition, all interviewed beneficiaries confirmed they received full payment without any deductions, and that what they received was equal to what they had been told before starting work.
- The TPM verification results revealed that the metallic signboards of subprojects existed at the implementation site of almost all (10 out 11 subprojects) visited subprojects, and the toll-free number dedicated for filing complaints was written clearly on 9 out of ten subprojects' metallic signboards.
- The metallic signboards were installed at different distances from the implementation site as the selection of installation place took into account the security of place to avoid getting the signboard damaged or stolen and ensure that the signboard can be widely seen by community people and workers. However, there were some signboards that were installed too far as observed by TPM engineers; some signboards were more than one kilometer away from subproject sites and thus too far from the respective local communities and workers in sites like Bani Suraim-Amran, Washhah-Hajjah, Al Qabbaytah-Lahj, Al-Hashwah-Sa'adah, and Ar Radmah-Ibb.
- The TPM survey found that 89 percent of workers had knowledge of the grievance system. TPM have observed significant improvement about workers knowledge on GRM in last two TPM surveys (10th TPM -90 percent, 11th TPM-89 percent) compared to all previous TPM reports. However, this was a significant improvement over previous quarters which was caused by the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework of UNDP by the contractors of PWP in the districts. However, the recurring change of workers throughout the period of project implementation was the main reason for the unawareness of the remaining workers (11 percent) who are working in

the road and agriculture subprojects in several areas, e.g. Bani Suraim-Amran, Kushar-Hajjah, and Harib Al Qaramish.

Immediate Effects of Interventions

- Ninety-three percent of the beneficiaries expressed their satisfaction about payment amount. They also acknowledged that the payment amount contributed to make sure necessary requirements for their families. The working opportunity gave them financial solvency at least during the working period to maintain their families without borrowing any money from others. However, 6 percent (nine workers; five in Lahaj, two in Hajjah, and two in Taizz) reported their dissatisfaction about inadequate payment amount because of hiked commodity prices, large number of family members and pay off some debts.
- Seventy-seven percent of interviewed beneficiaries reported that the income they received has improved their families' living standards (66 percent moderate improvement and 10 percent significant improvement). The beneficiaries who reported significant improvement were among agriculture subprojects (12 workers) and water subproject teams (1 worker). They stated that the amounts cover their daily requirements and have helped in improving the quantity and quality of their food, enroll their children in schools, and necessary medicine for their family members when required. The remaining 23 percent (30 percent among road workers) stated no improvement in their living conditions.
- Almost all (98 percent) interviewed KIs (100 percent of males, 92 percent of females), 98 percent wage workers (all males) and 93 percent non-beneficiaries (100 percent of males, 91 percent of females) reported that the interventions did not create any sort of conflict. They mentioned that the interventions have improved social cohesion among community members by allowing the community members to meet and discuss community needs and facilitate successful subprojects implementations. In addition, all IDPs and community members confirmed that the subprojects have fostered their relationships and ties by working together to solve community problems. However, one female KI in Washhah, Hajjah stated that a community member tried to impose his personal interest during community consultation to all community members, and that created a minor conflict.
- Community members acknowledged that they did not notice any sort of negative environmental impacts created due to implemented interventions. Rather, 39 percent of interviewed respective community members said that interventions contributed to improving the environment, especially drinking water and irrigation facilities, good condition of road transport to avail other basic services including health, education and access to market etc.
- All of the interviewed direct and indirect beneficiaries confirmed that the subproject has no negative effects on workers' health and community members' health in the subproject implementation areas. On the contrary, they mentioned that the interventions have positive effects on the communities' health by ensuring availability of clean sources of water, sanitation and road transportation facilities etc.

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Occupational Health and Safety Framework (OHSF)

During the reporting quarter, a total of 11 PWP implemented subprojects were visited by TPM agency in order to assess the implementation progress of agreed compliance of Environmental and Social Management system and Occupation Health and Safety status at subproject sites. It should be noted that M&E notices were submitted to PWP before issuing the report.

- The data shows that 75 percent of subprojects were compliant with the requirements for the indicator on **potential impacts on Community Health and Safety and mitigation measures**. (this indicator includes: Road traffic safety and flow, disruption of economic activities, Public Safety during construction, and impact on public infrastructure). However, in response to this finding, PWP has stated that official notices will be issued to contractors for ongoing subprojects and follow up with them to provide the requirements of community safety. Further details of PWP's responses are shown in Annex F.
- The results show that 80 percent of subprojects were compliant with the requirements for the **occupational health and safety** indicators. These requirements were applicable to 85% of the subprojects. (this indicator includes: EHS training and awareness, Provision and use of PPE, Site Safety, Site Hygiene, and Child labor). Several responses have been provided by PWP to this finding. (See Annex F).
- The results show that 72 percent of work sites were compliant with the requirements on **General Environmental Impacts**. These requirements are applicable to 71% of the subprojects. (this indicator includes: Noise generation, Solid waste generation, Waste water generation, dust generation and air pollution, soil and groundwater pollution, landslides and soil erosion, destruction of vegetation, and awareness on dealing with cultural heritage such as chance findings)
- The data shows that 53 percent of subprojects were compliant with the requirements of **contractor's HSE obligations**. (this indicator includes: awareness of IPs OHS policy, Contractors' site OHS policy, Site emergency plans, daily toolbox talks, daily OHS inspection checklists, site logbooks, and availability of incident registry)

Challenges:

- Transporting construction materials from far distance to subproject implementation location mostly in rural areas including roughness of roads are the major implementation challenges, which also led many contractors to be changed in some subprojects. It is also one of key reasons of delay of implementation according to planned schedule.
- Lack of availability and affordability of transport facilities for youth community facilitators under CfSS-Youth subprojects was one of key challenges to timely reach in work location. It was also impacted total financial benefit of the youth community beneficiaries as they had to spend more money for travelling to work location.
- The payment process was challenging for CFW beneficiaries, especially those who were involved in some activities such as building their assets (i.e. latrines or rooftop citrines) because the implementing partner waited for all beneficiaries to complete their work so as to pay them all at one

time. Such incident was observed in the subprojects # 200-12848 and 200-12895 in Al Ghayl, Aljawf and in Khabb wa ash Shaaf, Aljawf respectively.

Key Recommendations

- Efforts should be made to increase awareness on the purpose of CfW interventions among beneficiaries to help them understand and benefit more from the project especially those who are involved in rehabilitating/constructing assets. This is important to ensure that the implemented work should be done by the beneficiaries themselves in order to save and benefit from the labor cost that could be given for others.
- The grievance redress tools such as the complaint box and the metallic signboard should be positioned in appropriate places as per agreed by the community to ensure a wide awareness of the grievance redress mechanism.
- The process of the selection of beneficiaries should be conducted in a reasonable period prior the start of the subproject to avoid any conflict due to an increment in an IDPs' number.
- Both SFD and PWP should print and distribute posters with all the OHS requirements and procedures to all workers to ensure the maximum awareness of all workers especially the newly joined ones who could miss the designated training for the OHS requirements.
- Both SFD and PWP should keep all records of performance of ESMF and OHS compliances especially documentation of regular awareness and on job training on procedures and practices of ESMF and OHS at subproject sites.
- SFD and PWP should conduct regular inspection for OHS and SES safeguards to monitor compliance and identify gaps to be fixed immediately.
- PWP is recommended to review the disbursement procedures for contractor receivables so that contractors' invoices can be paid in a timely manner and contractors cannot use the excuse of insufficient liquidity for late delivery of construction material or delays in paying workers' wages.
- SFD and PWP are recommended to review the existing subproject implementation plan and future plan considering all reasonable reasons for implementation delay captured during TPM survey to make almost realistic subproject implementation plan in order to avoid any unexpected delay in ongoing and future subproject implementation.

1. Introduction

The World Bank-funded Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (YECRP) is a 5-year project launched at the end of September 2016 and to be implemented till September 2021. The project is being implemented by UNDP Yemen through two national institutions: Social Fund for Development (SFD) and Public Works Project (PWP). It aims to mitigate the adverse impact of the current crisis on the people of Yemen through supporting their recovery efforts using a bottom-up approach based on local systems and boosting capacities of institutions to progressively resume and scale up service delivery. The project contributes to the economic resilience and recovery through achieving three key results: (i) Increasing short-term employment and livelihood opportunities; (ii) Restoring key service delivery through small-scale infrastructure; and (iii) Reviving the local private sector.

YECRP consists of the following three sub-components: 1. Cash-for-Work (CfW) and Cash-for-Social Services, which mainly focuses on labor-intensive sub-projects and youth-delivered services such as irrigation, water harvesting, rehabilitation of agricultural terraces, maintenance and improvement of village access roads, improvement of drinking water resources, and watershed/flood management implemented by SFD. The subcomponent also focuses on subprojects that provide income opportunities, training, and work experience to youth by engaging them in the delivery of community services, including health and nutrition promotion services, literacy, alternative schooling (including tutoring and mentoring students and children within the community), planting of trees, cleaning of shorelines and in youth initiatives promoting the protection of human capital through special attention to nutrition-related interventions; and peace building and social cohesion interventions.

The second sub-component 2. Small Community Infrastructure (SCI), which focuses on creating and rehabilitating community infrastructure to improve accessibility to public services such as access to clean drinking water reservoirs, water-harvesting reservoirs, protection of agricultural land, sanitation, road pavement and rehabilitation and education interventions such as school rehabilitation, this sub-component is implemented by PWP. The third sub-component 3. SME Revitalization and Employment Generations, which supports Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) clients of Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs). It works to relieve them of current outstanding loans with the MFIs and support the rehabilitation of their enterprises. Additionally, this sub-component finances support to farmers and fishermen to improve production and generate income. However, this sub-component was not monitored in this reporting period as UNDP has a plan to conduct rapid assessment on SMEPS sub-components.

This report discusses the results of 27 monitoring visits to the same number of various types of subprojects which are being implemented under YECRP. A total of 621 interviews (males: 65 percent, females: 35 percent) were conducted during the 11th TPM survey for sub-projects that were being implemented during July to September 2019. The report is presented in three sections. The first section includes the methodology and approach of the monitoring, followed by two sections each presenting findings, lessons learned, recommendations, and conclusions for Sub-component 1.1: Cash-for-Work and Youth Targeted Community Services, and Sub-Component 1.2: Small Community Infrastructure. In addition, this report is supported with annexes that provide further detailed information collected during this assessment, including maps, data collection tools, pictures and links to videos taken during field visits.

Project Infographic Summary

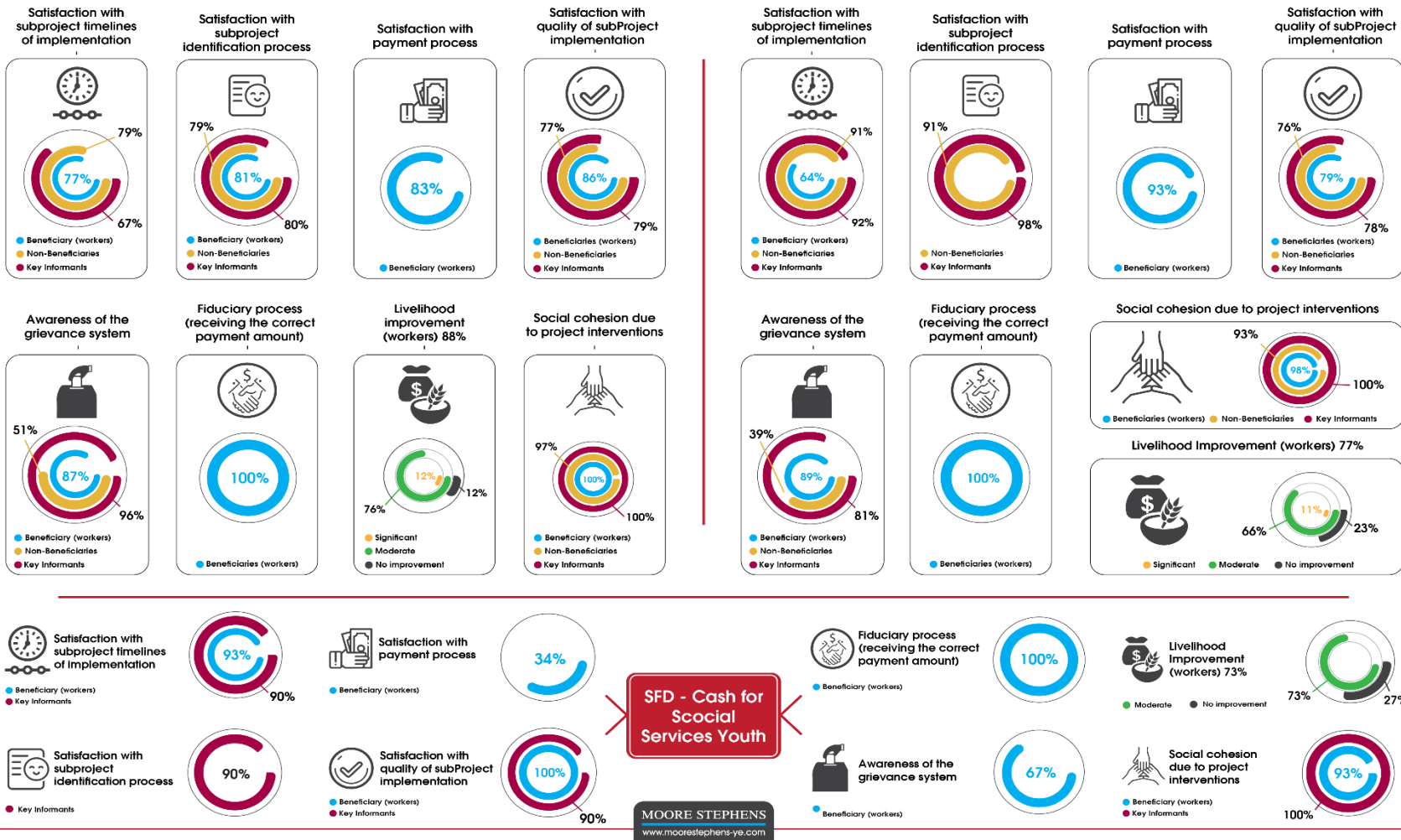
Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (YECRP-WB)

11th TPM Report

July - September 2019

SFD - Cash for work

PWP - Small community infrastructure



Summary of Key Indicator Results

- The following table summarizes key TPM indicators' result verified during 11th TPM survey on WB supported SFD and PWP interventions (as %):

Table 1: Key Indicator Results Table

11 th TPM Report									
Indicator	SFD - Cash-for-work			SFD - Cash-for-social services - youth			PWP - Small community infrastructure		
	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiaries	Key Informant	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiaries	Key Informant	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiaries	Key Informant
Satisfaction with subproject identification process	81%	79%	80%	N/A	N/A	90%	N/A	93%	98%
Satisfaction with payment process	83%	N/A	N/A	34%	N/A	N/A	93%	N/A	N/A
Satisfaction with subproject timeliness of implementation	77%	79%	67%	93%	N/A	90%	64%	91%	92%
Awareness of the grievance system	87%	51%	96%	67%	N/A	N/A	89%	39%	81%
Fiduciary process (receiving the correct payment amount)	100%	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A
Satisfaction with quality of subproject implementation	86%	77%	79%	100%	N/A	90%	79%	77%	77%
Livelihood Improvement:	88%	N/A	N/A	73%	N/A	N/A	77%	N/A	N/A
Significant	12%	N/A	N/A	0%	N/A	N/A	11%	N/A	N/A
Moderate	76%	N/A	N/A	73%	N/A	N/A	66%	N/A	N/A
No improvement	12%	N/A	N/A	27%	N/A	N/A	23%	N/A	N/A
Social cohesion due to project interventions	100%	97%	100%	93%	N/A	100%	98%	93%	100%

2. Approach and Methodology

Sampling Method and Sample Size: A purposive sampling method was applied by UNDP to select sample sub-projects. The TPM survey team covered interventions under the Cash-for-Work (CfW) and Small Community Infrastructure (SCI) along with balancing types of interventions being implemented (Sanitation, Water, Roads, Agriculture, Cultural Heritage and others) in both Southern and Northern Governorates.

During the period of 11th TPM survey, MSY conducted 27 field visits covered all types of subprojects implemented under the two YECRP sub-components (for SFD: CFW-Agriculture, CFW-Diversified intervention, CFW-Cultural heritage, and CfSS-Youth; and for PWP: Agriculture–protection of agricultural land, Road–stone paving, and Agriculture-water harvesting reservoir). Field visits covered 13 governorates³ during which the MSY team conducted 384 interviews with direct beneficiaries (66 percent males, 34 percent females), 105 interviews with non-beneficiaries (43 percent males and 57 percent females), and 132 with key informants (81 percent males and 19 percent females). In addition, 50 focus group discussions were conducted, two FGDs for each of visited per subproject. A total of 255 respondents participated in the focus group sessions (73 percent males and 27 percent females). Of the focus group participants, around 51 percent were direct beneficiaries/workers and 49 percent were non-beneficiary community members.

Methodology/Paradigm: The assessment involved mixed methods to cover both quantitative and qualitative data and information. The qualitative methodology was useful for further explanation and justification of quantitative patterns and for providing in-depth understanding of a situation or event discovered in the field. An in-depth analysis was performed to test and spot correlations among variables whenever they existed like the correlation between gender and satisfaction, challenges and other relevant variables. In addition to allowing triangulation of information, the monitoring process incorporated a variety of tools and sources of information, including multiple levels of interviewees (beneficiary and key informants), desk reviews and physical inspection, and verification. Further, the assessment included all types of data and information such as text, numeric data, photos, GPS locations, and videos.

Beneficiary Questionnaires: The questionnaires were both structured and semi-structured and covered quantitative and qualitative questions with a possibility for the respondent to add unstructured opinions or perceptions. Many of the quantitative questions were followed by open-ended questions to probe for the respondent's explanation of his/her choice and explore feelings that cannot be described quantitatively. On the other hand, qualitative questions aimed to provide respondents with a chance to describe new knowledge or skills acquired and how these would benefit them and to describe challenges. Moreover, the questionnaires captured quotes from respondents, success stories, and field visit observations.

Key Informant (KI) Questionnaires: To allow a triangulation of information sources, the questionnaires were semi-structured to capture perceptions and opinions of the KIs from different perspectives of the interventions. Similarly, the questionnaires were designed to capture all required quantitative and qualitative data and information in order to assess the interventions in all aspects of TPM.

³ Abyan, Al-Jawf, Al-Mahara, Amran, Hadramout, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Sanaa, Shabwah, Sa'ada and Taiz.

Non-beneficiary Questionnaires: The questionnaires were both structured and semi-structured and covered quantitative and qualitative questions with a possibility for the respondent to add unstructured opinions or perceptions. Many of the quantitative questions were followed by open-ended questions to probe for the respondent's explanation of his/her choice and explore feelings that cannot be described quantitatively.

Focus Group Discussions: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were targeted small group of both direct and non-direct beneficiaries and communities on selected topics. FGDs are used when there is a need to learn about a wide range of views or when there are conflicting views regarding a specific issue. Fifty focus groups were conducted to study beneficiaries' and non-beneficiaries' opinions about subprojects implementation and impact.

Desk Reviews: Extensive desk reviews were conducted to assess progress of implementation towards targets and to compare actual progress of visited sub-projects with contractual conditions and Bill of Quantities (BoQs).

Data Validation, Consistency and Accuracy: Rejection of invalid data and extensive use of lists, check boxes, skip logic, and yes or no questions to help minimize data errors and improve the consistency and clarity of data collected from the field. Technology played an important role in ensuring optimal management and processing of non-numeric and non-text information that further enriched the monitoring processes and deliverables, including photos, videos, and maps.

Challenges & Limitations: During this quarter, MSY faced a difficulty and delay in obtaining visit permissions from the relevant authorities (NAMCHA) due to the security situation in Al Hudaydah governorate which caused a cancelation for the field visits of two subprojects. Poor internet connection and mobile coverage in many governorates was a challenge for the TPM survey team and they were unable to communicate timely upload data promptly. The number of available workers does not allow for unique interviews for each TPM tool/questionnaire—the quantitative questionnaire for direct beneficiaries or the qualitative questionnaire for focus group discussions. As a result, there was some duplication and some workers, about five in each subproject, participated in both questionnaires. No female workers were in the beneficiary list of five visited subprojects which were being implemented under SFD. The provided financial records of the paid direct beneficiaries of SFD were not covering the entire period of the implemented subprojects until September 2019 in order to verify the actual number of direct beneficiaries reported by SFD.

3. Key Third Party Monitoring (TPM) Findings

Subcomponent 1.1: Cash-for-Work and Youth-Targeted Community Services

The first subcomponent is Cash-for-Work (CfW) and Youth-Targeted Community Services. These support labor-intensive work interventions and youth-delivered services such as irrigation, water harvesting, rehabilitation of agricultural terraces, maintenance and improvement of village access roads, improvement of drinking water sources, watershed management, agricultural inputs, and others, based on the priority needs identified by each targeted community.

The subcomponent also finances subprojects proposed by communities and youth groups that provide income opportunities: training and work experience for youth by engaging them in delivering community services, including literacy programs, planting trees, health and nutrition-promotion services, and promoting social cohesion and human capital through special attention to nutrition-related and other interventions.

1.1.1 Cash-for-Work

Through the 11th TPM survey, MSY conducted 15 field visits to 12 districts in eight governorates to monitor the implementation of 15 Cash-for-Work subproject interventions. The visits covered different subproject sectors implemented during the reporting period, including water, agriculture, cultural heritage, and diversified interventions.

A total of 343 interviews (beneficiaries, key informants, and non-beneficiaries) were conducted during the field visits to the selected 15 subproject interventions. A total of 215 direct beneficiaries were interviewed—43 percent males and 57 percent females. Eleven percent were aged between 16 to 20, 13 percent 21 to 25, 17 percent 26 to 30, 19 percent 31 to 36, 22 percent 37 to 45, 11 percent 46 to 50, and 7 percent were over 50 years old. A total of 67 key informants were interviewed—90 percent males and 11 percent females. Eight percent were aged between 21 to 25 years old, 12 percent were 26 to 30, 31 percent 31 to 36, 28 percent 37 to 45, 12 percent 46 to 50, and 15 percent were over 50. In addition, 61 non-beneficiary community members were interviewed—56 percent males and 44 percent females. Twenty-five percent were 16 to 20 years old, 16 percent 21 to 25, 15 percent 26 to 30, 15 percent 31 to 36, 8 percent 37 to 45, 11 percent 46 to 50, and 10 percent were over 50 years old. One-hundred-and fifty-three respondents participated in the focus group discussions (69 percent males and 31 percent females). Of the focus group participants, 49 percent were direct beneficiaries and 51 percent were non-beneficiary community members.

The majority of the interviewed direct beneficiaries were residents (65 percent), and (30 percent were IDPs). They are categorized as 42 percent bread winners, 44 percent housewives, four percent daughters, seven percent sons and two percent daughters-in-law. As for non-beneficiaries, 64 percent were residents and 36 percent were IDPs. Furthermore, they are also categorized as 44 percent bread winners, 35 percent housewives, 8 percent daughters, and 13 percent sons.

More detailed information about the visited subprojects is illustrated in table 2 specifying Governorates, Districts, and number of interviewees with gender disaggregation. A map of visited subprojects is also included in Annex “A”.

Table 2: Visited subprojects under Cash-for-Work interventions

Sector	Subproject ID	Subproject Name	Governorate	District	# of Direct Beneficiaries	# of Non-Beneficiaries	# of KIs	# of Direct & Non-beneficiaries in FGDs
CFW - Agriculture	200-12877	The various interventions of the village of Al Wathan and its hamlet - Wala'an - Bilad Alruos	Sanaa	Bilad Al Roos	15 F (100%)	4 F:(100%)	3 M :(75%) 1 F :(25%)	5 F Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 M Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	200-12879	Rehabilitation of agricultural terraces in Yazel - Bani Matar	Sanaa	Bani Matar	15 F (100%)	4 F:(100%)	4 M :(80%) 1 F :(20%)	5 F Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 M Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	200-12881	The various interventions for the rehabilitation of land in the trades - Hadaab - Bni Matar - Sanaa	Sanaa	Bani Matar	15 M:(100%)	4 M:(100%)	4 M:(100%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 F Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	300-13341	Construction of mass storage tanks in Al-Awabat and Al-Tawalqa in Abyan swimming pool	Abyan	Sabah	8 M: (53%) 7 F: (47%)	4 M:(100%)	4 M:(100%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 M Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	600-12920	Rehabilitation of irrigation canal of (ALSHARGAYA) in Ayan- Ayan- shabowa	Shabwa	Ain	12 M:(100%)	2 M:(50%) 2 F:(50%)	5 M:(100%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 M Non-beneficiaries (100%)
CFW - Cultural Heritage	100-13330	Pavement and improvement of the internal streets of the city of Brom Maifa - Hadhramout	Hadramout	Broom Mayfa'a	10 M:(100%)	4 M:(100%)	4 M :(80%) 1 F :(20%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 M Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	300-13368	Paving and improve the area around Dar Alhajar palace- alhawtah-Lahj	Lahj	Al-Hawtah	14 M:(100%)	4 M:(100%)	4 M:(100%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 M Non-beneficiaries (100%)
CFW - Diversified	200-12733	Project implementation of interventions to support the displaced and affected people in Marib2	Marib	Marib City	15 F:(100%)	4 F:(100%)	5 M:(100%)	5 F Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 F Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	200-12848	Sanitation Improvement Project for center Directorate Al Gaeel, Al Gowf	Al-Jawf	Al-Ghail	15 F:(100%)	4 F:(100%)	3 M :(75%) 1 F :(25%)	6 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 6 M Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	200-12895	The project of various interventions to support the displaced and the affected in the village of coa	Al-Jawf	Khab wal Sha'af	16 F:(100%)	4 M:(100%)	1 M :(50%) 1 F :(50%)	4 F, 1 M Direct beneficiaries (80% F, 20% M) 5 M Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	200-12896	The various interventions project to support the displaced and the affected in the village of Al-Dom	Al-Jawf	Khab wal Sha'af	10 M :(77%) 3 F :(23%)	5 F:(100%)	4 M :(80%) 1 F :(20%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 F Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	200-12897	various interventions to support the displaced and the affected in the village of Al-jowf	Al-Jawf	Khab wal Sha'af	8 M :(100%)	4 F:(100%)	5 M:(100%)	5 F Direct beneficiaries (100%) 4 F, 1 M Non-beneficiaries (80% F, 20% M)
	600-12884	Improving the way and the various interventions al-masadra and nebra -nasab - shabwa	Shabwa	Nesab	14 M:(100%)	4 M:(100%)	5 M:(100%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 M Non-beneficiaries (100%)
CFW - Water	300-13740	Rooftop rainwater harvesting cistern for Aldahmasha village -Almoqatera- Lahej	Lahj	Al Maqatera	15 F:(100%)	4 M:(100%)	4 M :(80%) 1 F :(20%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 F Non-beneficiaries (100%)

11th TPM Report (July – September 2019): Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (YECRP)

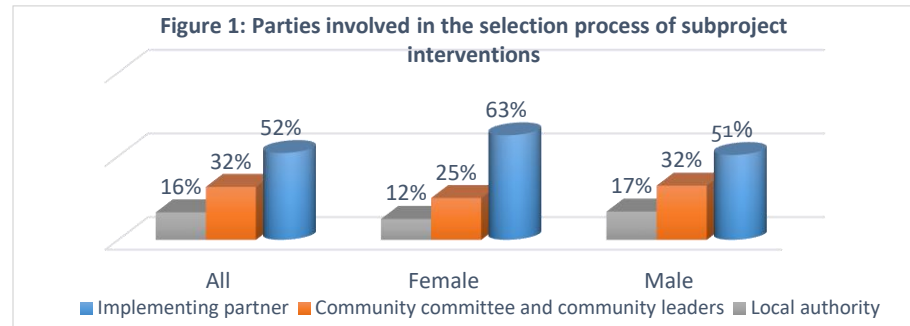
Sector	Subproject ID	Subproject Name	Governorate	District	# of Direct Beneficiaries	# of Non-Beneficiaries	# of KIs	# of Direct & Non-beneficiaries in FGDs
	300-13741	Rooftop rainwater harvesting cistern for Moylah and Althabth villages) -Almelah - Lahej (phase 2)	Lahj	Al-Melah	15 F:(100%)	4 M:(100%)	4 M:(100%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 6 M Non-beneficiaries (100%)
Total			12 (100%)	15 (100%)	93 M:(43%) 122 F:(57%)	34 M:(56%) 27 F:(44%)	60 M:(90) 7 F:(10%)	52 M Direct beneficiaries (68%) 24 F Direct beneficiaries (32%) 53 M Non-beneficiaries (69%) 24 F Non-beneficiaries (31%)

Quality of Project Management

1.1 Selection of subprojects in an inclusive manner and community demand driven

1.1.1 Selection of subprojects in an inclusive manner

Most of the interviewed key informants (52 percent—51 percent of the males, 63 percent of the females) said that the subprojects were identified by the implementing partner; 32 percent (32 percent of the males, 25 percent of the females) said the subprojects were identified by the community committee



and community leaders. The remaining 16 percent (17 percent of the males, 12 percent of the females) said the identification of subproject was made by the local authority mainly in Hadhramout and Lahj governorates (both cultural heritage subprojects). (See figure 1.)

However, SFD deals directly with the local authorities in urban areas to identify needed subprojects and there is no need for community committees, which only perform effectively in rural areas. This proved to be the case with the two subprojects on cultural heritage.

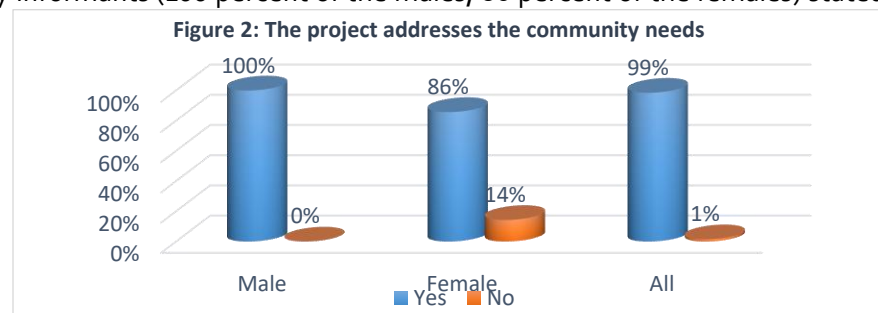
Seventy percent of KIs had a role in identifying the intervention in their community (72 percent of the males, 57 percent of the females) and 30 percent (28 percent of the males, 43 percent of the females) had not.

It should be noted that 4 percent of key informants (3 percent of the males, 14 percent of the females) reported that they had no roles or involvement in the subprojects. This was in Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout (cultural heritage subproject), and Marib City, Marib (CfW subproject). For those who were involved, their roles were mainly in following up, coordinating, solving problems, overcoming challenges, supervising work, and contributing to identifying community needs and reporting them to the relevant authorities.

1.1.2 Community demand-driven subprojects

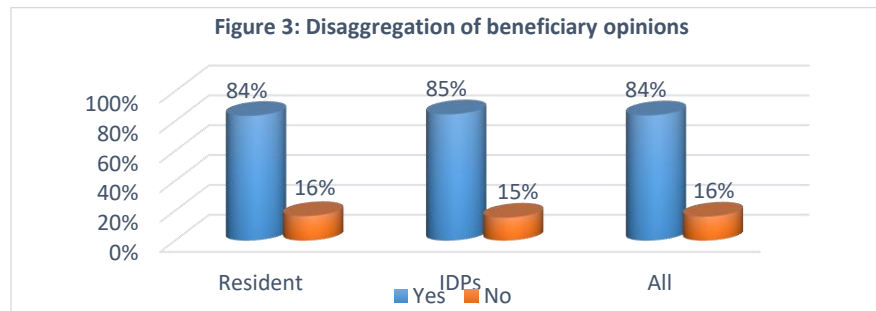
Key informants:

Ninety-nine percent of the key informants (100 percent of the males, 86 percent of the females) stated that their opinions about the community needs and priorities were considered during the identifying and implementing periods of the subprojects, whereas one percent (14 percent of the females) reported the opposite in Khabb wa ash Shaaf, Al Jawf (a CfW subproject).



Direct beneficiaries:

In total, 84 percent of interviewed workers (98 percent of the males, 75 percent of the females) mentioned that their opinions about community needs and priorities were respected or considered during identifying and implementing the subprojects.



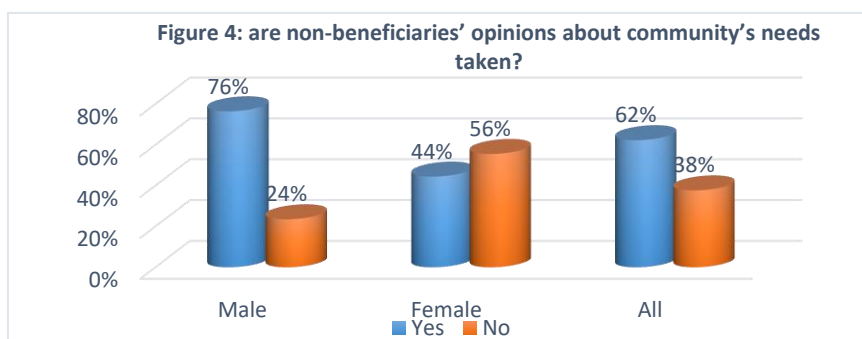
Most of the beneficiaries who participated in the FGDs also said that their opinions and the community's opinion were taken into consideration. A female beneficiary in Marib City, Marib, said: "Yes, they accounted for the community members' opinions in many things. They accounted for the community's opinion in time, the working mechanism, the requirement, and anyone who has an opinion or any idea."

Sixteen percent (2 percent of the males, 25 percent of the females) stated that they were not involved in identifying the needs. Some said that they were not asked, and others said that they were not community committee members. A few of the beneficiaries who were in the FGDs said that while they were not asked, the subprojects were needed, and they were a priority for most of them. A female beneficiary in Bilad Ar Rus, Sanaa, said: "We have not asked for anything. We are provided with everything we need."

Non-beneficiaries (community members):

All non-beneficiaries stated that the subprojects were top priorities and needed by the local community.

More than half of non-beneficiaries—62 percent (76 percent of the males, 44 percent of the females) expressed that their opinions about the community needs and priorities were respected or considered during the identifying and



implementing phases of the project. However, 38 percent (24 percent of the males, 56 percent of the females) in districts where agriculture (Bani Matar-Sana'a, and Ain-Shabwa), CfW (Khabb wa ash Shaaf-Al Jawf), and cultural heritage (Brom Mayfa-Hadhramout) subprojects are being implemented said the opposite. The reasons mentioned were: they were not members of the community committee, they were young non-beneficiaries, or they had no cards.

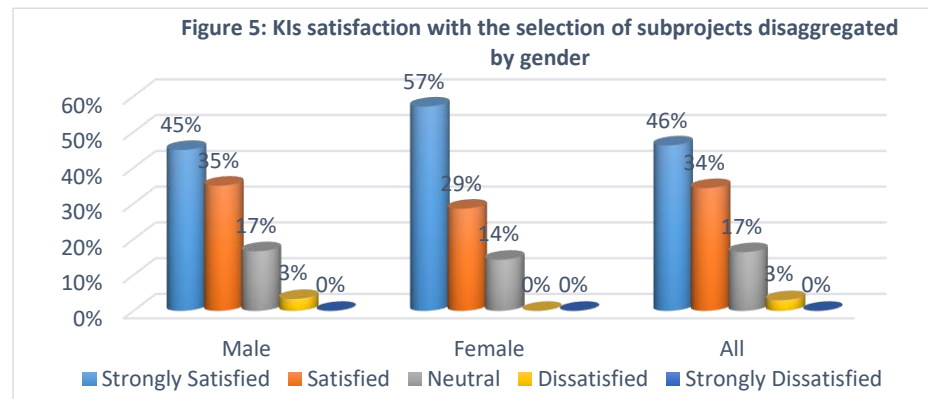
Most of the non-beneficiaries who participated in the FGDs agreed that their opinions were taken into consideration. A few said that this was not the case, and these respondents were mainly in Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout, and Khabb wa ash Shaaf, Al Jawf. A male non-beneficiary from Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout, said, "They did not take our top priorities or opinions into consideration because some subprojects, such as a sanitation project or a water project, are more important for us than cultural heritage sub- project."

However, SFD management explained that while the selected CfW subproject might not be a high priority for the local community, there was an important consideration in subproject selection: local/IDPs and female workers needed to be involved as direct beneficiary in CfW subprojects which are not implemented by contractors who can bring laborers in from outside the area.

1.1.3 Satisfaction with subproject identification process

Key informants:

The assessment results show that 80 percent of KIs (80 percent of males, 96 percent of females) were satisfied with the project selection process, among them 46 percent (45 percent of males, 57 percent of females) were strongly satisfied and stated that community committee members and community representatives consulted different



groups to identify priorities and to involve them in the selection process. They also mentioned that the subprojects were selected through a fair and transparent voting process for community committee members and community's representatives.

All participants who were in districts where agriculture subprojects are implemented were satisfied, mentioning that the subprojects were a high priority and needed by the community. A male respondent in Sibah, Abyan, said: "The subproject is a priority to our community." Regarding participants in districts where CFW subprojects are implemented, most were satisfied as the subproject serves people by providing for basic necessities. The subprojects were of high priority as well. A male KI in Nisab, Shabwa, said: "The subprojects were selected by meetings with community members and needed subprojects were identified and chosen."

However, 3 percent of KIs (5 percent of males) were dissatisfied with the selection process (Khabb wa ash Shaaf, Al Jawf), and they stated that road subprojects are more important.

Non-beneficiaries (community members):

Most of the non-beneficiaries—79 percent (85 percent of males, 70 percent of females)—were satisfied with the project selection process with 20 percent (29 percent of males, 7 percent of females) being strongly satisfied and stating that the project was selected through fair and transparent voting processes for community committee members and community representatives. Consultations were done with different community groups to identify priorities and subprojects were considered of high priority to the community.

In the FGDs, most of non-beneficiaries were satisfied with the subproject selection. One male participant in Bilad Ar Rus, Sanaa, said: “Yes, it is good because it provides opportunities and water for people.”

A few non-beneficiaries mentioned that they do not know the

mechanism of choosing subprojects and that there are other subprojects that should have priority. These non-beneficiaries were in Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout. A male participant said: “Some subprojects, such as a sanitation or water, are more important than this subproject, but I have no idea about the mechanism for subproject selection.”

However, 2 percent (4 percent of females) were strongly dissatisfied and 3 percent (6 percent of males) were dissatisfied. They reported that not all families were involved in the selection process. Very few non-beneficiaries in Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout (cultural heritage subproject), and Sabah, Abyan (agriculture subproject), said that there are other subprojects with higher importance than the subprojects implemented. A male participant from Sabah, Abyan, stated: “I am not satisfied with this subproject because other subprojects, such as electricity or fixing the roads, are more important than this subproject.” Additionally, 16 percent (9 percent of males, 26 percent of females) were neutral towards the selection process.

Direct beneficiaries:

The subproject selection process was satisfactory to 81 percent of beneficiaries (73 percent of males, 87 percent of females).

Among these, 63 percent (63 percent of females, 62 percent of males) were strongly satisfied and said that community committee members and community representatives consulted different

community groups to identify priorities and involve them in the selection process. (See figure 7.)

Most of the workers were satisfied with the subproject selection as it is needed by the community. A female beneficiary from Marib City, Marib, summarized this by saying: “Yes, I am satisfied with the mechanism of choosing the subproject, and I am satisfied with the subproject. I am also satisfied because they came to train us and we do not have to go far away from our houses.” Yet another, from Marib City, Marib, said: “The subproject is appropriate for us and our social traditions. It is completely suitable for

Figure 6: Non-beneficiary satisfaction with the selection of subprojects

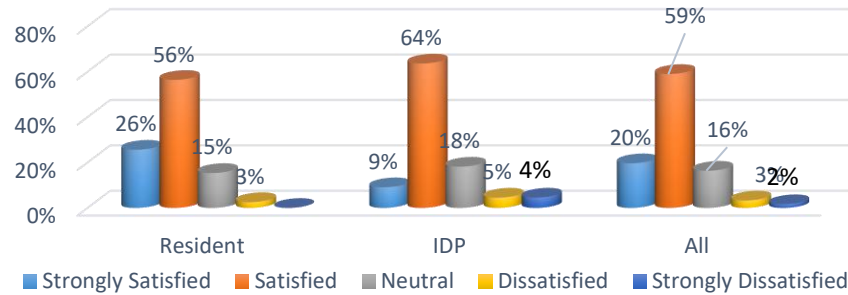
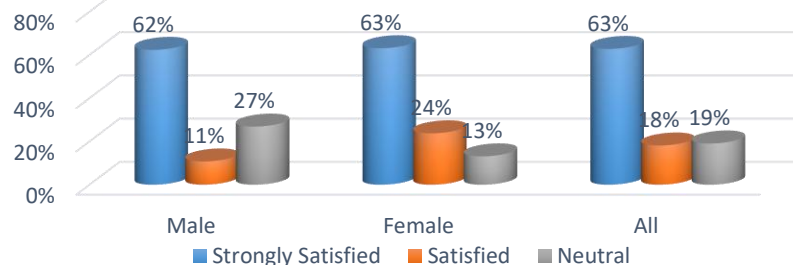


Figure 7: Beneficiary satisfaction with the selection of subprojects, disaggregated by gender



women.” One of the females from Bilad Ar Rus, Sanaa, mentioned that it is better to have easier jobs for women and she stated: “We are satisfied with this subproject because we are in need, and if there is other work that is easier for women, it will be better.” The remaining 19 percent (27 percent of males, 13 percent of females) were neutral towards the subproject selection process.

There were a few beneficiaries in Al Jawf (CfW subproject) who participated in the FGDs who were not satisfied and who mentioned that other subprojects should have had priority. A female beneficiary from Khabb wa ash Shaaf, Al Jawf, summarized their opinions by saying: “No, I am not satisfied with this subproject because there are subprojects more important than this, such as fixing the roads.”

1.2 Selection of beneficiaries

1.2.1 Awareness of the beneficiary selection process

The TPM survey verified beneficiary knowledge about the selection criteria for working in CfW interventions

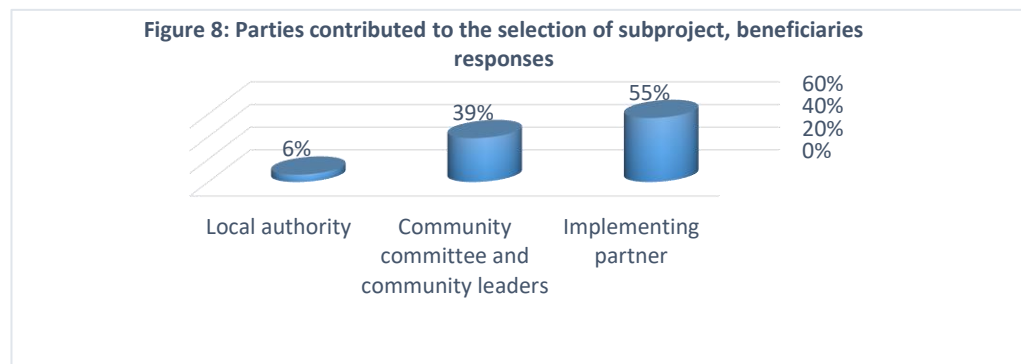
and found that 58 percent (63 percent of males, 53 percent of females) were aware of the selection

criteria. On the

other hand, 42 percent (37 percent of males, 47 percent of females) stated that they had no knowledge about the selection criteria. Some of the beneficiary participants in the FGDs said that beneficiaries were chosen by the contractors or for their experience. Others said that they were chosen because they needed a job. Also, some said that beneficiaries who worked were the only ones who were given cards. A male beneficiary in Bani Matar, Sanaa, mentioned: “The selection process of the subproject was done through cards, so it depends on the cards. If you have a card, you can work, but if you do not have a card, you cannot work. Most people who didn’t get a card felt sorry for not getting a card. Most people are waiting for their own cards and other are waiting for you to increase and expand the work activity.”

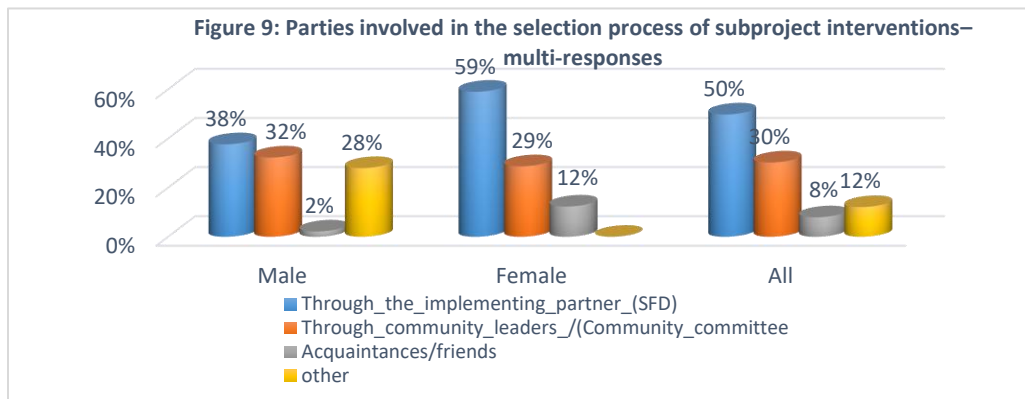
A few beneficiaries who participated in the FGDs said that anyone who wants to work could do so. Those were mainly in Bilar Ar Rus and Bani Matar, Sanaa. As a females Bani Matar, Sanaa, beneficiary said: “We were told that anyone can work with the householder, so women work with their husbands, fathers, or brothers. At the same time, there are groups of women who go to work when they are informed that there is work.” Moreover, a few beneficiaries in Marib City, Marib, mentioned that the selection of beneficiaries was random, as a female beneficiary stated: “They didn’t choose anybody; the selection process was random. They registered everybody and when we came to register, they asked us about our hobbies. They had a tent to register people.”

Beneficiaries who had knowledge about the selection criteria were asked about who contributed to the selection process. Their responses were: 55 percent said the implementing partner, 39 percent said the



community committee and community leaders, and 6 percent said the local authority contributed to the selection criteria of the subproject. See figure 8.

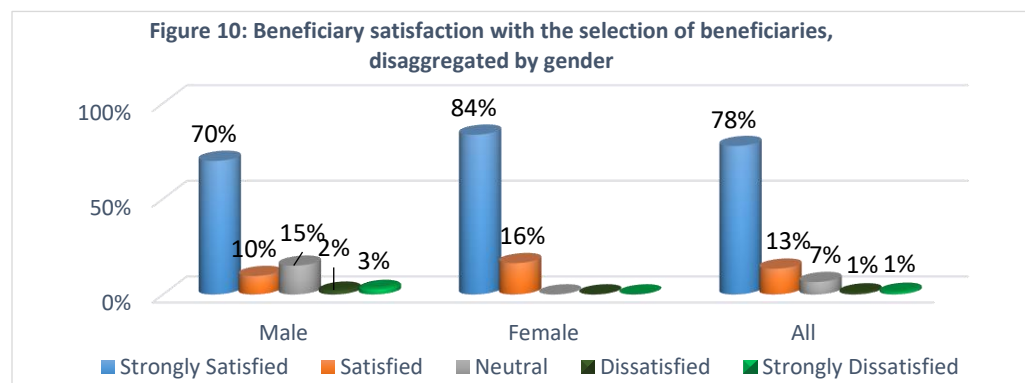
The TPM assessment also verified how beneficiaries were selected to work in CfW interventions. It found that 50 percent of interviewed beneficiaries (38 percent of males, 49 percent of females) were selected through the implementing partner (SFD), 30 percent (32 percent of males, 29 percent of females) were selected through community leaders, 8 percent (2 percent of males, 12 percent of females) were selected through acquaintances or friends, whereas 12 percent (28 percent of males) said that they were selected by the contractor. (See figure 9.)



1.2.2 Satisfaction with the beneficiary selection process

Direct Beneficiaries:

Ninety-one percent of interviewed beneficiaries (80 percent of males, 100 percent of females) were satisfied with the beneficiary selection process. Of them, 78 percent (70 percent of males, 84 percent of females) were strongly satisfied and confirmed that beneficiaries were selected in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner and according to the required criteria. The selection included many local community members and all groups of society (locals, IDPs, returnees, and marginalized people). They also added that all of those who registered needed job opportunities and were selected to work on subprojects. (See figure 10.)



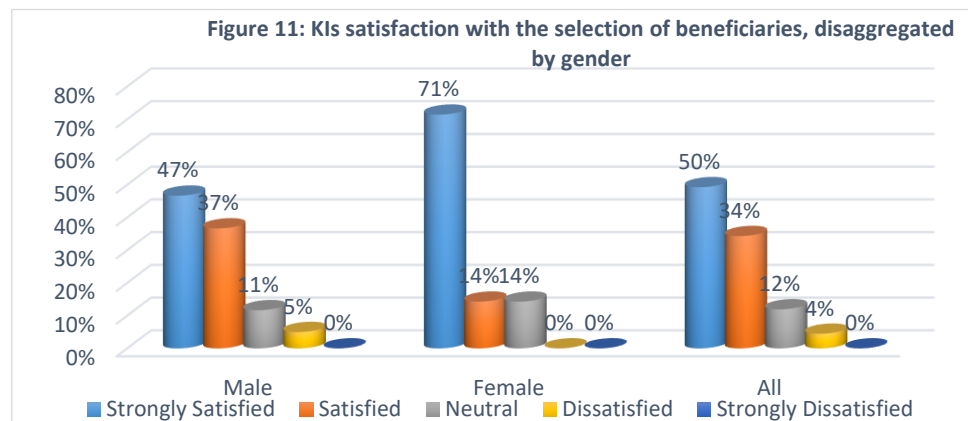
confirmed that beneficiaries were selected in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner and according to the required criteria. The selection included many local community members and all groups of society (locals, IDPs, returnees, and marginalized people). They also added that all of those who registered needed job opportunities and were selected to work on subprojects. (See figure 10.)

On the other hand, 2 percent (5 percent of males) were dissatisfied, of them 3 percent of males were strongly dissatisfied. They were mainly in Al Hawtah, Lahj, (cultural heritage subproject) and the reason for their dissatisfaction was that workers were selected by the contractors and not those who had cards. The remaining 7 percent (15 percent of males) were neutral with the process.

It should be mentioned here that in urban areas SFD does not apply the same mechanisms for selecting beneficiaries for CfW subprojects. This was explained by the project officer of the cultural heritage subproject in Al Hawtah, Lahj, when the TPM team requested the SFD financial documents of paid beneficiaries. He stated that the financial records are maintained by the contractor since the selection of beneficiaries is done by the contractor. This was also confirmed during the TPM survey with the beneficiaries of the other cultural heritage subprojects in Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout (a rural area). All the interviewed beneficiaries there were brought from outside the area by the contractor. This is irregular for a CfW since the main purpose of these subprojects is to generate income and create wage employment for the people of the targeted area.

Key informants:

The survey results show that almost 84 percent of the interviewed KIs (83 percent of males, 86 percent of females) were satisfied with the beneficiary selection process. Among them, 47 percent of males and 71 percent of females were strongly satisfied and assured that beneficiaries were selected because they needed a job and so that they could afford the basic necessities of life. Also, they felt beneficiaries were



selected according to the required criteria and in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner. (See figure 11). In addition, most of the KIs highlighted that the selection process was included many local community members and all groups of society (locals, IDPs, returnees, and marginalized people).

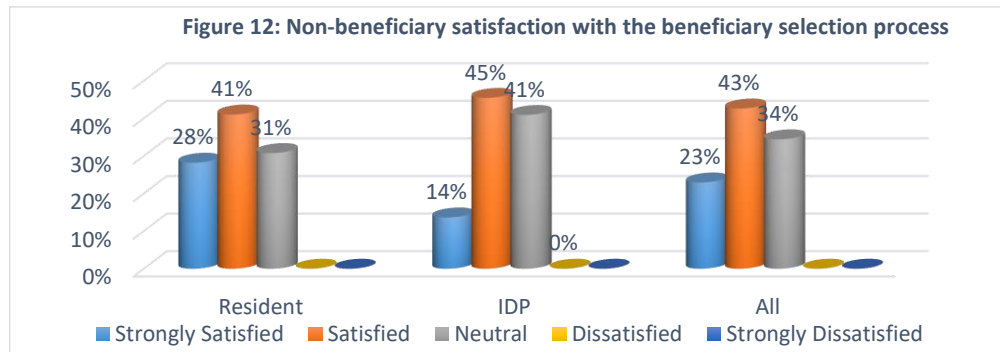
Four percent of the respondent KIs (5 percent of males) were dissatisfied with the beneficiary selection process. This was because not all registered beneficiaries with SFD worked in the intervention and some other community members were not even registered as potential beneficiaries. This was in Khabb wa ash Shaaf, Al Jawf, and Nisab, Shabwa (CfW subprojects) and Al Hawtah, Lahj (a cultural heritage subproject). The remaining 12 percent (11 percent of males, 14 percent of females) were neutral regarding the beneficiary selection process.

Non-beneficiaries (community members):

The beneficiary selection process was satisfactory to more than half of respondent non-beneficiaries (66 percent—79

percent of males and 48 percent of females). Twenty-three percent (24 percent of males, 22 percent of females) were strongly satisfied, expressing that

beneficiaries were selected in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner and according to the required criteria. They also said that the selection included many local community members and all groups of society (locals, IDPs, returnees, and marginalized people). Additionally, the remaining 34 percent (21 percent of males, 52 percent of females) were neutral. (See figure 12).

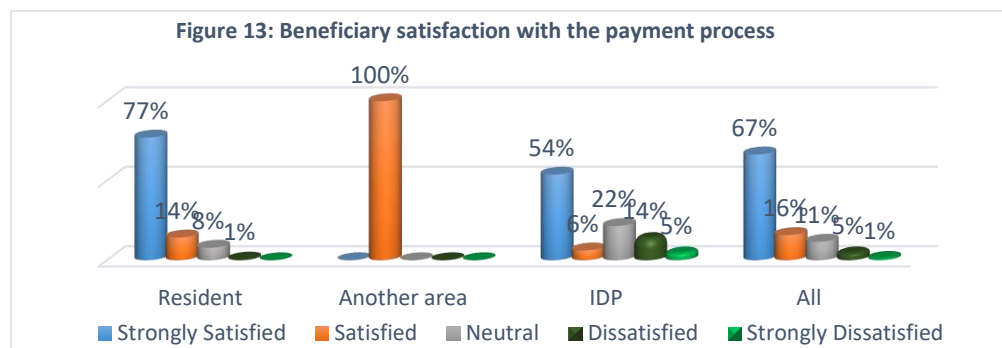


1.3 Payment process, location, frequency, and amount of payment

1.3.1 Payment process

The majority of interviewed beneficiaries—83 percent (87 percent of males, 78 percent of females)—were satisfied with the payment process. Among them 67 percent (67 percent of males, 66 percent of females) were strongly satisfied and said the

payment process was made according to the agreed mechanism and was on schedule—based on work accomplished. Eleven percent (12 percent of males, 11 percent of females) of beneficiaries were neutral about the payment process. The remaining 5 percent were dissatisfied with the payment process. Moreover, only 1 percent were strongly dissatisfied. These dissatisfied respondents were mainly located in Al Jawf and Marib governorates (15 percent of CfW workers) as they expected to receive their dues in advance instead of getting paid based on the progress of their achievements. (See figure 13.)



was made according to the agreed mechanism and was on schedule—based on work accomplished. Eleven percent (12 percent of males, 11 percent of females) of beneficiaries were neutral about the payment process. The remaining 5 percent were dissatisfied with the payment process. Moreover, only 1 percent were strongly dissatisfied. These dissatisfied respondents were mainly located in Al Jawf and Marib governorates (15 percent of CfW workers) as they expected to receive their dues in advance instead of getting paid based on the progress of their achievements. (See figure 13.)

Regarding beneficiaries who participated in the FGDs and were in districts where CfW subproject were being implemented: Most were satisfied with the payment process. A male beneficiary in Al Hawtah, Lahj, stated: “We agreed on the payment process, and it is perfect.” Another participant in Bani Matar, Sanaa, stated: “Yes, we are satisfied with the payment modality. They came to us to pay our dues. The best thing about the SFD is they give the money to the card owner only.”

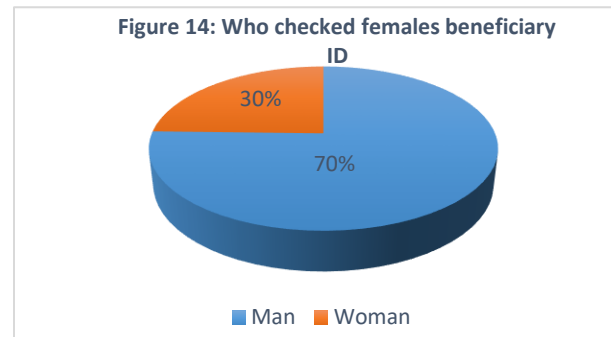
1.3.2 Payment delivery

All of the interviewed direct beneficiaries reported that they received their full amounts in cash.

1.3.3 Identity verification of female beneficiaries

The assessment found that about three quarters of interviewed female beneficiaries (70 percent) said their identities were checked by male bank officers, whereas 30 percent confirmed that their identities were checked by female officers. (See figure 14.)

Most respondent female beneficiaries (84 percent) stated that they received their dues themselves and 16 percent explained that someone else—such as father, brother, son, or husband—received their money on their behalf.

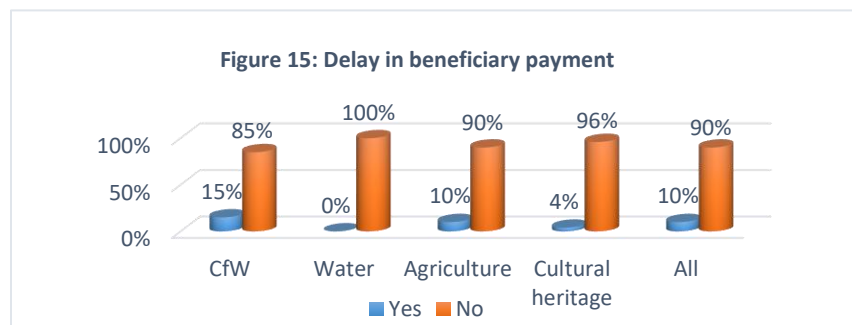


1.3.4 Payment location

The majority of female respondents (88 percent) confirmed that the payment location is not far away, while 12 percent said the payment location is far from their residence.

1.3.5 Payment delay

Most beneficiaries (90 percent) (83 percent of males, 96 percent of females) emphasized that there was no delay in their due payment. However, the 10 percent (17 percent of males and 4 percent of females) of those who reported delay in their dues were mainly located in Al Ghayl, Al Jawf, Khabb wa ash Shaaf, Al Jawf (15 percent of CfW workers), and Sibah, Abyan (10 percent of agriculture workers). (See figure 15.) For the CfW workers in Al Jawf governorate, the

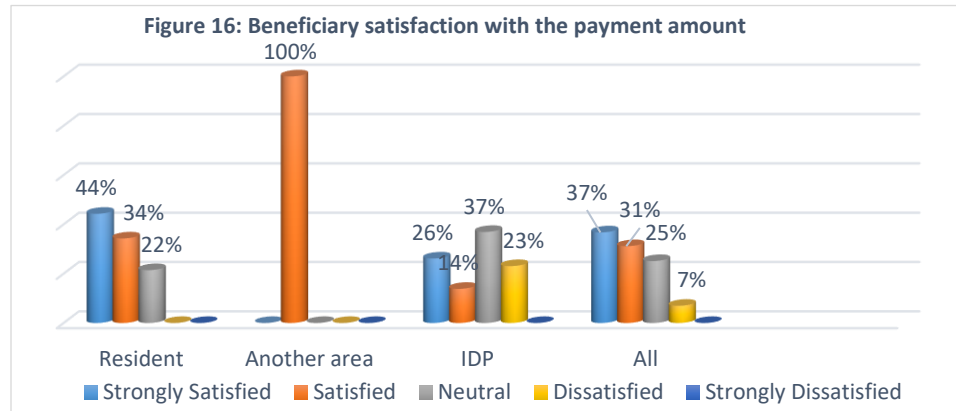


reason for the payment delay was because the implementing partner waited for all beneficiaries to complete their work so as to pay them all at one time. This resulted in a two-and-a-half-month delay. This was confirmed by the project officer. The agriculture workers in Sibah, Abyan, were affected as the subproject has been suspended where some of them had to wait from 8 to 12 months to get paid.

Most beneficiaries who participated in the FGDs in districts where CfW subprojects are being implemented, were satisfied. However, one female beneficiary in Al Ghayl, Al Jawf, said that: "I am unsatisfied because whenever a person finishes the work, he/she must be paid. We are paid when all people finish their work. There is no need to wait for the rest of people."

1.3.6 Satisfaction with payment amount

The payment amount was satisfactory to 68 percent of the respondent beneficiaries (76 percent of males, 61 percent of females)— among them 37 percent (45 percent of males, 30 percent of females) were strongly satisfied and stated that the received amount contributed to covering some essential household



needs, and this was better than nothing in light of the crisis and the difficult conditions the country is going through. Many beneficiaries who participated in the FGDs and from districts where CfW is being implemented were satisfied with the amount. A male beneficiary from Marib City, Marib, said: "I'm 100 percent satisfied with the amount of money because it helps us a lot."

Nevertheless, 7 percent (1 percent of males, 11 percent of females) were dissatisfied with the payment amount. These respondents were located in Al Jawf and Marib governorates. The respondents in Al Jawf complained that the received amount is barely sufficient to cover the expenses of building the latrines and there was nothing left for other needs, like food. Respondents in Marib said the amount provided by the project was insufficient to buy all the components for incense, which they aimed to sell on to others and thus create incomes for themselves.

A few workers in the CfW subproject who participated in the FGDs were satisfied with the amount as they said it was better than nothing. One female beneficiary in Marib City, Marib, mentioned that: "I am impartial in the matter of the amount, but I thank God for anything." However, a minority were not satisfied with the payment amount as it was insufficient.

1.4 Compliance of implementation conditions by implementing partner

1.4.1 Maintaining subprojects logbook on site

To guarantee that daily activities at the subproject sites were being logged and followed up by project management, the TPM field survey team verified that logbooks existed and were maintained at the implementation sites. The TPM verified that logbooks were unavailable at 9 out of 15 visited subprojects sites. (See table 3).

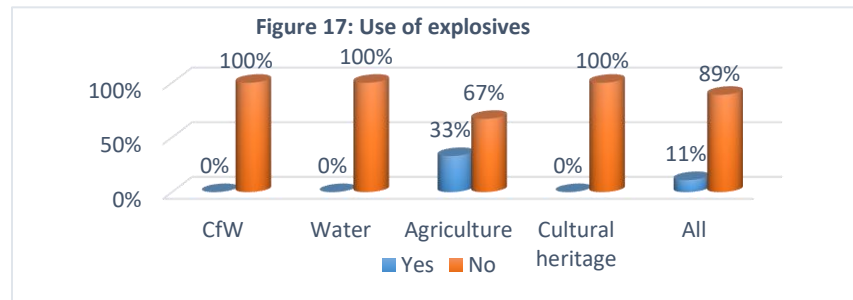
Table 3: Availability of site log book

Sector	Subproject ID	District	Maintain Site Logbook	Comment
CfW–Cultural heritage	100–13330	Brom Mayfa	<input type="checkbox"/>	Simple notebook was used instead of the formal logbook
CfW–Diversified	200–12733	Marib City	<input type="checkbox"/>	No logbook was used
CfW–Diversified	200–12848	Al Ghayl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
CfW–Agriculture	200–12877	Bilad Ar Rus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
CfW–Agriculture	200–12879	Bani Matar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
CfW–Agriculture	200–12881	Bani Matar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Simple notebook was used instead of the formal logbook
CfW–Diversified	200–12895	Khabb wa Ash Shaaf	<input type="checkbox"/>	The technician traveled to Sanaa and took the logbook with him
CfW–Diversified	200–12896	Khabb wa Ash Shaaf	<input type="checkbox"/>	The technician traveled to Sanaa and took the logbook with him
CfW–Diversified	200–12897	Khabb wa Ash Shaaf	<input type="checkbox"/>	The technician traveled to Sanaa and took the logbook with him
CfW– Agriculture	300–13341	Sibah	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
CfW–Cultural Heritage	300–13368	Al Hawtah	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
CfW–Water	300–13740	Al Maqatirah	<input type="checkbox"/>	As informed, there was no logbook used, but a special form was filled in weekly/fortnightly instead
CfW–Water	300–13741	Al Milah	<input type="checkbox"/>	As informed, there was no logbook used, but special forms were filled weekly/fortnightly instead
CfW–Diversified	600–12884	Nisab	<input type="checkbox"/>	No logbook was used
CfW–Agriculture	600–12920	Ain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

An M&E notice was submitted to SFD to take corrective action at non-complying sites. (See Annex F.)

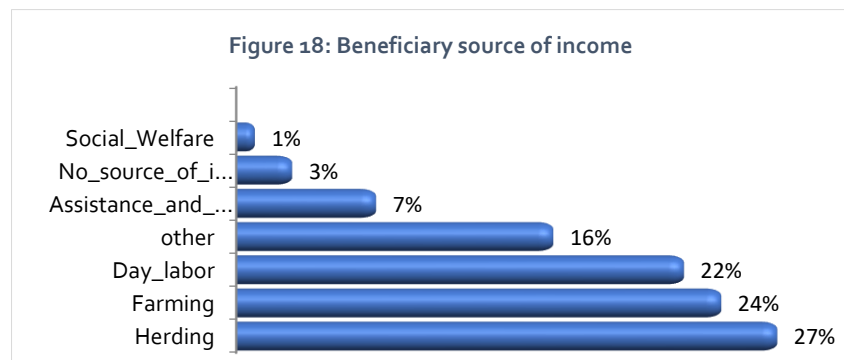
1.4.2 Use of explosives or dangerous materials

During the engineer's visits to the subproject sites, the TPM team asked workers who were present to verify contractors' commitment to the non-utilization of explosives or dangerous materials during any phase or activity of the implementation of the subprojects. The TPM team has found use of explosive materials (gunpowder) in two subprojects (Agriculture terraces subprojects ID: 200-12881 and 300-13341) out of visited 15 subprojects. Interviewed beneficiary workers and some community members stated that explosive materials (gunpowder) were used to extract stones or as part of the excavation process for the reservoir. (See figure 17.). An M&E notice was submitted to SFD regarding this critical finding. (See Annex F.). Further investigation is underway by SFD and UNDP team to find out actual facts reasoning use of gunpowder in subproject implementation. The detail investigation report to be shared with World Bank team upon completion of the investigation report.



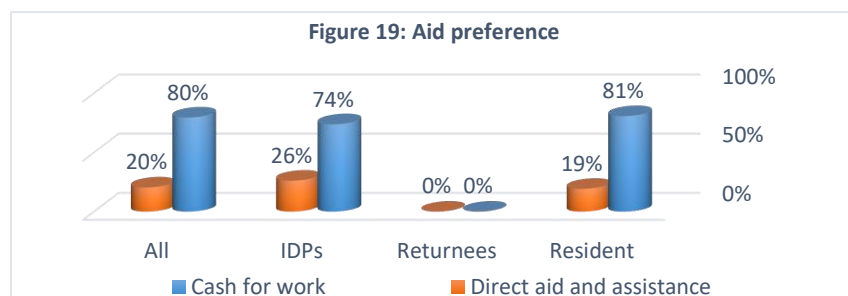
1.5 Source of income before CfW

The TPM survey verified the source of income for beneficiaries before working in CfW interventions and found that most beneficiaries (27 percent) said that their income was from herding followed by farming (24 percent). Other responses are mentioned in figure 18.



1.6 Aid preference

CFW beneficiaries were asked about their preference for receiving direct aid and assistance (food assistance or money assistance) or cash for work. Eighty percent (99 percent of males, 65 percent of females) emphasized their preference for cash for work interventions for the following



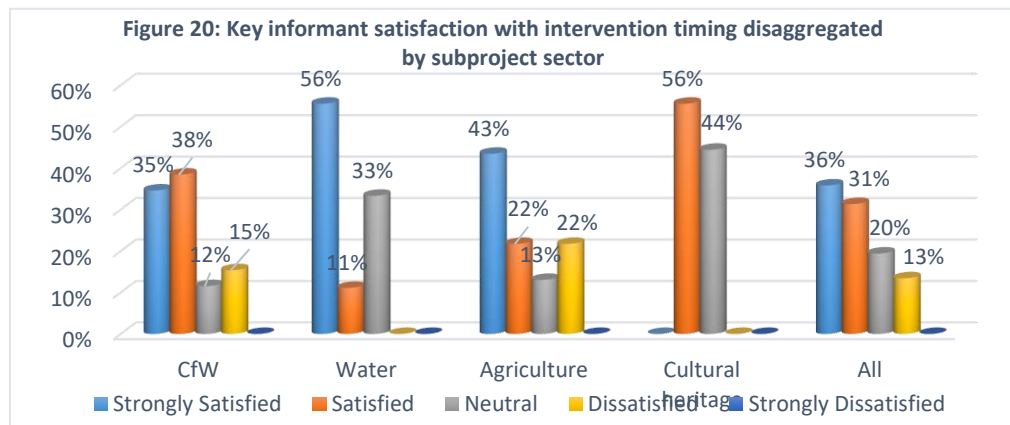
reasons: they can learn self-reliance, acquire new skills and experiences, get different benefits for the household and community, and they can buy things and cover miscellaneous expenses other than food. One female beneficiary from Bani Matar, Sanaa, said: "I prefer cash for work because I work, and I am

paid according to my work which is better than staying at home and waiting for aid.” Another male beneficiary from Al Milah, Lahj, said: “I prefer cash for work because I work and do not stay at home.” Another male beneficiary, from Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout, said: “I prefer the cash for work because the work is better, and I prefer work better than waiting for someone to give me any cash.” However, 20 percent (1 percent of males, 35 percent of females) preferred direct aid and assistance.

1.7 Timeliness of intervention

Key informants:

The majority, 67 percent of the KI respondents (65 percent of males, 86 percent of females) were satisfied with the time of interventions—among them 36 percent (33 percent of males, 57 percent of females) were strongly satisfied stating that the subproject was being implemented at the time when the community needed it due to the lack of water and job opportunities.

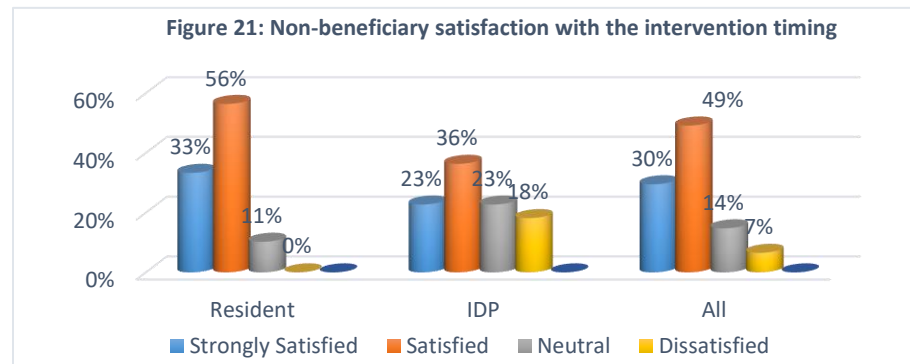


The timing was appropriate given the rain and the agricultural season. One KI from Al Maqatirah, Lahj, expressed his satisfaction with the timing of the intervention by saying: “Because it was launched at a time when schools and colleges were closed for the holiday and rain water was not sufficient.” Another male KI from Ain, Shabwa, said: “Because it provided us with job opportunities when the country is facing a difficult situation.” Another male KI from Marib City, Marib, said: “The timing was suitable because beneficiaries were in a very bad situation where they had very low income and terrible livelihoods.” Another KI from Al Milah, Lahj, said the reason for his satisfaction was “Because it was implemented at a time when everyone was thinking of immigrating the area due to drought.” But 13 percent (13 percent of males, 14 percent of females) were dissatisfied with the timing of the interventions. They said the subproject was launched during an unsuitable time—the month of Ramadhan and the rainy season. One KI from Bani Matar, Sanaa, said: “The subproject was launched during the rainy season, which caused the delay in the works.” The remaining 20 percent (22 percent of males, 0 percent of females) were neutral with regard to the intervention’s timing.

Non-beneficiaries (Community members):

Most interviewed non-beneficiaries, 78 percent (85 percent of males, 70 of females) were satisfied with the time of the intervention, among them thirty percent (32 percent of males, 26 percent of females) were strongly satisfied and mentioned that the subprojects were being implemented at a time when the community needed it and the timing was appropriate for the rain and agriculture seasons. A male non-beneficiary from Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout, said: “The timing of executing the subprojects were appropriate because it was not in the rain season.” Seven percent of the respondent non-beneficiaries (9

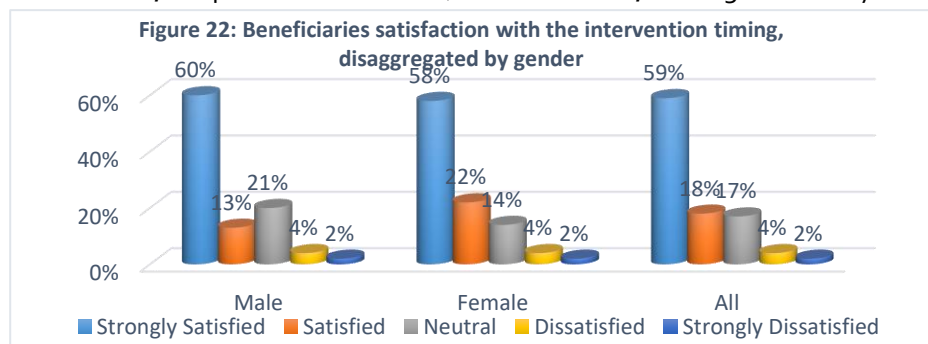
percent of males, 4 percent of females) were dissatisfied and stated that the subprojects were being implemented at the month of Ramadhan and during the rainy season, which was an unsuitable time. A male non-beneficiary from Bani Matar, Sanaa, said: "It started at the beginning of Ramadan while people were busy, so many people did not register, and rainy season was also one of obstacle." The remaining 15 percent (6 percent of males, 26 percent of females) were neutral with the intervention timing. (See figure 21.)



Most non-beneficiaries who participated in the FGDs in districts where CfW was being implemented were satisfied with the intervention timing. A female participant in a district where a water subproject existed (Al Maqatirah, Lahj) was satisfied with the intervention timing and said: "I am very satisfied, but the period of implementation of the subproject is short, and we have to finish work quickly, however, the overall work is good." One male non-beneficiary in a district where a cultural heritage subproject existed (Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout) was satisfied with the intervention timing and he mentioned: "The timing of executing the project was appropriate because it was not in the rainy season."

Direct beneficiaries:

Through the assessment of beneficiaries' satisfaction with the intervention timing, it was found that in total, 77 percent (73 percent of males, 80 percent of females) were satisfied, among them fifty-nine percent (56 percent of males, 71 percent of females) were strongly satisfied with the timeliness of the interventions and 18 percent were satisfied, stating that the project was being implemented



at a time when the community needed it and the timing was appropriate for the rainy and agricultural season. A total of 6 percent of beneficiaries were dissatisfied (6 percent of males, 6 percent of females). It is worth mentioning that 9 beneficiaries (69 percent) from Sibah, Abyan, were dissatisfied due to the suspension of the project. The remaining 17 percent (21 percent of males, 14 percent of females) were neutral with the time of the interventions. (See figure 22.)

Beneficiaries who participated in the FGDs in districts where a CFW subproject was being implemented were very satisfied with the time of the interventions. As a female beneficiary from Bilad Ar Rus, Sanaa, stated: "The timing is appropriate because the situation of people was difficult, and now they all work in this subproject." Also, those who were in districts where water, cultural heritage, and agriculture

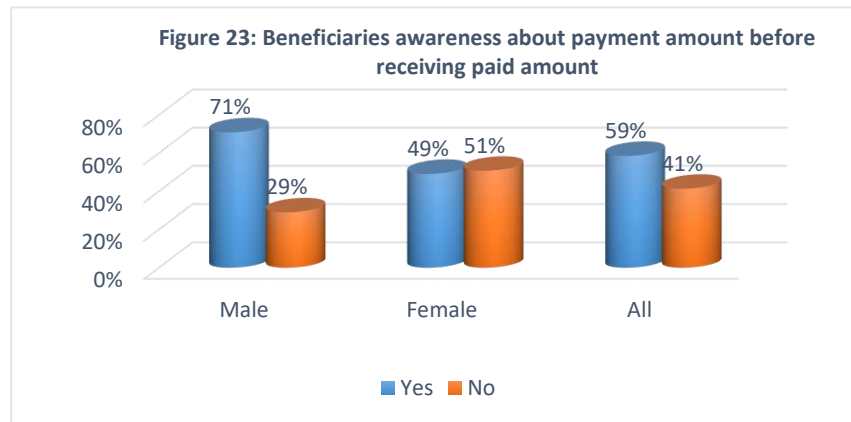
subprojects existed were mostly satisfied and grateful with the time of the intervention. A male beneficiary from Bani Matar, Sanaa, stated: “The implementation timing is the best time, and it came in the most appropriate time. The subproject implementation period was six months, but the engineers and the workers implemented it in two months only.” Another male beneficiary from Al Maqatirah, Lahj, said: “The subproject started at the appropriate timing because water has the priority, but the project implementation period was short.”

1.8 Fiduciary process

All respondent beneficiaries emphasized that they did not pay any amount of money to be selected to work in the subprojects. Moreover, none of the respondent beneficiaries complained about any deductions in their dues.

Direct beneficiaries who took part in FGDs discussed the same topic. Results were similar to those from the interviews. All participants reported that they have not paid any amount of money to be selected to work in the intervention. A female participant from Utmah, Dhamar, said: “no one asked me to pay anything to work in the subproject.”

A total of 59 percent of direct beneficiaries (71 percent of males, 49 percent of females) were aware about the payment amount that they would receive as their entitlement working in the CfW interventions, while 41 percent (29 percent of males, 51 percent of females) said that they had no knowledge about the payment amount prior to receiving the paid amount. (See figure 23.)



Progress and Quality Assessment on Implemented Interventions










2.1 Assessment of implementation progress of subprojects under each sector

Assessment of subprojects visited by TPMA

- An assessment was conducted to measure the actual physical progress (measured by the TPM team) that visited subprojects had achieved against what was planned (specified in the contract).
- Table 4 shows the actual progress of visited subprojects compared with what was planned according to the contract. The following categories were used to indicate the progress status:
 - The blue sign (●) indicates that the subproject was ahead of schedule, and progress was beyond that stated in plan documents. The size of the symbol reflects how advanced progress was compared to the plan.
 - The green sign (●) indicates that the subproject was in line with schedule, and progress on the ground matches what was stated in plan documents.
 - The red sign (●) indicates that the subproject was behind schedule and did not progress as planned in the documents. The large red symbol indicates more delay recorded.

Table 4: Status of interventions in terms of progress

#	Code	Name of Subproject	Subproject Sector– Subsector	Description	Status
1	100–13330	Pavement and improvement of the internal streets of the city of Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout	CfW– Cultural heritage	Project should have been completed by time of the visit; physical progress is still 80%	●
2	200–12733	Project implementation of interventions to support the displaced and affected people in Marib 2	CfW– Diversified	Project was found in line with the schedule progress (100%)	●
3	200–12848	Sanitation Improvement Project for center Directorate Al Ghayl, Al Jawf	CfW– Diversified	Project should have been completed by time of the visit; physical progress is still 73%	●
4	200–12877	The various interventions of the village of Al Wathan and its hamlet - Wala'an - Bilad Alruos	CfW– Agriculture	Project should have completed 81% of implementation; physical progress is still 30%	●
5	200–12879	Rehabilitation of agricultural terraces in Yazel - Bani Matar	CfW– Agriculture	Project should have completed 80% of implementation; physical progress is still 74%	●
6	200–12881	The various interventions for the rehabilitation of land in the trades - Hadaab - Bni Matar – Sanaa	CfW– Agriculture	Project should have been completed by time of the visit; physical progress is still 95%	●

#	Code	Name of Subproject	Subproject Sector– Subsector	Description	Status
7	200–12895	The project of various interventions to support the displaced and the affected in the village of coa	CfW– Diversified	Project was found in line with the schedule; progress at 70%	
8	200–12896	The various interventions project to support the displaced and the affected in the village of Al-Dom	CfW– Diversified	Project was found ahead of schedule; progress at 84%	
9	200–12897	The various interventions to support the displaced and the affected in the village of Al-jowf	CfW– Diversified	Project should have been completed by time of the visit; physical progress is still 70%	
10	300–13341	Construction of mass storage tanks in Al-Awabat and Al-Tawalqa in Abyan swimming pool	CfW– Agriculture	Project should have completed 44% of implementation while physical progress is still 10%	
11	300–13368	Paving and improve the area around Dar Alhajar palace- alhawtah-Lahj Gov	CfW– Cultural Heritage	Project was found in line with the schedule; progress at 70%	
12	300–13740	Rooftop rainwater harvesting cistern for Aldahmasha village - Almoqatera- Lahej	CfW–Water	Project should have been completed by time of the visit; physical progress is still 95%	
13	300–13741	Rooftop rainwater harvesting cistern for Moylah and Al Thabth villages) -Al Melah - Lahij (phas2	CfW–Water	Project was found in line with the schedule; progress at 98%	
14	600–12884	Improving the way and the various interventions al-Masadra and Nebra -Nasab - Shabwa	CfW– Diversified	Project should have been completed by time of the visit; physical progress is still 85%	
15	600–12920	Rehabilitation of irrigation canal of (ALSHARGAYA) in Ayan- Ayan- shabowa	CfW– Agriculture	Project should have completed 67% of implementation; physical progress is still 37%	

- It was found that 53 percent of visited subprojects (8 out of 15) were significantly behind schedule, and 13 percent (2 out of 15) were just behind the schedule as the physical progress is 95 percent. One subproject (7 percent) was ahead of schedule and four subprojects (27 percent) were in line with the planned schedule and expected to be completed on time.
- Table 5 shows the main reasons for implementation delays in the ten subprojects as noted by visited TPM team observations and SFD technical consultants who are supervising subprojects at the field level.

Table 5: Main reasons for delay

Code	Location		Sector	Reasons for Delay	Suggested Actions
100–13330	Hadhram aut	Brom Mayfa	CfW – Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulties to reach sites due to security unrest. Ramadhan and Eid holidays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify number of labors. Adding a reasonable extension period.
200–12848	Al Jawf	Al Ghayl	CfW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy rains. Ramadhan and Eid holidays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify number of labors. Adding a reasonable extension period.
200–12877	Sanaa	Bilad Ar Rus	CfW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy rains Stone cutting were not available in the area as stated in the study Ramadhan and Eid holidays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify number of labors. Adding a reasonable extension period.
200–12879	Sanaa	Bani Matar	CfW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy rains. Ramadhan and Eid holidays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify number of labors. Adding a reasonable extension period.
200–12881	Sanaa	Bani Matar	CfW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy rains and floods. Ramadhan and Eid holidays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify number of labors. Adding a reasonable extension period.
200–12897	Al Jawf	Khabb wa ash Shaaf	CfW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy rains and floods. Ramadhan and Eid holidays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify number of labors. Adding a reasonable extension period.
300–13341	Abyan	Sibah	CfW–Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A change in beneficiaries demand towards having more reservoirs than planned led to a challenge for more than one contractor who has withdrawal from the intervention as a result of their inability to meet such requirements based on the budget they have for the intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify number of labors. Adding a reasonable extension period.
300–13740	Lahj	Al Maqatirah	CfW–Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A delay in the first payment led to postponing the starting date of the subproject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify number of labors. Adding a reasonable extension period.
600–12884	Shabwa	Nisab	CfW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramadhan and Eid holidays. The frequent misunderstanding that occurs among the people of the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify number of labors. Adding a reasonable extension period.
600–12920	Shabwa	Ain	CfW – Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy rains and floods. The period for announcing the community contracts extended for about a month after the starting date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify number of labors. Adding a reasonable extension period.

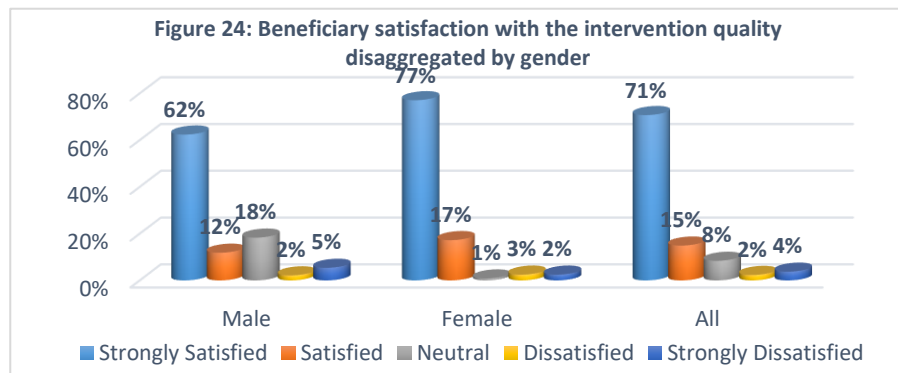
An M&E notice was submitted to SFD with comprehensive recommendations regarding the critical implementation delays. (See Annex F.)

2.2 Quality of subproject interventions with beneficiary and community satisfaction

Satisfaction with the quality of subproject implementation

Direct beneficiaries:

The quality of the subproject implementation was satisfactory to 86 percent of the respondent beneficiaries (74 percent of males, 94 percent of females). Among them, 71 percent (62 percent of males, 77 percent of females) were strongly satisfied with the quality of the intervention, stating that the materials used in the implementation were of high quality, and the projects contributed to improving the public health and environmental conditions in the community. Respondents also added that working under the supervision of specialists assisted them in implementing the subprojects well. As one female beneficiary in Sanaa, Bilad Ar Rus, said: “We worked under the supervision of the specialists which helped us in implementing the subproject to very high standards. It also improved health conditions in the area by repairing and filling open ponds and cleaning the wells. It saves us time and effort in getting water, and the expansion and the repair of roads facilitated service access for us.” Only 8 percent (18 percent of males, 1 percent of females) were neutral about subproject quality. However, 6 percent of the respondents (7 percent of males, 4 percent of females) were dissatisfied. And this was in regard to the agriculture intervention in Abyan, Sibah, where the intervention had been suspended for a long time.



All the FGDs participants of CfW subprojects stated that they are satisfied with the quality of the subprojects. As one of the male workers in Lahj, Al Milah, said: “It is very appropriate because we used materials according to the standards. I am satisfied.” Another participant in Nisab, Shabwa, said: “Everything was good, and everyone did great—the engineers, supervisors and the general manager.”

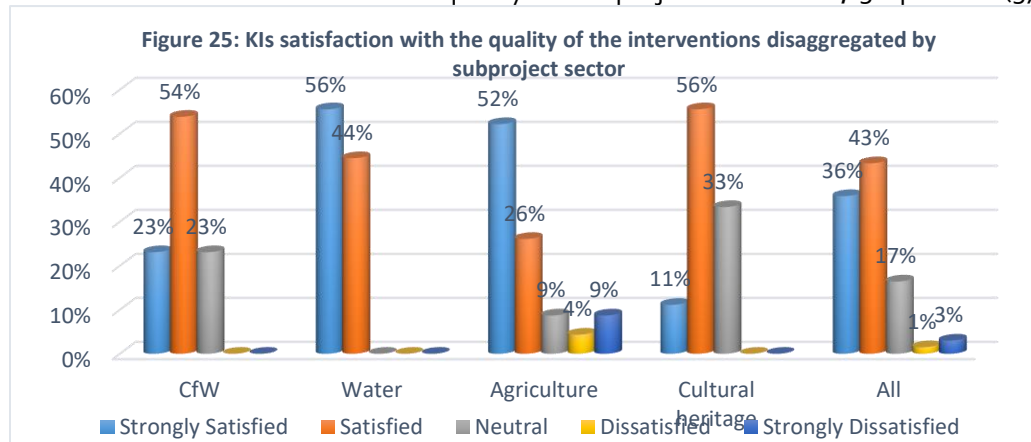
Regarding the cultural heritage intervention subproject, all workers were satisfied with the quality of this intervention and how it was executed. One male worker in Al Hawtah, Lahj, stated: “The quality of work is good because we selected the best materials and built some walls to protect the work of this subproject. For me as a specialist, I am satisfied with this work.” Another worker in Hadhramout, Brom Mayfa, pointed out: “The work quality is excellent, and it is executed under the supervision of engineers and contractors.”

In regard to the agriculture subproject, most of the workers were satisfied with the quality of implementation. One male worker in Bani Matar, Sana’a, summarized their comments by saying: “Yes, we are satisfied with the quality of project implementation, and we hope to be more satisfied. God bless the donor for this project.” However, there was some dissatisfaction with the subproject implementation in the governorate of Abyan because the subproject work was incomplete. One of the

workers said: "I am not satisfied because contractor moved rocks, but did not build water tank until now because they did not hire an engineer for the subproject.

Key informants:

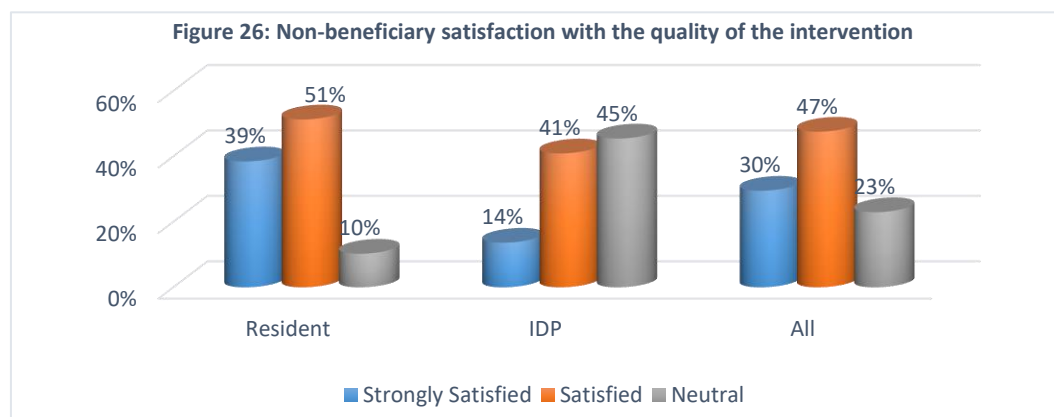
Through the assessment, it was found that 79 percent (78 percent of males, 86 percent of females) of the interviewed key informants were satisfied with the quality of subprojects. Of these, 36 percent (37 percent of males, 29 percent of females) were strongly satisfied and stated that the subprojects are being implemented according to the established



standards and specifications, the materials used in the implementation are of high quality and working under the supervision of specialists is helping to implement it well. As one male key informant in Lahj, Al Maqatirah, said: "the tanks were made of solid stones, and the materials used by the beneficiary were of high quality, and because they were under the direct supervision of the engineers and consultant" (See figure 25.) Only 3 percent (3 percent of males, 0 percent of females) in Abyan, Sibah (ID: 300-13341), were dissatisfied with quality of the implemented agriculture subproject because, as mentioned earlier, the intervention was suspended for more than a year.

Non-beneficiary Community Members:

Most non-beneficiaries interviewed, 77 percent (97 percent of males, 52 percent of females) were satisfied with the quality of interventions, 30 percent (38 percent of males, 19 percent of females) were strongly satisfied and mentioned that the subprojects were being implemented according to the established standards and specifications,



the materials used in the implementation were of high quality, and working under the supervision of specialists ensured quality implementation. A female non-beneficiary in Sanaa, Bani Matar said: "Most of the materials used in the project were from the village and were of good standard." However, 23 percent of the respondent non-beneficiaries (3 percent of males, 48 percent of females) were neutral about subprojects quality.

Most of the participants in the FGDs of CfW subprojects stated that they are very satisfied with the quality of the subproject. As one of the female workers in Marib, Marib City, said: "I am satisfied with the quality of subproject implementation. They implemented the subproject in a good way because the women learned how to make perfume, incense, and how to make accessories."

Regarding the cultural heritage intervention subprojects, all participants were satisfied with the quality of the implementation. One male participant in Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout, summarized that: "This intervention was executed well, and if there was something wrong in this subproject, engineers would remove it and do it again according to the standards." Another community said: "From the first observation, I can say that this intervention is successful, but I cannot decide for sure until this intervention is tested in the rainy season."

For the agriculture subprojects, all participants were satisfied with the quality of work and materials. One male participant said: "The quality of the subproject is very good. They are using good materials that can be used for many years."

All participants were satisfied with the water subprojects and the quality of the implementation. One female participant in Al Maqatirah, Lahj, said: "I am satisfied because it is excellent, and all people are satisfied."

2.3 Verification of community assets/ rehabilitated infrastructure with beneficiary and community satisfaction

2.3.1 Verification of assets

Verification of rehabilitated/created community infrastructure was carried out during subproject field visits to verify the existence of assets, whether under implementation or already handed over. The TPM survey engineers used various methods: physical verification of planned assets, captured photos, and/or videos of sites and assets. (Annexes B and C have picture and video links of visited subprojects.)

Results of assets verification revealed that all visited subprojects exist on the ground with planned specifications and all works were ongoing during the visit according to plan, except one subproject in Sibah, Abyan, which was suspended during TPM visit.

Table 6 illustrates the type of work that was observed during field visits to the ongoing subproject sites.

Table 6: Ongoing works observed during field visits

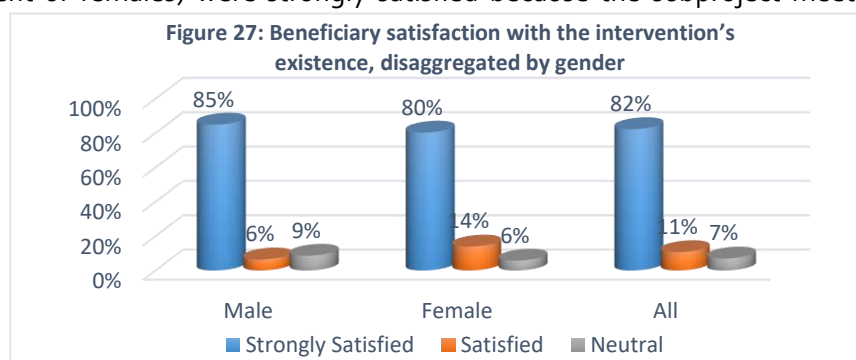
Sl.	Subproject ID	Governorate	Subproject name and location	Under implementation works observed during visit
1	100-13330	Hadhrumout	Pavement and improvement of the internal streets of the city of Brom Mayfa, Hadhrumout	Construction of the park at Al Shoqayn
2	200-12733	Marib	Subproject implementation of interventions to support the displaced and affected people in Marib 2	There were no implementing works during the visit because all subproject components are completed except the performance of training course for females IDPs
3	200-12848	Al Jawf	Sanitation improvement subproject for center Directorate Al Gaeel, algowf	Building toilets/latrines works
4	200-12877	Sanaa	The various interventions of the village of Alwathan and its hamlet - Wala'an - Bilad Alruos	Restoration works of one of the targeted wells, backfilling works behind the walls of the targeted agricultural terraces
5	200-12879	Sanaa	Rehabilitation of agricultural terraces in Yazel - Bani Matar	Construction works and concrete mixing in the dam, stone cutting works, rehabilitation works of the agricultural terraces
6	200-12881	Sanaa	The various interventions for the rehabilitation of land in the trades - Hadaab - Bni Matar - Sanaa	Stone paving works
7	200-12895	Al Jawf	The project of various interventions to support the displaced and the affected in the village of coa [Something missing?]	Building toilets/latrines works
8	200-12896	Al Jawf	The various interventions project to support the displaced and the affected in the village of Al-Dom	Building toilets/latrines and sanitation. Plus, home gardens.

Sl.	Subproject ID	Governorate	Subproject name and location	Under implementation works observed during visit
9	200-12897	Al Jawf	The various interventions to support the displaced and the affected in the village of Al Jawf	Nests building works were going on during TPM survey
10	300-13341	Abyan	Construction of mass storage tanks in Al-Awabat and Al-Tawalqa in Abyan swimming pool	There were no works under implementation during the visit at the site because the project is currently in suspended
11	300-13368	Lahj	Paving and improve the area around Dar Alhajar palace- alhawtah-Lahj Gov	Excavation works of the manholes, inserting sewer pipes, rehabilitation of the park
12	300-13740	Lahj	Rooftop rainwater harvesting cistern for Aldahmasha village -Almoqatera-Lahej	Stone building works of the walls, building of concrete roofs
13	300-13741	Lahj	Rooftop rainwater harvesting cistern for Moylah and Althabth villages) - Almelah - Lahej (phas2	Building of concrete works
14	600-12884	Shabwa	Improving the way and the various interventions al-masadra and nebra - nasab - Shabwa	Flooring works of the water tanks
15	600-12920	Shabwa	Rehabilitation of irrigation canal of (ALSHARGAYA) in Ayan- Ayan-shabowa	Establishing the sub-channels portals

2.3.2 Satisfaction with intervention's existence

Direct beneficiaries:

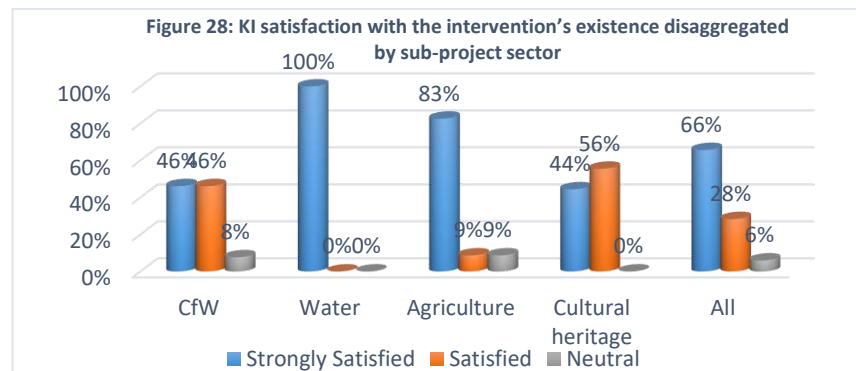
The majority of respondent beneficiaries were satisfied with the intervention's existence— 82 percent (85 percent of males, 80 percent of females) were strongly satisfied because the subproject meets community needs, facilitates access to services, and provides temporary employment opportunities for community members. Seven percent of workers (9 percent of males and 6 percent of females) were neutral. (See figure 27). One of the female workers summarized their



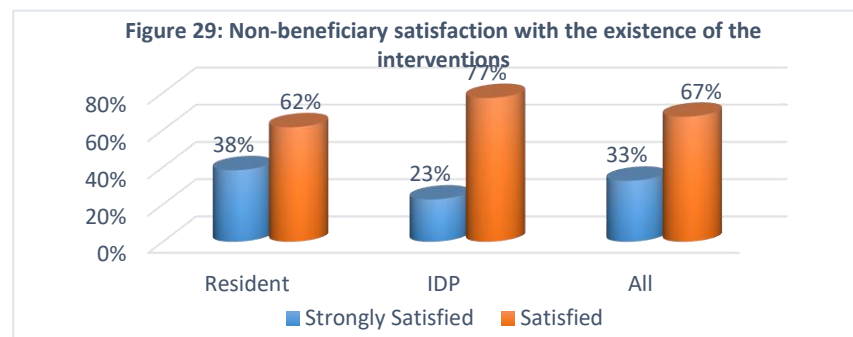
satisfaction regarding the roads intervention subproject in Bilad Ar Rus, Sanaa, by saying: "It meets the needs of the community. It provides a suitable and temporary source of income, especially in this situation, and it facilitates access to roads and other services."

Key Informants:

The assessment results show that most KI respondents, 94 percent (93 percent of males, 100 percent of females) were satisfied with the intervention's existence. Of these, 66 percent (67 percent of males, 57 percent of females) were strongly satisfied and mentioned that the project meets the needs of society, facilitates access to services, and provides temporary employment opportunities for community members. One male KI in Marib City, Marib, said "It alleviates the suffering, provides job opportunities, and improves income and livelihoods." Six percent (7 percent of males) were neutral. (See figure 28.)

Non-beneficiary (community members):

The intervention's existence was satisfactory to 100 percent of the respondent non-beneficiaries (100 percent of males, 100 percent of females): among them, 33 percent (32 percent of males, 33 percent of females) were strongly satisfied, and 67 percent (68 percent of males, 67 of females) stated that the project provides temporary employment opportunities for vulnerable community members, meets community needs, facilitates access to services, and in the current situation in Yemen, local government authorities are not financially capable to offer such type of subprojects. One male participant summarized their satisfaction regarding a cultural heritage subproject in Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout, by saying: "Paving and repairing the waterways was the most important for the people, as the rains in each season do great damage."



2.4 Benefits created for the community by rehabilitated assets/infrastructure

Table 7: CfW Interventions' Achievements

Project ID	Governorate	Subproject Name	Achievements
100-13330	Hadhrumout	Pavement and improvement of the internal streets of the city of Brom Mayfa, Hadhrumout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection for houses and other buildings in the course of floods Protecting the main asphalt road, cemetery, and agricultural lands Paving the inner streets of the city of Brom
200-12733	Marib	Project implementation of interventions to support the displaced and affected people in Marib 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating job opportunities for IDPs, especially women, to improve their living conditions Assisting women to learn professional crafts to earn a living Providing displaced and affected people with basic services, such as drinking water and proper sanitation to improve environmental and health status
200-12848	Al Jawf	Sanitation Improvement Project for center Directorate Al Ghayl, Al Jawf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing houses with a separate toilet and an independent cesspit Reducing the spread of water related diseases due to sewage disposal to the streets Improving the overall appearance of the street
200-12877	Sanaa	The various interventions of the village of Al Wathan and its hamlet - Wala'an - Bilad Alruos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing work opportunities for local communities Helping people to benefit from rainwater and reclaim agricultural lands
200-12879	Sanaa	Rehabilitation of agricultural terraces in Yazel - Bani Matar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting local community to store rainwater which is the main source for the village Enabled the residents in the village to plant agricultural terraces again after being almost dead for years
200-12881	Sanaa	The various interventions for the rehabilitation of land in the trades - Hadaab - Bni Matar - Sanaa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of ponds to providing water for livestock, washing, and ablution Restoration of agricultural terraces to increase production Provide temporary job opportunities for local community members
200-12895	Al Jawf	The project of various interventions to support the displaced and the affected in the village of coa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide each house with a separate toilet and cesspit Conducting awareness campaigns among IDPs families

Project ID	Governorate	Subproject Name	Achievements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alleviate the spread of diseases and epidemics due to war
200-12896	Al Jawf	The various interventions project to support the displaced and the affected in the village of Al-Dom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide each house with a separate toilet and cesspit Build watering and gardens Providing job opportunities for displaced people
200-12897	Al Jawf	The various interventions to support the displaced and the affected in the village of Al Jawf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing job opportunities for displaced people Making drinking pans for livestock
300-13341	Abyan	Construction of mass storage tanks in Al Awabat and Al Tawalqa in Abyan swimming pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building multi-use collective water tanks Provide work opportunities for local communities
300-13368	Lahj	Paving and improve the area around Dar Alhajar palace- Al Hawtah, Lahj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing job opportunities for local community members Paving and improving the courtyard adjacent to the Stone Palace Constructing bathrooms water tank in Al-Andalus garden and improving overall appearance
300-13740	Lahj	Rooftop rainwater harvesting cistern for Al Dahmasha village -Almoqatera, Lahej	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructing storage tanks to keep rain water Provide work opportunities for local communities
300-13741	Lahj	Rooftop rainwater harvesting cistern for Moylah and Al Thabth villages) -Al Melah - Lahj (phas2 [????})	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build watering to save rainwater Provide work opportunities for local families
600-12884	Shabwa	Improving the way and the various interventions Al Masadra and Nebra -Nasab, Shabwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructing irrigation canals and protecting agriculture land Provide work opportunities for local communities
600-12920	Shabwa	Rehabilitation of irrigation canals of (ALSHARGAYA) in Ayan- Ayan- Shabwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of irrigation canals in Wadi Ain and the sub-channels Constructing protection walls for agriculture land.

2.5 Challenges and difficulties encountered during implementation

Key informants:

Most of interviewed key informants, 76 percent (75 percent of males, 86 percent of females) said that they did not face any difficulties or challenges during the intervention's implementation. However, 24 percent (25 percent of males, 14 percent of females) reported facing the following difficulties and challenges:

- Unavailability of some building materials which forced the beneficiaries to acquire them from distant locations (Khabb wa ash Shaaf, Al Jawf).
- Work stoppage in some areas as a result of homeowners' disagreements regarding digging cesspits between their houses (Al Ghayl, Al Jawf).
- Providing special training halls for women and a female photographer and trainer to deal with female beneficiaries thus accounting for local community (Marib City, Marib).
- Determining the paths of canals as there was disagreement among citizens as to whether the canal would pass through land they claimed to own (Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout).
- The high cost of stones that exceeded the estimate in the study (Bilad Ar Rus, Sanaa).
- The change in beneficiaries demand towards having more reservoirs than planned led to a challenge for more than one contractor who has withdrawal from the intervention as a result of their inability to meet such requirements based on the budget they have for the intervention (Sibah, Abyan).

Direct Beneficiaries:

The majority of respondent beneficiaries, 80 percent (81 percent of males, 79 percent of females) said that they did not encounter any difficulties during the implementation of the interventions. However, 20 percent (19 percent of males, 21 percent of females) mentioned facing the following challenges:

- Difficulty of digging in solid ground and the procurement of work tools and materials from far away market places. Also, the roughness of roads caused damage, in some cases, when transporting the building materials (Marib City, Marib).
- Respondents noted that the work needed a lot of physical effort and it was not suitable for woman (Al Jawf, Al Ghayl).
- Difficulty of bringing water, mud, and construction tools from areas far away from the work location (Khabb wa ash Shaaf, Al Jawf).

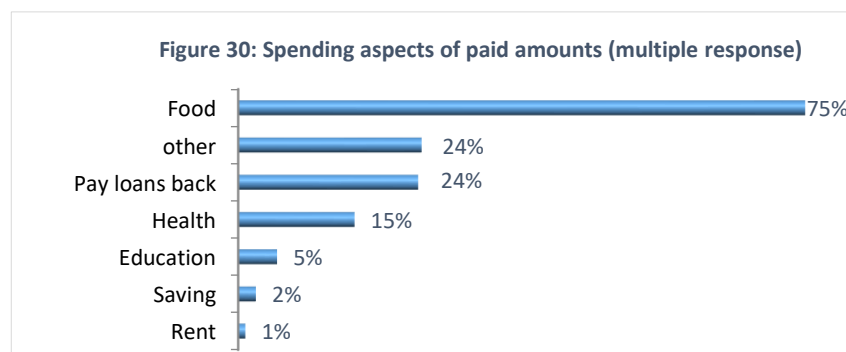
Female beneficiaries:

Almost all of interviewed female beneficiaries (99.2 percent) confirmed that they did not face any payment difficulties. But one female in Alghayl district (0.8 percent of the respondent female beneficiaries) reported facing difficulties during the payment process because it was overcrowding when she went to collect her dues.

Immediate Effects/Impact on Implemented Interventions

3.1 Utilization of paid amounts

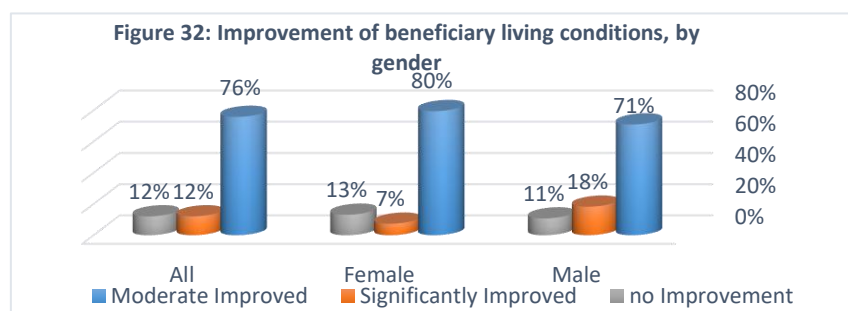
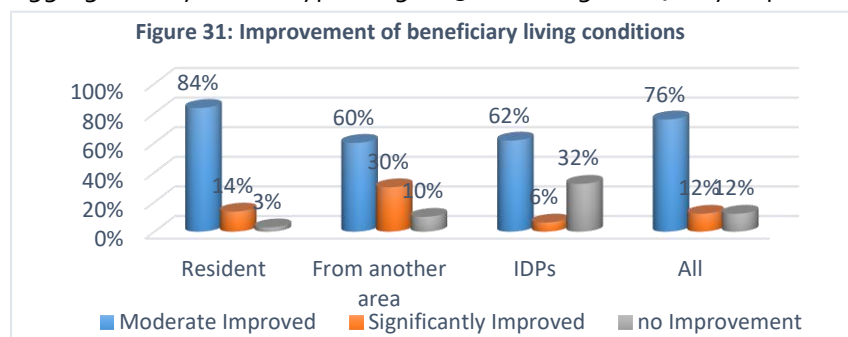
Gained income helped beneficiaries spend on multiple aspects. The majority of workers (75 percent) confirmed that they spent most of their received income to purchase food for their family, 24 percent said that they spent their received money on paying back loans, 15 percent said that part of their wages were spent on health care, 5 percent spent some of their wages on children's education, 1 percent spent the received money on paying rent, and 2 percent saved part of the received amount. Twenty-four percent spent their money on other things, such as buying material for a water tank and toilets. (See figure 30.)



3.2 Improvement of families' living conditions

Eighty-eight percent of interviewed workers reported that the income they received improved their family's living conditions. (See disaggregation by worker type in figure 31). Among them, only 12 percent reported significant improvement, while 76 percent reported moderate improvement.

Most of workers attributed the improvements to the fact that the money covered their daily living requirements, mainly food and to some extent health care, children's education, house rent, and outstanding financial obligations. The majority of respondents (76 percent) said that their families' living conditions were moderately improved by the amount received from the project. (See disaggregation by



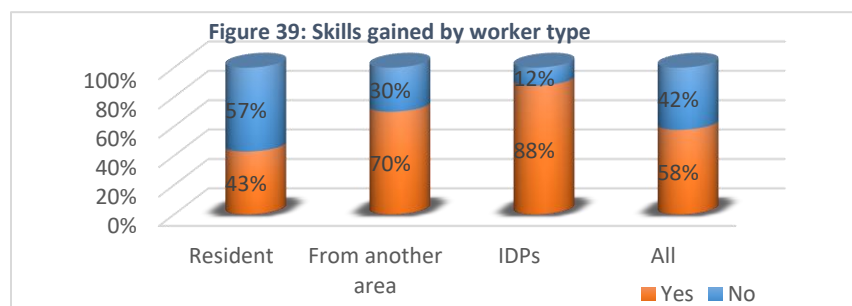
gender in figure 32). As one of the male workers in Ain, Shabwa, said regarding the water subproject intervention: "It helped us to provide for the basic needs of life for us and for our families." The remaining 12 percent (11 percent of males, 13 percent of females) reported no improvement in their families' living

condition because the amount was insufficient as the amount paid was barely enough to buy the building materials. It was also insufficient because the project duration was short.

A large number of FGD participants said the job opportunity along with payment would provide at least basic necessities for family members in many ways. As a male participant in Lahj, Al-Hawtah, said: "Thank Allah, the living standards are getting better, and the cash meets some of the needs of the families." Another worker, from Nisab, Shabwa, stated: "Water is the most important thing in life and this subproject provided that to us, and in addition to the amount of money which is given to us, it facilitated our lives."

3.3 Skills gained by beneficiaries

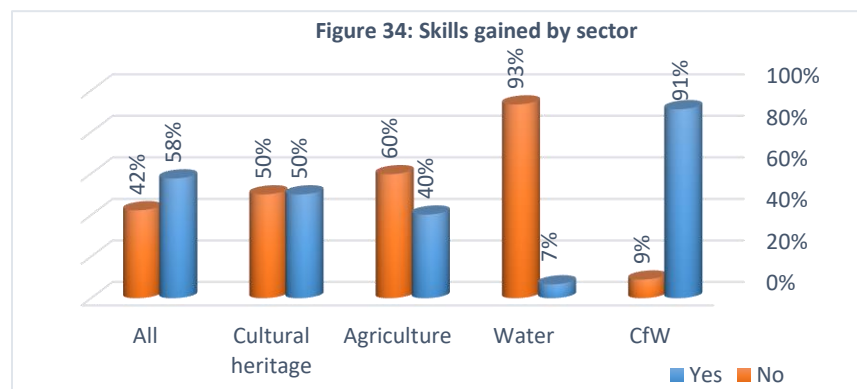
More than half of interviewed workers (58 percent) reported that they gained new skills during their work in the interventions. They mentioned a variety of skills gained, such as excavating, pipe fitting, mixing materials, making roofs for water tanks, and installing electricity poles. The majority (91 percent) were among the CfW subprojects. (See disaggregation by sector in figure 39.)



However, the remaining respondents (42 percent) said they did not gain any skills from their work. The majority (58 percent) stated that the work was simple and thus did not require any skills; 42 percent said they had previous experience in similar areas.

Most workers in the FGDs said that they have gained some new skills. A male participant in Bani Matar, Sanaa, said: "I gained experience in cutting rocks and working hard".

However, most workers from Al Maqatirah, Lahj, said that the intervention did not teach them any new skills because they already have had enough experience. One male skilled worker said: "I did not learn any new skills because everyone worked in his field of work."



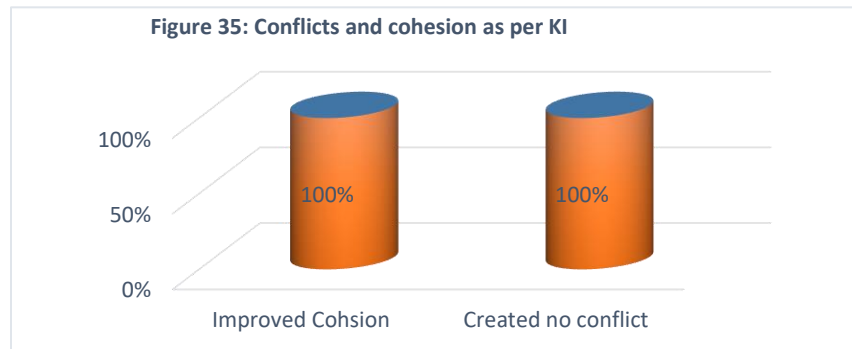
For the environment subproject intervention, most workers stated that they have learned new skills. Workers in Sana'a, Bilad Ar Rus, engaged in an environment subproject intervention, said that they learned new skills. A male worker said: "Building walls and carrying stones—this is the first time I have worked in such work. Because we usually do agriculture work and housework." However, some workers in Ain, Shabwa, said that they did not learn any new skill. One worker said: "Nothing, because I have long experience in doing this work."

Finally, for the culture heritage subproject intervention, most workers stated that they learned new skills from the intervention. A male worker in Al Hawtah, Lahj, said: "I learned new skills and experiences in this work." Only one worker stated not learning, "I did not learn any new skills because I have been working many years in this area. Other workers may have learned new skills."

3.4 Social cohesion

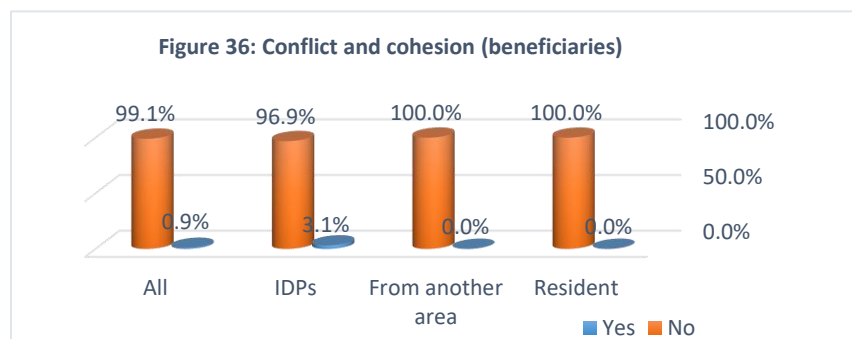
Key informants:

All interviewed KIs (100 percent) reported that the interventions did not create any sort of conflict, and 100 percent of KIs stated that the subprojects contributed to improving social cohesion in the community. They explained that the interventions improved social cohesion among community members through participation in community discussions, by focusing on community needs identification, and by providing employment opportunities for all eligible groups. All of these involved decision-making practices that involved all the community.



Direct beneficiaries:

Almost all residents, non-residents, and IDP workers reported that implemented subprojects did not create conflicts of any kind, whereas the majority (99 percent) said that the interventions improved cohesion among members of the community. (See disaggregation in figure 36). A male participant from Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout, said: "The implemented subproject created the sense of friendship and respect among the community." However, only one case in Marib City, Marib, reported a minor conflict at the beginning stages of the subproject, however it was resolved immediately by community committee and community leaders.



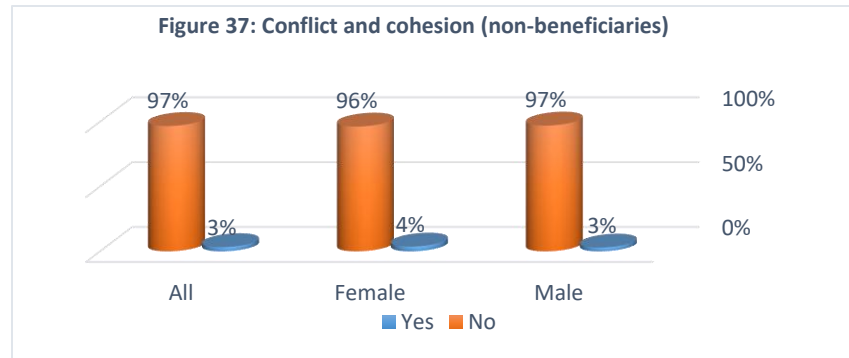
In the FGDs, almost all the beneficiaries said that the intervention did not create any kind of conflict. A female participant from Bilad Ar Rus, Sanaa, said: "all participated women beneficiaries are happy because there was no interference by anyone, and everyone receives his/her cash according to the performance of the assigned work."

On the topic of community cohesion, the project has had a significant and positive impact. This was noted by participants in the FGDs as one female participant said: "The project has created a trust

between members of community. We become one family and one community through this project” (Female, Marib, Marib City).

Non-beneficiary (community members):

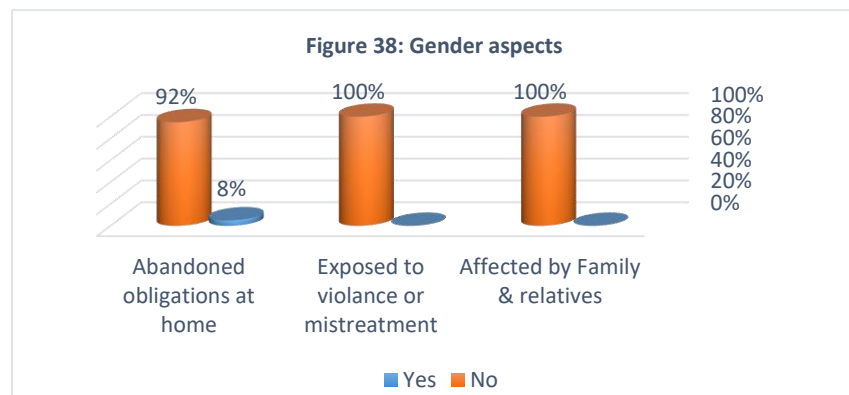
Almost all interviewed non-beneficiaries (97 percent) reported that the implemented subprojects did not create any conflicts, whereas the majority confirmed that the implemented interventions improved social cohesion and created a sense of harmony among the community members. (See disaggregation by gender in figure 37). A male participant from Bani Matar, Sana’a, mentioned: “the subproject has a positive effect which increases the cooperation between the villagers.”



Participants in FGDs also said that the intervention made them feel more affiliated to the area. They also said that social ties were strengthened between people. One participant said: “This intervention created a trust among people in this community, and the relations between them became stronger.” (Male, Brom, Mayfa, Hadhramout). Another participant said: “Yes, this project created a trust among people in the community, and all people in the community will get the same benefits from this project. This project will serve all people.” (Males, Sibah, Abyan).

3.5 Gender Issues

All interviewed female beneficiaries (100 percent) reported that they were not affected directly or indirectly by their family, relatives, or community to participate as direct beneficiary in the implementation of subprojects. They also confirmed that they were not exposed to any kind of violence or mistreatment during the project implementation. However, the majority (59 percent) stated that the work they performed was suitable for them as females and the remaining 41 percent said it was not suitable, and they attributed this to the fact that women are not able to perform muscular work.



Moreover, the overwhelming majority (92 percent) stated that their household activities and obligations were not affected due to working in the subprojects, and the remaining eight percent said that there was some dereliction in performing some of their house chores, especially those concerned with raising children.

A male beneficiary from Al-Maqatirah, Lahj, said: “The impact on women is more because they are responsible for bringing water from remote places, which consumes a lot of time. Thus, they leave their children and do not help them study for their lessons.”

As for the focus group discussions with workers, respondents explained the impact on female beneficiaries as follow: “There were no cases of violence or abuse”; “No, there was no violence against women” (Male, Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout); “I have never been subjected to any violence or abuse during the project” (Female, Marib City, Marib).“

Ability to reconcile the responsibilities of home and work in the subproject:

“The availability of cisterns has positive impacts because before the building of cisterns, the impact on women was more because they bring water from remote places” (Male, Al Maqatirah, Lahj).

3.6 Environmental, health and safety impact due to implemented interventions

3.6.1 Environmental Impact

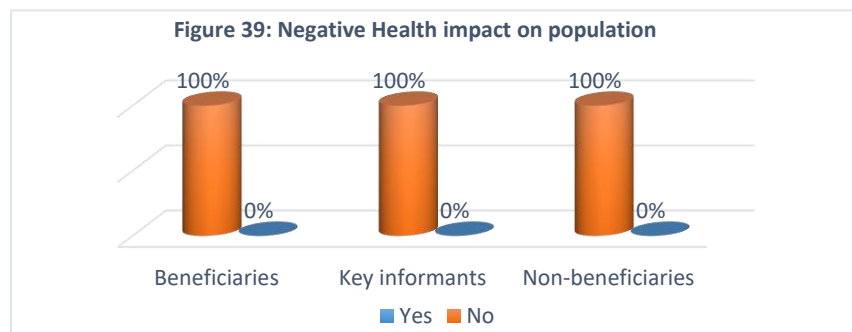
The KIs confirmed that different positive environmental effects were generated by CfW interventions. When KIs were asked to specify positive impacts, 30 percent did not recall any positive nor negative impact while 70 percent provided different responses that included improving hygiene and sanitation conditions, providing access to clean drinking water, and improving the overall appearance of the streets. A male participant from Bilad Ar Rus, Sanaa, said: “Restoration and coverage of wells has helped to reduce the spread of disease-causing mosquitoes.” A female participant from Khabb wa ash Shaaf, Al Jawf, said: “This project improved the environment by alleviating diseases and providing separate latrines for each family.”

In the FGDs, beneficiaries said that there was no negative environmental impact during the project implementation. A male participant from Brom Mayfa, Hadhramout, said: “There were no negative effects on environment, and this area becomes a public place after removing the harmful and bad things.” Another participant from Shabwa, Nisab, stated that: “This project has a positive impact on the environment because the cisterns also helped the plants to grow.”

3.6.2 Health impact

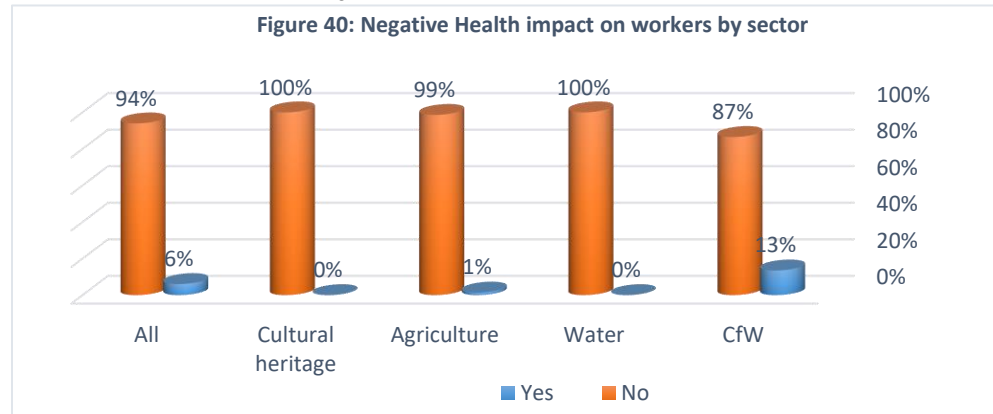
All beneficiaries, community members (100 percent), and 100 percent of key informants confirmed that the implemented subprojects have no negative effects on the population’s health in the implemented areas. A male participant from Bani Matar, Sanaa, mentioned that: “It has contributed to water disinfection and has provided safe water facilities.” A female

participant from Al Maqatirah, Lahj, said: “we are expecting to get clean water which will reduce potential



water borne diseases, because the cisterns to be covered. However, the subproject is not yet completed.”

In addition, direct beneficiaries, key informants, and other community members were asked if the project resulted in any health issues for workers. The majority of direct beneficiaries (94 percent—97 percent of males and 92 percent of females) confirmed that the project has no negative effects on workers’ health. However, the remaining 6 percent (3 percent of males, 8 percent of females) reported that



fatigue, sunstroke, and allergy to dust were the main negative impacts on their health. All these respondents stated that they had received safety tools and were oriented about safety issues. (See disaggregation by sector in figure 39).

An allergy to dust was reported by a female non-beneficiary (community member) and a male key informant had a negative impact on his health during the implementation period.

In focus group discussions, direct beneficiaries discussed the interventions’ health impact on the workers and community people. Below are some of the comments reported by FGD participants:

- “There is no negative effect on people's health due to implementation of subproject, rather the rehabilitated park is now a source of entertainment to all people including children and elderly community people” (Male, Al-Hawtah, Lahj).
- “The implemented subproject has generated positive health effect on residents because of improvement of some basic services such as water and sanitation” (Female, Marib City, Marib).

ESMF and OHS Compliance Verification on SFD Implemented Subprojects

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Occupational Health and Safety Framework (OHSF) is prepared by UNDP to ensure the Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (YECRP) is consistent with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies. The SES require that all UNDP projects consider the potential environmental and social opportunities that a project may generate and ensure that adverse health, safety, social and environmental risks are avoided, minimized, mitigated and managed.

The ESMF, in addition to the subprojects screening procedures and checklists, also identifies the specific potential Health, safety, environmental and social impacts of each subproject and subsequently identified the level of the subprojects and the required mitigation measures to be applied.

Accordingly, the monitoring activities include monitoring and verification of the adherence to the ESMF and OHSF requirements through desk reviews and field visits.

Document Desk Reviews:

Prior to conducting the field visits, the related documents are supposed to be reviewed for compliance with ESMF and OHSF requirements, including subprojects' ESMPs and screening checklists of the selected subprojects. For this reporting period, the documents were requested from SFD by MSY (TPMA) and SFD has confirmed that all the sample subprojects of quarter 11th TPM survey are old and started before the implementation of ESMF. Therefore, MSY should not expect to receive any of these documents as such requirement is not applicable.

Field Verification:

A set of tools was designed by the TPM field engineers in order to conduct the field visits, which included observation checklists and interview questionnaires for the technical staff of the visited subprojects. The tools contain two types of questions; general questions, such as the OHS training and awareness to workers, contractor's obligations etc., which are applied for all type of subprojects, and specific questions customized for specific activities based on the type of the subproject, such as, questions related to road construction subprojects, e.g. Are road sides supports applied to prevents landslides and soil erosions?

A sample of fifteen (15) SFD implemented subprojects were monitored in terms of ESMF and OHSF requirements during the reporting quarter, and it should be noted that M&E notices were submitted to SFD before issuing this report in regards to the findings of the monitoring activities.

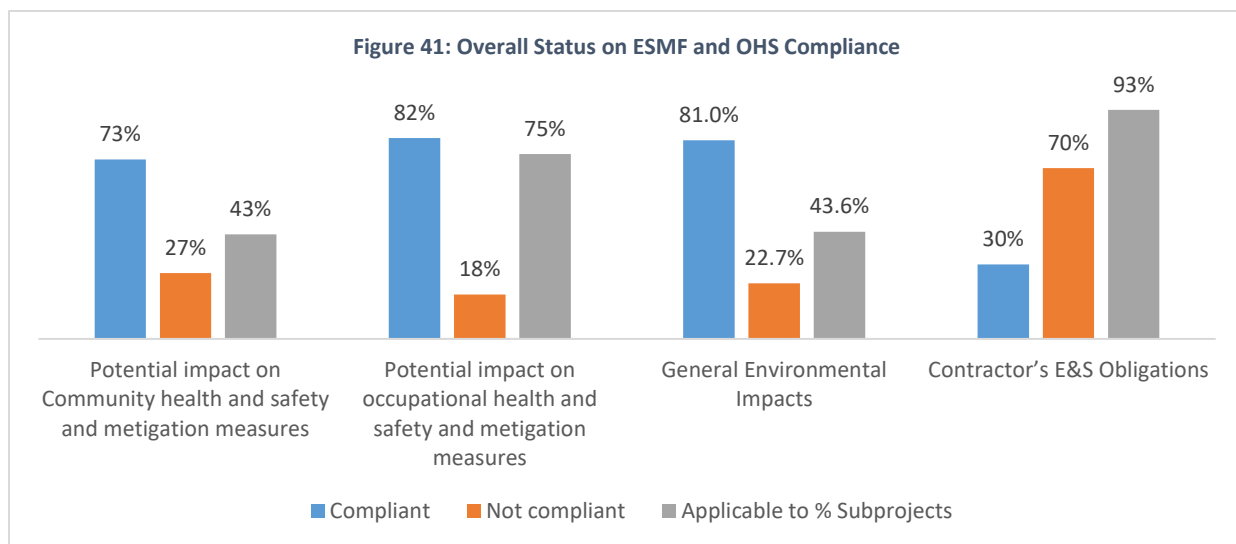
The monitoring activities focused on the following main indicators:

- **Community Health and Safety:** (such as road traffic safety, disruption of economic activities, Public safety during construction and Impact on public infrastructure)
- **Occupational Health and Safety:** (such as workers' Awareness and Training on Environment, Health and Safety (EHS), Provision of PPE, safety and hygiene measures at work sites and the employment of Children)
- **General Environmental Impacts:** (such as dust generation and air pollution, contamination of soils and groundwater, generation of hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste, Landslides and soil erosion. etc.)

- **Contractor's HSE Obligations:** (such as, existence of site HSE policy, site logbook, incident log/registry, designation of site HSE officer, HSE inspection checklist, etc.)
- **Grievances Redress Mechanism:** (such as awareness of GRM among workers, awareness of GRM among beneficiaries, existence of GRM means, etc.)

4.1 Summary of Findings on Verification of ESMF and OHSF Compliance

This is the second quarter that detailed analysis and compliance verification of the performance of SFD and its contractors in regard to the ESMF and OHSF procedures and the overall results show there is improvement compared to previous quarter findings in the adherence to requirements of the occupational health and safety. However, TPM observed noticeable gaps in the level of compliance regarding contractor's HSE obligations that indicates more efforts are required by the implementing partner, SFD and its assigned contractors for improvement so as to adhere to the requirements. The overall findings are illustrated in the below graph and show the level of adherence with the ESMF and OHSF requirements and guidelines. And more detailed analysis for both ESMF and OHSF components are provided in the subsections of the report.

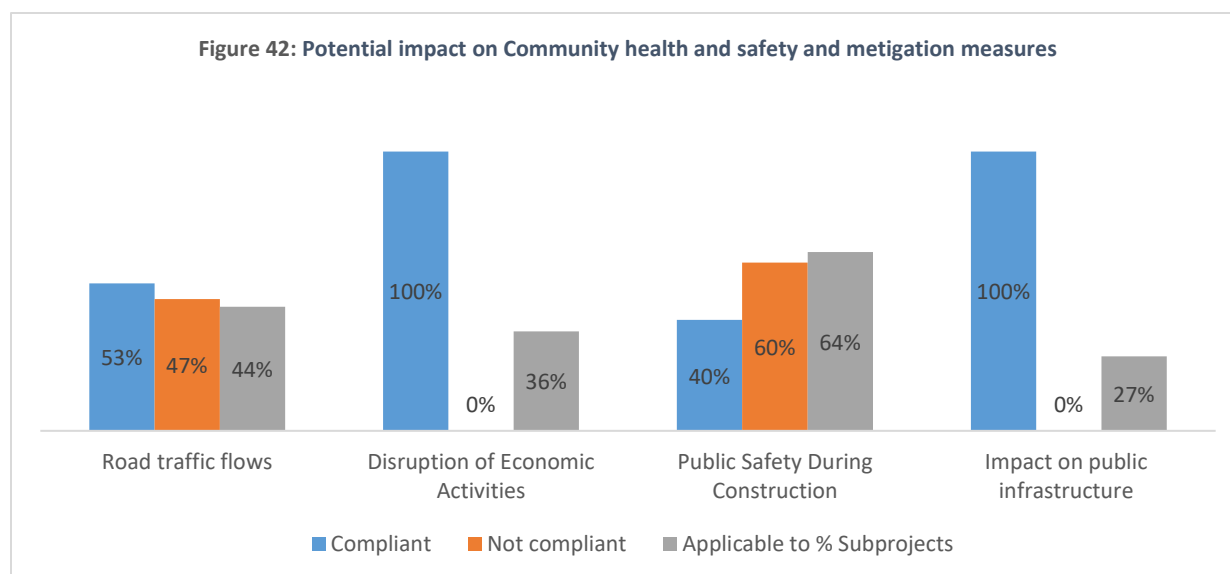


4.2 Community Health and Safety

The community health and safety aspects assess the risks/impacts of the subprojects and the mitigation measures which have been applied by SFD and its contractors in terms of the following four indicators:

- **Road traffic flows:** (such as informing the public about the work activities, applying traffic precautions, control and manage the traffic flow by limiting vehicle speed in the inhabited areas).
- **Disruption of economic activities:** (such as shortening of roads closure time and facilitating alternative road access to residences and roadside businesses).
- **Public safety during construction:** (such as erecting of removable barriers and warning signs in high risk areas, protection of construction site from non-authorized personnel access and protecting of excavation works with proper shielding scaffolds and removable fences).

- **Impact on public infrastructure:** (such as coordinating with local authority, protecting existing underground installations, as well as, repairing any damage to public infrastructure resulted from subproject activities).



Road Traffic Safety and Flow:

For the required road traffic safety and flow requirement, the findings show that the level of compliance was 53% with measures such as informing the public about the maintenance/construction activities, using traffic cones, barriers, fences, or lights, limiting vehicle speed in the inhabited areas to control and manage the traffic flow. The requirements were applicable in 44% of the subprojects where impact exist. the findings shows that 47% of subprojects were non-compliant with applying the traffic and road safety precautions and control the traffic by limiting the vehicle speed . such as in some subprojects (subproject codes: 300-13341, 300-13368, 200-12877, 200-12879), where most of the activities takeplace beside public or local access roads. The below tabel shows the details of the level of adherence to the requirments of the Road traffic safety and flows in all subprojects. The finding shows inadequate mitigation measures were taken into consideration in two key critical areas such as applying traffic precautions (compliant in 33%) and control and manage traffic flow (25%) which are also major factors to protect community safety during subproject implementation.

Road Traffic Safety and Flows			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
informing the public	100%	67%	0%
applying traffic precautions	33%	40%	67%
control and manage the traffic flow	25%	27%	75%
Average	53%	44%	47%

Disruption of Economic Activities:

The findings on the disruption of economic activities show the requirement were applicable in 36% of subproject sites and the compliance rate was 100% with necessary requirements including the shortening of roads closure time and facilitating alternative road access to residences and roadside businesses. The below table provides details of the level of adherence to the requirements of the disruption of economic.

Disruption of economic activities			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
shortening of roads closure time	100%	20%	0%
Provide alternative access	100%	27%	0%
economic activities disruption	100%	60%	0%
Average	100%	36%	0%

Public Safety During Construction:

As to the aspect of public safety during construction, the requirement were applicable in 64% of visited subproject sites and the findings show that the compliance to the ESMF and OHSF mitigation measures was only at 40%, while 60% of the subprojects were not compliant with requirements such as erecting of removable barriers and warning signs in high risk areas, protection of construction site from non-authorized personnel access and protecting of excavation works with proper shielding scaffolds and removable fence, forbidding of work at night. This was at the following subprojects (Subproject code: 300-13341, 300-13368, 300-13740, 300-13741 200-12881, 600-12920, 200-12877, 200-12879).

The below table provides details of the findings for the different requirements for this indicator:

Public safety during construction			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
Erecting Removable barriers	20%	67%	80%
Placing of warning signs	11%	60%	89%
Control access to work site	30%	67%	70%
Protecting of excavation works	38%	53%	62%
Forbidding of work at night	100%	73%	0%
Average	40%	64%	60%

Impact on Public Infrastructure:

For the impact on public infrastructure, the required mitigation measures are only applicable in 27% of subprojects and the data shows 100% compliance with the requirements, such as coordinating with local authority before starting the construction, protecting underground pipes, cables and other installations, and repairing any damage to public infrastructure resulted in subproject activities.

The below tabel provides details of the level of adherance to the requirments of mitigation the impact on public infrastructure:

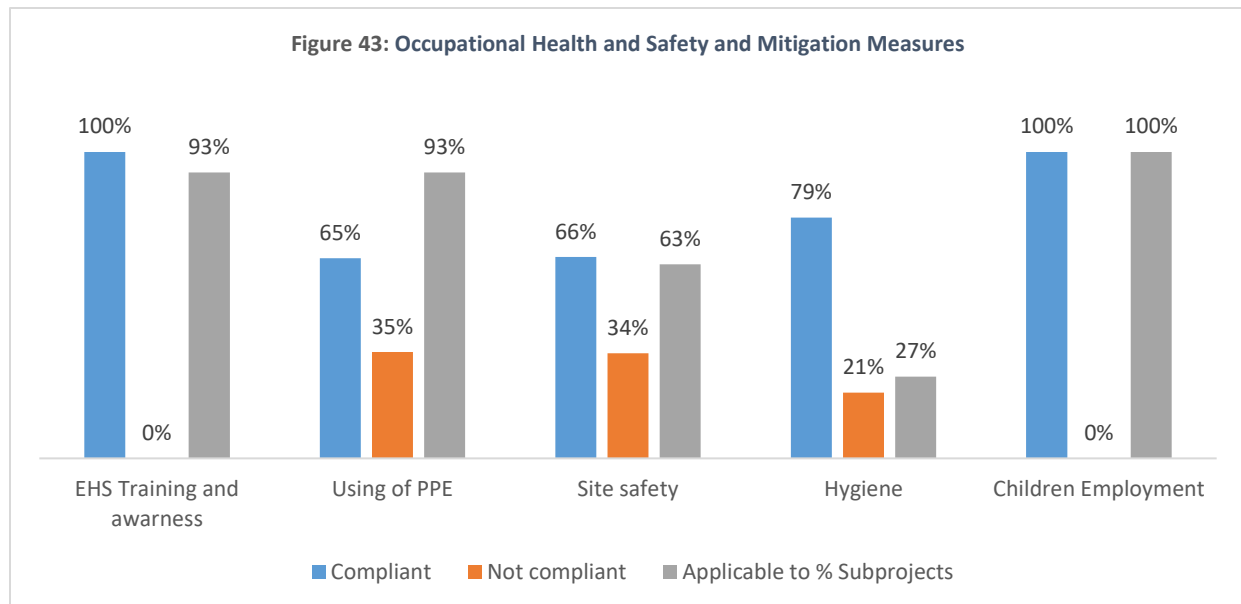
Impact on public infrastructure			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
coordinating with local authority	100%	67%	0%
Identifying location of underground installations	100%	20%	0%
Protecting underground installations	100%	13%	0%
Repairing any damage to public infrastructure	100%	7%	0%
Average	100%	27%	0%

4.3 Occupational Health and Safety

The occupational Health and Safety requirements look at the following five aspects:

- **EHS training and awareness:** (such as Provide HSE training to all workers and Provide training on PPEs and how to use them)
- **Using of PPE:** (Such as helmets, safety coverall, safety shoes, dust mask etc.)
- **Site safety:** (Such as availability of First Aid Kits on site and management and control of hazardous material)
- **Hygiene:** (Such as providing clean drinking water and onsite washing and latrine facilities and providing separate onsite washing and latrine facilities for women (if project includes workers from both genders)
- **Children Employment:** (Such as prevention of child employment (workers less than 16 years old)

The below graph provides the findings for the five indicators of the Occupational Health and Safety component of the ESMF and OHSF requirements, and more details are provided in the following subsections.



Provide HSE Training to All Workers:

As for HSE training and awareness of workers about health and safety requirements such as risk identification and provision and use of PPEs, the results show 100% compliance with the requirements and these requirements were applicable at 93% of subprojects. These requirements were not applicable at one subproject (7%) which is for the support and training of IDPs women in Marib (project code 200-12733). The below table shows details of the level of adherence to the requirements of providing HSE training and awareness to all workers.

HSE Training and Awareness			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
Provide HSE training to all workers	100%	93%	0%
Provide training on PPEs and how to use them	100%	93%	0%
Average	100%	93%	0%

Site Safety Procedures:

For site safety procedures, which include availability of First Aid Kits on site, management and control of hazardous material at work site (fuel, engine oil, painting substances, etc), the results show at 66% rate of compliance. These requirements were applicable in 63% of visited subprojects and the below table provides details of the level of adherence to the requirements for site safety procedures.

Site safety procedures			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
Availability of First Aid Kits on site	71%	93%	29%
Management and control of hazardous material	60%	33%	40%
Average	66%	63%	34%

Hygiene at Work Sites:

The requirements for Hygiene at Work Sites were applicable in only 27% of the subproject sites and include requirements such as providing clean drinking water for the workers and providing onsite sanitation facilities. The results show that on average, 79% of work sites were in compliance and 21% of subprojects were not compliant. In 73% of the subprojects such requirements are not applicable as most of the subprojects' activities are held close to the beneficiary's houses.

The below tabel provides details of the level of adherence to the requirments for hygiene at work sites:

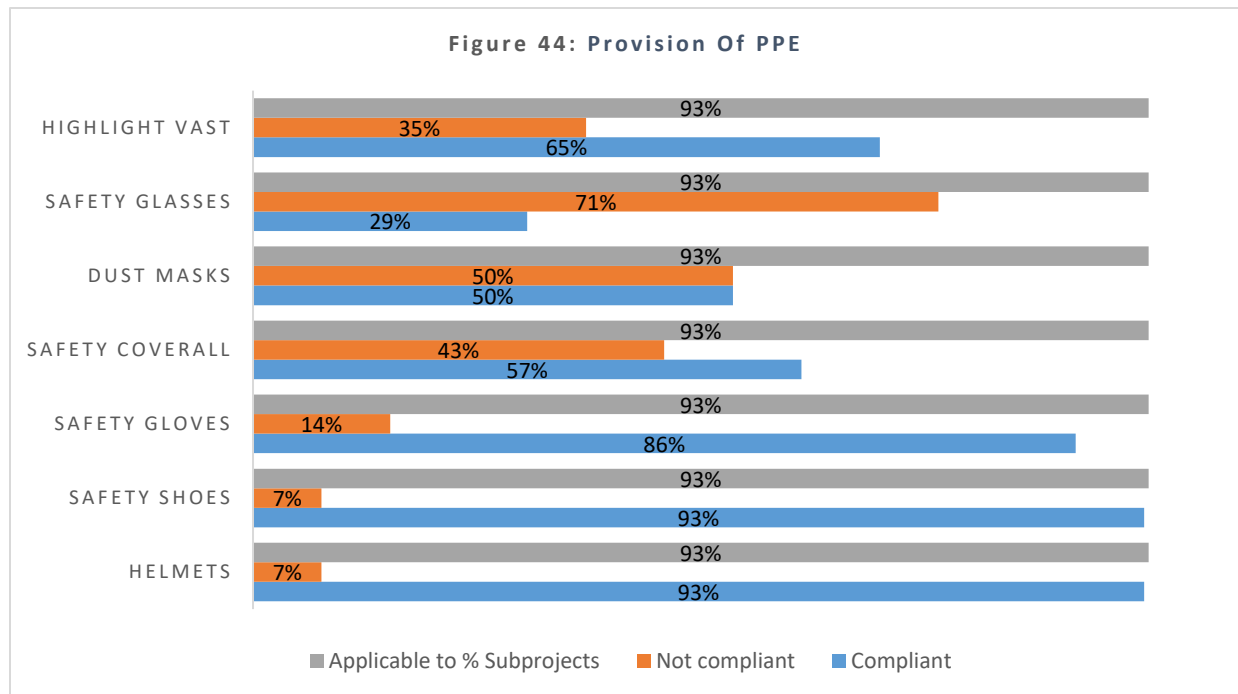
Hygiene at work sites			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
providing clean drinking water and onsite washing and latrine facilities	57%	47%	43%
providing separate onsite washing and latrine facilities for women (if project include workers from both genders)	100%	7%	0%
Average	79%	27%	21%

Child Employment:

As for the prevention of child employment (workers less than 16 years old) the data shows that all work sites were in compliance with this requirement i.e. 100%. This requirement is applicable to 100% of the subprojects.

Provision of PPE:

On the provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), such as helmets, safety coverall, safety shoes etc. the data shows that 61% are in compliance and these requirements are not applicable in one subproject (7%) due to the fact that the subproject was support and training for IDPs women in Marib (project code 200-12733). Details of the level of compliance with provision and use of PPE at all the subprojects are in the below chart.



4.4 General Environmental Impacts

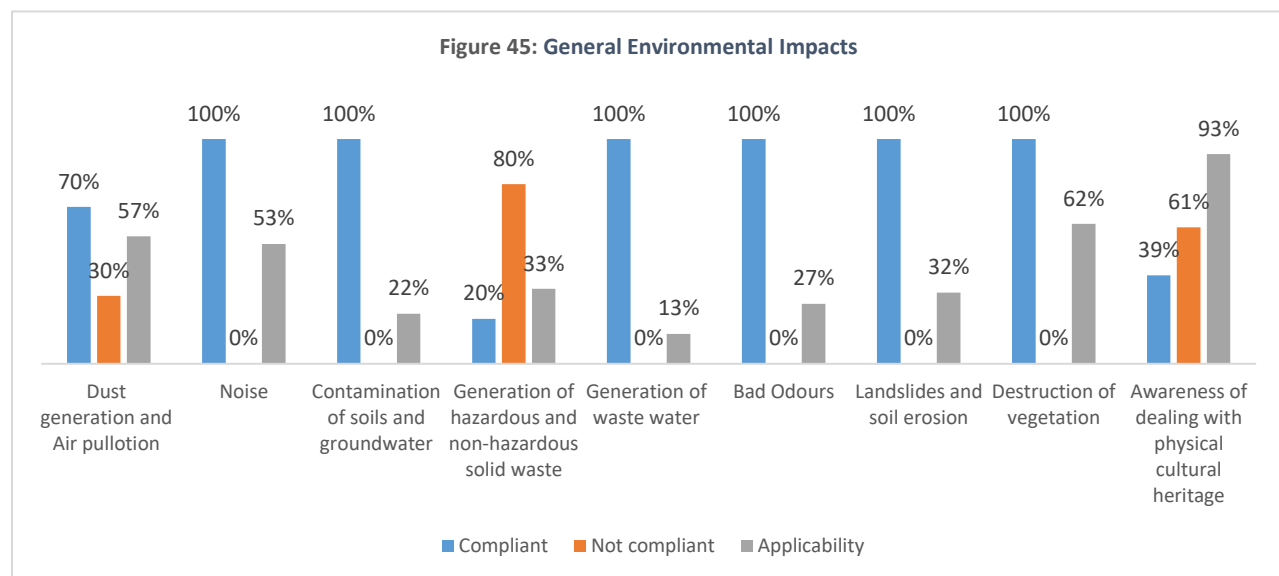
Monitoring of the general environmental impacts and the mitigation measures applied by SFD and its contractors focused on the following 6 indicators:

- **Awareness of dealing with cultural heritage:** (such as awareness about dealing with chance "archaeological" findings which could be found by the implementing partner/contractor during the activities of the subprojects)
- **Noise generation:** (Such as maintenance of construction machineries to prevent noise and vibrations and making noisy activities limited to daylight hours)
- **Solid waste generation:** (such as dispose the waste periodically to prevent waste accumulation, dispose waste at designated sites, apply waste segregation at source).
- **Waste water generation:** (such as avoid generation of stagnant water ponds, dispose wastewater properly, repair any damage to the sanitation networks, ensure latrines, septic systems and soak always been located at least 30m away from any water source)
- **Dust generation and air pollution:** (such as ensure equipment are well maintained, spraying water to control dust, limiting vehicle speed and minimize exhaust emissions of CO)

- **Soil and groundwater pollution:** (such as using well maintained equipment to avoid oil spill and leakage, remove any oil spill from soil, storing and disposing hazardous waste separately from other waste)
- **Landslides and soil erosion:** (such as supporting roadsides to prevent landslide, frequent inspections to agricultures terraces during construction, construction of rainwater drainage system and applying sediment control measures (e.g. silt fences, rapid growth vegetation, erosion control matting)
- **Destruction of vegetation:** (such as avoid adversely affect the agricultural land or vegetation, wherever feasible, plant endemic trees and consider selection of sites not damaging natural habitat)

Awareness about dealing with cultural heritage:

The graph illustrates the results for the implementation of the requirements to mitigate the impacts on the environment. Results show that the awareness among contractors and staff on dealing with chance findings cultural heritage was 39% in compliance and 61% of the subprojects contractors and key technical staff were not aware on how to deal with chance findings. This was observed in subprojects (300-13341, 300-13740, 300-13741, 100-13330, 600-12884, 600-12920, 200-12895, 200-12896, 200-12877 and 200-12879).



The below tabel shows detailes of the level of adherence to the requirments for awareness on how to deal with cultural heritage chance finding at all subprojects:

Awareness about dealing with cultural heritage			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
awareness about dealing with chance findings among contractors	36%	93%	64%
awareness about dealing with chance findings among key technical staff	43%	93%	57%
Average	39%	93%	61%

Noise Generation:

As to noise generation at work sites requirements, including maintenance of construction machineries to prevent noise and vibrations and making noisy activities limited to daylight hours, results show that the requirements were applicable in 53% of the sites, which were 100% in compliance.

The below tabel shows details of the level of adherence to the requirments for preventing noise generation at work sites in all subprojects.

noise generation at work sites requirements			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
Maintenance of construction machineries	100%	47%	0%
Making noisy activities limited to daylight hours	100%	60%	0%
Average	100%	53%	0%

Dust Generation:

As for control of dust generation and air pollution the requirements were applicable in 57% of the subprojects, including using well-maintained machinery and spray of water to control dust, limiting vehicle speed and minimize exhaust emissions of CO. the data shows that 70% of subprojects were in compliance and 30% of the subprojects were not compliant with the requirement (subproject code: 200-12881, 300-13368, 200-12881, 200-12877 and 200-12879).

The below tabel shows details of the level of adherence to the requirments for preventing dust generation and air pollution at work sites in all subprojects.

Control of dust generation and air pollution			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
Using of well-maintained machinery	88%	53%	12%
spray of water to control dust	58%	80%	42%
limiting vehicle speed	33%	40%	67%
minimize exhaust emissions of CO	100%	53%	0%
Average	70%	57%	30%

Contamination of Soil and Groundwater:

As for preventing of contamination of soils and groundwater requirements, the findings show that the requirements were only applicable in 22% of the subprojects and include preventing oil and chemical leakage from vehicles and adequately treating and storing hazardous waste separately from other waste, and the removal of any oil spill from soil. The results show that 100% of the subprojects were in compliance with the requirements.

Landslides and soil erosion:

This requirement looks at issues such as supporting roadsides, construction of rainwater drainage system and supporting agriculture terraces' walls to avoid landslides and soil erosion and were applicable to 32% of the subprojects. The data shows 100% compliance at the worksites where the requirements were applicable.

Destruction of Vegetation:

Additional requirements include avoiding destruction of vegetation, restoring the removed vegetation and planting endemic trees and this was applicable in 62% of subprojects and these sites were 100% in compliance.

Solid waste generation and maintenance:

As for waste management in subproject work sites, the findings show that 20% of the subprojects were in compliance with the requirement such as dispose the waste regularly, dispose waste at designated sites, apply waste segregation at source. The other 80% of the subprojects were not compliant as found in (subprojects codes: 300-13341, 300-13368 300-13368, 200-12881 and 100-13330, 200-12877, 200-12879).

The below tabel shows details of the level of adherence to the requirments for waste management in all subprojects.

Mitigation measures	waste management		
	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
dispose the waste regularly	0%	33%	100%
dispose waste at designated sites	60%	33%	40%
waste segregation at source	0%	33%	100%
Average	20%	33%	80%

4.5 Contractor's E&S Obligations

The contractors' Environmental and Social obligations in the ESMF and OHSF include the following:

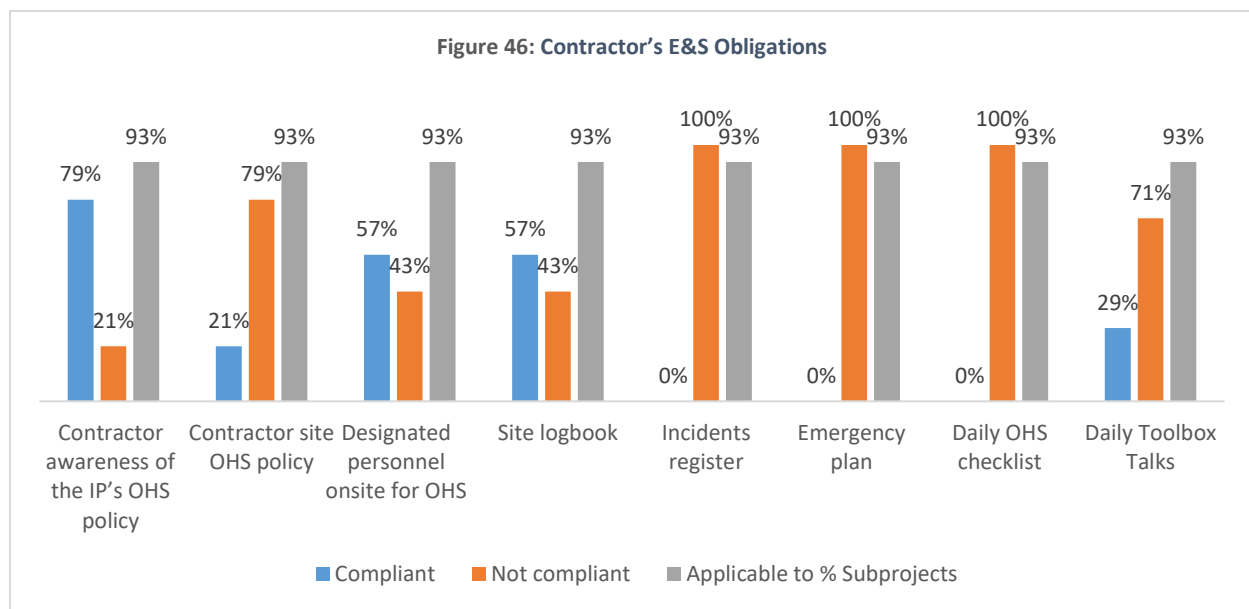
- Awareness of IPs OHS policy
- Contractor site OHS policy
- Site emergency plan
- Daily toolbox talks
- Daily OHS inspection checklist
- Site logbook
- Incident registry

All these requirements are applicable to 93% of subprojects, and not applicable for one subproject (7%) due to the fact that the subproject was support and training for IDPs women in Marib (project code 200-12733). The findings show that the contractors' awareness of IP's OHS policy on work site were 79% in compliance. However, the data shows that only 21% were compliant with the requirement of the availability of contractors' OHS policy on work. Also, conducting daily toolbox talks was done in 29% of subprojects and the availability of site logbook was noted in 57% of subprojects.

The data also shows that four provision had 0% compliance at all of the visited sites:

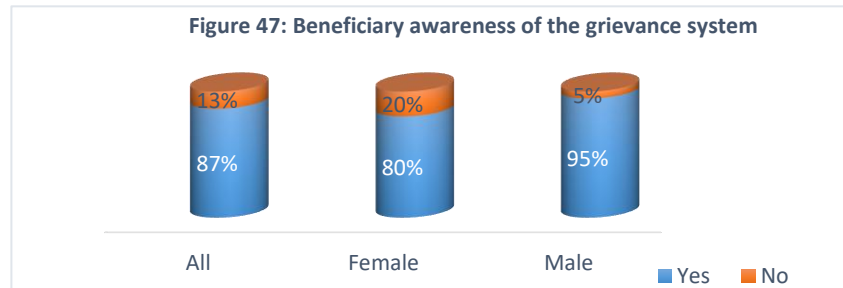
- No emergency plans were available at any of the visited subproject sites.
- Conducting daily OHS checklist inspection was not done
- Availability of incident register was not noted.

The graph illustrates the findings for these requirements as noted in the work site visits.

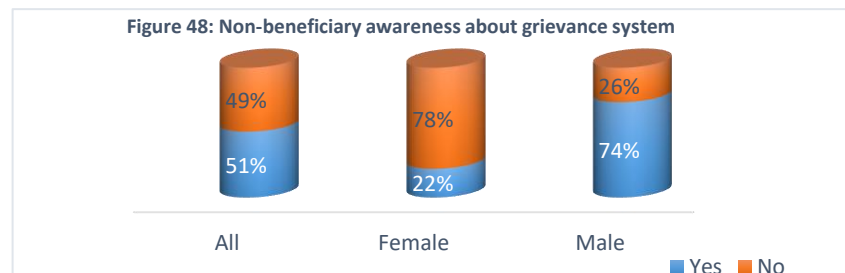


1.8.2 Grievance system

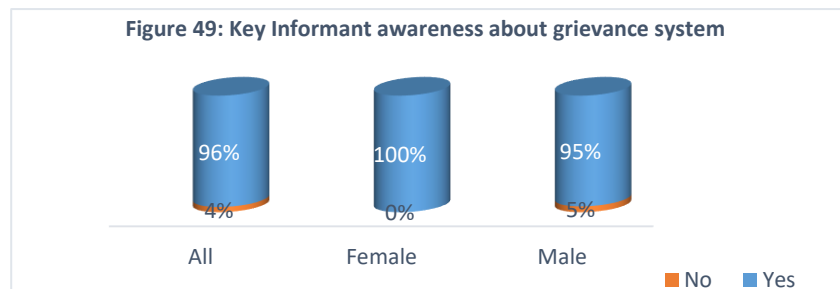
TPM survey assessed beneficiaries' awareness about the grievance system and found that 87 percent (95 percent of males, 80 percent of females) were aware of the grievance system, whereas 13 percent (5 percent of males, 20 percent of females) reported that they had no knowledge of the system. (See figure 47.)



As for non-beneficiary community members, the survey results show that 51 percent (74 percent of males, 22 percent of females) were aware of the grievance system, while 49 percent (26 percent of males, 78 percent of females) of interviewed community members had no knowledge about the grievance system. (See figure 48.)



Most of interviewed KIs (community committee members), 96 percent (95 percent of males, 100 percent of females) confirmed they were aware of the grievance system. However, 4 percent (5 percent of males, 0 percent of females) reported they were unaware of the system. (See figure 49.)



The majority, 94 percent of the respondent beneficiaries (92 percent of males, 95 percent of females) who are aware of the GRM, confirmed receiving orientation about the grievance system. But 6 percent (8 percent of males, 5 percent of females) reported that they did not receive any orientation.

As for non-beneficiary community members, 74 percent (92 percent of males, 0 percent of females) out of the aware non-beneficiaries of the GRM indicated that they had received orientation about the grievance system. The remaining 26 percent (8 percent of males, 100 percent of females) stated they had not received any orientation about such a system.

Furthermore, 86 percent of the KIs (86 percent of males, 86 percent of females) who are aware of the GRM, confirmed receiving orientation about the grievance system, while 14 percent (14 percent of males, 14 percent of females) did not receive any kind of orientation.

Of those (direct beneficiaries) who had received orientation about the GRM, most of them, 97 percent (94 percent of males, 99 percent of females), confirmed that they had received orientation on GRM by

the implementing partner (SFD), 2 percent (2 percent of males, 1 percent of females) received orientation by the contractor, and 1 percent (2 percent of males) by the local council.

The majority of non-beneficiary community members who had received orientation about the GRM, 91 percent (91 percent of males) confirmed receiving orientation about the grievance system by the implementing partner (SFD), while 9 percent (9 percent of males) specified orientation about grievance system from the contractor.

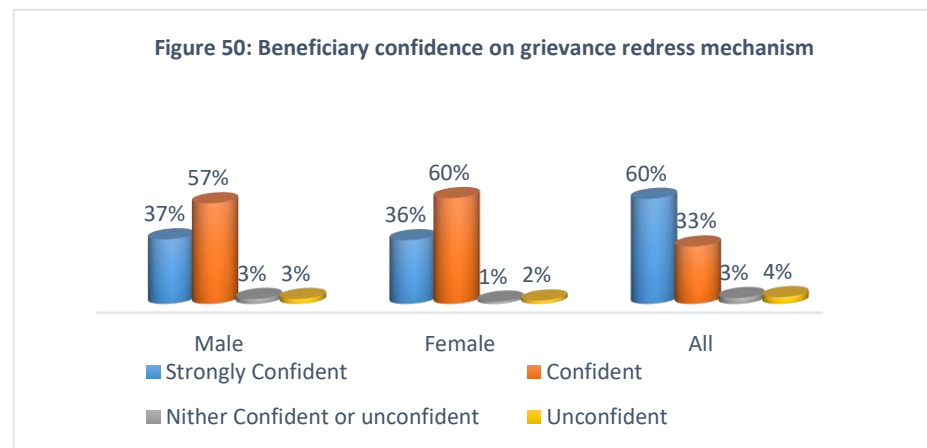
Of the respondent KIs who had received orientation about the GEM, 96 percent (96 percent of males, 100 percent of females) specified that they had received orientation about the grievance system by the implementing partner, and 4 percent (4 percent of males) by the community committee.

The interviewed beneficiaries were asked about what they learnt during the orientation. Eighty-four percent (75 percent of males, 93 percent of females) said they had learnt how to submit their grievance or compliance, 51 percent (43 percent of males, 58 percent of females) learnt to whom they should submit their grievance, and 51 percent (43 percent of males, 58 percent of females) said that they had learnt what means might be used to submit a grievance (multiple responses).

Of the non-beneficiaries, 37 percent (37 percent of males) indicated learning how to submit their grievance or compliance, 32 percent (32 percent of males) learnt to whom they should submit their grievance, and 31 percent (31 percent of males) specified learning what means they may use to submit a grievance.

As for KIs, 72 percent (72 percent of males, 71 percent of females) confirmed learning how to submit their grievance or compliance, 45 percent (43 percent of males, 57 percent of females) learnt to whom they should submit the grievance, and 51 percent (48 percent of males, 71 percent of females) indicated learning what means they may use to submit the grievance (multiple responses).

In addition, the survey results show that 93 percent (94 percent of males, 97 percent of females) out of the interviewed beneficiaries who had received orientation about the GRM were confident they could submit their claims through the process introduced in the orientation session. Among these, 60 percent (37 percent of males, 36 percent of females) were strongly confident.



However, 4 percent of interviewed beneficiaries (3 percent of males, 2 percent of females) were not confident and the remaining 3 percent were neutral (3 percent of males, 1 percent of females).

In FGDs, most workers emphasized their confidence by mentioning the trusted mechanism they would follow in case of having any grievances. A male participant from Al-Maqatirah, Lahj, stated that: "The

SFD visited the village and put a complaint box on the school's wall for people. If there was a simple complaint, we tried to solve it [ourselves] and if we could not, we put it in the complaint box.” Others mentioned different means. A male participant from Sabah, Abyan, said: “We file the grievances to the supervisor who sends the grievances through SMS.”

Moreover, 100 percent (100 percent of males) out of the respondent non-beneficiaries who had received an orientation about the GRM were confident they could submit their claims through the introduced process: 39 percent (39 percent of males) were strongly confident. (See figure 51.)

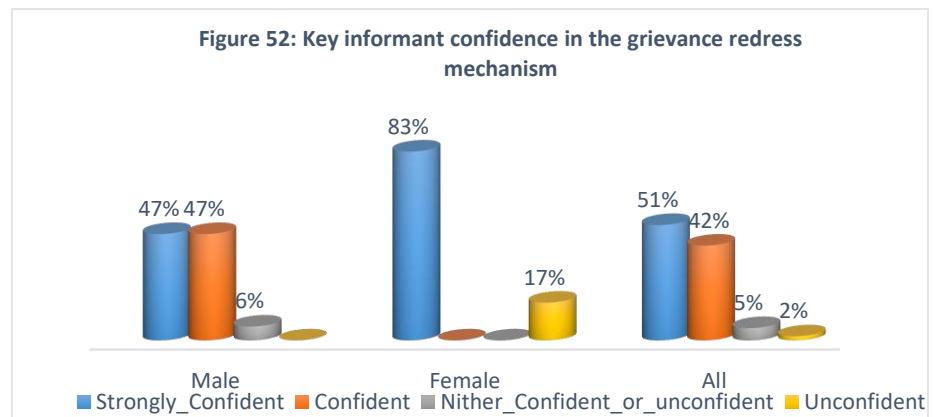
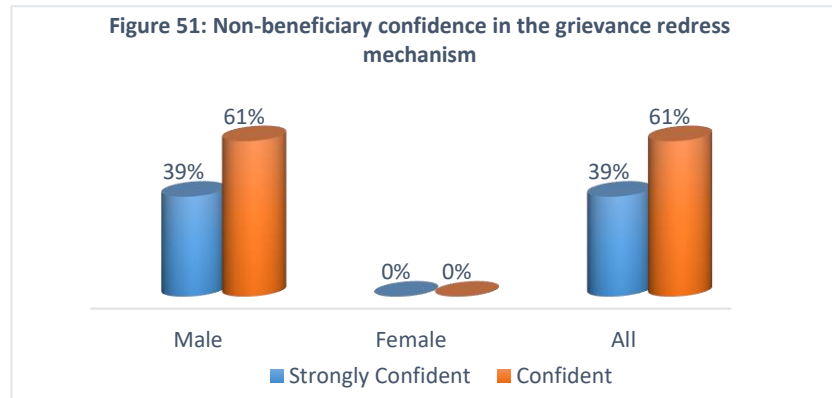
Additionally, 93 percent (94 percent of males, 83 percent of females) out of the KIs who had received orientation about the GRM were confident in the grievance redress mechanism: 51 percent (47 percent of males, 83 percent of females) were strongly confident. On the other hand, 2 percent (17 percent of females) were not confident in the grievance redress mechanism and 5 percent (6 percent of males) were neutral towards the grievance redress mechanism.

Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries focus group participants shared their views on the mechanism of the grievance system. Their comments were as follows:

- “If I have a complaint, I will write it on paper and put it in the complaint box.” (Male beneficiary, Bani Matar, Sanaa).
- “We can write down our problem on paper and put it in the complaint box.” (Male beneficiary, Ain, Shabwa)
- “We were informed about the GRM during awareness-raising session, and if we have any complaint, we put it in the complaint box that is in the site of the work.” (Male non-beneficiary, Al Hawtah, Lahj).
- “Yes, I know how to complain and if I have a complaint, I put it into the complaint box.” (Female non-beneficiary, At Tawilah, Al Mahwit).

Furthermore, 93 percent of interviewed KIs (94 percent of males, 83 percent of females) were confident about submitting claims through the process introduced in the orientation session.

Among them, 51 percent (47 percent of males, 83 percent of females) were strongly confident.



When beneficiaries were asked how they knew about the grievance system, 58 percent (58 percent of males, 57 percent of females) replied through the implementing partner (SFD), 25 percent (29 percent of males, 21 percent of females) through coworkers, 7 percent (3 percent of males, 10 percent of females) through seeing the hotline number on the metallic board at the project site, 7 percent (4 percent of males, 9 percent of females) through observation of the complaints box, 2 percent (1 percent of males, 2 percent of females) through the community committee. The remaining 2 percent (1 percent of males, 3 percent of females) got their knowledge through other sources. Similarly, 58 percent of the respondent non-beneficiaries (72 percent of males) emphasized they got their knowledge about the grievance system through the implementing partner (SFD), 29 percent (12 percent of males, 100 percent of females) knew about grievance system through friends or neighbors, while 10 percent (12 percent of males) confirmed their knowledge through other means, and 3 percent (4 percent of males) knew through observation of the hotline number on the metallic board of the project.

Respondent beneficiaries were also asked about the most convenient way for them to submit their grievance if they have any complaints: 71 percent (74 percent of males, 69 percent of females) said they would submit their grievance through the complaint box, 14 percent (17 percent of males, 11 percent of females) would contact the implementing partner through the hotline, 7 percent (1 percent of males, 11 percent of females) would use other means, 4 percent (5 percent of males, 2 percent of females) would contact the technical resident of the implementing partner, and 4 percent (2 percent of males, 6 percent of females) would do nothing.

As for non-beneficiaries (all interviewed non-beneficiaries including those who are not aware about the GRM), when asked about the most convenient way for them to submit their grievance if they have any complaints, 32 percent (45 percent of males, 15 percent of females) would submit their grievance through the complaints box, 24 percent (3 percent of males, 50 percent of females) said they would do nothing, 13 percent (15 percent of males, 15 percent of females) would contact the technical resident of the implementing partner, 13 percent (21 percent of males, 4 percent of females) would contact the implementing partner through the hotline, 13 percent (12 percent of males, 15 percent of females) would contact the local authorities, 5 percent (6 percent of males, 4 percent of females) would record their complaints in the logbook.

Furthermore, the complaint box was the most convenient way for 57 percent of the respondent KIs (57 percent of males, 57 percent of females) to submit their grievance, 7 percent (8 percent of males) would use other means, and 6 percent (5 percent of males, 14 percent of females) would contact local authorities.

Cash-for-Work Subprojects Created Steady Income for Wage Beneficiary's Family

"My family situation was very difficult as I had no steady income before the project" said Ali Mansour Al Soufi, a married 40-years old and a father of 4 sons and 3 daughters living in Hadaab village- Bani Matar - Sana'a Governorate.

Ali, who used to work in agriculture, said that SFD targeted his area with a Cash-for-Work intervention which included rehabilitation of existing pools, collection tanks for water and supplementary irrigation tank. Ali's household was eligible, and he was offered a temporary employment as a laborer. "I learned new skills such as stone-mining, cracking and formation which helped me to be productive person in the community and self-dependent", added Ali.

By working in this YECRP's sub-project, funded by the World Bank, Ali was able to collect YER 189,000 and he used it to buy a rock drill. "After we bought a rock drill, we have now a steady income", said Ali.

"I am grateful for being given a chance to work on the project which provided me with a source of income and now I am able to work and provide treatment for my sick wife, who is an epileptic, as well as provide my family with food needs," Ali Added.



1.1.2 Cash-for-Social-Services: Youth

Cash-for-Social Services -, Youth (CfSS-Y) intervention aims in engaging youth community in playing key roles in resilience-building in their own communities through social and community mobilization that can be translated into longer-term employment opportunities. It gives equal attention to both male and female youth with income and community participation opportunities. In this way, this intervention contributes to providing job opportunities for mostly educated unemployed male and female youth, facilitating community dialogue, promoting equality and inclusion, providing space for citizen engagement, and enabling a process of collaboration around the project's implementation and monitoring. Moreover, the youth interventions aim to train them on facilitation of community initiatives, and help them transfer their gained knowledge to their communities.

During the 11th TPM, MSY team visited one youth sub-project in Al Mahara Governorate, Al Masela District, MSY field enumerators conducted interviews with 15 direct beneficiaries (males: 40 percent, females: 60), in addition, 10 Key informants were interviewed as well (males: 50 percent, females: 50 percent). Table 8 lists the information of field visits while a map of field visits is attached in Annexe A.

Table 8: Visited Youth Subproject

Subproject ID	Project name	Governorate	District	# of Beneficiary Interviews	# of KIIs
600-12645	Youth employment in community activation and enhancing social cohesion- Almasilah-Al-Mahrah	Al-Mahara	Al-Masela	6 M:(40%) 9 F:(60%)	5 M:(50%) 5 F:(50%)
Total		1	1	6 M:(40%) 9 F:(60%)	5 M:(50%) 5 F:(50%)

Quality of Project Management

1.1 Selection of subprojects in an inclusive manner and community demand driven

1.1.1 Selection of subprojects in an inclusive manner

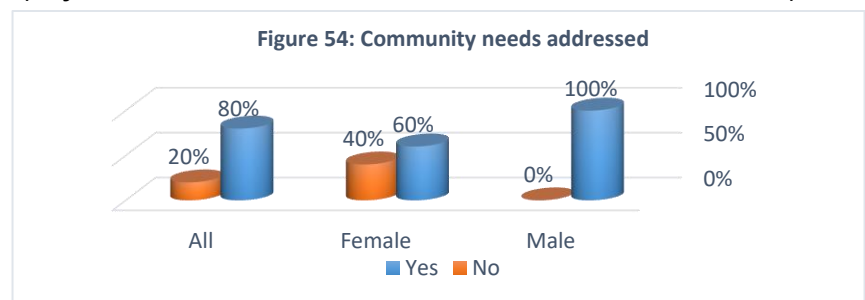
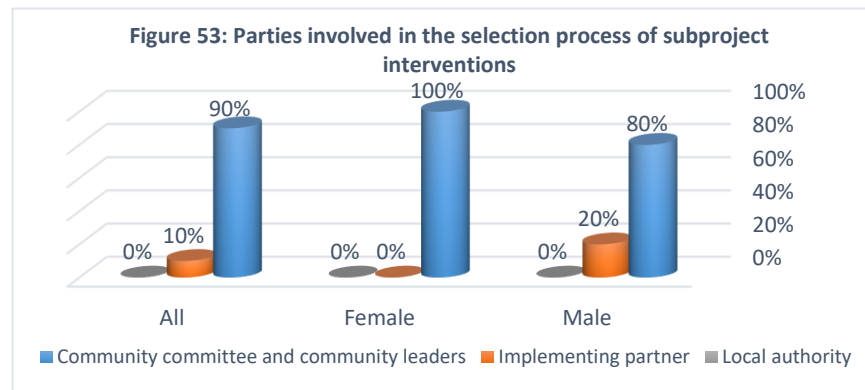
Almost all of the interviewed key informants (90 percent) (80 percent of males, 100 percent of females) said that the subproject/initiatives were identified by community committee and community leaders. See figure 53.

Since 100 percent (50 percent males and 50 percent females) of the key informants were community committee members and leaders, they were asked whether they participated in voting and decision-making processes. Hundred percent of the local community members participated in voting to select the initiative of that had the highest priority for their community.

1.1.2 Community demand-driven subprojects

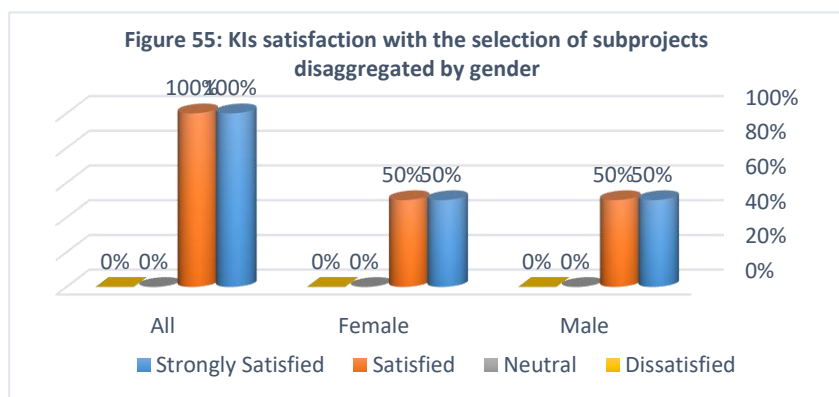
It was found that 80 percent of key informants thought that their opinions about community's needs and priorities have been considered during identifying and implementing the initiatives, whereas 20 percent (all females) thought the opposite because they believe more initiatives should be implemented.

Moreover, all interviewed KIs confirmed that they were involved and had a role in the project, and that their roles included coordination, follow-up and supervision of work progress, in addition to solving problems, overcoming difficulties, contributing to needs identification, and submitting these to the relevant authorities.



1.1.3 Satisfaction with subproject Identification process

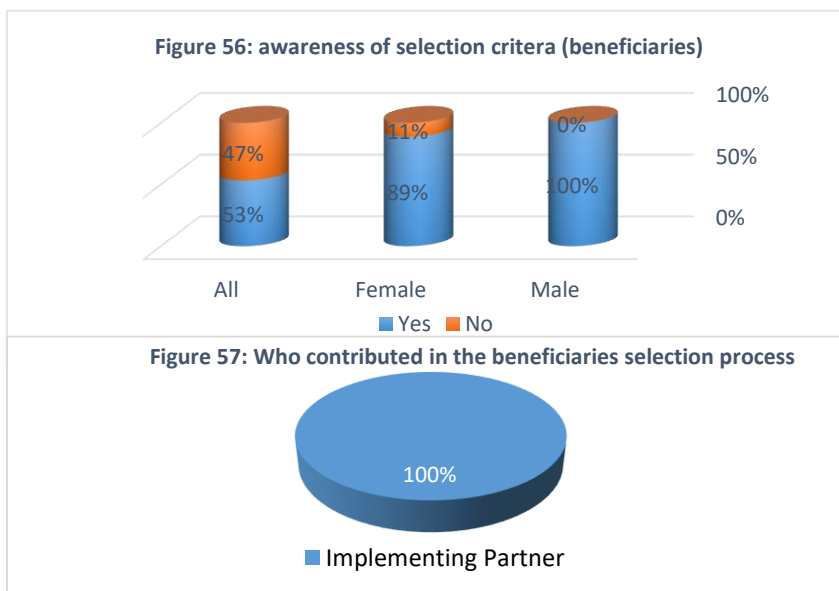
The assessment results show that all Key informants (100 percent) were satisfied with the subproject selection process, among them 50 percent (100 percent of males, 100 percent of females) were strongly satisfied and stated that community committee members and community's representatives conducted consultation with different groups of community members to identify priorities and to be involved in the selection process. They also mentioned that the project was selected through fair and transparent voting process for community committee members and community's representatives.



1.2 Selection of beneficiaries

1.2.1 Awareness of beneficiaries' selection process

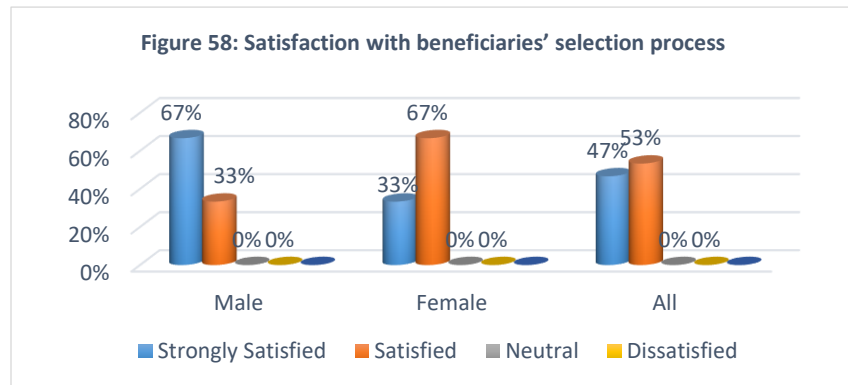
TPM survey verified youth beneficiaries' knowledge about the selection criteria to work in CfSS-Youth interventions and found that 53 percent were aware about the selection criteria. The TPM assessment also verified how beneficiaries were selected to work in CfSS-Youth interventions and found that 100 percent of interviewed beneficiaries have been selected through the implementing partner (SFD).



1.2.2 Satisfaction with beneficiaries' selection process

Direct beneficiaries:

The selection process for youth direct beneficiaries was satisfactory to 100 percent of beneficiaries (67 percent of females, 33 percent of males), of them 47 percent (33 percent of females, 67 percent of males) were strongly satisfied and said that the direct youth beneficiaries were selected by qualifications and experience, according to the required criteria and in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner. See figure 58.



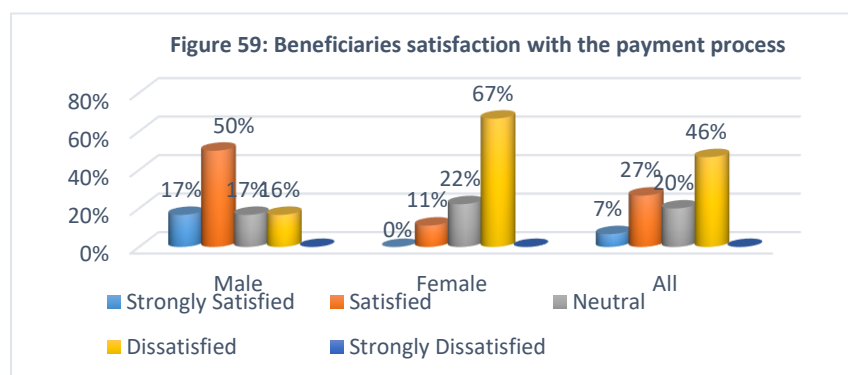
1.3 Job orientation for beneficiary youth social workers

Most of the beneficiaries (93 percent) have stated they had previous participation in social and community initiatives and training before this intervention (100 males, 89 females), while the remaining 7 percent (11 of females) haven't participated in social initiatives previously. In addition, 100 percent of beneficiaries confirmed receiving more than one training courses in this subproject including courses in field work mechanisms for community empowerment and community council formation, identifying community needs, and community participation.

1.4 Payment process, location, frequency, and amount of payment

1.4.1 Payment process

Only 34 percent (67 of males, 11 of females) of beneficiaries were satisfied with the payment process and 20 percent (17 percent of males, 22 percent of females) were neutral. The remaining 46 percent (16 percent of males and 67 of females) were dissatisfied due to the rigid routine of the bank. See figure 59.

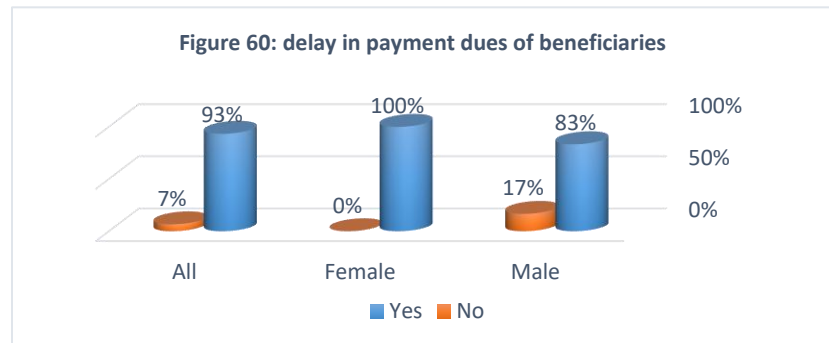


1.4.2 Identity verification of female youth beneficiaries

Through the assessment it was found that 100 percent of interviewed females beneficiaries said their identities were checked by female officers and that they received their dues by themselves.

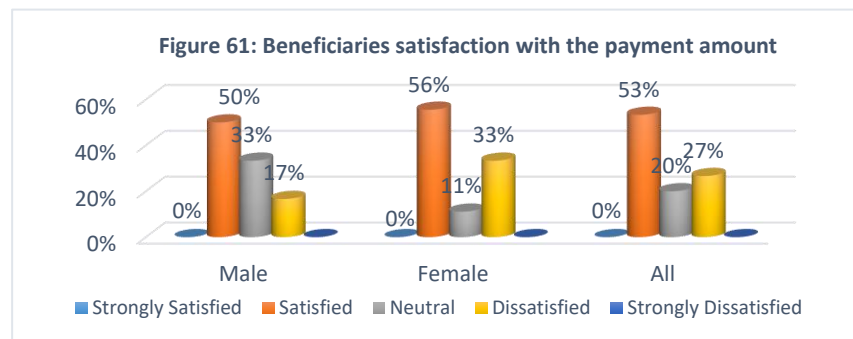
1.4.3 Payment delay

Most beneficiaries (93 percent- 83 percent of males, 100 percent of females) emphasized that there was a delay in their due payment due to the cash liquidity in the bank including the lack of US\$ bills which is the currency of beneficiaries' dues. However, 7 percent (7 percent of females) reported delay in their dues due to lengthy routine procedures for receiving the payments.



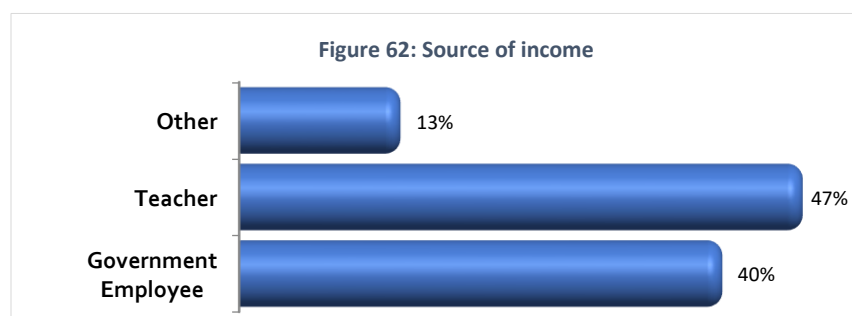
1.4.4 Satisfaction with payment amount

Payment amount was satisfactory to 53 percent (50 percent of males, 53 percent of females) of the respondent beneficiaries. In addition, 20 percent of beneficiaries were neutral (33 of males and 11 of females). However, the remaining 27 percent of beneficiaries were dissatisfied with the payment amount as they had to spend most of it for transportation costs due to the far distance between the targeted areas in the district of Almasilah.



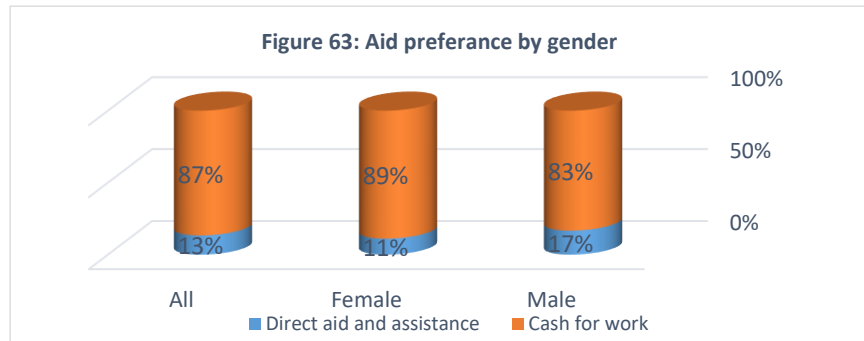
1.5 Source of income before CFSS-Y

TPM survey verified the source of income for beneficiaries before working in CfSS-Y interventions and found that most beneficiaries (47 percent) said that their income was from teaching followed by those working with government (40 percent) and others who have different sources of income: nursing and driving (Figure 62).



1.6 Aid preference

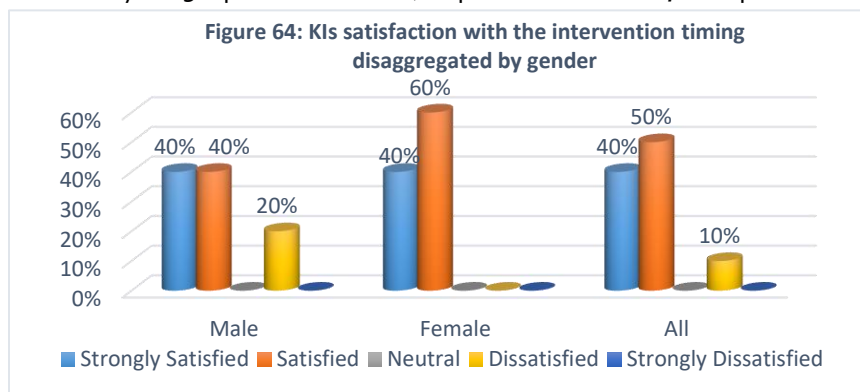
CFSS-Youth beneficiaries were asked about their preference of receiving direct aid and assistance (food assistance - money assistance) or cash for conducting social services; 87 (83 percent of males and 89 percent of females) emphasized their preference to work in interventions of cash for social services for the following reasons: they can learn self-reliance, acquire new skills and experiences, serve their community and receive money as well. However, 17 percent (17 percent of males, 11 percent of females) preferred direct aid and assistance because no effort is required.



1.7 Timeliness of intervention

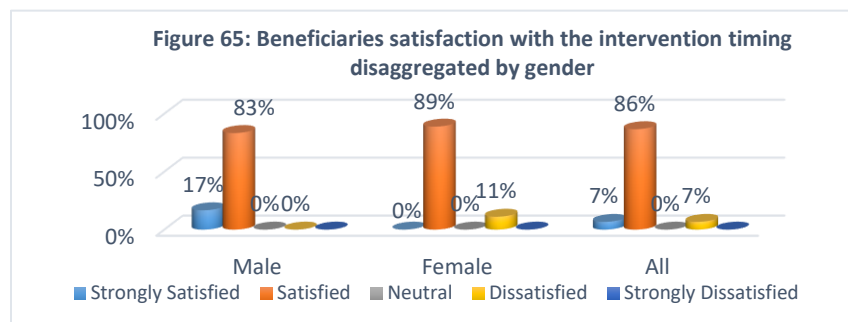
Key informants:

The timing of subproject was satisfactory to 90 percent of KIs (80 percent of males, 100 percent of females), among them 40 percent were strongly satisfied with the time of intervention, stating that the subproject is being implemented at a time when community needs assistance to conduct several initiatives which were not performed even by government and as it came in a time when the citizens need jobs.



Direct beneficiaries:

Through the assessment of beneficiaries' satisfaction with the intervention timing, it was found that in total, 93 percent (100 of males, 89 of females) of beneficiaries were satisfied, of them 7 percent (17 percent of males, zero percent of females) were strongly satisfied with the timeliness of the interventions and 86 percent were satisfied expounding that the project was being implemented at a time when the community needed it. On the other hand, a total of 7 percent



(one females) of beneficiaries were dissatisfied (Zero percent of males, 11 percent of females) as the timing of field works came during the school time where such female's respondent works as a teacher. See figure 65.

1.8 Fiduciary/Complaint process

1.8.1 Fiduciary aspects

All respondent beneficiaries emphasized that they did not pay any amount of money to be selected as direct beneficiary to work in the subproject. Moreover, none of the respondent beneficiaries complained about any deductions in their dues.

In addition, 100 percent of direct beneficiaries knew the amount that they will receive before they started working in the CfSS-Y interventions. Furthermore, all respondent beneficiaries indicated that they had received the same amounts.

1.8.2 Grievance system

TPM survey assessed youth beneficiaries' awareness of the grievance system and found that 67 percent (50 percent of males, 78 percent of females) were aware of the grievance system whereas 33 percent (50 percent of males, 22 percent of females) of them reported that they had no knowledge about such system as they did not attend the training course which was provided to their colleagues about the GRM.

Additionally, the majority, 60 percent (43 percent of males, 100 percent of females) of those who knew about the GRM confirmed receiving orientation or awareness about the grievance system which was performed by the implementing partner (SFD) while the rest knew about the GRM through their co-workers.

Figure 66: Beneficiaries Awareness on Grievance System

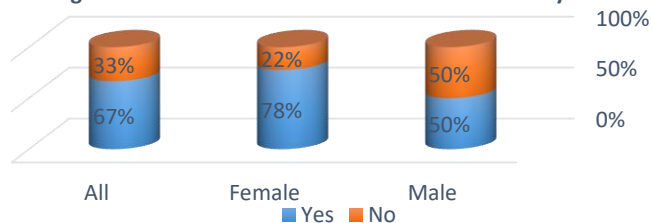
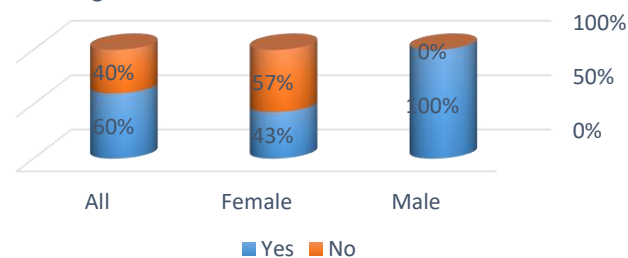


Figure 67: GRM orientation for beneficiaries



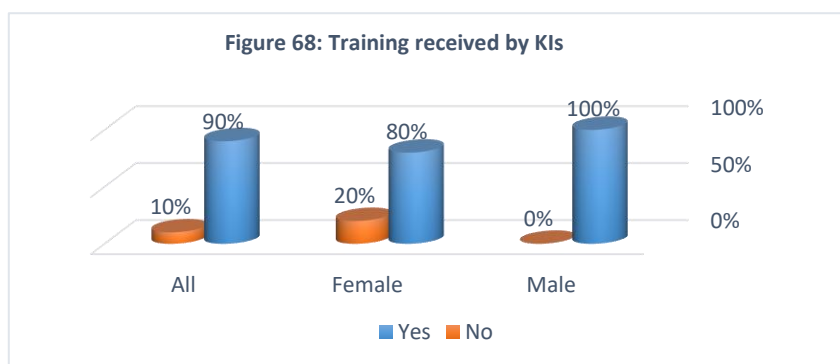
Progress and Quality Assessment on Implemented Interventions

2.1 Assessment of training programme

For the purpose of assessing progress of training programs, TPM survey team conducted a desk review on documents/reports provided by the implementing partner (SFD) including beneficiary lists, attendance sheets, progress reports of implemented initiatives and payment records. The number of trainees who attended the training programmes was compared with the targeted number, and it was found that the visited intervention had achieved 82 percent of target as 49 trainees had participated in three training programmes while the targeted number was 60 trainees. However, since the subproject required 60 participants while the actual number of trainees was 49, other 11 experienced members have joined the team without being trained, as explained by the project officer, in order to complete the task of forming 30 community committee council where each council was formed by 2 participants.

In addition, 100 percent of beneficiaries confirmed receiving the three targeted training courses about the field work mechanisms for community empowerment and community council formation, identifying community needs, and community participation.

Furthermore, as one of the training programs provided to the trainees was to train the community committee on identifying the community needs (social map, and problems analysis table), all the interviewed KIs were asked if they received a training of any kind and if they applied the tools used in the work such as the tool of needs analysis, and the assessment results showed that 90 percent (100 percent of males, 90 percent of females) of KI respondents confirmed receiving the respective training and that they applied the above-mentioned tool except one female respondent who was out of area during the training on such tools. See Figure 68.

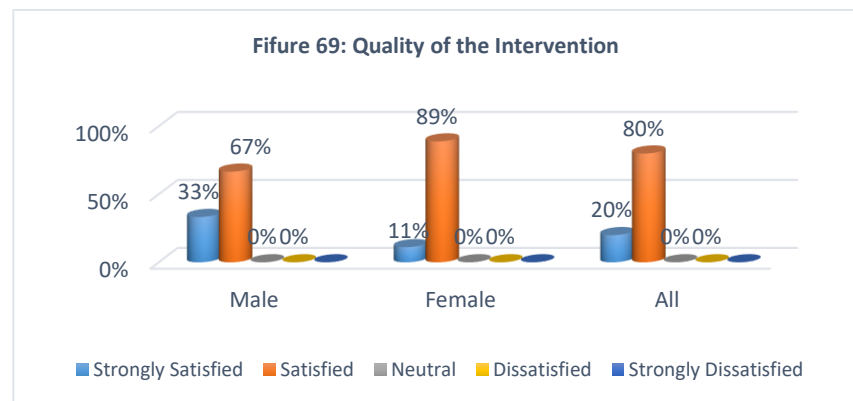


2.2 Quality of training programme with satisfaction of both beneficiary and community committee members

2.2.1 Quality of subproject implementation

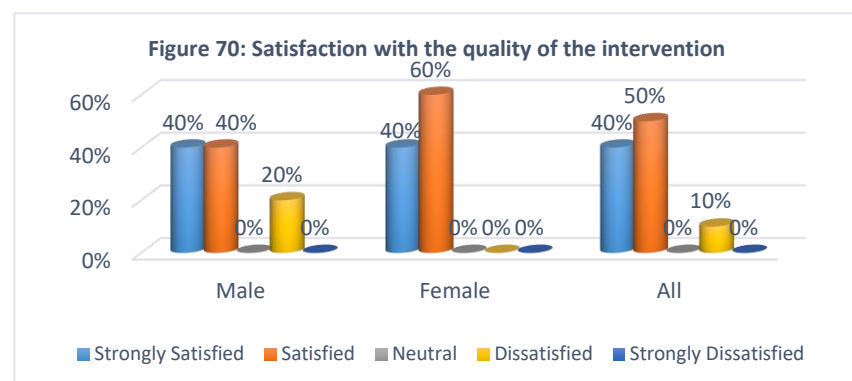
Direct beneficiaries:

The quality of the subproject implementation was 100 percent (6 males and 9 females) satisfactory to the beneficiaries. Among them 20 percent (33 percent of males, 11 percent of females) were strongly satisfied and 80 percent (67 percent males and 89 percent females) were satisfied with the quality of intervention (figure 69). They stated that quality of project outputs is that since it helped to empower and motivate communities to identify the priorities of development projects and to implement beneficial initiatives as well as bridging the gap between the communities and the local authority, and how project changed the behavior of communities and local authority to work on proper planning within communities.



Key informants:

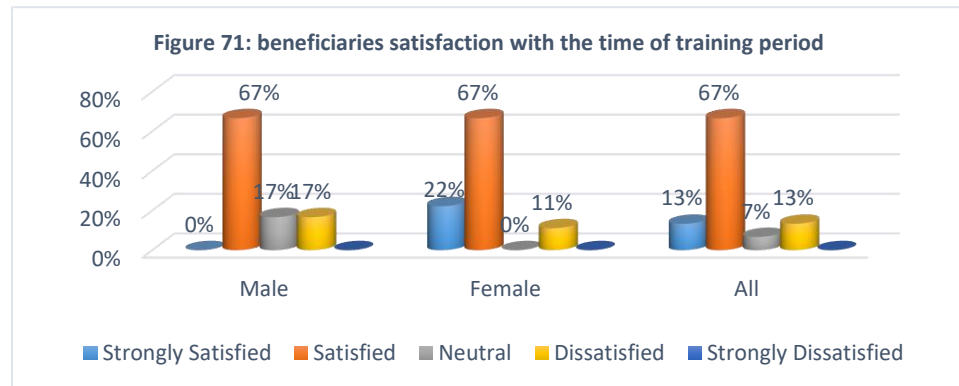
Through the assessment, it was found that 90 percent (80 percent of males, 100 percent of females) of the interviewed key informants were satisfied with the quality of intervention, of them 40 percent (40 percent of males, 40 percent of females) were strongly satisfied and stated that the initiatives implemented as a result of this subproject was implemented effectively as required. Moreover, 10 percent (1 male – 20 percent of males) of KIs were dissatisfied with the quality of the implemented initiatives, justifying that the implemented works by contractor can be with a better quality than the initiatives implemented by the community themselves.



2.2.2 Satisfaction with training quality

Direct beneficiaries:

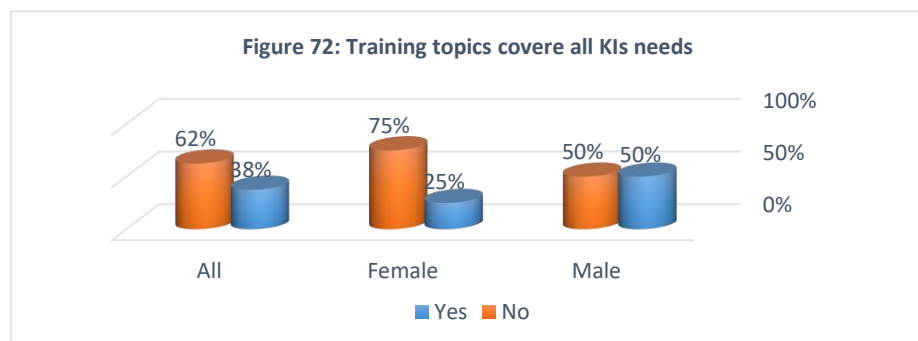
All respondent (100 percent) beneficiaries confirmed that they were satisfied with the training topics and material because it contains relevant and useful topics and it enabled them to serve the targeted communities. Of them 20 percent (33 of males, 20 of females) were strongly satisfied and 80 percent were satisfied (67 of males, 80 of females). In addition, 80 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied with the time of training period, of them 13 percent (Zero percent of males, 22 of females) were strongly satisfied and 67 percent (67 percent of males, 67 of females) were just satisfied, as they learned enough during the training period. On the other hand, 13 percent (17 percent of males, 11 percent of females) of beneficiaries were



dissatisfied since the training material was intensive and yet the designated time for training was insufficient to grasp everything. However, 7 percent (17 of percent males, Zero percent of females) of respondents were just neutral about the training period. See figure 71.

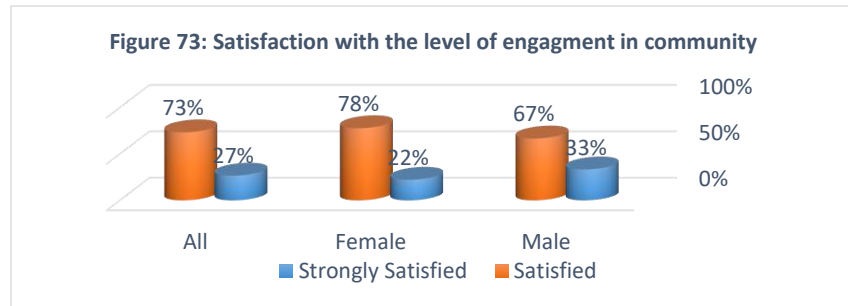
Key informants:

All KI respondents were asked if the training topics covered all their needs and it was found that only 38 percent (50 of males, 25 of females) of KIs felt that the training topics have covered all their needs. On the other hand, the remaining 62 percent (50 percent of males, 75 percent of females) of KIs felt that the period of training courses was not enough to grasp all the training topics.



2.3 Youth satisfaction of their engagement in community services

In total, 100 percent of the interviewed beneficiaries were satisfied with their engagement in community services. Among them 73 percent were strongly satisfied (67 percent of males, 78 percent of females). The reasons were mainly because of that the community has created many initiatives to be implemented through integration and contribution to society



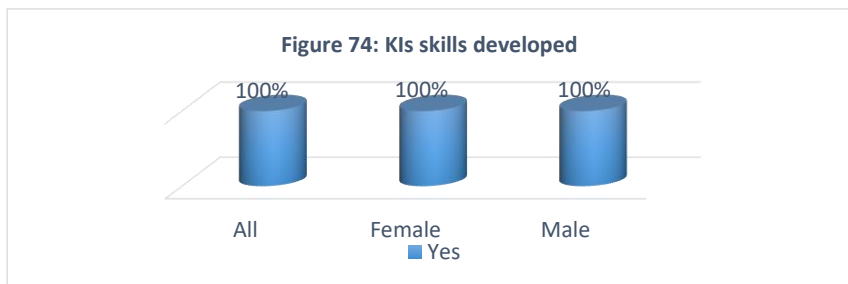
2.4 Community satisfaction on services provided by trained youth beneficiary

Key informants:

The assessment results show that all KI respondents are satisfied by the services provided by trained youth beneficiary. and mentioned that the project meets the needs of society, provides temporary employment opportunities for community members and the government does not usually offer such type of initiatives. A female KI stated her satisfaction regarding CfSS interventions, by saying: "I am very satisfied with the intervention, because it elevates us into an improved society". Moreover, they mentioned that youth showed a spirit of cooperation as they did not reject any initiative for the benefit of their villages. Furthermore, it contributed significantly and effectively in the process of developing the community.

Direct beneficiaries:

Through the assessment of beneficiaries' satisfaction with the skills gained through the subproject, it was found that in total, 100 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied as they all have gained some skills. They mentioned it has developed their personal abilities such as dexterity and persuasion. It also enabled them to gain experience on how to deal with other people. Furthermore, it provided them with information about some of the needs of the community and learn about the customs and traditions of other communities living in the same province.



2.5 Benefits created for the community by rehabilitated assets/infrastructure

KIs shared accomplishments of small initiatives such as cleaning mosques on weekly basis, developing child day care centers, and creating charity funds. Adding, that these initiatives might be small for the mere eye, but it is a step forward into a more developed society.

2.6 Challenges and difficulties encountered during implementation

Direct Beneficiaries:

Most respondent beneficiaries (93 percent) faced issues during the intervention, difficulties such as: dealing with some people because of their inability to understand the program; transportation and roughness of the road; and insufficient funds.

Key Informants:

Major challenges and difficulties faced by Key Informants were: lack of work labor; shortage of financial resources; and transportation and roughness of road.

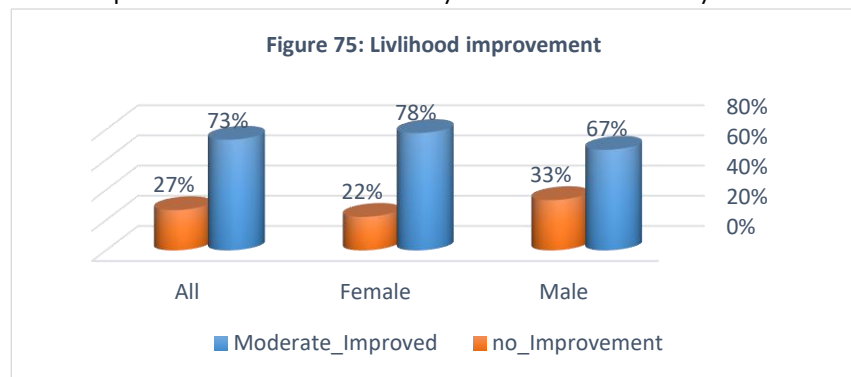
Immediate Effects/Impact of interventions

3.1 Utilization of paid amount

The TPM survey found that interviewed beneficiaries spent their incomes mostly on basic life necessities. 47 percent of interviewed beneficiaries primarily spent money to purchase food for their family, followed by 40 percent who spent money for healthcare and 40 percent for education. While, 33 percent saved the money they received, 20 percent (3 female interviewees) used the money for supporting family members and buying personal items.

3.2 Improvement of Beneficiaries Living Standards

73 percent of interviewed beneficiaries reported that the income they received moderately contributed to the improvement of their family's living conditions. Most attributed the improvement in living standards to the fact that the received amount covered their daily requirements and improved the quantity and quality of their food intake. Others stated that the received amount provided them with a good standard of living and that they are now able to enroll their children in schools.



While 27 percent (2 males and 2 females) stated no improvement to their livelihoods as they stated that they did not sense any improvement in their living conditions. One female was quoted "Payments come in the form of long-term payments and because the period of work is limited and not continuously." While another Male was cited "... the money we get is spent on transportation expenses." Others also stated that the amounts were not enough to cover all their basic needs due to the increase in prices of basic necessities.

3.3 Skills gained by beneficiaries (Youth)

Direct Beneficiaries:

All respondents reported that they have gained new skills during their work in the interventions. They mentioned a variety of skills gained, such as interpersonal communication skills, ability to work in harmony with community, presentation skills, leadership skills, and listening skills.

Key informants:

90% of the KIs stated that the project has helped them to develop their skills in terms of personal skills as well as making some future plans and analysis. As stated by one of the beneficiaries mainly in AlMasilah, AlMaharah: "It helps me to develop self-skill and how to become familiar with the implementation of such subprojects".

3.4 Woman empowerment

All beneficiary responses affirmed an increase in woman empowerment due to the intervention, by being part of the initiatives conducted by the targeted communities. These initiatives include cleaning Cleanliness of the neighborhood - Urging citizens to go to study in literacy centers- Uprooting harmful trees - Digging back holes - Motivating other women to work in community participations and initiatives.

3.5 Social cohesion

Direct Beneficiaries:

Almost all interviewed beneficiaries have reported that the subprojects did not create any conflicts, and all also believed that the interventions have improved cohesion among members of the community and made them feel that they were one family and thus able to implement the subprojects effectively. Nevertheless, one female reported minor conflict was cited due to the interference of some community members who wanted to be part of this subproject.

Moreover, all returnees and people from outside the area (20 percent of all participants) confirmed that the subprojects have fostered their relationships and ties with the people of the area and that all the residents have been cooperative and have not made them feel unwelcome.

Key informants:

All interviewed KIs reported that the intervention has not created any sort of conflict, on the contrary, they have contributed to improving social cohesion in the community. They explained that the interventions have improved social cohesion among community members because they brought community members together to discuss community needs and facilitate successful subprojects implementations.

Building social cohesion also has taken place because of the decision-making practices which involved all the community. They also mentioned that the subproject has contributed to strengthening the interdependence between the residents and all displaced people.

Youth Intervention Helps a Female Generates Sustainable Income

Hessa is a 30 years old woman living in Al Maseela District, Al Mahara Governorate is one of the beneficiaries who participated in Youth Targeted Community interventions, lives with her family in a vulnerable village. She was fully dependent on her breadwinner brothers.

Hessa is experienced in sewing and owns a sewing machine, but lack many sewing tools and fabrics, “I used to help my family when my brothers were unable to cover our basic commodities” said Hessa.

“I was lucky to be selected in attending this type of training through SFD”, she added.

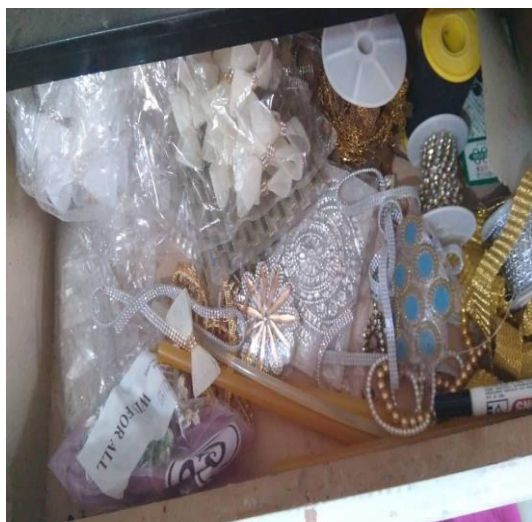
She developed herself in dealing with different society groups, ways of convincing rural community members, speech and general knowledge.

Hessa was able to save USD 1,100/- as a result of participating in the intervention and was able to buy necessary sewing tools and fabrics. “My reputation in sewing clothes and dresses for women and children has increased in my community, now I can buy different types of fabrics and sew with more self-confidence, I have many dresses orders from many women to sew them, I even contributed an amount for assisting in rehabilitating our house”, she added.

Hessa became self-dependable and with the regular income from sewing, she kept on returning the favor for her brothers through assisting them financially.

“In the beginning days of the training course, I was scared on how to deal with my community, but then, I gained new skills and broke the fear”, Hessa said.

Hessa’s livelihood level and her self-confidence have grown and expanded to cover the financial situation for her family and turned much better than before the intervention that targeted her local community.



Sewing tools bought by Hessa from her dues in the intervention



A dress designed and sewed by Hessa

Sub-component 1.2: Small Community Infrastructure

This sub-component focuses on creating and rehabilitating community assets to improve accessibility to public services through labor-intensive and small-scale infrastructure. It includes various types of interventions such as WASH (drinking-water reservoirs and sanitation), agriculture (water-harvesting reservoirs, irrigation channels and protection of agricultural land) and road pavement and maintenance. During the 11th TPM survey, MSY conducted 11 field visits to the same number of subprojects implemented under this sub-component in 7 governorates⁴.

The monitoring visits covered all types of sub-projects implemented under this sub-component (Agriculture subprojects in Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, and Sa'ada, and Road subprojects in Amran, Hajjah, Lahj, and Taizz) and conducted interviews with 154 direct beneficiaries (workers) (males: 100 percent, females: zero percent⁵), 54 key informant (males: 76 percent, females: 24 percent) and 44 non-beneficiaries (males: 25 percent, females: 75 percent).

Table 9: Visited Sub-projects under Small Community Infrastructure interventions

Sector	Subproject ID	Subproject name	Governorate	District	# of Direct beneficiaries	# of Non-beneficiaries	# of KIs	# of Direct & non-beneficiaries in FGDs
Agriculture	05-06-11098	construction of rain water harvesting 800m ³ Aljabba Alsuwda' Alkhabania Alrdhma	Ibb	Ar Radmah	15 M:(100%)	4 F:(100%)	3 M:(60%) 2 F:(40%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 F Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	08-06-12226	Construction of rain water harvesting 1000 m ³ ALMukhtabat - / Khairan Muharra q	Hajjah	Khayran Al Muharra q	15 M:(100%)	4 F:(100%)	2 M:(40%) 3 F:(60%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 M Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	08-06-12246	Construction of rain water harvesting 1000 m ³ Salabhah - Bani Saad -Oshehah	Hajjah	Washhah	16 M:(100%)	4 F:(100%)	3 M:(60%) 2 F:(40%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 6 F Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	10-06-13291	Construction of rain water harvesting 450 m ³ Al - Ma'aina village	Lahj	Al Qabbayt ah	11 M:(100%)	4 F:(100%)	5 M:(100%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 6 M Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	14-06-10839	Protection of irrigation channels and agricultural lands Wadi Akwan (phase2)	Sa'adah	As Safra	16 M:(100%)	3 M:(75%) 1 F:(25%)	3 M:(60%) 2 F:(40%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 M Non-beneficiaries (100%)

⁴ Amran, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Sa'ada and Taizz.

⁵ There were no females' workers in the visited PWP subprojects. Generally, females' workers are almost absent in PWP subprojects due to the nature of interventions in which workers need more hard work that is mostly inappropriate for females workers in Yemen.

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Sector	Subproject ID	Subproject name	Governorate	District	# of Direct beneficiaries	# of Non-beneficiaries	# of KIs	# of Direct & non-beneficiaries in FGDs
Agriculture	14-06-13265	Kareef Shaaban Hafsah/ Al-Hashawuh	Saada	Al Hashwah /	16 M:(100%)	4 M:(100%)	4 M:(100%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%)
	16-06-12698	Protection of agricultural lands Wadi Shuja - isolation of Amr-/ Harib Al-Qaramesh	Marib	Harib Al Qaramish	15 M:(100%)	4 M:(100%)	5 M:(100%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%)
Roads	03-05-13309	Paving the road of the villages of Shaaban - Ahlul Tarab - Almsan - As-Sha'ab rakhaz aldahnniat alsameiat - alsanat Almeafir	Taizz	Al Maafer	15 M:(100%)	4 F:(100%)	3 M:(60%) 2 F:(40%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 M Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	08-05-12233	Stone paving Dhiraee Alhindii 'Anahum Algharb(phase1) Kushar	Hajjah	Kushar	15 M:(100%)	4 F:(100%)	5 M:(100%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 F Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	10-05-13292	Paving the road of the village of Al - Azaybah Al - Fajr Al - Jazzi line - Al - Yousufin Al - Qubaytah	Lahj	Al Qabbaytah	10 M:(100%)	4 F:(100%)	5 M:(100%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 6 F Non-beneficiaries (100%)
	19-05-13272	Paving and improving the road (Beit Abu Khairan and Bani Qubayhah) - Bani Sareem	Amran	Bani Suraim	10 M:(100%)	4 F:(100%)	3 M:(60%) 2 F:(40%)	5 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 5 M Non-beneficiaries (100%)
Total			7	11	154 M:(100%)	44 M:(25%) 33 F:(75%)	54 M:(76%) 13 F:(24%)	55 M Direct beneficiaries (100%) 25 M Non-beneficiaries (53%) 22 F Non-beneficiaries (47%)

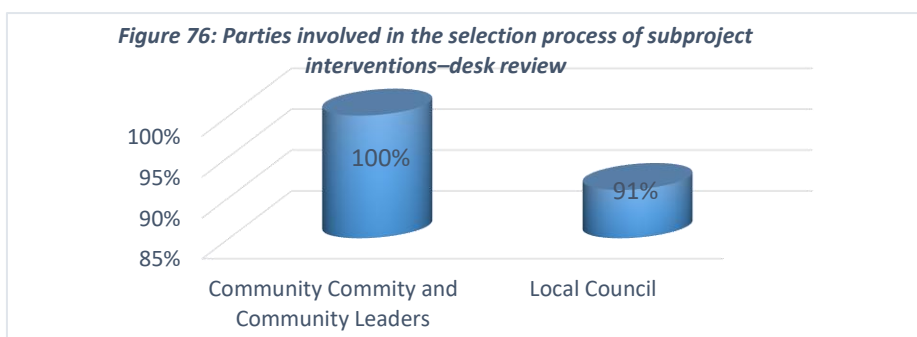
Quality of Project Management with Beneficiary and Community Satisfaction

This section presents findings related to the selection process of subprojects and the satisfaction of beneficiaries and community members (KIs and non-beneficiaries) with those selections. It also presents results regarding the payment process and beneficiaries' satisfaction with the payment amount received. Results regarding the behavior of the project implementation contractor, timeliness of implementation, and the fiduciary process are also outlined in this section.

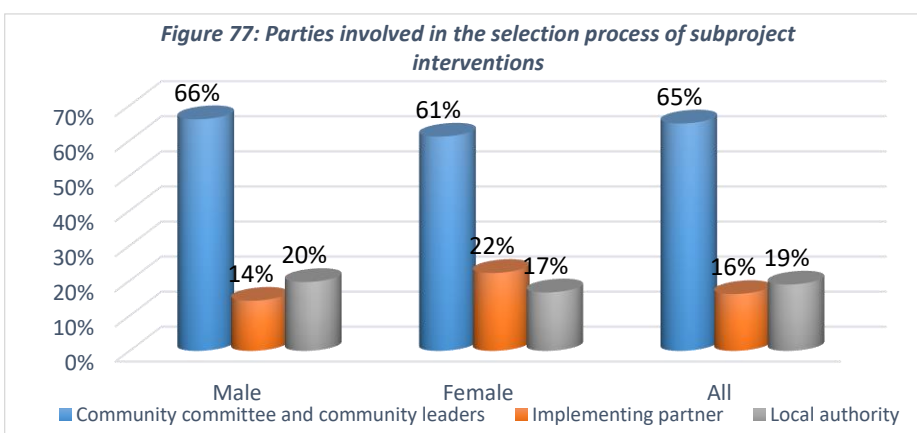
1.1 Selection of subprojects in an inclusive manner and community demand driven

1.1.1 Selection of subprojects in an inclusive manner

TPM team conducted desk review for subprojects' documents provided by the implementing partner – Public Works Project (PWP) and analyzed key informants' views in order to assess how subprojects in the visited interventions were identified. Results of this review shows that the subprojects selection process was participatory as the community committee and community leaders along with the local council were the main parties involved in the identification process in almost all visited subprojects. except for the road subproject in Al Ma'afer-Taizz as the local council was not involved (figure 76).



Regarding KIs' awareness of this matter, 65 percent (66 percent of males and 61 percent of females) reported that the community committee and community leaders were involved in the subprojects' identification process.



However, 19 percent reported that local authorities (20 percent of males and 17 percent of females) were involved in the identification process. The other 16 percent (14 percent of males, 22 percent of females) reported that the implementing partner was involved in the selection process of the subproject in Khayran-Hajjah, Ar Radmah-Ibb and Kushar-Hajjah (figure 77).

As to whether key informants took part in the identification process, 96 percent (95 percent of males, 100 percent of females) had a role in identifying, selecting or raising their community's priorities, in

addition to conducting consultation and awareness sessions with the local people (including women) on needs and priorities of their community. On the other hand, 4 percent (5 percent of males) reported that they did not have any role in the identification process. They were located in Washhah-Hajjah and Harib Al Qaramish-Marib and they were not members of the community committee.

Many key informants also played other roles during the implementation process as 93 percent of interviewed KIs (100 percent of males and 69 percent of females) confirmed that they were involved and had a role in the subprojects in their areas either by contributing to the identification of community needs and reporting them to the concerned authorities, coordination, follow-up and supervision of the work process, solving problems or overcoming challenges. However, 7 percent of key informants (31 percent of females) reported that they did not play any role or involvement in the implementation process. Those were located in As Safra-Sa'ada, Ar Radmah-Ibb and Washhah-Hajjah.

1.1.2 Community demand-driven subprojects

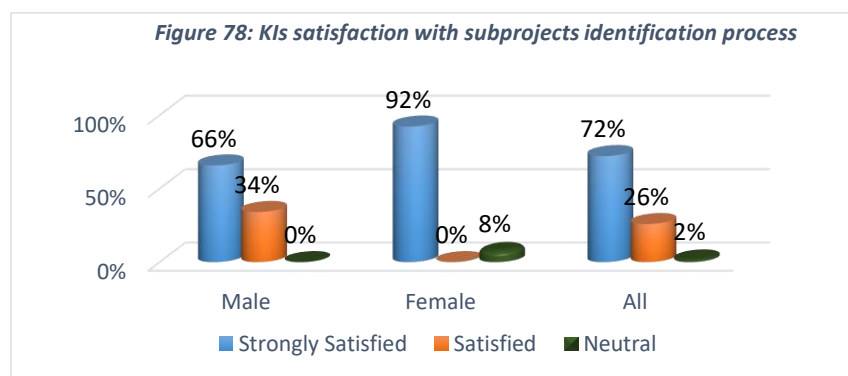
Interventions under small community infrastructure (SCI) subcomponent were proven to be community demand-driven subprojects as manifested by the results of recipients of subprojects' services.

All KIs (100 percent of males and 100 percent of females) and more than half of the non-beneficiaries (77 percent, where 100 percent of males, 70 of females) confirmed that their opinions about community needs and priorities were considered during the subproject identification and implementation. while 23 percent (30 percent of females) said that their opinions were not considered. Those were in Kushar-Hajjah, Bani Suraim-Amran, Al Ma'afer-Taizz (road subproject) and Washhah-Hajjah, Al Qabbaytah-Lahj (agriculture subproject).

1.1.3 Satisfaction with subproject identification process

Key Informants:

Almost all interviewed key informants were satisfied with the subprojects' selection process where seventy-two percent (66 percent of males and 92 percent of females) were strongly satisfied, and 26 percent (34 percent of males) were satisfied. (figure 78). They stated that subprojects were selected through fair and transparent voting process by community committee members and community representatives, and that both conducted consultations to identify priorities of the community. The rest, 2 percent (8 percent of females) were neutral about their satisfaction with the selection of subprojects.



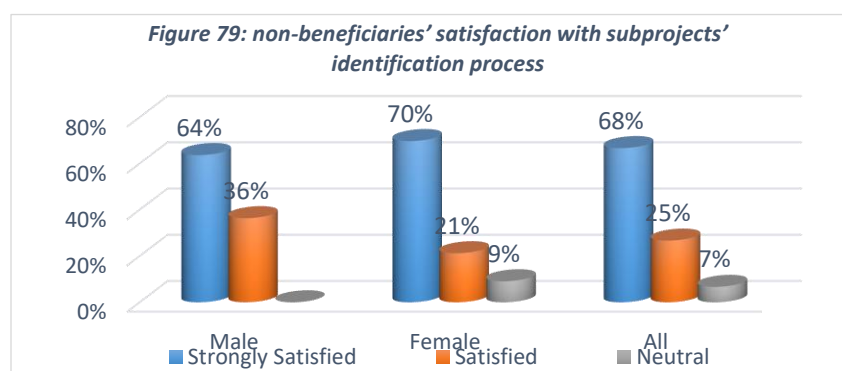
In the district where the agriculture subproject was selected, all key informants were satisfied stating that the subprojects were selected based on their needs and many people in the area requested to have such subprojects. One of the male KIs expressed his satisfaction saying: "This subproject is the most needed

subproject in the area as there is only one water spring, so people wait for a very long time to get water.” Ar Radmah, Ibb. Another participant said “The subproject will help our daughters to have time for education” Al Qabbaytah, Lahj.

Key informants in areas where road subprojects existed were also highly satisfied mentioning that the subproject reduced the cost of transportation and helped in having health facilities that led to lowering the rate of sickness and death. They also pointed out that the subprojects were recommended by all community members; a male KI said: “The subproject was selected by everyone because of its importance” Al Qabbaytah, Lahj. Another one said: “This subproject is needed since a very long time, so it’s so satisfying to have it implemented in this situation” Al Qabbaytah, Lahj.

Non-beneficiaries

Subproject identification process was found satisfactory among all interviewed non-beneficiaries. Among them, 68 percent (64 percent of males, 70 percent of females) were strongly satisfied, and 25 percent (36 percent of males, 21 percent of females) were satisfied with the subproject’s selection process (disaggregated results in figure 79). They explained that the selection was fair and transparent and included community consultations by community committee members and leaders with the community leaders to identify and prioritizing community needs. The rest, 7 percent were neutral.

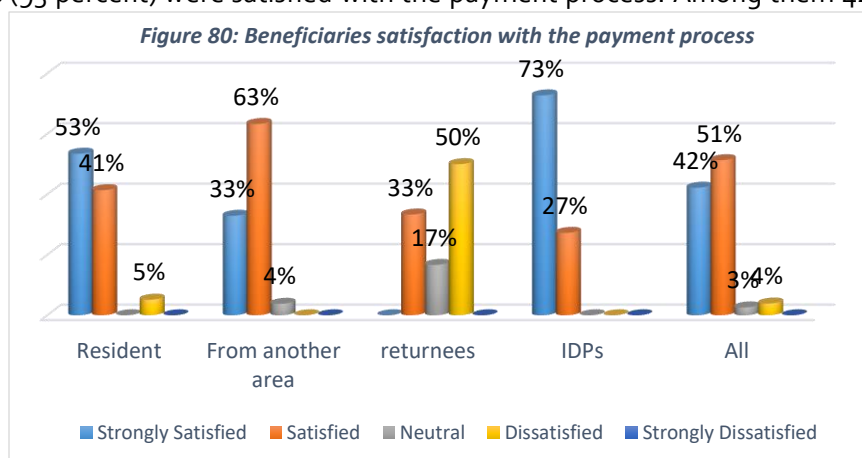


Almost all non-beneficiaries who participated in the focus group discussions expressed their satisfaction with the subprojects selection which they emphasized was a necessity. A female non-beneficiary stated: “Yes, I am satisfied with the selection process for the subproject. The selection process was excellent, and all the village residents have a deal about this subproject.” Al Hashwah, Saadah. Only very few participants located in districts where agriculture subprojects were implemented mentioned that road subprojects are of top priority in the area. Those were in Al Qabbaytah, Lahj. As a male non-beneficiary said: “Insha Allah, this subproject will serve this area, but the road subproject is a top priority. I will be satisfied if the road subproject is implemented.” Al Qabbaytah, Lahj.

1.2 Payment process, location, frequency, and amount of payment

1.2.1 Payment process

Almost all interviewed workers (93 percent) were satisfied with the payment process. Among them 42 percent (73 percent of IDPs, 33 percent of workers from other areas, and 53 percent of residents) were strongly satisfied and 51 percent (27 percent of IDPs, 63 percent of workers from other areas, 33 percent of returnees, and 41 percent of resident workers) were satisfied (figure 80). They attributed their satisfaction mainly to the



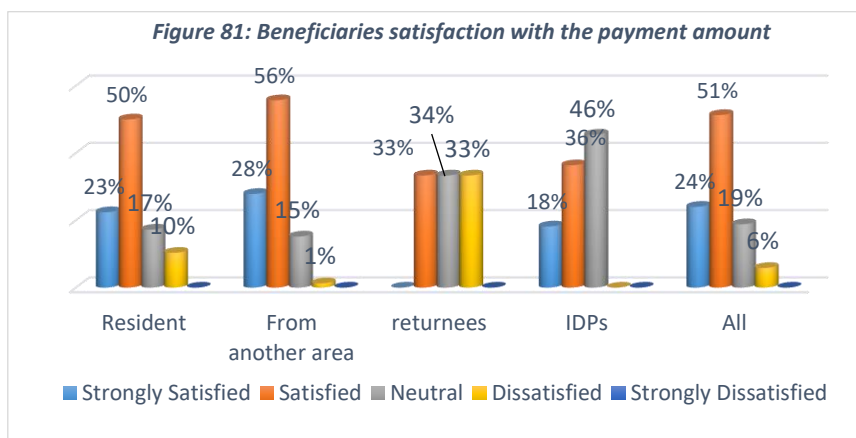
timely payment which was made on schedule and according to the agreed mechanism such as payment was in cash which was distributed by contractors at the subproject site.

However, the remaining 4 percent (workers in the agricultural subproject in Al Qabbaytah - Lahj) were dissatisfied because, as stated by them, the contractor did not pay them on time.

1.2.2 Payment amount

The majority (75 percent) of workers were satisfied with the amount of payment received from working in the interventions. Among them 24 percent were strongly satisfied (18 percent of IDPs, 28 percent of workers from other areas, and 23 percent of residents) and 51 percent (36 percent of IDPs, 56 percent of workers from other areas, 33 percent of returnees, and 50 percent of residents) were satisfied. (figure 81)

Reasons for satisfaction included the following: the received amounts were as prevailing wages that are applicable to construction workers in the area receiving such amount is better than getting nothing in light of the crisis characterized with the lack of employment opportunities the received



amounts contributed to covering some essential household and daily needs and the received amounts improved the family's living condition due to the amounts they get from working in the subprojects.

The remaining 6 percent were dissatisfied because they stated that the amounts were not enough to cover all their basic needs due to the increase in prices for basic commodities. These respondents were mainly located in, Al Qabbaytah, Lahj (45 percent of all workers interviewed in that district), Al Ma'afer,

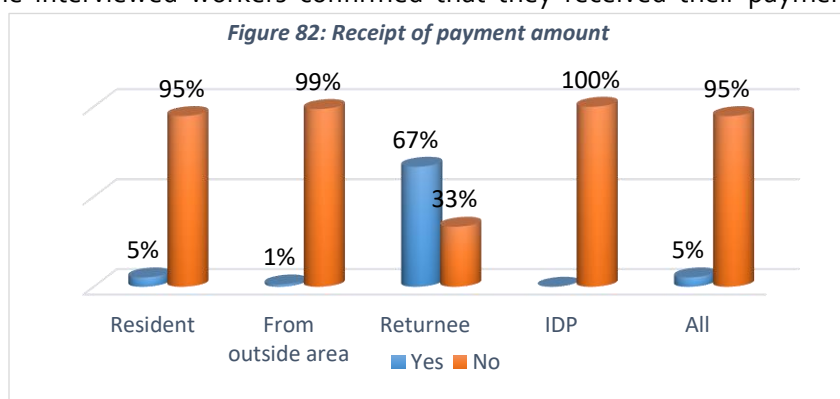
Taizz (13 percent of all workers interviewed in that district), Khayran Al Muharraq, Hajjah (7 percent of all workers interviewed in that district), and Kushar, Hajjah (7 percent of all workers interviewed in that district).

1.2.3 Payment delivery

TPM survey results showed that 95 percent of workers (100 percent of residents, 92 percent of workers from another area, 100 percent of returnees, and 91 percent of IDPs) confirmed that they received their due amounts in cash. While the remaining 5 percent (8 percent of workers from another area) confirmed that they received their due amounts through money transfer agency.

1.2.4 Payment delay

The majority (95 percent) of the interviewed workers confirmed that they received their payment amount on time as agreed with the contractor and without any delay (figure 82). However, the remaining 5 percent mainly in Al Qabbayta, Lahj (67 percent of returnees, 5 percent of residents, and 1 percent of worker from outside area) emphasized that their payment amounts were delayed by the contractor (from 7-10 days on average) due to the contractor's lack of adequate cash.



1.3 Compliance of implementation conditions by contractor

1.3.1 Maintaining subprojects logbook on site

To ensure that daily activities at the site of subprojects were being registered and followed up by project management, the TPM field survey team verified whether logbooks existed and were maintained at implementation sites of the visited subprojects. The TPM verification results showed that logbooks were available at all visited subproject sites (table 10).

Table 10: Availability of site Log Book

Sector	Sub-Sector	Subproject ID	District	Maintain Site Logbook	Sub-project Status
Road	Road Paving	03-05-13309	Al Ma'afer	✓	In Progress
Agriculture	Rain water harvesting reservoir	05-06-11098	Ar Radmah	✓	In Progress
Road	Road Paving	08-05-12233	Kushar	✓	Suspended
Agriculture	Rain water harvesting reservoir	08-06-12226	Khayran Al Muharraq	✓	In Progress
Agriculture	Rain water harvesting reservoir	08-06-12246	Washhah	✓	In Progress
Roads	Road Paving	10-05-13292	Al Qabbaytah	✓	In Progress
Agriculture	Rain water harvesting reservoir	10-06-13291	Al Qabbaytah	✓	In Progress
Agriculture	Protection of agricultural land	14-06-10839	As Safra	✓	In Progress
Agriculture	Protection of agricultural land	14-06-13265	Al Hashwah	✓	In Progress
Agriculture	Protection of agricultural land	16-06-12698	Harib Al Qaramish	✓	In Progress
Road	Road Paving	19-05-13272	Bani Suraim	✓	In Progress

1.3.2 Follow-up visits by PWP team

A number of 2 visits by project officers and 4 visits by subproject consultant that were supposed to be conducted in each month were not met. However, it was confirmed through the subprojects site logbooks that the required number of follow-up visits were not met. An M&E notice was submitted to PWP to address this critical finding. (Annex F contains a list of all M&E notices and responses received from the PWP). It was stated by PWP that most of the visits of the project officers and consultants are not documented in the logbook. Accordingly, a note on the importance of site visits documentation was circulated to all project officers and consultants.

Table 11: Number of monthly follow-up visits made by PWP team at subproject sites













Sector	Subproject ID	District	Planned Expected visits by PWP Project Officer	Actual visits by PWP Project Officer	Planned Expected visits by PWP Project Consultant	Actual visits by PWP Project Consultant	Sub-project Status
Road	03-05-13309	Al Ma'afer	10	5	21	10	In Progress
Agriculture	05-06-11098	Ar Radmah	6	4	13	22	In Progress
Road	08-05-12233	Kushar	4	1	8	3	Suspended
Agriculture	08-06-12226	Khayran Al Muharraq	12	1	23	0	In Progress
Agriculture	08-06-12246	Washhah	11	3	22	7	In Progress
Roads	10-05-13292	Al Qabbaytah	10	8	21	26	In Progress
Agriculture	10-06-13291	Al Qabbaytah	10	6	21	20	In Progress
Agriculture	14-06-10839	As Safra	9	7	18	10	In Progress
Agriculture	14-06-13265	Al Hashwah	10	5	21	12	In Progress
Agriculture	16-06-12698	Harib Al Qaramish	13	2	26	10	In Progress
Road	19-05-13272	Bani Suraim	10	4	20	12	In Progress

1.3.3 Employing local community members

The contractors' requirement to hire at least 50 percent of workers from the local community was checked by reviewing PWP documents of visited subprojects and analyzing the actual participation of local workers. Table 12 shows the percentage of local labor hired for each visited subproject and shows

the percentage for each contractor in all visited subprojects. An M&E notice was issued to PWP about this issue.

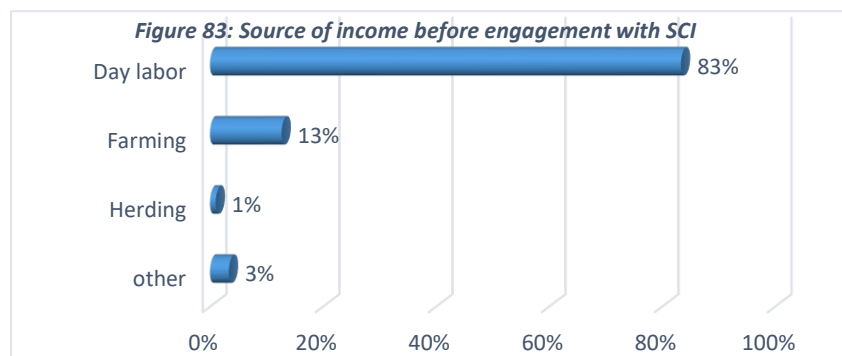
Table 12: Percentage of local labor

Subproject ID	Governorates	District	Sector	% Of Local Labor	Data Source	Project Status
03-05-13309	Taizz	Al Ma'afer	Road	 98	Log Book	In Progress
05-06-11098	Ibb	Ar Radmah	Agriculture	 17	Log Book	In Progress
08-05-12233	Hajjah	Kushar	Road	 43	Log Book	Suspended
08-06-12226	Hajjah	Khayran Al Muharraq	Agriculture	 22	Log Book	In Progress
08-06-12246	Hajjah	Washhah	Agriculture	 73	Log Book	In Progress
10-05-13292	Lahj	Al Qabbaytah	Roads	 34	Log Book	In Progress
10-06-13291	Lahj	Al Qabbaytah	Agriculture	 46	Log Book	In Progress
14-06-10839	Sa'ada	As Safra	Agriculture	 63	Log Book	In Progress
14-06-13265	Sa'ada	Al Hashwah	Agriculture	 48	Log Book	In Progress
16-06-12698	Marib	Harib Al Qaramish	Agriculture	 60	Log Book	In Progress
19-05-13272	Amran	Bani Suraim	Road	 69	Log Book	In Progress
ALL AVERAGE				 52		

Satisfactory	
To some extent	
Dissatisfactory	

1.4 Source of income before engagement with the subproject

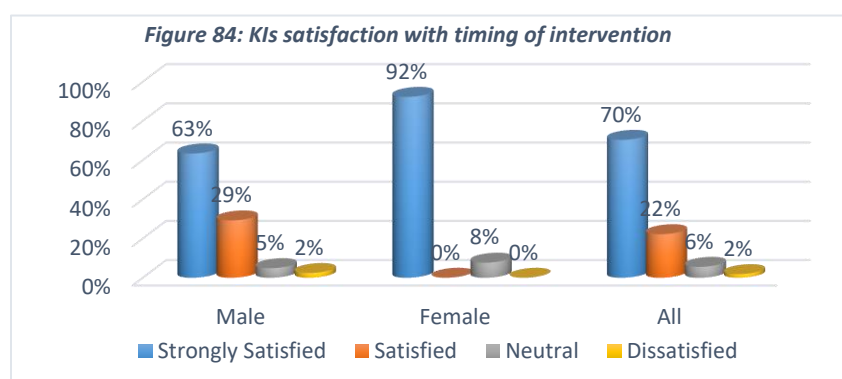
It was found that the majority (83 percent) of direct beneficiaries (workers) depended on daily labor before working in small community infrastructure (SCI) interventions. In addition, 13 percent reported that they worked in farming, 1 percent depended on herding, and 3 percent mentioned other sources.



1.5 Timeliness of intervention

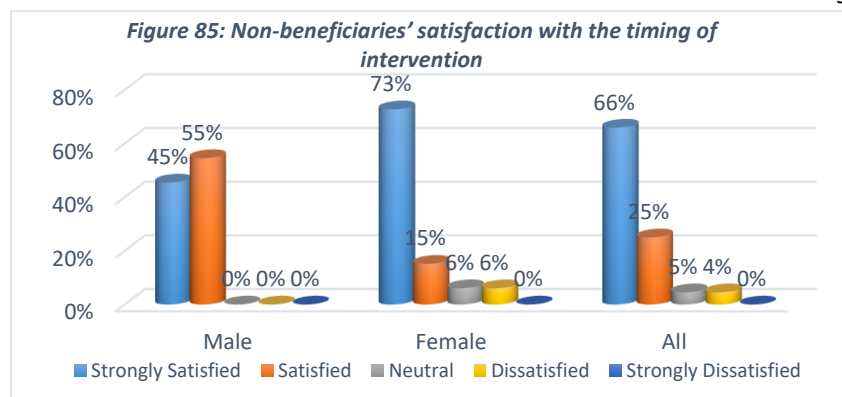
Key informants:

The TPM survey results revealed that timeliness of intervention was satisfactory to all interviewed KIs. Seventy percent were strongly satisfied (64 percent of males and 92 percent of females) and 22 percent were satisfied (29 percent of males and 0 percent of females). As for the reasons of satisfaction, some of them expressed that the intervention was launched before the winter, while others expressed their satisfaction with timing of the intervention due its launch before the beginning of the school year and the rainy season.



Non-beneficiary (Community Members)

The majority (91 percent) of non-beneficiaries interviewed were satisfied with the intervention's timing. Among them, 66 percent (45 percent of males, 73 percent of females) were strongly satisfied. Many of them stated that it was the right time for implementing such interventions for different reasons, such as people needing access to important services such as clean water for drinking and irrigation,



agricultural lands protection, and road pavements. They also mentioned that the timing was appropriate for the rainy season and agriculture, etc.

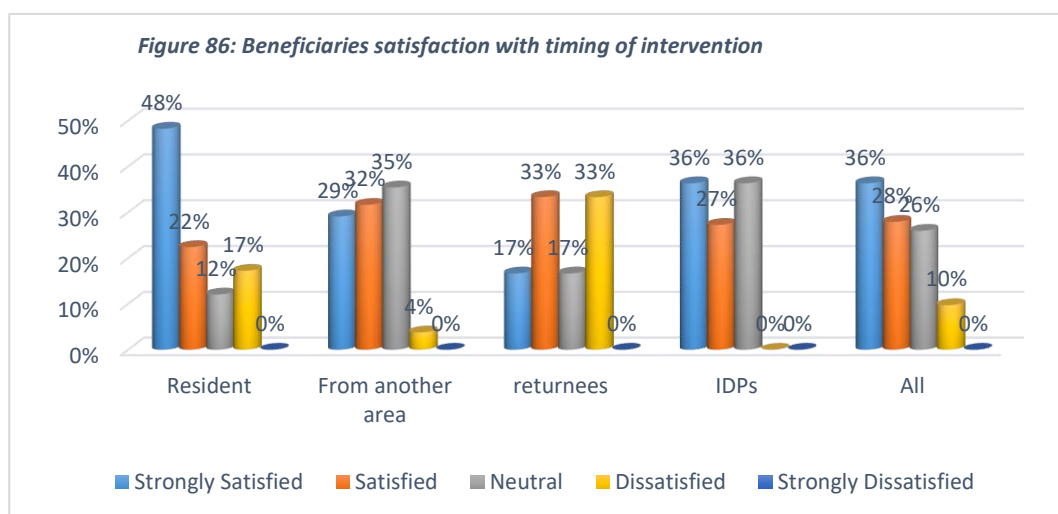
In districts where water subprojects existed, participants noted the appropriateness of interventions' timing during focus group discussions. However, several participants suggested that it would have been better if the subproject was initiated earlier. A male participant from Khayran Al Muharaq, Hajjah, said: "It would've been much better if they started working a month or two earlier".

Moreover, one participant who was in the roads subproject's district was highly satisfied with the timing of the intervention but stressed on the importance of finishing the subproject. He said: "Yes, I am satisfied with the subproject implementation timing. The most important thing is to finish the subproject on time. Thanks for all what you have done for us." Kushar, Hajjah.

Direct beneficiaries:

Most of the interviewed workers, 64 percent (64 percent of IDPs, 50 percent of returnees, 61 percent of workers from other areas, and 71 percent of residents) were satisfied with the timeliness of interventions

stating that their communities were in dire and critical need for such interventions due to the absence of basic services. Workers specified that



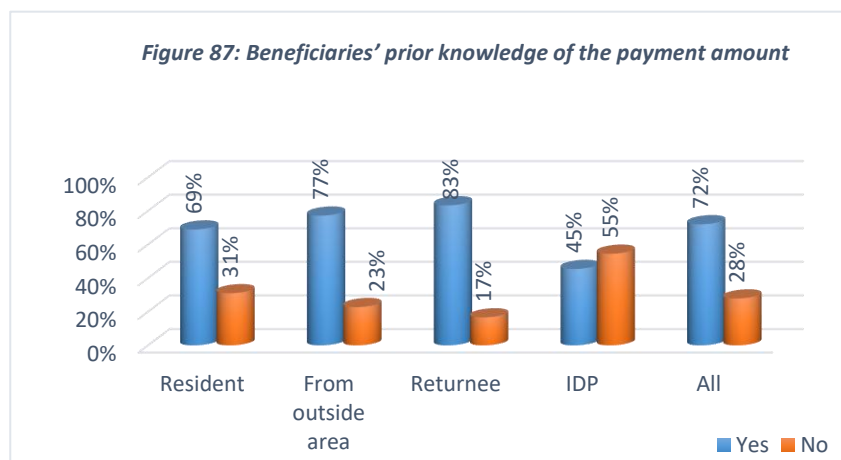
there was a need for income opportunity to manage expenses for their families. However, 10 percent of workers (0 percent of IDPs, 33 percent of returnees, 4 percent of workers from other areas, and 17 percent of residents) were dissatisfied with the timing of intervention stating that it came late after the rainy season, and thus were unable to take advantage of the intervention. One male worker from Ar Radmah, Ibb, said: "the intervention was supposed to be implemented before the rainy season, so we can take advantage of it directly".

Workers who participated in focus group discussions also expressed their satisfaction with the timing of intervention of the subprojects. One male worker said: "I'm satisfied with the time chosen to implement the subproject because it was in the summer vacation." Ar Rudmah, Ibb.

Most beneficiaries in the agriculture subproject were satisfied with the timing of intervention as some of them said that they were in need of this subproject and some said that the timing was good as it began during the rainy season. One of the male workers said: "it came at a time when people needed it because they started returning to agriculture due to the crisis and war" Harib Al Qaramish, Marib. Regarding beneficiaries in road subprojects, they were mostly satisfied, as a male beneficiary said: "The timing is appropriate because the whole community needs improved road facilities" Kushar, Hajjah.

1.6 Fiduciary process

The TPM survey results showed that all fiduciary aspects were considered properly as all interviewed beneficiaries (workers) confirmed that they did not pay any amount of money or make any form of payment to any person during the selection process in order to be selected as direct wage beneficiary to work in SCI interventions. In addition, all interviewed beneficiaries confirmed they received full payment without any deductions, and that what they received was equal to what they had been told before starting work.



Direct beneficiaries must be informed of their expected payment amount before they start working in interventions. However, only 72 percent of workers (69 percent of residents, 77 percent of workers from outside areas, and 83 percent of returnees) confirmed that they knew the payment amount before commencing the work, and also confirmed that they received the same amount they were told (figure 88). The remaining 28 percent (17 percent of returnees, 23 percent of workers from other areas, 55 percent of IDPs, and 31 percent of residents) who did not know the amounts they were supposed to receive were mostly located in three areas: Khayran Al Muharraq- Hajjah, Washhah- Hajjah, and Kushar- Hajjah.

Progress and Quality Assessment of Implemented Interventions

This section presents findings related to the progress of the agriculture and road subprojects. It also presents findings regarding the quality of interventions as well as the satisfaction of beneficiaries and communities with the quality (materials, construction procedure, etc.) and outputs of the subproject's implementation. Results of the verification of community assets/infrastructure rehabilitation are also included along with satisfaction of beneficiaries and communities. Finally, satisfaction with the intervention existence, benefits created for the communities by rehabilitated assets, and challenges encountered during implementation are presented below.

2.1 Assessment of implementation progress of subprojects

Assessment of subprojects visited by TPMA

- An assessment was conducted to measure the actual physical progress (measured by the TPM team) of visited subprojects achieved against what was planned (specified in the contract).
- Table 13 shows the actual progress of visited subprojects compared with what was planned according to the contract. The following categories were used to indicate the progress status.
- The blue sign (●) indicates that the subproject was ahead of schedule, and progress was beyond what was stated in plan documents. The size of the symbol reflects how advanced progress was compared to the plan.
- The green sign (●) indicates that the subproject was in line with schedule, and progress on the ground matches what was stated in plan documents.
- The red sign (●) indicates that the subproject was behind schedule and did not progress as planned in the documents. The large red symbol indicates more delay recorded.

Table 13: Status of interventions in terms of progress

#	Subproject Code	Name of Sub-project	Sub-project Sector - Sub-sector	Description	Status
1	03-05-13309	Paving the road of the villages of Shaaban - Ahlul Tarab - Almsan - As-Sha'ab rakhaz aldahnniat alsameiat - alsanat Alma'afir-Taiz	Road - Stone Paving	Project should have been completed by the time of the visit meanwhile physical progress is still 90%	●
2	05-06-11098	Construction of rain water harvesting 8oom3Aljabbuba Alsuwda' Alkhabania Ar Radmah-Ibb	Agriculture - Rain Water Harvesting	Project should have been completed by the time of the visit meanwhile physical progress is still 96%	●
3	08-05-12233	Stone paving Dhira'e Alhindii 'Anahum Algharb(phase1)-Kushar- Hajjah	Road - Stone Paving	Project should have completed 50% of implementation while physical progress is still 3%	●

#	Subproject Code	Name of Sub-project	Sub-project Sector - Sub-sector	Description	Status
4	08-06-12226	Construction of rain water harvesting 1000 m ³ ALMukhtabat - / Khairan Muharraq-Hajjah	Agriculture - Rain Water Harvesting	Project should have been completed by the time of the visit meanwhile physical progress is still 60%	●
5	08-06-12246	Construction of rain water harvesting 1000 m ³ Salabhah - Bani Saad -Washhah-Hajjah	Agriculture - Rain Water Harvesting	Project should have been completed by the time of the visit meanwhile physical progress is still 95%	●
6	10-05-13292	Paving the road of the village of Al - Azaybah Al - Fajr Al - Jazzi line - Al - Yousufin Al – Qubaytah-Lahj	Road - Stone Paving	Project should have been completed by the time of the visit meanwhile physical progress is still 30%	●
7	10-06-13291	Construction of rain water harvesting 450 m ³ Al - Ma'aina village- Al Qubaytah-Lahj	Agriculture - Rain Water Harvesting	Project should have been completed by the time of the visit meanwhile physical progress is still 20%	●
8	14-06-10839	Protection of irrigation channels and agricultural lands Wadi Akwan (phase2) As Safra- Sa'ada	Agriculture - Agricultural Land Protection	Project should have been completed by the time of the visit meanwhile physical progress is still 30%	●
9	14-06-13265	Kareef Shaaban Hafsa/ Al-Hashawah- Sa'ada	Agriculture - Agricultural Land Protection	Project should have been completed by the time of the visit meanwhile physical progress is still 92%	●
10	16-06-12698	Protection of agricultural lands Wadi Shuja - isolation of Amr- / Harib Al-Qaramesh-Marib	Agriculture - Agricultural Land Protection	Project is in line with the schedule (completed), though, additional works were being implemented during the visit.	●
11	19-05-13272	Paving and improving the road (Beit Abu Khairan and Bani Qubayhah) - Bani Sareem-Amran	Road - Stone Paving	Project should have been completed by the time of the visit meanwhile physical progress is still 90%	●

- It was found that 36 percent of visited subprojects (4 out of 11) were significantly behind schedule, and 55 percent (6 out of 11) were just behind the schedule, and only one subproject (9 percent) was in line with the planned schedule and expected to be completed on time.
- Table 14 shows the main reasons for implementation delays in the ten subprojects as noted by the visiting TPM team observations and PWP technical consultants who are supervising subprojects at the field level.

Table 14: Main reasons for delay

Subproject Code	Location		Sector	Reasons of Delay	Suggested Actions
03-05-13309	Taizz	Al Ma'afer	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raining season. • Ramadhan and Eid holidays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify number of laborers. • Adding a reasonable extension period.
05-06-11098	Ibb	Ar Radmah	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raining season. • Change of previous contractor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify number of laborers. • Adding a reasonable extension period.
08-05-12233	Hajjah	Kushar	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of oil derivatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify number of laborers. • Adding a reasonable extension period.
08-06-12226	Hajjah	Khayran Al Muharraaq	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The security unrest in the area • Lack of oil derivatives. • Lack of following up from the consultant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify number of laborers. • Adding a reasonable extension period.
08-06-12246	Hajjah	Washhah	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of oil derivatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify number of laborers. • Adding a reasonable extension period.
10-05-13292	Lahj	Al Qabbaytah	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent truck accidents constantly leading to blocking the road. • Ramadhan and Eid holidays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify number of laborers. • Adding a reasonable extension period.
10-06-13291	Lahj	Al Qabbaytah	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rough Roads. • The contractor is responsible for most of the delay times. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify number of laborers. • Adding a reasonable extension period.
14-06-10839	Sa'ada	As Safra	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raining season. • Ramadhan and Eid holidays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify number of laborers. • Adding a reasonable extension period.
14-06-13265	Sa'ada	Al Hashwah	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raining season. • Ramadhan and Eid holidays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify number of laborers. • Adding a reasonable extension period.
19-05-13272	Amran	Bani Suraim	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raining season. • Ramadhan and Eid holidays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify number of laborers. • Adding a reasonable extension period.

An M&E notice was submitted to PWP with comprehensive recommendations regarding the critical implementation delays. (See Annex E).

2.2 Quality of subproject interventions with beneficiary and community satisfaction

2.2.1 Quality of subproject implementation

TPM assessed the quality of subproject implementation on several characteristics, including the good condition of building materials, adequacy of laborers (quantitatively and qualitatively), type/quality of building materials, and quality of implemented work. However, the quality of subprojects was assessed based on the existence of any defects and overall project measurements compared to the plan document. Table 15 shows inspection results (fully satisfactory, to some extent satisfactory, or dissatisfactory) of quality aspects for each visited subproject. The results showed that 36 percent of the visited subprojects (4 out of 11) were found dissatisfactory in terms of some quality aspects such as quality of building materials, works being implemented, measurements of components and assets, availability/condition of equipment tools and existence of some defects. Accordingly, an M&E notice with recommendations was escalated to PWP to address critical issues found in visited subprojects. (See Annex F.)

Table 2: Assessment of quality aspects

Sub-project ID	Sector	Sub-project Status	Quality of building materials	Adequacy of labor (quantity and quality)	Type/quality of building materials	Quality of implementing works	Any major defects	Quality of project components measurements	Quality of whole project measurements	Availability/condition/importance of equipment	Availability/condition/importance of tools
03-05-13309	Road	In Progress	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
05-06-11098	Agriculture	In Progress	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
08-05-12233	Road	Suspended	✗	!	!	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
08-06-12226	Agriculture	In Progress	✗	✓	✓	!	✓	!	✓	✓	✓
08-06-12246	Agriculture	In Progress	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10-05-13292	Roads	In Progress	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10-06-13291	Agriculture	In Progress	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14-06-10839	Agriculture	In Progress	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14-06-13265	Agriculture	In Progress	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16-06-12698	Agriculture	In Progress	✓	✓	!	!	✗	!	✓	✓	✓
19-05-13272	Road	In Progress	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓

Satisfactory	✓
To some extent	!
Dissatisfactory	✗

2.2.2 Satisfaction with quality of subproject implementation

Direct beneficiaries:

Majority of interviewed beneficiaries (workers) (79 percent-all males) were satisfied with the quality of subprojects (figure 88). Of those, 42 percent were strongly satisfied, and 37 percent were satisfied. They mentioned that the quality of implementation was satisfactory, and



implementation was performed according to planned standards. Moreover, the implementation was closely monitored by PWP consultants. However, twenty-one percent of the beneficiaries were neutral.

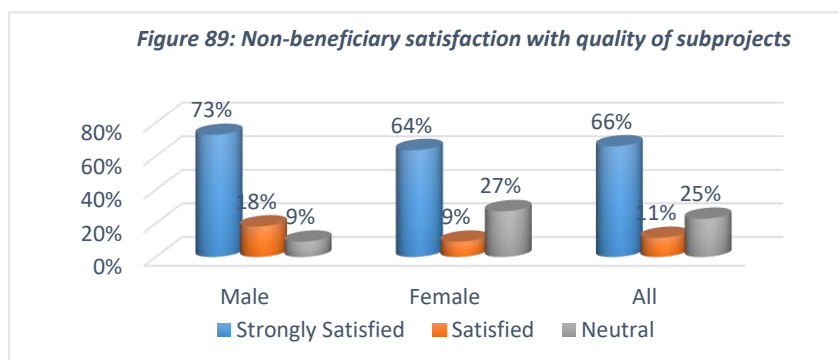
All FGDs' participants in Agriculture intervention stated that they were satisfied with the quality of the work. One of the male workers in Sadaa, Al Hashwah said "Yes, I am satisfied with the subproject implementation process. The implementation process was excellent in terms of use of quality materials, building tools and safety gears." Another male worker in Ibb, Ar Rudmah also added "the quality of subproject implementation was good because of use of standard materials and quality work was done by workers as well".

Regarding the road intervention, all workers were satisfied with the quality of the work; one male worker in Lahj, Al Qabbaytah, reported: "The quality of the subproject implementation was good and I am satisfied with the subproject implementation process".

Non-beneficiary (Community Members):

Most of non-beneficiaries (77 percent-91 percent of males, 73 percent of females) were satisfied with the quality of subproject implementation (figure 89).

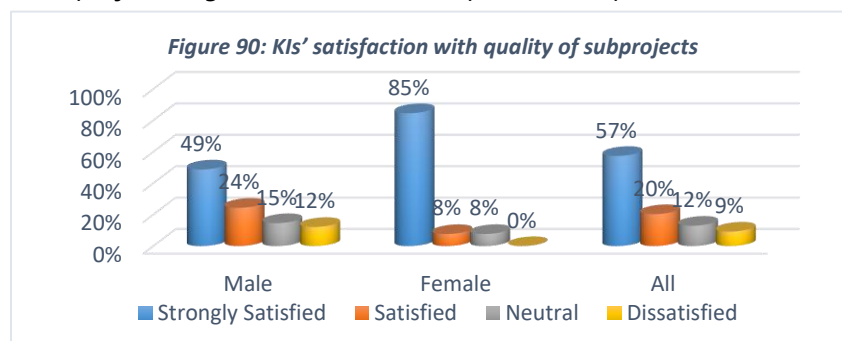
Among them, 66 percent (73 percent of males, 64 of percent of females) were strongly satisfied and 11 percent (18 percent of males, 9 percent of females) were satisfied. They said that the material used in the



implementation was of high quality. The remaining 25 percent (9 percent of males, 27 percent of females) were neutral. Moreover, the FGDs' participants in the agriculture and road interventions stated that they were satisfied with the quality of the implementation.

Key informants:

Moreover, most of the interviewed KIs 77 percent (73 percent of males, 92 percent of females) were also satisfied with the quality of visited subprojects (figure 90), of whom 57 percent (49 percent of males, 85 percent females) were strongly satisfied and 20 percent (24 percent of males, 8 percent of females) were satisfied. They stated that the material used in the implementation was of high quality and all the works were executed in accordance with technical specifications by



contractors. However, 12 percent (15 percent of males, 8 percent of females) were neutral, and the remaining 9 percent (12 percent of males, 0 percent of females) were dissatisfied in (Kushar-Hajjah, Al Qabbaytah-Lahj, Al Hashwah-Sa'ada) because the subprojects implementation was yet to be finished, and they said that they can judge the quality of the subproject only when it finishes.

2.3 Verification of community assets/infrastructure rehabilitated with beneficiary and community satisfaction

2.3.1 Verification of assets

Verification of rehabilitated/created community infrastructure was carried out during subprojects' field visits to verify the existence of assets and components, and whether they were under implementation or already have been handed over. The TPM survey engineers used various methods like physical verification of planned assets, captured photos, and/or videos of sites and assets. (Annexes B and C have picture and video links of visited subprojects).

Results of assets verification revealed that all visited subprojects exist on the ground with planned specifications and all works were in progress during the visit according to plan. Table 16 illustrates the type of work that was observed during field visits to the ongoing subproject sites.

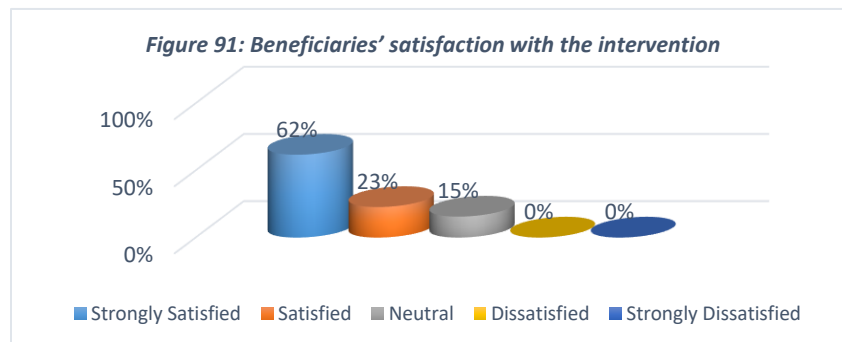
Table 3: Ongoing works observed during field visits

Sl.	Sub-project Code	Governorate	Sub-project Name and location	Under implementation works that observed during visit
1	03-05-13309	Taizz	Paving the road of the villages of Shaaban - Ahul Tarab - Almsan - As-Sha'ab rakhaz aldahnniat alsameiat - alsanat -Alma'afir	Removing works of construction waste along the road.
2	05-06-11098	Ibb	Construction of rain water harvesting 800m3 Aljabbuba Alsuwda' Alkhabania -Ar Radhmah	Finishing water channels works.
3	08-05-12233	Hajjah	Stone paving Dhiraie Alhindii 'Anahum Algharb(phase1)- Kushar	No works were being implemented during the visit because the subproject was suspended.
4	08-06-12226	Hajjah	Construction of rain water harvesting 1000 m 3 ALMukhtabat - / Khairan Muharraaq	Plastering works for the walls. Laying reinforced steel for overhead casting. Paving around the filtration tank 70cm width.
5	08-06-12246	Hajjah	Construction of rain water harvesting 1000 m3 Salabhah - Bani Saad -Washhah	Finishing water channels works. Finishing plastering works. Removing construction waste.
6	10-05-13292	Lahj	Paving the road of the village of Al - Azaybah Al - Fajr Al - Jazzi line - Al - Yousufin -Al Qubaytah	Building of stone walls Cutting stones works Supplying the site with stones.
7	10-06-13291	Lahj	Construction of rain water harvesting 450 m3 Al - Ma'aina village- Al Qubaytah	Laying stones on the floor of the tank before pouring concrete. Stone cutting.
8	14-06-10839	Sa'ada	Protection of irrigation channels and agricultural lands Wadi Akwan (phase2)	Construction of the protection walls.
9	14-06-13265	Sa'ada	Kareef Shaaban Hafsah/ Al-Hashawah	Construction of stone walls and mass concrete.
10	16-06-12698	Marib	Protection of agricultural lands Wadi Shuja - isolation of Amr-/ Harib Al-Qaramesh	Stone cutting. Construction of stone walls and mass concrete
11	19-05-13272	Amran	Paving and improving the road (Beit Abu Khairan and Bani Qubaidhah) - Bani Suraim	Stone paving works.

2.3.2 Satisfaction with intervention existence

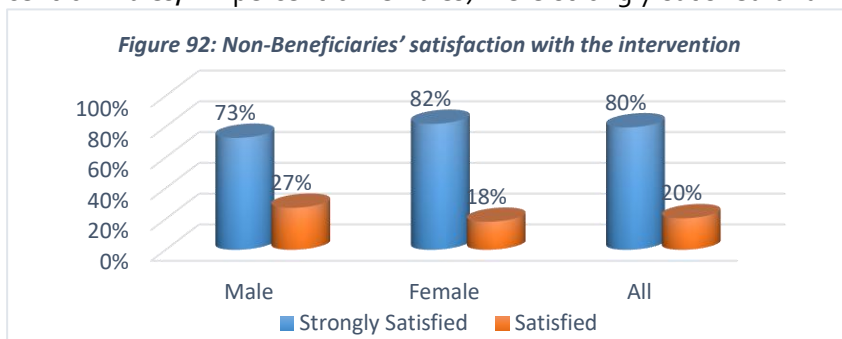
Direct beneficiaries

Eighty-five percent of interviewed workers (all males) expressed their satisfaction with the existence of intervention, among them, 62 percent were strongly satisfied, and 23 percent only satisfied. They iterated that the interventions met the community needs. Moreover, the implemented subproject provided temporary employment opportunities for community members who were jobless and had no source of income. A male worker from the road subproject mentioned: "The subproject serves the residents of the area, in addition, it saves time and effort in many ways, and it reduces the time and the distance for ambulances in case of an emergency, and it currently provides us with jobs" Lahj, Al Qabbaytah. However, the remaining 15 percent were neutral.



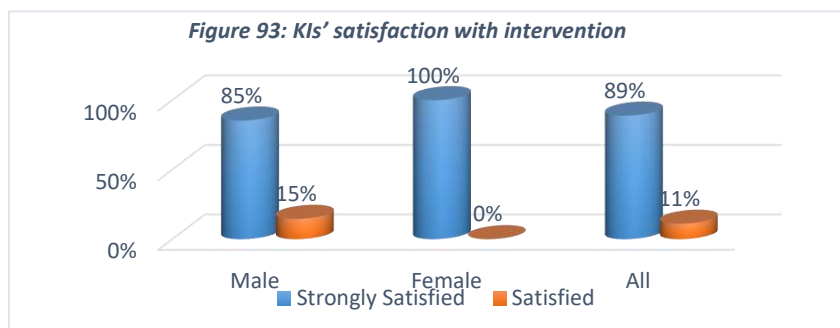
Non-beneficiary (Community members):

All of interviewed non-beneficiaries (100 percent) were satisfied with the existence of subproject (figure 92), of those 80 percent (73 percent of males, 82 percent of females) were strongly satisfied and 20 percent (27 percent of males, 18 percent of females) were satisfied. They stated that the subprojects provided income opportunities for some unemployed community members and met the needs of their community in terms of access to services. They also mentioned that they were grateful for such services as the government did not usually offer such interventions in their areas. One of the male respondents in the agriculture subproject in Marib, Harib Al Qaramish pointed out "Because it was implemented in very difficult time for us, and the government is currently unable to implement such intervention, and these interventions are crucial for us".



Key informants

All (100 percent) of interviewed KIs were satisfied with the presence of the subproject, of whom 89 percent were strongly satisfied (85 percent of males, 100 percent females) and 11 percent (15 percent of males) were satisfied (figure 93). They mentioned that interventions met the needs of society and facilitated access to services. Moreover, they emphasized the importance of the intervention in providing temporary employment opportunities for community



members who had no source of income. One of the KIs in regard to the water intervention subproject said: "The subproject will help improve the lives of the people of the area, especially women who suffer during dry seasons because they have to travel long distances on foot and carry the water on their heads or on donkeys. In addition, this intervention will help to free up some time for our daughters to go back to school and continue their education" Lahj, Al Qabbaytah.

2.4 Benefits created for the community by rehabilitated assets/infrastructure

As mentioned by interviewed non-beneficiaries and key informants, rehabilitated small community infrastructure interventions provided several benefits to the targeted communities. The benefits listed below are summarized from the interviews, as well as from the focus group discussions with the different stakeholders—key informants, non-beneficiaries, and direct beneficiaries.

Road subproject intervention benefits

- Created job opportunities for unemployed community members.
- Enhanced local workers capacity with new building skills in stone cutting and pavement.
- Improved living conditions in targeted communities as it provided the residents with easy access to services and enabled them to move around and transport their necessary supplies and needs.
- Ended the suffering of local community members as they have been waiting for such intervention for a long time.

Agriculture subproject intervention benefits

- Improving the quality of the water will consequently improve public health in the communities.
- Reducing and saving time spent fetching water from far places.

2.5 Challenges and difficulties encountered during implementation

Key informants:

Most interviewed key informants, 76 percent (73 percent of males, 85 percent of females), ensured that they did not face any difficulties or challenges during interventions' implementation; however, 24 percent (27 percent of males, 15 percent of females) reported facing the following difficulties and challenges:

- Rugged roads in Al Qabbaytah, Lahj, made contractors delay the implementation of subproject in the region, as a result, three contractors so far have been unable to complete half of the subproject.
- Key informant in Hajjah, Kushar said that the lack of fuel in the area caused a constant suspension of the subproject.
- Heavy rain in Khayran Al Muharraq, Hajjah and in Al Hashwah, Sa'ada caused flash floods in these areas and ruined the roads which in return caused a delay in the implementation of subprojects.

Direct beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries were asked if they encountered any challenges or difficulties during work and 91 percent said that they did not face any difficulties. However, 9 percent (all males) mentioned some challenges:

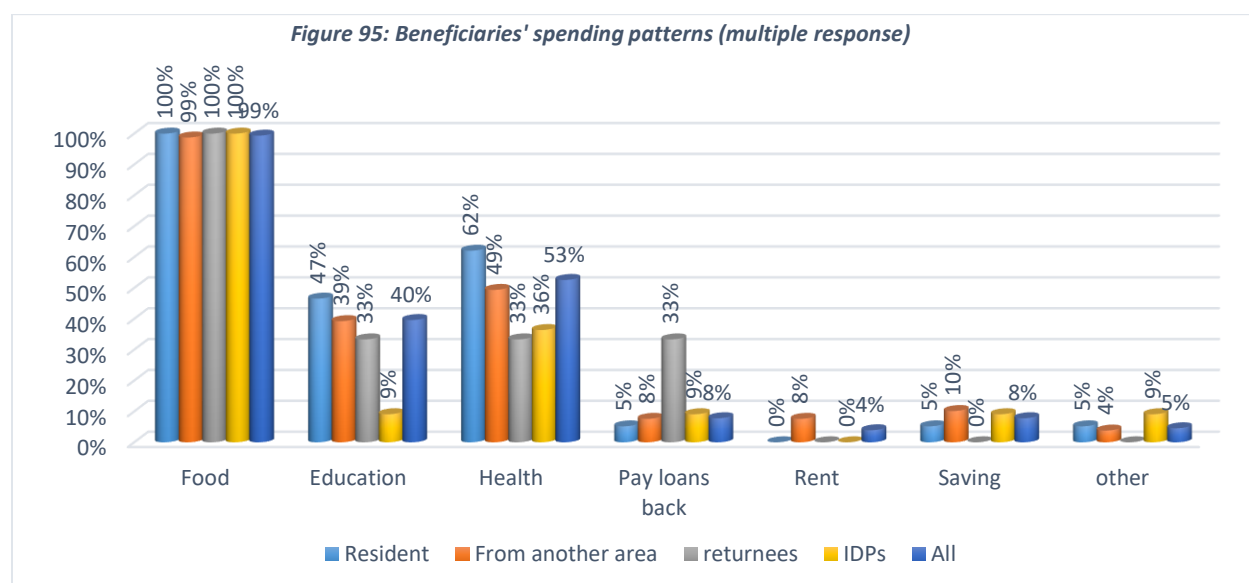
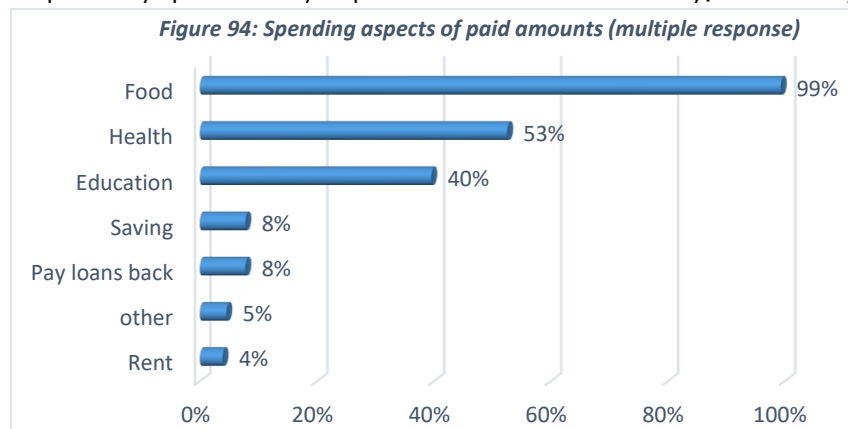
- Road roughness in Harib Al Qaramish, Marib made it difficult to transport the needed materials and some locations were unreachable by the trucks, so the workers had to carry the materials themselves.
- Some workers in Taizz, Al Ma'afer said that at the beginning it was hard for them to adapt to the nature of the work they were assigned to.

Immediate Effects/Impacts of Implemented Interventions

This section presents findings related to the utilization of the amount paid to direct beneficiaries and to what extent working in the subproject has improved the living conditions of beneficiaries and helped them gain skills during their work. It also presents results from all stakeholders with regard to the contribution of the subprojects to the social cohesion and whether the interventions have caused any negative or positive environmental or health impact.

3.1 Utilization of paid amount

The TPM survey found that interviewed workers spent their incomes mostly on basic needs. Ninety-nine percent of interviewed beneficiaries primarily spent money to purchase food for their family, followed by 53 percent who spent money for healthcare and 8 percent paying loans. However, only 8 percent saved some money from received amount, 4 percent used to pay for rent, and 40 percent used to pay for their children education. Figure 95 shows the pattern of expenditure of paid amount by workers. Disaggregation per worker type can be seen in the figure 96 below.



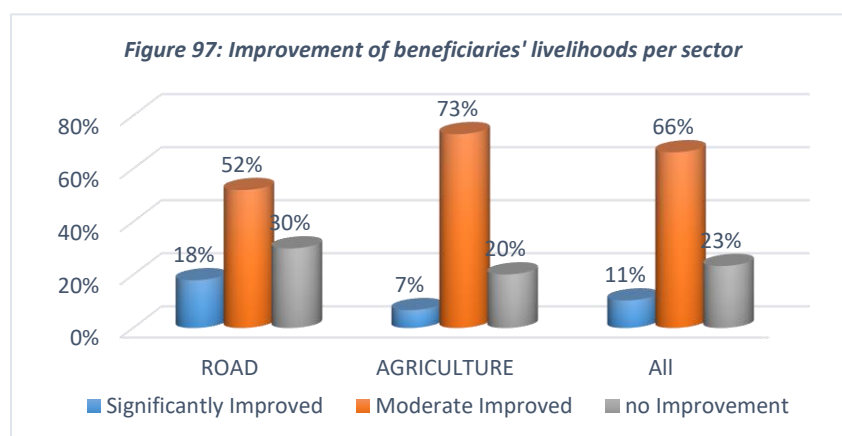
Direct beneficiaries who took part in focus group discussions highlighted how the received amount was spent. Results were similar to those from the interviews. Most participants reported spending the amounts on basic needs (food, health and education) see word cloud below as taken from the discussions.



Figure 96: Word cloud of the expenditure channels of cash received from the subproject

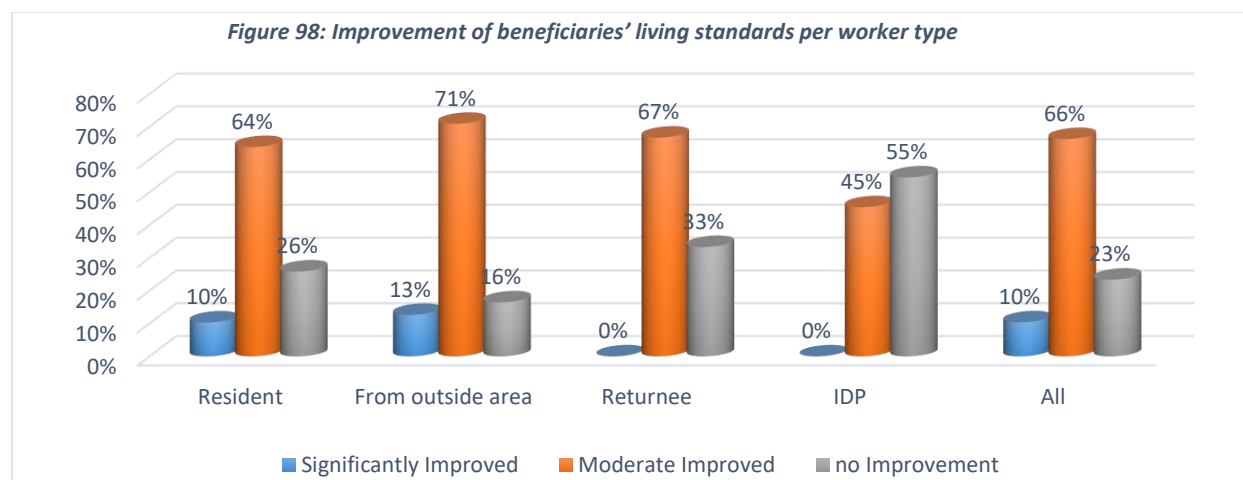
3.2 Improvement of Beneficiaries Living Standards

Seventy-seven percent of interviewed beneficiaries reported that the income they received contributed to improving their family's living conditions (see disaggregation by sector in figure 97). Among them, 11 percent reported significant improvement, and 66 percent reported moderate improvement (see disaggregation by worker type in figure 98). The beneficiaries who reported significant improvement were among road subprojects teams (9 workers).



Most attributed the improvement in living standards to the fact that the received amount covered their daily requirements and improved the quantity and quality of their food intake. Others stated that the received amount provided them with a good standard of living and that enabling them to pay rent, enroll their children in schools, and pay off outstanding financial obligations. The remaining 23 percent (30 percent among road workers) stated that they did not sense any improvement in their living conditions. They stated that the amounts were not enough to cover all their basic needs due to the increase in prices of basic commodities.

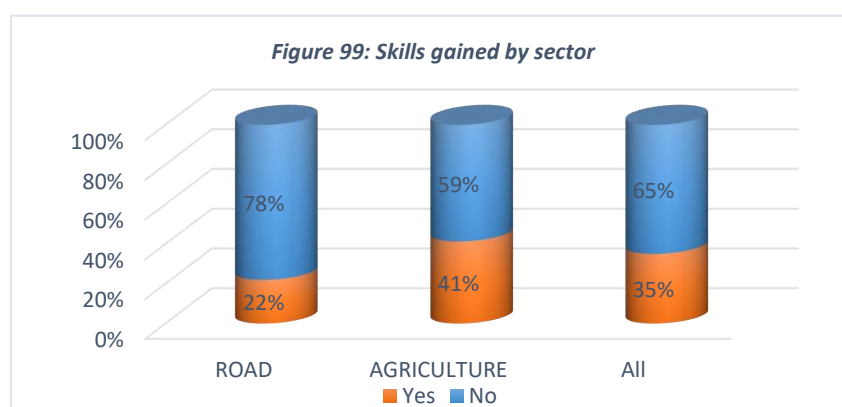
It is worth mentioning that the cost of basic food items like flour, rice, salt, sugar, and cooking oil, has nearly doubled since the conflict escalated in 2015⁶. Therefore, it is challenging for beneficiaries to get by in 2019 with the same amount they received in previous years.



Most of participants in the focus group discussions also explained that the amounts received has improved their families' living conditions as it is primarily used for food and health care. Moreover, participants expressed their gratitude for having this source of income which provided their families with basic needs. Others said that the money paid to them was not enough, but it is still better than not having a job at all.

3.3 Skills gained by beneficiaries (workers)

More than half of the interviewed workers (65 percent) reported that they have not gained any skills from their work in the subprojects because they, as stated by the majority (53 percent), had previous experience in such fields. Moreover, 24 percent said that the work was simple and thus did not require any skills that they were not already possessed, and 18 percent stated that they have just recently joined the work so there has not been much to learn from, while the 5 percent stated that they were being involved only as construction manpower and were not involved in any technicalities.



⁶ Source: Studies & Economic Media Center

However, the remaining respondents (35 percent) reported that they have gained new skills during their work in the interventions. They mentioned a variety of skills gained, such as building stone walls, stone cutting, carpentry, and steel works.

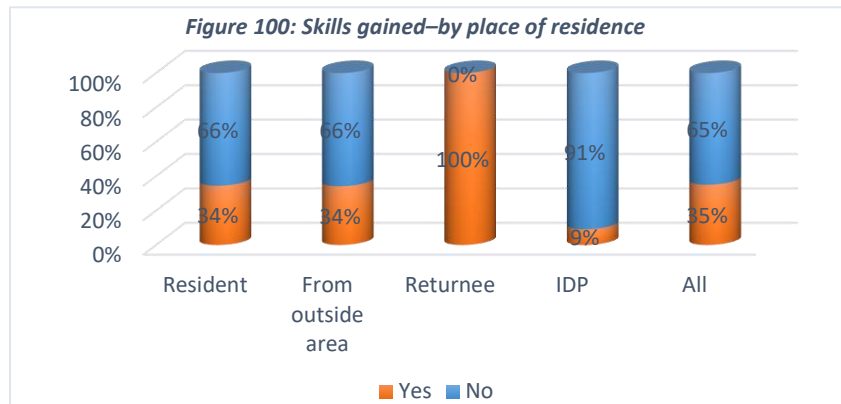
Many of the participants in focus group discussions said they have gained knowledge and skills by working in the subprojects. This included refreshing unused skills,

learning new construction practices, knowledge of safety, security and use of safety gears, and communicating expertise between one another. They said the experience being gained in such subprojects would make them qualified to find other opportunities once implementation is completed. See comments below regarding what some workers have learned so far:

“Because of the subproject I was able to learn new skills like cutting rocks and creating cement mixtures..” (AL-Rudhma, Ibb)

“I learned about blacksmithing. Also, I learned how to make the right portions of cement, sand, granite and water to use to glow the rocks together for building construction” (Khayran Al Muharraq, Hajjah)

“I learned new skills during the implementation of subproject such as digging, designing, and paving .” (Harib Al Qaramish, Marib)



3.5 Social cohesion

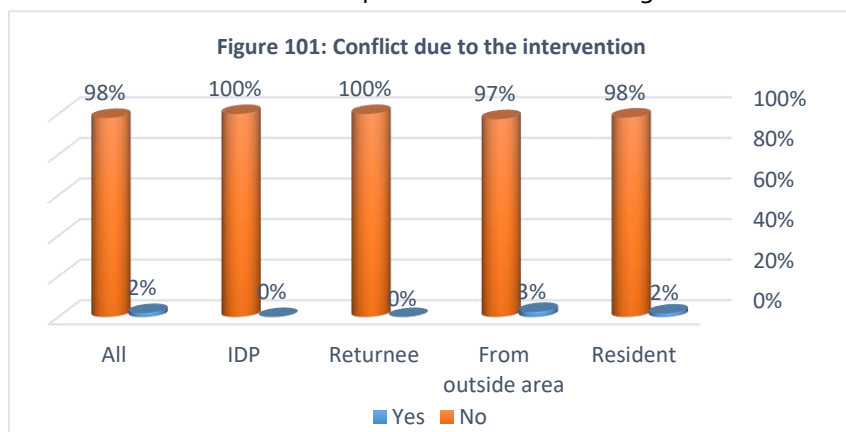
Key informants:

Almost all interviewed KIs reported that the interventions have not created any sort of conflict, on the contrary, they have contributed to improving social cohesion in the community. They explained that the interventions have improved social cohesion among community members because they brought community members together to discuss community needs and facilitate successful subprojects implementations. Nevertheless, one female KI in Washhah, Hajjah stated that a community member tried to enforce their opinion on everybody, creating a minor conflict.

Building social cohesion also has taken place as a result of the decision-making practices which involved all the community. They also mentioned that the subproject has contributed to strengthening the interdependence between the residents and all displaced people.

Direct beneficiaries:

Almost all workers (residents, non-residents and IDPs) have reported that the subprojects did not create any conflicts, and also believed that the interventions have improved cohesion among members of the community and made them feel that they were one family and that they were thus able to implement the subprojects effectively. Moreover, all IDPs and people from outside the area (57 percent of all workers) confirmed that the subprojects have fostered their relationships and ties with the people of the area and that all the residents have been cooperative and have not made them feel unwelcome.



As for the focus group discussions, workers have explained that cohesion existed as a result of cooperation between community members to accomplish subprojects.

Non-beneficiary (Community Members):

Most non-beneficiaries (93 percent) also reported that the subprojects have not created any conflicts. They also confirmed that the interventions being implemented have created a sense of cohesion and harmony among the community members, IDPs, returnees, and people from outside the area. Nevertheless, 3 female community members (7 percent) stated that one community member tried to enforce his/her opinion on the intervention, but the conflict was avoided and settled due to immediate interference of the respective community committee.

Participants in focus group discussions elaborated that the interventions have made them feel more affiliated to the area as the subproject created the opportunity of cooperative behavior among people in the region. They also said that social ties have been strengthened between people. It also has given them a sense of belonging to the community.

3.6 Environmental and Health Impact due to Implemented Interventions

3.6.1 Environmental impact

No negative impacts on the environment or agricultural lands were reported by any of the key informants (100 percent reported no negative impact). Moreover, 61 percent of Key Informants said that the interventions didn't affect the environment negatively in their respective areas. However, 39 percent of key informants said that it did contribute to improving the environment. Of those who mentioned that it did contribute to improving the environment, 44 percent said that the intervention facilitated transportation services which made it easy for the residents of the area to go to health care centers as one key informant in Amran, Bani Suraim said "It decreased the death rates among pregnant and lactating women due to the improved road facilities and reduced time we needed to go to the clinic". Another 28 percent of the key informants said that the intervention improved the environment in general, and 28 percent said that the intervention provided access to clean water for irrigation and sanitation facilities for communities.

3.6.2 Health impact

Direct beneficiaries, key informants, and other community members were asked if the subproject resulted in any negative effect on the health of workers, and on the health of the respective community people. All of them confirmed that the subproject had no negative effects on workers' health or on the population's health in the area. On the contrary, they mentioned that the interventions had positive effects on the communities' health by providing clean sources of water. A male participant from Bani-Surim, Amran explained: "The transport cost to move from one place to another is less now, the period of traveling becomes less from an hour and a half to half an hour. The cost of transport is less now. The cars are available now on the road. The small cars that were not able to go on the road before can go now. The products are available now as many stores have opened. The rate of people who go to the market to buy or sell products has increased. There are no subprojects for health or education because this subproject is the first road rehabilitated intervention in their area."

Savings from emergency employment may provide regular livelihood options

For 100 working days, and with the assessed amounts that Hassan had obtained due to his participation as a laborer in the subproject 08-6-12246 (Rainwater harvesting tank) in Washa'a district, Hajjah Governorate. Hassan, 35 years old and a father of 3 children used to work as a crane driver, lifting up and offloading different types of goods, with limited daily wages.

After the escalation of the current crisis in Yemen and the drop of Yemeni Riyal against foreign currencies, which led to an enormous increase in basic food commodities prices, it was hard for Hassan to fulfill his financial obligations towards his family.

He was aware that he needed to get involved in improving his livelihood and to continue benefitting from the intervention through learning and building new handcraft experience, gaining self-confidence and how to work in a team.

After the intervention, Hassan became able to paint walls and mix subtle paints.

After 4 months of hard working, Hassan collected an amount of YER 298,000/- and was able to cover medical expenses, feeding his family beside to saving the rest for buying a motor bike that would create for him a continuous and sustainable source of income. "People need to get to places and the motor bike is one of reliable and cost-effective transport for Yemeni people" Hassan said.

Hassan lost his brother in 2016 and from then he is only income earner to run seven family members. Despite his poor financial situation, Hassan wanted to continue his children education at least secondary education.

The participating local community was pleased with the subproject and the social relationship/cohesion was raised between them", he added. Now that Washa'a District has benefitted from the intervention and no longer suffers from lack of water,

"I am just happy that I am still able to take care of my family, and I am grateful that I had the opportunity to work as a laborer in such intervention", Hassan also said, ECRP small community infrastructure interventions which is being implemented by PWP with funded by World Bank, provided not only emergency temporary job opportunity, but also gifted a continuous income opportunity for my family by my motor bike which I have brought with savings amount of my paid from PWP provided daily wage labor opportunity.



Acquired motorbike

ESMF and OHS Compliance Verification on PWP Implemented Subprojects

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Occupational Health and Safety Framework (OHSF) is prepared by UNDP to ensure the Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (YECRP) is consistent with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies. The SES require that all UNDP projects consider the potential environmental and social opportunities that a project may generate and ensure that adverse health, safety, social and environmental risks are avoided, minimized, mitigated and managed.

The ESMF and OHSF have covered most of the potential risks of the subprojects during implementation of the YECRP interventions. The ESMF, in addition to the subprojects screening procedures and checklists, it has also identified the specific potential impacts of each subproject and subsequently identified the level of the subprojects and the required mitigation measures to be applied. Accordingly, the monitoring activities include monitoring and verification of the adherence to the ESMF and OHSF requirements through desk reviews and field visits.

Document Desk Reviews:

Prior to conducting the field visits, the related documents are supposed to be reviewed for compliance with ESMF and OHSF requirements, including subprojects' risk assessment analysis, ESMP and screening checklists of the selected subprojects. For this reporting period, the documents were requested from PWP by TPMA and PWP has provided completed and signed screening checklists for all the sample subprojects, risk assessment analysis matrix for all ongoing subprojects including to the sample subprojects of the reporting quarter. It should be noted that ESMP requirements apply to new subprojects and subprojects that are less than 50% completed as agreed between UNDP and PWP. The table below details the provided documents by PWP for desk review for all sample subprojects.

Project Code	Project description	Progress	ESMP		Risk. A	Screening
			Required	Issued		
03-05-13309	Road Pavement	95%	NO		Yes	Yes
05-06-11098	Construction of rain water harvesting	90%	NO		Yes	Yes
08-05-12233	Road Pavement	2%	Yes	In progress	Yes	Yes
08-06-12226	Construction of rain water harvesting	60%	NO		Yes	Yes
08-06-12246	Construction of rain water harvesting	97%	NO		Yes	Yes
10-05-13292	Road Pavement	65%	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes
10-06-13291	Construction of rain water harvesting	35%	Yes	In progress	Yes	Yes
14-06-10839	Protection of irrigation channels and agricultural lands (phase2)	38%	Yes	In progress	Yes	Yes
14-06-13265	Construction of Kareef	97%	NO		Yes	Yes

Project Code	Project description	Progress	ESMP		Risk. A	Screening
			Required	Issued		
16-06-12698	Protection of irrigation channels and agricultural lands	completed	NO		Yes	Yes
19-05-13272	Road Pavement	completed	NO		Yes	Yes

Safeguard Corrective Action Plan

In response to the request of UNDP and the World Bank to conduct TPM assessment for the implementation of the corrective measures included in Safeguards Corrective Action Plan (SCAP) in the 11th Quarter TPM report, Moore Yemen met with PWP HSE team and discussed with them the progress of implementation of the corrective measures and requested supporting documents for the taken actions. Some of the corrective actions are already covered in the ESMF TPM tools and reports sections/sub-sections such as:

- Sub-project Risk assessment.
- Sub-project ESMP
- Sub-Project Screening checklist /tool (signed/approved)
- Screening checklist update in case of significant changes in the sub-project's design or context
- Inform Local Councils and head of communities before starting the activities
- Community Health and safety precautions (warning signs, barriers, fences, traffic control tools, etc.)
- Contractor's site OHS plan or policy
- Sub-project worksite Emergency plan including evacuation procedures
- Sub-project designated OHS officer (on site)
- Sub-project site logbook
- Sub-project site incidents register
- Sub-project worksite daily OHS inspection checklist
- Sub-project worksite daily toolbox talks.
- Workers training attendees register of OHS training: including names and dates
- Worker grievances register: including details of the grievance, occurrence date, and taken actions

Results of the level of adherence to the requirements are detailed in the respective sections of this report.

As for the implementation of the other corrective measures included in the SCAP, the table below provides updates on the status of some of the corrective measures, the rest corrective measures will be verified next quarter, as reported by PWP:

Corrective Action		Responsibility	Due Date	Status and Note
Resume work on project				
1	PWP to arrange for completion of the subproject by selecting alternate contract and ensure that the new Contractor receives full training on OHS & SES safeguards and commit to adhere to all safety requirements.	PWP	20 Oct. 2019	Completed and new contractor was selected, and full OHS & SES training conducted
Risk Assessment and ESMP				
3	Prepare ESMP for all ongoing sub-projects with less than 50% completion rate.	PWP	15 Oct. 2019	(Ongoing) 10 ESMPs out of 17 were issued and submitted to UNDP for clearance
Monitoring and Supervision				
5	Ensure OHS supervisor is available on site to ensure elimination/control of hazards and to determine the acceptance of the implemented protective and precautionary measures on site.	PWP	22 Sept. 2019	45 site technicians were trained and hired to be on site OHS supervisors, list of attendees was provided, but during field visits, findings show that in 3 subprojects out of 11, no OHS supervisor were available on site.
6	PWP to conduct random checks at least monthly to monitor compliance and identify gaps to be fixed immediately. Copy of the findings and corrective actions to be submitted to UNDP.	PWP	10 Oct. 2019	PWP is started implementing monthly OHS monitoring and inspection to be conducted by area managers, copies of filled and signed checklist form were provided
7	PWP to conduct a bi-monthly inspection for OHS and SES safeguards, with list of findings and corrective action reported, documented and followed up until closure	PWP	10 Oct. 2019	PWP is started implementing bi-weekly OHS monitoring and inspection checklist form to be conducted by subproject's consultant
9	PWP to develop a Disciplinary Action system with Zero Tolerance policy of major non-compliance by Contractor and/or field staff	PWP	30 Oct. 2019	Ongoing and will be verified next quarter

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Corrective Action		Responsibility	Due Date	Status and Note
Training and Awareness				
11	PWP to review their OHS training materials and ensure excavation hazards and mitigation measures and community health and safety are addressed in depth and Safe Systems of work are clearly described.	PWP	25 Aug. 2019	Completed and copy of training materials were provided to TPMA
12	PWP to conduct OHS Training for all contractors under YECRP projects and provide workers with an awareness on safe trenching practices and on recognizing and reporting hazards.	PWP	1 Oct. 2019	Planned and will be verified next quarter
Contractor Management				
13	PWP to put further enforcement measures beyond the contractual articles by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soliciting written commitments from contractors to apply OHS and community health and safety measures more seriously • ensure that the contractors and their supervisors/representatives are well trained 	PWP	22 Oct. 2019	Ongoing and will be verified next quarter
14	Work permits system is implemented and are issued and signed by the supervisors and contractors noting specific OHS measures before commencing field work.	PWP	1 Sept. 2019	PWP is started implementing work permits systems and will be verified on fields next quarter
Community Health and Safety				
18	Conduct social agreement with the communities living nearby to ensure their awareness on the hazards and at risks and their impacts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cautious movement around roadworks and following all posted signs and directions given by traffic controllers • Staying out of the worksite at all times • keeping children and animals out of the worksite • Reporting any damaged or fallen signs or barricading so they can be repaired. • Report any issues related to the project through the GRM system 	PWP	30 Oct. 2019	will be verified on fields next quarter
Communication and lessons learned				
26	Communication of the organization's own OHS and community health and safety requirements to contractors and record it.	PWP	1 Nov. 2019	will be verified on fields next quarter

Field Verification:

These tools were designed for the TPM field engineers during the field visits, which include observation checklists and interview questionnaires for the technical staff of the subproject. The tools contain two types of questions; general questions, which are applied for all type of subprojects, and specific questions customized for specific activities based on the type of the subproject.

A sample of 11 subprojects with PWP were monitored in terms of Environmental, Health, Safety and social requirements during the reporting quarter. EHSS aspects were monitored and verified through the following main indicators:

- **Community Health and Safety:** (such as road traffic safety, disruption of economic activities, Public safety during construction and Impact on public infrastructure)
- **Occupational Health and Safety:** (such as workers' Awareness and Training on Environment, Health and Safety (EHS), Provision of PPE, safety and hygiene measures at work sites and the employment of Children)
- **General Environmental Impacts:** (such as dust generation and air pollution, contamination of soils and groundwater, generation of hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste, Landslides and soil erosion. etc.)
- **Contractor's HSE Obligations:** (such as, existence of site HSE policy, site logbook, incident log/registry, designation of site HSE officer, HSE inspection checklist, etc.)
- **Grievances Redress Mechanism:** (such as awareness of GRM among workers, awareness of GRM among beneficiaries, existence of GRM means, etc.)

Summary of Findings on Compliance of ESMF and OHSF

The findings as illustrated in the below graph and show the results of adherence with the ESMF and OHSF requirements and guidelines. The results show some improvement in the occupation health and safety compared with the previous quarter. And there are some aspects that need more improvement in regard to contractor's HSE obligations as the level of non-compliance still high at 47% of the visited subprojects.

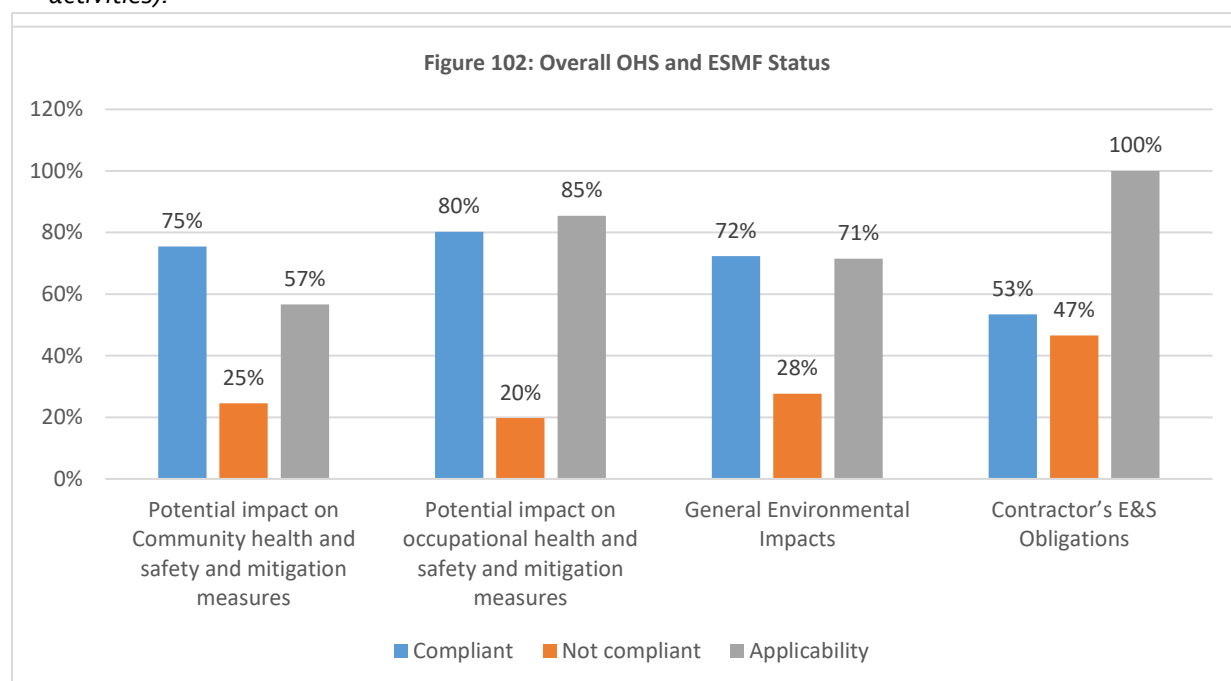
It should be noted that M&E notices were submitted to PWP before issuing the report in regard to the above findings.

The below subsection provide the details by each ESMF and OHSF component.

Community Health and Safety

The community health and safety aspects assess the risks/impacts of the subprojects and the mitigation measures which have been applied by PWP and its contractors in terms of the following four indicators:

- **Road traffic safety and flows:** (such as informing the public about the work activities, applying traffic precautions, control and manage the traffic flow by limiting vehicle speed in the inhabited areas).
- **Disruption of economic activities:** (such as shortening of roads closure time and facilitating alternative road access to residences and roadside businesses).
- **Public safety during construction:** (such as erecting of removable barriers and warning signs in high risk areas, protection of construction site from non-authorized personnel access and protecting of excavation works with proper shielding scaffolds and removable fences).
- **Impact on public infrastructure:** (such as coordinating with local authority, protecting existing underground installations, as well as, repairing any damage to public infrastructure resulted from subproject activities).



Road Traffic Safety and Flow:

For the required road traffic safety and flow requirement, the findings show that the level of compliance was 70% with measures such as informing the public about the maintenance/construction activities, using traffic cones, barriers, fences, or lights, limiting vehicle speed in the inhabited areas to control and manage the traffic flow. These requirements were applicable in 61% of the visited subprojects and the findings show that 30% of subprojects were non-compliant with some requirements such as (subproject codes: 03-05-13309, 08-05-12233), where most of the activities takeplace beside public or local access roads. The below tabel shows details of the level of adherence to the requirements of the Road traffic safety and flows in all subprojects.

Road traffic safety and flows			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
informing the public	90%	91%	10%
applying traffic precautions	86%	64%	14%
control and manage the traffic flow	33%	27%	67%
Average	70%	61%	30%

Disruption of Economic Activities:

The findings on the disruption of economic activities show the requirement were applicable in 58% of the subproject sites, where compliance with the requirements was 83% including the shortening of roads closure time and facilitating alternative road access to residences and roadside businesses. The below table shows details of the level of adherence to the requirements of the disruption of economic activities in all subprojects.

disruption of economic activities			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
shortening of roads closure time	75%	36%	25%
Provide alternative access	75%	36%	25%
economic activities disruption	100%	100%	0%
Average	83%	58%	17%

Public Safety during Construction:

As to the aspect of public safety during construction, the requirement were applicable in 84% of the subproject sites, where the findings shows that the compliance level to the ESMF and OHSF mitigation measures were at 49%, while 51% of the subprojects were not compliant with requirements such as erecting of removable barriers and warning signs in high risk areas, protection of construction site from non-authorized personnel access and protecting of excavation works with proper shielding scaffolds and removable fence, forbidding of work at night, as found in these subprojects (Subproject code: 03-05-13309, 08-05-12233, 08-06-12226, 08-06-12246, 14-06-13265, 16-06-12698).

The below table shows details of the level of adherence to the requirements of the public safety during construction.

Public safety during construction			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
Erecting Removable barriers	33%	82%	67%
Placing of warning signs	40%	91%	60%
Control access to work site	20%	91%	80%
protecting of excavation works	50%	55%	50%
forbidding of work at night	100%	100%	0%
Average	49%	84%	51%

Impact on public infrastructure:

For the impact on public infrastructure, the required mitigation measures are applicable only in 25% of subprojects, and the compliance with the required measures was 100% such as coordinating with local authority before starting the construction, protecting underground pipes, cables and other installations, as well as, repairing any damage to public infrastructure resulted from subproject activities.

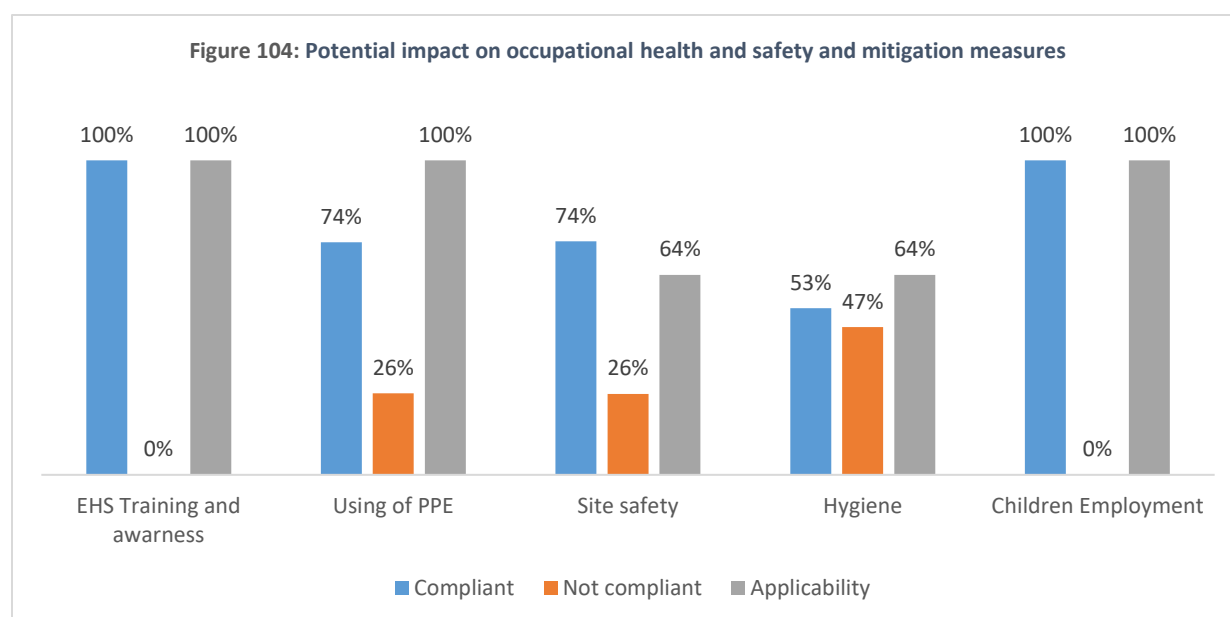
The below table shows details of the level of adherence to the requirements of mitigation the impact on public infrastructure.

Impact on public infrastructure			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
coordinating with local authority	100%	100%	0%
Identifying location of underground installations	0%	0%	0%
Protecting underground installations	0%	0%	0%
Repairing any damage to public infrastructure	0%	0%	0%
Average	100%	25%	0%

Occupational Health and Safety

The occupational Health and Safety requirements look at the following five aspects:

- **HSE training and awareness:** (such as Provide HSE training to all workers and Provide training on PPEs and how to use them)
- **Provision of PPE:** (Such as helmets, safety coverall, safety shoes, dust mask etc.)
- **Work site safety:** (Such as availability of First Aid Kits on site and management and control of hazardous material)
- **Site hygiene:** (Such as providing clean drinking water and onsite washing and latrine facilities and providing separate onsite washing and latrine facilities for women (if project includes workers form both genders)
- **Child labor:** (Such as prevention of child employment (workers less than 16 years old)



HSE training and awareness of workers:

As for HSE training and awareness of workers about health and safety requirements, risk identification, PPEs and how to use them and general safety precautions, the results show that 100% of the subprojects were in compliance. The below tabel shows details of the level of adherence to the requirments of providing HSE training and awareness to all workers in all subprojects.

HSE training and awareness			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
Provide HSE training to all workers	100%	100%	0%
Provide training on PPEs and how to use them	100%	100%	0%
Average	100%	100%	0%

Site Safety Procedures:

For site safety procedures, which include availability of First Aid Kits on site, management and control of hazardous material in work site (fuel, engine oil, painting substances, etc), the results show that 66% compliance. These requirements were applicable in 63% of subprojects. The below table shows details of the level of adherence to the requirements for site safety procedures in all subprojects.

Site safety procedures			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
availability of First Aid Kits on site	82%	100%	18%
management and control of hazardous material	67%	27%	33%
Average	74%	64%	26%

Hygiene at Work Sites:

The requirements for this criterion include providing clean drinking water for the workers and providing onsite sanitation and water supply and separate facilities for women, in subprojects that include female workers. These requirements were applicable in 64% of the subprojects, and 53% were in compliance. The below table shows details of the level of adherence to the requirements for hygiene at work sites in all subprojects.

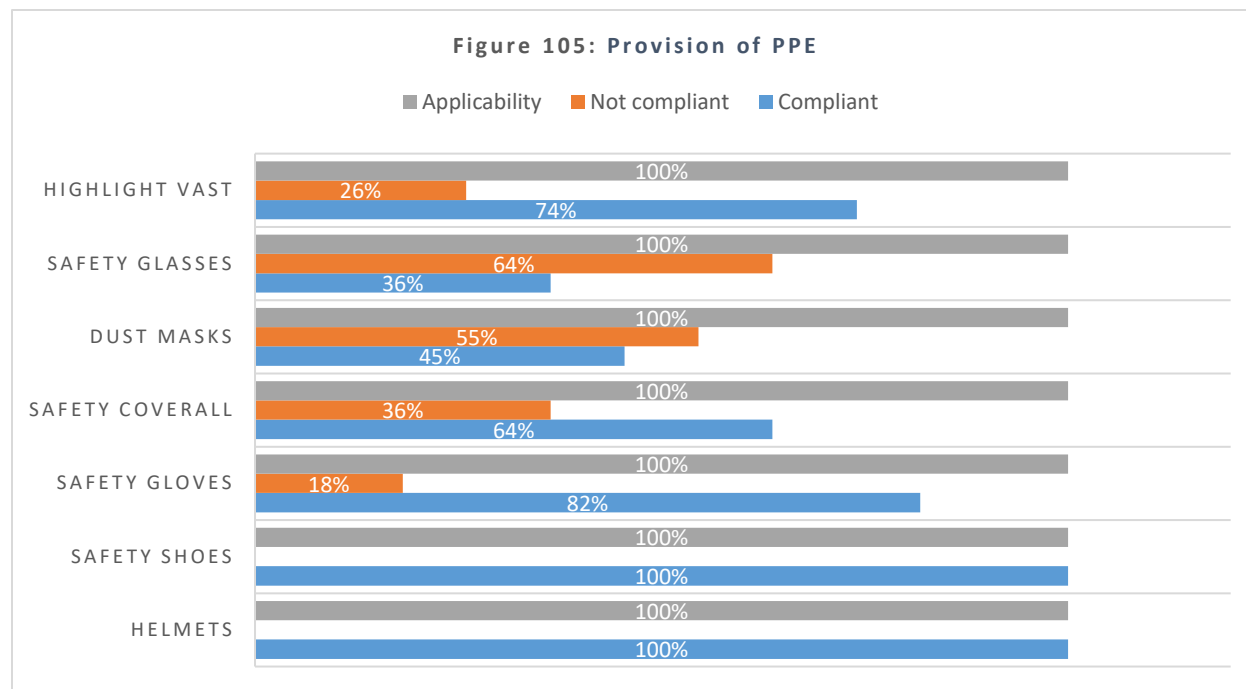
Hygiene at work sites			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
providing clean drinking water and onsite washing and latrine facilities	73%	100%	27%
providing separate onsite washing and latrine facilities for women (if project include workers from both genders)	33%	27%	67%
Average	53%	64%	47%

Child Employment:

As for the prevention of child employment (workers less than 16 years old) the data shows that all work sites are following this requirement i.e. 100%. This requirement is applicable to 100% of the subprojects.

Provision of PPE:

On the provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), such as helmets, safety coverall, safety shoes etc., this indicator shows that they were 74% in compliance. Details of the level of compliance with provision and using of the PPE at all the subprojects are in the below chart.

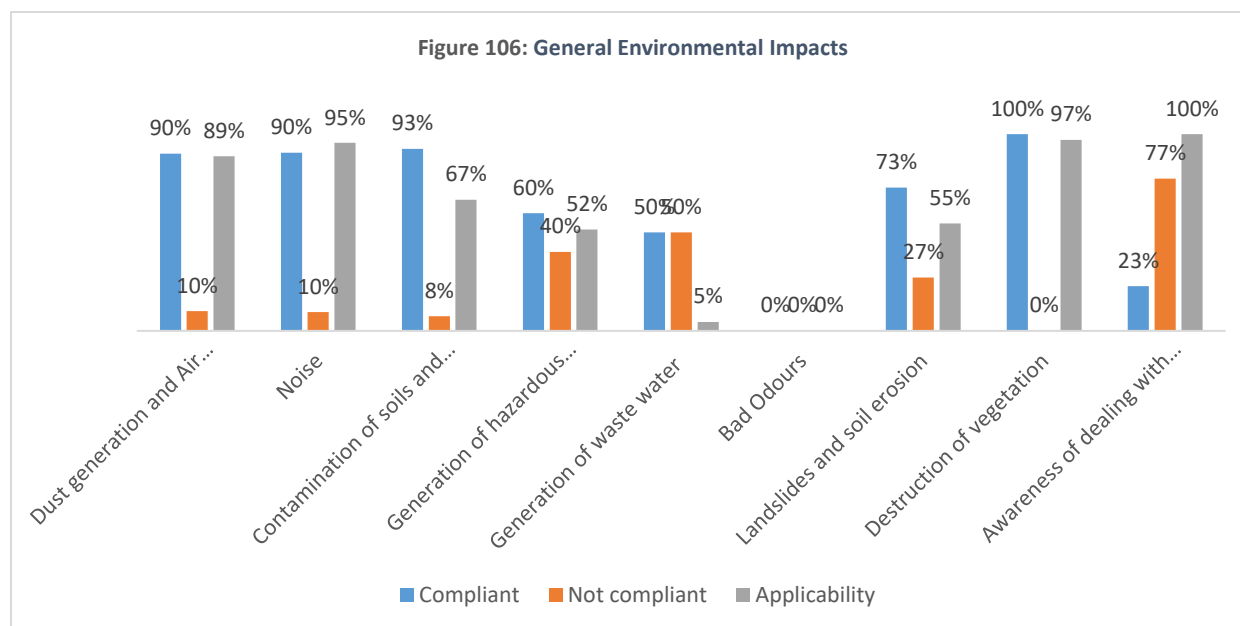
**General Environmental Impacts**

Monitoring of the general environmental impacts and the mitigation measures applied by PWP and its contractors focused on the following six (6) indicators:

- **Awareness about dealing with cultural heritage:** (such as awareness about dealing with chance findings among contractors and key technical stuff)
- **Noise generation:** (Such as maintenance of construction machineries to prevent noise and vibrations and making noisy activities limited to daylight hours)
- **Solid waste generation:** (such as dispose the waste periodically to prevent waste accumulation, dispose waste at designated sites, apply waste segregation at source).
- **Waste water generation:** (such as avoid generation of stagnant water ponds, dispose wastewater properly, repair any damage to the sanitation networks, ensure latrines, septic systems and soak always been located at least 30m away from any water source)
- **Dust generation and air pollution:** (such as ensure equipment are well maintained, spraying water to control dust, limiting vehicle speed and minimize exhaust emissions of CO₂)
- **Soil and groundwater pollution:** (such as using well maintained equipment to avoid oil spill and leakage, remove any oil spill from soil, storing and disposing hazardous waste separately from other waste)

- **Landslides and soil erosion:** (such as supporting roadsides to prevent landslide, frequent inspections to agricultures terraces during construction, construction of rainwater drainage system and applying sediment control measures (e.g. silt fences, rapid growth vegetation, erosion control matting)
- **Destruction of vegetation:** (such as avoid adversely affect the agricultural land or vegetation, wherever feasible, plant endemic trees and consider selection of sites not damaging natural habitat)

The graph illustrates the results for the implementation of the requirements to mitigate the impacts on environment that were noted during the work site visits.



Awareness about dealing with cultural heritage:

Results show that the awareness among contractors and staff about dealing with chance findings cultural heritage was 23% in compliance, while in 77% of the subprojects contractors and key technical staff were not aware on how to deal with chance findings. The below tabel show detailes of the level of adherence to the requirments for awareness on how to deal with cultural heritage chance finding:

Awareness about dealing with cultural heritage			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
awareness about dealing with chance findings among contractors	36%	100%	64%
awareness about dealing with chance findings among key technical staff	9%	100%	91%
Average	23%	100%	77%

Noise Generation:

As to noise generation at work sites requirements, including maintenance of construction machineries to prevent noise and vibrations and making noisy activities limited to daylight hours, the results show that the requirements were applicable in 95% of the sites, and were 90% in compliance. The below table shows details of the level of adherence to the requirements for preventing noise generation.

noise generation at work sites requirements			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
Maintenance of construction machineries	90%	91%	10%
making noisy activities limited to daylight hours	91%	100%	9%
Average	90%	95%	10%

Dust Generation and Air Pollution:

As for control of dust generation and air pollution, the requirements were applicable in 89% of the subprojects, including using of well-maintained machinery and spray of water to control dust, limiting vehicle speed and minimize exhaust emissions of CO₂, and 90% of subprojects were in compliance with the requirement. The below table shows details of the level of adherence to the requirements for preventing dust generation and air pollution.

control of dust generation and air pollution			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
Using of well-maintained machinery	100%	82%	0%
spray of water to control dust	70%	91%	30%
limiting vehicle speed	100%	91%	0%
minimize exhaust emissions of CO ₂	90%	91%	10%
Average	90%	89%	10%

Soil and groundwater pollution:

As for preventing of contamination of soils and groundwater requirements, the findings show that the requirements were applicable in 67% of the subprojects such as preventing oil and chemical leakage from vehicles and adequately treating and storing hazardous waste separately from other waste, removal of any oil spill from soil. The results show that 93% of the subprojects were in compliance with the requirements. The below table shows details of the level of adherence to the requirements of the disruption of economic activities in all subprojects.

Landslides and soil erosion:

Supporting roadsides, construction of rainwater drainage system and supporting agriculture terraces walls to avoid landslides and soil erosion were 73% in compliance and applicable to 55% of subprojects.

Destruction of vegetation:

Avoiding destruction of vegetation, restoring the removed vegetation and planting endemic trees, were applicable in 97% of subprojects and were 100% in compliance.

Solid waste generation:

As for waste management in subprojects work sites the findings show that 60% of the subprojects were in compliance with the requirement such as disposing the waste regularly, disposing waste at designated sites, applying waste segregation at source, while in 40% the subprojects were not compliant as found in (subprojects codes: 08-05-12233, 14-06-10839, 16-06-12698).

The below tabel shows details of the level of adherence to the requirments for waste management in all subprojects.

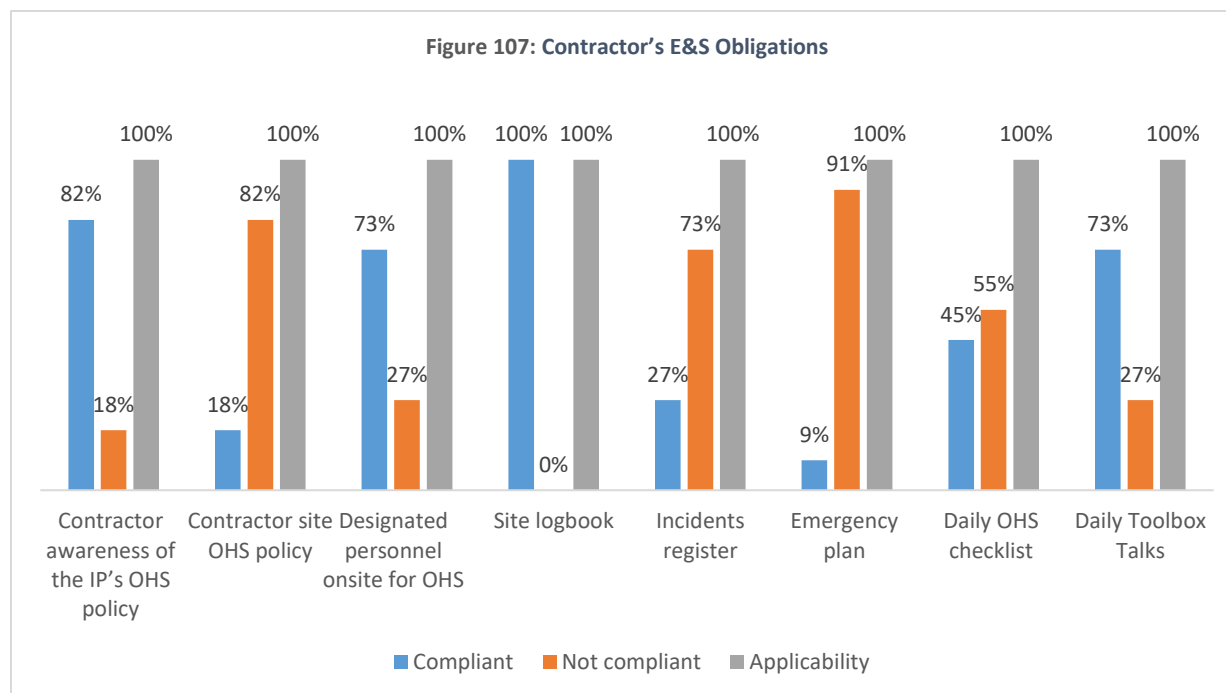
waste management			
Mitigation measures	Compliant	Applicable	Not compliant
dispose the waste regularly	75%	36%	25%
dispose waste at designated sites	50%	18%	50%
waste segregation at source	55%	100%	45%
Average	60%	52%	40%

Contractor's E&S Obligations

The contractors' Environmental and Social obligations in the ESMF and OHSF include the following:

- Awareness of IPs OHS policy
- Contractor site OHS policy
- Site emergency plan
- Daily toolbox talks
- Daily OHS inspection checklist
- Site logbook
- Incident registry

The graph illustrates the findings for these requirements as noted in the work site visits.



All these requirements are applicable to all subprojects, the findings show that the contractors' awareness of IP's OHS policy on work site were 82% in compliance with the obligation. As for the availability of contractors' OHS policy on work site, the results show that the compliance is 18%, while 82% of the subprojects were not compliant. Conducting daily toolbox talks were implemented in 73% of subprojects.

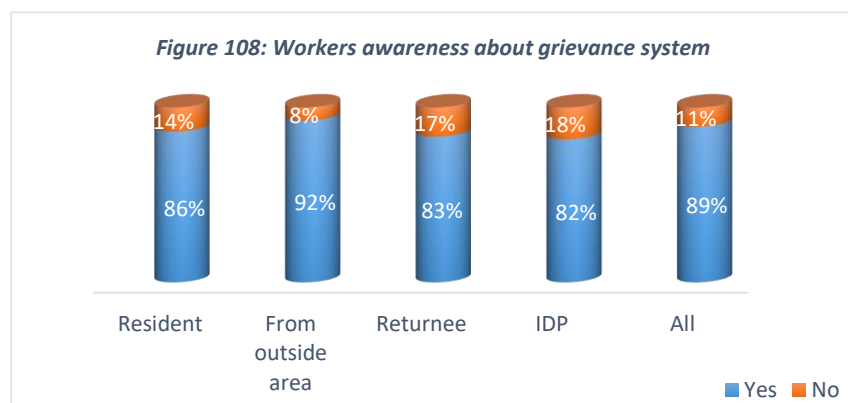
The provision of site emergency plan was only 9% in compliance. Also, practicing daily OHS checklist inspection was only 45% in compliance. Designation of personnel in charge for OHS were 73% compliance in all subprojects. Moreover, availability of site logbook was found in all of subprojects i.e. 100%, but availability of incident register was only 27% in compliance.

Grievance system

- During implementation of subprojects, and due to conflict in the country, there is a possibility that grievances will be filed regarding prioritization of subprojects, locations of subprojects, selection of participants, or other issues. To address this, a dedicated grievance mechanism was established to ensure transparency and accountability of implementing partners to the community people to implement selected subprojects according to the agreed implementation compliance. PWP has displayed and introduced the complaints' box and metallic signboards, which contains a hotline number at subprojects' sites so that workers, communities and others can directly communicate with the responsible grievance unit/officers to submit their complaints. Moreover, as a requirement of ESMF, daily toolbox talks and induction for workers should be conducted on daily basis to ensure awareness of the grievance mechanism.
- In order to verify the availability of a grievance system offered by PWP and make sure that it was introduced properly to all stakeholders, the TPM survey team checked the existence of complaint box and metallic signboards, availability of the toll free number on the metallic signboard of subprojects, location of the metallic signboard, and awareness of grievance system and its mechanism among workers, community people and others.
- It was revealed by the TPM verification results that the complaint box was available in all subprojects except for two subprojects in agriculture sector located in Harib Al Qaramish-Marib and Khayran Al Muharraaq-Hajjah.
- The TPM verification results revealed that the metallic signboards of subprojects existed at the implementation site of almost all (10 out of 11 subprojects) visited subprojects, and the toll-free number dedicated for filing complaints was written clearly on 9 out of ten subprojects' metallic signboards.
- The metallic signboards were installed at different distances from the implementation site as the selection of installation place took into account the security of place to avoid getting the signboard damaged or stolen and ensure that the signboard can be widely seen by community people and workers. However, there were some signboards that were installed too far as observed by TPM engineers; some signboards were more than 1 kilometer away from subproject sites and thus too far from the respective local communities and workers in sites like Bani Suraim-Amran, Washhah-Hajjah, Al Qabbaytah-Lahj, Al-Hashwah-Sa'adah, and Ar Radmah-Ibb.

Direct Beneficiaries

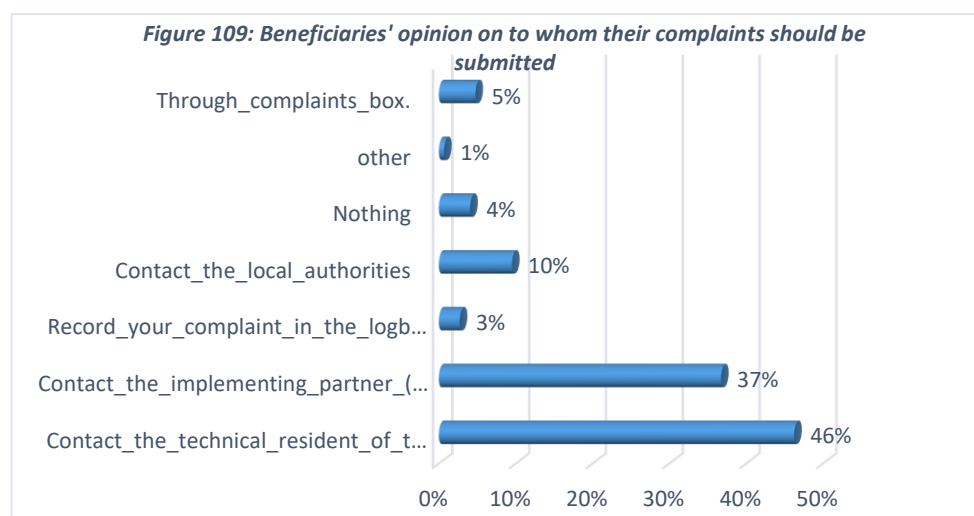
The TPM survey found that 89 percent of workers had knowledge of the grievance system. This is a slight decrease from the last quarter, which was 90 percent; however, this was a big improvement over previous quarters which was caused by the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework of UNDP by the contractors of PWP in the districts. However, such implementation of ESMF was not completely adequate in all districts since the provision of the metallic signboards and the complaint



box at the visited subprojects of PWP was not followed by conducting the daily toolbox talks and induction for workers, and this was evident by the 11 percent of unaware workers (18 percent of IDPs, 14 percent of residents, and 8 percent of workers from other areas) who were mostly workers in the agriculture subprojects in Harib Al Qaramish, Marib and road subprojects in Kushar, Hajjah.

The unaware beneficiaries were mainly located in Harib Al Qaramish-Marib (agriculture sector), Kushar-Hajjah, Bani Suraim-Amran, and Al Qabbaytah-Lahj (road sector). The main reason for their unawareness was due to the recurring change of workers throughout the period of subproject implementation.

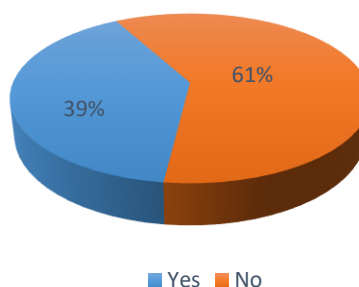
When workers (both who were aware of the grievance redress mechanism and those who were not) were asked about the most convenient way for them to submit their grievances, 46 percent stated they would contact the technical resident of the implementing partner, 37 percent would contact IP through the hotline, 10 percent would contact the local authorities, 5 percent would submit their grievance through the complaints' box, 4 percent would do nothing, 3 percent would record their complaints through the logbook, and the remaining 1 percent said they would use other means to submit their complaints. See (figure 109).



Non-beneficiary (Community Members)

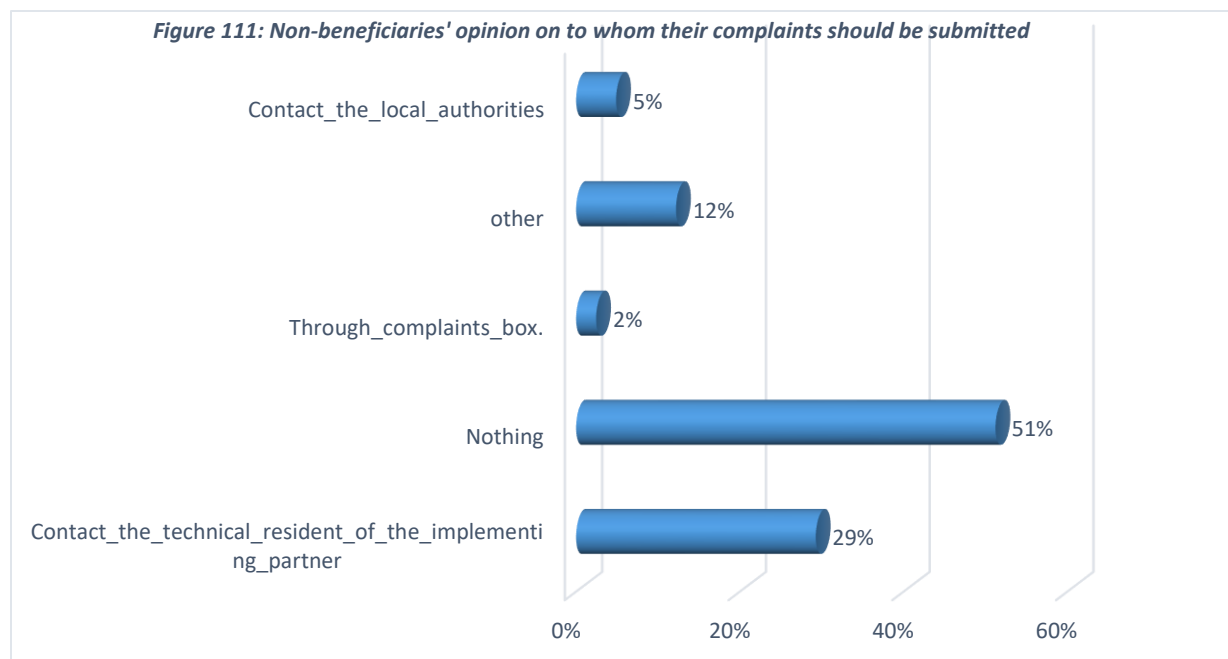
Only 39 percent of non-beneficiaries confirmed their knowledge of the grievance system, while the remaining 61 percent were non-beneficiaries of agriculture and water subprojects. Reasons include causes such as inappropriate location of signboards and lack of awareness raising initiatives for respective local communities that should be carried out by PWP, community committee and responsible contractors as well. The same reasons have been reported in the previous quarter. When asked what the most convenient way is to

Figure 110: Non-beneficiaries' awareness about grievance system



submit their grievance, 51 percent said they would do nothing, 29 percent would contact the technical resident of IP, 12 percent would use other means, 5 percent would contact the local authorities, and the remaining 2 percent would submit it through the complaint box (figure 111).

Figure 111: Non-beneficiaries' opinion on to whom their complaints should be submitted



4. Conclusion

The Cash for Work, Cash for Social Services and Community Small Infrastructure which are funded by the World Bank appear to have a very positive results and immediate effects on the direct beneficiaries and community people of the ECRP project . The YECRP subprojects have allowed beneficiaries to cover essential items and prevented some households from migrating from the area and selling important household assets. The timing of the subprojects appears to have covered the highest need for cash. In particular it is clear that women’s involvement in the CFW has had a very positive impact on the women’s status in the household and on the household itself. Most significantly the CFW program has been well accepted by communities.

The monitoring results of this TPM survey show that PWP carries the advantage of encouraging direct reinvestment of wages paid back into the community and has the ability to simultaneously revitalize struggling local markets and rehabilitate the infrastructure of badly damaged communities. As it can provide a framework for a community to come together and constructively reinvest their labor back into their homes and neighborhoods.

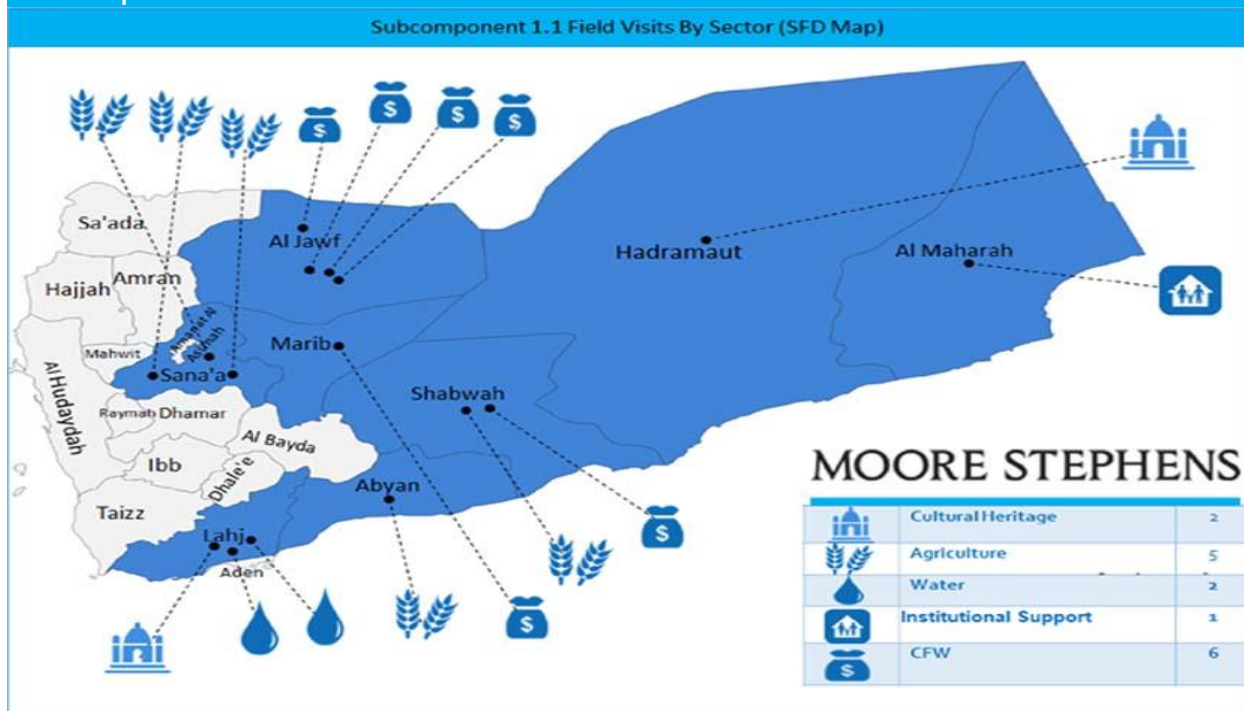
CFW is a faster and more appropriate way of meeting people’s needs. It also maintains the dignity of the affected population and empowers communities to prioritize their needs. Furthermore, these interventions can boost and revitalize the local economy.

To conclude, where we have both the commitment and the means to find new and better ways of meeting the needs of the poorest and the most vulnerable, we should take every available opportunity to try out innovative programs. In theory, these interventions should continue until people are able to meet their minimum requirements through their own means, or national relief or social protection systems can take over responsibility.

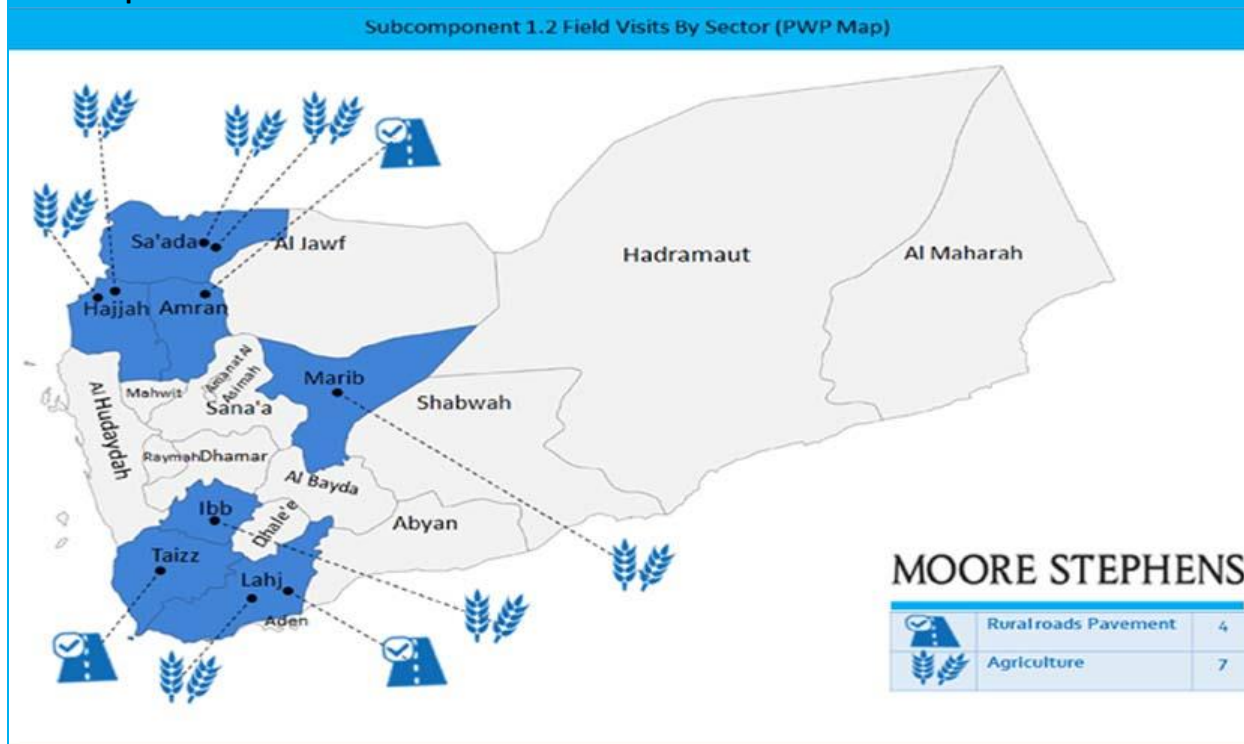
ANNEXES

Annex A: Maps

SFD map



PWP map



Annex B: Pictures

Field visits

SFD	PWP
 SFD_Field_Visit_Photos_Q11.docx	 PWP_Field_Visit_Photos_Q11.docx


ESMF and OHS compliance verification on implemented subprojects





SFD	PWP
 Pictures of ESMF and OHS Compliance Veri	 Pictures of ESMF and OHS Compliance Veri

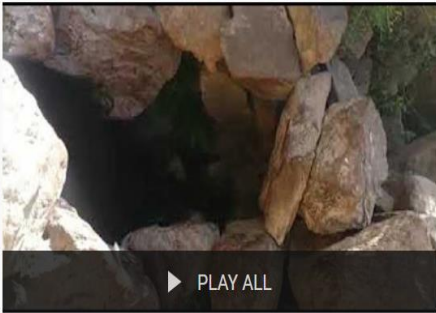
Annex C: Videos


The uploaded videos of visited subprojects is available via this link:

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL9VlceAvajFFJphS3WRWGo- uJW sic8W>














(Code:200-12881)The various interventions for the rehabilitation of land in the trades-Hadaab-

1:04 Moore Yemen




(Code:300-13341)Construction of mass storage tanks in Al-Awabat and Al-Tawalqa in Abyan

0:10 Moore Yemen




(Code:100-13330)Pavement and improvement of the internal streets of the city of bruom - maifaa -

0:11 Moore Yemen



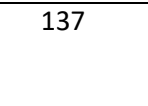
(Code:300-13368)Paving and improve the area around Dar Alhajar palace- alhawtah-Lahj Gov

0:35 Moore Yemen



(Code:300-13740)Rooftop rainwater harvesting cistern for Aldahmasha village -Almoqatera- Lahej

0:11 Moore Yemen



(Code:300-13741)Rooftop rainwater harvesting

YECRP-WB-UNDP-TPMQ11










Unlisted 23 videos • 8 views • Updated 5 days ago



≡ ✕ ...




















Moore Yemen












SUBSCRIBE

Annex D: Data Collection Tools	
Item	Data
Sub-component 1.1	
CfW 1.1.1	
SFD-CfW Direct Beneficiaries	 YECRP_WB SFD Direct Beneficiaries Q
Key Informants	 YECRP_WB (SFD&PWP) Key Infor
Non-beneficiaries	 YECRP_WB (SFD&PWP) Non-ben
Asset Verification	 WB-ECRP SFD&PWP Asset Verification Q11
Field Visit	 Field Visit Report-WB-YECRP_Q
FGDs Forms for Workers	 FGDs Tools of Workers.rar
FGDs Forms for Non-beneficiaries	 FGDs Tools of Non-beneficiaries.rar
ESMF Form	 WB-ECRP_SFD&PW_ ES_Safeguards _OHS
CFSS-Y 1.1.2	
SFD-CfSS-Y Direct Beneficiaries	 YECRP_WB SFD-Youth Direct Ben


Item	Data
SFD-CfSS-Y Key Informants	 YECRP_WB SFD-Youth Key Inform
Sub-component 1.2	
PWP Direct beneficiaries	 YECRP_WB PWP Direct Beneficiaries Q
Key Informants	Same survey questionnaire used for SFD
Non-beneficiaries	Same survey questionnaire used for SFD
Asset Verification	Same survey questionnaire used for SFD
Field Visit	Same survey questionnaire used for SFD
FGDs Forms for Workers	Same survey questionnaire used for SFD
FGDs Forms for Non-beneficiaries	Same survey questionnaire used for SFD
ESMF Form	Same survey questionnaire used for SFD

Annex E: Survey Data	
Item	Data
Sub-component 1.1	
CfW 1.1.1	
SFD-CfW Beneficiaries Data	 SFD_Interviews_Data_Q11.rar
SFD-CfW Non-beneficiaries Data	
SFD-CfW Key Informants Data	
SFD Asset Verification Data	
SFD-CfW ESMF Data	
SFD Field Visits Data	
SFD-CfW FGDs Data with direct beneficiaries & non-beneficiaries	 FGDs with SFD Workers & non-beneficiaries
CfSS-Y 1.1.2	
SFD-CfSS-Y Beneficiaries Data	 SFD_Youth_Interviews_Data.rar
SFD-CfSS-Y Key Informants Data	
Sub-component 1.2	
PWP Beneficiaries Data	 PWP_Interviews_Data_Q11.rar
PWP Non-beneficiaries Data	
PWP Key Informants Data	
PWP Asset Verification Data	
PWP ESMF Data	
PWP Field Visits Data	
PWP FGDs Data with direct beneficiaries & non-beneficiaries	 PWP_FGD_Data.rar

Annex F: M&E Notices			
Implementing Partner	Subject	M&E Notice	IP's Responses
SFD	Provision of safety tools	 11th TPM UNDP SFD M&E Notice_Non-pro	SFD Responses  SFD responses on ME notices - 11th Quarter
PWP		 11th TPM UNDP PWP M&E Notice_Use	
SFD	Public safety during construction	 11th TPM UNDP SFD M&E Notice_Public sa	PWP Responses  PWP responses on M&E notices - 11th Q
PWP		 11th TPM UNDP PWP M&E Notice_Put	
SFD	Road Traffic Flow	 11th TPM UNDP SFD M&E Notice_Road tra	
PWP	Site Safety	 11th TPM UNDP PWP M&E Site Safety.	
SFD	Occupational health and safety aspects	 11th TPM UNDP SFD M&E Notice_occupati	
		 11th TPM UNDP SFD M&E Notice_Sub-proj	
		 11th TPM UNDP SFD M&E Notice_Sub-proj	
PWP	Occupational health and safety aspects	 11th TPM UNDP PWP M&E Notice_Sul	

Implementing Partner	Subject	M&E Notice	IP's Responses
		 11th TPM UNDP PWP M&E Notice_Sut	
		 11th TPM UNDP PWP M&E Notice_Tra	
SFD	Use of explosive material (gunpowder)	 11th TPM UNDP SFD M&E the use of explo:	
SFD	Installation of metal signboard	 11th TPM UNDP SFD M&E no metallic signl	
SFD	Grievance redress mechanism	 11th TPM UNDP SFD M&E Notice_Workers	
PWP		 11th TPM UNDP PWP M&E Notice_GR	
SFD	Site Logbook	 11th TPM UNDP SFD M&E no site logbook.	
PWP	Emergency Plan	 11th TPM UNDP PWP M&E Notice_Em	
SFD	Delay of implementation	 11th TPM UNDP SFD M&E Notice_Delayed	
PWP		 11th TPM UNDP PWP M&E Notice_Del	
PWP	Quality aspects	 11th TPM UNDP PWP M&E Notice_Qu	

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Implementing Partner	Subject	M&E Notice	IP's Responses
PWP	Follow-up visits	 11th TPM UNDP PWP ME Notice_Follo	