

## Annex B – Fully costed evaluation plan

Country Programme Framework Outcome	UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome #	Evaluation Title	Partners (joint evaluation)	Evaluation commissioned by (if not UNDP)	Type of evaluation	Planned Evaluation Completion Date	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Provisional Source of Funding
Yemenis contribute to and benefit from inclusive, accountable and gender responsive governance, at local and central levels	3	Governance and Rule of Law Evaluation	N/A	UNDP	Outcome	December 2020	\$ 100,000	Programme Units
Yemenis improve their livelihoods and access inclusive basic services	3	Economic Recovery and Development Evaluation	N/A	UNDP	Outcome	February 2021	\$ 200,000	Programme Units
Yemenis contribute to and benefit from inclusive, accountable and gender responsive governance, at local and central levels	3	Emergency Mine Action Mid-Term Evaluation	N/A	UNDP	Project	September 2020	\$ 50,000	Mine Action Project

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Ref: CPF-Evaluation Plan

19 February 2020

### Note to the File

#### Political Background

In early 2011, widespread protests in Yemen demanding better governance and improved livelihoods provoked a violent political crisis. With the efforts of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), an agreement was signed in November 2011, calling for a peaceful transfer of power to a power-sharing transitional government. With presidential elections held in February 2012, a president was elected for two years overseeing the transitional phase which included a national dialogue that would address a series of grievances. The National Dialogue Conference (NDC) concluded in January 2014 but failed to address grievances of some opposition movements. In September 2014 Ansar Allah movement took over the capital Sana'a and government institutions. A Peace and National Partnership Agreement among all political forces brought in a new technocrat cabinet, but with the lack of a conducive political environment to govern, resigned in January 2015. The President escaped to Aden, and later to Riyadh where he has been exercising his functions. In March 2015, Yemen descended into a full-scale civil war involving regional powers. UN Security Council resolution 2216 (2015) demanded that all parties in the embattled country immediately and unconditionally end violence and refrain from further unilateral actions that threatened the political transition. In December 2018, the conflict further escalated around the port of Hudaydah causing widespread concerns regarding civilian casualties and disruptions of humanitarian aid. UN efforts led to the signature of the Stockholm agreement and the establishment of UNMHA mission in Hudaydah. In August 2019, forces aligned with the Southern Transitional Council took control of Aden from troops loyal to the internationally recognized government. A joint UAE-KSA call for dialogue and ceasefire led to the signature of the Riyadh Agreement in December 2019. The Situation in Yemen remains volatile and the UN humanitarian and development organization continue to work in a very challenging operational environment.

#### UNDP Programme in Yemen:

With the start of the crisis in Yemen in 2011, the UNDAF document (2011-2015) and the CPD (2012-2015) were no longer relevant to actual priorities and needs on the ground. To address this mismatch, A "Transitional Programme for Stabilization and Development TPSD (2012-2014)", was formulated to support the implementation of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) peace deal which was signed in Riyadh in November 2011. The TPSD was also endorsed by UNDG in a regional meeting that was held in Amman in March 2012 and was extended for another year.

With the escalation of violence and the start of a civil war in Yemen in 2014-2015, the priorities and the needs of the affected population changed drastically, and the country moved towards becoming the worst humanitarian and development crisis in modern history. While the UNDAF was extended for one year (2016), and the EB approved and extension for the CPD, UNDP Yemen developed a Resilience Strategy Document (RSD) in 2015 With the help of a surge mission. The RSD

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was approved by the Crisis Board in July 2015. In 2017 and 2018, the UNDAF and the CPD were also extended.

In 2018 the Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) for Yemen provided a recommendation to UNDP to adopt a more flexible instrument and template in extreme or protracted crisis where the standard CPD has been temporarily suspended or is no longer relevant or appropriate. They further elaborated that while the CPD for Yemen (2012–2015) remained valid through the first adjustment of the CO programme, since it had anticipated UNDP's engagement in a process of political and democratic transition. However, the CPD was not the correct strategic planning, resource mobilization, communications and results monitoring instrument when Yemen slid tragically into civil war and humanitarian crisis in 2015. They also recommended that building on the success of the Yemen Resilience Programme, the country office should develop a more comprehensive and integrated programme framework for the next two to three years through which to leverage UNDP's comparative advantages.

The Programme and Project Management chapter within the PoPP which was updated in 2018, introduced a flexible mechanism for county offices operating in crisis settings. This mechanism allowed for country programmes to be significantly revised or suspended without recommendation from the programme board. With the approval of the crisis board, COs can develop a replacement 'bridging' country programme for up to 24 months. The bridging programme consists of the most recent priorities for the next 12 to 24 months together with a results and resources framework. The Executive Board will be notified at the next practical Executive Board session for approval. Bridging programmes are monitored by the crisis board in addition to Regional Bureau oversight.

Based on the ICPE recommendation and building on the new provision in the PoPP, UNDP Yemen initiated a Conflict Development Analysis (CDA) in 2018 that resulted in the development of a Country Programme Framework together with a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. The Country Programme Framework (CPF) 2019 – 2021, was approved by the Crisis Board on 2 May 2019 and the EB was informed during the June 2019 session.

The CPF was developed based on thorough conflict analysis in a context where SDG achievement was unlikely before the outbreak of the 2015 conflict, let alone after factoring in the psychological, social, physical and economic damage inflicted during the crisis. It factored the various root causes of the crisis, such as historical and current geopolitical factors, systematic governance failures and enduring marginalisation, which were important contributors to the most significant humanitarian disaster to date. In the absence of a national peace agreement, UNDP focused on improving the plight of most Yemeni people through various channels and addressing, from the bottom-up, some of the root causes to contribute to setting the stage for a future, inclusive peace agreement.

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The programme tree for UNDP Yemen was updated in ATLAS in 2019 based on the CPF and the country office was able to submit their results-based reporting for 2019 in the corporate reporting platform, based on the three newly developed priority outcomes. Based on the above, there is a need to upload the CPF monitoring and evaluation plan to the ERC Platform.

This note has been prepared based on the request of the Independent Evaluation Office, to be signed by the CO and RBAS to enable them to upload the new Evaluation Plan (copy attached) on the ERC Platform.

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