



United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)
PRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: Social Welfare Fund Recertification Survey	Recipient UN Organization(s): UNICEF
Project Contact: Jeremy Hopkins Address: UNICEF Yemen Country Office Telephone: 0967-211-400 E-mail: jhopkins@unicef.org	Implementing Partner(s) –The Social Welfare Fund - Government
Project Location: All Governorates	
Project Description: Support the implementation of the Social Welfare Fund (SWF) National Recertification Survey, which will be funded mainly by the World Bank, and implemented by the Government. The SWF Recertification Survey is a national priority approved by the Cabinet. This proposal is for funding to cover a USD 1 million gap in the overall USD 12 million cost of the survey.	Peacebuilding Fund: 1 million Other source:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Input: 2 million • World Bank: 9 million
	Total Project Cost: 12 million Proposed Project Start Date: January 2015 Proposed Project End Date: June 2016 Total duration (in months): ¹ 18
Gender Marker Score ² : 2 <i>Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.</i> <i>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</i> <i>Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality.</i>	

¹ PRF project duration must be within the approved dates for the Priority Plan.

² PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing: Outcome One: Strengthened social cohesion at the subnational and community levels increases resilience to conflict.
Project Outcomes: The most vulnerable households in Yemen, as determined by the application of objective criteria, receive assistance through the Social Welfare Fund, contributing to improved public and donor perceptions of government commitment to assisting these groups.
PBF Focus Area ³ which best summarizes the focus of the project: 3:Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3); (3.2) Equitable access to social services

³ PBF Focus Areas are:

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):





(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

3:Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/PBF Secretariats)

(for PRF-funded projects)	
Co-chairs of the Joint Steering Committee	
Mr. Jamal Benomar <i>Special Adviser to the Secretary General on Yemen</i> Signature Date & Seal	HE Dr. Mohamed Abdul-Wahed al-Maytami <i>Minister of Planning and International Cooperation</i> Signature Date and Seal
Mr. Paolo Lembo <i>United Nations Resident Coordinator</i> Signature Date & Seal	 
Recipient UN Organization(s)⁴	National Government counterpart
Mr. Julien Morcom-Harneys <i>UNICEF Representative</i> Signature  Date & Seal	Mr. Mansour Al-Fayadi <i>Executive Director of the Social Welfare Fund</i> Signature  Date & Seal


3: Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/PBF Secretariats)

⁴ If there is more than one RUNO in this project, additional signature boxes should be included so that there is one for every RUNO.

(for PRF-funded projects)	
Co-chairs of the Joint Steering Committee	
Mr. Jamal Benomar <i>Special Adviser to the Secretary General on Yemen</i>  18 December 2014	HE Dr. Mohamed Abdul-Wahed al-Maytami <i>Minister of Planning and International Cooperation</i> Signature Date and Seal
Mr. Paolo Lembo <i>United Nations Resident Coordinator</i> Signature Date & Seal	
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I. How this project fits within the approved Priority Plan

a) Priority Plan Outcome Area supported

Outcome One: Strengthened social cohesion at the subnational and community levels increases resilience to conflict

b) Rationale for this project

The Social Welfare Fund (SWF) is the most important social protection mechanism in Yemen and one of the largest programmes of this nature in the MENA countries. According to NSPMS, about 35 per cent of the population lives in a household where there is at least one beneficiary of SWF. Created in 1997, its major objective is to provide financial help for certain social and economic groups that are less likely to be economically active in the present and in the future⁵.

According to the poverty assessment based on the 2005/6 Household Budget Survey (HBS), a rapid expansion of the SWF took place between 1998 and 2006, when it reached 1 million beneficiaries, which corresponded to 14 per cent of extremely poor people and 13 per cent of poor people (*Government of Yemen, 2007*). The poverty assessment pointed out that this expansion was accompanied by a deterioration in the quality of the targeting of the programme. Whereas in 1998/9 about 40 per cent of the beneficiaries were not poor, in 2005/6 this figure had increased to 45 per cent. Moreover, the nominal value of the transfer had remained constant since 2000, which made it very ineffective to reduce poverty in 2006. In fact, the benefit amounted to only 4 per cent of the poverty line and 15 per cent of the average poverty gap⁶.

The results of the poverty assessment triggered a series of reforms in the SWF jointly with the enactment of the 2008 Law. The most important was the implementation of a survey (or a census of poor people) in the country that entailed the recertification of all SWF beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries. The Comprehensive Social Survey (CSS) took place in 2008 and used information from the 2005/6 HBS and the 2004 Population Census to estimate the number of poor people in each governorate and district. This indicator was used to inform how many beneficiaries and/or potential new beneficiaries should be included in the survey at the district level⁷.

A proxy means test (PMT) formula developed with the technical assistance of the World Bank was adopted to assess the poverty status of the families of existing beneficiaries as well as of the families of potential new beneficiaries. The weights used to assess the poverty status of the families were based on a multivariate linear regression of the logarithm of the per capita expenditure on a series of household-level variables – somewhat similar to the ones used in the calculation of the wealth index used throughout this report –, on a set of head of household personal characteristics, and on area of residence and governorate. The weights were calculated using the 2005/6 HBS dataset. Based on the predicted value of the household per capita expenditure given by the product of these weights by the key PMT variables collected in the CSS, households were classified into groups A, B, C and D (poor) and E and F (non-poor), according to cut-off points that vary by both governorate and area of residence (rural and urban) to take into account differences in the cost of living.

According to MOSAL (2008) about 1,602,991 ‘cases’ were registered in the census (77 per cent in rural areas and 23 per cent in urban areas) as meeting the requirements of the social and economic categories to be eligible for the programme. Existing beneficiaries accounted for 63 per cent of the total number of interviewed households/cases (1,007,770), while 37 per cent (595,221) were new cases.

The results of the PMT indicated that around 273,000 ‘old’ beneficiaries (around 27 per cent of the total number of beneficiaries in 2008) fell into categories E and F and, therefore, should not be SWF

⁵ MOPIC/UNICEF/ IPC (UNDP), The National Social Protection Monitoring Survey, 2014

⁶ *Government of Yemen, UNDP, WB, The Poverty Assessment 2007*

⁷ The Comprehensive Social Survey, MOSAL 2008

beneficiaries. Among the new potential beneficiaries, only 12 per cent were classified in categories E and F; the vast majority was considered eligible for the programme. According to the World Bank et al. (2012), the SWF's main challenge since the CSS results has been to remove these ineligible recipients from the programme. Graduation strategies have been designed to smoothen the process of phasing out the SWF benefit, involving microfinance and livelihood initiatives and skill-building training, but they were never implemented at scale due to budget and institutional capacity constraints. In addition, the exclusion of the SWF beneficiaries that were not classified as "non-poor" (categories E and F) has also been proven to be politically sensitive, especially after the 2011 crisis⁸.

Nevertheless, given the estimates of increasing poverty in Yemen and the fact that the recertification took place in 2008, it is not clear whether that classification would still be valid and thus should be reassessed. The cut-off points used in the analysis of the CSS were based on a poverty rate of 38.5 per cent as per the 2005/6 HBS; however, simulations undertaken by the International Food Policy Research (IFPRI) point to an increase to 42 per cent in 2009 and then to 54.5 per cent by the end of 2011.

It is important to notice that in principle benefits should last for two years in the case of economic category beneficiaries and five years in the case of social category beneficiaries (or the period defined in the enrollment). After this period, all beneficiaries would need to update their information on the database generated from the CSS so that their eligibility could be recertified.

The National Social Protection Monitoring Survey conducted in 2012-2013 conducted by UNICEF, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the Government has created recent evidence on the importance of conducting a follow-up recertification survey in 2015 to reassess the current 1.5 million SWF beneficiaries as well as assess new non-beneficiaries that fall into poorest quintiles. For this reason, the Government of Yemen has agreed on conducting a national recertification survey in 2015 to re-evaluate the eligibility of the current beneficiary list as well as to enroll at least new 250,000 new cases. In addition, the Cabinet has approved on November 26th of this year to increase the value of SWF cash transfers by 50 percent, as the value of the current SWF cash transfers are not enough given the sharp increase in food prices and basic commodities.

c) Coherence with existing projects

The national recertification survey is an integral part of the overall social protection programming supported by United Nations agencies, development partners and the Government. The survey will be supported mainly by the World Bank and the Government with a total of \$ 11 million, and \$1 million from the Peacebuilding Fund.

It should be also noted that the current MDG Acceleration Framework that was endorsed by the Chief Executive Board in November of this year focused on supporting existing social protection mechanisms, especially the SWF efforts in recertification of the current beneficiary list and in graduating the non-eligible recipients. In fact, this proposal for supporting the national recertification survey is a concrete articulation for supporting the MDG Acceleration Framework, which is focusing on MDG1, poverty reduction. There are no existing PBF projects which are supporting the SWF recertification. However, there are other PBF projects planned for outcome one as specified in the table below, as well as the existing plan for the National Recertification Survey to be supported by the WB and the Government:

⁸ MOPIC/UNICEF/ IPC (UNDP), The National Social Protection Monitoring Survey, 2014

Outcome	Source of funding	Key Projects	Duration of Projects	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps
Strengthened social cohesion at the subnational and community level increases resilience to conflict	1) PBF 2) PBF 3) PBF 4) PBF (yet to be funded: 1 m; existing funding: WB: \$9 m; Government \$2 m)	1) Livelihoods, durable solutions and social services delivery 2) CSO capacity Building 3) Local governance 4) SWF	1) 2 years 2) 2 years 3) 2 years	1) 4.8 Million 2) 1 Million 3) 1 Million (as per PPP); overall estimated: 12 Million USD	The overall gap is around 1million USD; In addition technical support should be provided to SWF to ensure targeting is pro-poor

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps*

*As per the signed Peacebuilding Priority Plan

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing

The key theory of change for this proposal to support the National Recertification Survey is that if local communities have the capacity and are empowered to access necessary services to meet their needs (in this case, social protection and government cash transfers) and resolve conflicts then they will pursue peaceful and cooperative relations with each other and state institutions. The National Recertification Survey will provide the opportunity for poorest households to access the most important social protection mechanism in Yemen, and thus will more likely pursue a more peaceful relation with society and the state.

The main objective of the recertification survey is to update the information of all current SWF beneficiary households and to identify and enroll those in extreme poverty by collecting and registering the socioeconomic information of 2 million households. The proposed survey will provide up-to-date data which will be basis for the Government's decisions to (a) recertify the households that continue to meet the eligibility criteria; (b) develop exit options & graduation mechanisms for beneficiaries that do not meet the criteria; and (c) identify and enroll those who are not beneficiaries but who are living in extreme poverty and will be negatively affected by the fuel subsidy reform.

This objective will be achieved through the following specific activities:

1. Socioeconomic and poverty-related indicators needed to calculate the proxy means test score (PMT formula) are collected from all 1.5 million SWF beneficiary cases;
2. Socioeconomic and poverty-related indicators needed to calculate the proxy means test score (PMT formula) are collected from an addition 500,000 non-beneficiary cases (including households that were excluded in 2008, households that were not poor in 2008 but are now in

poverty, new and poor households established since 2008).

3. Support the revision of the targeting methodology and establish new pro-poor targeting formula and cut-off points.
4. Reevaluate the characteristics of existing beneficiaries by applying a new proxy means test formula to determine which of the current beneficiary households continue in the programme and which are ineligible and must exit the programme.
5. Apply eligibility criteria to new households (PMT formula) and enroll those that are eligible.

b) Budget

The estimated total cost of the recertification survey is \$12 million. This represents a significant improvement over the cost of the previous survey in 2008, when collecting data from 1.5 million households had a total cost of \$8.8 million. Expenses will be reduced by paying enumerators per form instead of on a daily basis. The estimated budget will be broken down as follows: 84 per cent for the data collection effort; 1.3 per cent for the survey design and management; 2.1 per cent for preparatory activities; 3.6 per cent for data entry and analysis; and 9 per cent in contingency funds.

The World Bank has committed \$9 million to the survey. The Government is providing \$2 million, leaving a major gap in funding for the different budget components. The PBF funds will close the gap of **\$1 million**, and will be transferred to the Social Welfare Fund in instalments based on the plan agreed with MOPIC, the World Bank and other members of the survey steering committee.

Table 2: Project Output/Activity Budget

Outcome 1: Strengthened social cohesion at the subnational and community levels increases resilience to conflict				
Output number	Output names	Output budget by RUNO	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 1.1	The SWF national recertification survey is finalized.	USD 100,000	Staff and other personnel	This budget will contribute to the cost of data collection for 2 million households. The funds for the staff/ personnel is to provide technical assistance to SWF in conducting the field work. The Contractual Services is to cover the technical support on targeting methodologies from the International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth in Brazil. The funds that will be transferred to the government counterpart, the SWF, in instalments and per the data collection field plan agreed upon with the World
		USD 300,000	Contractual Services	
		USD 600,000	Transfers and grants to counterparts	

				Bank, SWF and the government steering committee
Output 1.2	The SWF national recertification survey report is launched and approved by the Cabinet.	0	N/A	This is a key result, but does not require funding
TOTAL		USD 1,000,000		

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

PBF PROJECT BUDGET		
CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient (UN Agency: UNICEF) USD	TOTAL (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	100,000	100,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0	0
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0	0
4. Contractual services	234,579	234,579
5.Travel	0	0
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	600,000	600,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	0	0
Subtotal Project Costs	934,579	934,579
8. Indirect Support Costs*	65,421	65,421
TOTAL	1,000,000	1,000,000

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners

The SWF will be responsible for implementing the survey, supported by a long-term international consulting firm hired as part of the ongoing World Bank-funded Institutional Support Project that is already on the ground. The consulting firm will develop recertification manuals with specific technical annexes on data collection, case management and monitoring, as well as the training guidelines, all of which represent the basis for all activities necessary for the recertification process.

UNICEF Yemen manages a national programme of US\$ 100 million annually. UNICEF work closely with the Government and other partners on key strategic issues in health, nutrition, water & sanitation,

education, child protection and social protection to ensure a strong voice for children is established to promote and protect children's rights in the country. UNICEF has five field offices and targeting 18 governorates in Yemen. In relation to this proposal, UNICEF has the comparative advantage of having a strong partnership with the SWF as well as with global think tanks on social protection, such as the International Policy Center for Inclusive Growth. UNICEF Yemen has a dedicated section on Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation, and is supporting both UNICEF programmes, as well as the government in ensuring robust M&E mechanisms. In addition, UNICEF Yemen has a long established experience with PBF.

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country

	RUNO : UNICEF	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
2013	USD 100,000,000	UNICEF Regular Resources and Donors	USD 90,000,000	USD 10,000,000
2014	USD 100,000,000	UNICEF Regular Resources and Donors	USD 90,000,000	USD 10,000,000

III. Management and coordination

d) Project management

To undertake the collection of data from 2 million households, it has been estimated that 1,700 enumerators will be required. Given that the SWF already has 1,500 officers, around 1,000 enumerators will be selected from these SWF officers. The remaining 700 enumerators will be hired through NGOs and/or survey companies. To enhance the efficiency and accelerate the process of the survey, paper-based survey forms. Using tablets will also make the data collection process more dynamic and allow immediate validation of the data gathered without intermediaries.

The recertification survey will be led by a steering committee comprising MoPIC, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, the Central Statistical Organization and the SWF, which as the implementer of the survey, will lead the survey on the ground on a day-to-day basis.

e) Risk Management

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
The implementation of the recertification survey is delayed because funds from the Government or World Bank are delayed.	medium	high	The funds will not be disbursed at once, but rather in instalments, and not until the survey has officially started.
Security situation impedes data collection in high-risk governorates	high	high	Funds will be transferred only after the Ministry of Interior and SWF officially agree with the governorate- level local councils/

			political leaders on implementing the survey. If, after these measures are taken, the data collection does not take place, SWF will reimburse the funds, as previously practiced in other projects
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f) Monitoring and evaluation

To ensure the quality of the data gathered and efficiency of the enumerators' work, two different methodologies will be applied: (a) quality control through spot checks undertaken by the Operational Auditing Company, which will perform weekly spot checks by sending professional enumerators to redo visits to a sample of up to 2 per cent of the households visited; and (b) efficiency checks by trained supervisors who will oversee the performance of the district teams, each consisting of a district supervisor plus six enumerators. Once the data have been collected and validated in the management information system (MIS), the data will be analyzed to define new cut-off points as stated earlier.

g) Administrative arrangements

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the Peacebuilding BSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The Agent AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds

disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	Social Welfare Fund Recertification Survey	
Recipient UN Organization:	UNICEF	
Implementing Partner(s):	The Social Welfare Fund (SWF)	
Location:	All Yemeni Governorates	
Approved Project Budget:	1 million USD	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: January 2015	Planned Completion: June 2016
Brief project Description:	Support the Social Welfare Fund National Recertification Survey, which is the most important social protection recertification survey in Yemen and in the Middle East and North Africa Region. It will enable identifying poorest Yemeni households to be identified and enrolled in the SWF cash transfer programme. The Survey will be funded mainly by the World Bank and implemented by the Government. The SWF recertification survey is a national priority approved by the Government. This proposal is to cover a \$1 million gap in the overall \$12 million budget of the survey	
Project Outcomes:	The poorest and most vulnerable households, as determined by the application of targeting criteria, receive non-conditional cash transfers through the Social Welfare Fund, contributing to improved relation between poorest households and their communities and government institutions, and thus contributing to peacebuilding.	
PBF Focus Area:	Strengthened social cohesion at the subnational and community levels increases resilience to conflict	

Gender marker:	<i>Score 2: gender equality as a significant objective.</i>
Key Project Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Socioeconomic and poverty-related indicators needed to calculate the proxy means test score (PMT formula) are collected from all 1.5 million SWF beneficiary cases. 2. Socioeconomic and poverty-related indicators needed to calculate the proxy means test score (PMT formula) are collected from an additional 500,000 non-SWF beneficiary cases (including households that were excluded in 2008, households that were not poor in 2008 but are now in poverty, new and poor households established since 2008). 3. Support the revision of the targeting methodology and establish new pro-poor targeting formula and cut-off points. 4. Reevaluate the characteristics of existing beneficiaries applying a new proxy means test formula to determine which of the current beneficiary households continue in the programme and which are ineligible and exit the programme. 5. Apply eligibility criteria to new households (PMT formula) and enroll those that are eligible.

Annex B – PRF Project Results Framework

Country name: Republic of Yemen											
Project Effective Dates: January 2015 – June 2016											
Brief Theory of Change: <i>If local communities have the capacity and are empowered to access necessary services to meet their needs (in this case, social protection and government cash transfers) and resolve conflicts then they will pursue peaceful and cooperative relations with each other and state institutions</i>											
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1			Year 2			Milestones	
Outcome Statement 1: Strengthened social cohesion at the subnational and community levels increases resilience to conflict.		Outcome Indicator 1 a Percentage of poorest quintile included in SWF cash transfer programme Baseline: 48% Target: 95%	SWF MIS data base						X	Poorest households eligible as per the proxy means test are included in SWF cash transfer programme.	
		Outcome Indicator 1 b Percentage of non-poor and non-vulnerable beneficiary cases covered by SWF cash transfer programme. Baseline: 28% Target: 5%	SWF MIS data base						X	Non-eligible households as per the proxy means test graduated from the SWF cash transfer programme.	
	Output 1.1 The SWF national recertification survey is finalized.	Output Indicator 1.1.1 1.5 million SWF beneficiary cases are surveyed, proxy-means tested and recertified. Baseline: 0 Target: 1.5	Recertification Survey Report						X		
		Output Indicator 1.1.2	Recertification							X	

